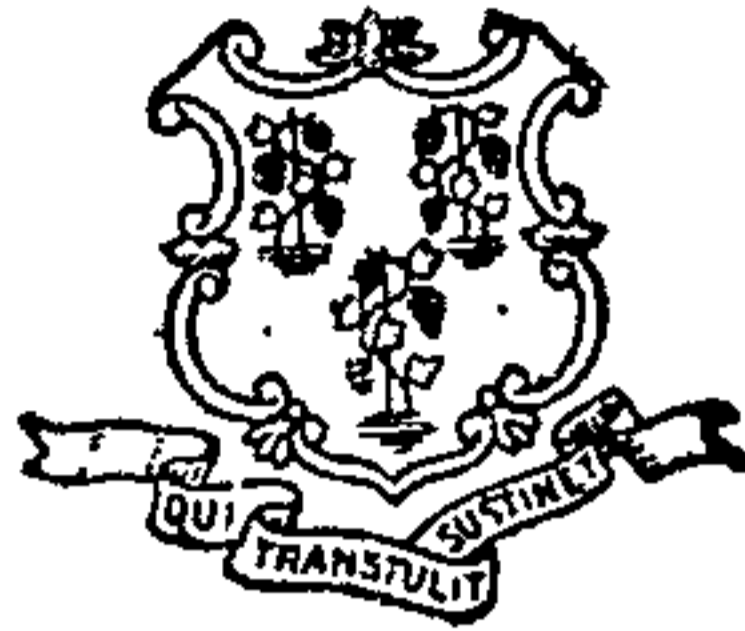


State of Connecticut



REPORT

OF THE

Legislative Commission on Jails

with a special study on

*The Jail Population of Connecticut*

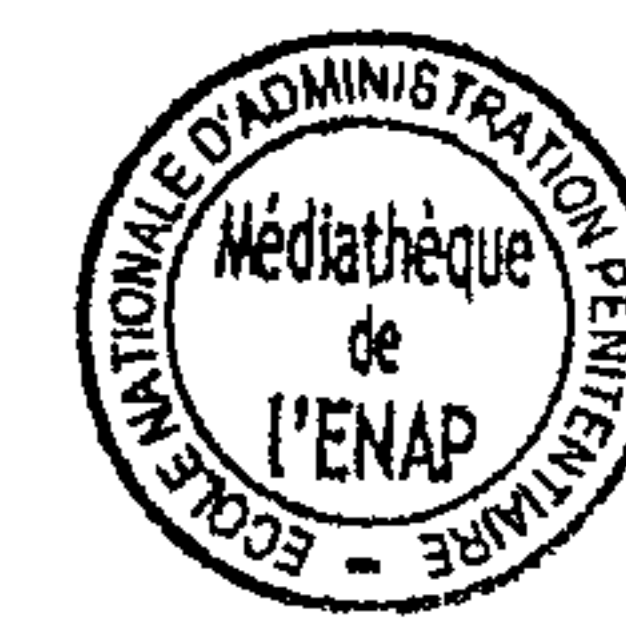
by

JEROME DAVIS

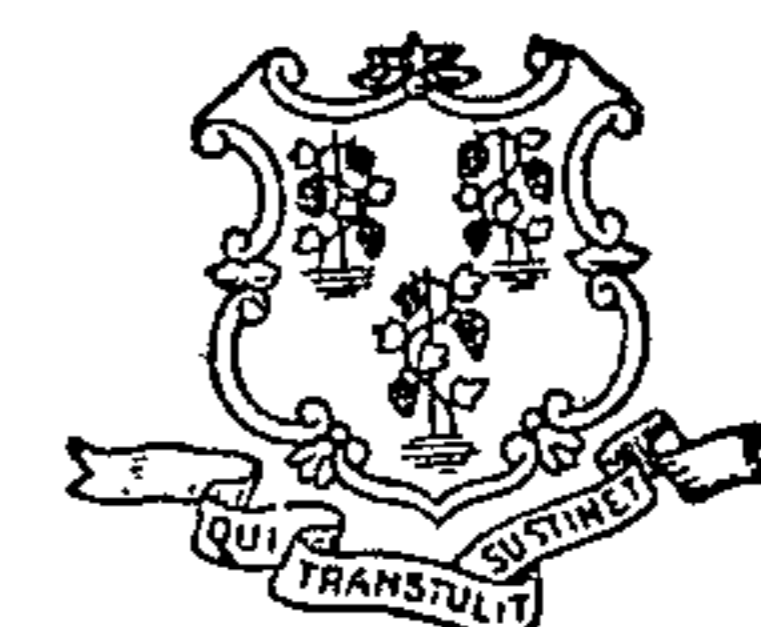
*Chairman of the Commission*

December 3, 1934

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State of Connecticut



REPORT

OF THE

Legislative Commission on Jails

JEROME DAVIS, *Chairman*, Yale University  
MRS. WILLIAM M. MALTBIE, *Secretary*, Granby  
CHARLES E. CLARK, Yale University  
JOHN H. GOSS, Waterbury  
GEORGE S. HAWLEY, Bridgeport

---

*"The jails are in many ways the most important penal institutions in the state. They handle thousands while the state prison deals only with hundreds. Furthermore, the jails keep in confinement the innocent as well as the guilty, including many first offenders."*

*"From the standpoint of social policy as well as economy it is imperative that the Glastonbury Farm Community should be established now. The saving in money will be substantial and the indirect saving through lessened crime and the rehabilitation of human lives incalculable."*

PUBLICATION APPROVED  
BY THE  
BOARD OF FINANCE AND CONTROL

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR AND THE  
GENERAL ASSEMBLY:

Due to increasing realization that something must be done about the antiquated jails of the state, the legislature, in its session of 1931, created a commission.\* This commission made a careful survey of conditions in all the jails of the state. The report of this survey was printed in 1932,† the commission making the following major recommendations:

1. That the existing jails be used chiefly for the detention of those awaiting trial (see p. 11 ff. of 1932 report).
2. That a State Farm be established for the custody of sentenced men (see p. 11 ff. of 1932 report).
3. That all women prisoners who are sentenced be committed to the State Farm at East Lyme (see p. 11 ff. of 1932 report.)

The commission also urged a greater use of the judicial and administrative policies of release on bail or on their own recognizance of persons bound over for trial, and a greater use of probation, with or without fine, for such as are convicted of jail offenses; and that the judicial council or a commission appointed for the purpose study this entire problem and bring in effective recommendations (see p. 3 ff. of 1932 report).

The Legislature of Connecticut in its session of 1933 favorably acted on this report, continuing the commission and authorizing it:

"to formulate plans for the construction and administration of a Central State Jail Farm, and to estimate the cost thereof; to select a proper site, which shall include the necessary land, for such an institution and secure an option or options for the purchase of such a site at a price to be approved by the Board of Finance and Control and to report its actions, findings and recommendations to the governor on or before January 1, 1935, for transmission to the general assembly."

#### REASONS FOR A STATE COMMUNITY FARM

The commission wishes to reiterate again in brief summary the reasons for its recommendations for a central state institution to care for sentenced jail prisoners.

1. *Economy.* The jail structures of Connecticut have outlived their usefulness. If the state continues to send sentenced men to the county jails, the present buildings must be abandoned. This would mean the immediate construction of four new institutions and eventually eight. The establishment of one central State Farm Community

\*Connecticut Special Acts, Vol. XXI, 1931, p. 685. The personnel of the Commission remains the same as originally constituted.

†Copies can be secured through the State Librarian, State Library Building, Hartford.

would make new buildings for the county jails unnecessary, since the present jails could be made to serve the needs of those awaiting trials. A farm colony is cheaper to operate than the old county jail. The prisoners furnish most of the labor for the production of the food which they consume. Pages eleven to thirteen of our report\* summarize the testimony from various institutions in other states to prove that money would be saved by the establishment of a central institution. At present the state is paying to the counties over one hundred and forty three thousand dollars a year for the board of the jail prisoners and in the year ending October 1, 1932, the counties paid for the maintenance of the jails, exclusive of building and repairs but including the board of prisoners, \$298,353.61. The transfer of such portion of this sum paid by the state as will be applicable to the prisoners on the proposed jail farm will largely, if not wholly, support the ordinary expenses of the farm, to the great gain of the state in the character of the penal treatment given. As we stress throughout this report, the more efficient care of the prisoners through the state jail farm will in the course of a short time result in an actual saving of money to the state over the present inefficient and wasteful county jail system, to say nothing of the social benefits involved. The establishment of a state institution to care for jail inmates is therefore a logical step as an economy measure.

2. *Connecticut particularly fitted for a central state farm.* Next to Delaware and Rhode Island, Connecticut is the smallest state in the Union; indeed, the entire state is not much larger than a single county in Texas. It would be comparatively easy to bring sentenced men by automobile to a central institution from the most remote section in a few hours. The boundaries of Connecticut are nowhere more than forty miles from a central point. Indiana, which is over seven times as large as Connecticut, is also using a jail farm. It is obvious that if Indiana finds it practicable, it should be even more desirable for Connecticut.

