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THE CLASSIFICATION AND TREATMENT OF THE DEFECTIVE DELINQUENT

A STUDY OF 135 CASES AT THE NEW YORK STATE INSTITUTION
FOR DEFECTIVE DELINQUENTS

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It has been quite obvious that the problem of crime during the past ten years has become so acute as to force its attention upon even the least observant. The result has been that the criminal as an individual has received more attention than during any previous decade in the history of crime. The prison, quite naturally, has afforded the most accessible means for such a study. This has brought about more humane treatment during incarceration, better methods of supervision during parole, as well as the recognition that marked differences in the make-up of prisoners, especially from the viewpoint of intelligence, are prevalent. The State Commission for Mental Defectives early recognized the value of the segregation and study of the feeble-minded criminal, but it was not until the exigencies of war made available for such purposes the Eastern New York Reformatory at Napanoch that this new departure in the treatment of crime became possible. Accordingly, on June 1, 1921, the institution reopened as the New York State Institution for Defective Delinquents. Although the newly drafted law was specific in covering the qualifications for admission to the Institution, namely, that the individual must be "a male mental defective over 16 years of age, charged with, arraigned for or convicted of a criminal offense," much confusion existed at first as to what type of prisoner actually belonged in Napanoch. The Rome State School was overcrowded at that time and had many misconduct cases which could not be adequately cared for there. Each prison had its quota of undesirables which seemed to fall naturally into the group of "mental defectives." Methods of testing were poorly standardized and inaccurate. As a consequence, large groups of prisoners arrived who were obviously unfitted for the purpose to which the institution had been dedicated and for whom adequate methods of treatment were not to be had. Since then a careful "weeding out" process has been taking place, until at the present writing a very definite concept as to

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the type of prisoner that "belongs" has been formulated. Briefly stated, this is the feeble-minded recidivist whose intelligence quotient lies between 35 and 75, and whose chronological age is 16 years or over. This classification rules out the juvenile delinquent, the minor offender, the low grade idiot, the insane, and the troublesome psychopath. From the outset of the work, the tendency has been to get as far away from penal methods as possible. It was hoped that prison walls could be abolished and guards reduced to a minimum, but the development of the "new approach" has far from justified these ideals for the present. Enlarged facilities and a better understanding of the problem involved will doubtless in time bring this to pass.

In November, 1923, the writer was fortunate enough to be assigned to the institution as psychiatrist, and it was during an eight months' residence there that the studies reported in this paper were made. No previous psychiatric studies had been made, as the position of psychiatrist was just created, but routine intelligence tests (Binet-Simon and Porteus Maze) had been given by the chaplain of the institution. The problem, then, quite clearly devolved into an individual study of every inmate in the institution for the purpose of classification, better grouping for treatment, and a more accurate prognosis of the conduct of an offender while on parole. As the matter worked itself out, most of the time taken up with the 135 cases examined was spent on those men who were appearing for parole each month. Since practically every inmate after a year's residence in the institution was eligible for consideration for parole, this method of selection for psychiatric study was entirely representative of the whole group. Such statistical material as is available on the routine admissions to the institution during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, closely approximates the data obtained in this study made during the same period, which further strengthens the belief that the study is representative of the population as a whole. The 135 cases are 31.11% of the entire population of June 30, 1924. The examination made of each man consisted of three parts—a complete physical examination with routine Wassermann, done by the attending institution physician, a Binet-Simon and Porteus rating made by the chaplain, whose wide experience in this work made him properly qualified, and the psychiatric examination made by the writer. The information obtained for the last named study was for the most part directly from the inmate himself, but this was supplemented by a detailed questionnaire sent out to the parents, to other members of the family if the parents were not living, the school teacher, the last employer and to the pastor of the church. Each questionnaire was specially adapted to the source

of information to which it was sent. To anyone familiar with the questionnaire type of securing information it is evident that only a small amount of information can be obtained in this way. Many of the inmates had aliases and were therefore unknown to the informant, others were in contact with the informant such a brief time that a vague impression only was conveyed. Underneath most of the statements submitted was the innate fear on the part of the informant that he would divulge information which would lengthen the term of the man he more or less consciously wished to befriend. In a few instances parents were interviewed while visiting the institution. Despite these handicaps much more information was secured by interviewing the inmate directly than the casual observer would expect. The lowered intelligence of this type of individual makes this information more acceptable than if it came from a prisoner of normal intelligence. For example, a rather active imagination is required to make lying effective, but the feeble-minded individual is far from being imaginative. Also there is a simple-minded trust in this type of individual. He possesses the faith that the information divulged will get him out of confinement soon, which is a quality not possessed by the more conniving delinquent of normal intelligence. The shrewd criminal keeps his mouth shut; the easily pleased suggestible defective who delights in basking his ego in the warmth of an interview fails to realize the value of silence. So true is this, that the observer has been able to elicit a confession of many crimes that have never been upon prison records. The chief difficulty in this method, then, lies not so much in the quantity and accuracy of the information as it does in the type of information obtained. An adequate account of the all-important first five years of the individual's life in this study became impossible. No proper evaluation of the appearance and early development of the instincts and emotions and their interrelationship to the environment which means so much to the future development of the individual could be made. An impasse was not reached, however, and much was secured that led to well-founded conclusions.

The method employed in questioning these men was that in general use wherever psychiatric examinations are given, i. e., family history, personal history, including inquiry into the birth and early development, school and social development, sexual functions and development, diseases and injuries, occupational and vocational activities, use of alcohol or drugs, and a list of delinquencies. A mental examination with special tests was also given and the whole case was correlated with the physical findings and the intelligence rating in the form of a summary. The tabulated results of this inquiry appear at the end of

the paper, but perhaps a brief discussion of some of the topics included and of methods of evaluation should be made in order that the study be more comprehensive.

The family history statistics emphasize the well-known fact that the hereditary background of this type of individual is poor. As one reads down the lists of the inmates' names he is impressed with the unpronounceability of many of them and of the high percentage of the foreign element present. This is also true of the state prisons. Nevertheless, the factor of foreign birth is more apparent than real as can be readily seen by the nearness with which the percentages of foreign born in New York State, the state prisons, and this group approximate each other. The percentage of the foreign born parents of the inmates, however, is double that to be found in the state as a whole, which seems to indicate either inferior heredity from the foreign stock or that there is something between the foreign born parent and the child who is trying to Americanize himself that is productive of frequent disputes and maladjustments. The foreigner who persists in maintaining the traditions of the native home even at the expense of his offspring is deliberately sowing the seed of revolt and waywardness. Even more striking than the question of birth and tradition was the general instability of the group. Mental defectiveness, of course, ran high, but aside from this there were uncovered factors of emotional instability, insanity and alcoholism which are worthy of comment. Nearly half of the parents of these inmates showed marked intellectual, personality, or chronic physical defects. One cannot expect poor stock to beget individuals capable of becoming adequate citizens. The rebellious failure turns to crime as a subterfuge.

Some of the sociological factors which may be considered as an obvious corollary to the emotional, physical, and mental defectiveness just noted may also prove of interest. Foremost among such considerations is the question of the size of the families contributing defective delinquents to the community. A widespread belief is prevalent to the effect that mental defectives breed rapidly. This theory is not consistent with the diminished sexual urge commonly noted among the feeble-minded, but on the other hand, such types have relatively little knowledge about contraceptive measures or the use of the various restraints and inhibitions in frequent practice among the higher types of individuals. The average size of the families under consideration is almost identically that of the community at large, which would indicate that the law of averages holds throughout family groups regardless of the intelligence involved. The death rate, however, is an entirely different matter. Approximately twelve times as many of

the brothers and sisters enumerated in this series have died, as has been the case in the population of New York State as a whole under the age of 30 years. It is assumed that the average age of the brothers and sisters in question is about that of the inmates themselves, i. e., slightly under 30 years. Stillbirths have been included in both groups. This high mortality rate is due, in part, to the marked incidence of physical defects present in such families, but more especially it is the result of defective intelligence which sees no merit in sanitation, decent housing or adequate food and clothing. Inability to provide these necessities plays a minor role in this, for as has been noted repeatedly by workers and social investigators, the feeble-minded family, even when adequate economic facilities have been provided, readily reverts to its former unhygienic state once pressure has been removed.

The economic failure of the group was just as decisively shown as its social inadequacy. This was to be expected in view of data obtained which showed that there were nine times as many feeble-minded among the brothers and sisters as in the community at large and that nearly half of the total number had not succeeded in progressing beyond the sixth grade in school. About a fifth of the group were found to be minors and therefore still able to continue their schooling, so that the data represents for the most part the final education of the group. Parents were not included because of the lack of adequate information as to their education. A consideration of the occupational activities showed a distinct tendency toward semi-skilled mechanical work (mill employees) the lower classes of trade activities, taxi drivers, teamsters and domestics. Further comment on the significance of this tendency will be made when the inmates themselves are discussed.

