1924

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Recommended Citation
Harold I. Gosline, From Pathology to Criminology, 15 J. Am. Inst. Crim. L. & Criminology 68 (May 1924 to February 1925)

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FROM PATHOLOGY TO CRIMINOLOGY

A Study in Abnormal Psychology and Eugenics¹

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OUTLINE

1. Pathology as originally accepted and as still ordinarily taught in our medical schools is a study of changes in the tissues, gross and microscopic.

2. With the growth of physiology has come the growth of "functional pathology," a conception of the field and scope of pathology which has tremendously enlarged our possibilities.

3. This conception of pathology is extending the field to the study of abnormal mental conditions and in the future will go on to take in abnormal social reactions.

4. Criminology deals with a small part of the field of abnormal social reactions.

5. Methods of examination to be used in the field of criminology, viewed from the medical or broad biological standpoint.

6. Methods of analysis of the material got by examination.

7. Presentation of five cases.

8. Conclusions from these cases as to the mental functions affected.

9. Conclusions as to the part played by heredity in the development of these abnormal mental functions.

10. Conclusions as to the part played by the environment.

11. Prevention:
    Birth control
    Eugenics
    Homiculture.

Appendix: Cases in full.

Pathology is a word of great meaning, a word to be conjured with. Perhaps it would be well if we were to consider something of its present meanings. We can do this to some advantage, no matter what our individual points of view may be, for even the physician or the medical student finds that he must extend his ideas about pathology from time to time. As a matter of fact, many students of medicine find pathology the most hazy and at the same time the most difficult field in all medicine. It will serve the purpose of unifying the ideas

¹Delivered at the Eleventh Annual Meeting of the Eugenics Research Association, Cold Spring Harbor, Saturday, June 16, 1923.
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of all of us at the start, then, if we review briefly some of the things that pathology stands for.

Pathology originally referred to abnormal changes in tissues. This is still the reference ordinarily accepted. About this central idea is still grouped much of the teaching of pathology in our medical schools today. The changes first seen were those that could be viewed with the naked eye. Many years elapsed before changes were studied with magnifying lenses and finally with the highest powers of the compound microscope equipped with apochromatic objectives or that modification of illumination known as the ultra-microscope. Through all this historical development ran one central guiding aim, namely, that of the observation, description, comparison, and classification of changes as seen in tissues.

The description of changes is comparatively simple. The variations from normal are difficult of decision. It is easy to set up a standard and then to proceed with the description of variations from this standard in the different physical or spatial relationships. One can speak of variations from standards in color, using dyes to stain the tissues. One can study the distortions in spatial relationships, in the so-called “appearance.” One can compare the consistencies of gross masses, weigh, measure, and calculate specific gravity. One can compare odors and sounds. (Taste is rarely used owing to the dangers attendant upon the use of this sense in pathology.) These are simple. But to decide where the normal ends and the abnormal begins is a practical impossibility in some instances. I do not mean by this statement to imply that we cannot tell in a given case what is abnormal and what is not. In many cases the decision is easy because the variations from standard are wide. What I mean is that, if we are to arrange the variations in sequence from normal to abnormal, through less normal and least normal to slightly abnormal and so on, we should find a large number of changes which could not be grouped with any certainty on the borderline and still others which could not be placed at all, because they are not understood.

Normal and abnormal as applied to tissues are still relative terms. Their absolute values are still to be sought in some higher integration.

Yet with all the difficulties inherent in the nature of the materials with which we work, pathology has made the following generalizations with regard to its material, in addition to those already mentioned. Substances may exist in tissues in excessive or in scarcely sufficient amounts. The different body tissues themselves may not be present in the proper relative amounts. Substances and tissues may vary abnor-
ormal variations in spatial simultaneity. Out of all these variations comes the conception of the "too much" and the "too little."

Next let us consider variations from standards in temporal relationships. It was soon found that spatial relationships, so important in the pathology of the dead, were inadequate for the comprehension of the pathology of the living. In the consideration of the pathology of the living, then, temporal relationships and the variations from standard had to be studied. Moreover, it was found that certain definitely abnormal clinical conditions showed nothing definitely abnormal either at the autopsy table or later under the microscope. In some instances, changes are found, but we cannot classify them. In other instances, no changes are found. Thus there has developed a so-called "functional pathology," which runs as a sort of balance to "functional normality," commonly known as physiology. As to benefits derived from these conceptions, they are reciprocal; physiology has gained much from the data of functional pathology and the latter has gained much from physiology. That which is of more importance to us here, however, is the fact that the total conception of pathology has gained tremendously from these additions, so that now pathology is pushing forward in a way never dreamed of hitherto; a way which I wish to outline later in this paper.

In addition to the idea of temporal relationships the conception which has arisen from a study of functional pathology and which is of the utmost importance to criminology and to sociology in general, as well as to its parent, physiology, is the conception of force—active force. These forces vary in intensity, following the law of the too much and the too little, shown to exist in the case of dead tissues. These forces may also lack order. Corresponding to these ideas we have the words hyperkinetic, hypokinetic, and ataxic to represent over-active forces, under-active forces and forces acting in a disorderly fashion. But note that these are active forces, kinetic forces. They are not dynamic, for they do not pretend to deal with potential forces in addition to kinetic ones.

However, our conceptions of functional pathology are not perfected as yet by any means. The subject is new and constantly growing. Its recognition in our medical schools has been slow and gradual like the growth of science itself. Gross and microscopic pathology is not a finished product by any means. Functional pathology has only just been born.

Nevertheless, the conception has been of such tremendous significance that I want to outline some of the advances which are being
made, the more so because such an outline will lead us better into the subject of criminology.

Thus far we have discussed briefly certain tangible or visible factors in the physical world. We have found that we can classify them fairly definitely into the normal and the abnormal, the asset or the liability, the variations in space or in sequence (temporal) and the variations in force and in order.

Let us now approach the field of mental phenomena. Pathology is extending its concepts rapidly to embrace this whole field. The conceptions which have proven to be of value in the fields of post-mortem and of functional pathology are found to be valid in the field of mental pathology. Here we are not dealing with disorders of spatial relationships as we did in the pathology of the dead. We are not only dealing with disorders of temporal relationships as we did in the functional pathology of the living body. Here we are dealing also with conceptions of force.

Mental functions may be grouped into those which are good and those which are bad. On the whole, the good ones are assets, the bad ones are liabilities. The good ones we use as the basis for rehabilitation, re-education, vocational guidance. The bad ones we try to correct, or, failing that, we try to adjust the individual with them so as to make allowances for his handicaps, his liabilities. The whole problem of mental classification, mental rehabilitation, vocational guidance for mental cases is so similar to the problem in physical diseases that it is a wonder that the similarities have not been discovered long ago. Both deal with forces. These forces are over-acting, under-acting or acting in a disorderly manner. What we do for hyperkinetic forces, physical or mental, is essentially the same. What we do for hypokinetic symptoms, whether physical or mental, is essentially the same. What we do for "ataxic" forces, whether physical or mental, is essentially the same. But it has been the great service of pathology and its philosophy to have pointed out the significant similarities between physical and mental phenomena. The idea of disorders of force and of order runs through both.

Why should pathology stop with physical and mental? It has shown its usefulness and the usefulness of its attendant concepts and philosophy in these two fields. Why should it stop here? Pathology is not going to stop with the physical and the mental, but is rapidly pushing on to the consideration of social phenomena.

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Apply the great general principles which have already been mentioned. Pathology has demonstrated that there is a good and a bad in social life, as well as in the physical and the mental life. In fact, it is in this ultimate and highest synthesis that many of the moot questions of physical and mental pathology find their final settlement. The social criterion is likely to settle many hazy matters in both physical and mental pathology. There are disorders of force and orderliness in the social life.

The good and the bad in social life can be separated and the social life itself can be separated into two: first, the good and the bad in the person's reactions toward his environment and, second, the good and the bad in the environment. Pathology devotes itself to the bad. Physiology devotes itself to the good. The bad corresponds to the liabilities, the harmful, that which medical science would treat, cure, extirpate, remove by operation or otherwise dispose of, and if unsuccessful in the attempt, it is that which medical science would attempt to mould the environment to, if the trouble is personal, or mould the person to, if the trouble is environmental, in the service of rehabilitation which means in synonymous terms "social adjustment." It is the bad which is the pathological, the abnormal, that which varies from standards in force or orderliness.

Abnormal social reactions occur in a variety of situations, all social in nature. Criminology deals with only a very small part of the field of abnormal social situations.

Let me expand this part of my subject a bit. It seems to me that we can distinguish eleven types of environment, each one of which is of great importance in the life of the individual. First and foremost is the family environment. This is the most significant in every respect. I shall not take the time here to expand this feature. Next is the educational setting or environment in which the individual is reared. Then come the religious surroundings in which he is brought up. The economic environment takes in not only the business in which he is employed but everything else which goes with the word "economics." The political environment also subsumes a tremendous variety of forces working upon the individual. Then comes the legal environment which means not only the situation in which the criminal finds himself as the result of some specific crime, but also everything else of a legal nature that affects us. Next, though not so far down the list in importance, is the medical environment. One might write a volume on this alone. The recreational milieu comprises everything from the corner poolroom or the back-alley crap game to the highest
forms of amusement enjoyed by other types of mankind. The neighbor-
hood comprises people as well as houses, fire prevention, and so on.
And over and above all and permeating all are the environments of
custom and of tradition. The legal environment, you will admit, com-
prises only a small part of man's environment.

I will not take the time or space necessary to explain just how
man's reactions to these various surroundings take place or how they
differ. It is apparent that conduct may be divided into that which
responds to and which affects one or more of these different environ-
ments and so it must be evident that criminology deals with only a
small part of the field of abnormal social reactions of which man is
capable.

Let us next approach the methods of examination to be used in
the field of criminology for the purpose of getting at the kinetic forces
operative in the making of the criminal. These methods of examination
are basically those used in all medical procedure, though they must
be expanded in certain details before they can be made to include
criminal cases or other cases of social difficulty. These examinations
give us a broad as well as a deep insight into the forces operating be-
cause they are longitudinal as well as cross-sectional and because they
are fundamentally biological in nature. How broad and how deep the
insight given really is must be apparent to all with biological or with
medical training. Unfortunately such matters give no hint of their
real depth to the untrained or to the superficial observer. It thus hap-
pens very often in practice that a point of the utmost importance, a
point of such apparent reality to the examiner that no elaboration seems
to him to be needed, goes entirely lost on the lawyer, the court or the
jury. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that the examiner put
himself as far as possible in the place of the audience to whom he is
presenting a case, with a view to explaining the details in pristine sim-
plicity, robbed of all technical verbiage. This is a most difficult thing
to do, but at the same time, if well done, the examiner will find that
his own knowledge of the forces acting improves with the effort. I
dwell upon this point at some length because the effort put into the
work will repay the examiner who expends it and because without this
expenditure of energy he will often find that a perfectly clear case is
confused in the minds of the attorneys, of the court, or of the jury, and
a man who should be receiving treatment, perhaps in a feeble-minded
school, is punished in a prison.

Every medical examination begins with a family history. Ordi-
narily, this history involves the ages of death and causes of death of
members of the direct line and sometimes of the collateral lines. Special inquiry is made regarding cancer, tuberculosis and other chronic wasting diseases. In the family histories of mental cases, in addition, inquiry is made concerning alcoholism, epilepsy or mental disease in direct and collateral lines. A good social history requires, in addition, some detail as to the mental functions of near relatives in the direct line and, above all, considerable detail as to the conduct reactions of the direct line to the different social milieux in which they have found themselves as well as some notes as to the social environments themselves. This serves to fix the position of the patient because, to no mean degree, the family from which he comes forms a part of the influences which have moulded his life and shaped its course. This information can be obtained by a social worker with training in this specific field. A medical social worker will doubtless have a better comprehension of the subject and of the reasons for the questions asked than would the average social case worker and the psychiatric social worker, where well trained, should comprehend better than either the case worker or the medical social worker and should, therefore, do a better job—other things being equal.

The next part of a medical examination is known as the previous history. This, again, deals ordinarily with physical ailments. In the case of mental diseases it also takes into consideration the mental peculiarities of the patient in the past and the history of any previous mental disease. Ordinarily, however, little if any distinction is made between what is mental function and what is conduct and, therefore, social reaction. In mental cases, this distinction appears to be academic, though I personally believe that we would make more progress with mental cases from a number of important angles if we took the trouble to make this distinction. In social cases and especially in criminal cases the distinction is absolutely necessary if we are to understand the so-called "dynamics" of the case at all. Moreover, in the previous history of the patient, as well as in the family history, a distinction must be made between what is the patient's reaction toward his environment and what is the environment itself. The former is the puzzle whose kinetics we are attempting to study; the latter holds part of the forces which contribute to the puzzle as we find it.

The next step in the medical examination is the story of the present illness. There again we ordinarily find physical facts stressed and mental factors considered in mental cases and here again we should separate what is individual reaction and what is environment per se. There is some question as to who should take the previous history and
the history of the present illness. In my opinion, the physician should do it, if he can. If he is too busy or is under the necessity of handling large numbers, he may have to turn these details over to the social worker. Here again the worker with medical or psychiatric training is to be preferred, and her work constantly checked up and improved upon. No “dead centers” should be tolerated. The general educational effect of having social workers take these histories cannot be estimated, but is shown in a number of ways to the keen observer engaged in this work.

The physical examination is the field of the physician absolutely. For anyone else to pretend to get anything of medical value from the physical examination is pure charlatanism. The neurological examination must also be done by a physician, preferably one versed in matters of neurological diagnosis and the laboratory examination must be made by specially trained personnel. The average physician is capable of doing only the very simplest laboratory procedures. Special training is required for many of the procedures now done; the work is so big that various specialists are required within the specialty and over all and through all must be constant practice or the art is soon lost as well as the science. This completes the average medical examination.

The mental case requires a mental examination which is done by a physician who has had training and experience in this specialty. Ordinarily no distinction is made between observation and interpretation in this examination. No distinction is made between an introspective account and behavior, between what is mental and what is conduct. No distinction is made, again, between what is conduct and what is environment. All these distinctions must be made in criminal cases, if we are to understand them and treat them scientifically. However, the idea has in some quarters taken root that there are “tests,” so called, which help more than the psychiatric examination unaided in determining the true state of the criminal's mind. These are the psychometric tests or so-called measures of intelligence. Usually only specially trained psychologists are capable of doing these tests; occasionally one may find a psychiatrist or other individual who is capable of applying the tests; more rarely one finds others than the psychologist who understands the principles underlying the tests and I think it may be stated without fear of contradiction that some psychologists who are applying the test do not understand the principles. Certain it is that many, many psychologists who are giving these tests are guiding the lives of those whom they have examined to an extent entirely unwarranted by the importance of this one examination. Phys-
ical factors are beyond their ken, social factors are little better known to them. We may say without doing these individuals any injustice that fools step in where angels fear to tread. I think that in a spirit of fairness it ought also to be added here that individuals poorly equipped to apply psychological tests are equally reprehensible if they act upon their findings. This applies with equal force to the psychologist, social worker, school teacher, or physician who acts upon such tests improperly applied or improperly evaluated.

Unfortunately, there is no such thing as a social examination in the sense of an examination of the individual's comprehension of his own social acts or in the sense of his understanding of the various environments in which he finds himself. On the other hand, we do have rating schemes (Whittier State School, California) for various environments and these should be used in the evaluation of the circumstances under which the criminal has existed.

Having gotten this material together, the next task is to analyze it. I have been in the habit of carrying this out in a number of directions. First I have brought together all the data of a physical nature from the family history, the past history, the history of the present illness, the physical examination, the neurological examination and the laboratory examination. To this I have added notes of a physical nature made on observations in the prison and later if observation is pursued into the community after the prisoner's discharge. In this way we have a cross-sectional view and a longitudinal view of the physical findings. This, called the Physical Summary, is of value in tracking down any physical disease that may be at the bottom of the criminal's difficulties.

The same procedure is carried out for the mental features of the case, which are grouped serially into a Mental Summary. This gives a perfect picture if any mental disease or defect is present. Then a Social Summary is worked out in the same way. This makes it clear how far the prisoner's reactions are due to his environment and to a certain extent how far they reside in him. Other considerations must decide as to which are inherent or innate and which acquired.

Another method for arranging the material which has proven of service is to separate that which is environmental and that which is individual.

Thus the family history, whether physical, mental, or social, is environmental with relation to the prisoner and, of course, the environments in which he has been placed are grouped here. The prisoner's own past history, history of present illness, physical and other exam-
inations, together with his conduct or reactions to the various types of environment in which he has been placed, are grouped as individual. The advantages of this comparison are that one can see clearly the weight of environmental and individual forces in the whole situation and, to a certain extent, can see at the same time what is inherited and what acquired in the individual's reactions.

A third method of analysis is to group assets together and liabilities together. The latter we devise methods to remove, the former we use for purposes of rehabilitation. Of course, this part of our work is still younger than the rest. But it seems to me that it promises a great future if we can succeed in reducing it to scientific principles instead of the hit-or-miss methods upon which it now rests. I think that we have made the first step by recognizing the existence of the possibilities. The future should solve the problem of making use of the advances in the closely related sciences of psychology, sociology and many more.

We have studied 11 cases by these methods. This report omits all cases (6) that were found to be feeble-minded or insane or guilty of statutory crimes only. The other cases follow:

Case 1. Ernest G. (C. C. No. 1922.8-13)—Breaking and entering in the night time and larceny (several charges).

Case 2. William B. M. (C. C. No. 1922.21-26)—Breaking, entering and larceny (several counts).


Case 5. Andrew B. (C. C. No. 1922.29-34)—Larceny from a church.

The mental functions affected in these cases we may summarize at this point. Case 1 shows some dulling of intellect (two examinations done independently by different examiners, 2 years 8 months apart, show practical identity of I. Q.): Perceptions appear to be normal except that he does not get the meaning in some instances as shown by his lack of appreciation for values in situations perceived. His memory is unstable; he lacks imagination and general ideas to a certain, though not very serious, degree. He shows no disorder of will except suggestibility and impulsiveness. Attention and thinking show no fundamental derangement. Feelings show no disorder. He is emotionally unstable and his attitudes are poorly developed, especially toward school and toward the property rights of others.
Case 2. This man has an I. Q. of 78, which places him in the group of border-line deficiencies. For this reason there is some question as to whether he should be considered here at all. But I feel that he is neither insane nor definitely feeble-minded and so that he cannot be excluded. His range of perception is very limited, as shown by the fact that he has practically no idea of what is going on in the world about him of importance today. His memory is very poor in that he has very poor school knowledge and almost total inability to calculate. His will is verysuggestible and he is emotionally easily led. He is very sensitive, especially about the poor appearance of his clothes. The higher emotional integrations, the attitudes, are poorly developed or not developed at all, as shown by his conduct toward family, educational, religious, economic, and legal relationships.

Case 3. Owing to language difficulty, this case was tested by the Porteus method, which gave a mental age of 11-6. This is a border-line case then. He perceives fairly well and remembers well, having a speaking knowledge of four languages sufficient for the needs of one in his position in life. He lacks imagination and general ideas and shows weakness of will, poor attention and poor ability in the thought process. He is emotionally unstable, passed through an emotional crisis following the crime and commitment to jail, and has distorted attitudes toward sex matters. His low mark in the test was due to overconfidence, impulsiveness in action and lack of preconsideration.

