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RELATION OF MENTAL DISEASE TO CRIME
INCLUDING
A SPECIAL STUDY OF THE STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE CRIMINAL INSANE
AT IONIA, MICHIGAN
A TOTAL SURVEY OF FIVE CRIMINAL INSANE HOSPITALS
AND
STUDIES OF CRIMES COMMITTED BY THE CRIMINAL INSANE¹

ELLEN PILCHER²

The tendency to attribute crime to mental disease has for some years been steadily increasing. Today we frequently see such newspaper headlines as, "Will Plead Insanity in Muskegon Murder Case." Or "Boy Killer May Plead Insanity."

More and more is the law turning to psychiatrists for aid in the disposition of criminal cases. This undoubtedly has come about through the very fine work done by the Committee for Mental Hygiene founded in February, 1909, twenty years ago. The results have been slow in a way, but when one realizes that it was only about eight years ago that the Psychiatric Clinic of the Recorder's Court, of Wayne County, Michigan, was started and the great dependence that the judges now place on the findings of the psychiatric staff on their criminal cases, as is indicated by the following article printed in The Detroit News, it is very evident that psychiatry has met a great need in the treatment of abnormal behavior. We read, "The trial of Robert Sullivan, 22 years old, a taxi driver, accused of 15 violations of the Traffic Code, was adjourned for one week today by Judge Thomas M. Cotter of the Recorder's Court, to permit examination of the defendant by Psychiatrists. 'It may be possible that chronic reckless driving is a mild form of insanity,' Judge Cotter said, 'and in view of your record, it appears that you are likely material for an experiment. I don't want to pass judgment on you without a report from the psychopathic clinic. The trial is adjourned for one week.'"

The question arises in one's mind, which forms of insanity or mental disease contribute to crime and not only this question, but to go farther, which mental diseases contribute *most* to crime?

¹Portion of Master's thesis for the Department of Sociology (1928-1929), University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan. Prof. Arthur Evans Wood, Adviser.

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During this last summer when the writer had the privilege of working at the State Psychopathic Hospital at Ann Arbor, Michigan, under the direction of Mrs. H. S. Mallory, Director of Psychiatric Social Service and Psychologist, and came in direct contact with the patients there, the question was more forcibly brought to mind when two mothers who had been victims of what has seemed to be a wave of infanticide, were under observation.

The first who was affected by a depression due to the involuntal period was at the hospital under observation for a period of time, the second who was brought in as an "out patient," was a victim of a great stress following typhoid fever and almost unbelievable cruelty of parents and husband. Suicide was also a part of her plan which slipped. Both of these poor women are at the State Hospital for the Criminal Insane at Ionia, Michigan, now, and the latter has developed schizoid traits with her continued efforts at suicide which keeps the attendants busy matching wits with her to keep her from accomplishing the wish in which she was foiled when she killed her child.

It was a great surprise to a layman to learn that there are not only many types of mental diseases but that the symptoms of these diseases overlap and are so interrelated that psychiatrists differ markedly in their diagnosis of the same patient. Some symptoms are so complicated that it takes months and even years to pin a label to a patient and great care is taken before these patients are definitely diagnosed. This is of minor importance to the psychiatrist, however, for his aim is to study the case from every angle possible and relieve the situation that has caused the mental upset so treatment is given from the first.

Thus again one asks the question, which of these mental diseases contribute most to crime?

In September, an opportunity presented itself wherein a paper was to be written on some subject relating to crime or the law and it was decided to make a study of forensic cases at the State Psychopathic Hospital but it was found that there was very little material upon which to base conclusions because so many of the patients who had become involved with the machinery of the law, had been declared sane. There was a limited amount of literature relating to forensic cases presenting Situation or Prison Psychoses, to be found in the University of Michigan Library, and one study on correlation of mental disease to crime, that of Dr. S. Sheldon Glueck in his book, "Mental Disorder and the Criminal Law," though there may be other studies which were not found.

Ionia was chosen as the logical place to make such a study and contact was made with Dr. P. C. Robertson, Medical Superintendent of the Ionia State Hospital for the Criminal Insane, who has very kindly done everything possible to place all available data at the disposal of the writer and has also been very generous of his time and cooperative in his advice.

Three visits were made to Ionia, and during the intervals the hospital population has varied somewhat which accounts for a slight difference in totals in the various tables and explanations that have been made. The first number of patients equaled 650 of which 74 were women. Of this number only 629 were diagnosed so the tabulations on diseases have been made on the basis of that number. A separate study has been made of the 74 women.

The institution at Ionia is somewhat unusual in that the personnel of the patients is made up of representatives of 33 peoples (counting native born whites of many generations back, and negroes) and natives of 31 states. This is due to the fact that this part of Michigan, being the center of the automobile industry, draws to itself roamers and wanderers from all over the United States.

We find among the 576 men, 73 different types of work represented. Only 11 of these men have had more than a common school education, there being 6 high school students and 5 college educated men among the 576.

The patients at Ionia have been received from the following sources:

I. Prisons.

1. Convict class.
2. Recommitted class which comprises all patients who at the expiration of their sentence while in this hospital, were adjudicated insane by the local Probate Court and recommitted. It follows naturally that with the expiration of the sentence of a patient in the convict class and his recommitment, that totals in the convict class column diminish by one and the totals in the recommitted class increase by one.

II. District Civil Hospitals.

1. Homicidal cases. The Homicidal class comprises patients who have been transferred from the district civil hospitals under the provision of the law allowing for the transfer of patients who have demonstrated, "unmistakable dangerous homicidal tendencies."
2. Ex-convict class. The ex-convict class comprises patients in this hospital who have been transferred from the district hospitals because they have at some time in the past served sentence in a penal institution for a felony.

3. Former Patients. The group of former patients comprise patients who are transferred from the district hospitals because they have at some time past been patients in this hospital.

III. Courts.

1. Circuit Class.

2. Probate Group. The Probate group comprises patients committed from the probate courts other than recommitted groups and concern almost entirely individuals who have been formerly patients in this institution, who have been shown to have at some time in the past served a sentence in a penal institution for a felony, or who at the time are awaiting trial and have been found to be insane and by local agreement the matter has been turned over by the Prosecuting Attorney and Circuit Judge to the Probate Court for disposal.

IV. Industrial Group.

The group of Vocational School refers to a small number of patients that have been from time to time transferred from the Vocational School for Boys, by the Director of the Department of State Welfare, under the powers granted him in the act establishing the State Department of Welfare.

POPULATION DERIVED FROM THE VARIOUS SOURCES, DEC. 1, 1928

| Prisons | | Hospitals | Courts | | | |
|----------|------------|-----------------|------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Convict. | Recom. Cl. | Homicidal | Former Pa. | Ex-Con. | Cir. C. | Pro. C. |
| 168 | 180 | 120 | 6 | 28 | 129 | 26 |
| 26% | 27% | 18% | .9% | 4% | 20% | 4% |
| 53% | | 18% | 29% | | | |
| | | Boy's Voc. Sch. | Totals | | | |
| | | 1 | 658 | | | |
| | | .2% | 100% | | | |
| | | .2% | 100% | | | |

On December 1st, 1928, the population numbered 658. We see from the above table that 53% came from the Prisons, 18% came from the Hospitals, about 29% came from the Courts and .2% from the Boy's Vocational School.

The study was started by composing Table I in which all crimes as given on the commitment papers were arranged in groups at the left and the diseases from which the patients suffered were placed at the top. The number of patients committing the crime as indicated on the left was placed in the column under the mental disease suffered. In Group I, were placed all crimes against the person. "Information for," means arrested for, not tried and sentenced but committed right to Ionia. If the patient recovers during his residence at Ionia, he is returned to court for final disposition, therefore, "information for murder," means homicide as does murder and manslaughter.

TABLE I
CORRELATION OF CRIME AND MENTAL DISEASE

[illegible]

| | Senile | Cereb. Arterio- sclerosis | General Paralysis | Cerebral Syphilis | Huntington's Chorea | Alcoholic | Manic-depressive | Dementia Praecox | Paranoid Condition | Epileptic Psychoses | Psychopathic Personality | Moron, Feebleminded & Mental Defic. | Encephalitis Lethargica | Psychoneurosis | Totals | |
|----------------------------|--------|------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-----------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|--|----------------------------|----------------|--------|----|
| GROUP IV. CRIMES OF ARSON | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total | 12 |
| Arson | | | | | | | | 3 | 1 | | | 6 | | | 10 | |
| Attempted Arson | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | 2 | |
| GROUP V. MINOR CRIMES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total | 78 |
| Accuse or Threats | | | | | | | | 2 | | | 1 | | | | 3 | |
| Disorderly Fighting | | | | | | 1 | 14 | | | | 1 | 7 | | | 23 | |
| Destruction of Property | | | | | | | | 8 | | | | 3 | | | 11 | |
| Vagrancy | | | | | | | | 7 | | | | 1 | | | 8 | |
| Loitering | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | 2 | |
| Disturbing the Peace | | | 1 | | | | | 2 | | | 1 | | | | 4 | |
| Prostitution | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | 2 | |
| Forgery | | | 1 | | 1 | | | 2 | | | 1 | | 1 | | 6 | |
| Information for Forgery | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Perjury | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Prohibition | | | | | | 2 | | 4 | | | | | | | 6 | |
| Non-support | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | |
| Carrying Weapons | | | | | | | | 4 | | | | 2 | | | 6 | |
| Abandonment | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | |
| Uttering and Publishing | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 2 | |
| Grave Robbery | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Totals | 4 | 3 | 14 | 6 | 4 | 15 | 23 | 336 | 26 | 15 | 68 | 104 | 5 | 6 | 629 | |
| Percentages | .6 | .5 | 2 | 1 | .6 | 2 | 4 | 53 | 4 | 2 | 11 | 17 | .8 | 1 | | |

In this group we find 270 cases as indicated in the upper right hand on the line with the name of the group. Below this total at the right, are the number of patients that have committed the crimes indicated at the left.