3. *The present and future welfare of the prisoner.* To diagnose adequately and treat sentenced prisoners, demands the highest medical, psychological and social trained staff. The jails in eight counties cannot each afford to maintain such a staff for this purpose and it would be wasteful if they could.

4. *Social benefits.* Entirely aside from the great economic saving which we have already shown is the even greater saving to society in preventing the return, year after year, of men who have once been sent to our jails and then have become second, third, and fourth offenders, sometimes being returned as many as thirty times or more. A central farm with adequate scientific treatment would materially reduce the number of these repeaters. We believe that in the long run it would also lessen the number of men convicted of more serious offenses, who have now to be sent to the State Prison at Wethersfield. At present the county jails are to some degree the elementary training

schools for the penitentiary. The jail should be an institution which catches the offender in the early stages of moral disease or maladjustment to society and restores him to healthy citizenship where possible. A central farm would help to rebuild American citizenship, and as a by-product, would result in a further substantial economic saving to the state, through *lessened crime*.\*

5. *Tendency towards central state farms.* As far back as 1913 the State Legislative Commission of Indiana, after a thorough study of the problem, recommended the establishment of such a farm. It is interesting to note that the prediction of the Commission regarding the great saving to the state through economy of operation of this jail farm has been more than borne out.

Because of its manifest advantages, there has been a steady trend in America and abroad towards the establishment of a farm institution of the type we recommend. The United States Government long ago established such an institution for the District of Columbia. Others are now to be found in Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, and several in the province of Ontario, of which the best perhaps is the one at Guelph. Our own state has recently taken a step forward in establishing a penitentiary farm. No state in the American Union that has once established a jail farm has ever abandoned it.

The National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement strongly recommends such a central institution in every state. They urge this because, as they say:

In the United States a county, with a few exceptions, is too small a unit to conduct an institution for offenders efficiently. The plant must be too small and the institution must be run on too small a scale. Moreover, the existence of so many institutions makes it difficult to find competent people who will manage them as they ought to be managed at salaries available. Again, the number of persons confined in many of them is too small to make the proper kind of plant and equipment acceptable to the community.

(National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement, *Report on Penal Institutions and Parole*, 1931, p. 275)

#### THE GLASTONBURY FARM COMMUNITY

In accordance with the mandate of the Connecticut Legislature of 1933, the Legislative Commission on Jails has investigated a great many sites throughout the state. After consideration and elimination fifteen possible locations were given careful study and five were thereafter given serious study and examination. The Commission feels that it is fortunate in having finally secured a site of about five hundred acres, which is located in the southwest corner of the town of Glastonbury and in the northwest corner of the town of Portland at a price which is fair both to the owners and to the state. This site is almost in the geographical center of the state being only twelve miles from Hartford and thirty-five from New Haven. There is over one

\*1932.

mile of frontage on the Connecticut River and nearly one mile on the state road which is the direct route from East Hartford to New Haven.

The land is well diversified and has approximately one hundred and fifty acres of tillable land, much of which was formerly used for tobacco growing. Additional land could be made suitable for crops. A portion of one hundred acres of meadow land which is flooded in early spring can be made to grow excellent potatoes and the balance yields a fine crop of hay. There are adequate pasture lands with a brook running through them, about seventy-five acres of wood land, and a large amount of trap rock which will be invaluable for road building and construction. Two apple orchards are on the property.

The buildings include four houses, two of which are equipped with such modern conveniences as water, electricity and bath rooms, and one has steam heat. Farm buildings include a dairy barn, several small barns, and tobacco sheds.

With the approval of the Board of Finance and Control an option on this property has been secured and a down payment of two thousand nine hundred dollars was made as authorized by the last Legislature, leaving a balance of thirty-five thousand one hundred dollars yet to be paid. This site has adequate facilities for raising all the produce that will be needed for the inmates. We recommend that the Legislature approve the purchase of this site and appropriate funds for this purpose.

We recommend, subject to legislative approval, that the new institution be called the Glastonbury Farm Community.

#### NEEDS AS SHOWN BY JAIL POPULATION SURVEY

The survey of the jail population given in detail in the latter part of this report shows that the *Glastonbury Farm Community* should be prepared for a population of between five and six hundred. This study reinforces our former report and shows:

1. That at present society is not adequately providing individual treatment for jail prisoners. Some men have been arrested as many as sixty-three times without any adequate measures being taken to prevent their repeated criminal injury to society.

2. That after an individual has shown himself to be a repeated offender against society he should be sent to the Glastonbury Farm Community for an indeterminate sentence so that prolonged and adequate treatment could be given.

3. That 19% of the jail prisoners are first offenders and that many of these can quickly be helped to take their places as normal citizens in society.

4. That in regard to treatment:

a. Forty-five and four-tenths per cent of the population primarily need "situational" attention, that is, that the cause and treatment of criminality depends in whole or in part upon adjusting the environment, i.e., home, school, employment, companions, et cetera.

In other words the cases demand the services of trained social workers.

b. That three per cent are primarily medical but a total of 9.1% need medical attention in a marked degree.

c. That seventeen and one-tenth per cent of the population need marked personality attention, i.e., the services of a psychiatrist or clinical psychologist is indicated. It is of course evident that practically the entire population needs the psychological method of approach.

d. That eight and five-tenths per cent of the population need definite treatment to overcome a definite anti-social philosophy, i.e., the services of persons such as educators and clergymen who can assist in changing men's philosophies.

e. That twenty-six per cent need permanent custodial treatment and eight per cent need temporary custodial care.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

We believe that to meet the needs of the population as shown by this survey the institution should provide industrial work along the following lines:

- |                             |  |
|-----------------------------|--|
| 1. Laundry                  | 5. Building trade, such as plumbing, carpentry |
| 2. Machine shop             | 6. Stone and cement work                       |
| 3. Automobile mechanic shop | 7. Hospital training                           |
| 4. Electrical shop          |  |

The analysis of the jail population shows that 40% fall in the category of skilled or semi-skilled, 9.3% being of a distinctly higher class of skill. Of the total number of inmates, 39.3% fall in the unskilled group, 10% belonging primarily to agricultural occupational units. The farm would provide for the work needs of this group, while maintenance jobs would take care of the remainder of the unskilled laborers. Twenty per cent of the population fall into: Trade, Professional and semi-professional, Managerial, Personal service, Clerical, Public Service, and Transportation. It would not be practical to provide special occupational equipment for this group, but most of them could work in the upkeep and administration of the institution.

The survey shows that 17% of the population are illiterates. These should be taught English and Citizenship. Twenty-six and five-tenths per cent need grammar school education. It will be necessary, therefore, to establish an educational department to train these inmates. There should also be avocational opportunities such as rug and toy making, wood and iron work.

The institution would also need a recreation department, with an assembly hall large enough to seat the entire population. There should also be a community service department which would have charge of community activities and religious services. There should be a family welfare department. This department would try to aid

the men to adjust their own needs. Nineteen and eight-tenths per cent of the jail population studied showed their families needed aid. Thirteen and six-tenths per cent had problems of personal adjustment that needed attention. Over forty-six per cent showed that they needed someone to act as a friend and counselor to whom they could turn for help.

It has been found that thirty-nine and six-tenths per cent of the men could be classed as habitual alcoholics. These men should be given whatever medical and psychiatric treatment they need. But the probability is that the hard farm work is as good for them as any program that could be devised.

#### LEGISLATION NECESSARY FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE GLASTONBURY FARM COMMUNITY

In accordance with the mandate of the legislature to formulate plans for the administration of the Farm Community and upon passage of the requisite legislation we recommend that, the governor shall appoint a board of trustees of said institution, to consist of six members who shall be reputable citizens of the State of Connecticut, not more than three of whom shall belong to the same political party. Such trustees shall serve without compensation, but their necessary traveling and other expenses shall be paid. Two members shall be appointed for two years, two for four years, and two for six years, and thereafter all appointments shall be for a term of six years respectively. In case of vacancy by death, resignation or removal, the appointment to fill such vacancy shall be made by the governor for the unexpired term.

The Legislature should pass a statute defining the organization of the jail farm, the powers and duties of its trustees, and the methods of commitment to and discharge from the institution. Existing statutes, however, notably those affecting the State Prison Farm and the Connecticut State Farm for Women, will indicate the general type of legislation and may be used as bases for the preparation of statutes with suitable changes adapted to the jail situation.

For the purchase of the land contemplated in this act, we recommend the appropriation for the use of the board of trustees, out of any funds of the state not otherwise appropriated, the sum of thirty-eight thousand dollars (\$38,000.00) which shall be made available July 1, 1935; for the erection of buildings and other construction and development contemplated by this act and the running expenses for the commission and the board and the salaries and expenses of executive officers of the institution and the expense incidental to the transfer of prisoners to the institution, that the sum of two hundred thousand dollars (\$200,000.00) be appropriated out of any fund not otherwise appropriated, and made available June 1, 1935, provided, that any part of the appropriation for the purchase of the land which shall not be needed therefor shall be used for improving the land, constructing roads or shall be placed in the fund for the erection of buildings.