Case 4. This case had an I. Q. of 88. He is a good observer, though at the time of the examination he was under some emotional strain and was partially unoriented for time and place. His memory seems very capricious. His imagination seems vivid and he lacks general ideas. His will is not abnormal. Attention wanders at times and there seems to be some trouble in the thought process, perhaps due to his emotional strain. He is at times elated, at other times lacks interest. His attitudes are puerile and not well balanced as regards family life, school life, economic life or legal restrictions.

Case 5. Has an I. Q. of 83. Power of perception and memory appear to be poor in the examination, but do not show up poorly on the psychometric test. He lacks imagination and general ideas. Will is controlled largely by feelings and emotions. Attention and thinking showed no abnormality. Feelings and emotions are unstable; he easily gets cross or even vicious when angered. His attitudes toward home and the property rights of others are very immature.

A summary analysis of the mental functions of these five cases shows that the most constant abnormalities are in the fields of the emo-
tions and of the attitudes. Whether they are hyperkinetic, hypokinetic, or ataxic will not be discussed here.

Let us next consider the part played by possible heredity factors in the development of these abnormal mental functions.

In the first case we find that nothing is known on the mental side except that the paternal grandfather is said to have died "broken-hearted" over business losses. On the social side, one maternal uncle was a sailor and some cousins are fur traders in Canada. The father is reported to be alcoholic and "immoral." One brother is a naval officer.

In the second case, one uncle and the father drank to excess, a sister is in a school for the feeble-minded, and both father and mother could not get along well in their family life.

In the third case nothing worth while for our purpose here was obtained.

The fourth case shows only that the mother was "nervous" and there was possibly carcinoma in the maternal grandmother and possibly tuberculosis in a distant cousin.

The fifth case shows an alcoholic paternity. The mother is frail. When drinking the father "cared for nothing" and may have deserted the family (stories conflict).

A summary of the hereditary factors shows in the first case an adventurous strain which seemed to turn out very well in some relatives, but which turned out poorly in the father and in the defendant. In the second case alcoholism and mental deficiency seem to have some hereditary bearing, while the elements beneath the father's family difficulties may very well have been the same as those beneath the defendant's family difficulties. The third case was negative from this angle as far as we went. The fourth case had a "nervous" mother and tuberculosis and cancer somehow may have played a part. The last case shows poor physical heredity in an alcoholic father and a frail mother. The father also demonstrated certain mental and social peculiarities, the physical basis of which may very well have been transmitted to the defendant.

The observations concerning the environments of these prisoners are still more interesting, perhaps because they are so much more apparent in their effects. However, we should always keep in mind that similar environment does not always produce criminality even in the brothers and sisters of our criminals. Secondly, we must remember that the most apparent, the most obvious explanation in matters biological is more often than not the wrong one.
In the first case the parents were easy-going and too easy with the boy. The atmosphere was possibly one of alcoholism and immorality. Later he was not understood by the school authorities. On his parole from prison he places the blame for his troubles on fear induced by severe thrashings administered without adequate cause by his father.

In the second case there was a considerable element of superstition and ignorance due only partly to his environment. There was a family quarrel over the marriage of the defendant’s father and mother and the boy was brought up to see his father drink and his mother smoke a pipe. Patient’s poor surroundings and other factors are echoed in his marriage to a woman ten years his senior who had been divorced and whose second husband was dead.

The third prisoner was an ignorant Russian peasant whose father was a junk peddler. The prisoner ran a pushcart in New York for some time after coming to this country. No evidence can be deduced from these few facts except as to the social station.

The fourth case had a nervous mother who probably not only transmitted her nervousness but who also made the prisoner aware of it in her daily life. He ran away and crossed the Atlantic on a cattle boat at 9 years of age (prisoner’s statement).

The fifth case showed a home environment in which the father “cared for nothing” when drinking. Quite naturally one might say that the boy was only following the example of his father when he became “vicious when angered.” After the father’s death the mother worked in a mill. Naturally the prisoner “bunked” school. Lack of parental control and poor neighborhood environment did the rest, one might say.

In all this work with heredity and environment we are dealing with tendencies. These tendencies are definite forces working in definite directions. The final outcome is the resultant of these forces. So, in a given prisoner before us, one cannot say that his acts are the result of environmental forces or the result of hereditary forces. They are the algebraic sum, as it were. Some of the above cases had good factors in the environment, one having church, boys’ club, and other good influences. Some had good factors in heredity, others had poor factors in one or both. In all cases the outcome was bad. The final outcome I cannot speak about yet, as four are still serving sentences and the fifth is on parole—strange to say, with the fur traders (Case 1).

This leads us to our last consideration, namely, that of prevention. It seems to me that on this ground we can all agree. There may be some doubt as to the part played in a given case by heredity or by
environment. There may be doubt also as to the part played by these great factors in the problem as a whole, but there can be little doubt as to how we should proceed in combatting these great forces where they are working for an evil outcome. It is just here that our ideas may be helped by a consideration of pathology in general. Referring to the first part of this paper, we saw that physical phenomena showed variations from standards in the direction of the "too much" or of the "too little." We saw that variations in spatial sequence and spatial simultaneity were intimately related to questions of temporal variations and that these lead us directly to the conception of orderliness. We saw that all these lead to the conception of forces in action, kinetic forces, and to the conceptions of the hyperkinetic, the hypokinetic, and the ataxic. The next step in scientific progress is to demonstrate the bearing of trouble in one field to troubles in the other fields. What troubles in the mental and social fields are produced by disorder in the physical field? These relationships must next be worked out. But in the meantime, we can go forward with the work of prevention, using the concepts which we now possess.

The first logical method of prevention of criminality is the method of birth control. It stands to reason, if we take into our considerations the broad biological data set down in this paper, that birth control is not an unreasonable measure to advocate for persons suffering with certain physical maladies, even though the relationship between the given malady and any mental or social difficulties present in the patient may not have been clearly demonstrated. Thus, in the specific example of heart disease with its concomitant "nervousness," its occasional mental breakdowns, especially where complicated by renal disease, and its almost certain economic inefficiency, birth control is a logical procedure, supported alike by common sense and good morals. I have no doubt that men of all religious creeds and of every cloth will agree with me in the case of heart disease of certain types.

Is it then so far to go in the case of mental difficulties? It does not matter that the relationship between mental and physical has not been proven. It does not matter that the transmission of mental disease has not been demonstrated. You all agree that birth control should be brought about in certain of the feeble-minded. Whether you give heredity or environment your preference, it is not an unreasonable thing to advocate birth control for the mentally afflicted.

And so we might develop the subject of birth control for the socially unfit. The criminal is such an individual. It is not an unreasonable thing to advocate birth control for the criminal and for the
family of the criminal. Common sense and moral code unite where “mala in se” are in question.

I wish I might take the space and time necessary to outline some of the probable results of scientifically administered birth control. I shall not take it. Suffice it only to say that I believe that a new race will arise when it is understood and practiced. At least, we can breed the “kingdom of evils” out of existence in a large measure.

I am not unaware of the opposition to birth control from certain quarters. I will not pause to answer those who object on religious grounds. I wish to meet at once those who object on the ground that such action is an invasion of personal rights. There is such a thing as myopia; there is such a thing as short-sightedness in matters of the mind, a sort of mental myopia, and in social questions, too. It seems to me that these gentlemen are afflicted with near vision in their cry about invasion of individual liberty. They fail to see the rights of the community and of the unborn child. I think that it needs only to be thought of to be accepted that the state has a fundamental right to citizens who are healthy in body, mind, and social life. Who will go so far as to deny that the unborn child has a right to come into this world with as good equipment as possible, physically and mentally and environmentally?

And yet I cannot go the road with the hypermetropics either. Many have so far overshot the mark as to get laws on the statute books providing for the sterilization of certain of these classes. There is no danger in America that there will be any large group of these sterilized individuals. We shall never see the forces at work here that have produced these individuals in large numbers (Encly. Brit.; subject: Eunuchs) and the object of control will never reach the emotional force that those great historical movements possessed.

Those who see clearly must admit that the process of prevention will depend upon an informed public opinion. As one writer has said, the problem will be controlled only when the breeding of the unfit is looked upon with as much abhorrence as is the marriage of close relatives at the present time.

Birth control is, in a way, a form of negative eugenics. Positive eugenics, as I understand it, selects stock for the purpose of race betterment. This part of my subject need take only a few words. No one would select poor physical stock to recommend for eugenic purposes. No one would select diseased stock. No one would select mentally diseased stock, nor would anyone recommend criminal stock. A long campaign of public education is necessary before this feeling
will be translated into action by the great mass of the people. This movement will fail if it becomes a “high-brow” effort to “uplift,” I am afraid. It must proceed by a process of education, beginning in the grades, with a knowledge of the elements of good breeding.

The final object is the fruition of the practical art of homiculture. Birth control may be a science. Eugenics may already be a science. Mental hygiene may become a science. Psychology and sociology are already scientific, at least in method and in many of the principles discovered. The final object is the breeding and rearing of men from conception to death. No one of these sciences will do it alone. Homiculture may never become a science. It, like medicine, is an art. These others are only the “assistive sciences.”

By the union of these sciences and the practice of the art of homiculture, I believe that we can largely prevent the presence of the criminal in American society.

Conclusions

1. The study of gross and histo-pathology is a study of variations from standards in spatial relationships.

2. The study of the pathology of the living, “functional pathology,” is a study of variations from standards in temporal relationships and in force.

3. These conceptions of space, time and energy and their variations from standards are sufficiently broad to include the whole field of abnormal psychology, whether of the introspective or of the behavioristic type.

4. Criminology deals with a small number of the reactions of which the human animal is capable; it deals with a limited field of human behavior. But this limited field, like the whole of behavior, obeys the laws of space, time and force in their abnormal aspects.

5. Thus we may proceed from pathology to criminology. Thus we may proceed from pathology in the narrow sense to abnormal psychology.

6. The methods of examination by which we uncover this material are those used in general medicine, which is nothing but applied pathology; but these methods of examination need amplification to include the mental and to include the eleven major types of environment. The major types of environment are the family, the religions, the educational, the economic, the legal, the political, the medical, the recreational, the neighborhood, custom, and tradition.
7. By examination of actual cases it is found that the trouble is largely psychological. But more important than this, it is found that the basis is sometimes in the family, sometimes in another environment and sometimes in the patient himself. In other words, some cases are due to environment, some to heredity, some to a mixture, but in all cases the trouble is one of persons (or of acquired disease in the insane and feeble-minded, who are not considered in this paper).

8. The most logical method of control, then, is to apply the principles of eugenics, whether the trouble is in persons of the family of the criminal or in persons of other environments. The problem is a community one. It must be attacked at its roots and on a large scale. One of the methods of attack upon the problem of criminality is to apply properly regulated birth-control methods.

9. The ultimate object of this program, as of the program of eugenics or of medicine itself, is homiculture, the production of fit individuals, with the elimination of the production of the unfit.

The writer wishes to acknowledge with thanks the great privilege accorded him in permission to study these cases, given him by Judge Hahn of the Superior Court, Providence, R. I.

APPENDIX

CASE HISTORIES

CASE I

What is your name? Ernest G.

I want to ask you something about your family and so on, so you will answer just as well as you can, or if it is anything that you do not know, just say so. Do you know anything about your grandparents? No, I don't.

Do you know what your father's father died of? He died broken hearted.

From what? He lost his property. He owned a big shipbuilding place in Canada. A storm tore it up and it floated away and left him without anything. And he died shortly after.

How old was he? He died before I was born.

You didn't hear them say how old he was when he died, did you? No.

What did your grandmother on your father's side die of? She is still alive.

How old is she? She is in her 90's, but I couldn't tell you how old. She is an old woman.

You told me what your father's father did for a living. Now, what did your grandmother do for a living after he died? What does she do now? My uncle owns a boarding house on B. Street, the R. She is living with him. That is one of her sons.
Do you know what kind of people your grandfather and grandmother were? Were they good-natured people? Yes, my grandmother seems to be.

Were they ever in any trouble? No.

Were they church people, or didn't they care for that? I don't know.

Now on your mother's side—are your grandparents still living? My grandmother and grandfather are both dead.

What did they die of? I don't know.

How old were they when they died? I don't know.

Do you know what they did for a living? I don't know anything about them.

Do you know what kind of people they were? Were they peculiar in any way? No, they weren't that I know of.

Were they good religious people? They attended church. My mother often told me what Christians they were. They both attended church.

Have you any uncles or aunts on your father's side who are dead? Have you any living? They are all living. They are well.

What do they do for a living? I have an uncle who is a foreman at G., foreman of the carpenter shop there.

What do the others do? I have another who lives in N.; he works in G.'s.

Any more on your father's side? My uncle who runs the hotel on B. Street.

On your mother's side, have you any uncles or aunts that are dead? She had a brother who died.

What did he die of? He was a sailor. He was on a big ship out near St. John's and he went out to sea and there was a wreck and just a few of them got saved. He was lost.

Have you any living uncles and aunts on your mother's side? Yes, I have an aunt that lives up in N. B. and they run a hotel there and they have a store. I have an uncle that lives in P., and he runs a bakery.

Now your cousins—have you any that are dead? I got one that is dead.

What did he die of? He was just a baby. He was playing in bed and got matches and set the clothes on fire. My aunt put water on him, but didn't save him.

Of your living cousins, what do they do? I have a cousin who lives in N. who was overseas. I don't know just where he is working. He enlisted in the Army and was over there during the entire war.

Have you any other cousins? I have a couple of cousins in C. They do hunting, selling and buying furs.

Any others? What kind of people are the cousins? Are they religious? They are religious boys, good fellows.

Are there any of them that don't care about such things? They do everything for me. I was up there last year and I had the time of my life.

Are any of them called the black sheep by the rest of the family? Any of them get in trouble with the police? These people up in C. have college educations. Some of them have been to college.

Is your father living? Yes.
How old is he? He is about 54 I believe.
Is he well? Yes.
What does he do for a living? He works in G.'s. He is a hardwood finisher.
Does he drink? Not that I know of. He smokes. He goes occasionally to church. He makes lots of friends. He belongs to a lot of lodges—to the Masons.
How does he treat you? He treats me fine. There's nothing that he wouldn't do for me.
Did he ever beat you very much? Or was he too easy with you? He didn't give me too much. He didn't give me enough. He was too easy with me.

Is your mother living and well? Yes, she's well.
How old is she? She is in the 50's.
What sort of work has she done? All she does is house work.
Did she ever work out before she was married? Not that I know of.
Did she spoil you, too, or was she more firm than your father? She did everything she could for me.
Did she ever give you a licking? Yes, now and then.
Does she go to church. Yes, she goes to church.
Does she have friends? Yes.
Does she belong to any clubs or societies? Yes, she belongs to school club and church clubs.
Does she vote? No.
Of course she doesn't drink? No.
Do you have a nice home? Yes.
Do they own their own home or do they rent it? They own it. They own the house we live in and the next one to it.
Do you know what illnesses your father has had? He has hay fever.
Anything else? No, that is all he has.
Did he ever have pneumonia or typhoid fever? No, he's a good, rugged man.
And your mother? She is always well, no diseases. I never knew her to be sick.
Now do you know of any member of your family, way back, uncles or aunts or cousins, that ever had any fits? No.
Do you know of any that drink too much? No.
Do you know of any that ever had cancer or t.b.? No, no relatives.
How many brothers and sisters have you? I have five brothers and no sisters.
Do you know if you have any brothers or sisters dead? Or do you know if your mother had any miscarriages? No, not that I know of.
All the rest of them in good health? Yes.
Which one are you? I am the youngest.
What does your oldest brother do for a living? He is a naval officer in the Navy.
How high? He put four years in at Annapolis, a graduate. The one just older than me is in the Navy. He is a chief storekeeper.
What do the other three do? One of my brothers is married; he is a machinist and is out in D. My brother H. is a gasoline engineer and he
inspects gasoline engines for the Y. C. Company in E. G. And my other brother is in C. at the present time. He is a machinist.

Are none of them married but the one in D.? Yes, I had one—the one in E. G. was married two days before New Year’s, and the other one has been married ten years. He has about three children. I haven’t seen them for a long time. Yes, they are in school.

Past History

You are the last in a family of six? Yes.

Do you know whether your mother had any trouble when you were born? More than usual? No.

Do you know how old you were when you began to walk? No.

Do you know what diseases you had when a baby? Did you have whooping cough? Yes, and I had mumps, measles, chicken pox.

Did you have any scarlet fever? I had that twice.

Did it make you very sick. They thought it was diphtheria. I had that, too. I had typhoid-malaria, too.

Did you ever have pneumonia? No.

Did you ever have the flu? Yes.

When was that? That was three years ago.

When did you have this typhoid-malaria? When I was about eight years old.

When did you have scarlet fever? I was about 10 years old then.

The whole bunch of us had it then.

How old were you when you began to mature; that is, have night dreams and wet dreams? Never had them.

Did you ever develop any bad habits? On yourself, known as masturbation? No.

Did you ever have any connections with a woman? No.

Did you ever have venereal diseases? No.

Did you ever drink? No, never touched it.

Do you smoke? Yes, I smoke cigarettes and pipe.

Chew tobacco? No.

Smoke cigars? No.

How old were you when you began to talk? I don’t know.

When did you start to school? At 7.

How old were you when you left there? I was starting in the second year in high school.

Were you ever kept back in any grades? Yes, I was kept back. I skipped two or three times.

Which grade did you miss? That was in a low grade. It was the third grade. I think it was when I had typhoid.

And then what grades did you skip? When I first started I skipped the second grade and then was held back a year. And then I skipped about one whole grade again. I skipped part of the fifth, because I knew fractions so well at the time that they thought I should be further advanced. My brothers taught me at home.

How old were you when you left? I was 15.
How many grades were there in the grammar school? There were eight grades.

Were there any subjects that were very hard for you? Algebra didn't come very easy.


How did you like geography? Didn't like it. I liked history.

What else did you have? Do you remember any of the names of the teachers? Mr. B. was the principal.

After you left school, what did you do? I started in the ...... Company to learn a trade, to learn to be a toolmaker.

How long did you stick there? I was there for about one and a half years.

What did you do after that? I got out of there and got into trouble. Not in the shop, but outside.

That is the first trouble that you had? Only when I went to high school.

What was the place that you worked in next? I went to the film company on E. Avenue. It was right after Fourth of July. I had a Fourth of July pistol and they put me in the reform school.

What do you want to know is, what did they do in this company? What was the work? Photographic films.

How long did you work there? Didn't work much in there at all. I just got the job.

What was the next job? I haven't had any other.

Now, when you were a boy, did you like to play with the rest of them? Did you play football? Yes, I played football, basketball, belonged to the Boy Scouts and I belonged to the Y. M. C. A. for a while.

Did you like that? Yes.

Did you have lots of friends then? Yes.

Did you like to read books at all? Yes.

Do you go to shows? Not much.

Do you care for movies? Not very much.

Do you go to dances? Once in a while.

Do you know how to dance? Yes.

Do you like to ride in automobiles? Yes, my brother owns a Paige.

Now about the present trouble—when was the first time? When I was in high school.

What did you do? I had a scrap with the principal.

What about? They had a big fire escape in back and we used to slide down and raise Cain.

Were you the only one? No, there were two or three of them. He wanted to give us a beating for going down and we wouldn't take the beating. One day I raised Cain around there. After that he kicked me out. He told me to get out.

Did any of the other fellows get kicked out? There was another boy got kicked out the same time. He took him back, though. He took me back, but I started to stay away and then started at B. High School. And then I got in with some other boys there; there were three of us.
Do you think it was right to give you a beating? Yes. Because he warned us.

What did you do it for? Just for the fun of it.

It gave you pleasure to bother him? Yes.