Group II, includes all crimes of acquisition, Group III, includes all sex crimes, Group V, includes what may be termed minor crimes.

At the bottom of the table the totals of all crimes classed under each disease may be found. Just below are the percentages of these totals.

It will be noticed that of the 629 patients, 336 or 53%, were diagnosed as Dementia Praecox. Thus it seems at first thought to indicate

that in this institution, Dementia Praecox contributes most to crime. But on second thought we must also take into consideration the fact that out of the population that remain in the hospital, the cases of Dementia Praecox are prone to be institutionalized longer, consequently, they are the class which remain longer in the institution and this fact would increase the percentage. It was thought best to make a study

TABLE II
IONIA STATE HOSPITAL, MICHIGAN

| | Senile | Cereb. Arterio-sclerosis | General Paralysis | Cerebral Syphilis | Huntington's Chorea | Alcoholic | Manic-depressive | Dementia Praecox | Paranoid Condition | Epileptic Psychoses | Psychopathic Personality | Moron, Feebleminded & Mental Defic. | Encephalitis Lethargica | Psychoneurosis | Totals | Percentages |
|------------------------------------|--------|--------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-----------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|--------|-------------|
| GROUP I. CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Homicide | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 9 | 6 | 60 | 8 | 3 | 19 | 18 | | 3 | 136 | 22 |
| Homicidal Tendencies | | 1 | | | | | 8 | 76 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 1 | | 101 | 16 |
| Bodily Harm | 1 | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 19 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 | | | 33 | 5 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 270 | 43 |
| GROUP II. CRIMES OF ACQUISITION | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Burglary | | | 4 | 1 | | 2 | 3 | 49 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 10 | 1 | | 78 | 12 |
| Robbery | | | 1 | | 1 | | 2 | 25 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 6 | | 1 | 47 | 8 |
| Larceny | | | 5 | 2 | | | 1 | 30 | 1 | | 10 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 59 | 9 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 184 | 29 |
| GROUP III. CRIMES OF SEX | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rape | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 16 | 5 | 1 | 7 | 24 | | | 55 | 9 |
| Sodomy | | | | | | | | 3 | | | 1 | 1 | | | 5 | 1 |
| Incest | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indecencies | | | | | 1 | | | 5 | | 1 | 7 | 10 | 1 | | 25 | 4 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 85 | 14 |
| GROUP IV. CRIMES OF ARSON | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arson and Attempted | | | | | | | | 4 | 1 | | 1 | 6 | | | 12 | 2 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 12 | 2 |
| GROUP V. MINOR CRIMES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Disorderly Conduct | | | 1 | | | | 1 | 36 | | | 3 | 12 | | | 53 | 8 |
| Law Breaking | | | 1 | | 1 | 2 | | 13 | | | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 25 | 4 |
| Other Crimes | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 78 | 12 |
| Totals | 4 | 3 | 14 | 6 | 4 | 15 | 23 | 336 | 26 | 15 | 68 | 104 | 5 | 6 | 629 | 100 |
| Percentages | .6 | .5 | 2 | 1 | .6 | 2 | 4 | 53 | 4 | 2 | 11 | 17 | .8 | 1 | 100 | 100 |

of the discharged patients to see if this percentage predominated there too. The findings and comparison will be shown in a later discussion.

Of the remaining groups, the Mentally Deficient patients form the next largest group, 104 or 17%, and the Psychopathic Personalities form the third largest group, 68 or 11%. Cerebral Arteriosclerosis contributes least, there being only three out of the 629 cases, or .5%, but these three are in Group I, Crimes Against the Person, which to my mind is the most serious group.

Senile Dementia, Huntington's Chorea and Encephalitis Lethargica have small representations but there again the four Seniles are found in Group I. One Choreic and one Encephalitic are found in Group I. One Choreic is found in Group II, robbery armed, which is a serious crime and two Encephalitics are also found in Group II, one under robbery armed and one under larceny. Another Choreic was a sex delinquent and another committed forgery while we find the other two Encephalitics in the same classes, one a sex delinquent and the other one had committed forgery.

Dementia Praecox, Mental Deficiency and Psychopathic Personality quite dominate every group. Every mental disease is represented in Group I. Senile Dementia and Cerebral Arteriosclerosis are only represented in Group I. General Paralysis, Cerebral Syphilis and Psychoneurosis are not represented in Group III, and Group IV is only represented by Dementia Praecox, Paranoid Condition, Psychopathic Personality and Mental Deficiency. Group V centers like the other groups around Dementia Praecox and scatters out to seven other diseases. These groups remind one of scatter diagrams.

In Table II, the crimes in each group that mean the same thing have been placed under one heading as for example, murder, information for murder, manslaughter and negligent homicide have been grouped under homicide and those who assaulted to do great bodily harm have been placed under that heading as we were not sure that homicide was intended.

In Group V, the crimes seemed to classify easily under disorderly conduct and law breaking. Here the totals of each group with the percentages have been placed at the lower right of each group. Thus we see that 270 of the total of 629 or 43% are in Group I, 184 or 29% are in Group II, 85 or 14% in Group III, 12 or 2% in Group IV, and 78 or 12% are in Group V. Group I contains the largest number of patients and in this group homicide predominates. In Group II, burglary, Group III, rape and Group V, disorderly conduct show the greatest number of offenders.

Table III represents the women at Ionia arranged according to crimes committed under the kind of mental diseases they suffered. This table like Table II has had the crimes committed arranged under inclusive headings. Here as in the mixed group we find that the greatest number of crimes is in Group I, a total of 58 or 78% of the 74 women. In this group the largest number of women have homicidal tendencies and have not actually committed the crime, but these efforts were too serious to be classified under bodily harm.

We find no women in Groups II and III, and only two in Group IV while we find quite a large representation under disorderly conduct in Group V. Prostitution was included in this group. Here as in the other tables we find the larger number suffering from Dementia Praecox. But we find a tie between Manic-depressives and Mental Deficients as there are 8 or 11% in each group. The mental deviations

TABLE III
CORRELATION OF CRIMES AND MENTAL DISEASES OF THE WOMEN AT THE
IONIA HOSPITAL FOR THE CRIMINAL INSANE

| | Senile | Cereb. Arterio-sclerosis | General Paralysis | Cerebral Syphilis | Huntington's Chorea | Alcoholic | Manic-depressive | Dementia Praecox | Paranoid Condition | Epileptic Psychoses | Psychopathic Personality | Moron, Feebleminded & Mental Defic. | Encephalitis Lethargica | Psychoneurosis | Totals | Percentages |
|------------------------------------|--------|--------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-----------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|--------|-------------|
| GROUP I. CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Homicide | 1 | | | | | | 3 | 4 | | | 1 | 3 | | | 12 | 16 |
| Homicidal Tendencies | | | | | | | 5 | 32 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 2 | | | 46 | 62 |
| Bodily Harm | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 58 | 78 |
| GROUP II. CRIMES OF ACQUISITION | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GROUP III. CRIMES OF SEX | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GROUP IV. CRIMES OF ARSON | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arson | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 3 |
| GROUP V. MINOR CRIMES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Disorderly Conduct | | | 1 | | | | | 8 | | | 2 | 3 | | | 14 | 19 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 14 | 19 |
| Totals | 1 | | 1 | | | | 8 | 45 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 8 | | 1 | 74 | 100 |
| Percentages | 1 | | 1 | | | | 11 | 61 | 1 | 3 | 9 | 11 | | 1 | 99 | |

of Cerebral Arteriosclerosis, Cerebral Syphilis, Huntington's Chorea, Alcoholism and Encephalitis Lethargica are not represented among the women.

Table IV has been made to show a study of percentages of mental diseases within the groups of crimes as compared with the percentages in the total groups. The table shows the types of crime arranged in order of frequency at the left with the mental disease groups at the top where the number and per cent of each are shown just beneath and must be read from left to right. Taking the first row at the top, giving the data on homicides, we see that the total number of homicides equals 136 of the total number shown at the bottom of the table or 22%. Of the 136 homicides, 60 or 44% suffered with Dementia Praecox. This compared with the total per cent of the total number, 336 or 53%, shown at the bottom of the table, is lower. Comparing the percentage of homicides in the mentally deficient group we find 13% of 136 as compared with 17% of the total group of 104 patients which is also lower. In the next largest group, psychopathic personality, there are 14% of homicides as compared to 11% of the large total group which is a bit higher by three points. The rest of the mental diseases are, like the crimes, also arranged according to frequency. This gives one a very good picture of the situation in the hospital at Ionia. We notice that here, Encephalitis Lethargica has not contributed any victims to the crime of homicide.

As has been referred to, so many of the patients suffering from such diseases as Dementia Praecox and mental deficiency with psychoses were liable to be permanent residents, it was not thought fair to say that these figures indicated that these diseases contributed most to crime without including the figures shown by the numbers discharged in some years past. So it was thought best to go through the discharged lists for a period of time to determine and compute the percentages of patients who had been inmates, and had left the institution. This was done for six years back and the results are shown in Table V. Here the number of patients discharged numbered 392 in the six years. Of this number 115 had either been found to be sane or had not been diagnosed while 277 were diagnosed so this number was used and divided into the groups of mental diseases. It was found that here too the largest number fell into the same large groups though psychopathic personality was much larger than the mental deficiency group so came second in order and the mental deficiency group came third.