One of the results of the social, educational and economic inadequacies just recorded is delinquency. The data obtained in this field is inaccurate because of the quite natural tendency of the inmate to conceal waywardness among his relatives. Nevertheless, the total arrests (of which truancy stood foremost) revealed that one out of every ten of the brothers and sisters was a delinquent—a hint only of the true state of affairs.

The foregoing discussion is to be considered as relating exclusively to the family and not to the inmate himself. Considerable space has been devoted to this group so that due emphasis might be placed upon the hotbed in which these defective delinquents originated. We are now in a better position to understand and to evaluate the activities of the inmate per se.

Again comment must be made upon the inadequacy of the data covering the first five years of the inmate's life. From information available it would appear that two rather prevalent beliefs in the popular mind were not borne out. The percentage of foreign born was found to be no higher than the average for the state, and New York City contributed slightly less than its quota to Napanoch. The rural districts, however, had nearly twice their share as might be expected when one recalls the tendency of the feeble-minded individual to gravitate to the areas where the economic pressure is least. Furthermore, the mountainous districts of the state have been seeded by nests of low-grade native stock which frequently has had its original source in the criminal classes of other countries. The Negro population seemed to be about the average for the state, although the prisons showed a decidedly higher rate. Many of the Negroes born in the rural south become restless, drift northward and get into trouble in the metropolitan areas where the demands of the community are so much more exacting than those of the districts from which they come.

The order of birth which an individual occupies in the family is of marked importance. The first and last born (18% in each instance in this series) were found to occupy positions of strategic importance to gain privileges. The advent of the first child is a cause for rejoicing in most families, and the last born is always the "baby" in the mother's eyes. There is a tendency for the parents to favor both types and often such children cannot readjust well after they leave the protection of the home. The most frequent position the inmate occupies in the family was found to be second in a family of three or four children, or third in a family of five. The significant feature about a boy being the "runner up" in a small family is that he must continually compete for privileges with the favored first-born. The ages of the two are likely to be near enough together to bring out the same interests coincidentally. There can be no active competition between a boy of 10 and his baby brother of 4 years, but there can be the bitterest rivalry between him and his elder brother aged 12 years, who is just superior enough to retain his special privileges and to be the cause of discontent on the part of the other. A rebellious, discontented atmosphere can easily be permanently engendered in the younger child.

Early developmental factors are of extreme importance in the final analysis of character traits. Very few of the men studied had head injuries at the time of birth. The average age of walking was found to be 17.63 months (normal about 12 months) and of talking 22.5 months (normal 14-16 months). This rating was made upon the basis of three or four words fairly well enunciated. The group, as a

whole, does not seem to be as backward in this respect as one would expect from the mental ratings.

Emotional disturbances and other difficulties during the early childhood of an individual present valuable data. This period of the molding of habit and character deserves careful study. Unfortunately, data is lacking. From available reports there were 26% of the men who had difficulties in childhood. The largest portion seemed to be nervous, by which is meant poor sleep, frequent crying, oversensitiveness, spasms, convulsions, tics and epilepsy. A small proportion were sullen, disobedient and unmanageable. Doubtless if more adequate data had been secured the percentage would have been much higher.

After the child has secured some sort of adjustment in his home, he is called upon at the age of 6 years to enter a new environment—that of the school. Here he will have to conform to discipline and meet with competition which is shorn of protective home influence. The first real test of his habit training and character traits is to be met. In the series of men now under discussion one would expect many maladjustments during school life. Examination of the data obtained on this subject shows that about 65% did not succeed in reaching the fifth grade. The educational preparation for life in the group is scanty indeed. One out of every ten of the group had never been in school. This figure as well as the average age of 14.42 years at which the men left school needs explanation. A percentage of the foreign born men did not arrive in this country until after the age of 16 years and had very little or no schooling in the "old country." None of these men of course were considered in obtaining the average age upon leaving school. It would appear that the law of compulsory attendance had not been strictly enforced. One out of every ten was found to be a chronic truant. Only three graduated from public school and none entered high school. This is an excellent commentary on the value of the intelligence tests that have been made one of the essential factors for admission to Napanoch. The tests show a mental age under 12 years; the school record of the group reveals three graduates only from public school.

Maladjustments along the lines of defective intelligence, however, were not the only difficulties encountered. There were the temperamental misfits, for instance. In considering such difficulties one should recall that every one of these men has been handicapped by lack of intelligence. During school life especially this has exposed them to the jibes and assaults of their playmates and to the lack of the satisfaction of being able to accomplish what other people can do readily. The

various reactions to this situation during the school age are worthy of comment. One of three possibilities usually develops, a compensatory extroverted reaction, an introverted reaction or a neutral attitude. Those who compensated by extroverted reactions such as combativeness and stubborn resentful disobedience were found to be about one-fourth of the total, the introverted (seclusive, overtimid and oversensitive, represented one-fifth, and those who showed no intense reaction whatever (the dull, inactive types, the good-natured individuals not resentful to "kidding," as well as those whose attitude was essentially normal) represented the remaining group. The data secured would suggest that the incidence of temperamental difficulties among these men was relatively high (62%). It will be recalled that only one out of four of the inmates were found to be maladjusted temperamentally in the pre-school period, which possibly may point out the effectiveness of the school in bringing out defects in any child's makeup. To what extent is the school responsible in adjusting these difficulties? How much of the waywardness and delinquency that eventually was shown in these men could have been averted during their school lives by competent psychiatric treatment? These are questions of the most serious import, for in their solution the eventual salvation of the delinquent class may lie.

The reactions of the men after leaving school likewise is significant. The stress of mere existence apparently had sharply accentuated the temperamental difficulties as would be expected in a group in which every member is anti-social but the ratio of extroverted to introverted types was found to be about the same as in school life (about 5 to 4 in each instance). The chief interests of this feeble-minded group centered about vaudeville, burlesque and the movies, as would be expected (more than half the men were exclusively interested in these amusements). The more vicious types of amusements, such as pool hall, fights, street loafing, vagabondage, gambling and drinking, represent a fifth of the whole in respect to the dominant interest. The gang activities and bad companionship considered as a special feature showed 16% involved. Nearly half of the inmates were consumers of alcohol. The observation should be made that in most instances excessive users of alcohol are unstable types (frequently psychopathic), while the moderate user is somewhat temperamental and usually employs this as a refuge from other tribulations. The two classes of alcoholics were found to be about equally represented in the series.

Not only in the intellectual and emotional fields, maladjustments of these individuals were found, but their sex life clearly indicated fac-

tors at variance with the normal. Sexual maturity coincidently with the physical and mental development was retarded. The outward physical manifestations of this were shown in the late appearance and incomplete distribution of the secondary growth of hair. Forty per cent of the inmates did not find it necessary to shave until 20 years of age or over, and the appearance of hair in the pubic and axillary regions was moderately delayed. More striking still is the fact that approximately a third of the men were unusually devoid of secondary hair characteristics. In these individuals a light down only was to be made out on the chest and abdomen and the extremities had a decidedly scanty growth of hair. It was quite unfortunate that these findings were not correlated with other physical observations, such as body contour, size and consistency of the testes, endocrine dysfunctions and anthropological measurements with which sex manifestations are so closely associated. The physical examinations fell to the department of the internist and at the time this study was made, facilities were not available for the full development of this aspect of the work.

For the purposes of this paper the psychic manifestations of sex in the inmates may be conveniently grouped into the normal, the hyperactive, the hypoactive, and the perverted types of reaction. In such considerations the strength of the sexual urge (libido) is of importance, regardless of the channel into which it is finally shunted. The standard set for the average libido was the establishment of sexual relations once or twice a week, a lively sex curiosity, fairly strong urge for sex outlet either through autoerotic practices and perversion, or nocturnal emissions and erotic dreams during imprisonment. Again it must be urged that the intensity of the sex drive and not its normalcy is being considered at this point. Only a quarter of the men were found to measure up to the above requirements, while more than half of them were decidedly undersexed. The hyper-sexed individuals represented only a small proportion of the total, as has been indicated several times previously. The findings, then, accord with those of other workers in the field of mental deficiency.

How has this sex urge expressed itself? A sixth of the inmates succeeded in getting married, but to most of these satisfactory sexual adjustments could not be made. In several instances the inmate could not meet the sexual demands of the wife and she left him for other men. In other cases the inmate could not suitably provide for the family. When it is noted that 64 per cent of the whole male population of the country has been married at some time or other, the marital inadequacy of this group of defective delinquents can be realized.