What do you think about it now? I find that it gets a fellow in trouble.

Do you really see why you shouldn't be sliding down? It was violating the laws of the school.

I want to know if you see if the laws were right. Yes, in case of a fire it might break down. I might be liable to get hurt and then the principal would get in wrong.

He was looking out for himself. Supposing you fell off and were killed, what would your father try to do? Wouldn't he try to sue the city for your death? Yes.

Did you see that then? No, didn't stop to think about it.

You were too young then. You see it now that you are older? Yes.

What was the next thing? I went to the reform school from there.

For that pistol you had? Was it a real one? Yes, it was a .32. It was small. It was a vest pocket one. But it wasn't loaded at all, and besides I broke it on the floor and was going to fix it. I put it in my pocket and was going to fix it. I looked all over for something in my trade. Was willing to take anything. I was on parole. They came up to me, but didn't feel my pockets. He said he wanted me to go to the station, that they wanted to see me, and then they found it. They called at S. School and they returned me there. They didn't give me a chance at all.

You felt they were unjust? Yes, and I ran away from there. They put me on the grand jury. I broke into a store. I didn't go home.

Why didn't you go home? I didn't dare to.

Well, even if they did treat you wrong, everyone makes mistakes, so why run away? Didn't they treat you all right there? Yes. It made me feel sore because I was trying so hard to be good. I tried to hold onto the job I had and it made me feel as though they didn't treat me right, the way I wanted to make good.

Think again about this revolver episode. Do you see any reason why you shouldn't have it on the Fourth of July? It was violating the law. Lots of people use slugs and you are liable to blow your own hands off.

So you ran away because you were sore? I didn't think it was just treatment.

When were you at S. the first time? That was pretty near four years ago.

How long were you there before you got out? I was there about 12 months. So that was about 1918 or 1919.

Did any lady come around while you were there and examine you? No, she examined a few of the boys. She didn't examine me. I remember of her being there.

When were you there last? After that was when I got out and then the gun was the second and then running away and the grand jury.

For breaking in in the night time? What are they likely to give you for that? They gave me a chance. This time the judge held me over
until Friday. I learned it is no trick to steal. It is not a paying proposition.

Suppose it paid, why shouldn't you steal? It hurts other people and hurts yourself. You are hurting your mother. (Suppose everyone did it? It would not be a safe place to live in. That is why it is wrong.)

My brother that is married now owns his own home.

Would you like to go into the woods? I was in the woods last year. I liked it because it was the best place I was ever in.

What day is it? March 29, 1922.
And what day of the week is it? Wednesday.
What place is this? The jail.
Who am I? To see if I am mentally all right.
I am a doctor; what gave you the idea? Did anyone tell you? I just thought you were the minute I came in the door. I just imagined it.
Did anyone ever suspect that you were mentally wrong? They used to wonder why I did such crazy things.

Have you wondered yourself? Do you do these things impulsively? I was out of work the last time and I tried every way to get work and I don't like to hang around the streets. I like to have some place to go. I didn't like to ask my father for any money. I liked to be independent.

Do you hang around poolrooms? I always like to pick out better company than I am myself. I belonged to the Home Guard for a while. I was there four months. I won a prize there and didn't get it. I got the most recruits, but didn't get the prize yet. I haven't heard anything about it. There was a three months' drive and I got the most. I beat them all. They had a big map and they started a row for pins and everyone had a number and everyone's name was on another map and all they brought in were put down underneath them. They had to cross a bridge. If they got another name they would move the pins ahead and the first one wins. They had mountains and roads. I tried for it anyway.

Do you think anyone has been down on you? No, I haven't any enemies. Not what you call enemies.

You don't think the police have been down on you? I don't believe so. You don't think they tried to push you? It was all my own fault. I don't believe in blaming anyone for what you do yourself.

How do you think you could have avoided it? Know more about the laws? I knew the laws and knew I was breaking them.

Did it give you some pleasure just to do it? Did you get any pleasure out of it? Not after I was caught.

Did you ever read Nick Carter? Yes, two or three of them. I like to read history books better or some naval battle stories. I like to read books a lot. I find them stories are pretty well interesting. My mother always brought me up a Christian and sent me to church.

Did you ever join a church? I was in the church for a while, but got out. When I was going I didn't like to go.

Did you ever join? I joined the church. It is a little shingled church. It is a Baptist church.

You joined that? Yes.
Do you talk very much? Yes, but I am not a wild talker.

Tell me something about Lincoln. He freed the slaves. He was a President during the Civil War.

Who was George Washington? He was the first President of the United States, and they called him the father of his country.

Who is President now? Harding.

Who was before him? Wilson.

What war was going on recently? The World War.

Can you tell me some of the countries that were engaged in that war? France, England, Belgium, Germany, Russia, Austria, etc.

Can you name some of the other wars the United States had been in? The Revolutionary War, Civil War.

What was after the Civil War? The war with the Spanish.

How much is $8 \times 9$? $72$. $11 \times 11$? $121$. $9 \times 11$? $99$. $\$1.00 - \$.37$?

Additional Information (March 30, 1922)

How is your memory? Pretty fair as far as I know.

Is there anything you forgot to tell me yesterday? Not that I know of.

I asked you quite a few things, but weren't there some things you forgot? I guess you asked me about everything.

They tell me that you have carried revolvers as a common thing. It was only once. It was a Fourth of July revolver.

They tell me you have broken into stores more than once. No, I told you the time I ran away from school I broke into a store. The time I got into trouble before this there were two or three charges against me.

What did they do with them? They put them up against me.

They say that the C. police know you well. Is that so? They know me, but I haven't done any crimes.

They say you went to C. to save yourself from going to jail or S. Is that true? No.

They say you stole $65. Yes, that was in the store. I had two or three charges against me. I slept in the Speedway. We took blankets from automobiles to sleep in. It was cold. It was in winter, or coming on spring and we took automobile blankets and we broke into two stores. I got one of these nickel machines when I broke in.

They say that you got into one store with a false key. That you did it quite a few times, until a man slept in his store until he could catch you. That is what they tried to put up against me this time, but that is not so.

And then they say that you had a blackjack that you made with leather and filled up with cement or putty. I didn't have that.

They say they took it off of you. No, they didn't.
They told me about it at S. How many times were you there altogether do you suppose? I don’t know.
You are not sure? Would it be twice or five times? It wasn’t five. I ran away a couple of times. I was put there twice and then I was put there this time to wait trial.
You are sure you haven’t been there five times? I don’t remember being there five times. They must have counted in the times I ran away.
Then you were there five times altogether? Yes, I was.
How far did you go in school? I finished one year in high school. They say you were only as far as 7A in the grammar school. Yes, that is what I was doing over there.
Where is your mother now? She is in C. at the present time.
Where is your father now? He is down home.
Have they separated? I was told they were. No, they haven’t.
You told me that your father never drank. They told me that he was a booze fighter. Not that I know of. I couldn’t say he was because I never saw him in my life.
You wouldn’t deny it, would you? No, I wouldn’t.
Does your father really own any property? Yes, sir. At W. Avenue.
Why were you staying at T. Street? He was getting the house fixed that we were in.

**Physical Examination**

Wassermann on blood serum negative.
Form undeveloped.
Moderate female type of pelvis.
Teeth poorly kept and improperly placed in mouth.
Pubic hair only slightly developed.
Heart and lungs negative.
Pulse rate—92.

**Neurological Examination**

Deep reflexes exaggerated.
Rest of examination negative.

**Summary of the Case**

*Physical Summary:*

Family History: Negative as far as known.
Past History:
Whooping-cough.
Mumps.
Measles.
Chicken-pox.
Scarlet fever twice at 10.
Diphtheria.
Typhoid-malaria at 8.
Flu three years ago.
Smokes cigarettes and pipe.
Physical Examination:
Underdeveloped frame.
Underdeveloped hairy distribution.
Teeth malformed and malplaced.

Mental Summary:
Family History:
Paternal grandfather died "broken heart" (over business losses).
Parents easy going—too easy with the boy.
School, 7-15.
Kept back in school.
Skipped two or three times.

Present Trouble:
Now sees cause of his trouble at high school.
Had "fun" bothering the principal.
Thinks second time at S. was unjust.
"Felt sore."
Examination there shows "dull but not feeble-minded" (I. Q. 80).
Sees why morally wrong to steal.

Mental Examination:
Downcast but smiles on occasion.
Vocal expression normal.
Conduct natural.
Sits quietly in chair.
Shows no disorder of will except that he acts on impulse and answers are suggestible.
Orientation correct in all three spheres.
Consciousness clear.
Attention easily gained, held and directed.
Memory good for recent and remote events, except for details of his troubles (here there is a question in the mind of the examiner).
Emotions—cries without apparent cause, unless it be his own thoughts.
Suggestible during Binet.
Train of thought coherent and relevant.
Mental grasp—poor for some things, fair for others.
Hallucinations none.
Delusions none.
Insight good.
Binet shows mental age of 12/9—I. Q. 79.
Dull but not feeble-minded.
Remembers stealing blankets from autos when sleeping in Speedway.
When suggested, remembers some escapades; does not remember others.

Social Summary:
Family History:
Paternal grandfather owned big shipbuilding place in C.
Paternal uncle owns the R. on B. Street.
Paternal uncle foreman at G.'s (carpenter shop).
Maternal uncle sailor.
Maternal aunt runs country store and hotel.
Maternal uncle runs bakery.
Cousin overseas.
Cousins fur traders.
Religious.
College educations.
Father hardwood finisher at G.'s.
Father and mother sociable. Mother religious.
Both make friends.
Own their home and the next one to it.
Brother four years at Annapolis—naval officer.
Two brothers machinists.
One brother engine inspector.
Past History: Tried toolmaking (U. W. Co.?), 1½ years.
Present Trouble:
Trouble with principal of high school—dismissed.
Returned but "bunked" high school—sent to S.
Sent to S. for carrying pistol.
Sent to S. for breaking and entering in the night time.
Belonged to Home Guards, Boy Scouts, Y. M. C. A.
Was a leader in recruiting.
Joined Baptist church, but did not like it.
S. says he made blackjack, always carried gun, slept in Speedway, was "outlaw," used fake key.
Minister informed S. father was alcoholic and "immoral," not religious.

Conclusions

1. This man is underdeveloped physically. He also shows physical maldevelopment.
2. His ideas and emotions are immature. His memory may be defective. He may be a pathological liar.
3. His will is controlled by immature intellect and emotions.
4. He does not fall into any of the psychiatric categories and hence is not committable as insane.
5. His treatment from a medical point of view should be institutional until he is capable of proper social adjustments.
6. It is problematical whether he will ever be capable of such adjustments. In other words, his prognosis is doubtful.

CASE II

Family History

My name is Dr. G. and I came down here to look you over and have a talk with you. Mr. S. wanted me to talk with you. Do you know Mr. S.? No, where does he come from?
He is the assistant district attorney.
Is he my lawyer? No, he is acting for the State.
I think he is acting for me.

Being a doctor, I want to ask you about your family as well as yourself and I am not interested so much in the crime with which you are charged. I am interested in you as a doctor. Do you know anything about your grandparents? Nothing at all about my grandparents. I was only about two years when they died. I know that they was hard working people and worked hard according to what my father and mother said.

What kind of work did they do? Laboring as near as I know. Farming? Yes. My grandfather on my father's side owned three or four farms and he sold them. He was a Connecticut man.

Did you ever hear tell what they died of? No.
Do you know whether they made money or just lived comfortably? They lived comfortable I guess.
Do you know what they were interested in outside the farming or the laboring? Were they church people? Or did they ever have any trouble or were they in trouble with the police? Well, they never had any trouble as near as I could find out, because I heard my wife say that my father told her that they didn't have any trouble since they have been here.
You mean they never got arrested? No.
Did they care for church? My grandmother on my mother's side was a great church member. My mother joined the church in Q. when she was young.
Did any of your people drink to excess or get drunk? No, sir. That is something my mother didn't like in the house, and when I started drinking, I was drinking after my mother died. My mother died in 1909; my father went away in 1911. He went to Florida. In 1912 I started going around the high life and kept it up five years and I have stopped drinking now.

When did you stop drinking? I was drinking whisky, beer—
When did you stop? I got married in 1916. It was about 1914 or 1915. I have drinks now and then. For the last three or four years, maybe I took a couple of drinks in that time.
Tell me something about your aunts and uncles on your father's side. I have an uncle in R. I never knew him very much. Only since I lived there I have known him more than I ever did. I moved there in November.

Is he a good man? I don't think he ever had any trouble with anyone. He had quite a family. He is a strong, rugged man.

Now, about your uncles and aunts on your mother's side. My aunt, my father's sister, she is married to ——. You may know him, the young ——. He is an officer. He is my cousin.
What kind of a man is your uncle? He used to drink quite a lot and used to bother my aunt. But he's all right now.
Any other uncles or aunts on your mother's side? I have an aunt over in G., that is my wife's brother's wife. I have made it my home since I got married. Off and on when I was working I used to board there. We seemed to get along all right, but when I left she talked
quite a lot to my wife and told her—said how I used to get drunk. It wouldn't help me any, you know. Then there's my aunt in Connecticut, my mother's sister. She was mad at my mother because she married my father. As soon as my mother died she came down here, she and her man. He wasn't the first one; she was married before and he died. The man she has now worked in a jewelry shop. They came down and stayed in colored people's house. They got the minister and his wife down to my house and they took my sister home and wanted her to go into society. Instead of that my father's brother took her. I guess they used to make her work quite hard. They put her in a home on B. Avenue and then they took her to the almshouse and from there to E.

Your cousin? No, my sister. She doesn't know I am here and I don't want her to know.

Now, tell me about your cousins on your father's side. One you said was a policeman in H. I don't know much about him. He always used me all right as much as I seen him.

Do you know anything about your other cousins? I don't know my folks much. He's got a sister in R. married to ----. I don't know them very much. The last time I was there she had a boy and a girl.

Can you tell me anything about your cousins on your mother's side? One of them is ----; he is my cousin. He lives in G. You know where that is. Well, when you go into G. you go down a hill and turn a sharp corner and the building that was there burned down two years ago. He is building this up now. He owns that corner.

Can you tell me anything about your father? He was always a laborer and always worked and I never knew him to get into bother, only once in A.

Where is that? It's in H. V.; we lived there. He was a farmer for a short time. He sent me to the store for a pound of crackers. The store man gave me a pound and a half and charged me for two pounds. I didn't know the difference and took it home and my father went right back to the store man. They had quite a wrangle and the storekeeper was in the wrong. He was taken to W. Court, and paid a fine. That is the only thing I ever knew against him. He was a good, hardworking man. He was hard sometimes. We didn't have the same as we ought to have at times, but we did the best that we could. He used to drink now and then. Yes, sir, he did what he could.

Did you ever see him drunk? Yes, I have seen him drunk a few times, but not so often.

Did he ever beat your mother or you? Oh, no, he never beat my mother or me.

You say he went to F.? Yes, sir.

Why did he do that? He left me. He was in E. G. He worried over my mother's death and over my sister when he couldn't have her with him. He was working in the bleachery at the time. He says to me, "I am going away tomorrow. It happened to be a Saturday. I asked him where he was going and he said, "I don't know." He took a lot of pictures of our family that we had. And he left them at H. That was the last time I seen him.
How long ago did you hear from him? I ain't heard from him in three years. I wrote him a letter a week ago and the letter must have reached him. The others I wrote never reached him. They was returned to me. This one must have gotten to him because they say that they will be returned to anyone if they don't find them.

Did you have your name on the front? No.

Do you know what diseases your father has had? He has had typhoid-pneumonia and he has had the measles and the chicken-pox and I guess that is about all. He had those when he was small. He never had a doctor since I have been big enough to know.

Was he a bright man? Well, pretty fair.

Do you know anything about his schooling? Yes, he had a fair education, but he couldn't write very well. He can read, but he don't like to write very well. I guess that's why he doesn't write to me. He left off at the fifth grade in common school.

Tell me something about your mother. She was always a strict woman. If she said to do a thing and you didn't, you'd get a licking. If she couldn't do it, my father always did. She was temperate and she didn't drink. She didn't like it. I know my father wouldn't bring it home by pails because we lived too far away to get it in pails. But he used to bring home half-pint bottles of whisky. He used to come home kind of drunk and she would break it up on him and put it down the sink. She would never take it. One time she was kind of sick and he said a little bit would help her. I was 15 or 16 years old and I know she put in a great deal more water than there was whisky in the glass. That is the only time I ever remember her touching it. She never used tobacco. She used to smoke a pipe once or twice a day and she only did that about four or five years. She died with a disease that was got in the P. Mills, that she got in the toilet. Dr. P., he called it inflammation. I know my father didn't have that disease. She was all right before and she only had it two weeks when she worked in that mill, and she got that disease from the toilet. She went to the "Super" about it. They had an investigation and the doctor said that was where it was got. I know my father didn't have it because he investigated him at that time.

Do you know what other illnesses your mother has had? I know that she only had a doctor at that time.

How much schooling did your mother get? Not very much. I guess she went as far as the fourth or fifth grade in school. She could write better than my father could or better than I could.

Did she ever get into any trouble? No, sir. She was no woman who would jaw or quarrel with anyone.

Never had any trouble with the police? No, sir.

Was she bright? Yes, she was brighter than the rest of her sisters. She never got into no bother with anybody.

How many brothers and sisters have you? One sister. One brother died.

Do you know whether your mother had any stillbirths or miscarriages? I don't know; I don't think so.

How old was she when she died? She was somewhere around 54 or 55. My father must be about 60 or 64 by this time.
What did your brother die of? He died of childbirth. He died a little while after he was born. A day or so.

And your sister, is she all right? Yes.

What illnesses has she had? She has had bad eyes, but I don’t think she has anything else. Not that I know. Of course, she had the measles.

How did she get along in school? She is pretty fair.

Was she kept back in any grade? No, she went better in school than what I did. She went at K.

Is she a bright girl? I ain’t seen her in 3 or 4 years. She was all right then. She was in the institutions. I know what that is, for I was there myself. If they find out that you can work they will see that you do it. I had typhoid-double pneumonia in the almshouse and when I was able to work I did what I could do. She is down in E. now and she has laundry to do and it keeps her busy all the time.

Did she ever get into any trouble with the police? When she was on B. Avenue she did. She was at Miss D.’s. It was quite a while ago, when she was 13 or 14, and Miss D. told her to put some ashes on the sidewalk and the policeman asked her what she was doing and she dumped them all over him.

Was that the only time she got into trouble? She wouldn’t have done it only he said something to her.

Was she a good girl? Yes, as far as I know.

She didn’t run around with the boys or get into any trouble that way?

No, sir.

Is she married? No, she never had any chance. She lived with my uncle two years and then he put her over in Miss D.’s and then she came down here and then went to E. She has been at E. about six or seven years.

Have any of your family ever had tuberculosis? Not that I know of.

Cancer? No. My wife’s folks have had t. b., but mine ain’t.

Have any of them been in trouble with the police? Not that I know of.

Have any of them been in any hospital for mental diseases? Any of them been out of their minds? No.

Did any of them have epilepsy or fits? Not that I know of. I used to have fits when I was a small boy, but the doctor gave me something to get rid of them.

Past History

What number were you in the family? Which child were you? I was the second. My sister was the third.

And it was the first one that died? Yes.

What diseases have you had? I have had typhoid fever; then I had the measles, and I had this “combination” of diseases. I guess that’s about all. I have had a headache, that is about all. Every summer I had one. It ached this week to beat the band. It ached all the time. I had glasses at home. I took and broke them last year and didn’t have them fixed.
When was it that you had typhoid and double pneumonia? That was 1911.