For the purpose of supplying the farm community with necessary stock, implements, utensils, tools, and other equipment for carrying out the provisions of this act, we recommend the appropriation for the use of the board of trustees of said farm community, out of any funds of the state treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000.00).

With the requisite legislative authority there would be no need for additional appropriation for board for inmates of the Glastonbury Farm Community, because as men are transferred to the new institution there could be transferred to the Farm budget the proportion of the budget already appropriated for their board had they remained in the county jails.

#### CONCLUSION

We wish to emphasize the fact that the establishment of the Glastonbury Farm Community *would not break up* the present organization. The present county jails would still remain for those awaiting trial and for those sentenced for less than one month.

It is the belief of our commission, however, that eventually in this state few sentenced men should be committed for less than 30 days and that therefore the judges themselves would want to commit most sentenced men to the central state farm.

In the case of those few who are sentenced for less than thirty days we believe that nearly all could be placed in the care of the local probation officer. Ultimately, therefore, the county jails would serve the function merely as custodial institutions for those awaiting trial and remedial or penal activities would be confined to the institutions definitely equipped for those purposes.

*We believe that, from the standpoint of social policy as well as economy, it is imperative that the Glastonbury Farm Community should be established now. The saving in money alone to the state will be substantial and the indirect saving through lessened crime and the rehabilitation of human lives incalculable.*

JEROME DAVIS

CHARLES E. CLARK

JOHN H. GOSS

GEORGE S. HAWLEY

MRS. WILLIAM M. MALTBY.



THE JAIL POPULATION OF CONNECTICUT .

*A Study By*

JEROME DAVIS



# THE JAIL POPULATION OF CONNECTICUT

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## FOREWORD

On December 15, 1934, the State Legislative Commission on Jails undertook a survey of the jail population of Connecticut with the approval of the Civil Works Administration, using Federal Government funds. The chairman of the Commission directed the survey with Thomas M. Browne as Associate Director.

Offices were set up in New Haven, Hartford, and Bridgeport. We are indebted to Mr. Browne and the following staff who worked conscientiously at small compensation to make this study a success.

## BRIDGEPORT

Charles U. Samenow, Assistant Director.  
(Succeeded by)

Charles H. Snyder, Assistant Director.  
Edward W. Hamilton, Office Manager.

E. Hugo Lundahl, Supvr. Case records and stenographers.

## Investigators:

William A. Bogg  
Edmund P. Dodge  
Robert J. Emmons  
Martin Lee  
John G. Myers  
Harry Noonan  
David S. Switzer  
Miss Marion G. Thorne

## Stenographers:

Florence Black  
Marjorie Heuschkel  
Helen LeBarr  
Vera Pruzinsky  
Vera Repko  
Emmy Siebert  
Agnes C. Wendt  
Mrs. Selma J. Yellis

## HARTFORD

Abraham A. Katz, Assistant Director.  
Henry Ruskin, Office Manager.  
(Succeeded by)  
Adam Knurek, Office Manager.  
Helen W. Moss, Supvr. Case records and stenographers.

### Investigators:

Irving K. Butler  
Russell E. Davis  
Kirkland W. Deckerd  
Carmelo S. Greco  
Winifred H. Kelly  
David Leader  
Ralph D. Lund  
Philip H. Margeson  
James V. Sbrocco

### Stenographers:

Helen Chaikowski  
Helen Heeber  
Adelaide E. Morin  
Helen H. Norton  
Gertrude Smith  
Harriette Tarsus

## NEW HAVEN

Miss Claire F. Angevin, Assistant Director.  
Wallace S. Brinsmade, Office Manager.  
(Succeeded by)  
Alonzo C. Albert, Office Manager.  
Sarah G. Uphaus, Supvr. Case records and stenographers.

### Investigators:

George S. Blackburn  
James D. Clyne  
Samuel J. Cook  
Seldon B. Humphrey  
William P. Lyons  
Richard F. Mezzotero  
Francis C. Thwing  
Dimitri S. vonMohrenschildt

### Stenographers:

Bessie Brownstein  
A. Merle Duval  
Amelia Haczela  
Frances LaDue  
Barbara Pattison  
Lillian K. Russel  
Flora B. Sears  
Alice Wangenheim  
Helena C. Williams  
Elsa M. Wolfe

The following doctors were responsible for the medical examinations:

Dr. Irvin J. Beebe (succeeded by)  
Dr. John R. Cobb  
Dr. E. H. Wray  
Dr. Nicholas Samponaro

The psychiatric work was directed by Dr. Eugene Kahn, of the Institute of Human Relations, with the assistance of Dr. Arthur J. Gavigan.

The psychological work was directed by Dr. Catherine Cox Miles, Clinical Professor of Psychology, Institute of Human Relations and Yale School of Medicine, Yale University—With the coöperation of Dr. Walter R. Miles, Professor of Psychology, Yale University  
And Assisted by:

Helen W. Bechtel, M. A.  
George K. Bennett, M. A.  
Anne P. Edelman, M. A.  
Lillian S. Wolfe, M. A.

Howard B. Gill, Economic Adviser of the Prison Labor Authority, Washington, D. C., and formerly Superintendent of the Norfolk Prison Colony, Norfolk, Massachusetts, assisted in getting the survey under way and acted as expert consultant to that part of the study dealing with treatment.

We are indebted to the Institute of Human Relations for providing us with offices in New Haven; to the Hartford Electric Light Company for providing offices in Hartford; to the Travelers' Insurance Company for providing typewriters and typewriter desks; to the Welfare Department of the City of Bridgeport for providing offices and other equipment in Bridgeport.

We are also greatly indebted to the sheriffs and deputy jailers throughout the state for the whole-hearted cooperation which they have given us. Without their assistance this study would have been impossible:

James Geddes, Sheriff New Haven County  
Thomas F. Reilly, Sheriff Fairfield County  
Edward W. Dewey, Sheriff Hartford County  
George H. Bradford, Sheriff New London County  
Fred O. Vinton, Sheriff Tolland County  
Bert G. Thompson, Sheriff Middlesex County  
Frank H. Turkington, Sheriff Litchfield County  
John J. McGarry, Sheriff Windham County  
William S. Enos, Deputy Jailer New London County (Norwich)  
Winder E. Reed, Deputy Jailer New London County (New London)  
A. Eston Clough, Deputy Jailer Tolland County (Tolland)  
Walter H. Tripp, Deputy Jailer Windham County (Windham)  
William F. Hayes, Deputy Jailer New Haven County (New Haven)  
William B. Flanagan, Deputy Jailer Fairfield County (Bridgeport)  
Martin A. Green, Deputy Jailer Fairfield County (Danbury)  
Wilbert H. Gillette, Deputy Jailer Middlesex County (Haddam)  
A. G. Ohlson, Deputy Jailer Hartford County (Hartford)

## SCOPE AND METHOD

The survey of the jail population of Connecticut was undertaken to determine the organization, program and administration of a proposed central state rehabilitation center for sentenced jail prisoners. With this purpose in view, a four-fold case study of the jail population was made covering the physical, psychological, psychiatric, and social conditions. Since funds were granted by the Federal Government for a period of two months only at the start, the investigation had to be made at a high speed and could not be as complete as would otherwise have been desired. Later the time limit was extended but the survey was handicapped from the start by inadequate personnel and constant haste to finish the work quickly to meet the conditions imposed by the government. Requirements of the NRA were such that only needy individuals seeking employment could be used in making the study. All who were employed were well educated and adaptable but of necessity some were without sufficient training in this type of work. The margin of error is, therefore, in all probability, greater than would otherwise have been the case.

An additional handicap was the fact that there is a very high turnover in the jails of the state. It was intended to take a cross section of all inmates who were in jail on December 26, 1933, sentenced for thirty days or more and whose sentences did not expire before January 25, 1934, together with all those admitted from December 26 to January 25, who were sentenced for thirty days or more. A total of 636 men and 39 women prisoners met these conditions. Some of these individuals were released before adequate studies could be concluded. Of the total, we made case histories of 568 men and 24 women. We were able to make medical histories of 426, and psychological studies of 484. In the case of the psychiatric examinations, the study covered those cases where such examinations were indicated.

It will be noted, therefore, that the statistics for the medical, psychological, and psychiatric totals will be very much less than for the other general summaries. This study is primarily concerned with the male prisoners and we have not included statistics about the women except in one brief section specially dealing with them.

In most of the statistical tables the figures for the total number of cases studied are given first followed by the statistics for the first offenders. The discussion throughout deals with the entire population for which case studies were made unless otherwise stated.

The total number of first offenders was found to be 108, or 19%, of those for whom case studies were made. No one has been included as a first offender if any record whatever could be found of his having been arrested or having served a previous sentence anywhere.