Emphasis should be made upon the biological rather than the social significance of this data. Some further idea of the biological failure of the group can be sensed by a consideration of the remaining inmates who were unable to attain the normalcy of marriage. Every other man expressed doubts about marriage or his determination never to marry. Various reasons were given for this. Distinct antagonism to the opposite sex was prevalent although an equal number were too timid or indifferent to make any advances. The antagonism probably is to be interpreted as a subconscious recognition of biological inefficiency with the usual proficient mechanism of laying the inadequacy at the door of the other party. The roots of homosexuality and paranoid reactions, of course, are to be directly traced to this. In the latter group of individuals the indifference to women probably is based on glandular insufficiency.

According to Freudian concepts the heterosexual level which in this study is expressed as the foregoing normal group is attained only by passing through preceding levels of sexual development which begin in the very early life of the individual. The development may be arrested at any stage, with the consequence of sex being manifested in socially unacceptable ways. An analysis of the data obtained reveals the startling incidence of such immaturity in this group of defective delinquents. Auto-erotic practices are rife. Nearly every man in the institution at Napanoch has resorted to masturbation, which is a common phenomenon among imprisoned men. The practice is admitted freely enough, but the tendency is to minimize its frequency. A fifth of the men, upon their own admission or upon proof, were perverts, mostly sodomist in type. Many others were repeatedly approached, which would indicate in these individuals certain factors such as effeminacy which are quickly and shrewdly recognized by the active pervert. A small proportion of the men showed mother fixations, approximately a half of which had a clearly expressed Oedipus complex. No data is available as to how these findings compare with the incidence of arrested sexual development in the community at large.

It is in the field of hypoactive sex development, however, that the most abundant material was found. This was best shown by the inadequacy of sex knowledge, the lack of mingling with the opposite sex both socially and sexually, the delayed age of the first heterosexual experience, the infrequency of normal sex manifestations such as nocturnal emissions during confinement or intercourse during freedom.

Within the past few years some of the more enlightened writers on sociological subjects have become aroused as to the paucity of sex information imparted by parents to their offspring. These inmates are no exception to the rule. Only one man of the entire group had had adequate parental instruction on sex functions, and only one out of every eight had any such instruction whatever. It became the province of the street gutter, the gang, the reformatory or the prison to initiate the remainder of the group through the usual channels of the vile story, exhibitionism, masturbation and sodomy. Curious to note in this connection is the temptation a feeble-minded child offers to certain oversexed adults for advances which it is felt will not lead to any serious result. The child seldom turns informer because his lack of intelligence prevents him from fully sensing the misadventure. Accordingly, one may find frequent seductions among such children by nurse maids, cousins and adolescent girls. In the series it would appear that five of the mothers deliberately exposed themselves to their sons. This, perhaps, is to be interpreted as the mother seeing in her son a rejuvenated husband or as a seduction by her so that no other woman will be the first to enjoy him. Whatever the source of the inmate's sex knowledge, its sum total was decidedly below par in at least a fourth of the cases. Childhood beliefs were retained by a number of them. The principal misconception seemed to be that the baby was secured through an abdominal incision, but three men still had faith in the garbage can, suit-case and stork stories. The length of the term of gestation was a perplexity to many, while others could make no clear distinction between male and female.

Much of this ignorance could be traced to the lack of intermingling with the opposite sex. Over half of the men had never "kept company" with a woman. Indifference to the opposite sex, homosexuality, excessive timidity due to a feeling of uncertainty about their own sexual virility, and lack of ability to make sufficient money for the usual sundry expenditures involved in keeping company are possibly the factors to be assigned as causes for this seclusiveness. No less than 39 of the men denied any heterosexual experience whatever. The veracity of the statements of these men is attested by the paucity of sex knowledge present and by the fact that these men constantly moved in an environment where emphatic assertion of sex potency is a ritual. The average age of the first heterosexual experience (exclusive of the group just mentioned) was given as nearly eighteen years and the frequency as once in three weeks—an interesting commentary in an age of throwing off of inhibitions.

On the basis of the foregoing sex data one cannot do otherwise than conclude that the feeble-minded delinquent as a class has a defective sex urge, essentially biological in nature.

The final judgment of an individual's traits is based, of course, upon his activities and behavior. How does the inadequacy of these men in the emotional, physical, intellectual and economic field, as brought out by the preceding paragraphs reflect itself in occupation and social conduct? The average age at which the inmates started to work was about 14 years. The driving economic pressure brought by foreign born parents upon their children contributes to the withdrawal of children from school at the earliest opportunity. Some of the group were able to use the continuation school while working, but it is probable that all relished the chance of leaving because of the difficulty experienced in learning. For many years it has been a well recognized fact that the criminal classes are recruited from certain activities such as mill operatives, mechanics, teamsters, chauffeurs, laborers, barbers, painters and plumbers—in general, those trades which most readily permit easy employment and quick changes. The drifting, unstable classes can always find a job in such trades. In a few details, however, the activities of the inmates at Napanoch differ from those of the state prisons, which seems to be a direct result of a lower grade of intelligence in the former group. Farm labor, teamsters, longshoremen, contributed a somewhat higher percentage to Napanoch than was contributed to the prison population. On the other hand, the ratio is reversed in occupations such as chauffeurs, mechanics, cooks and barbers where a somewhat higher degree of manual dexterity and intelligence is required than the feeble-minded individual possesses. For similar reasons, the prison type is found among the skilled industries while the defective delinquent gravitates to the unskilled operative activities, such as mill work. Finely co-ordinated muscular movements are impossible to most feeble-minded individuals. All these types stay at a job long enough to secure a "stake" and then they are ready to quit upon the slightest excuse. The desire for change, and temperamental difficulties with the employer or other workers frequently drive them into prolonged periods of idleness during which the tendency to anti-social conduct is much increased.

Not only in occupational activities but also in behavior was the maladjustment of this group indicated. All were delinquent, of course. In analyzing the motives back of the offenses, a striking feature seemed to be the number of psychopathic individuals who apparently were irresponsible for their behavior. Some of these became wayward under

the influence of alcohol and drugs, others suffered from fugues such as epileptic states, while still others were subject to periodic emotional upsets during which judgment was utterly lacking and the significance of conduct but vaguely sensed by the individual. This is a type of offender that has not received due consideration from penal authorities. It constituted 20 per cent of the entire group. Sex offenses played a somewhat more intensive role in the defective delinquent than in the prison type of offender. The motive of suggestibility also was far more prevalent in the former than in the prison convict. The general tendency it appeared, was in the direction of petty larceny, intoxication, incorrigibility, misdemeanors and the milder expressions of resentment against authority in contradistinction to the murder, manslaughter, robbery, grand larceny and other of the more vicious types of offenses seen among the prison group. This attitude, of course, was continued in prison although some of the shrewder recidivists have found it to their ultimate advantage to maintain good conduct. An analysis of the behavior slips made while at the institution showed four fairly well-marked types, the aggressive, assaultive type, the non-aggressive but resentful, disobedient, insolent type, the sneaky, underhanded, uncleanly, destructive, pilfering type, and the emotionally unstable, psychopathic, irresponsible, episodic type. The assaultive type predominated, but an almost equal number showed exemplary conduct.

The subject of mental examination of this group was approached with some doubt, as it seemed to be a field in which adequate methods had not yet been devised. The first mental technique employed followed closely that used in the state hospitals. An estimation of the general knowledge of the inmate, his memory for events, retentive memory, and ability to perform simple calculations was made. About 65 per cent failed to show a knowledge at all commensurate to the grade attained in their school work. This does not seem to be due to forgetfulness or failure for a mental image to leave a lasting impression as so many teachers are prone to believe, but it would appear rather that the feeble-minded individual lacks the power of association and evaluation of facts by means of which the mental image makes a permanent record in the memory processes. A comparison of retentive and rote memory brings this out clearly. Fifty-two per cent were decidedly unable to retain impressions, while only 37 per cent were below par in memory for events. This inability to retain likewise was clearly reflected in the fifty-one per cent of failures in simple calculations. Routine Binet-Simon tests (Terman Revision) were made with a resultant average mental age of nine years and seven months.

It soon became evident to the examiner that different methods of approach to the mental life of these men must be made. Accordingly, Guy Fernald's Outline for the Examination of Defective Delinquents was added to the series of tests employed. Briefly summarized, the Fernald tests consist of examinations already in wide use in addition to several others which apparently have been devised to meet the problem of the defective delinquent. The most important of these consist of:

1. Tapping Test.
2. Achievement Capacity Test.
3. Extent of Movement Test.
4. Weight Discrimination Test.
5. Number Checking Test.
6. Recognition Memory Test.
7. Ethical Perception Test.
8. Ethical Discrimination Test.