Then you say you were in the almshouse? I came out in August, I believe.

And when did you go in? About the fourth or fifteenth of May and I came out in August.

Have you had any other serious illnesses? I never had a doctor since then.

How old were you when you had these fits? I was three or four years old.

How long did they last? Maybe a year.

How many did you have in that year? Not very many.

Have you had any since? No.

Ever got any diseases from women? No, sir.

How old were you when you started to drink? Somewhere about, maybe about 19.

And you quit? About six years after.

Are you well and strong with the exception of these headaches? I am pretty strong according to my size.

Now, how old were you when you began to walk? I was about a year.

My mother said somewhere near a year.

And did you learn whether they had any trouble breaking you of the habit of wetting the bed? No.

Did you have any trouble when you learned to talk? Stutter or stammer? No.

Did you have terrible dreams at night? Things of that sort? No, sir.

How old were you when you began to mature? When you began to have wet dreams and things like that? I don't remember having those things.

Did you have any bad habits at that time? No, sir.

Did you quit it at the usual time, after a short time? I never had it. That is one thing that never bothered me much.

How old were you when you started going with girls? Seventeen or eighteen.

Did you ever get any of them into trouble? No.

How old were you when you were married? In 1916. You can count that back. I am 31 years old now. That is six years ago.

That would be about 26, wouldn't it. Twenty-five or twenty-six.

Have you any children? No.

Has your wife ever been pregnant? She was married before twice and she got a divorce after the first month from the first one and then she got married and she lived with the second one about 22 years. He was — and he died in 1914 and 1916 we got married.

How many children has your wife got? She never had any. Never could have any.

How is she now? About 42.

How old were you when you started to talk? I don't know how old I was.

When did you begin to go to school? When I was about 6 years old.

And how old were you when you left school? Sixteen.
What grade were you in when you finished? Fifth grade.
Did you have any trouble in school? No.
Did you go ahead with the others? I kept up to them as far as I went.
Why did it take you so long to go through five grades? You were ten years going through five grades. I never went to school all the time. I went when I could. Did you bunk a lot? I used to, same as the rest of them. We never were to city schools. We went to country schools.
After you left school what did you do? I went to work in the mill. In the mill doffing on spinning frames. I came out from the mill and worked at K. College for Dr. L. I was working in the pantry in the college and on the outside took care of poultry. I did some farming, but not very much. Of course I can hoe potatoes and plant corn, but I never done as much as a farmer. I have been mostly a mill man.
Do you care for church at all? Well, I never went much to church until I went here. I went to church at S.
Do you care anything about it? I like it. But the people look at you and laugh if you ain't dressed up on the outside. I used to go at Peace-dale when I was small.
Did you ever join any church? No.
What kind of pleasures do you like? I like to go out and have a good time, but I guess it will be a long time before I can go out and have a good time.
What do you call a good time? Dancing? No. Moving pictures are all right, maybe once or twice a week. I like to stay around home as well as anything. On Saturday or Sunday I like taking a walk out in the woods, but that's as far as I go. When I was single I used to go to Roger Williams Park, Rocky Point and Oakland Beach or something like that. Maybe of a Sunday I would go around with W. He's married now. He was married soon after I did.
Do you make enough to get along well? I did till this time. I got a job in R. and they wanted me to come up in the O. mill and after I moved there they had me work three or four weeks there. We had a pretty good tenement there and we moved there from G., not that place, but a place between G. and G. It is about a mile from G. And we moved over and I had two miles to walk to work from O. to R. and in winter it's pretty hard walking. I didn't go every day, but went as much as I could. I owe the store there about ten or twelve dollars, that is all.
How is your wife? You said she wasn't well. She isn't able to work. I don't see why they keep me and let my partner go. He got out on parole or something, but he got out and I don't see what they keep me here for. That is what I am trying to find out. I didn't know but the State lawyer may come down here and find out about it. I never got into trouble until I went to breaking and entering.

**PRESENT TROUBLE**

Tell me something about these breaking and entering charges. Well, there is a fellow by the name of E. I guess they call him A., but we always called him E. He is my wife's sister's daughter's boy, making him my nephew. He didn't have any friends there and I lived next door to
him and we used to go around together. We seen this place and we went into it. It is in A. I forget the man's name. I heard it time after time. He lived there last summer.

What did you take? Only an army overcoat, a few dishes and I think there was a watch and a camera that the boy took besides the other stuff. They got the stuff all back. Then we broke into the A. schoolhouse a little way from there and we took a talking machine and one record and they said they got them back.

What was the third one? We went back to that house again and took the dishes. They valued the dishes at $25, so they said. We took different things. I know he took the dishes, the wrist watch and the camera.

What was the object of taking them? I took them because I never had any myself. He wanted the watch and the camera and that is why he took it.

Did he sell them? He kept them overnight. The only thing that was sold was the talking machine. I sold it to a man, the one that is right across from M. Avenue. My wife told me that they got the stuff all back. They said in the court house they got it all back.

Was that right or wrong? It was wrong.

Why? Because it was against the law.

Maybe the law is wrong. Well, we shouldn't have done it, because it wasn't right to do.

Why is the law right? I don't know anything about the law, but I know that it was wrong. I know that if I was on the outside I wouldn't do it again.

Why did you do it? I don't know. Funny things go through your mind at times.

Did your wife set you up to do it? My wife didn't know anything about it. It was mostly like this: It was hard getting along and I thought if I could sell the machine it would help.

What did you get for it? Five dollars.

No, sir, I told my wife that if I ever got out I never would bother anyone. She has been down to see me a few times. She didn't come last week and she didn't write. She sold all her furniture she had. We had as nice a home as anyone would want to have.

You say she isn't very well? What is the matter with her? She isn't very rugged and she has sick headaches. Morning after morning she begins to hack and cough and she would have a sick headache and have to go to bed. No, sir, if I was on the outside I would so straight. I never would go crooked any more because it doesn't pay.

MENTAL EXAMINATION

What day is today? Today is Monday.

And what day of the month? The second day as far as I know.

What month? The second day of June.

Second day of June? July, rather.

And what year? 1922.

And what is the name of this place? H.
And the name of this place that you are in? This is the State's Prison, P. County Jail.

Do you know any of the men here? Do you know the names of the men? Only Mr. G. in my shop.

Do you know my name now? Yes, sir.

What am I? A doctor.

Now, why should you be here? Because I stole and broke and entered.

Is it right for you to be here? It serves me right to be here because I done it.

Who was George Washington? I never studied that much. Anyway, I never was good at school.

Who was Abraham Lincoln. He was a rail splitter and he came up to be President of the United States.

Who is President now? Harding.

Who is Governor of Rhode Island? San Souci.

How much is $2×2? 4.

How much is $7×8? I couldn't answer that.

How much is $1.00 - .37? I am no good at reckoning.

If you went to the store and spent 12 cents for stamps and had 15 cents, how much would you get back? Three cents.

If you went to the store with 25 cents and bought stamps for 21 cents, how much would you get back? Twenty-four. I mean four cents.

What is going on in the world nowadays? Anything of special interest? I know there is a lot going on that don't interest me but would interest others.

What would interest you? Probation. I want to see it go dry, because I don't use it and I don't see why other people don't take it only as medicine.

Did you ever have any strange experiences? Like seeing spirits? I have seen my mother since she died.

In the night time or the day time? In the night time; it wasn't awful dark; it was about 7 o'clock.

Were you awake or were you sleeping? I was awake. I was walking the side of the road. I was going from C. to G. I was going up B. Hill. She seemed to have come up in back of me on my left side and she talked to me. I was going home to get some money to go on a drunk. I was going to my aunt's house. I never drank after that. She said, "You are going home to get some money, Willie."

And I said, "Yes." And she said, "Don't go and get drunk."

Was it just as clear as I am talking? It was just as clear. I wasn't drunk. I only took two glasses of beer that day.

Have you had any other strange experiences? I have heard raps and my wife is the cause of that. She is a kind of spiritualist. She used to make the raps one time. It got on my nerves at that time. She don't bother with them now.

Have you any enemies? Not as I know of. But they seem to be all enemies in here. That is, on the outside; they don't come to see me. My nephew got out and he hasn't wrote to me and he hasn't come to see me. The only thing I care for is my wife. If I was out I would do right. I
never was in no trouble of any kind before. I had to take and let all my furniture go. I had good furniture that time, too. It's the way it was before with my wife. When her husband died she took in a lot of furniture. She had money when her husband died; he was insured and she had three or four hundred dollars. She is going to the same place and when her money gave out before they put her out and I don't know whether she is put out now or not. I know she didn't come to see me last week. That is all I know. All I care about is her. I'll have to go out and start all over again, make my living and buy new furniture, while she had the other.

Did anyone try to injure you or poison you? Yes, one time in a rum shop. I don't know who he were, but I know he put something in my beer. The fellow told me he put something in it. I drank it, but it never hurt me, but after that I never felt right after that.

Have you ever had times when you felt downhearted? Without any cause? I was thinking same as in here. I was thinking of my wife. But not without cause. I was thinking of her and what I would do if I was on the outside. I have pretty good clothes to go to church. You know if you go to church and don't look just right with silks and satins on they laugh behind your back. I have been with them and I seen them laugh at others. My sister used to go to church at K. quite a lot. I never went to K. church.

Have you any idea that there is anything the matter with you. My stomach hurts me, that's all.

Nothing the matter with your mind? Not that I ever know of. Of course I can't think at times since I have been here. The coffee and tea don't taste right here. Just as if it had ether in it. It seems like they used the cups for ether and didn't wash it out, as if there was some in it. It was warm, but I thought maybe it might be salt peter. Since I have been here I feel kind of deaf. In the shop they talk to me and I can't hear what they are saying. My stomach has been acting wrong for about a year. Right in here.

**Attitude and Volition:**

Patient seems willing to co-operate. Has no mannerisms or apparent disorders of will. He is frank and answers questions to the best of his ability. Train of thought is coherent and relevant, but there is marked tendency to a certain circumstantiality. He goes into trivial, non-consequential details and shows extreme simplicity. Emotions appear to be normal. He shed some tears over his present trouble and over worrying because he thinks his wife has sold the furniture and may be put out, and he says that she is the only thing he cares for in the world.

**Physical Examination**

(Done by Dr. A. E. Martin), April 19, 1922.
Height, 5 ft. 4½ in. Weight, 111½ lbs.
Scar of old burn on chest.
Lungs negative.
Heart and arteries negative.
Abdominal organs negative.
Genito-urinary system negative.

**Neurological Examination**
Reflexes are equal and active.
No abnormal reflexes are present.
Pupils are normal but somewhat small.
Ocular movements normal.
There is slight tremor of extended tongue.

**Laboratory Examination**
Wassermann on blood serum negative for syphilis.

**Summary**

*Physical history reveals the following:*
Father drank to excess.
Mother died of disease said to have been contracted from a toilet.
Defendant had typhoid and double pneumonia.
At 22, defendant began drinking and “going around the high life,” continuing for five years.
Defendant complains of headaches.

*Physical Examination:*
Defendant is somewhat undernourished, but is otherwise normal on physical examination.

*Mental history reveals the following:*
Sister a patient in E.
Defendant took about 10 years to complete about 5 grades in school.

*Mental Examination:*
Defendant has very poor school knowledge and almost total inability to calculate.
He has practically no idea of what is going on in the world about him of importance today.
He thinks he has seen spirits of the dead and has heard them speak.
He believes that his wife is somewhat of a spiritualist.
He believes that an attempt was made some time ago to poison him.
Psychometric examination gives age of 12 years, 6 months.

*Social history reveals the following:*
One uncle drank to excess in times past.
Family quarrel over marriage of defendant’s mother and father.
Father left the defendant after his family had been broken up.
Father drank to excess.
Father did not learn to write well.
Mother smoked a pipe once or twice a day for four or five years.
Mother and father had very little schooling.
One sister in State Infirmary, now in E.
Defendant has been in the State Infirmary.
Defendant married a woman about ten years his senior who had previously been divorced and whose second husband was dead. Defendant did not attend church because he felt as though people looked down on him on account of his clothes. Defendant admits breaking and entering on three occasions in company with his nephew.

**Conclusions**

This defendant is undernourished physically.

He is on the border line of mental deficiency and may very properly be classed as feeble-minded (high grade moron).

Socially he has always been the marginal-economic group and has recently gotten into legal difficulty.

His difficulties appear to me to be the direct result of his mentality.

**Recommendations**

This man is not a subject for the State Hospital for Mental Diseases nor for the Exeter School.

From a medical standpoint there is considerable question as to whether punishment would benefit him or not, administered as a form of treatment.

I believe that he will probably make an adjustment outside of an institution, but think that his chances would be more favorable if he were tided over social difficulties by some social worker. I believe also that he should be seen by the district nurse so that his diet and hygiene might be adjusted, as he is considerably underweight.

**CASE III**

What is your name? Myer S.

How long have you been here? In this country?—18 months.

How long have you been here in this place? It will be ten months.

What did they send you here for? For playing with a little girl.

How old was the child? About five years old.

What did you do that for, Myer? A man makes a mistake once in his life.

Do you think you would do it again? No, never again. I am now 18 going on 19. I never did that in my native country. A man makes mistakes once in his life. I do not know what is a jail. Just come to America and come in jail. I try my best to go home this time. I have to support my mother and father. I got a job in the barber shop and get $18—$15 a week. I got to buy something to eat for my family—bread, sugar and milk. Before that they support me. Now my father is 72 years old. My mother is 64 years old. Old man. They work in the old country for me; now I work for them. I was come here and speak a little bit of English. I never know how to talk any English before. When Mr. S. ask me my name I don't know what he said.

Did the prisoners teach you any bad things? Did they tell you bad
things? They tell me just right. They tell me all about the moving pictures. I speak four languages, Polish, Jewish, German and Russian. They explain to me what moving picture is. If I got a year and a day I was going to night school. Two weeks ago they tell me I am going home Friday because I see the Governor who say, "You are going home."

Have you been good here? I was good all right.

Do you like this place? If I like or don't like that is all right; that is the first time I see it in my life.

Do you think you will ever come back? My place is on the outside to make some business, like the Jew said.

**FAMILY HISTORY**

Do you know anything about your grandparents? No, I don't know. I know they are dead in the Russian country.

Do you know what they died of? I don't know. My mother knows. When he was dead, I wasn't born then.

What diseases did they die of? I don't know. My mother had 17 children, 12 died, 5 lived. Four brothers and one sister.

Do you know anything about your uncles and aunts? I got two uncles in my Russian country, both in different cities.

Do you know anything about your cousins? Here in America? Or in Russia? I have one cousin that is here. I got lots in New York, cousins.

How old is your father? Seventy-two years, my mother about 64 years. And I got to support my father and mother when I get out of here.

Are your father and mother well? Sure, they are all right. When I get home I must work in order to get them something to eat.

What diseases have they had? Who?

Your father and mother? All right.

Sick? Never sick. My mother sorry because they don't let me get out of here. She says everything all right.

Did your father and mother ever get into trouble with the police?

I know just my father got accident. I was in accident, too. My father tried to get off and the car didn't stop and he got one hundred dollars for it. I got accident in New York. When I was on bail, in New York, it was a small street and I have a pushcart and the car come the other way down the street and hit me right there, and my brother who was in the same street and was taking the number from the automobile and everything, and after that I come home. Before bringing there I go to the hospital and the doctor take and examine me and put something, plaster on my chest, and after I got feel better and my father was come from Providence and I was come here to jail. My father was come to bail me out and he wanted to pay out $1,000. I want to get out, but I stay in jail a little while and not pay so much money. It costs too much. I am 18, 19 years old. I come to F. R. with my brother and stay a little while and I have gone to P. and come to see a lawyer. The father of the girl was against me. Before when we get there the lawyer don't talk to Judge H. And then Judge H. talk to the lawyer and say, "One year." K. say, "The State go against you and give you one year." The doctor was examine
the girl and there was nothing the matter with her. After I was sorry I
got one year. I didn't do that girl nothing. I don't know.

What does your father do for a living? He was a baker in my Rus-
sian country.

What does he do in this country? Rags and bones—junk dealer.

What does your mother do for a living? My mother she helped in
the baker shop in Russia.

What does she do here? Over here she does nothing.

Does she take care of the house? Yes. Now, because my brother is
a baker here in America, but—

Doesn't she keep house? She stays with my brother. She lives on
St. She has two rooms over there.

What did your brothers and sisters die of? When they died I wasn't
born.

How many are living? Five. Four brothers and one sister.

What do your brothers do for a living? One is a baker in P. One
was in the American Army fighting France and Germany. He is a painter
here. He left his wife and children and go for the Army. I have a brother
in New York.

What does he do? He sells some rags.

What does your sister do? She has got a husband. He is a carp-
enter.

PRESENT TROUBLE

Which child were you? I am the youngest one.

What diseases did you have as a boy? I have. When I was in Poland
the Bolshevik came around. I have over there in that country some
sickness. I had too much apple and water and nothing else. I was hungry.
No bread. After that the doctor help me. He just came where I lived.
He helped me good then.

What other sickness have you had? Just that one, that is all.

Have you always been well but for that sickness? Yes.

Did you ever get any diseases from women? You understand what
I mean? Yes, I understand. No, I never did.

Do you drink whisky? No, I don't play cards, I don't drink whisky,
but smoke cigarettes.

You don't have any bad habits? No. When I was come here I talk
four languages—Russian, Jewish, Polish and German, all four languages.
I don't know how to talk the English. I know a man from Washington
who talk 15 languages and he talk in four languages with me.

Did you ever have typhoid fever? Over here? Or in Russia?
In either place? No. That is my sister. She is got that. In the
street where she is everybody has it.

How old were you when you began to talk? You mean in English?
Any language? I was four years.

Did you go to school in Russia? I go from six years to thirteen years.
In Russia? Yes. After that I have the barber trade and after that I
come over here.
How did you manage to go to school in Russia? In Russia they have separate schools over there.

How many grades did you finish in the Russian school? In the Jewish school there are no grades at all. We learn in Hebrew.

Did you learn to read and write? I just learn in Jewish. Then when I come here I write in Jewish and they tell me what it is in the English. After that they show me the book and I read it all right. Then I take a book from the library and say “а, б, в,” and in that book I get along. I just read a little. After I go to the moving pictures and I read a little myself.

After you got through school, how long did it take you to be a barber? About two years. After I got fifteen years old I started to make money.

How much were you able to make before you came here? Over here? In Polish money I make 300 marks, one cent a mark, $3 a week in English money. Come over here and I make $15 a week. Lots of different stuff in my country. The massage is different and I pay $15 to the union in the Bronx. We have president and general at Bronx and after I get in the Bronx on 74th Street. Before that I was work in 172d Street. And every time we have the meetings three times a month. I was working Saturday and Sunday one-half day and I get $15 for 1½ days, that was all right. One week get $15 lots of time. All week long go to moving pictures and work 1½ days and get $15. In P. it is cheap, five cents for a shave. Different way they do it in P. When I was going in the union I paid $25. Twenty-five dollars it cost me to belong.

Have you always lived at home? You mean everyone living in the house? Yes, sure. My family is over here in P. and I went to the Bronx in a boarding house for three months.