It is hoped that this survey may be sufficiently provocative that other states may be encouraged to make scientific surveys of their own jail populations to see whether the treatment now being given is the best possible to protect society and aid in the rehabilitation of prisoners.

## THE CONNECTICUT JAIL SYSTEM

Connecticut at present has ten jails, one for each county except Fairfield and New London which have two. These jails are used to confine those awaiting trial and those who have been committed for minor offenses up to a year by the superior and common pleas, the police, and the special traffic courts. Approximately fifteen per cent of those awaiting trial are freed by the court without return to the jail.

The conditions in the ten jails of the state were sketched in detail in the *Report of the Legislative Commission on Jails* for May 5, 1932. Since then, while the jails have been improved in some respects, the general condition remains much the same. The sheriffs, themselves, state that the jails in Connecticut are obsolete, yet they are in many ways the most important penal institutions in the state. They handle thousands while the state prisons deal only with hundreds. Furthermore, the jails keep in confinement the innocent, as well as the guilty, including many first offenders.

The ten jails have 1,693 cells, 316 in Hartford, the largest, and 32 in Tolland, the smallest. Of these cells, 656 are of brick and stone, 633 of steel, and 4 of wood.

Frequently there are not enough cells to permit the prisoners to be confined singly, so that two are placed in one cell, with the resulting dangers of homo-sexuality and contagion. Each cell usually has to serve as living room, bed room, and often dining room as well. The average size is about five by seven by seven feet. Practically all cells are dark and poorly ventilated. Six of the ten jails in Connecticut have no electric lights in the cells, and two of the others have lights in only a part of the cells. In the majority of the jails the corridor light is too dim or distant to permit reading without serious strain on the eyes.

The furniture in each cell usually consists of an iron cot, a few towels or some clothing drying on a string, and the cell bucket. The cot is usually fitted with some kind of mattress and bedding. The latter is not always clean and is rarely sterilized when the cell changes occupants. There are no dining rooms except in New Haven, and no recreational rooms, unless the places where religious meetings are held can be called such.

It is obvious that the present jail buildings are inadequate to meet the needs of the existing jail population. Consequently, every one of these institutions will have to be rebuilt at an aggregate total cost of millions of dollars to the citizens of the state unless a new central institution is set up to care for sentenced prisoners in accordance with the recommendations of the Legislative Commission on Jails.\*

\*Further details regarding the conditions in the jails can be secured from the *Report of the Legislative Commission on Jails*, May 5, 1932.

IV

MAKE-UP OF JAIL POPULATION

During the year ending September 30, 1931, there was a total of 13,033 prisoners committed to all the jails of the state. Of these 1,177 were bound-overs awaiting trial. The population at any one time is very much smaller. The average number in each of the counties at that time being as follows: Hartford County 291, New Haven County 285, New London County 33, Fairfield County 239, Windham County 62, Litchfield County 31, Middlesex County 30, Tolland County 19. The average total in all the jails was 990.

If we eliminate the boundovers and those sentenced under 30 days, the number is considerably reduced. In the three largest jails of the state on January 10, 1934, the ratio was as follows:

POPULATION FIGURES FOR THREE JAILS

	Total—#	Sent. 30 days—plus	Total Bound over	Federal men	% of Sent. 30 days	% of Total Pop. Sent. 30 days
New Haven	238	117	186	45	7	63%
Bridgeport	155	108	113	40	1	96%
Hartford	217	124	182	35		68%

It will be noted that in Bridgeport the percentage of sentenced men sent up for 30 days or over was 96, for Hartford 68, and for New Haven 63. It seems probable that this is not a fair sample of the Bridgeport population. A careful count of those sentenced for over 30 days for a 75 day period from April 4, to July 7, 1934, showed a percentage of 73½% for Bridgeport, 63.26% for New Haven and 51.66% for Hartford.

The total number of men and women sentenced for 30 days or more on January 10, 1934, in all the jails of the state was as follows:

	MEN	WOMEN
New Haven	117	4
New London	22	
Norwich	12	
Haddam	16	
Hartford	124	6
Tolland	8	2
Windham	45	1
Bridgeport	108	5
Danbury	6	
Litchfield	22	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>18</b>

A check on the number of men sentenced for thirty days or more each month over a two year interval showed that this was fairly

representative of the jail population for this longer period. This would indicate that if a state institution was set up for from 500 to 600 men, it should be adequate for the present.

The statistics of the women prisoners investigated in this survey show that over half were colored and that the majority were under thirty-five years of age. The data regarding age, offense, and color follows:

AGE OF WOMEN IN CONN. JAILS		RACE OF WOMEN IN CONN. JAILS	
AGE	TOTAL	RACE	TOTAL
17-20		Colored	12
21-25	3	White	12
26-30	5		
31-35	7		24
36-40	4		
41-45	1		
46-50	3		
51-60	1		
	<b>24</b>		

OFFENSES OF WOMEN IN CONNECTICUT JAILS

OFFENSE	TOTAL
Abortion	1
Adultery	1
Assault	1
Bigamy	1
Breaking and Entering	1
Drunkenness and Breach of Peace	2
False Pretenses	1
Forgery	1
Frequenting House of Ill Fame	1
Keeping Disorderly House	2
Keeping House of Ill Fame	2
Lascivious Carriage	1
Neglect of Minor Child	2
Perjury	1
Receiving Proceeds Prostitution	1
Theft	2
Theft of person	1
Violation of Liquor Laws	2
	<b>24</b>

In the general male population slightly over 55% of all the prisoners examined were from 17 to 35 years of age. The table which follows gives the detailed figures for the total prisoners studied, then below for the first offenders separately, a procedure which will be followed in most of the tables.

AGE OF SUBJECT

	17-20	21-25	26-30	31-35	36-40	41-45	46-50	51-60	61-plus
No.	45	102	87	82	73	67	43	48	21
%	7.9	17.9	15.3	14.4	12.9	11.8	7.7	8.4	3.7
FIRST OFFENDERS :									
No.	11	22	20	11	9	12	7	10	6
%	10.2	20.4	18.5	10.2	8.3	11.1	6.5	9.3	5.5

Just over 84% were white and 75.9% were native subjects of the United States. According to the 1930 Census\* in the Connecticut population as a whole, only 1.9% of the male population 21 years and over and 1.8% 15 years and over is colored but negroes comprised 15.7% of the cases studied. In other words the negro jail population is much higher than its ratio. The tables for race and citizenship give further details.

RACE

	WHITE	COLORED
No.	479	89
%	84.3	15.7
FIRST OFFENDERS :		
No.	94	14
%	87.0	13.0

CITIZENSHIP OF SUBJECT

	U. S. Birth	Naturalized	Italian	Polish	Irish	English	Russian	Lithuanian	Other
No.	431	43	18	16	12	13	12	4	19
%	75.9	7.6	3.2	2.8	2.1	2.3	2.1	.7	3.3
FIRST OFFENDERS :									
No.	79	9	5	3	4	2	3		3
%	73.1	8.3	4.6	2.8	3.7	1.9	2.8		2.8

When we compare the nationalities of the foreign-born male white of the group surveyed with those in the 1930 Census we find that only the Irish, Russians and Lithuanians had a larger number in the survey than their ratio in the general population. The numbers involved are so small that they may not be representative.

\*U. S. Census 1930, Vol. 3, Part I—Race, Table 3, pg. 344—Citizenship, Table on pg. 346.

NATIONALITIES OF FOREIGN-BORN MALE WHITE OF SURVEY GROUP AND 1930 CENSUS GROUP

Countries	Number in Conn.	Percent	Number in Conn. Jail Pop.	Percent
England, Scotland, Wales, Canada, others	34,691	17.6	19	14.2
Ireland	15,665	8.0	18	13.4
Russia	14,118	7.1	14	10.5
Lithuania	7,386	3.7	9	6.7
Poland	25,731	13.0	19	14.2
Italy	48,951	24.7	28	20.9
Others	51,304	25.9	27	20.1
TOTAL	197,846	100.0	134	100.0

If we compare the nativity of males 15 years and over in the general population of Connecticut with those in the survey it is clear that the foreign-born have nearly one third less than their quota in the jail and that even American born citizens of foreign-born or mixed parentage have slightly less than would be expected by their numbers. It apparently cannot truthfully be said that minor delinquencies are chiefly caused by those of foreign extraction, although the Negroes being specially handicapped have a high ratio.

NATIVITY OF MALES 15 YEARS AND OVER

	Number in Conn.	Percent	Number in Conn. Jail Pop.	Percent
Male Population	575,139		568	
White	564,573	98.2	479	84.3
Negro	10,566	1.8	89	15.7
Native White	370,843	64.5	345	60.7
Native parentage	175,295	30.5	158	27.8
Foreign-born or Mixed parentage	195,548	34.0	187	32.9
Foreign-born White	193,730	33.7	134	23.6

Out of 568 male prisoners for whom detailed information was secured, we found five had been in the United States from one to five years; five from six to ten years; seventeen from eleven to fifteen years; eighteen from sixteen to twenty years and ninety foreign born had been here for twenty-one or more years; 432, or 76% were American born, and one was unknown. Less than 5% had been in the United States under fifteen years. This reinforces the previous evidence that the foreign born do not get into as much difficulty as the native American born and that in spite of the fact that aliens in America are usually handicapped in earning a living.