In the discussion of these tests outlined below no effort will be made to give certain methods of procedure which are obvious safeguards of the tests. The Tapping Test follows closely the outline in Whipple's Manual of Mental and Physical Tests. This is modified somewhat by eliminating the kymograph record and the electric contact system. Ten second time interval was used. The hand used in writing was the only one tested. The purpose of the test, of course, is to determine rapidity of muscular movement. Its value has been somewhat limited during recent years for normal individuals because the will and attention do not seem to be called upon to any extent. Feeble-minded individuals, however, are forced to concentrate and the test in this way becomes a true test of voluntary muscular effort. One has only to watch the facial expression and postural attitude of the feeble-minded during the test to be convinced of this fact. The average number of contacts made in 42 cases examined was approximately one-fourth the average noted in the Smedley group of boys above 16 years of age. These results confirm what has been a generally recognized fact that the feeble-minded individual is much retarded in his muscular response. A combination of factors, such as poor muscular co-ordination, poor cerebration and retarded muscular metabolism, may be indicated.

The Achievement Capacity Test is done by means of an apparatus measuring the ability of an individual to stand upon his toes for a given period. The person to be tested stands tiptoe upon an elevated platform, his heels resting lightly upon a crossbar. This bar is at-

tached to an indicator which the individual faces. When the heels touch the platform floor the indicator moves out of the area within which it must be kept to conform with the rules of the test. Three excursions of the indicator out of the prescribed area disqualify the individual. The time limit assigned by Fernald as being normal is 50 minutes. The test is supposed to measure the individual's ability to resist muscular fatigue and also to bring out some of the higher mental qualities such as concentration upon a given task and the "do or die" spirit. The test did not prove satisfactory in the hands of the writer although certain negative factors were evidenced. The inmates examined would not display fortitude when discomfort appeared despite every effort made to have him resist. In only one instance was the 50 minute interval attained. Most of the men quit upon the slightest pretext. It would appear that some modification of the test is advisable in order to save the time of the examiner and to bring about closer co-operation with the individual examined.

The Extent of Movement Test has for its purpose the estimation of the power of muscular control. A steel tape 6 inches long is given the individual and he is required to pass a pencil directly above the tape so that his arm and eye will practice the length of it. The tape is then removed from sight. Five slips of paper are given to him singly and he is requested to delineate with one sweep of the arm a line the exact length of the tape he has just measured. The five lines are then averaged. Forty-two men were examined and showed an average of 5.45 inches. There was a distinct effort of the will required on their part with a tendency to draw the line carefully instead of sweeping it onto the paper. A marked conservatism was shown. Only eight of the men passed the six inch mark while a like number did not attain the five inch mark. This feeling of uncertainty, of course, is based upon the feeble-minded individual's experience that his co-ordinative powers cannot be relied upon. In such individuals adequate pictorial expression becomes almost impossible.

The Weight Discrimination Test is a refinement of the Weighted Cube Test employed in the Binet Simon scale for rating intelligence. Ten wooden blocks of like size and appearance are weighted with equal increments from 80 to 120 grams. They are labelled EPICANTHUS. The inmate was required to rearrange these in the proper sequence of ascending weights after they had been mixed up thoroughly. The simultaneous lifting method was used. In general, the results obtained seem to follow those noted by the experiments made in the Vineland Training School, namely, that the low grade feeble-minded group seemed to be totally unable to perform the test, but that

for those of the higher grade of intelligence who could grasp the technique of the method the average was about that obtained from testing different members of the staff.

The Number Checking Test of Woodworth and Wells consists of the digits in 8 point type specially arranged with double spacing so that a hundred of each digit occurs throughout the series. Runs or other improper grouping is avoided. This is one of the easiest forms of the cancellation tests as it is composed of regulated pied material spaced and consists of one symbol only. The test may be employed to require the cancellation of two digits, but in this study only one digit was used. The inmate was requested to cancel a certain digit as rapidly as possible. Individuals of normal intelligence readily cancel within 96% of the total number of digits, but the group of inmates studied averaged only 93.3% of correct cancellations. The inmates required nearly twice as much time to do the test as was found by Woodworth and Wells for normal adults. The test is intended to measure rapidity of motor response, concentration and accuracy. A marked retardation of these qualities in the feeble-minded individual is to be expected in view of data brought out in the previous discussion.

The Recognition Memory Test has for its purpose the estimate of an individual's ability to retain a visual mental image, to grasp quickly the salient feature of such an image so that it can readily be identified by this means, and the power of association with or discrimination from closely resembling images. Such qualities are at the basis of all learning processes. The material used in the test consists of a series of twenty photograph cards arranged in pairs. Each photograph has duplicated item for item a similar object in its mate, so that the ensemble effect makes the pair almost alike to the hasty or undiscerning glance. Three subject groups are depicted—marine scenes, landscapes and interiors. All members of a group have a casual resemblance. The first card, for example, represents the wash of the sea over rocks, a mass of which juts into the right foreground. The moon glows out of a clear sky midway up the picture and slightly to the right. In the second picture a lighthouse throws its glare against a leaden sky at a point on the same level as that of the moon in the first picture but slightly to the right of the median line. The sea breaks against a shelf of rocks in the left foreground. A dimly visioned two master occupies the right background. The chief means of quick discrimination seem to be the reversibility of each side of the median line of the objects, a moderate differentiation in size, shape and nature of the

objects correlated, and the introduction of an extraneous object in one card which cannot be found in its companion. On the back of each card is a number which permits the examiner to divide the mates into odds and evens. The individual to be tested is permitted to examine carefully the odd numbered pictures. These are then shuffled indiscriminately into the pack and the individual is requested to state whether or not he has previously seen each picture of the pack as it comes to view. Ample time is given for examination. In the thirty-nine inmates examined by this method there was a much more marked tendency to fail to recognize cards previously seen than to recognize cards falsely. The findings were to be expected in consideration of the lack of imagination and poor retentive and associative powers of these individuals. With an allowance of two mistakes only five of the men passed the test satisfactorily. Adequate norms on this test have not been established, but the possibilities of the test seem to justify further experimentation with it.

The Ethical Perception Test consists of a series of ten hypothetical questions in which the problem of differentiating between right and expediency arises. The following is an illustration: "If a man finds a counterfeit bank note with his good money and cannot tell from whom he received it, has he a right to try to pass it?" This test failed to meet the writer's expectations. Most of the men examined gave correct answers to at least 90% of the questions. The most prevalent misconception seemed to be that a man was entitled to stolen money after he had served time for having stolen it. One inmate with an intelligent quotient of 43 answered all questions perfectly! This matter of ethical perception and discrimination is important inasmuch as the courts still decide the ultimate responsibility of an offender for his crime on the basis of his ability to discriminate between right and wrong "the nature and quality of the act."

The Ethical Discrimination Test requires the individual examined to arrange a series of ten slips on each of which is printed an offense and its nature in the ascending order of the wrongfulness of the act. The series begins with apple stealing and ends with murder. Twenty-eight men only were examined, which is too small a series for adequate conclusions. The results would seem to indicate, however, that the defective delinquent can much more readily tell whether or not an act is wrong than he can determine the enormity of the offense. This conforms with the general observation of the atrocity with which crimes are perpetrated by feeble-minded individuals. An equal number of the men examined thought that taking a cent from a blind man's

cup or trying to kill oneself was as heinous as murdering a man when he tried to escape from being robbed. The question of unlawful entry is an interesting one because of the last percentage of offenders of all types who fall into this category. Almost as many men examined declared that it was more wrongful to take a cent from a blind man's cup or to break windows for fun or to throw hot water on a cat than it was to break into a house with the intention of robbing it.

Ethical tests such as these are very interesting, but they are open to a very serious objection. They cannot be readily standardized. Any individual's conception of the degree of right and wrong is not founded upon the letter of the law. On the contrary, it is built up from a number of factors, such as religious instruction during childhood, environment especially in its relation to class distinctions, complexes arising from painful past experiences, and so forth. That which seems to be decidedly wrong to one individual is taken lightly by another equally law-abiding citizen. For example, the strict observance of property rights as a predominant interest in life is much more prevalent in the middle class than among the wealthy. And what shall we say of the shifting ground of sexual and marital relationships?