Mental Examination

What day is it today? On the calendar it is the 10th.
Tenth of what? July.
And what year? 1922.
And what is the name of this place? Over here, dispensary. In here, prison.
Did you ever hear it called Rhode Island State Prison? Yes, State Prison. We don’t have the State Prison in Russian country.
What is the name of that gentleman? He is Mr. S. He is assistant to the doctor.
Who am I? You are a doctor.
How much is $1.00 — .37? How much would be left? Sixty-three cents.
Did you ever hear anyone speaking to you when there wasn’t anyone around? Yes. If I see no one I don’t talk to him. No.
Have you ever heard the voices of angels? No.
Have you ever heard the devil speak to you? No.
Have you ever seen dead people come back to life? No.
Have you ever been poisoned? No.
Have you ever tasted anything peculiar in your food? Yes, it is all right. If you have an appetite to eat it is all right. Some fellows don't have the appetite and they don't eat.

Have you ever felt downhearted? All the time happy.

You have been here ten months, have you felt all right all the time? Happy all the time. Moving picture was here that time. I was go to the moving picture.

Have you ever been sad? No. When I come here the first day I don't like to look on the piece of iron in the window. That was for the pigs in my Russian country. In my house everybody got wood and right in the door a small window with a small piece of iron. It looks different over there. A nice table, bed, everything nice. I know what it is in the Russian prison. I visited it. It seems like it was over here, but there are the soldiers all around, different soldiers, not officers like here, different. I see it in Moscow; it is a bigger city than New York, bigger than Washington. First day I don't feel good because I don't see that piece of iron in my life.

Who is the President of the United States? Harding. Before was President Wilson; he was get eight years.

Who is the mayor of P.? I don't know that.

Who is the Governor? I couldn't tell you the name. I was speaking to him over there. I forgot the name. He is a small little man with a mustache. I hear someone tell me his name, but I forget.

Is it G.? I don't know.
Is it S.? I forget.

What is the first thing they did to you when you got in here? I come here first thing and sit on that bench out there. After that they put me over to 10 and I stay a little while, two hours, and then they take me away and I stay two days there in that place, and Mr. S. put something in my arm.

When you were here, were you sick? I was sick in the hospital.

What was the matter? My brain inside burn, just like two needles come together. I had a regular headache. I catch cold over here in the window and then I get a headache. I think I am in the hospital six months June 11. I was in the annex. Six months before that Dr. Martin come to me there. After that I got better and I start to talk to everyone. Dr. M. come here and examine me and now say, "You're all right." Mr. S. tell me I am going to work, "The deputy will take you to work."

Why didn't you talk? Here in the yard I was catch cold and that headache seem like one thing against the other. Someone was talking to me and I was never hear. I couldn't.

Did you try to answer? I don't answer nobody. Because I couldn't hear and I couldn't answer and I had a headache. I see all the time the table and they put the things on the table and go out and come in again. I got a sore on my neck. After I got better I started to work. I was start over here in the shop.

Have you been crazy, do you think? I am a wise guy in my head all the time.
When you were in the hospital? I was sick, but not crazy. Nobody can tell me. Every prisoner like me and like to talk to me and play some checker. Mr. S. like me; he knows me about ten months.

Have you any enemies? I don't know anybody against me. I don't make any trouble for anybody. And they don't make any trouble for me.

Is everybody friendly to you? I don't make trouble for anybody and they don't make trouble for me. The Governor say, "You are going on outside in the city and support your family," and Friday I was going, on the 8th or 9th. But the 8th come and I stay here. They left me, I don't know what is the matter with me, they leave me.

**Attitude and Volition:**

Comes into the room briskly, with a pleasant smile and seems desirous of co-operating to the best of his ability. He answers questions readily.

**Emotional Tone:**

He seems happy and evinces a sense of well being, smiling frequently.

**Train of Thought:**

Is rapid, coherent and relevant, but shows considerable circumstance. He sometimes gets lost in the details and wanders quickly from the point.

School knowledge cannot be tested, as he received practically all his education in Russia. He shows fair knowledge of current events. Test age, 11½ years on Porteus test. Failure due to over-confidence, impulsiveness in action, lack of preconsideration.

**Physical Examination**

Is negative.

**Neurological Examination**

Not done.

**Laboratory Examination**

Wassermann on blood serum negative for syphilis.

**Additional History**

Mr. S., hospital officer, states that when this patient was examined on admission, he did not appear right mentally. Some months later his work in the shop began to fall off, then he began to speak less and less, finally stopping altogether. This condition lasted about three or four months. During this time he ate ravenously, slept a great deal, assumed positions, stooped over with eyes closed. Could be placed in a position which he would maintain for a long time and was completely mute. He seemed to recover suddenly and began talking with a fellow prisoner and since that time has steadily improved. During this period of illness he lost considerable weight, but has gained, his present weight, with clothes on, being 160 lbs. During this period he also masturbated quite openly and constantly. He has no memory of this period except that his head ached and he saw people coming in and going out and ask-
ing him questions, but he could not answer. He also claims to have had a severe headache during this period. He was in the hospital from January 11 to June 7, 1922, by the records.

Summary

Physical:
In Russia, prisoner had some illness, nature undetermined.
Was injured by automobile some time before he was committed to jail.
During his illness in jail he lost considerable weight, but has now regained it with considerable more.

Mental:
Prisoner claims to speak four languages.
During his stay in prison he had an upset of a catatonic nature, lasting several months.
He is emotionally unstable, talks rapidly, goes into considerable detail.
On tests he has an age of 11½ years, which places him just above the level of feeble-mindedness. His failures in tests are due to over-confidence, impulsiveness in action and lack of preconsideration.

Social:
Father was a baker, who became a junk peddler in this country.
Prisoner ran a pushcart in New York.
He has learned to be a barber.
Prisoner was sent to jail for attempted carnal knowledge of a five-year-old child.

Conclusions
This prisoner probably belongs to the group of constitutionally psychopathic inferior individuals.
He is only a little above the level of the feeble-minded as far as practical adaptation is concerned.
It is more than likely that he may develop a psychosis later and have to be committed to the State Hospital for Mental Diseases.
At present he shows no mental disease, but only a considerable instability.

Recommendations
In the opinion of the examiner this man will probably get along outside of the prison for some time to come.

CASE IV

Family History

Is this your name? Frank S. Yes.
When did you graduate from the Agricultural School? 1912.
How old were you when you graduated? Around 19 or 20. Ten years ago.
What did they send you down here for? Attempt to burglary.
When did you have the flu? I had a touch of it about 1918 in Germany in the Army.
Were you in Germany? Yes. I was there just a short time.
Where were you when you had these buboes? In New York State.
New York City? No, up in New York State.
Did you have to go to the doctor for them? No, just a slight touch.
Which side does this name A. come from? My mother's side.
She was a French woman? She was some French.
Now I want to ask you some questions about your family and about yourself. Whereabout do you come from?
I am one of the physicians connected with the hospital. What hospital?
The State Hospital. I am sent down here to talk things over with you. I haven't got much more to say than what I told the attorney. That is all I know.
I am not coming here as a lawyer or a judge to fight the case. I am here as a doctor and I will ask you the questions just like any doctor asks any patient. Now, I want to ask you about your father's side of the family first. I don't know a thing about them. I left home when I was about nine years old.
Do you know whether your grandfather on your father's side is an old man, or if he is dead, when he died? I don't know the first thing about him.
What about your father's mother? I don't know whether she is dead or not. I haven't been home since I was nine years old. I don't know anything about them. When a fellow is nine years old he doesn't remember much about the generations back. I never seen my grandfather or grandmother on my mother's side.
Then you don't know what they died of or what diseases they may have had? I don't know the first thing about them.
Do you know at what ages they died? I don't know about the family at all.
Now, do you know what they did for a living? My father was a farmer.
You mean your grandfather? They were all farmers. They all descended down from farmers.
Do you know what their interests were? Were they interested in church or in the family? They were all pretty good church members, as far as I can see, every Sunday.
Did they go in for dancing? Or didn't they have much dancing in those days? I don't know much about that. I know that they used to have a kitchen dance at home once in a while.
Now, do you know whether your father and mother are living. No, they are dead.
How old were they when they died? Well, I don't know. I know that when they were married my father was five or six years older than my mother and she was 15 years old when she was married.
Do you know what year it was when they died? In the 1900's. I don't know exactly in what year. I don't hardly think it was 20 years. Around 10 or 15 years ago, I should judge. I remember the year they
died because I got a telegram. I don't know exactly remember the year it was.

Do you know what year it was when they got married? I don't know. I imagine my mother was around 42 or 43. She was 15 years when she got married. And I was born very shortly afterwards, within a year or two, and I am 29. So that would make her around in the forties or 52.

Do you know what either of them died of? I guess it was just hardships and worries of the family. Working hard or run down. Natural death.

It wasn't pneumonia or some disease like that? No. There was only one in the family that died of a contagious disease; that was from consumption; it was a cousin, second or third cousin.

What kind of people were your parents toward the family? Did they take good care of the family? They seemed to make a good heart to the children.

Did they punish them too much, do you think? We all needed it.

Were they too easy with you perhaps? I don't know. The switch used to play pretty often, but I think they all needed it more or less.

Were they religious people? Yes, they went to church every Sunday. Mother used to go to a church during the week once in a while. I was brought up in a Catholic convent myself until I was 9.

Did your parents care for anything outside of the family life? There was nothing seemed to bother them much but the home. Just the luxuries of living.

Did they get along well? Yes, they all earned a fairly good living. We always had plenty to eat in the house and plenty of clothes.

Now about your uncles and aunts on your father's side. Don't know anything about them at all.

On your mother's side, what about your uncles and aunts? I only knew one uncle. I came over to Canada and went to him and then I came from Canada to the States and took up agriculture. I had some money that was left from home.

Where did your parents live? In England. They lived at M.

Do you know anything about your cousins? I met one or two of them when I was in the service overseas. They were just like strangers. Didn't have much of a chance to learn much about them.

You don't know what diseases they had or what they cared for? No.

Do you know whether any other relatives except that cousin that died of t. b.? No.

Do you know of any that died of cancer? No. I don't know but whether I heard my mother say that her mother died of cancer of the stomach; she bled from the mouth; cancer of the stomach I guess you call it.

Do you know whether any of them drank too much? No, I don't think so. Father wasn't a drinking man, and there never was anything in the house. I used to booze overseas quite a bit, but I get a glass of beer now and then; that is all I want.

Did any of them have fits? No.
Out of their mind? No.
Or nervous? Mother was nervous; that is born right in me.
Have any of them ever been in a hospital, been crazy or had mental
trouble? No.
Did any of them have any trouble with the law? Any of them com-
mitted any crimes? No, father never even had a lawsuit. He had a lot
of trouble with the sheep, but I never heard of a lawsuit.
Any of the other relatives have any trouble? No.
How many brothers and sisters have you? Are you the first one of
the family? The oldest, yes.
How many have you got? One of each living.
Is your brother the older? They are all younger than me.
What does your brother do for a living? I couldn't tell you, I
haven't seen him for so long.
What is your sister doing? I couldn't tell you that.
Do you know whether they are married or not? Why, my brother
isn't married; he isn't old enough to be married. I don't know whether
my sister is married or not. My brother is old enough, I guess. I couldn't
tell you. I heard once some time ago that my sister had intentions of
getting married, but I don't know.
Do you know if they have been in any trouble or not? No.
Do either of them drink? No, my sister is a great church member.
You spoke as if some of them had died. I had one sister who died
when she was born; that is, a week afterward. No others died. There
was only four of us.
Do you know whether your mother had any miscarriages or still-
births? No, I don't know.
Are you single or are you married? I am single.
Where is that agricultural college you went to? L., Vt.
What is the name of it? V. It is run out now in 1919 or 1920.
Between those two years it failed up.
Was it a private school? Yes.
Did they give a diploma? Oh, yes. They gave you a graduating
course.
Have you got that diploma? Where is it? I don't know. Moving
around so much I don't know where it is. I know where I left it, but I
don't know whether it's there now or not.

PAST HISTORY

What year were you born? 1893.
And was your birth normal? I don't know. I am not affected in
any way.
You were a full term baby? Yes.
Did they have to use instruments? I don't know.
How old were you when you began to walk? I couldn't tell you.
When your teeth began to come? I don't know.
As far as you know, you were normal? Yes.
Did you have any childhood diseases? Rickets, scurvy? Not that I
know of. I had measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, pneumonia.
Whooping cough? Not that I know of.
How old were you when you had scarlet fever and diphtheria? Very young.
Did you ever have typhoid? No. I had a touch of pneumonia and spinal meningitis at the same time.
Did any of these diseases leave any after effects on you that you know of? Bad ears, or heart, or kidneys? No.
You never had a doctor? No. Never had one since I went out to work for myself.
How old were you when you began to mature? I don’t know.
When you began to think of such things? Twelve or fourteen. I imagine about 16 or 17.
Did you have wet dreams then? No.
Use your hands or anything like that? You didn’t practice masturbation? No.
When did you begin to have connections with women? Around my early days, 16 or 17, 19.
You never got diseases except this once? Did you ever have a chancre? Only just this once. Just had a slight touch because I took care of myself after that. I always do that.
How old were you when you began to drink? I hadn’t touched booze until I went overseas in 1915. In the English Army. In the French Army—just the same, Canadian Army.
That would make you 25? Around that.
How much did you drink then? We used to get pretty well shot up over there. We used it instead of water. I always had my canteen filled with vin rouge, etc., instead of water. It took the wearies out of me when I had a few drinks to take. I haven’t had a drop since I came back. Since 1919, since I came back.
Had any home brew, jamaica ginger? No, sir.
Did you ever get too much to drink so that you had the horrors? I have had enough to put me to sleep. I never heard anyone tell me anything about that.
Never took too much to make you creepy, to send you to a hospital? No.
How old were you when you began to talk? Do you know? I haven’t the least idea.
When you began to go to school? I was about 6 or 7 when I started in school. Catholic convent school.
How old were you when you went to the convent? When you get through kindergarten you keep right on going until you go to school; you keep on graduating every year from each grade. I went up to the first year high in Catholic school. In Catholic school you don’t get enough of geography and like that. You learn your arithmetic and to read and write, but when it comes down to the English grammar it is all Bible classes and reading is all Bible reading, so that when I came back to Canada I was put in the eighth grade, and I jumped Canada and came to the States and went to the agricultural college and put four years in there.
Did you have any trouble in school? Not at all.
Did you bunk? Or ever have the truant officers after you? No.

In Canada there is not much enforcement. You go to school till you are 16 and quit when you want to. They couldn't stop me. I was across the lines. I like school and studying. I would read tonight, but tomorrow I can't remember what I read.

For how long? Just since I have been in the army. Just the hardships of the war. I used to have a good memory. I was the head of my class in recitation work. I couldn't remember nothing now.

Were you kept back in school? I always advanced right along. Anything that interested me, I remembered all that. If I get interested in one certain part of the cow, I could remember quicker than anyone else and forget it the next day. If I left this study for two weeks without referring to it at all, I forgot all about it, and would have to go to my reference books for examinations.

Were you interested in the ordinary games as a child? I always played football. Didn't like to play rugby or soccer. Didn't like to get punched up. I liked tennis and golf.

Do you play a good game of golf? Fairly well. 200¼. Eighteen holes. I haven't played these last two years. It is very interesting. It is good exercise. It is the exercise you get out of it.

What did you like for amusements? I liked good shows.

Did you like dancing? I don't know very much of dancing. To tell the truth, I cannot go to a public dance hall, for I don't know how to dance those dances. Being brought up among the farmers, I don't know much about dancing.

Do you dance the square dances? Yes, and I can call a good many of them. Never cared to go out to a public hall.

Do you play any instrument? No.

Do you care for church? I always cared for church. I always went to church until I wasn't an altar boy any more. I used to be an altar boy in my younger days.

Since you got off the altar? Even now.

Never changed your religion? No. Once in a while since I came in here I go to hear the minister preach here. He doesn't talk much about religion. Talks about the people he met, about Roosevelt, Taft, Harding and Wilson, and about his travels, and it is interesting to hear it. Of course if he was knocking other religions or talking anything about religion, I wouldn't go up to hear him.

Tell me about this trouble you had with your uncle. Just nothing. I just didn't like him. His ways didn't satisfy me.

How old were you? Nine, just crossed the water. Maybe a couple of weeks over.

You left the convent school to live with him? I wanted to go to Canada.

Did this uncle that you lived with ever abuse you? He didn't do anything like that to me; only he didn't give me quite enough freedom.

He wouldn't let you do as you pleased? I didn't have the pleasures that a young man should have.
When did you leave him? In about 1901, I should judge. No, before that. About 1908 I went to agricultural school and just came down from Canada. I graduated in 1912; was there four years.

How old were you then? Let me see, I must have been around 15 or 16.

You lived with him from the time you were 9 until 16? Did he treat you all right? He treated me all right; you know, I was a young fellow and wanted to get out and have a good time.

Were you beginning to get wild? No, but he wouldn’t care to spend the money. He was a miser, and wouldn’t let me go anywhere.

You must have earned money then? Once in a while on a Saturday around the station smashing baggage. The schooling didn’t satisfy me, coming from Europe where I was in the first year high and set back in the eighth grade. I was beginning to think I wanted to get out and earn a living.

How did you happen to leave your parents? Wanderlust, I guess. I wanted to go to Canada. All English people read about Canada, what a beautiful country it is, and I wanted to go. We had to go to school six days a week and had to serve mass three times on Sunday and then go back to catechism in the afternoon. And I didn’t care to hang around the sheep anyway; I didn’t like the smell of them. My father wanted me to help around the farm.

Did you pay your way across? I stole across in a cattle boat. Stole away. At nine years old.

Have you had any more experiences like beating your way across the Atlantic and beating it from home? I have done quite a lot of running around during school vacations. I have been to Alaska and northern Canada—Dawson City to Moose Factory to York Factory, Fort Reliance, Fairbanks, Sitka, up through the northern part. That was in school vacation time. I made that trip and it lasted for two years. Got in with a fellow in Seattle, Wash. We had around $500 apiece when we left Washington.

How did you make your way on these trips? Mush, and trap on the way, sell the furs at trading posts. We took the boat from Seattle to Nome, and we wandered around for a while in Nome, and when our money was getting too low to stick around we bought the dogs and sleds and struck out for ourselves. We bought them from a fellow who had just come in from mushing. And we had to buy the other things. It cost us $300, about $150 apiece, for the outfit. Then we went to Fairbanks and sold the furs we caught on the way. The Yukon was frozen and so we crossed it. We had to stop every now and then to get frozen salmon for the dogs. We used to get about 18 or 20 frozen salmon and that would last you till you got to the next river. Then we got into Dawson City. Times were pretty wild there, so we stayed there for about a month. Then we struck out again and went to Moose Factory on Hudson Bay and sold our furs and had a good time and then we wanted to get on a northern expedition hunting polar bears. We were looking for a fellow at York Factory, about 150 miles from Moose Factory, and then we found that he was up to Fort Reliance. Then we went back to Moose Factory and across the Bay to Fort Reliance. He was going up to White Cloud
where there were Eskimos and we made a northern trip up the Bay out onto a point and we got three white polar bears. It was almost as much fun as it was fighting the Germans. We gave him one and we kept two and had a lot of meat to eat from them. He says, "There's no fun in this. You want to, come on and get a couple of seals." We would have to wait until spring because the ice would have to break up. So we stayed in the Eskimo village eating seal oil and when the ice broke we went seal hunting. Then we went to Moosehead, from there to Moose Factory and then to White Cloud and to Point . . . . . . , and then we got in with the Mounted Police. They said a bunch of girls were coming over from eastern Canada and we had a big time there, and then we went back to Fort Reliance and Fairbanks and we had $200 left. Then we sold a lot of walrus tusks for a good price. The Eskimos would give you all you could carry for a fifty-cent piece. We went then to Moose Factory and sold them and we got cash for them. Then we went to Nome and I wanted to get back to Washington, so we took the boat for Seattle, and there we heard about the war. We didn't know anything about that. It was in 1915 when we got back in Seattle, so I stumped the other fellow the way he stumped me. So I enlisted in the English Army and so did he.