We can perhaps conclude that *crime is not primarily the product of the foreign-born but is chiefly American made, the product of American conditions and American citizens.* Note that the figures in the following table are much the same whether one considers the total number of jail prisoners or the first offenders.

LENGTH OF UNITED STATES RESIDENCE							
Years	1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-plus	Life	Unknown
No.	5	5	17	18	90	432	1
%	.9	.9	3.0	3.1	15.8	76.1	.2
FIRST OFFENDERS :							
No.	2	3	5	5	14	79	
%	1.9	2.8	4.6	4.6	13.0	73.1	

In the matter of offenses it was found that 33.6% were crimes against property; 17.6% were against persons; while 48.8% were against the public order.

By offenses against property is meant all acquisitive or predatory crimes which includes: robbery, breaking and entering, larceny, misappropriation of autos, fraud, false pretenses, forgery, et cetera.

Offenses against persons includes such crimes as: assault and battery, rape, et cetera.

Offenses against the public order include: non-support and neglect, drunkenness, violation of motor vehicle laws, vagabondage and vagrancy, carrying concealed weapons, and the violation of the narcotic law.

PRESENT OFFENSE*				
	Property	Person Assault - - - Sex		Public Order
No.	191	65	35	277
%	33.6	11.4	6.2	48.8
FIRST OFFENDERS :				
No.	40	17	15	36
%	37.0	15.8	13.9	33.3

For these offenses the men received the following sentences:

SENTENCE			
	30 Days	31 Days-6 Months	6 Months-up
No.	92	376	100
%	16.2	66.2	17.6
FIRST OFFENDERS :			
No.	22	60	26
%	20.4	55.5	24.1

\*For detailed list of offenses see the table in the appendix.

At present there seems to be no clear relationship between the need of a delinquent for treatment, including custodial care, and the length of his sentence.

The number of subjects who were either the oldest or the youngest child in the family follows:

ORDER IN FRATERNITY			
	Oldest	Youngest	Unknown
No.	148	87	39
%	26.0	15.3	6.7
FIRST OFFENDERS :			
No.	23	15	7
%	21.3	13.8	6.5

The occupations of the jail population studied in contrast to the general Connecticut population\* and to first offenders are given in the following table:

Occupation	Connecticut	Percent	Conn. Jail Pop.	Percent	First Offenders	Percent
Laborer	62,701	12.6	181	31.9	30	27.8
Skilled and semi-skilled	200,113	40.1	169	29.7	39	36.1
Clerical	33,965	6.8	18	3.2	7	6.5
Professional	19,299	3.9	9	1.6	4	3.7
Public Service	7,751	1.5	7	1.2	1	.9
Personal Service	18,798	3.7	61	10.7	5	4.6
Trade	65,356	13.1	21	3.7	2	1.9
Transportation	24,977	5.0	51	9.0	8	7.4
Agriculture	35,311	7.1	40	7.1	11	10.2
All others	30,930	6.2	11	1.9	1	.9

It will be noted that the jail population has two and one-half times the number of laborers that are present in the general population. About the same ratio holds for those in "personal service," and it has decidedly *more* individuals engaged in transportation. On the other hand the jail population has *less* in the other occupations except agriculture where the percentage is the same in both the general and the jail population.

\*U. S. Census 1930 Vol. 4, "Population" Table 11, page 271.

## PHYSICAL CONDITION OF THE INMATES

Physical examinations were made of 426 prisoners. The blood Wasserman test was not done in 120 cases. Some refused, others were released before the tests could be made. Of the total 36% were found to be in reasonably normal health, 42% in fair health, although handicapped by some minor difficulty, and 21% were classified as in poor health. Roughly 18% needed further eye examinations and treatment, while 17% had impaired hearing or some other ear condition needing attention. About 85% of the subjects needed dental care. In many cases the teeth were in very bad condition. Approximately 13% or 58 of the prisoners needed further cardiac examinations and possible treatment, about the same proportion had evidence of some lung trouble which warranted further chest examination. Many of these undoubtedly were active cases of pulmonary tuberculosis but since X-ray examinations were not made the exact number is not known. About 3% had other pulmonary conditions, such as, chronic bronchitis, emphysema, etc. About 2% gave a history suggestive of gastric ulcers. It is quite possible that in at least one of these cases the physical condition may have been a direct cause of delinquency, for this subject had a clear history of gastric ulcers and of operation for closure of a perforated ulcer. All the arrests and convictions were for drunkenness and the subject said that he drank only to relieve the pain caused by the ulcers.

About 8% had hernia and should receive operative treatment, one was taken from the jail to the hospital for an emergency operation. Three subjects had bladder disease, eight had conditions which indicated thyroid disturbances. It is well known that this latter trouble may have a direct bearing on delinquency.

Six of the subjects required further study to determine a possible diabetic condition, while the condition of two others indicated glandular disturbances. Venereal disease is quite common. Of those investigated, 118 or 27% gave a history of gonorrhoea, some of them having infection at the time of examination. In spite of the fact that the Wasserman test was not done on all the prisoners there were indications either through the history of the prisoners or through positive Wassermans, that 56 had, or had had, syphilis. Of these, 29 gave a history of having had syphilis; 5 who denied infection were found, nevertheless, to have had it, while 24 still had positive Wasserman's.

About 12% or 53 of the prisoners, had physical disabilities which could be partially corrected by right training. Forty-seven prisoners, or 11%, needed further neurological examination. Some of these had had severe head injuries. Fifty-eight, or 13% should have had lumbar punctures and spinal fluid examinations, while 25, or about 6% needed treatment for varicose veins.

It can readily be seen from the above facts that the present jail system cannot handle the physical needs of the prisoners. Men are sent to jail with all sorts of infectious diseases and are likely to contaminate others. When discharged, they are likely to bring disease

to innocent people. A central state institution should be fitted to take care of these physical disabilities. At present within the existing jails, it is impossible to guard against the dangers of infection of various sorts, from tuberculosis to venereal disease.\*

A comparison of the jail prisoners with the men examined during the army draft shows that in general the jail prisoners have a much higher proportion of physical disability. No doubt there may be a high margin of error in such a comparison but even making allowance for this it appears clear that many of the jail prisoners are badly handicapped physically as compared with the general population.

COMPARISON OF MEDICAL STATISTICS FROM SURGEON GENERAL'S REPORT  
OF ARMY MEN—(PERIOD APRIL 1, 1917 TO DECEMBER 31, 1919),  
AND THE SURVEY GROUP

	Army	Percent	Conn. Jail Pop.	Percent
Total	3,886,075	100	568	100
Gastro-intestinal	313,438	8.01	57	13.3
Ulcers of stomach	15,877	.04	12	2.8
Hernia	45,223	1.16	34	7.9
Gall bladder	2,944	.07	3	.7
Others	263,684	6.78	8	1.9
Diabetes	632	.01	6	1.4
G. C. infection†	248,847	6.4	118	27.7
Syphilis†	104,004	2.7	58	13.6
Injury Disability	285,413	7.37	53	12.4
Drug addiction	2,528	.06	3	.7
Alcohol Disability	5,053	.13	46	10.8
Varicose Veins	5,835	.15	24	5.9
Tuberculosis	36,833	.94	57	13.6

\*For detailed Medical Summary see table in Appendix.

†Syphilis and G. C. figures for the survey group are based on history of each rather than upon results of examination alone.

VI

PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PSYCHIATRIC CONDITION OF INMATES

The psychological examination of prisoners was made as we have already noted by a staff under the direction of Dr. Catherine C. Miles of the Yale Institute of Human Relations. Group psychological examinations were made on over 800 men. The individual records of all those selected for consideration in the jail survey were subjected to special scrutiny and those that fell below the classification of dull were examined where possible. As a result individual psychological examinations were made of a total of 503 prisoners included in this survey. Of these, 5.6% were found to be of superior intelligence; 37.8% of average intelligence; 23.4% were dull, just below the average; while 33.2%, including all borderline cases, were inferior. Twelve per cent were found to be definitely feeble-minded. Of the individuals tested, 60% to 65% were capable of making psychological improvement. Ninety-nine persons were definitely diagnosed as psychopathic personalities.

The following table prepared by Dr. Catherine Miles, showing the intelligence categories contrasting the whites and negroes, follows. It will be noticed the Negro group had none that were "very superior" and had considerable more than the White group who were on the "borderline" and "feeble-minded."