At this point in the series of mental examinations it became evident that the Fernald tests were not well adapted to this type of investigation, as they seemed to evaluate factors about feeble-mindedness already well recognized. Will power, judgment, emotional stability, sensitiveness to moral values, egotism, selfishness, cruelty traits, sex deviations—these are the qualities that demand better methods of study. Although adequate tests have not yet evolved from the psychological laboratory, a very fair beginning has been made by methods such as the Downey Will-Temperament, the Pressy Cross-Out, Word Association and other tests. None of these methods, however, will ever replace a thorough study of the developmental factors in the individual's life.

CONCLUSIONS

Out of the rather heterogeneous mass of material presented in the foregoing discussion, certain conclusions seem to stand out and to justify the formulation of definite policies for the care and treatment of the defective delinquent.

I. Quite obviously we are dealing here with a type of individual somewhat at variance with types found elsewhere.

a. He differs from the *prison type* (exclusive of the delinquent defective which forms a very fair proportion of every prison population) in:

1. Being feeble-minded.
2. More highly suggestible.
3. More rural in origin.
4. More timid, oversensitive and seclusive.
5. Limited to more unskilled activities.
6. Given to the less vicious types of offenses.
7. Having considerably less leadership and initiative.
8. Lessened sexual urge with greater tendency to auto-erotic and homosexual methods of sex expression, as well as poorer sex knowledge.
9. More inadequacy of retentive memory and less fund of general knowledge.
10. Poorer co-ordination of finer muscular movements which directly affects his social status.

11. Less ability to concentrate upon a given task, to form associations when concentrating.

12. A more defective hereditary and environmental background.

b. He differs from the *state school feeble-minded type* in:

1. Being delinquent.
2. Showing more reaction to his mental deficiency (i. e., greater ego striving).
3. More frequent incidence of emotional instability and psychopathic states.

c. He differs from the *normal individual* in the community by being both chronically delinquent and feeble-minded with all that these terms imply.

II. Since the defective delinquent is a special type of offender, different from other individuals, special methods of treatment are necessary for his care or rehabilitation. The following suggestions may be made (most of these are already in force at the institution or are in process of development):

Four well-defined groups of defective delinquents, classified on the basis of prognosis and treatment, are indicated by an analysis of the individual's developmental history, his conduct while at Napanoch and the results of tests and other examinations. These classes are:

1. The fairly low grade, feeble-minded inmate who is uncleanly, given to pilfering and destructiveness. He is usually non-aggressive and requires constant supervision to keep him at his task or to keep

him out of mischief. Occasionally he becomes boisterous or insolent but is tractable. He should be kept away from the other types because of the ease with which he becomes the victim of the active perverts. The chances for successful parole into the community are very slight because of the lack of intelligence of this individual, his high suggestibility, and his constant tendency to drift into trouble. Nevertheless, he can be employed to a limited extent with simple tasks on the farm colony. At night, he should be housed in a separate dormitory building with a nominal guard. It is possible to care for this group entirely without the institutional walls.

2. The emotionally unstable or psychopathic type. Many of this group conduct themselves normally for an indefinite period, then suddenly develop emotional upsets in which yelling for hours at a time, disorientation with other symptoms of confusion, or expression of peculiar ideas, mostly paranoid in coloring, may predominate. These episodes are somewhat periodical and present an entirely different picture from that of the prison psychosis, so called. Frequently the symptoms presented are definitely delirious in nature. Others of this group have a frank psychosis which does not seem to present a sufficiently clear cut syndrome or enough misbehavior to warrant transfer to a hospital for the criminal insane. Both of these types keep the other inmates on edge through their excited conduct and yelling through the night, and should be segregated in a psychopathic ward where constant psychiatric study and care can be maintained.

3. A type which may appropriately be called the prison type inasmuch as the general reaction shown both inside and outside the institution more nearly approximates the conduct seen in the usual prison inmate. A portion of these men are aggressively assaultive and dangerous, others have less assertion but are resentful of authority, insolent, chronically acquisitive, and in general, incorrigible. A third sub type is the shrewd, chronic offender who always is perfect in his conduct within prison walls. He is the man who "knows the ropes." The frequent violation of parole and the high degree of recidivism to be found among this group makes it a discouraging one for favorable prognosis. All three of these should be segregated from the other types. Their activities should be essentially within the walls and their nightly abode the cell block. A few may be cautiously chosen for the colony farm under strict supervision.

4. The good conduct group (exclusive of the sub type just mentioned). This type gives better promise for reclamation than any of the other groups. A fourth of the men fall into this category. After

suitable observation within the walls, these individuals can be tried on the farm colonies. A modification of the usual colony system seems advisable. A "step-up" to parole can be secured through a graduated series of three colonies in which the first has a suitable enclosure with guard stations. The inmates on this colony will be returned to the institution at night. The second colony will give more freedom to the men, such for example, as no enclosure, guards established over the various groups at work, and suitable housing on the farm itself. The third colony would offer work without strict guard. Here, too, the men can be housed on the grounds. At this point, parole can be taken under consideration and if the man seems to be suitable for such, he can be paroled into the hands of responsible people. In some cases, it is advisable to place the men individually at unskilled work among the farmers or in towns near the institution. Adequate wages are paid them by their employers and they are free to use their spare time in legitimate ways, but their supervision is careful and they can be readily returned to the institution, if necessary.

A program such as this necessitates considerable development of guard facilities and colonies, but it affords a common sense method of returning the man to the community by graduated steps to liberty instead of plunging him from long imprisonment into an uncontrolled environment by the mere process of opening an iron gate. A male teacher who has been specially trained for ungraded class work should have charge of the instruction of this group and school attendance should take precedence over all other activities. The industrial work for the group should endeavor to teach the men a trade if possible, but all should be actively employed regardless of whether or not commercially usable commodities can be turned out. Too often the man in charge of the industrial unit is more concerned with getting things done and in making a good profit on the shop work than he is in teaching the men dexterity.

III. The hereditary and environmental background of these men is startlingly unsound. Marked emotional, physical and intellectual defects are prevalent and the group or class from which these inmates come shows, as a consequence, an inadequacy in social and economic fields. This in itself is a strong factor making potentially, at least, for delinquency.

The present methods for testing the various capacities of these men are not suitable. It would seem advisable that a special technique be developed to determine individual achievement capacity, emotion-alism, suggestibility, ability to concentrate, associative powers, extent

of ethical discrimination, inco-ordination, etc.—qualities which are peculiar to this type. Of course, these tests have not yet been standardized or even definitely formulated, but the need is great. Napanoch is somewhat isolated and parents of the inmates do not visit the institution very frequently. Accordingly, adequate data on the early life of the inmates cannot be secured unless a method of reaching the home itself be devised. It is imperative, therefore, that a staff of trained social workers be incorporated with the department of psychiatry for the purpose of getting much needed information from the homes, former employers, and associates, as well as to maintain supervision over paroled inmates and to give advice and help to those who are not adjusting well. The probation officer clearly does not possess the proper qualifications for this work, and it should not be relegated to him. His duties lie in other departments of the institution.

IV. The proper classification of the inmates at the Napanoch institution appeared to be a rather perplexing matter. The various diagnostic scales in use among prisons scarcely seemed adequate inasmuch as the delinquency factor was considered to be of secondary importance. Under the circumstances the employment of a double rating was felt to be advisable. Accordingly, the diagnostic classification of Potter and that of Doll were used in each case examined. The Potter scale seemed unsuitable for the purpose, but offered a practical nomenclature for intelligence grouping in addition to an etiologic rating which might provide a means for the determination of the motivation of the various delinquencies. Doll's classification recommended itself by its simplicity and consistency. Degree of stability and of recidivism were the main features emphasized. Neither classification apparently met the demands of the situation. The former failed to take into account that the problem of the defective delinquent is largely a social one, and the latter classification did not provide sufficient differentiation upon which to build a working plan for the rehabilitation of this type of individual. Accordingly, the writer would like to submit a classification based upon treatment and prognosis for future social adjustment along the lines already in operation at the institution. Such a classification would have as its prime consideration the necessity of studying the inmate from the very moment of his admission in order to determine to what extent consciousness to the needs and responsibilities of the community can be developed. This is a matter of psychiatric examinations, mental and physical tests, proper grouping housing, and occupational activities, as has already been pointed out. Members of all four groups would eventually find their way back into the

community, but the largest and most promising types are placed in the first group just as the psychopathic and least adjustable inmates remain at the bottom of the list. Furthermore, each group demands special methods of occupational activities, housing and treatment, while under the care of the institution, thus ensuring a practical working plan for group segregation.