What kind of a fellow was he? He was a well-read chap from the University of Washington. It was funny how I met him. I was standing on a corner in front of the Slater Building in Seattle and I was out of matches, and this fellow came along and I asked him for a match. I have smoked ever since I can remember, and when I asked him for a light, he says, "Sure." I always smoked since I was little and he gave me the match and he asked me if I came from the East. I suppose I looked as if I came from the East, there aren't many eastern fellows there. We both find out we are on school vacation. I think the son-of-a-gun had been there before. He knew just how to buy the dogs and team and how to drive that team. He stumped me to take a trip to Alaska and northern Canada, so I went. He was a straight-living fellow, no crooked deals pulled off by him. No matter who shot a fox, we divided fifty-fifty. Everything was fine.

In the army, did you have any trouble there? I never had no trouble, no, sir. Of course. I was in the guardhouse overnight for being drunk and not being able to get there in the morning.

You never got a G. C. M.? No.

Ever on k. p.? Yes, I stood a lot of company punishments. I had never been court-martialed in any way. I was reduced without court-martial.

How was that? The armistice was signed and I didn't care what happened and didn't take interest in the squad, and the lieutenant said, "Take the rear rank," so I took the rear rank.

How high did you get? Corporal. You can be a major-general in the Canadian Army and then come to the United States and they think you are a buck private.

What have you been doing since you got out? I worked in New York, New Hampshire, Vermont. Couldn't find any jobs that paid me. I didn't feel like working for $40 or $50 a month after spending $500 a
year for an education. I have had dairy jobs. I was always looking for a better and bigger job. I would always leave one for another with the most pay.

What is the longest you stayed on a job? I guess around six months. It was the money I was looking for, more than the work. I always had plenty because I fared lucky in cards. Always gambled. Always played cards.

Did you get it by luck or would you cheat? That was up to them to find out.

You could put it over some time? I can handle cards pretty well. I don't claim to be no expert at it. Of course I would have to pick my meat and see who I was playing with, and when you are playing a hand of poker you have to watch the cards pretty well and see that you catch them before they catch you. Among a social game, among friends, it is time to play decent.

Did you ever get into any shooting mess in these games? That talk is all bunk. In Dawson City, the wildest city in the North, I never seen any shooting pulled off. I sat in some mighty good games and there was no shooting. They might pick up a quarrel, but there was no shooting. You are not allowed to carry a gun up through there.

You never got into any trouble up there? No. I packed a gun and all hunting apparatus on hunting expeditions, but I had to have a license and we couldn't go out with a .45 without a license. All those northerners got them as a hunting license. You see all the fellows up through there are woodsmen and all the fellows around Dawson City are all packing guns, and they don't know whether they are hunting licenses or not, but they would be arrested just as soon as you would here if you couldn't show the license. You had to have a gun handy if a pack of wolves or a lone wolf showed up, just for protection.

Were you wounded when you were across? I carried the stripes for it. This scratch was slight. This thumb was blown off. A scar on my nose. And I was snitched (?) with a bayonet.

You didn't get your jaw broken? This one I did. Knocked out a few teeth.

Was it a bullet or shrapnel? A trench knife. This here was from both guns coming at the same time together. This gun struck mine. Always had a habit of holding my thumb on my gun like this. If I had my thumb along the barrel, it would have hit the gun. It hit the nail.

Did you ever get blown up? No.

Did you have anything else happen to you? A little chlorine.

Did that set you back? Laughing gas—I just had a slight touch. I just went back for two days. Just laughed a few minutes and took sick for about a couple of days, was kind of silly. Laughing all the time. For chlorine I went back for three weeks. I got pretty stuck from that.

Have you ever felt any effects from that? I don't feel as well as I did. There are days when I don't care a damn whether I work or not. I have been left awful nervous. The fellows have to hold me down, I get so interested watching them play ball. I almost play with them. I have been left awful nervous. That's how it left me.
Do you have any trouble with your throat or lungs? I am continuously coughing all the time. I have a little cough.

**Present Trouble**

When did you first begin to do anything crooked? June 9th.

This year? Yes. Oh, no, it was July 9th.

Previous to this, when you were up in the North? Nothing more than playing cards.

Didn't you break in when you were up there, for food or anything? You couldn't do that. People sleep in the stores. And there is the Mounted Police; they watch everything. Every place has a dog.

When you were out in Seattle, did you get into trouble? I have never been in trouble until July when I was arrested.

Tell us something about that. All there is is just—I don't know how it happened. It happened so funny.

Tell us something about it. I was always a great hand running around the church saying a prayer or something. I was brought up a Catholic and always say a prayer for the folks. They were dead and I went in there, and I went to the altar through the Catholic formation, and when I was dropping a coin in that slot, something says, "The place is full of money." I went down street and bought the wrench and starts to open the box. One of the janitors, the caretaker of the church, he took care of the car for the priest, he came in there and caught me before I got a chance to open it and had got down to the basement of the church. It was a funny way of doing anything. I went down through the vestry. There was an iron pipe that went into the basement there. The money was in the box. This pipe was the money box. This pipe went down through to the bottom and the round cap would unscrew and I goes in across the altar and down into the basement of the church. I was downstairs when I was caught. That is about practically all there was to it. I do not know what possessed me to do it.

Have you done anything like that before? Never. It never even came into my head before. I never had to steal for a living, and could step out and get a job, but it wouldn't be the highest price paid. I was on a search through Rhode Island. I was going down to New York, and if I couldn't strike any place there I was thinking seriously of working my way from place to place to the South and would go to Florida, take the boat to Havana, Cuba. I had a letter from a man down there for a job time-keeping—$45 a month and found. I was thinking of taking it if I couldn't get some good jobs before that. I always managed to keep a little money ahead.

Were you making your way across the country this time? Hopping freights? I never did anything of that kind. I never rode a freight in my life. If I wanted to go anywhere, I had the cash in my pocket, bought a ticket and went.

Never tramped? No.

How did you happen to know this fellow in Cuba? I read it in a magazine, the *Argosy*, of good jobs being there in Cuba for young men with a normal education. I wrote to the Cuban Chamber of Commerce,
Havana, Cuba, and they sent me back this plantation owner's name, and he said he would give me a job for $45 a month and found—time-keeping. He said it was a lot of colored fellows, all rational fellows, good-natured fellows, and I thought I would like the job all right. I never answered it. I thought I would make my way and write to him and would write back to the American Chamber of Commerce, I think it was. There are lots of tobacco plantations there and lots of men on them.

Did you ever have any fits? No.

Were you ever in a reform school? No.

Was this the first time you ever got into trouble? This is the first time I have been behind iron bars. I was behind wooden bars, but not iron ones.

Does it bother you to be locked up? To have your liberty taken away? It certainly does. I can't go to sleep and then they ring the bell and then it's too late.

Does it bother your conscience that you tried to rob a church? It does. I don't know whether I will be able to repent it. I dream about it all the time. I get to thinking nights and fall right upon it. It has gone beyond my knowledge how I ever got into this.

How did you get the wrench? I went down to the store and bought it for $1.40, a Stillson wrench.

What was it that told you that the thing was full of money? The way the money dropped. Near the top, you know the way. It has a long way to drop. From the floor to the bottom of the pipe, about 8 feet. It didn't drop 8 feet and I heard the money jingle and the sign on the light said 25 cents only. I tried to think however I ever attempted the burglary. If I had thought it all over I would never have done it. A burglar wouldn't have done it in that way. Anyone who would go down through the church, full of people, go out and buy a wrench and come back with it and attempt to take the money is foolish.

Hadn't you doped it out that there wouldn't be anyone there? The church was full of people. I didn't know anything about it at all. It was a strange church to me.

Perhaps you thought if you got the money you would restore it some day? I don't know.

Were you bound to go to Cuba? Well, there was a circus in Woonsocket, and I said I was going there and did. I was walking past a church and I thought I suppose I might as well go in and say a little prayer for the old folks and that was the time.

Did you have anything to drink at the circus? You weren't under the influence of any drugs? No.

Haven't you been able to dope out better than that what caused it? No. Just that it was a funny sensation. That is all I can think it was. One thing about it, when I was going down after that wrench, I had to hang on to something; I was dizzy. The effect of that spell coming on caused me to think to steal that money. I know that if I ever get out I will go back to the church and stay in the church all the time. I didn't get any money at all. I am thankful they caught me before I did. Thankful they caught me before I got the money.
You have had these spells before? I have had them ever since. When I was in France some times in front of the firing I got to seeing so many dead people lying all around. Everything was going through my mind and I would almost fall over. I would feel weak and my heart would thump; it was all over in half an hour. Since then I have had them, since I have been over in the annex. But I suppose it was from worry. Those began along in 1915-1916 when we were going to the front for night fighting. I imagine going through so many attacks. I was about four months away from that and I think getting into Paris, and then I made a trip over to Italy, to Venice on a recreation trip. Then when I came back, I was brought up quick to Thiers front. I was never scared but once in my life and that was once along in the last part of 1917. We had a few minutes' rest and we laid down. I was beside a fellow covered with leaves and so I covered myself with leaves and lay beside him. Then the pickets gave us the word to wake up and I stood up and shook off the leaves and I tried to wake the fellow up. Then something came over me and I rolled him over and he was in a pool of blood, shot in the breast. I bet I ran 150 feet without turning back. I remember I was on a cot in the hospital and a nurse would come around about midnight and we would whisper for a while. She would smuggle me up a smoke about midnight after the night doctors would make their trip; she would come in and give me a smoke and would tell me stories. And she had to laugh when I told her about that fellow. It really was funny.

What hospital were you in? Base 14. It was in the center of Coblenz. There was a big, high wall around the hospital and right across from that gate was another little building.

Were you there the time the 26th Division came? They had a big rally in that hall and I was the one who put up the electrical work and put a ship up and all red and green crepe papers. In that little building across the road from the city hospital.

Was the hospital in the valley or on a hill? Right in a valley, in Coblenz. You know how you come down from Mainz when you come in from Andernach to Mainz. You come right down to Coblenz; before you get there you come to a little detention camp. I forget the name of the doctor there, but he is well known for being stern; he is a wicked one. On the Coblenz side of the river.

Was it near the river? Quite a ways up from Coblenz. You go down a hill when you see this hospital right in front of you.

How do you get there? Is there a railroad station there? There is a railroad station somewhere near there. It was a big building, a regular hospital, a general hospital, and there was a big, high wall all the way around. You drive around the back side. It had only one entrance. You drove underneath a bridge that went from one building an another. They had a little white shack in the back part of the hospital made of wood and they used to put the t. b.'s out there.

Was it anywhere near the Fest Halle? I just don't know. It was on the outskirts of the city. From going to the main hospital to the gates you get into the nurses' quarters and there was always a guard there.
and you couldn't go underneath the bridge without the guard seeing you. When the medical officers were leaving for home, they were sailing for home, and in that building I put up all the electrical effects and I started to put on shows.

Do you know the man who had charge of the morgue there? A little, short, fleshy fellow. A very nice fellow to talk with.

Who was the officer in charge of the hospital? I don't know whether he was a major or a captain who was in charge.

Was this hospital formerly a Catholic convent? This was a regular general hospital; it was all kept up. The kitchen was down cellar. I was just in that hospital, and when we went on the 300-mile hike to the Rhine, the sickness seemed to come on me when I was in Meisenheim. I couldn't leave the bed at all and they took me down on a stretcher to the infirmary and they wanted to get me to this doctor and I went to Mainz where the examining board was. They kept me under observation until I got my discharge at Newport News.

What were you under observation for? Mental restrain, M. R., they called it. And they put me through the examination of the board and I passed the board. Then they took me to Triers and I passed the board there, and to St. Nazaire; then to Havre where they put me on the hospital ship Pocohontas and shipped me to Newport News, Va., and wanted to know if I wanted to get a discharge. I'll say I was crazy to get out. The officer there wanted me to wait; he said I was drawing $30 a month and would draw it until I got out. I used to make day trips and night trips to Norfolk and wanted to get in the free life and wanted to get the uniform off, and I kept asking them to send me to Plattsburg, the nearest hospital. They rushed us up and there were four of us. That officer came over and said, "If I let you go, will you enlist again." And I said I would, and he told me I would never pass the board. He said I could never pass an army test. They were getting up a regiment down there and they were three men short, and they wanted some ex-service men bad and I went over and the officer said if I would enlist he would make me a sergeant in a month. I took his line, but I know it couldn't be so. I took the examination, but I failed. They wanted me on account of my war record. They didn't tell me what I failed on. Then I went before another board and they asked me all kinds of questions and put it down and they sent it into Washington, and it came back and I got a substitutional discharge and they gave me what pay was due me, taking my word for it. On the quartermaster's record they didn't have my record, and I couldn't get my money. We were transferred at Toule; they sent me over to the American Army. And they gave me a q. m. book, but when I went to the quartermaster for my money, they didn't even have my name down. We were supposed to get 10 francs on the first of each month. When I got to the Third Division, they gave me a bunch of French money and I got out and bought some vin rouge and lost all the money in a crap-shooting game. In Newport News I said there was six or seven months coming to me. And they wrote to Washington and they didn't have anything on my record at all. I goes back and before the board. They talked a lot of stuff and I got my money. I don't know whether I got too much
or too little. Maybe it was over or under. At Plattsburg they paid me off and I don’t know whether I owe the army or the army owes me.

How long were you under observation? It was for mental restrain. From the time they took me out of Meisenheim to Newport News and then they took me off to Plattsburg.

What do you suppose they did that for? When they took me out of Meisenheim I always thought I was in my right mind. The German girl who took care of me said I pounded and called for different people.

Was that when you had the flu? No. Yes, it was; I had just been back about a month. I went to bed and the doctor looked me over and I ached and pained and he gave me an asperin and he gave me a c.c. pill and a tumblerful of stuff—it was awful tasting stuff—and that is all I got was asperins and c.c. pills. I was there about three weeks. They had to keep me under quarantine for three weeks.

What did the German girl say you did? She said I hollered for a girl, and striking the wall. I told her she was crazy. I never even knew I was out.

Who was the girl? I got acquainted with her in the States and she flogged me when I got overseas. Some other fellow met her and she thought I hadn’t a chance of coming back and she wrote to tell me she was going with the other fellow. She was on my mind, I suppose. The doctor said I was crazy. I couldn’t remember when I got over here. The best joke I had played on me was coming from Newport News to Plattsburg. There was a car of nuts coming up. Some of them were getting off at New York out of the hospital. When they changed us out of Newport, they changed our cars and sent the car of nuts up on a straight ticket. Our car was marked on it, M. O., and the people were all at the station to watch the nuts get off. And there were guards, one to every five nuts. And they marched us to the hospital, put us in a room and turned the key on us. They probably got the papers mixed. And we acted darn rotten and mean. We wouldn’t do a thing they told us to. We were darn mean about it. We would probably have gotten some satisfaction before we did but for that. One morning the man came in and let us out and they let the real nuts in the ward. There was a big piece in the Plattsburg paper about it. I had a clipping from the paper. I cut it out. We sure did have fun over that all right.

You said walrus hunting was too much for you? What did you mean? Too much excitement. If you get a big walrus after you, flapping his fins, and they you don’t know when another is going to pop out around you.

Can they go very fast? It isn’t as if they can go so fast. It’s because they are so powerful; they have these big fins on each side and they cut right and left and with their tusks they cut you down. Of course, all you practically need is a good big club. You bump them on the nose and that is usually enough for them. They brush their nose over just like a bear, and then they come back again. You have to get them up on the icebergs, that’s where they hang out. You get out on a rock and then you don’t know whether there will be a good big school coming around you. You couldn’t hunt them in a boat; they would tip it over in a second. You have to take chances and take a chance hunting them even on
a rock. With a bear it's different; you can pepper a bear. You can hit the walrus, but they want to live just the same. They come up again each time; they seem to have a cat's life. The only thing that you can practically get them is with an Eskimo spear and a tape line. They hang onto the lines and when he gets through playing they will go out and cut him up. They have to cut them in the throat just the same as sticking a hog. You have to spear them first. It has tusks that can cut, and they hang onto the line and then they will play around and pull the rope. When he gets tired, you have to pull him gradually and when he is completely tuckered out you pull him up on the shore and cut him in the neck and bleed them.

Do they live on those animals? They live on the oil.

They don't have muscles? I didn't see them. They are just like a jelly fish. They cut out the meat and drink the oil. It is good oil; it keeps you warm; it's a great stimulant.

Mental Examination

What is the day and date? Today is Tuesday, the 9th of October.
What year? 1922.
And what is the name of this place? C. Jail and H. Institution and R. State's Prison, I don't know. The R. State Prison and County Jail. I guess.
And who am I? I don't know, I haven't heard your name.
Who did I tell you I was? You said you were the doctor from the hospital, but you didn't give the name. Are you in charge of the institution on the hill? Where is Dr. G. now? I wrote to that institution for a job. I don't remember the doctor's name I wrote to. About a year or so. Dr. H. is the name of the superintendent now.
Who was George Washington? Why, the first President of the United States.
Who was Abraham Lincoln? Lincoln was the President during the Civil War.
Who is the President now? President Harding.
Do you know the Governor of Rhode Island? San Souci.
And the Mayor of Providence? No, I don't know. I don't know anything about Providence.
What is the biggest river in the U. S.? Mississippi or Missouri.
What is the largest city in the world? We have an argument every day about that. I say that New York is the largest city in population, London is the largest city in area and Los Angeles has more square miles than any other city in the world.

Physical Examination


Neurological Examination

Negative, except for hyperactive, deep reflexes.
Laboratory Examination

Wassermann on blood serum negative for syphilis.

Where is Paris? France.
Where is Berlin? Germany.

What ocean lies west of the U. S.? Pacific.
East? Atlantic and several smaller oceans.

How much is $1 less .37? $ .63 I meant to say.
Do you remember what day you came here? July 9th.

What did they do to you when you first got here? They searched me, changed my clothes and then I went to the annex and worked there. I came down here in the morning.

Have you told the lawyer what you told me? I have told him some.
About your episode in the church? I have related everything to him. Going down again a week from Friday for a last chance. Have to produce papers and evidence or I will be sent up. He wants my army record. It isn’t my fault if they haven’t the records and they are all mixed up. The lawyers wrote about them. They wrote to Canada and Canada sent down a quotation. It wasn’t suitable; they had me down as enlisting in Colebrook and they had my discharge in Montreal. I didn’t even get a discharge from Canada. I was released in France in the Toule sector and joined the American Army.

You didn’t desert? No, we went across as transfers in the last part of 1917. The American Army wanted us to go back, so the Canadian Army called for those who wanted to go back with the American Army. The Frank S. whose record they got from Canada was a major-general. I don’t see how a man that enlisted in 1916 or 1914 and being general right off the reel, and they had that I was discharged in Montreal. Go in a major-general and get out and be discharged so quick; the Canadian Army needs all the major-generals they can get and then some. I kind of “relict” some of the numbers in my serial number. But the number they sent was all mixed up and they don’t want to give me credit for my American Army record. The American Army had no record of me. The chief was going to send for the fingerprint. They was going to write another letter. The chief don’t want to help me out and the judge is against me, too. The only possible chance I have is from Mr. B., the lawyer. He is going to write to different fellows that were in the same regiment with me. These fellows joined us in France, in Coulias. They had a big replacement in Coulias and I met those fellows there; they will surely remember me. I know especially one of the fellows; we had some mighty good times together. They will help me out.