It was interesting to note in what manner these patients were discharged. As may be expected the larger proportion of Dementia

TABLE IV
TYPES OF CRIMES ARRANGED IN ORDER OF FREQUENCY SHOWING PERCENTAGES OF EACH DISEASE WITHIN THE GROUP AS COMPARED WITH PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL MENTAL DISEASE GROUPS

| Crimes | Total Number | | Dementia | | Mental Deficiency | | Psychopathic Personality | | Paranoid Condition | | Manic-depressive | | Alcoholic | | Epileptic Psychoses | | General Paralysis | | Psychoneurosis | | Cerebral Syphilis | | Encephalitis Lethargica | | Huntington's Chorea | | Senile | | Cerebral Arteriosclerosis | |
|--------------------|--------------|-----|----------|----|-------------------|----|--------------------------|----|--------------------|---|------------------|---|-----------|---|---------------------|---|-------------------|---|----------------|---|-------------------|---|-------------------------|---|---------------------|---|--------|---|---------------------------|---|
| | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % |
| Homicide | 136 | 22 | 60 | 44 | 18 | 13 | 19 | 14 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 9 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Homicidal | 101 | 16 | 76 | 75 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 8 | 8 | | | 4 | 4 | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Burglary | 78 | 12 | 49 | 63 | 10 | 13 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 5 | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | |
| Larceny | 59 | 9 | 30 | 51 | 8 | 13 | 10 | 17 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | | | | | 5 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | | | | | | |
| Rape | 55 | 9 | 16 | 29 | 24 | 44 | 7 | 13 | 5 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Disorderly Conduct | 53 | 8 | 36 | 68 | 12 | 21 | 3 | 6 | | | 1 | 2 | | | | | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Robbery | 47 | 8 | 25 | 53 | 6 | 13 | 6 | 13 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 4 | | | 2 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | | | | 1 | 2 | | | | | |
| Bodily Harm | 33 | 5 | 19 | 58 | 3 | 9 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 9 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 9 | | | | | 1 | 3 | | | | 1 | 3 | | | |
| Indecencies | 25 | 4 | 5 | 20 | 10 | 40 | 7 | 28 | | | | | | | 1 | 4 | | | | | | | 1 | 4 | 1 | 4 | | | | |
| Law Breaking | 25 | 4 | 13 | 52 | 2 | 8 | 4 | 16 | | | | | 2 | 8 | | | 1 | 4 | | | | | 1 | 4 | 1 | 4 | | | | |
| Arson | 12 | 2 | 4 | 33 | 6 | 50 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 8 | | | | | | | | | 1 | 4 | | | 1 | 4 | | | | | | |
| Sodomy | 5 | 1 | 3 | 60 | 1 | 20 | 1 | 20 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Totals | 629 | 100 | 336 | 53 | 104 | 17 | 68 | 11 | 26 | 4 | 23 | 4 | 15 | 2 | 15 | 2 | 14 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 8 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 5 |

TABLE V
DISCHARGE BOOK RECORDS FOR THE LAST SIX YEARS SHOWING DISEASES
AND DISPOSAL OF PATIENTS

| Diseases | Died No. | Discharged No. | Paroled No. | Deported No. | Eloped No. | Totals No. | Per cent % |
|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Dementia Praecox | 62 | 9 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 87 | 31 |
| Psychopathic Personality | 9 | 61 | | 2 | 3 | 75 | 27 |
| Mental Deficiency | 13 | 19 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 36 | 13 |
| Manic-depressive | 3 | 10 | 1 | | | 14 | 5 |
| Alcoholic | 4 | 9 | | | | 13 | 5 |
| Paranoid Condition | 3 | 8 | | 1 | 1 | 13 | 5 |
| General Paralysis | 7 | 1 | | | 1 | 9 | 3 |
| Psychoneurosis | | 8 | | | | 8 | 3 |
| Cerebral Syphilis | 7 | 1 | | | | 8 | 3 |
| Epileptic Psychoses | 5 | 1 | | | 1 | 7 | 3 |
| Senile Dementia | 4 | | | | | 4 | 2 |
| Encephalitis Lethargica | 1 | 2 | | | | 2 | 1 |
| Cerebral Arteriosclerosis | 1 | | | | | 1 | .3 |
| Totals | 118 | 129 | 9 | 9 | 12 | 277 | 100 |
| Percentages | 43 | 47 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 100 | |

Praecox patients died. "Eloped," means escaped. The diseases are arranged at the left of the table and the methods of discharge are arranged at the top. At the bottom of the table we will find the totals of each with percentages. Of the 277, 118 or 43% died while only 11 more were discharged back to the courts or prisons from which they had originally transferred. It was also thought that the mental deficient were liable to be permanent residents dying in the institution but this table shows that even more were discharged than died. Of course this is too small a number to judge from.

Table VI shows a comparison of the present and discharged groups. The percentages correlate very well and we find that we may say that these three largest groups of mental diseases contribute most to crime in Michigan. On the right of the table a total of both groups has been computed with percentages. The two groups give a total of 906 patients. Dementia Praecox remains the largest group while there is only a difference of .3% between the other two groups.

Each year hospitals for mental diseases send to the Department of Statistics of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, a report of First Admissions. The report for 1927 and 1928 of the State Psychopathic Hospital at Ann Arbor, Michigan, was obtained and compared with the report of First Admissions for 1926 and 1927 at Ionia

and with the present large group. These comparisons are shown in Table VII.

It had been stated to the writer that a smaller number of manic-depressives came to the point of committing crime because the disease was recognized so quickly and that people suffering from either phase were placed under observation in the early stages of the disease. The comparison of first admissions of a civil hospital bears this statement

TABLE VI

COMPARISONS OF PRESENT AND DISCHARGED LISTS OF PATIENTS ACCORDING TO DISEASES WITH TOTALS AND PERCENTAGES OF BOTH

| Present Patients 629 | | | Discharged Patients 277 | | Total 906 | |
|-------------------------|------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|------|--------------|------|
| No. | % | | No. | % | No. | % |
| 336 | 53 | Dementia Praecox | 87 | 31.4 | 423 | 46.7 |
| 104 | 17 | Mental Deficiency | 36 | 13 | 140 | 15.5 |
| 68 | 11 | Psychopathic Personality | 75 | 27 | 143 | 15.8 |
| 25 | 4 | Paranoid Condition | 13 | 4.7 | 39 | 4.3 |
| 23 | 4 | Manic-depressive | 14 | 5 | 37 | 4.1 |
| 15 | 2 | Alcoholic | 13 | 4.7 | 28 | 3.1 |
| 15 | 2 | Epileptic Psychoses | 7 | 2.5 | 22 | 2.4 |
| 14 | 2 | General Paralysis | 9 | 3.2 | 23 | 2.5 |
| 6 | 1 | Psychoneurosis | 8 | 2.9 | 14 | 1.5 |
| 6 | 1 | Cerebral Syphilis | 8 | 2.9 | 14 | 1.5 |
| 5 | .8 | Encephalitis Lethargica | 2 | .7 | 7 | .8 |
| 4 | .6 | Huntington's Chorea | 0 | | 4 | .4 |
| 4 | .6 | Senile Dementia | 4 | 1.5 | 8 | .9 |
| 3 | .5 | Cerebral Arteriosclerosis | 1 | .3 | 4 | .4 |
| 629 | 99.5 | | 277 | 100 | 906 | 99.9 |

TABLE VII

COMPARISON OF PERCENTAGES OF MENTAL DISEASES AT IONIA, FIRST ADMISSIONS AND PRESENT ENROLLMENT RECORDS, WITH FIRST ADMISSIONS AT STATE PSYCHOPATHIC HOSPITAL, ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN, FOR 1927 AND 1928

| Names | S.P.H. | | I.S.H. | |
|--------------------------------|------------------|----------------|---------|---------------------|
| | % 1st Adm. 27-28 | 1st Adm. 26-27 | Present | I.S.H. Enrollment % |
| Senile Dementia | 1 | 3 | | .6 |
| Cerebral Arteriosclerosis | 3 | 0 | | .5 |
| General Paralysis | 5 | 8 | | 2.0 |
| Cerebral Syphilis | 1 | 1 | | 1.0 |
| Huntington's Chorea | 0 | 1 | | .6 |
| Alcoholic | 3 | 6 | | 2.0 |
| Manic-depressive | 27 | 1 | | 4.0 |
| Dementia Praecox | 22 | 24 | | 53.0 |
| Paranoid Condition | 4 | 5 | | 4.0 |
| Epileptic Psychoses | 1 | 1 | | 2.0 |
| Psychopathic Personality | 5 | 21 | | 11.0 |
| Mental Deficiency | 2 | 3 | | 17.0 |
| Encephalitis Lethargica | 0 | 0 | | .8 |
| Psychoneurosis | 9 | 3 | | 1.0 |
| Total Number of cases..... | 284 | 190 | | 629 |