A CLASSIFICATION FOR THE DEFECTIVE DELINQUENT

- I. *Community—Conscious Type (Social)*
 - a. Good conduct group.
 1. Socially adjustable in community.
 2. Socially adjustable in confinement only.
 - b. Unstable group (psychopathic traits not well developed).
- II. *Community—Indifferent Type (A-social)*
 - a. Unplanned, disorderly childish conduct (active low grade feeble-minded group).
 - b. Highly suggestible and easily led (especially for sex offenses—passive low grade feeble-minded group).
- III. *Community—Antagonistic Type (Anti-social)*
 - a. Marked aggressive resentment against authority.
 1. The assaultive type.
 2. The acquisitive type.
 3. Pre-paranoid states.
 - b. Feebly expressed resentment against authority.
 1. The pilfering type.
 2. The disorderly, destructive type (planned).
- IV. *Community—Irrresponsible Type (Irresponsible)*
 - a. The toxicant group (alcohol, drugs).
 - b. Psychopathic group.
 1. Fairly constant abnormal behavior.
 2. Inconstant abnormalities (cross index with Ib).
 - c. Episodic group.
 1. Subject to marked emotional upsets.
 2. Epileptics.
 3. Transient delusional states.
 - d. Actively psychotic group (insane).

The foregoing discussion with ensuing statistical data seems to vindicate the theory that the defective delinquent is an individual to be segregated for special study and care; that such segregation is best accomplished by means of a separate institution rather than through the assigning of a department to defective delinquents in other types of institutions, such as prisons or schools for the feeble-minded; and that a mechanism is hereby provided for the careful combing out and

permanent detention from the community of vicious feeble-minded individuals who will never be anything else than criminalistic. The protective service to the community at large as well as the scientific reclamation of a very fair proportion of this baffling class of individuals is invaluable.

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STATISTICAL DATA

I. FAMILY HISTORY.

1. *Intellectual and Emotional Defects and Chronic Illness—Parents*
(Data based on report of 270 parents.)

	Series Studied	Percent
Mental defect	22	8.15
Alcohol	61	22.59
(Excessive alcohol 57 out of 61)		
Insanity	7	2.59
Cancer	2	.74
Tuberculosis	10	3.70
Epilepsy	15	5.56
Cardiac	10	3.70
Emotional instability	44	16.30
Diabetes	1	.37

Total parents (no repetition) mental defective, alcohol, insanity, epilepsy, diabetes, emotional instability—109—40.37%.		
Total parents (no repetition) cardiac, tuberculosis, cancer—13—4.80%.		
Total parents (no repetition) showing intellectual, personality and chronic physical defects.....	122	45.17

2. *Intellectual and Emotional Defects and Chronic Illness—Brothers and Sisters*

(Data based on report of 606 Brothers and Sisters.)		
Mental defect	113	18.64
Alcohol	5	.82
Insanity	2	.33
Tuberculosis	3	.49
Epilepsy	13	2.14
Cardiac	1	.16
Emotional instability	2	.33
Drug addiction	2	.33
Total brothers and sisters (no repetition) mental defective, alcohol, insanity, epilepsy, emotional instability, drug addiction—134—22.11%.		
Total brothers and sisters (no repetition) cardiac, tuberculosis and cancer—4—66%.		
Total brothers and sisters (no repetition) showing intellectual, personality and chronic physical defects.....	138	22.77
Total parents, brothers and sisters, showing defects (out of 876)	260	29.68

3. **Education—Brothers and Sisters (No data on parents).*

Total No. recorded	340	
Total No. graduated public school.....	63	18.52.
Total No. graduated high school.....	13	3.82
Total No. graduated college	1	.16
Total No. failing to get above 6th grade.....	166	48.82
Total No. failing to get through public school.....	249	73.23

*Tables starred contain items which are not mutually exclusive.

4. *Employment—Brothers, Sisters and Fathers.*

	Series Studied	Percent	N. Y. State Population U. S. Census 1920
Total No. examined (exclusive of mothers)	741		
Total No. sisters, brothers and fathers....	401		
No data on.....	340	45.49	
Agriculture	32	7.98	
Manufacturing and mechanical industry...	143	35.66	
Transportation	55	13.71	
Trade	64	15.96	
Public service	45	11.22	
Professional service	16	3.99	
Domestic and personal service.....	36	8.97	
Unemployed	10	2.49	

5. *Marital Status of Brothers and Sisters.*

Total inmates reported.....	128
Productive group: Total brothers and sisters of this group.....	606

Total brothers and sisters married.....	188	31.03		
No. children (total) 1.54 child per capita..	290			
Non-productive group: No. dead brothers and sisters	121	19.97		
No. minors (brothers and sisters).....	129	21.28		
No. single (brothers and sisters).....	168	27.72		
6. <i>*Delinquent Status of Brothers and Sisters.</i>				
Total No. brothers and sisters.....	606			
Total No. with history of arrests.....	63	10.40		
No. arrested for felony (grand larceny, drug addiction and carrying concealed weap- ons)	21	3.46		
No. arrested for truancy.....	25	4.29		
7. <i>*Racial Status of Parents and Grandparents.</i>				
Total No. of inmates reported.....	135			
Total No. of parents examined.....	270			
Total No. of parents and grandparents.....	471			
No data	69			
Total No. of parents U. S. born.....	109	40.37		
Total No. of grandparents U. S. born.....	149	31.63		
Total No. of parents foreign born.....	161	59.63		
Total No. of grandparents foreign born....	322	67.94		
Greatest No. of parents by country.....%	of foreign born			
1. Italy	58	21.48	14.89%	
2. Russia and Ireland.....	21 each	13.04 each		
3. Poland	18	11.01		
Greatest No. of grandparents by country.				
1. Italy	116	24.62		
2. Ireland	45	13.97		
3. Russia and Germany.....	40 each	12.42 each		
Average length of stay of all foreign-born parents		19.62 yrs. per capita		
Average length of stay by country.				
1. Italy		15.67 yrs. per capita		
2. Russia		21.67 yrs. per capita		
3. Ireland		28.24 yrs. per capita		
No data obtained on 69 grandparents.				
II. PERSONAL HISTORY—BIRTH AND DEVELOPMENT.				
1. <i>Place of Birth.</i>			State Prisons Same Period	N. Y. State Population U. S. Census 1920
Rural N. Y. State.....	28	20.73	33.7%	17.3%
Cities N. Y. State (exclu- sive N. Y. C.).....	15			
New York City.....	40	29.63	48.19%	54.6%
Total N. Y. State.....	83	61.48	50.02%	
Rural South	9			
Cities South	1			
U. S. Rural.....	2			
U. S. Cities.....	7			
U. S. Outside N. Y.....	19			
Total U. S.....	102	75.55		
Total Foreign born.....	33	24.43	26.73%	27.8%
Total Negroes	12	8.89	12.79%	9.45%
				(Entire country)
No. Inmates examined...	135			
(Above percentages based on total number examined.				

2. *Order of Birth.*

(Data based on report of 128 inmates—data lacking on 7.)

First born	23	18
Only child	2	
Last born	24	18
Average size of families... (Dept. of Commerce in 1925 data gives average size of living families as 4.9.)	4 plus	
Most frequent position of inmate in family group (Note tendency of inmate to occupy the runner-up position in family.)	3rd out of family of 5 or 2nd out of family of 3 and 4	

3. *Emotional Disturbances in Childhood.*

Total No. reported.....	135	
Maladjusted children (Nervous, sullen, disobedient, restless, etc.).....	36	26.27

4. *Ages of Walking and Talking.*

(Data based on report of 52 inmates for talking and 55 inmates for walking.)	
Average age of talking.....	22.5 mos.
Average age of walking.....	17.63 mos.

III. PERSONAL HISTORY—SCHOOL AND SOCIAL ACTIVITIES.

1. *Education.*

(Data based on report of 131 inmates.)

	Series Studied	Percent	State Prisons Same Period
No. not getting beyond 4th grade..... (Read only.)	85	64.88	.76%
No. never attending school..... (Not read or write.)	13	9.92	10.82%
No. above 4th grade..... (Can read and write.)	30	2.3	10.28%
No. graduated public school.....	3	.23	66.75%
No. in high school.....	0	0	8.85%
No. of collegiates.....	0	0	2.51%

Average age on leaving school—14.42 years.

(Note low age of leaving school—16 years attendance age required by law. Apparently this is due (1) Southern districts do not enforce compulsory attendance law. (2) A certain percentage of inmates were foreign born and had very little schooling.)

2. *Temperamental Difficulties During School Life.*

(Data based on report of 130 inmates.)