Is there anybody else against you in addition to the judge and the chief of police? The chief won’t push the charges. This was in W.

What do you think they are against you there for? I don’t know.
How much do you expect they will give you? I don’t know. The lawyer told me, mentioned something about three years, but I don’t know.
Does it bother you at all? I should say it does.

Is there anybody else in the world that is down on you? No, I have no enemies as I live. Have always got along in the world and even in the army. We had blue days, but we always blew over them.

Did you ever see visions? I have seen visions of home a good many times. I have always liked my home and I have always wanted a home, but I haven't got one yet.

You never saw visions of dead people, did you? No, nothing of that, only dreams.

In the day time or night time? Night time.

Have you ever seen religious visions? No, I have seen mirages when we were in Alaska. We were on a long mush; we had nothing to drink for a long time. We used to take snow and melt it. We was going from Dawson City to Moose Factory on Hudson Bay, and I sure would want to get on the sight of some water. We got lost and the compass didn't read right. The other fellow that was with me couldn't read it very well. I am pretty good with the compass. We was pulling both together, thinking we were on the right road. We got off the trail a ways and we had a pretty hard time for three weeks. I wanted some good, decent water. It seemed that we could see signs of it. It seems as if we could see a tall tree and the snow was melted on the tree. Where the snow was melted on the tree there was water and it would be warm. Where there was water the snow on the tree would melt. We would look around and see the snow and think it was melting off of the tree and we started for it. When we got there it was the same as any other tree.

Did you ever hear any voices? Yes, I do now quite often, but it is nothing but my ears. It is getting worse and worse. Mr. M. will ask me a question and I will say, "What?" He will ask me quite a few times to find out something and I wouldn't quite hear him. Then I think I hear him say something or think I hear the telephone ring and hear him call me. I imagine it is because of hearing so much noise. About seven or eight months after the armistice was signed, after the pounding was practically all over, I imagined it was the guns pounding. I have to clean my ears out all the time.

What comes out of them? Just yellow stuff. Sometimes it starts a little sore. It isn't so bad today. I have to clean them every five minutes and they are just as dirty. I suppose that will wear off in time.

How long have you thought you heard these voices? Right along regular since I got out of the hospital. Right along it seemed not to be so bad as it was. It is wearing off.

Do you think the voices were due to the war? Of course. I was in good physical fit when I went to the army. I passed the tests.

Don't you pay any attention to these voices at all? No.

Then you know they are imaginary? Sure.

Did drinking make them any worse? No. I don't know. I haven't drank anyway since I landed here on this side of the water. So I don't know if drinking is doing it at all. I do know that when I was on guard duty I used to just barely see the other fellow way off in the distance about one-half or one-quarter of a mile, and then I would turn quick, thinking I heard him shoot or call me. And he would be just normal.
My mind working, that's all. Being always on the alert. I would think I heard a rustling around me, and I would drop and would grab my gat and drop for close order attack. I would lay for five or six minutes and the sentry would work his way along and come so that we would meet face to face. And he would say, "What is the matter with you?" And I would tell him all about it; we would laugh over it. War made you always on the alert. If anybody would come up behind me, I would put my hand up to my face first thing, thinking they were going to hit me.

Is it the State that is forming this investigation? No, it is the judge. His object is to give you a square deal as a matter of fact.

Do they do that to all that are going up for trial? Not everybody. I don't know why; he didn't tell me. I have come down here before and done this.

**Train of Thought:**

**Prison Observation**
Committed from Woonsocket July 8, 1922. Bail $2,000. Breaking and entering building. Waiting trial Superior Court.
October 6, 1922, case goes to Superior Court; indicted for breaking and entering. Bail $5,000.
October 20, 1922, goes in on indictment and sent back to prison on a remand.
Mr. Roscoe C. Hill, Room 440, State House, Boston, Mass., may be communicated with for tracing finger prints to see if this man is wanted elsewhere.
Man's commitment number at the prison is 26990.

**Physical Summary**
The family history is negative with the exception of a question of carcinoma in the maternal grandmother and a question of tuberculosis in a distant paternal cousin. The mother was "nervous."
The past history reveals that the patient had measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, pneumonia and spinal meningitis. He took considerable alcohol between the ages of 22 and 26. He was gassed in France; this laid him up for three weeks. He claims he still coughs from the effects of this, but he did not do so during my examination which lasted between four and five hours. He had several minor wounds and thinks he was left nervous. Had gonorrhea two years ago.
The physical examination reveals abnormalities of the head and overactive reflexes.

**Mental Summary**
Family history is negative.
Past history reveals that he had a sickness in Germany in which he
was "out of his head." He appears to have been sent back to the United States from France while in the army as a mental case. He seems to have got mixed up somehow in the United States with a "train full of nuts" while still in the army. While in the army he had times when things would become blurred before him and he would become so dizzy that he would have to hang onto something. He thinks that his memory is not good.

History of his present trouble shows that he had a "spell" when going to get the wrench.

Mental examination reveals that in prison he hears voices, but recognizes them as imaginary. He is partially unoriented for time and is inaccurate about place. He cannot estimate his mother's age at death from known data at his command. There is some question of paramnesia or fabrication, especially in his story about money having been left to him from home, about having started school at 6 or 7 and having left at 9 in the first year of high school, and about having gotten a diploma from an agricultural school, but having lost it, and about the school being a private one and having failed. He is circumstantial to a certain mild degree. He is slightly elated, but admits having days when he doesn't care whether he works or not. He thinks that the judge and the chief of police are down on him.

Psychometric examination reveals that he is just below normal, being in the dull class, that his attention is distractable and that he lacks interest in certain of the tasks.

**Social Summary**

Family history negative.

Past history reveals that the defendant left home at nine and made his way across the Atlantic on a cattle boat. He later ran away from home at fifteen owing to restrictions on his liberty. He has always been of a wandering disposition. The longest he has ever stayed on a job is six months. He enjoys gambling, at which he has been successful. He shows lack of the normal interests of the average person in his family. On a school vacation he found himself in Seattle, Wash., with $500 and went to Alaska on a "stump." He enlisted in the army on a stump. While on sentry duty he would drop unnecessarily. After lying beside a dead man he "ran 150 feet" before stopping. After the armistice he was reduced for "not taking interest in the squad." One finger was hit by a bullet because he held his gun wrong, in spite of instructions.

Present trouble reveals that when apprehended he was on his way to Cuba on very uncertain terms, on the mere chance of getting a place to work.

**Discussion**

The first question is as to the truth of this man’s statements. If they are true, the important points are the spinal meningitis, his mental dullness according to psychometric tests, the history of mental trouble in the army and the evidence of mental abnormality now, together with his unstable social personality. From a medical point of view these things form a very logical whole.
If his statements are untrue, the statement itself is valuable because it shows a remarkable imagination resembling that seen in the so-called pathological liars.

CONCLUSIONS

The examiner believes that this man belongs in the group of psychopathic personalities and that he belongs either in the sub-group of the unstable or that of the pathological liars. The Kraepelinian school terms the unstable "haltlos." Some English writers speak of the "feebly inhibited."

This man is not insane.
This man is probably responsible from the legal standpoint.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Speaking from a medical standpoint, this man deserves pity rather than punishment. However, there is no question but that he is a source of danger to the community in many ways. For this reason he should be confined. Not being insane, the State Hospital is not the place for him. Not being feeble-minded, he cannot be sent to Exeter School. Prison seems to be the only place where he could be sent safely.

It is to be remarked in passing that a high percentage of these individuals commit suicide, especially when deprived of liberty for too long a period.

CASE V

PRISONER'S STATEMENT

Did you ever see me before? Yes, sir.
Where did you see me? I don't know.
My name is Dr. G. and I am going to ask you questions such as every doctor asks every patient and I want you to answer as well as you can.
First I want to know about your grandparents. Can you tell me what your father's father died of? I don't know. I don't know my father either. He has been dead since I was three years old.
Now do you know anything about his mother? No.
What did your mother's father die of? I don't know.
Do you know what her mother died of? No.
Do you know anything about your grandparents? No.
Do you know what they did for a living? No.
Whether they were ever dependent on charity? No.
Or whether they ever got arrested? No.
Now, have you any aunts or uncles? Yes, I got some.
Have you any uncles or aunts on your father's side who are dead? I guess so, but I don't know.
Are any of your uncles or aunts on your mother's side dead? Yes.
What did they die of? I don't know.
Do you know how old they were when they died? No.
Do you know what your uncles and aunts on your mother's side did for a living? No.
What kind of work they did? Only one; he is a machinist, I am not sure.
Was he on your mother's side? Yes.
Do you know whether your uncles or aunts were dependent upon charity? No.
Were any of them arrested? No.
How many of your cousins do you know? Well, I see them when I was a little bit of a fellow, but I don't remember them now.
Do you know any who are dead? No.
How old was your father when he died? I don't know.
Did he desert your mother? I think he did.
How long ago was that? I was about three years old.
How old are you now? Twenty the 14th of February.
Seventeen years ago he deserted? Yes.
Do you know whether your father was a drinking man? Yes, he used to drink. I heard my mother say so.
Did he drink too much? Yes.
Did he give her enough to eat? No.
Did he beat her? I don't think so.
Did he steal? No.
Was he ever in prison? I don't know.
How old is your mother? I don't know.
Do you know what illnesses she has had? Just one. She had a sore leg, that is all I know.
How long ago? It must have been a year ago, not less.
Do you know whether she had any miscarriages or not? Do you know what they are? No.
Does your mother drink? No.
Is she a bright woman? Smart? Fairly smart.
Does she treat you well? She treats me all right.
Does she beat you too much? No.
Do you like your mother? Yes.
What does she do for a living? She works in a mill.
How much does she make a week? About $18—$16.
Has she worked all her life in a mill? She worked there since my father left.
Do you know how long she went to school? I don't know.
Can she read and write? She can read and write.
Does she go to church? Yes.
Does she like movies and dances? Yes, she goes to the movies once in a while, but not to dances.
How many brothers and sisters do you have? I only got one brother.
No sisters.
Have you any brothers and sisters dead? One brother dead.
What did he die of? I don't know.
How old was he when he died? About five.
Have you any sisters that are dead? No.

**Past History**

What year, month and day were you born? 1903, February 14th.
Were you a full term baby? Or were you born too early? Or don't you know? I don't know.
Do you know how old you were when you began to have teeth? No.
Do you know how old you were when you stopped wetting the bed? No.
You don't still wet the bed do you? No.
Can you remember when you stopped? No.
How old were you when you began to walk? I don't know.
What illnesses did you have as a baby? I don't think I had any.
Did you have mumps, measles, whooping cough? I don't know about coughs. I had coughs.
Did you have chicken-pox, typhoid fever, pneumonia, diphtheria, scarlet fever? No.
You have always been well? There was something the matter with my throat. I couldn't eat, drink or sleep.
How long ago was that? Pretty near two years ago.
Did you ever drink? Just beer.
How old were you when you began to drink beer? Nineteen.
Last year? This year.
Was it home brew? Just drank it once. Three or four times.
Do you smoke? Yes.
What? Cigars, cigarettes and pipe.
How long since you started to smoke? I smoked cigarettes when I was quite small.
Do you smoke too much? Sometimes.
How old were you when you began to mature? Began to think about women? Ten, twelve, fourteen, sixteen? I never thought about them until I went in the army.
How old was that? Nineteen.
Then did you have connections with them? Tell me plainly. I don't know.
Did you go to bed with them? A couple of times.
The same girls or different ones? Different girls.
Did you get any disease from them? No.
You never got gonorrhea, clap, chancre? No.
How old were you when you began to use your hands on yourself? Ten, twelve, fourteen?
Do you still do that? Once in a while.
Did you learn it yourself or did someone else teach you? Learned it from others.
No girls taught you? No.
Have you taught any other boys? No.
Do you do it so others can see you, or when you are alone? Do it alone.
How old were you when you began to talk? I don't know.
How old were you when you began to go to school? About four.
How old were you when you stopped school? Fifteen.
And what grade were you in when you left? Six.
What grades were you kept back in? Back in all of them.
You had to do some of them over again? All of them.
What studies were hard for you? All of them, I guess.

What subjects did you like best? Arithmetic.

You liked arithmetic well? Yes.

Do you like to get into fights? Not much, unless when called into one.

How did you get along with other children? Not very good.

Did you have any friends? Yes.

Did you have a lot of enemies? A lot of them.

Were you better or worse or just the same as the rest of the children? I don't know.

Did they pick on you? Sometimes.

What did they call you for a nickname? Andy, Scotty.

What work did you do when you got through school? Worked in a mill, in a machine shop.

What did you do in the mill? Cleaning, dressing.

What did you do in the machine shop? Most everything that applied to machines.

Did you learn to be a machinist? I learned it at S. School.

How old were you when you went to S. School? About seventeen, I guess.

And what were you sent there for? Larceny.

And how long did you get? Minority.

What did you steal? Money.

From whom? Stole it from a church.

What did you take it from? A box.

Poor box? It is underneath the candles.

How did you happen to do this? I read about it and I needed money.

Where did you read about it? Magazines.

Was there any other reason why you should take it? I don't know.

Are you a Catholic boy? Why should you steal from the church? I don't know.

Haven't they treated you well? Sometimes.

Have they ever treated you badly? Sometimes they have.

Tell me one time. What did they do that was wrong? The priest gave me a beating once.

Do you hold that against him? He's dead now.

Did you have anything to do with stealing from the church? No.

Do you like that priest or do you hate him? You don't hate him, but you don't like him? No.

When you went to school, did you bunk? I bunked quite often.

What did you bunk for? I don't know.

What did you do when you bunked? Did you go back home? Went skating.

Do you go to the movies? Once in a while.

Do you shoot craps? Yes.

Do you go crooking? No.

You never crooked then until you stole from the church? That was the first time.

Did you get in with any bad boys? When I bunked school.
Did you get in with any that crooked? One of them stole a pie once or something.
Did any of them do anything bad with girls? Not that I know of.
Did you know any bad girls? No.
How old were you when you went into the army? Nineteen.
Did you enlist? Yes.
What did you enlist for? I wanted to be in the army.
How long did you stay in? Six months.
Did you desert? Yes, I guess so.
What did you do? I don't remember.
Did you go away and forget to come back? You remember going away? I went down to the dock as far as I remember.
That is the last you remember? Yes.
What do you remember since? I was arrested up here.
Did you ever have any fits? No.
Did you ever have any other times that you don't remember? I have forgot a lot of things.

(Information from S. School: Entered on books April 17, 1920, for stealing a bicycle. Had been on probation for stealing bicycle and stealing from poor box in church. He gives as a reason that his mother only allowed him $1 a week from his salary when he was working. He moved about considerably working in four or five mills in the course of one year. At S. he did very well, gave no trouble but once when he ran away. He was easily apprehended and gave no more trouble. Paroled March 28, 1921. Did well until November of that year when the family moved to Connecticut. Then dropped from their records. Never mentally tested there.)

PRESENT TROUBLE

Tell me about the trouble that got you in here. What did you do? I robbed a church.
Tell me about that. You can tell me freely. Mr. L. asked me to come up here. Do you know Mr. L.? He's a lawyer. I don't remember what I did. One man hit me on the head and another smashed me in the face.
Who were these men? One was a detective and the other was a policeman. Quite a bunch of them there.
Which door of the church did you enter? I don't know.
Where did you go after you got into the church? I don't remember anything about the church.
You remember taking money, don't you? Or trying to? Think hard, don't you remember? No, I don't remember.
How do you know that you robbed a church if you don't remember it? They told me in here and read me a paper.
What is the last thing that you remember? The first thing you remembered afterwards was when they were hitting you. Now what was the last thing? I was down in the station.
That was after it happened, wasn't it? Yes.
What is the last thing you remember before it happened? It was June.
Where were you before it happened? It was Ft. Adams.
Have you ever stolen from a church before that? Before that, the first time.
This is the second time that you stole from a church? From the account that they gave in the paper it is about the tenth. They said in the paper it was the tenth.
How many times do you remember stealing from a church? Once and I was sent to S.
You don't remember doing this and the other ten they say you did? No.

**Physical Examination**

Height, 5 ft. 7½ in. Weight, 148½ lbs.

**Neurological Examination**

Negative, except co-ordination which is poor (? lack of understanding).

**Laboratory Examination**

Wassermann on blood serum negative for syphilis.

**Mental Examination**

Look over there and tell me what day of the month it is. It is the 18th.
Of what? December.
What year? 1922.
What day of the week is it? Monday.
What place is this? State Prison.
And who am I? Doctor.
And who is the doctor here? I don't know.
How long have you been here? Three months.
Have you been on sick call? No. I heard his name, but I don't remember it.
Did you ever hear of Mr. S.? Yes.
Who is he? I don't know.
Who was George Washington? President.
When was he President? I forgot.
Who was Abe Lincoln? President.
When was he President? I don't know.
What was he famous for? I don't know.
When was the Civil War? I don't know.
What was it about? About the North and South.
When was the Revolutionary War? I don't know.
What was that about? Freedom.
From what? Freedom from some other government.
What was the other government? From French.
What was the Spanish-American War about? I don't know.
When was that? I don't know.
When was the World War? 1914.
When did it end? 1918.
What was that about? Democracy.
Who was fighting in that war? Everybody.
Name a few of them. Americans, English, French, Italians.
Who else? Germans.
Who else? Austrians.
And who else? That's all.
Who were against who? Against Americans were the Germans.
Who were they fighting against, the Americans or the Germans? The Germans.
Were any of the others fighting against the Americans? I don't know.
Who is the President? Harding.
Who was before him? Wilson.
And before him? I don't know.
What is the largest city in the world? New York.
Can you name five large cities in the U. S.? New York.
Name the second. Sacramento.
Name another. Boston.
(Could not proceed.)
What is the capital of the U. S.? New York.
Where is Paris? France.
Where is Berlin? I don't know.
Where is Moscow? Egypt.
What ocean is east of the U. S.? I don't know.
What ocean is west of the U. S.? I don't know.
What is north of the U. S.? I don't know.
What is south of the U. S.? I don't know.
Where is P. from here? North, east, south or west? I don't know.
What ocean is this that surrounds Rhode Island? Atlantic Ocean.
What state is east of Rhode Island? I don't know.
What is west of Rhode Island? Massachusetts.
And what is north of Rhode Island? Connecticut.
Now how do you go from Rhode Island to get into Massachusetts?
I don't know.
A little farther back you said you had enemies. I wish you would tell me something about them. Who is your enemy? I ain't made any here so far.
Who was one? You don't need to tell me any names, but someone you think is an enemy. Is it a cop, inspector or detective? It is a cop for one.
Why is he an enemy of yours? Well, first time I got arrested he told me to say I was guilty and that I would get off easy. So I said not guilty and ever since then he sees me on a corner he tells me to get off and go home. I talked sarcastic to him and told him a few things. Outside of that, that's all.
Who is the next one who is an enemy of yours? There's a fellow who tells my girl about me. He tells her petty things, what I do and what I don't do, who I go with and who I don't go with. Of course she tells me about them, but doesn't tell me who told her, but I know.

Did he ever try to get you? I got him once.
How did you get him? I got him alone.
Did you beat him up? I asked him to fight in front of a crowd and he drossed him.
Did he win or did you? Both about the same all the time.
Did anyone ever try to poison you? No.
Did anybody try to influence you by electricity? No.
Put electricity on you? I had a sort of shock. You put money in a machine and hold onto something with your hands. Just that sort of thing.