TABLE VIII

SUMMARY OF CORRELATION OF CRIME AND MENTAL DISEASE IN FIVE HOSPITALS FOR THE CRIMINAL INSANE

[illegible]

| | Senile | Cereb. Arteriosclerosis | General Paralysis | Cerebral Syphilis | Huntington's Chorea | Alcoholic | Manic-depressive | Dementia Praecox | Paranoid Condition | Epileptic Psychoses | Psychopathic Personality | Moron, Feeble-M. & Men. Def. | Encephalitis Lethargica | Psychoneurosis | Totals |
|----------------------------------|--------|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-----------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|--------|
| GROUP III. CRIMES OF SEX | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Statutory Rape | | | | | | 1 | | 5 | 3 | | 4 | 3 | | | 16 |
| Rape | 1 | | 1 | | | 2 | 10 | 21 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 16 | 2 | | 61 |
| Assault to Rape | | | | | | 4 | 7 | 32 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 26 | 1 | | 83 |
| Sodomy | | | 1 | 1 | | | 3 | 10 | 3 | | 3 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 30 |
| Information for Sodomy | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | | | 3 |
| Indecent Liberties | | 1 | | | 1 | | 1 | 8 | | 2 | 4 | 7 | 1 | | 25 |
| Indecent Exposure | 1 | | | | | 1 | 1 | 5 | | | 1 | 3 | | | 12 |
| Gross Indecencies | | | | | | 2 | | | | 1 | 2 | 13 | | | 18 |
| Incest | | | 1 | 1 | | 4 | 1 | 2 | | | 3 | 3 | | | 15 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 263 |
| GROUP IV. CRIMES OF ARSON | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arson | 1 | | | | | 3 | 2 | 19 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 21 | 1 | | 56 |
| Attempted Arson | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | 2 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 58 |
| GROUP V. MINOR CRIMES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Accuse or Threats | | | | 2 | | 6 | 16 | 90 | 46 | 4 | 6 | 16 | | | 186 |
| Disorderly Fighting | | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | 24 | 1 | | 1 | 10 | | | 39 |
| Destruction of Property | | | | | | 1 | | 12 | | | | 3 | | | 16 |
| Vagrancy | 4 | 4 | | 1 | | 60 | 5 | 248 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 46 | | | 380 |
| Loitering | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | 2 |
| Disturbing the Peace | | | 2 | | | | 5 | 14 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | | | 28 |
| Prostitution | | | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | 2 | | | | 2 | 1 | | 8 |
| Forgery | | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 10 | | | 5 | 1 | 2 | | 27 |
| Information for Forgery | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| Perjury | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | | 1 | 1 | | | | 5 |
| Prohibition | 1 | | | | | 34 | | 33 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 2 | | | 78 |
| Non-support | | | | | | 2 | | 6 | | 1 | | | | | 9 |
| Carrying Weapons | | | | | | | 1 | 22 | 6 | | 1 | 8 | | | 38 |
| Abandonment | | | 1 | | | | | 3 | | | | | 2 | | 6 |
| Uttering and Publishing | | | | | | | | 2 | | | 1 | | | 1 | 4 |
| Grave Robbery | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| Other Crimes | 1 | 1 | | | | 5 | 2 | 22 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 6 | | | 43 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 872 |
| Totals | 41 | 15 | 38 | 30 | 4 | 219 | 164 | 1585 | 267 | 60 | 200 | 380 | 16 | 9 | 3028 |
| Percentages | 1 | .5 | 1 | 1 | .1 | 7 | 5 | 52 | 9 | 2 | 6.6 | 13 | .5 | .3 | |

TABLE IX

CENTRAL STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE CRIMINAL INSANE, WAUPUN, WISCONSIN

| | Senile | Cerebral Arteriosclerosis | General Paralysis | Cerebral Syphilis | Huntington's Chorea | Alcoholic | Manic- depressive | Dementia | Præcox | Paranoid Condition | Epileptic Psychoses | Psychopathic Personality | Moron, Feeble-M. Mental Defic. | Encephalitis Lethargica | Psychoneurosis | Totals | Percentages |
|------------------------------------|--------|------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|------------------------|-----------|----------------------|----------|--------|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|--------|-------------|
| GROUP I. CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Homicides | 2 | | 1 | | | 1 | | 39 | 15 | | | 3 | | | | 61 | 35 |
| Homicidal Tendencies | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | 2 | 1 |
| Bodily Harm | | | 1 | 1 | | | 5 | 11 | | | 1 | 3 | | | | 17 | 10 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 80 | 46 |
| GROUP II. CRIMES OF ACQUISITION | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Burglary | | | 3 | | | | | 7 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | 17 | 10 |
| Robbery | | | | | | | | 5 | | | | 1 | | | | 6 | 4 |
| Larceny | | | | | | 2 | 6 | | | | | 3 | | | | 11 | 6 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 34 | 20 |
| GROUP III. CRIMES OF SEX | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rape | 1 | | 1 | | | | 11 | 2 | | | | | 2 | | | 17 | 10 |
| Sodomy | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | 2 | 1 |
| Incest | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 2 | 1 |
| Indecencies | | 1 | | | | | | 2 | | 1 | | 1 | | | | 5 | 3 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 26 | 15 |
| GROUP IV. CRIMES OF ARSON | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arson and Attempted | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | 4 | 2 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 2 |
| GROUP V. MINOR CRIMES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Disorderly Conduct | | | 1 | 1 | | | 2 | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | 6 | 4 |
| Law Breaking | | | 1 | | | | 3 | 6 | | | | 1 | 3 | | | 14 | 8 |
| Other Crimes | | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | | 1 | | | | | 8 | 5 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 28 | 17 |
| Totals | 3 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 21 | 82 | 22 | 3 | 3 | 16 | 7 | 0 | | 172 | 100 |
| Percentages | 2 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 12 | 48 | 13 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 4 | 0 | | 100 | 100 |

out well for we see that out of 284 cases admitted, 27% were manic-depressives, while at Ionia there was but 1% in the first admissions and 4% in the permanent group. Dementia Praecox follows second at Ann Arbor but comes first at Ionia.

It is interesting to note also the difference in admissions of Psychopathic Personalities. At Ann Arbor, there was but 5% while at Ionia 21%. These persons are prone to get into difficulty with the law.

Psychoneurosis, while the third largest group at Ann Arbor, 9%, plays a small part in crime.

The findings in the study of one hospital for the criminal insane were so interesting that the writer wondered what a study of all the hospitals for the criminal insane would reveal. Dr. Robertson very graciously sent forms out to the medical superintendents of the other seven State Hospitals for the Criminal Insane in the United States about the first of December asking that the number of patients committing the crimes listed be placed in the square under the mental disease from which they suffered as in Table I. Only four of the seven kindly responded and the following is a study of the findings of the five hospitals.

First, a table like Table I in the Ionia survey showing a summary of correlations of crime and mental diseases under the various types of crime was made of each institution. From these, Table VIII was made showing a total of the five hospitals. From this table one similar to Table II was made giving a combined study of the 3028 individuals classed under the five groups of crimes. This is Table XIII.

The Institutions that so kindly responded were Lima State Hospital of Ohio, Bridgewater State Hospital, State Farm, of Massachusetts, Central State Hospital of Waupun, Wisconsin and Fairview State Hospital of Waymart, Pennsylvania. These hospitals with Ionia give a study of just five-eighths of the institutions of this type in the United States.

It will be remembered that in the Ionia survey, Dementia Praecox produced the largest number of criminals, this disease having the largest percentage in all insane hospitals. In Ionia we found 53% of the patients afflicted with the disease. At Bridgewater, Mass., we find 60%; at Waupun, Wisconsin, 48%; at Lima, Ohio, 42%; and at Fairview, Pennsylvania, 54%; with a total of 52% of the whole number of patients of which there are 3028.

TABLE X

BRIDGEWATER STATE HOSPITAL, STATE FARM, MASSACHUSETTS

| | Senile | Cereb. Arteriosclerosis | General Paralysis | Cerebral Syphilis | Huntington's Chorea | Alcoholism | Manic-depressive | Dementia Praecox | Paranoid Condition | Epileptic Psychosis | Psychopathic Personality | Moron. F. M. & Mental Defic. | Encephalitis Lethargica | Psychoneurosis | Totals | Percentages |
|------------------------------------|--------|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|--------|-------------|
| GROUP I. CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Homicide | | 1 | | 1 | | 13 | 3 | 53 | 9 | | 9 | 12 | | | 101 | 11 |
| Homicidal Tendencies | 2 | | | | | 8 | 1 | 27 | | 1 | 1 | 4 | | | 44 | 5 |
| Bodily Harm | | | | | | 7 | | 23 | | | | 5 | | | 35 | 4 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 180 | 20 |
| GROUP II. CRIMES OF ACQUISITION | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Burglary | | | | | | 4 | | 58 | | | 2 | 15 | | | 79 | 9 |
| Robbery | | | | | | 2 | | 17 | | | 1 | 2 | | | 22 | 3 |
| Larceny | 1 | | | | | 2 | 2 | 24 | 1 | | 3 | 6 | | | 39 | 4 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 140 | 16 |
| GROUP III. CRIMES OF SEX | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rape | | | | | | 5 | 1 | 25 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 13 | | | 50 | 6 |
| Sodomy | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | 1 | | | 3 | .3 |
| Incest | | | | 1 | | 4 | | 1 | | | 1 | 2 | | | 9 | 1 |
| Indecencies | 1 | | | | | 3 | | 4 | | 1 | | 8 | | | 17 | 2 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 79 | 9 |
| GROUP IV. CRIMES OF ARSON | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arson and Attempted | | | | | | 2 | 1 | 3 | | | 1 | 4 | | | 11 | 1 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 11 | 1 |
| GROUP V. MINOR CRIMES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Disorderly Conduct | 4 | 5 | | 1 | | 62 | 3 | 254 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 45 | | | 385 | 43 |
| Law Breaking | 1 | | | | | 34 | | 32 | | 6 | | 2 | | | 75 | 9 |
| Other Crimes | | | | | | 4 | | 8 | | 1 | 1 | 3 | | | 17 | 2 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 477 | 54 |
| Totals | 9 | 6 | | 3 | | 150 | 11 | 531 | 15 | 13 | 27 | 122 | | | 887 | 100 |
| Percentages | 1 | .7 | | .3 | | 18 | 1 | 60 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 14 | | | 100 | 100 |