THE INTELLIGENCE CLASSIFICATION OF A REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLE OF MALE INMATES IN CONNECTICUT JAILS IN 1934.\*

Male Groups	INTELLIGENCE CATEGORIES									
	Feeble Minded	Border-line	Dull	Low Average	Average	High Average	Very High Average	Superior	Very Superior	Totals
White #	48	73	101	44	74	26	21	24	1	411
%	11.7	17.8	24.6	10.5	18.0	6.3	5.1	5.8	.2	100
Negro #	15	28	18	7	4	6	2	3	0	83
%	18.1	33.7	21.7	8.4	4.8	7.2	2.4	3.6	0	100

Table Two prepared by Dr. Miles compares the intelligence ratings of 412 white men in the Connecticut jails with the ratings of the white adult population from 21 to 31 years of age. It will be noted that there is a marked difference between the number of those who are "superior" and "borderline" in the Connecticut Draft examinations and in the jail

\*Combined for comparison of data as "Superior"

- (1. Very Superior mental age above 18 yrs. 2 mos.
- (2. Superior mental age 16 yrs. 9 mos. to 18 yrs. 2 mos.
- (3. Very high average mental age 15 yrs. 7 mos. to 16 yrs. 8 mos.
- (4. High average mental age 14 yrs. 10 mos. to 15 yrs. 6 mos.
- (5. Average mental age 13 yrs. 5 mos. to 14 yrs. 9 mos.
- (6. Low average mental age 12 yrs. 7 mos. to 13 yrs. 4 mos.
- (7. Dull mental age 11 yrs. 2 mos. to 12 yrs. 6 mos.
- (8. Borderline mental age 9 yrs. 10 mos. to 11 yrs. 1 mo.
- (9. Feeble-minded mental age 9 yrs. 9 mos. or less.

Combined as "average"

Sometimes combined as "inferior"

population. There are only slightly over one-third as many who are "superior" in the Connecticut jail population. On the other hand the jail prisoners are definitely superior to the "United States Army Disciplinary Cases."

2. COMPARISON WHITE ADULT MALE POPULATIONS<sup>2</sup>

Intelligence Rating: Categories	Conn. Jail Pop <sup>1</sup> (412)	Conn. Draft Army (1,004)	U. S. Draft Army (93,955)	U. S. Army Officers (9,615)	Army Disciplinary Cases (In camp (non-political) Guard Houses) (1,004)	Leavenworth Prisoners (age range not stated) (2,320)
Superior	11.2	30.1	17.7	94.6	9	17.8
Average	34.7	33.6	44.0	5.4	22	37.3
Dull	24.6	16.7	20.0	0	22	21.1
Borderline	17.8	9.6	9.6	0	26	19.0
Feeble-minded	11.7	10.0	8.7	0	21	4.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100	100.0

Table Three as prepared by Dr. Miles gives comparison of the intelligence of 83 negro men in jail as compared to other negro populations. (The recorded values indicate the percent of the population group in question. The size of each population is given in parenthesis.)

3. COMPARISON NEGRO ADULT POPULATION<sup>3</sup>

Intelligence Rating: Category	Conn. Negro Jail Population (83)	U. S. Northern Army Draft (4,705)	U. S. Army Officers (95)
Superior	6.0	7.0	44.0
Average	20.6	21.6	37.4
Dull	21.7	25.8	5.3
Borderline	33.7	31.2	10.0
Feeble-Minded	18.0	14.4	3.3
TOTAL	100	100	100

Since it was impossible to make psychiatric examinations of all 568 cases, an examination of 122 men was made. This probably included most of the more pronounced cases. The definite diagnosis of these cases was psychopathic personality 81, Dementia Praecox 12, Deterioration of Personality 9, General Paresis 1, Mental Deterioration 2, Personality Disorder due to Hyperthyroidism 1, Post-encephalitic 1, Post-traumatic 6, Psychosis 2, Senile Psychosis 2, Sexual Psychopath 4. While this is in no sense an adequate study of even a cross section of the jail population, it clearly proves the necessity of adequate psychiatric examinations and treatment.

<sup>1</sup> The percentages are given in terms of the maximal intelligence ratings, with factors of age and deterioration eliminated. They may be fairly compared with any young adult groups from 21 to 31.

<sup>2</sup> Compiled from Yerkes, R. M. Nat. Acad. of Sciences, Memoirs, Vol. 15, 1921.

<sup>3</sup> Compiled from Yerkes, R. M. Nat. Acad. of Sciences, Memoirs, Vol. 15, 1921.



VII  
THE FAMILY BACKGROUND

The following table gives the economic status of the parents of the 568 prisoners for whom case histories were made:

1. Economic Status of Parents.

	Comfortable	Marginal	Dependent	Unknown
No.	67	400	74	27
%	11.8	70.4	13.0	4.8
FIRST OFFENDERS:				
No.	19	47	11	4
%	17.6	68.5	10.2	3.7

It will be noted that 17.8% of the parents are dependent or unemployed. This, together with the marginal cases, makes a total of 88% of all the homes of the parents of the subjects which are in straightened circumstances.

2. Occupation of Parents.

The occupation of the parents is shown in the following table:

	All Prisoners		First Offenders	
	No.	%	No.	%
Laborer	155	27.3	27	25.0
Skilled	48	8.5	9	8.3
Semi-skilled	63	11.1	12	11.1
Agriculture	121	21.3	33	30.6
Trade	50	8.8	6	5.6
Clerical	4	.7	1	.9
Public Service	36	6.3		
Professional	7	1.2	4	3.7
Transportation	15	2.6	5	4.6
Personal Service	9	1.6	1	.9
No Legal Occupation	4	.7		
Unknown	56	9.9	10	9.3

It will be noted that the laborers, the semi-skilled, and the agricultural, make up roughly 60% of the cases. In other words, those who are most likely to get in difficulty are the ones whose parents have the marginal economic skills.

3. Education of the Parents:

The education of the parents is shown in the following table:

	Illiterate		7th grade-down		8th grade-up		Unknown	
	Father	Mother	Father	Mother	Father	Mother	Father	Mother
No.	201	213	183	179	54	47	130	129
%	35.3	37.5	32.2	31.6	9.6	8.2	22.9	22.7
FIRST OFFENDERS:								
No.	33	33	36	40	12	9	27	26
%	30.6	30.6	33.3	37.0	11.1	8.3	25.0	24.1

It is significant that 35.3% of the fathers and 37.5% of the mothers are illiterate, this in spite of the fact that we were unable to secure the educational record of 23% of the cases. It is also interesting that in the case of those who could read and write, 32% did not have more than a seventh grade education. Only about 9% of the parents of these individuals had, so far as known, attended school above the seventh grade. It would be interesting to know whether or not this lack of education played a part in increasing the chances of delinquency in their children.

4. Home Situation of the Parents:

The home situation of the parents is given in the following table:

	URBAN				RURAL			
	Good	Fair	Poor	Unknown	Good	Fair	Poor	Unknown
No.	60	153	154	6	22	98	74	1
%	10.6	26.9	27.1	1.1	3.9	17.2	13.0	.2
FIRST OFFENDERS:								
No.	16	24	20	1	6	25	15	1
%	14.8	22.2	18.5	.9	5.6	23.1	13.9	.9

Here again the facts show that the home background of the prisoners has been unfavorable. Over 40% of the homes are poor while an additional 44% are only fair. Apparently, few delinquents come from good homes, for the total of that group is only 14%. Of the total homes 37% were abnormal in that either the father or mother had died, deserted, or separated from each other. It has been fairly well established that broken homes increase the chances for delinquency among children.

5. Nativity of Parents:

The nativity of the parents is given in the following table:

		All Prisoners		First Offenders	
		No.	%	No.	%
United States	Father	245	43.1	55	50.9
	Mother	243	42.8	52	48.1
Italian	Father	70	12.3	16	14.8
	Mother	67	11.8	16	14.8
Polish	Father	43	7.6	6	5.6
	Mother	41	7.2	5	4.6
Irish	Father	64	11.1	8	7.4
	Mother	70	12.3	12	11.1
English	Father	46	8.1	7	6.5
	Mother	46	8.1	7	6.5
Russian	Father	20	3.5	5	4.6
	Mother	21	3.7	5	4.6
Lithuanian	Father	20	3.5	1	.9
	Mother	19	3.4	1	.9
German	Father	7	1.2		
	Mother	6	1.1		
Others	Father	46	8.1	8	7.4
	Mother	48	8.4	7	6.5
Unknown	Father	7	1.2	2	1.9
	Mother	7	1.2	3	2.8

6. Citizenship of Parents:

Roughly 43% of the parents were born in the United States. As is shown in the following table, an additional 7.6% of the fathers and 9.7% of the mothers were naturalized.