	Total No.	Percent
Extroverted reaction type (Combative, stubborn, etc.).....	31	23.84
Introverted reaction type (Seclusive, over-timid, over-sensitive, etc.)	27	20.76

Neutral reaction type (Normal, dull, inactive, mild reactions to teasing)	72	55.4
Total No. showing temperamental difficulties.....	58	44.6

3. Range of Interests.

(Chief interest reported by inmates—based on report of 135 inmates.)

Vaudeville and burlesque.....	42
Movies	29
Hunting, fishing and trapping.....	11
Pool and billiards.....	9
Reading	6
Athletics	6
Fights	5
Street corner loafing.....	4
Vagabondage	4
Craps, poker and gambling.....	4
Music	3
Theatre	3
Drinking	2
Unclassified (play interests not well developed—dull, inactive types lacking initiative).....	7
Total	135

Classified according to group interests.

	Series Studied	Percent
Theatre, vaudeville and movie group.....	74	54.81
Drinking, poolhall, street corner and gambling group.....	19	14.07
Hunting and wandering group.....	15	11.11
Athletic and fight group.....	11	8.14
Reading and music group.....	9	6.67
Undeveloped interest group.....	7	5.18

4. Reaction types after school period (compared with former tables on temperamental difficulties—see tables II 3 and III 2.)

Total No. inmates examined.....	135	
<i>After school period.</i>		
Extroverted reaction type	75	55.56
Introverted reaction type.....	60	44.44
Total number reported.....	130	
<i>School period.</i>		
Extroverted reaction type.....	31	23.84
Introverted reaction type.....	27	20.76
Neutral reaction type.....	72	55.4
Total number reported.....	135	
<i>Pre-school period.</i>		
Maladjusted children with predominance of temperamental difficulties	36	26.27
Apparently normal in reaction.....	109	73.73

NOTE.—(All inmates are reported to be extroverted or introverted in after-school period [i. e., no neutral types] because these reactions are the very factors that made them delinquent. The moral is, of course, that the 72 or 55.4% in the neutral group during the school period might have been saved from delinquency by psychiatric-social study and supervision.)

5. *Gang Activities.*

(Based on report of 135 inmates.)

	Series Studied	Percent	State Prisons Same Period
Active gang participation.....	10		
Bad companion group.....	12	22	16.3
NOTE.—(This corresponds to the drinking, poolhall, street corner and gambling group which totals 14.07% in previous table.)			

6. *Alcohol Addiction.*

(Based on report of 135 inmates.)

Moderate drinkers	31	22.3	36.14
Excessive drinkers	30	21.5	13.83

NOTE.—(Distinction is to be made from the small number of the drinkers given in "chief interest" data. An alcohol addict does not necessarily have drink as his chief interest, e. eg., Poe.)

IV. PERSONAL HISTORY—OCCUPATIONAL ACTIVITIES.

1. *Efficiency of Occupation.*

Average age began to work (101 cases reported).....13.75 yrs.

NOTE.—(Many boys began work before leaving school. Note driving economic pressure of the foreign born population.)

Average No. of jobs held (132 cases reported).....4.59

NOTE.—(Usual excuse for leaving job—type of work unsatisfactory.)

Average No. of times discharged (135 cases reported).....0.62 per capita

NOTE.—(Note tendency of inmate to report that he quit rather than he was forced to resign. The per capita rating is probably much higher than reported here.)

Longest time on one job (average of 127 cases).....2.25 yrs.

Difference with boss or employer (125 cases reported).....25.6%

Average highest wage received (135 cases reported).....\$23.93 per wk.

NOTE.—(Note economic possibilities of this group if the men composing it will only stay with their job. The above weekly wage reported is slightly high under present conditions because of exceptional wages received during war period.)

2. *Type of Occupation.*

(Based on report of 130 cases—classification of occupations based upon outline used by Bureau of Statistics of State Hospital Commission, New York.)

	Series Studied	Percent	State Prisons Same Period	N. Y. State Population U. S. Census 1920
Agriculture	10	7.69	5.88	
Manufacturing and mech. indus.	34	26.15	34.9	
Skilled operatives	15			
Unskilled operatives	19			
Prison data shows 570 skilled operatives and 29 unskilled. Note the tendency of the defective delinquent to fall into the unskilled trades.)				

Transportation	19	14.61	13.0
Trade	30	23.67	32.22
Public Service (soldiers and sailors)	7	5.39	0.93
Professional Service (hospital attendants tend to increase this)	10	7.69	2.97
Domestic and Personal...	20	15.38	10.06

Occupational Groups

Farm Labor	8	13.11	4.78	4.47
Mechanics	2	3.29	8.76	5.76
Painters	3	4.92	4.78	2.13
Plumbers	2	3.29	2.48	1.72
Printers	1	1.64	2.31	1.43
Longshoremen	4	6.55	1.15	1.93
Teamsters	7	11.48	5.53	2.36
Chauffeurs	0	0	12.32	3.62
Clerks	3	4.92	5.41	11.67
Salesmen	0	0	6.73	0.95
Bookkeepers	0	0	2.21	3.15
Laborers	16	26.23	30.76	2.59
Musicians	0	0	1.51	0.68
Waiters and Cooks.....	8	13.11	9.56	3.59
Barbers	3	4.92	2.68	1.23

V. PERSONAL HISTORY—DELINQUENCIES.

1. *Apparent Motivation of the Criminal Act.*

(Report based on 135 inmates.)

	Series Studied	Percent
Sex	16	11.42
Drink (alcoholic craving).....	18	13.33
Grand larceny (acquisition).....	14	10.37
Resentment against authority (taking form of incorrigibility)	11	8.15
Resentment against authority (taking form of petty larceny)	7	5.19
Psychopathic (irresponsible)	28	20.74
Drugs	3	2.22
Stole for excitement, adventure, wanderlust types, etc....	7	5.19
To get money for gambling.....	4	2.96
Maladaptation (southern Negro).....	1	.73
Gang, bad company (suggestibility).....	26	11.11

2. *No. of Arrests and Length of Time Served in Institutions.*

Average age of first arrest.....	18.08 yrs.	
No. of cases 12 yrs. or younger at time of first arrest.....	28	22.04
No. of cases reported.....	127	
Average No. of offenses per capita.....	4.04	
No. having 6 or more arrests.....	28	21.37
No. of cases reported.....	131	
(Inclusive of Napanoch arrests.)		
Total months of 49 cases in prisons inclusive of Napanoch, but exclusive of State schools, reformatories and hospitals for criminal insane.....	2,486	
Average penal servitude per capita.....	4.23 yrs.	

3 *Part Played by Others in Offense.*

(Report based on 149 cases.)

Offenses committed alone.....	97	
Leader of group.....	4	
Those showing leadership or initiative in crimes—		
Total	101	74.81
Lead by one other.....	11	
Lead by several others.....	23	
Those showing high suggestibility—Total.....	34	25.19

4. *Efficiency of Parole.*

(Based on 124 cases.)

	Series Studied	Percent
No. of inmates never paroled.....	74	59.67
No. paroled 3 or more times.....	6	
Total No. inmates paroled.....	50	
Total No. of paroles.....	73	
Average paroles per inmate.....	1.46	
Total No. of parole violations.....	55	
Average violation per inmate.....	1.1	
No. of inmates making parole.....	12	24
Average length of parole of the 25 cases slightly less than reported	3 mos. each	

NOTE.—(The percentage of recidivism seems to be much higher in the prisons than in this group, but the parole violation is somewhat higher even. Perhaps this is a direct result of careful psychiatric studies and other methods of examination which prognose the ultimate outcome of the case.)

5. *Conduct While at Napanoch.*

(Based on 135 cases.)

Classes of conduct rated according to predominant tendency—		
(1) The aggressive-assaultive type (7 of these murderous, vicious)	39	
(2) The non-aggressive but resentful, disobedient, insolent type	10	
(3) The sneaky, underhanded, uncleanly, destructive, pilfering type.....	41	
(4) The unstable, psychopathic, irresponsible, episodic type	9	
(5) Good conduct	35	
Total	135	
Total No. of conduct slips received.....	370	
Average slips per inmate (135 cases).....	2.74	
No. of inmates having no slips.....	36	26.67
	Series Studied	Percent
No. of inmates having 4 or more slips against Napanoch record	51	38.51

VI. PERSONAL HISTORY—SEX ACTIVITIES.

1. **Physical Maturation.*

Pubic hair appeared (68 reports).....	15.03 yrs.	
First shaved (135 reports).....	18.26	
No. of inmates first shaving at age of 20 yrs. or later....	40	29.63
Satisfactory development of secondary hair (129 cases)..<	56	43.41
Unsatisfactory secondary hair development (129 cases)....	73	56.59

Cases with scanty or no chest hair (129 cases).....	76	58.9
Hirsute cases (129 cases).....	12	9.3
Cases unusually devoid of hair (129 cases).....	32	24.8

NOTE.—(Unfortunately, other physical observations, such as size and consistency of testes, anthropological measurements, endocrine studies and laboratory work, such as basal metabolism, were not done in conjunction with this work.)