TABLE XI
LIMA STATE HOSPITAL, OHIO

| | Senile | Cereb. Arteriosclerosis | General Paralysis | Cerebral Syphilis | Huntington's Chorea | Alcoholic | Manic-depressive | Dementia Praecox | Paranoid Condition | Epileptic Psychosis | Psychopathic Personality | Moron, F. M. & Mental Defic. | Encephalitis | Lethargia | Psychoneurosis | Totals | Percentages |
|------------------------------------|--------|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-----------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|--------------|-----------|----------------|--------|-------------|
| GROUP I. CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Homicide | 8 | 3 | | 4 | | 7 | 16 | 41 | 21 | 2 | 14 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 129 | 17 | |
| Homicidal Tendencies | 1 | | | 2 | | 13 | 16 | 98 | 64 | 9 | 13 | 11 | | | 227 | 31 | |
| Bodily Harm | | | | 2 | | 4 | 6 | 29 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 1 | | | 56 | 7 | |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 412 | 55 |
| GROUP II. CRIMES OF ACQUISITION | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Burglary | | | | 1 | | 1 | 2 | 17 | 2 | | 11 | 2 | | | 36 | 5 | |
| Robbery | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 8 | 1 | | 10 | 1 | | | 23 | 3 | |
| Larceny | | | | 4 | | | | 12 | 1 | | 7 | 4 | | | 28 | 4 | |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 87 | 12 |
| GROUP III. CRIMES OF SEX | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rape | | | | | | 1 | | 5 | 1 | | 3 | 5 | | | 15 | 2 | |
| Sodomy | | | | 1 | | | | 2 | | | 2 | 1 | | 1 | 7 | 1 | |
| Incest | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 2 | 1 | | | 4 | .5 | |
| Indecencies | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | | | 2 | | | | 5 | .7 | |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 31 | 4 |
| GROUP IV. CRIMES OF ARSON | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arson and Attempted | 1 | | | | | | | 4 | | 1 | 3 | 4 | | | 13 | 2 | |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 13 | 2 |
| GROUP V. MINOR CRIMES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Disorderly Conduct | | | | 2 | | 6 | 16 | 84 | 44 | 4 | 5 | 17 | 1 | | 179 | 24 | |
| Law Breaking | | | | 2 | | 1 | 1 | 11 | | | 5 | 1 | | | 21 | 3 | |
| Other Crimes | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 200 | 27 |
| Totals | 10 | 3 | | 18 | | 34 | 60 | 314 | 140 | 18 | 81 | 61 | 2 | 2 | 743 | 100 | |
| Percentages | 1 | .4 | | 2 | | 5 | 8 | 42 | 19 | 2 | 11 | 9 | .3 | .3 | 100 | 100 | |

TABLE XII

FAIRVIEW STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE CRIMINAL INSANE, WAYMART, PENNSYLVANIA

| | Senile | Cereb. Arteriosclerosis | General Paralysis | Cerebral Syphilis | Huntington's Chorea | Alcoholic | Manic-depressive | Dementia Praecox | Paranoid Condition | Epileptic Psychosis | Psychopathic Personality | Moron, F. M. & Mental Defic. | Encephalitis | Lethargia | Psychoneurosis | Totals | Percentages |
|------------------------------------|--------|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-----------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|--------------|-----------|----------------|--------|-------------|
| GROUP I. CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Homicide | 8 | | 4 | | | 1 | 13 | 98 | 17 | 4 | 1 | 10 | | | | 156 | 26 |
| Homicidal Tendencies | 2 | | 2 | | | 3 | 2 | 22 | 6 | | | 3 | | | 1 | 41 | 7 |
| Bodily Harm | 4 | 1 | 2 | | | 6 | 9 | 49 | 15 | | 2 | 9 | | | | 97 | 16 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 294 | 49 |
| GROUP II. CRIMES OF ACQUISITION | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Burglary | | | 3 | | | 2 | 5 | 33 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 10 | | | | 64 | 11 |
| Robbery | | | 1 | | | 2 | | 17 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 6 | | | | 30 | 5 |
| Larceny | | | 1 | 1 | | 3 | 3 | 36 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 11 | 1 | | | 61 | 10 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 155 | 26 |
| GROUP III. CRIMES OF SEX | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rape | | | | | | | 4 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | | | 23 | 4 |
| Sodomy | | | 1 | | | | 3 | 3 | 3 | | 1 | 5 | | | | 16 | 3 |
| Incest | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indecencies | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 2 | | | | 3 | .3 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 42 | 7.3 |
| GROUP IV. CRIMES OF ARSON | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arson and Attempted | | | | | | 1 | | 9 | 1 | 1 | | 6 | | | | 18 | 3 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 18 | 3 |
| GROUP V. MINOR CRIMES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Disorderly Conduct | | | 1 | | | | 6 | 18 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 4 | | | | 36 | 6 |
| Law Breaking | | | | | | | 2 | 16 | 7 | 1 | 3 | 5 | | | | 34 | 6 |
| Other Crimes | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 11 | | | 2 | 3 | | | | 18 | 3 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 88 | 15 |
| Totals | 15 | 1 | 15 | 1 | 0 | 18 | 49 | 322 | 64 | 11 | 21 | 77 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 597 | 100 |
| Percentages | 3 | .2 | 3 | .2 | 0 | 3 | 8 | 54 | 11 | 2 | 4 | 13 | .3 | .2 | .1 | 100 | 100 |

With the other diseases, there is quite a conflict as different parts of the country seem to yield more of one disease than another. At Ionia, the second largest group was that of the mentally deficient with psychoses, 17%. At Bridgewater, alcoholic psychoses form the second largest group, 17%; at Lima, paranoid condition forms the second group, 19%; at Waupun, paranoid condition and manic-depressive psychoses almost tie while at Fairview, mental deficiency with psychoses forms the second group. As for the third groups we find just as great a contrast, as can be seen by comparing Tables II, IX, X, XI and XII. At Ionia and Lima, psychopathic personality form the third group. At Bridgewater and Waupun, mental deficiency with psychoses form the third group and at Fairview we find paranoid condition forming the third group in size.

The tables covering the whole survey have been made which may be called tables of totals for convenience, Table VIII, like Table I, shows the crimes as given on the commitment papers with a space for "Other crimes," while Table XIII, like Table II, is a grouping of like or related crimes under sub-heads.

Table XIII yields the following information regarding the size of mental disease groups. As may be expected the first and largest group is Dementia Praecox, 52%, followed second by mental deficient with psychoses, 12.5%, third, paranoid condition, 8.8%, while alcoholic psychoses follows closely, 7.2%, as fourth.

A study of the sizes of the criminal groups in these five institutions shows that certain groups here also predominate in the different sections. At Ionia, Table II, Waupun, Table IX, Lima, Table XI, and Fairview, Table XII, Group I Crimes Against the Person, contain the largest number of patients while at Bridgewater, Table X, the group of Minor Crimes contains the largest number. This is due to the large number of vagrants among the alcoholic and Dementia Praecox and mentally deficient groups, which number 340 and composes 39% of the patients in this institution. Of this number, 234 or 25% are Dementia Praecox. There are 362 or 42% of 887 patients, in all in this vagrancy group. If we compare this number with the vagrancy groups of the other institutions we find but 4 of the 164 patients at Waupun, 2 at Lima, of 743 patients, 8 at Ionia, of 629 patients, and 4 at Fairview, of 597 patients.

Of any single offense at Ionia, homicidal tendencies lead, there being 101 cases or 16%. At Lima there are 227 or 31% (this is Lima's largest group). At Waupun the largest group is homicide where we find 61 of the 164 patients or 37%. But at Waupun we find