		All Prisoners		First Offenders	
		No.	%	No.	%
United States-Birth	Father	246	43.3	49	45.4
	Mother	243	42.8	45	41.7
U. S.-Naturalized	Father	43	7.6	13	12.0
	Mother	55	9.7	17	15.7
Italian	Father	60	10.5	14	12.9
	Mother	59	10.4	14	12.9
Polish	Father	34	6.0	4	3.7
	Mother	34	6.0	4	3.7
Irish	Father	47	8.3	6	5.6
	Mother	43	7.6	6	5.6
English	Father	37	6.5	6	5.6
	Mother	34	6.0	6	5.6
Russian	Father	18	3.2	4	3.7
	Mother	19	3.3	4	3.7
German	Father	4	.7		
	Mother	4	.7		
Lithuanian	Father	20	3.5	1	.9
	Mother	19	3.3	1	.9
Others	Father	42	7.4	7	6.5
	Mother	42	7.4	6	5.6
Unknown	Father	17	3.0	4	3.7
	Mother	16	2.8	5	4.6

7. Length of Parents' Residence in the United States:

The length of the parents' residence in the United States is shown in the following table:

		All Prisoners		First Offenders	
		No.	%	No.	%
1-5 years	Father	5	.9	0	0
	Mother	6	1.1	3	2.8
6-10 years	Father	10	1.8	1	.9
	Mother	8	1.4	1	.9
11-15 years	Father	5	.9	0	0
	Mother	8	1.4	1	.9
16-20 years	Father	6	1.1	2	1.9
	Mother	10	1.8	1	.9
21-plus	Father	165	29.0	23	21.3
	Mother	165	29.0	25	23.1
Life	Father	245	43.1	55	50.9
	Mother	244	42.9	52	48.1
Never	Father	109	19.1	25	23.1
	Mother	106	18.7	23	21.3
Unknown	Father	22	3.9	2	1.9
	Mother	20	3.5	2	1.9

These statistics bear out the conclusion advanced earlier that the children of the foreign-born are not more likely to become delinquents than native born. It must be remembered, also, that the foreign-born have a larger percentage in the marginal economic groups which apparently causes maladjustment and consequently makes a tendency for increased crime.

8. Size of Family:

The only child often presents a special behavior problem and twelve percent of the subjects fell in this category as shown in the following table:

	Only	2-3	4-plus	Unknown
No.	68	157	332	11
%	12.0	27.7	58.4	1.9
FIRST OFFENDERS:				
No.	20	35	51	2
%	18.5	32.4	47.2	1.9

## VIII

### SOCIAL BACKGROUND OF OFFENDERS

#### 1. Age at First Offense:

We have already shown that 81.4% of the offenders were United States citizens. In studying the background of these individuals, it is important to note what was the age of their first known offense. The following table shows their age at the first arrest:

	16-less	17-20	21-25	26-30	31-35	36-40	41-45	46-50	51-60	61-plus	Unknown
No.	82	103	114	74	51	55	30	21	23	9	6
%	14.4	18.1	20.1	13.0	8.9	9.7	5.3	3.7	4.1	1.6	1.1
FIRST OFFENDERS:											
No.		11	22	20	11	9	12	7	10	6	
%		10.2	20.4	18.5	10.2	8.3	11.1	6.5	9.3	5.5	

It is quite probable that there is a large margin of error in this table, as in spite of our research, some of the individuals may have been arrested when we were able to secure no record of the fact. It is interesting to notice, however, that in spite of this roughly 53% were known to our investigators to have been arrested by the time they were twenty-five, while 66% had been arrested by the time they were thirty. So far as we could determine, the first known offenses of these individuals were of the following kinds:

#### 2. First Known Offense

	Property	Person Assault - - - Sex	Public Order	Juv.
No.	143	34	27	335
%	25.2	5.9	4.8	59.0
FIRST OFFENDERS:				
No.	40	17	15	36
%	37.0	15.8	13.9	33.3

#### 3. Associates of Prisoners:

Only 1.4% of the individuals studied had constructive, wholesome associates; 34.2% had negative associates (By which we mean that so far as we could determine they had no direct influence on the commitment of crime. They were not constructive in their influence, neither were they directly harmful.) The largest number, 63.3%, had associates who were definitely harmful.\*

	Constructive	Negative	Harmful	Unknown
No.	8	194	360	6
%	1.4	34.2	63.3	1.1
FIRST OFFENDERS:				
No.	6	58	42	2
%	5.6	53.7	38.9	1.8

\*Persons who were criminal alcoholic, immoral, or belonged to groups with bad reputations.

#### 4. Recreation:

This study shows clearly that on the whole the recreation indulged in by the prisoners was definitely negative and harmful. The social case investigators found only 2.1% of the recreation which was constructive.\* Over two-thirds was decidedly harmful; comprising such things as drinking, gambling, sexual immorality, while 26.4% was negative and even dubious including such things as: prize fights, salacious moving pictures, et cetera.

	Constructive	Negative	Harmful	Unknown
No.	12	150	396	10
%	2.1	26.4	69.7	1.8
FIRST OFFENDERS:				
No.	7	52	46	3
%	6.5	48.2	42.6	2.7

#### 5. Voting:

Apparently, if the record of this study is correct, the average inmate of the jail is a non-voter. At least only 32.3% stated that they voted, while 50.9% stated that they did not, and this does not include 9.6% who were under age.

	Voter	Non-voter	Under age	Unknown
No.	184	289	54	41
%	32.3	50.9	9.6	7.2
FIRST OFFENDERS:				
No.	44	41	19	4
%	40.7	38.0	17.6	3.7

#### 6. Trade Union and Club Membership:

Only 8.6% of those studied were members of any trade union, while only 11% belonged to any clubs. From the testimony of trade union leaders this is about half the percentage for this urban age group which belong to trade unions in Connecticut.

	UNION			CLUBS		
	Member	Non-member	Unknown	Member	Non-member	Unknown
No.	34	519	15	63	491	14
%	6.0	91.3	2.7	11.0	86.5	2.5
FIRST OFFENDERS:						
No.	9	97	2	19	87	2
%	8.3	89.8	1.9	17.6	80.5	1.9

#### 7. Marital Status:

Roughly, 20% of the inmates of our jails have definitely broken homes but *this represents two-thirds of all who are married.* Moreover,

\*Such as athletics, clubs, Y. M. C. A., reading, et cetera.

the number who have had serious marital difficulty is very much higher. It is also true that those sentenced who were married, had nearly twice the proportion of broken homes that their parents had.

	Single	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
No.	280	173	63	32	20
%	49.3	30.5	11.1	5.6	3.5
FIRST OFFENDERS :					
No.	54	37	9	3	5
%	50.0	34.3	8.3	2.8	4.6

The age of marriage of the jail population is given in table III in the appendix. The number who were married by twenty-five years of age is little more than half of the number in the general population. Apparently there are limiting factors in the lives of delinquents which delay marriage.

In the Connecticut general population including all males fifteen years and over 35.6%\* are single, 59.2% are married, 4.5% are widowed and 0.7% are divorced. Thus it can be seen that nearly twice the percentage are married in the general population. On the other hand, the jail population has eight times as many divorced. It appears there are factors in the lives of delinquents which prevent marriage and which tend to break it when entered into.

#### 8. Church Affiliation :

In the matter of church affiliation 60.7% were Catholics, 34.3% were Protestants, and 1.8% were Jews. The statements of the men and their families showed that 4.6% were non-attendants at religious services, while only 18% admitted they were regular attendants. If from these are deducted the first offenders, there were only 74 who were regular in church attendance.

	Roman Catholic	Protestant	Jewish	Other	None	Unknown
No.	345	195	10	9	7	2
%	60.7	34.3	1.8	1.6	1.2	.4
FIRST OFFENDERS :						
No.	52	48	3	3	1	1
%	48.2	44.4	2.8	2.8	.9	.9
	Regular	Irregular	Non-Attendant		Unknown	
No.	102	191	261		14	
%	18.0	33.6	46.0		2.4	
FIRST OFFENDERS :						
No.	28	36	40		4	
%	25.9	33.3	37.1		3.7	

\*U. S. Census 1930—Vol. 3, Part I, Table 8, Page 349.

#### 9. Education of Subject :

Eight and three-tenths per cent were illiterate, while 84% did not go beyond the grammar grades. Only .5% had been in college. The amount of illiteracy in the general male population 21 years and over in Connecticut according to the 1930 census is 6%.\* The difference can probably be accounted for in the disproportionate number of negroes among the cases studied in contrast to the general population.

	Illiterate	GRAMMAR SCHOOL				HIGH SCHOOL		College	Unknown
		1-5	6	7	8	1-2	3-4		
No.	47	130	76	89	131	70	18	3	4
%	8.3	22.9	13.4	15.6	23.1	12.3	3.2	.5	.7
FIRST OFFENDERS :									
No.	11	20	13	13	28	11	9	3	0
%	10.2	18.5	12.0	12.0	25.9	10.2	8.4	2.8	0

#### 10. School Record :

According to their school principals, 8.5% had a good school record, 24.7% had a fair record, while 23.6% had a poor record. However, we were unable to secure statistics for over 43% of the inmates regarding school records, so that these statistics are not as conclusive as would otherwise be the case.