2. *Psychic Maturation.*

A—Strength of Libido.

(Based on 128 cases.)

Dstinctly undersexed	73	57.03
Average libido (this may be perverted, etc., not normally, but rather strength of urge is expressed).....	48	37.50
Hyper-sexed	7	5.47

B—Nocturnal Emissions.

(Based on 79 cases.)

Emissions denied	12	15.2
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(Note influence of drugs, perversions and auto-erotic practices in lowering the incidence of emissions.)

Average interval between emissions (denials excluded—67 cases reported)—10.6 wks., i. e., every 2½ mos.

C—Keeping Company.

(Based on 129 cases.)

Average age began to keep company.....	17.5 yrs.	
No. who have never kept company.....	51	39.53
Longest average time kept company.....	15.6 mos.	

D—Attitude Toward Marriage.

(Based on 124 cases.)

	Series Studied	Percent
No. stating determination never to marry or doubts about ever marrying.....	68	54.85
Inmates married—Satisfactory adjustment	7	
Divorced and widowed.....	13	
Total	20	16.12
(U. S. Census 1920—64.6% of male population were married, widowed or divorced.)		
No. engaged (exclusive of marriage).....	9	6.97
Not married (reason)—		
Strong antagonism to women.....	27	
Can't make enough to support wife.....	9	
Prefers to stay home with mother.....	8	
Timidity or indifference.....	20	
Total	64	51.61
Unclassified	4	
Expressed intention for marriage.....	41	
Marriage means readjustment and aid to keep out of trouble	22	
Mother fixations (3 mild—2 strongly inverted—based on 135 cases).....	23	17.03

3. *Sex Knowledge.*

(Based on 132 cases.)

A. *Adequacy.

Knowledge markedly below par.....	34	25.75
Knowledge fully adequate.....	71	53.79
Belief in abdominal incision.....	16	12.12

Belief that man and woman are alike.....	4
Garbage can, suitcase, stork story.....	3
Other infantile expressions.....	6
B—*Source of First Sex Knowledge.	
(Based on 67 cases.)	

	Series Studied	Percent
Slight instruction from parents.....	7	
Adequate instruction from parents.....	1	
Total	8	12.12
First instruction from public or clandestine prostitute (girl friends).....	14	20.89
First instruction from boys (gangs, street life, reformatories)	10	14.92
First instruction from men (institutions mostly—note nature of this—masturbation, sodomy, vile stories, exhibitionism, etc.).....	23	34.32
Seduced by older girls, such as nurses, cousins, sisters	9	13.43
Museums, books, statuary.....	6	8.96
First sex knowledge at time of marriage.....	2	2.99
First sex knowledge—mother deliberately exposed herself to boy—2 aged 5 yrs., 1 aged 6 yrs., 1, 10 yrs., 1, 12 yrs., respectively.....	5	7.46
NOTE.—(There is some reduplication in above data owing to fact that those who have received slight instruction from parents have not been rated as having had their first sex knowledge in that field. They have been distributed through the other items.)		

4. Venereal Infections.

(Based on 135 cases.)

(Based on 135 cases.)	Series Studied	Percent
No. with history of gonorrhea.....	15	11.1
No. with history of syphilis.....	13	9.63
Average age of inception of gonorrhea.....	20.74 yrs.	
Average age of inception of syphilis.....	No data	
Average care of gonorrhea case—received fairly prompt and efficient service from private physician; 2 cases self-cured; 2 showed tendency to become chronic.		
Average care of luetic case—adequate treatment only in prison. Most men either neglected the infection or were ignorant of its presence until Wassermanns were made at time of imprisonment.		
Data was secured concerning Nocturnal Emissions, Hetero-Sexual Experience, Masturbation and Perversions, but this information is not included in the present discussion because of the complex problems involved.		

VII. MENTAL EXAMINATION.

1. General Knowledge.

(Based on 135 cases—rated according to schooling received.)

Average rating	2.21	50 (Approx.)
Clearly below par.....	87	64.43
Adequate knowledge for schooling received.....	31	22.21
Doubtful	17	12.59

NOTE.—(Questions were given along the lines of geography, history, government, etc., in accordance with grade attained. Those which rated 2 or below were considered as having inadequate knowledge. Only those that had 4 were rated as adequate. This method course is dependent for the most part upon the judgment and personal experience of examiner. It is comparable to the method of rating blood Wassermann test.)

2. *Memory for Remote and Recent Events.*

(Based on 97 cases.)

	Series Studied	Percent
Average rating per inmate.....	2.85	
Clearly below par.....	38	39.18
Adequate memory for events.....	27	27.83
Doubtful	32	32.99

NOTE.—(Average rating obtained by methods described under table for "General Knowledge.")

3. *Calculations.*

(Based on 135 cases.)

Average rating per inmate.....	2.48	
Clearly below par.....	70	51.92
Adequate calculations	30	22.21
Doubtful	35	25.92

NOTE.—(Average rating obtained as outlined above.)

4. *Retentive Memory.*

(Based on 92 cases.)

Average rating per inmate.....	2.46	
Clearly below par.....	48	52.17
Adequate retention	22	23.91
Doubtful	22	23.91

5. *Guy Fernald's Defective Delinquent Tests.*

Tapping Test (42 cases) average.....	54.38 per 10 sec.
Cancelled Numeral (39 cases) mistakes per capita.....	6.7 244.2 sec.
Extent of Movement (42 cases) average.....	5.45 in. avge. time
Recognition Memory Test.	
68 cards incorrectly recognized.	
98 cards not identified.	
Average No. of mistakes (39 cases).....	4.2 per capita
Ethical Discrimination Test (39 cases).....	Data not classified
Ethical Perception Test (39 cases).....	Data not classified
Weight Discrimination	Data not classified

6. *Binet-Simon (Terman Revision) Test.*

(Based on 135 cases.)

	Series Studied	Percent
Average chronological age.....	26.83 yrs.	
Average mental age.....	9 yrs. 7.78 mos.	
Average intelligence quotient.....	60.3	
Average age of first admissions covering the same period as that of the study being made.....	28.19 yrs.	
Average age of time of conviction of the same first admissions	25.14 yrs.	
Average age at time of conviction State Prisons for same period	30.65 yrs.	

7. *Mental Classification.*

A—Doll Classification.

Feeble-minded—stable—occasional offender.....	24	18.60
Feeble-minded—unstable—occasional offender	20	15.50
Feeble-minded—stable—habitual offender.....	29	22.48
Feeble-minded—unstable—habitual offender	43	33.34
Non-feeble-minded—unstable—occasional offender ..	4	3.10
Non-feeble-minded—unstable—habitual offender ...	9	6.97
Total	129	
Unclassified	6	

NOTE.—(The non-feeble-minded group consisted of two classes—those within a very few points of the grade of feeble-minded, and unstable offenders who later were retransferred to the proper institutions. This difficulty is now obviated by having the institution psychiatrist and psychologist examine the prospective inmate before he is transferred from prison to Napanoch.)

B—Potter Classification.

1. Idiot group (policy of 'institution not to admit this type.)			
2. Imbecile.			
a. Neurologic type—mentally sluggish.....	1		
b. Idiopathic—well adjusted	5		
Idiopathic—feebly inhibited	1		
Idiopathic—mentally sluggish	1		
Total	8	6.50	
3. Moron.			
a. Neurologic type—egocentric unstable	1		
Neurologic type—epileptoid unstable	7		
Neurologic type—feebly inhibited	1		
Neurologic type—mentally sluggish	3		
b. Endocrinopathic type—mentally sluggish....	1		
Endocrinopathic type—paranoid	1		
c. Idiopathic type—tractable	5		
Idiopathic type—mentally sluggish	19		
Idiopathic type—feebly inhibited	11		
Idiopathic type—unstable	42		
Idiopathic type—paranoid	8		
Total	99	80.48	
	Series	Percent	
4. Mentally Deficient with Psychosis.			
Idiopathic type—well adjusted	1		
Idiopathic type—mentally sluggish	1		
Idiopathic type—paranoid	1		
Idiopathic type—dementia praecox	9		
(Types not differentiated—some demanded transfer to other institutions, others were simple types or deteriorated.)			
Total	12	9.75	
5. Not Mentally Deficient.			
Fairly well adjusted.....	4		
Total	123	3.26	
6. Unclassified	12		