TABLE XIII
SUMMARY OF THE FIVE HOSPITALS FOR THE CRIMINAL INSANE SHOWING THE CORRELATION
OF MENTAL DISEASE TO CRIME

| | Senile | Cereb. Arteriosclerosis | General Paralysis | Cerebral Syphilis | Eaton's Chorea | Alcoholic | Manic-depressive | Dementia Praecox | Paranoid Condition | Epileptic Psychoses | Psychopathic Personality | Moron, Feeble-M. & Men. Def. | Encephalitis Lethargica | Psychoneurosis | Totals | Percentages | Percentages Within the Groups |
|---|--------|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|-----------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|--------|-------------|-------------------------------|
| GROUP I. CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Homicide | 21 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 1 | 31 | 38 | 291 | 70 | 9 | 43 | 54 | 1 | 4 | 583 | 19.25 | 47.16 |
| Homicidal Tendencies | 5 | 1 | 2 | 2 | | 24 | 27 | 223 | 74 | 14 | 18 | 23 | 1 | 1 | 415 | 13.71 | 33.58 |
| Bodily Harm | 5 | 1 | 3 | 4 | | 18 | 16 | 131 | 24 | 5 | 10 | 21 | | | 238 | 7.86 | 19.26 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1236 | 40.82 | |
| GROUP II. CRIMES OF ACQUISITION | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Burglary | | | 10 | 2 | | 9 | 10 | 164 | 13 | 3 | 24 | 38 | 1 | | 274 | 9.05 | 45.66 |
| Robbery | | | 1 | | 1 | 5 | 4 | 72 | 6 | 3 | 18 | 16 | | 1 | 128 | 4.23 | 21.33 |
| Larceny | 1 | | 6 | 7 | | 5 | 8 | 108 | 5 | 1 | 22 | 32 | 2 | 1 | 198 | 6.54 | 33.00 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 600 | 19.82 | |
| GROUP III. CRIMES OF SEX | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rape | 1 | | 1 | | | 7 | 17 | 58 | 9 | 3 | 16 | 45 | 3 | | 160 | 5.28 | 60.8 |
| Sodomy | | | 2 | 1 | | | 3 | 11 | 3 | | 4 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 33 | 1.09 | 12.5 |
| Incest | | | 1 | 1 | | 4 | 1 | 2 | | | 3 | 3 | | | 15 | .49 | 5.7 |
| Indecencies | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | 3 | 2 | 13 | | 3 | 7 | 23 | 1 | | 55 | 1.82 | 20.9 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 263 | 8.63 | |
| GROUP IV. CRIMES OF ARSON | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arson and Attempted | 1 | | | | | 3 | 2 | 20 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 21 | 1 | | 58 | 1.91 | |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 58 | 1.91 | |
| GROUP V. MINOR CRIMES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Disorderly Conduct | 4 | 5 | 3 | 4 | | 68 | 28 | 392 | 53 | 8 | 14 | 79 | 1 | | 659 | 21.76 | 75.66 |
| Other Crimes | 1 | | 2 | 2 | 1 | 37 | 6 | 78 | 7 | 7 | 12 | 11 | 4 | 1 | 169 | 5.58 | 19.40 |
| Law Breaking | 1 | 1 | | | | 5 | 2 | 22 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 6 | | | 43 | 1.42 | 4.94 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 872 | 28.76 | |
| Totals | 41 | 15 | 38 | 30 | 4 | 219 | 164 | 1585 | 267 | 60 | 200 | 380 | 16 | 9 | 3028 | 100 | |
| Percentages | 1.354 | .495 | 1.255 | .99 | .132 | 7.232 | 5.416 | 52.34 | 8.817 | 1.981 | 6.605 | 12.55 | .528 | .297 | | | |

only 2 in the homicidal tendency group and at Bridgewater, there are but 44 or 5% and 101 or 12% in the homicide group. At Lima there are 129 or 17% in this homicide group and at Ionia, 136 or 22%.

In the total group as may be seen in Table XIII, the largest group is the disorderly conduct group, 659 or 21.8%, the next largest is the homicide group, 583 or 19%, and the third largest is the homicidal tendency group, 415 or 13.7%.

The largest number of Dementia Praecox patients are in the disorderly conduct group, 392 or 13%, the next largest in the homicide group 291 or 9.6%, and the third in the homicidal tendency group 223 or 7%, and the fourth in the burglary group, 164 or 5.4%.

Of the five large groups, the first or Crimes Against the Person, leads in number, 41%. Group V follows, 29%, Group II is third, 20%, Group III is fourth, 9% and Group IV is fifth, 2%.

In Group I, 645 or 51% of the 1236 are Dementia Praecox. Dementia Praecox forms 57% of Group II; 32% of Group III; 34% of Group IV, and 56% of Group V.

In Group I paranoid cases are second in number or 14%. In Group II the mentally deficient, 14%; Group III, 30%. In Group IV we have seen that Dementia Praecox forms 34% of the group. As there is one more patient in the mentally deficient group, Dementia Praecox is the second in number in Group IV. In Group V the alcoholics show a bit above the mentally deficient, 13% against 11%.

Looking at the totals in Table XIII, we see that Huntington's Chorea contributes least, .1% and is only found among the patients at Ionia. Psychoneurosis is represented by only 9 cases or .3% and these cases are found only at Ionia, Lima, and Fairview, 6 at Ionia, 2 at Lima and 1 at Fairview. Cerebral Arteriosclerosis shows only 15 cases or .5%, 3 cases at Ionia, 3 at Lima, 2 at Waupun, 6 at Bridgewater and 1 at Fairview. Encephalitis Lethargica is represented by 16 cases or .5%, 5 cases at Ionia, 7 at Waupun, 2 at Lima and 2 at Fairview. Of the cases of Senile Dementia, General Paralysis and Cerebral Syphilis we find but 1% each and of Epileptic Psychoses there is only 2%, Manic-depressives, 5%, Psychopathic Personality, 6.6%, Alcoholics, 7%, Mentally Deficient Psychoses, 13%, and lastly, Dementia Praecox, 52%.

Thus a survey of five-eighths of the institutions for the criminally insane show that in these sections (three are from the great lake states) every one of the principal groups of psychoses is represented.

It is interesting to note that Bridgewater has the greater number of alcoholics, 149 of the 219 or 67%, Lima the greater number of paranoids, 140 of the 267 or 52%, Bridgewater and Ionia the greater number of mentally deficient, 119 and 104 respectively of the 380 or 56% and Ionia and Lima, the greater number of psychopathic personality cases, 68 and 81 respectively of the 200 cases or almost 75%. Just why these facts are so cannot be determined without knowing something about the sources that feed these hospitals or possibly in variations in the diagnostic interpretations of the various medical staffs.

A table similar to Table IV in the Ionia survey showing comparisons of percentages of patients suffering from the various diseases committing crimes within the crime group with the total number in each disease group, has been prepared, Table XIV.

The types of crime and mental disease groups have been arranged according to frequency from those containing the largest number of patients to those containing the least number, Dementia Praecox to Huntington's Chorea at the top of the table and disorderly conduct to incest at the left of the table.

Comparing with the Ionia survey where homicide was the largest group, here in the total survey we find that disorderly conduct forms the largest crime group while homicide comes second followed by homicidal tendencies, in fact all the groups have changed places. After Dementia Praecox and Mental Deficient with Psychoses, which still maintain their places as in Table IV, the other mental disease groups also change their order according to size.

This table is also read from left to right and compared with the totals at the bottom of the table. The third column of figures, "% within the group," refers to the percentage of patients found in the sub-head group as disorderly conduct contains 76% of the 872 patients found in Group V Minor Crimes; homicide, 583 cases, is 47% of the 1236 cases of Group I Crimes Against the Person, etc.

TABLE XIV

TYPES OF CRIMES AND MENTAL DISEASES ARRANGED IN ORDER OF FREQUENCY SHOWING PERCENTAGES OF EACH DISEASE WITHIN THE GROUP AS COMPARED WITH PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL MENTAL DISEASE GROUPS

| | Total Number | | | % within the group | | | Dementia Praecox | | | Mental Deficiency | | | Paranoid Condition | | | Alcoholic | | | Psychopathic Personality | | | Manic-depressive | | | Epileptic Psychoses | | | Dementia | | | General Paralysis | | | Cerebral Syphilis | | | Encephalitis Lethargica | | | Cerebral Arteriosclerosis | | | Psychoneurosis | | | Huntington's Chorea | | |
|----------------|--------------|-----|-----|--------------------|----|-----|------------------|------|----|-------------------|----|-----|--------------------|-----|----|-----------|-----|----|--------------------------|----|-----|------------------|-----|----|---------------------|----|-----|----------|----|----|-------------------|----|-----|-------------------|----|---|-------------------------|---|---|---------------------------|---|---|----------------|---|--|---------------------|--|--|
| Crimes | No. | % | % | No. | % | % | No. | % | % | No. | % | % | No. | % | % | No. | % | % | No. | % | % | No. | % | % | No. | % | % | No. | % | % | No. | % | % | No. | % | % | No. | % | % | No. | % | % | | | | | | |
| Disor. Conduct | 659 | 22 | 76 | 392 | 59 | 79 | 12 | 53 | 8 | 68 | 10 | 14 | 2 | 28 | 4 | 8 | 1 | 4 | .6 | 3 | .4 | 4 | .6 | 1 | .2 | 5 | .8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | |
| Homicide | 583 | 19 | 47 | 291 | 50 | 54 | 9 | 70 | 12 | 31 | 5 | 43 | 7 | 38 | 7 | 9 | 2 | 21 | 4.0 | 7 | 1.0 | 7 | 1.0 | 1 | .2 | 6 | 1.0 | 4 | .6 | 1 | .2 | 6 | 1.0 | 4 | .6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| Homicidal | 415 | 14 | 34 | 223 | 54 | 23 | 6 | 74 | 18 | 24 | 6 | 18 | 4 | 27 | 7 | 14 | 3 | 5 | 1.0 | 2 | .5 | 2 | .5 | 1 | .2 | 1 | .2 | 1 | .2 | 1 | .2 | 1 | .2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| Burglary | 274 | 9 | 46 | 164 | 60 | 38 | 14 | 13 | 5 | 9 | 3 | 24 | 9 | 10 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 4.0 | 2 | .7 | 1 | .4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| Bodily Harm | 238 | 8 | 19 | 131 | 55 | 21 | 9 | 24 | 10 | 18 | 8 | 10 | 4 | 16 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 2.0 | 3 | 1.0 | 4 | 1.4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | .4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| Larceny | 198 | 7 | 33 | 108 | 55 | 32 | 16 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 22 | 11 | 8 | 4 | 1 | .5 | 1 | .5 | 6 | 3.0 | 7 | 4.0 | 2 | 2.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| Law Breaking | 169 | 6 | 19 | 78 | 46 | 11 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 37 | 22 | 12 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 7 | 4.0 | 1 | .6 | 2 | 1.0 | 2 | 1.0 | 4 | 2.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| Rape | 160 | 5 | 61 | 58 | 36 | 45 | 28 | 9 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 16 | 10 | 17 | 11 | 3 | 1.0 | 1 | .6 | 1 | .6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| Robbery | 128 | 4 | 21 | 72 | 56 | 16 | 13 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 18 | 14 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| Arson | 58 | 2 | 100 | 20 | 34 | 21 | 36 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 9 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 5.1 | 1 | 2.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| Indecencies | 55 | 2 | 21 | 13 | 24 | 23 | 42 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 13 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 5.0 | 1 | 2.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| Other Crimes | 43 | 1 | 5 | 22 | 51 | 6 | 14 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 12 | 4 | 9 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| Sodomy | 33 | 1 | 13 | 11 | 33 | 8 | 24 | 3 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 12 | 3 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| Incest | 15 | .5 | 6 | 2 | 13 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 27 | 3 | 20 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| Totals | 3028 | 100 | | 1585 | 52 | 380 | 13 | 1267 | 9 | 219 | 7 | 200 | 7 | 164 | 5 | 60 | 2 | 41 | 1 | .6 | 38 | 1 | 30 | 1 | 16 | .5 | 15 | .5 | 9 | .3 | 4 | .1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

After studying the mental diseases and their relation to crimes the next subject of interest is a study of the types of crime most liable to be committed by patients suffering from these various mental diseases.