Anything through the air without a machine? No.
Did anyone ever try to read your thoughts? Just fortune telling.
Do people talk about you on the street as you go by? I have heard them mention my name, but that is about all.

Do they ever print newspaper articles about you without ever putting your name to it? No.
Do you hear voices talking to you when you couldn't see anybody? Unless I'm dreaming.

You never do in the day time when you are awake? I couldn't say I don't. Sometimes I think I hear someone, and I turn around and no one is there.

Is it a real voice or is it just imagination? Never paid much attention to it.

How long have you heard that? Once in a while.
Have you heard it here? Heared it out in the yard.
Who is it do you think? Just heard someone say my name. Call me by a different name than they call me here.
Did anyone speak to you who you know is dead? No.
Do you ever taste peculiar things in your food? There is lots of food I don't like. There was good food at S. I didn't like and would eat it home.

Why? I just tasted it and pushed it aside. At home they would put it on once, and wouldn't taste it and after a while I would eat it.

Did you ever smell any peculiar odors? Yes.
What was it? I have smelled oil on stuff, different kinds of stuff mixed with it.

In your food? No. Around the shop or in the house.
You never had gas put on you by anybody? We were going through a gas test in the army.

What do you suppose is your trouble? Do you think there is anything the matter with your mind or are you the same as anybody else? I don't know.

What makes you steal? I don't know what makes me steal.
Aren't you different from other people? In a way. I don't steal. All people don't steal.
Now, aren't you different then? I must be different.
What is the difference? Have you ever doped out why you are different? I never gave any thought to stealing at all. This last time why I thought I was getting all over it. The first time they caught me was when I was going to put the money back again in the box.
That is the time you were sent to S.? Yes.

**PRISON OBSERVATION**

How do they treat you here? Treat you fair? Yes.
Have you been on punishment at all? No.
Have you been booked or sent down the hole? I was booked.
What for? Smuggling cigarettes in here, for talking and not doing enough work.
What work do you do here? Sewing shirts.
Do you send out a day's work? You don't unless you are sentenced.
If you don't want to work they put you in the annex and don't let you go out in the yard.

**MENTAL EXAMINATION (Continued)**

Consciousness clear.

*Attitude and Volition:*
Patient gives the appearance of being sullen and reticent, but answers fairly well and apparently to the best of his ability. He kept jumping at slight sounds, turning around and looking furtively behind him, as if listening to voices.

*Emotions:*
He shows no emotional alteration during the examination, but gave the impression of being moody and sullen, perhaps suspicious.

*Memory:*
Appears to be poor and especially for the circumstances surrounding his present difficulties. It is questionable whether this is a true memory loss.

**MOTHER'S STATEMENT**

I am going to ask you questions such as every doctor asks a patient and we will start back with your husband's parents and your parents. Do you know anything about your husband's people? What did they die of? I really don't know.
Do you know how old they were when they died? The old lady was about 65. And the old man was over 71 or 72.
You don't know what they died of? I really don't.
Is your mother living? My mother is dead since I was about 15.
What did she die of? Shock.
How old was she? She was not more than about 42.
How old was your father when he died? Fifty-seven.
What did he die of? Inflammation of the right lung they called it.
Do you know anything about your grandparents? No, I never remember my grandparents.

Do you know anything about your husband's grandparents? No, I don't.

About your aunts and uncles and cousins—was there any of them that was ever insane? No.

Was there any on your husband's side that were insane? Not that I know of. I don't know about his connections.

Were there any on your husband's side or yours that were nervous at all? Have any nervous breakdown? No.

Were any of them ever arrested? No, no one belonging to me.

Or to your husband either? Not that I ever knew of.

Were any of them ever dependent on charity on either side? No, I don't think so.

How many brothers and sisters did you have? One brother. Two girls dead and two left and myself and my youngest brother.

What did those die of? One, the last brother, who died in W., was the oldest, it was acute indigestion. He lost only about a few days from it.

How old was he? Fifty-seven or fifty-six.

What did the other one die of? He died of consumption.

How old was he? It was a brother. Thirty-six.

What did the other one die of? I wasn't there when he died. I really don't know.

Were any of all that family, the uncles, aunts and cousins, did they drink? Yes, in my husband's family.

In your family? Well, no. They could have passed themselves. None of them were drunkards.

Did any of them drink? My brothers.

Did they drink every Saturday night? No.

Drink regularly? No.

Do you know if any one in the family ever took any drugs? No.

What sicknesses have you had? Well, I haven't never had any but in the last year. It was my first. It was my knee. I have been working about sixteen years. The doctor thought I might have hit against a box.

Did you ever have scarlet fever, typhoid fever, diphtheria, pneumonia or any of those serious illnesses? No.

How old were you when you were married? Thirty years of age.

How many children have you had? Three.

Any stillbirths or miscarriages? No.

No premature? No.

Was Andrew a full term baby? Yes.

Did you have any difficulty when he was born? Yes, I did.

What difficulty did you have? He was a large baby—had to be brought with instruments.

Was he your first child? Second. The first boy died.

How far did you go in school? I just went about the third grade.

Did you have any difficulty with any studies? No. My mother was delicate and she kept me home a great deal.

In the old country? That was in the old country.

How old were you when you went to work? About 14—15.
You worked steadily until you were married at 30? Yes.

What kind of work did you do? I was reeling first and spooling. It was a year before I was married and I went to the job I am at now.

Do you care for church? Yes.

You never got into any difficulties yourself? No.

Now about your husband; did he drink? Yes, he did.

Did he drink much? He was a very heavy drinker.

Was he kind to the family? Very kind to the children; very fond of them. When he was drinking he cared for nothing. He didn't abuse me. I was careful not to provoke him or say anything to him.

What happened to him? He was killed out here. Before I came to the country. He came here first. Then I came to my brother nine years ago. My brother brought me. Of course I asked him. We could do better here.

What killed your husband? He was on freight trains. Whether he was drinking or not, they didn't tell me anything about it until I came out here. He was working on the railroad.

He didn't desert you? No, but he didn't write for a while. Sort of stopped writing and we knew something was wrong. He wasn't more than a year in the country when that happened.

I want to ask you whether your husband was really dead or not? Yes, he is really dead.

I thought possibly that there might have been something, but he's really dead? Oh, yes.

He hasn't deserted you? No, sir.

You think he was a good man except for his drinking? He was a good man to tell the truth.

How old were you when you began to menstruate, have your periods? About 14.

Did you have any trouble with them? No.

Did you have any trouble with your babies? No, only that one.

When did you pass the change of life? Began about nine years ago. You are about 50? About 33.

Did Andrew have his teeth at the usual time? Yes, he did.

Did he begin to walk at the usual time? Yes, he did.

How old was he when he stopped wetting the bed? I guess he was a year old.

He didn't continue it until he was 6 or 7 or 10? No, sir.

He stopped at the usual time? Yes.

How old was he when he started going to school? Four.

How old was he when he stopped? Fourteen.

What grade did he finish? Sixth—grammar school.

Was he kept back in any grades? I think he was. He should have been farther. They said he was kind of slow. He went to night school on C. Street and in another year he would have graduated.

What sicknesses did he have as a boy? He was very healthy.

Did he ever have any serious sickness? No. The only one he had were his eyes. He was troubled with his eyes at one time. And then the measles. The diseases the children have.
Do you know when he began to mature? Do you know whether he got into any bad habits? I think he did.
How old was that? I guess he was 10 or 11.
Was he taught by someone else? I don't know.
Do you know whether he has persisted in those habits? No.
Does he drink? No, he doesn't drink.
Does he smoke? Yes, he smokes. He smokes cigarettes very heavy.

As a boy growing up what kind of a disposition did he have? Well, he was sort of good-natured at times, but if he was angered he would be very cross. It seemed to take quite a little to get him angry and when he was he would be vicious.

Did he ever get mad at you? He would get cross. He wasn't what you would call ugly. He would come in once in a while and say nasty things and I would take up a stick and he would run into a room and shut the door, just like a boy, and laugh.

Did he ever beat you or lay a hand on you? No.

Did he have many friends as a boy? Yes, boys like himself.

Did he have any enemies? I don't think so.

What things did he seem most interested in? I couldn't say that he was interested in anything. He would take a notion of something and get tired of it in about a few hours' time. His brain is so unsettled; if you were trying to do anything for to put money on him you would lose money on him. He took an electric course and he wrote away for it. It was to cost $75 and he asked me for $5, and I was willing because it would keep him in the house. They wrote to me to send the money and they would send on the things. I wrote that he was very unsettled, but that I would give him a trial. He got the book and paid 75 cents for it. He hadn't gone through the book four or five lessons and they sent him another one. He sent the lessons to them and got them back corrected and he just threw it away and didn't take it up again. It is the notion he takes to it. He takes a liking to it and then throws it aside.

What kind of work did he take up after school? He went into the Coats' twisting room.

How long did he stay there? Six months and he had been to one place for three or four weeks and was out again.

What is the longest that he held a job? He worked one place in W. for about a year.

When did he begin to get into trouble first? He began to get into trouble when he was about 16-17.

Never before? No.

Around 10 or 11? No.

Wasn't he inclined to lie to you? He was somewhat afraid to much. I noticed him when he was about 12 or 13.

And didn't he steal bits of money from you from time to time? I think he once took a little.

How old was he then? He was about 13. I licked him for it, but he didn't do it again.

Well, then, did he seem to go from bad to worse? He did.

Or didn't the licking may him any better? He didn't take any more; it was in my drawer. He only took a little.
Has he been pretty free nights, allowed to be out on the streets all hours of the night? He would be out until 11. He would come in about 11:30 and I would request him where he was. Sometimes he was at the pictures. Went in late. Other times he was shooting craps.

How old was he when he began to shoot craps? This was in the last couple of years that I know of.

When he was 8, 9, 10 or 12 years old, did he used to stay out late at night? No.

Did he bunk from school when he was a boy? I don't think he did.

Play truant? I lived so near to the school that if he had been out a day the teacher would have sent word to me. He used to be sort of afraid.

What was the first time that he got into trouble with the police? The first time was that he lifted a wheel. It looked so simple. He took it from the Y. M. C. A. in P.

Was he a member? No. He lifted it away from the door. He had the notion of it. He said he took it to have a run around and take it back again and he kept it a while. This was after he gave up the work. He was 15 and was running around all day on it. He went into Providence on it. Then he went back there to put the wheel back. He stood back a little to see if the owner was there. He was afraid that someone else would take it and he didn't want it took away. He went back and stood a while and was going up the hill and the mother of the boy who owned it saw him. She said she was her own detective. She telephoned to the police and they came and got him.

What did they do to him? They let him off. Then again he got into trouble at the church. It was the strangest thing—going to the church. Whether the janitor got him going to attempt to get it, I don't know. He had nothing on him at the time. The janitor asked him what he was doing. He said he was looking for the priest. Then he said, "You'd better go to the priest with me." The priest told him he would telephone for the police and while he was in the next room he ran out and came home and I noticed that he was very quiet that night. I was sitting by the stove and the boy, a friend of his, was telling him about the picture show. I went to church the next morning, on Sunday morning, and when I was gone the priest came and took him. He was gone when I came back.

What did they do to him? They put him in the reform school for eleven months.

Did he run away from there? I think he was afraid.

Didn't he run away once? He did mean to run away, but they caught him. He didn't get away. He had been home from Saturday until Sunday night.

What was the next thing he got into trouble? The church again.

How many times has he been in trouble with the church? This is just the second time.

But he went into two churches and admitted it when he was caught this time. He didn't get anything. He had nothing the night he was home.

Did he join the navy? He joined the army. The police don't know anything about that. I was sick at the time; it was my knee; it was in a
splinter. I told him I was sick and he came home to see me. He planned to get off and he just stayed off.

Did they ever come for him? No, they didn't.

What did he join the army for? He took the notion and liked it at the first; that is what he does.

How do you explain his difficulties? How do you explain his getting into trouble? Why does he do it? I couldn't explain it. It seems so strange. He never did anything and never went any place. It looks so strange going in there. If he was a rough sort of a fellow who didn't have no regard for the church, but he goes to it. I make him attend church.

Does he go to confession? He went to confession just about six months before this happened.

Does he believe in church? I think he did. It isn't but what he should be. He began to go between 5 and 6 and they taught him and they instructed him. When I came to P. the mills were slack. I stayed with my brother in W. and got a job in Coats' and stopped with him. I was there six weeks and it got slack and I had to go and live with a friend from the old country. And I put the children with the sisters on P. Avenue, these two boys. They were well enough instructed and taught there.

Is there anything insane about him, do you think? I don't know. I couldn't tell.

Is there anything peculiar about him? That is all I can tell unless what I just told you. The strange way he took the notion of things. His brain is very unsettled. I don't know. I don't think that any boy of his age that would go out and do that is right. Don't you think it is strange to go like that into a church. It isn't that there is anything there. It is a terrible thing to do. I think myself that it looks peculiar.

Have you any idea why he does these things? I don't know. He wanted money, that is all.

Couldn't he earn it? He was out of work then. He tried to get work for himself in two or three places. Before he was caught he came up to Coats'. I was going nights. He kept coming for a week and got discouraged and didn't come back again. He got tired of going so often.

About this other boy (referring to brother who came with mother); has he shown anything peculiar? No.

Is he a steady lad? He is different from the other one altogether. He perseveres? Yes; he is a little quick-tempered, but that is all.

Does he spend all his money that he makes? No, he gives me his pay. How much does he make? He isn't working now. When he was working on the night work he made $17 for four nights' work. They closed down on the night work. It is a bad time now. He only worked four nights for about six months. I didn't like it, but it wasn't easy for him to get work anywhere else. I would like to put him to a trade if I could if I can stick out a little while more, but I work many a day when I am not able. That was what I was afraid of tonight—lumbago.

You say you had another child? Yes. He died of meningitis of the brain when he was 5 years and 3 months.

You had no others? No.
What did Andrew do at S. School? Did he like it over there? He said it was all right, but he would rather have been free at his liberty. He seems to be in a terrible state now. I think that if he got out this time it would be a lesson to him. He didn’t know anything about the prison.

He tells me he doesn’t remember anything about it. What do you think of that? He wrote to me and I think that they had put him through the third degree and when he wrote to me he said that he was very sorry that he had brought me to this, but he says, “I don’t remember. I can scarcely believe all about it, what I am in here for, but I read it about myself in the paper. Even now I can scarcely believe it.” That was the second letter I got from him. He said they held back his head by the hair and another held him by the arms and one hit him with boxing gloves and pounded him about the face. His face was swollen the next morning. They did that to make him admit that what he did. I didn’t know he was doing this. It would have put me crazy if I had thought that he was going out and doing that. He said he was in two other churches taking money from them.

Is he running around with any bad women? He did go with some French girl and she isn’t a bad girl as far as I can understand.

Was he with some bad fellows? Yes, he was with some I didn’t care about.

Did they put him up to these things or did he do these alone? I don’t know. He didn’t want to tell about these things, but the police said he was alone. I don’t think he would dare to go and do this alone. There wasn’t anybody with him when he was caught.

Is there anything else you want to tell me to help me? I don’t know anything else, as far as I can see. I used to say to him when he came in the house, “You act like a person who wasn’t all there.” He was kind of foolish and I thought it was from smoking. He looked like a fellow who had been drinking. He had the look of it. He smoked cigarettes and would smoke one after another and the smoke would be enough to kill you.

Did he ever have any epileptic fits? No.

Did he ever say that he heard God talking with him? No.

Did he ever see visions of dead people when he was awake? No.

Did he ever taste poison in his food? No.

He never thought people were persecuting him? No.

**Physical Summary**

Paternal grandparents lived to an old age. Otherwise nothing is known about them.

Maternal grandfather died at 57 of inflammation of the lung.

Maternal grandmother died at 42 of shock.

One maternal uncle died at about 57 of acute indigestion; one maternal uncle died at 36 of tuberculosis.

Father and his family were heavy drinkers.

Mother’s family negative.

The mother appears frail and is troubled with sciatica and lumbago. She married at 30 and had three children. The first, a boy, died at 5 of meningitis, the second (the prisoner) was over large and had to be taken
with instruments, the third is normal physically. No stillbirths or miscarriages.

**Past History:**

Patient had measles and eye trouble. Physical development was normal till ten, when he began masturbation, which he still continues. He learned this from others. He smokes too many cigarettes (?). Two years ago he had some throat trouble, the nature of which I could not determine from the history.

Physical examination shows moderately high arched palate, dental caries, and he acts very nervous. Otherwise negative.

**Mental Summary**

Nothing known about grandparents except that nervous and mental trouble are denied.

Father was kind, but when drinking "cared for nothing."

**Past History:**

Patient was naturally very cross and even vicious when angered, but it took him a long time to get angry. He was "kind of slow" in school and had to be kept back repeatedly. He was very unsettled and never could be got to stick to one purpose.

**Present Troubles:**

He took a notion to have a ride and took a bicycle, returning it at the end of the day. He joined the army, "he took a notion." He took up a correspondence course in electrical engineering and quickly put it to one side. He says he has no memory from the time he left Fort Adams till he was in the police station. Claims he does not remember saying things that appeared in the newspapers against him. Says he wanted money and that he read about such crimes in magazines.

Mental examination shows that he is unoriented for person. Mental grasp is very poor and grasp on current events is poor, but he has no sign of mental disease. Psychometric examination shows him to be dull and for some unknown reason he tests very irregularly.

**Social Summary**

Nothing is known about the grandparents.

Father was killed accidentally. The prisoner says that the father deserted, but the mother (wife of the father) denies this.

Mother worked in mills from about 15 till marriage and for the past 16 years since the death of her husband. She is a regular attendant at church and brought her boys up in the Catholic faith.

Past history shows that the prisoner "bunked" school often, though his mother denies this. He says that often they did not have enough to eat. He was also unsteady at his work, having held as many as four or five places in one year. He and his brother were placed with the sisters on P. Avenue for a time while his mother worked.

**Present Troubles:**

Began at 12 or 13 with lying to his mother. At the same time he stole money from her, but has never done so again. At 16 or 17 he began
staying out late at night, shooting craps and going to movies. Then he took a bicycle, used it one day, returning it in the evening, but took it again for fear someone else might get it. While walking away with it the second time, was arrested and got probation. Again he was arrested for robbing a church and was sent to S. School for minority. There he attempted to run away, was returned and gave no further trouble. Was dropped from the books as the family moved to Connecticut. He then joined the army and deserted in order to see his mother and it appears that his second offense was committed about this time. He had no other companions in his crimes. (At S. he claimed that he stole because his mother would allow him only $1 a week out of his wages.)

Discussion

It appears to me that the physical stock from which this boy comes is more of a liability than of an asset to him. His father was a heavy drinker, his mother is frail and suffers from some nervous trouble and the boy himself appears to be in a highly nervous state. On the mental side also he seems to have inherited his father's nature in addition to being slow, backward and "notional." He appears to have no memory for his present crime. The family has suffered considerable hardship and the boy has lacked supervision at times, thus getting in with bad companions more or less. I believe that his social difficulties are the direct result of his inherited unsteadiness plus his own mental dullness and the lack of supervision growing out of the straightened circumstances in which the family appears always to have been.

Conclusions

This man belongs to the group of the unstable with dull normal intellectual level.

This man is not insane.

This man is probably responsible from the legal standpoint, though there is some question in the examiner's mind owing to the possibility of his having committed his crime during an amnesic period.

Recommendations

During his confinement this man should be watched from time to time by some physician experienced with mental cases in their finer manifestations.

Unless this man is developing a permanent mental condition, it is probable that a short period of confinement will cure him of his present criminal tendencies.