Much assistance on this subject has been received from such authorities as, Dr. S. Sheldon Glueck, of Harvary University, through his book, "Mental Disorder and the Criminal Law," Dr. William Charles Sullivan, Medical Superintendent, Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum, England, in his book, "Crime and Insanity," Drs. Singer and Krohn in their book, "Insanity and the Law," and Dr. William A. White's "Outlines of Psychiatry."

Each disease is discussed in the order as found on our tables.

Senile Dementia

The danger of Senile Dementia as far as crime is concerned comes at that period of delusions when they take the form of persecutory or the sexual type of delusions when the patient accuses the wife or husband of infidelity. The patient is liable to become very irritable and easily angered which state may result in homicide. In the early stages, crimes of sex are liable to occur with men, such as indecent exposure and offenses against children of either sex. Occasionally crimes of acquisition and arson are committed as well as suicide.

It will be remembered that the four cases of senile psychosis at Ionia had committed homicide and out of the 41 cases listed in the five hospitals, 31 are classed in the group of Crimes Against the Person. The other ten cases scatter through the remaining four groups.

It is interesting to note that the four patients that were listed as having been discharged during the last six years at Ionia, were patients who had died.

Senile Dementia does not contribute greatly to crime for as we see there were eight cases listed in the 906 patients over a period of six years at Ionia or .9% and 41 or 1% in the total survey of 3028 patients. However it must be remembered that most of the crimes committed were of the most serious types.

Cerebral Arteriosclerosis

The three cases of Cerebral Arteriosclerosis found at Ionia were found in the first group of Crimes Against the Person, two having committed murder and the other had homicidal tendencies while in the

total survey, 8 cases of the 15 are found in this group the other 7 scattering. Though again we find but a small number with a disease committing crimes, most of the patients have committed the most serious of crimes.

General Paralysis

The crimes committed by the patients at Ionia suffering from General Paralysis, were murder, larceny, disorderly conduct and forgery.

According to Dr. W. C. Sullivan of England, he found homicide very rare, for at Broadmoor, among 631 patients in 20 years, there had been only 6 patients who were in this class of criminals. At Ionia, there were but two cases in this class out of 629 patients and 12 in the total survey or 2%. There are 14 patients of the 629 at Ionia who are suffering from this disease and 38 or 1% of the total survey. Of the other patients at Ionia, one committed burglary, three breaking and entering, one robbery, five larceny, one disturbed the peace and one was arrested for forgery.

Dr. Sullivan also says that homicide may take place incident to the pursuit of acquisition or in the initial phase of the disease during the expansive stage, or may be due to an excessive reaction against resistance or irritation or with those cases where there is a primary homicidal impulse.

He says that acquisitive crime is characteristic of the exalted or optimistic stage, very rarely being committed by patients in the melancholic form of the disease. In this group, we find 17 of the 38 in the total survey.

In the early stages are found crimes of lust as indecent exposure but very rarely are found sexual assaults, and we found only 4 cases in this class of crime. Occasionally a patient in the exalted stage commits arson but we find no cases in any of the five hospitals and of the minor crimes at Ionia, we find but five cases, two who disturbed the peace, one of forgery, one of prostitution, and one of abandonment.

It is interesting to note that of the nine cases that were discharged during the last six years from Ionia, seven of them died in the hospital, one was discharged and one eloped and was not found.

This group evidently does not contribute greatly to crime for of the 906 Ionia cases diagnosed in the last six years we find 23 or 2.5% and but 38 or 1% of the 3028 cases in the total survey.

Probably this is because the civil hospitals receive most of the cases of General Paralysis, the writer is told.

Cerebral Syphilis

There are six cases of cerebral syphilis at Ionia, two who committed murder, one attempted great bodily harm, one was arrested for breaking and entering and two for larceny.

Of the discharged group, which comprises eight, seven died and one was discharged.

This is a small group too as in the last six years only 14 cases are listed or 2% of 906 cases while in the total survey we find but 30 cases or 1% which are pretty well scattered there being 13 in the group of Crimes Against the Person (7 of whom committed homicide), 9 in the group of Crimes of Acquisition, 2 in Crimes of Sex and 6 in Minor Crimes. These Crimes, however, are all serious.

Huntington's Chorea

Huntington's Chorea forms the smallest group of all in the total survey and is only found among the patients at Ionia of which there are but four. Of these four, one committed murder, one committed robbery, one was a sex delinquent and one was committed for forgery. This disease contributed least to crime.

Alcoholic Psychoses

Alcoholic Psychosis is quite an important factor in crime despite the fact that the general impression is maintained among the population of the world in general that alcoholism only affects the individual personally and to deprive an individual of liquor is taking away his "personal liberties."

Dr. S. Sheldon Glueck says, "In delirium tremens, we find acts of violence, liable to be horrible in their ferocity and brutality. Murders are sometimes committed, usually accompanied by most savage mutilations and often perpetrated without the slightest provocation but are generally the result of the frightful hallucinations from which the maniac suffers."

Other crimes found in alcoholic psychosis are petty theft, rape or indecent exposure, assaults on adults, sex offenses against children, arson and malicious destruction of property and accusations of infidelity on the part of husband or wife which lead to homicide.

Of the 15 cases at Ionia at the present time, 9 committed homicide, 1 had homicidal tendencies, 2 committed burglary, 1 committed rape and 2 broke the prohibition law.

According to our findings at Iona, alcoholic psychosis does not contribute greatly to crime in Michigan as out of the 906 cases we find but 3% but when we include other districts we find quite the reverse in general for in the total survey we find 219 cases or 7%, the largest proportion of which, as has already been noted, is found in the Bridge-water Hospital. The patients are well represented in each group, 73 or 33%, in Crimes Against the Person, 19 or 9%, in Crimes of Acquisition, 14 or 6%, 3 in Crimes of Arson or 1%, and 110 or 50% in Minor Crimes.

Manic-depressive Psychosis

It is said that manic-depressives are rarely associated with the graver types of crime for the reason that the disease is so clearly manifest at an early stage that the patients are institutionalized at an early period of the disease.

Dr. William Charles Sullivan of England says that the manic phase is rarely associated with grave criminality but petty offenses as fraud, theft or trivial assaults, sometimes indecent assault or rape due to sexual excitement, are committed.

Homicidal crimes are rare in exalted manics, but homicidal tendencies are liable to take place in the depressive states when they are usually associated with a tendency to suicide. Very rarely is there an element of malignancy. The suicidal melancholic kills to save his victims from suffering. Mothers so often kill their children in this state.

At Ionia, the crimes committed by the 23 present patients are as follows: homicide, 6; homicidal tendencies, 8; bodily harm, 1; acquisitive, 6; sex, 1; disorderly, 1. This number is 4% of the whole population of Ionia which seems to verify the opening statement. Of the 3028 cases of the total survey we find 164 cases or 5.4% in this group of mental disease. They are distributed well over the list of crimes as follows: 71 or 43% are found in Group I, Crimes Against the Person. Of this number 38 have committed homicide and 27 have shown homicidal tendencies. There are 22 or 13% in the Acquisitive Group, 23 or 14% in the Sex Group, 2 or 1% in the Arson Group, and 36 or 22% in the Group of Minor Crimes.

This group of mental disease falls fifth in the number contributing to crime so we cannot quite agree with the findings of Dr. Sullivan and others, entirely, as to the importance of this disease in its relation to crime.

Dementia Praecox

Dr. S. Sheldon Glueck tells us that Dementia Praecox occurs from the 18th to the 45th years, with most cases in the periods of 20 to 30, and the recovery rate is extremely low. It may lead to almost any conceivable crime. It exacts perhaps the heaviest toll from society of any of the psychoses. Its cost to the State, whether criminal conduct or otherwise is appalling. Dr. Glueck says, "Even with making a liberal allowance for errors and exaggerations in diagnosis, the extent of relationship of Dementia Praecox to criminal conduct would indicate that its victims seem to come nearer to constituting the 'criminal type,' than Lombroso's atavistic or epileptic, 'born criminal.'"

Dr. Glueck says that impulsive outbursts leading to crimes of a serious nature may occur in cases with pronounced delusions and hallucinations. Serious offenses are less common than misdemeanors as disorderly conduct, vagrancy, prostitution, petty larceny, etc. This does not seem to be borne out by our statistics.

Dr. Sullivan says that due to, "the tendency to abrupt and irrelevant action which characterizes this form of insanity in all stages, persisting even in states of advanced dementia where the seemingly mindless and inert patient may startle his guardians by some sudden and unprovoked act of violence or by an impulsive attempt to commit suicide, homicide is liable to be committed. In relation to criminal conduct it is a point of special importance that this morbid impulsiveness is often a very early episode in the disease. A youth who may have shown no previous indication of mental disorder, or at most nothing more remarkable than some disposition to moodiness and solitary habits, will suddenly commit a murder for which he will assign no motive, or else some motive of a patently trivial and inadequate nature."

Dr. Sullivan found that Dementia Praecox was the type of insanity in most of the parricide and matricide cases at Broadmoor. He has found also that the auditory hallucinations in Dementia Praecox very often take the form of accusations of incest and further that homicidal impulses in this disease are specially apt to be directed against the father or mother of the patient which accounts for his findings as

stated above. Dr. Robertson says that the above statement is true of many of the cases at Ionia.

At Ionia every field of crime is represented but the largest numbers are found in the groups of Crimes Against the Person, 155 of that group of 270 or 59%, and the group of Crimes of Acquisition, 104 of 184 or 57%. It forms 40% of Crimes of Sex, and 33% of Crimes of Arson and 63% of Minor Crimes.

Our study of the five hospitals shows 1585 or 52% in this group of mental disease, the largest number 645 or 41% of course fall in the group of Crimes Against the Person. The second largest group is that of Minor Crimes composed of 492 cases or 31% of which 294 are contributed by Bridgewater Hospital, there being such a large number of vagrants (238) in this class. Crimes of Acquisition, 344 or 22%, come third in this group while Crimes of Sex, 84 cases or 5% and Crimes of Arson, 20 cases or 1% follow in order.

Paranoid Condition

The types of crime committed by patients suffering with this disease are indecent advances, sex offenses due to erotic fancies and homicide assaults due to persecutory delusions. Paranoid types caused 4% of first admissions at State Psychopathic Hospital at Ann Arbor in one year and 5% of first admissions at Ionia for one year. It forms 4% of the permanent population at Ionia. According to these findings paranoid condition does not contribute greatly to crime but when we make a large survey we find this class contributing the third largest number, due to the large number found at Lima Hospital and Fairview State Hospital. These hospitals contribute 204 of the 267 cases as given in the total survey. The largest number, 168, is found in the group of Crimes Against the Person while Minor Crimes form the next largest group but all crime groups are represented.

Epileptic Psychoses

Dr. Glueck tells us that criminal acts may be committed during the dream stages after an attack, in which the patient, to all outward appearances, is perfectly normal, but in which, "his self-consciousness is not in normal relations with events and situations of which he is a part," the patient actually behaving as if in a somnambulistic or trance state. The crimes of epileptics in the twilight states are larceny, arson, damage to property, indecent exposure, etc. More vio-

lent assaults and sex crimes are committed in the maniacal states, or epileptic equivalents, having a sexual, normal or perverted (homosexual or sadistic) basis.

Dr. Sullivan says that thefts in particular are sometimes committed in phases of automatism; and the increase of sexual function which occurs in some patients before or after a seizure, may lead to rape or indecent exposure. Another crime which may be connected with epilepsy is arson. Homicide may be committed in the phase of the epileptic condition which may follow or replace a fit or an attack of epileptic vertigo. In some instances it is merely a continuation, in an inappropriate or muddled form or the action in which the patient was engaged at the moment of the epileptic seizure as when a mother placed her child on the coals of fire instead of the kettle of water, or when another woman who was cutting bread at the time of the seizure, cut her boy's arm off. There is the homicidal crime due to morbid irritability which may precede or follow a seizure.

Dr. Sullivan also says that the proportion of epileptics amongst the patients admitted to Broadmoor since the opening of that institution has averaged about 7% of the male patients and 5% of the female patients, while the corresponding figures for the ordinary asylum population in England and Wales are 7.1% and 5.6% respectively.

First admissions at State Psychopathic Hospital at Ann Arbor, Michigan, for one year show 1% and at Ionia, 1%, while the permanent population at Ionia shows 2% only.

The crimes committed by the patients at Ionia were Crimes Against the Person, 10, Acquisition, 3, Sex, 2, a total of 15 or 2%.

The total survey shows 60 cases or 2% scattered through the five groups, Crimes Against the Person being the largest and Minor Crimes following as second.

In the United States this disease does not contribute greatly to crime.

Psychopathic Personality

Dr. Glueck says that psychopathic individuals may commit acts during transitory episodes of disturbed consciousness and conative-affective disorder; further, the capacity to reason may be seriously disturbed, due to the general emotional instability, erroneous evaluation of the relative importance of things, pathological poor judgment. Conflicts with the law frequently arise out of defective emotional-volitional control and chronically weak inhibitions and are most often due to impulsive, thoughtless acts, etc.

The prison psychoses belong to this group. These people suffer from attacks of irritability, excitement, depression, paranoid episodes, transient confused states, etc.

The type of crime committed by patients at Ionia scatter through all the groups, Crimes Against the Person, 24 or 9% of the 270 in the group; Acquisitive, 21 or 11% of the 184 in the group; Sex, 15 or 18% of the group of 85; Arson, 1 or 8% of the group of 12; Minor Crimes, 7 or 9% of the group of 78.

The total survey shows 200 cases or 7%, the 6th in order of frequency, 149 of which are found at Ionia and Lima Hospitals. These cases are well distributed, Crimes Against the Person and Crimes of Acquisition leading. Most of the cases at Ionia are of the prison psychoses type.

Psychoses of Mental Deficiency

The most common mental disturbances of the mentally deficient are episodes of excitement or irritability, depressions, paranoid trends, hallucinatory attacks, etc.

The types of crime found among these patients are assaults, arson, and other wanton destruction of property, vagrancy, disorderly conduct and preponderantly present are crimes of sex.

At Ionia we find these patients scattered throughout the groups of crime. Crimes Against the Person, 25 or 9% of the 270 cases; Acquisition, 24 or 13%, of 184 cases; Sex, 35 or 41% of 85 cases; Arson, 6 or 50% of 12 cases; Minor Crimes, 14 or 18% of 78 cases.

The total survey shows that this group is second in frequency there being 380 cases or 13%, well scattered over the five groups of crimes, the group of Crimes Against the Person leading the group of Minor Crimes by only 2 cases. Thus we see that this group contributes very largely to crime.

Psychoses with Encephalitis Lethargica

Dr. William A. White gives the symptoms of this disease as follows: (a) Push of talk without distortion; (b) surprising alertness on arousal from stupor; (c) feeling of well-being and happiness; (d) behavior oddities out of keeping with general activity or mood; (e) emotional instability and irritability; (f) organic type of delirium at times accompanied by fear; (g) stupor states; (h) depression, frequently the dominant mood, and (i) characteristic memory defect.

The types of crimes committed by these patients fall in four of the groups, homicidal tendencies, acquisitive, sex, especially homosexuality, and forgery. These patients have no insight into character difficulties and the prognosis is always poor. At Ionia they are among the hardest patients to adjust as the character change is so complete. In fact they do not seem to be adjustable at all for they are continually getting into difficulties no matter how or where they are placed.

This disease does not contribute greatly to crime for there are but five cases at Ionia and the total survey shows but 16 cases or .5% scattered well over the whole field of crimes committed.

Psychoneurosis

Psychoneurosis does not contribute greatly to crime as at Ionia we find but 6 cases, 3 who committed homicide, 1 robbery, 1 larceny and 1 uttering and publishing. The total survey shows but 9 or .3%; 4 homicide, 1 homicidal tendencies, 1 robbery, 1 larceny, 3 rape, 1 sodomy, 1 indecencies, 1 disorderly conduct, and 4 law breaking (forgery and abandonment).

SUMMARY

More and more is the law turning to psychiatrists for aid in the disposition of criminal cases.

The fourteen forms of mental diseases as studied in this survey show that Dementia Praecox contributes *most* to crime and in the total survey, Mental Deficiency with Psychoses ranks as second. Paranoid Condition, Alcoholic Psychoses, Psychopathic Personality with Psychoses, and Manic-depressive Psychosis follow closely in the order given while Epileptic Psychoses, Senile Dementia, General Paralysis, Cerebral Syphilis, Encephalitis Lethargica, Cerebral Arteriosclerosis and Huntington's Chorea with Psychoses as given in order, contribute least to crime, though in many cases the crimes committed are of the most serious types. However, we find patients of all types of mental disease represented in the five main groups of crime.

Taking the five hospitals separately, after Dementia Praecox, it is seen that the order found in the total survey is not followed though the six diseases as given above still rank in general as contributing *most* to crime and the last seven rank as contributing least, with slight deviations in each hospital. This is due probably to variations in the diagnostic interpretations of the various medical staffs and to the different sources that feed these hospitals.

As for crimes committed by insane criminals, the group of Crimes Against the Person leads, 41% ; Minor Crimes comes second, 29% ; Crimes of Acquisition, third, 20% ; Crimes of Sex, fourth, 9% ; Crimes of Arson, fifth. 2%.

It is interesting to note that despite the general feeling that liquor affects only the individual who indulges and that the prohibition of liquor is wrong because it takes away personal liberty, crimes perpetrated by patients indulging in "personal liberty," form our fourth largest group of mental disease and takes fourth place only by 1.6%.