	Good	Fair	Poor	Unknown
No.	48	140	134	246
%	8.5	24.7	23.6	43.2
FIRST OFFENDERS :				
No.	18	32	16	42
%	16.7	29.6	14.8	38.9

#### 11. Age at Leaving School :

The age at which these men left school is shown below.

	10-under	11-12	13-14	15-16	17-18	19-20	21-up	Never	Unknown
								Attended	
No.	34	51	177	173	57	9	1	51	15
%	6.0	9.0	31.2	30.4	10.0	1.6	.2	9.0	2.6
FIRST OFFENDERS :									
No.	7	8	32	32	12	4	1	12	
%	6.4	7.4	29.7	29.7	11.1	3.7	.9	11.1	

It will be noted in the above table that 15% had to leave school by the time they were twelve, and over 76% by the time they were sixteen. The reasons why these men left school are exceedingly inter-

\*U. S. Census 1930—Vol. 3, Part I, Table 7, Pg. 348.

esting. Seventy-seven and five-tenths per cent had to leave school to go to work. So far as we could ascertain from parents and teachers only 4.6% left because they were not interested. Some 1.6% were either expelled from school or unable to learn.

#### 12. Reason for Leaving School:

	ALL PRISONERS		FIRST OFFENDERS	
	No.	%	No.	%
1. Go to work	440	77.5	87	80.6
2. Not interested in continuing	26	4.6	3	2.8
3. Committed to reform school	11	1.9		
4. Expelled from school	1	.2	1	.9
5. Unable to learn	8	1.4	2	1.9
6. Sickness	1	.2		
7. Never attended school after coming to U. S.	11	1.9		
8. Other	55	9.7	13	12.0
9. Unknown	12	2.1	1	.9
10. Those who did not leave school	3	.5	1	.9

#### 13. Employment Status:

An effort was made to discover the record of these prisoners, as given by their employers. It was found that 23% had done good work, 29.6% had done fair work, while over 44% had a poor record.

	Good	Fair	Poor	Unknown
No.	131	168	251	18
%	23.0	29.6	44.2	3.2
FIRST OFFENDERS:				
No.	54	29	22	3
%	50.0	26.8	20.4	2.8

#### 14. Reason for Leaving Work:

The reasons why the prisoners left their work, so far as we could determine, are shown in the following table:

	ALL PRISONERS		FIRST OFFENDERS	
	No.	%	No.	%
1. Dissatisfaction (on part of employee)	16	2.8	5	4.6
2. Alcoholism and drug addiction	74	13.0	2	1.9
3. Inefficiency, undependability, dishonesty	153	26.9	17	15.7
4. Seasonal or irregular type of employment	62	10.9	9	8.3
5. Sickness or injury	12	2.1	7	6.5
6. To better positions	38	6.7	11	10.2
7. Slack work, strike, lay-off	73	12.9	27	25.0
8. Marriage (pertaining to women)	0	0	0	0
9. Not applicable—"drifter, loafer"	52	9.2	4	3.7
10. Not applicable—steady worker	45	7.9	11	10.2
11. Other	18	3.2	13	12.0
12. Unknown	25	4.4	2	1.9

It will be noted that alcoholism and drug addiction were responsible for the loss of work on the part of 13%. Twenty-seven per cent

were thought to be inefficient, undependable and dishonest. Roughly, 23% lost their work because of seasonal types of employment, slack work, strikes, or lay-offs, while 2.1% had to leave on account of sickness or injury. It is possible, therefore, that some 23% lost their work because of the exigencies of the economic order.

#### 15. Military Status:

It is interesting to find out that 21.5% (United States born citizens) had served in the World War, while 72% of all the prisoners had not. This proportion is rather to be expected considering the age of the jail population at the time of the War.

	United States	Nat. Guard, etc.	Foreign	None
No.	122	14	23	409
%	21.5	2.5	4.0	72.0
FIRST OFFENDERS:				
No.	18	2	5	83
%	16.7	1.9	4.6	76.8

#### 16. Economic Status:

Fifty-three per cent of the inmates were dependents. They were not "pulling their own weight in the boat," economically speaking. Only 3.7% were in comfortable circumstances. Over 96% were in marginal economic circumstances or were dependent on others. This might indicate that the overwhelming number of those who violate the law and are sentenced are in dire want, thus stimulating criminal behavior, or, it might be interpreted to mean that criminal behavior which is found out and punished is likely to belong to a class of individuals who are in economic straits.

	Comfortable	Marginal	Dependent	Unknown
No.	21	246	300	1
%	3.7	43.3	52.8	.2
FIRST OFFENDERS:				
No.	11	66	31	0
%	10.2	61.1	28.7	0

#### 17. Alcoholism:

So far as could be ascertained, about 40% of the sentenced men were chronic alcoholic cases, 30% were occasional heavy drinkers, while another 30% did not drink to excess. Alcoholism itself is usually a sign of maladjustment in the individual. Society, however, is paying a rather heavy price for chronic alcoholism when we consider that 40% of all its sentenced men are in that category.

	Chronic	Occasional	None
No.	225	168	175
%	39.6	29.6	30.8
FIRST OFFENDERS:			
No.	12	31	65
%	11.1	28.7	60.2

## IX

## COMMUNITY BACKGROUND

Roughly, 73% of these prisoners spent their early life in an urban environment, while over 92% spent their adult life, including the period preceding the commission of the crime for which they were incarcerated, in cities. Apparently there is a much smaller proportion of adults who get into difficulty and are sentenced if they live in the country, for the percentage was only about 5% of the adult life period. The ratio of adult males 21 years and over living in rural areas of the state of Connecticut is 30%.\* Thus the number of jail prisoners living in the country is one-sixth the proportion one would expect.

In this report we have tried to estimate the environmental and neighborhood influences which have been brought to bear on these men. We consider that they were good if they lived in fairly good houses in an open neighborhood where there were no gangs and where there was opportunity for good, wholesome recreation near at hand. On the other hand, we considered the influences as only fair if they lived in average tenement neighborhoods which were clean and not too noisy, and where gangs and immorality were not too prominent. We also considered as fair an isolated community. On the other hand, we ranked as poor, a neighborhood in which there were gangs, which was noisy, crowded, and where immorality was common, where bootlegging was prevalent, and where there was little chance for wholesome recreation. A rural neighborhood was considered poor when it was shown that there had been inbreeding and that much immorality was present. Communities with less than 2,500 population were considered rural. The statistics regarding the environmental influences follow:

	EARLY			ADULT			CRIME†		
	Urban	Rural	Both	Urban	Rural	Both	Urban	Rural	Both
No.	414	148	6	525	28	15	527	25	16
%	72.8	26.1	1.1	92.4	4.9	2.7	92.8	4.4	2.8
FIRST OFFENDERS:									
No.	66	40	2	92	13	3	94	11	3
%	61.1	37.0	1.9	85.2	12.0	2.8	87.0	10.2	2.8

In the next table it will be noted that of those who live in the cities, 12.5% were in a good urban environment. However, by the time they came to be adults, this number had shrunk to 7% and by the time of their criminal career, it was 6.7%.

\*U. S. Census 1930—Vol. 3, Table 4, p. 346.

†This covers the period of delinquency.

## Environmental influences—Total of both Urban and Rural.

	DURING EARLY LIFE—UNDER 17				DURING ADULT LIFE				PRECEDING CRIMINAL ACT			
	Good	Fair	Poor	Unknown	Good	Fair	Poor	Unknown	Good	Fair	Poor	Unknown
No.	98	245	220	5	46	173	348	1	41	175	346	6
%	17.3	43.1	38.7	.9	8.1	30.4	61.3	.2	7.2	30.8	60.9	1.1
FIRST OFFENDERS:												
No.	32	46	28	2	25	46	36	1	20	43	43	2
%	29.6	42.6	25.9	1.9	23.2	42.6	33.3	.9	18.5	39.8	39.8	1.9

## In Early Life.

	URBAN				RURAL				TOTAL—BOTH URBAN & RURAL			
	Good	Fair	Poor	Unknown	Good	Fair	Poor	Unknown	Good	Fair	Poor	Unknown
No.	71	174	165	4	25	70	52	1	2	1	3	0
%	12.5	30.6	29.0	.7	4.4	12.3	9.2	.2	.4	.2	.5	0
FIRST OFFENDERS:												
No.	23	27	15	1	8	19	12	1	1	0	1	0
%	21.3	25.0	13.9	.9	7.5	17.6	11.1	.9	.9	0	.9	0

## In Adult Life.

	URBAN				RURAL				TOTAL—BOTH URBAN & RURAL			
	Good	Fair	Poor	Unknown	Good	Fair	Poor	Unknown	Good	Fair	Poor	Unknown
No.	40	163	321	1	6	7	15	0	0	3	12	0
%	7.0	28.7	56.5	.2	1.1	1.2	2.6	0	0	.5	2.2	0
FIRST OFFENDERS:												
No.	20	41	30	1	5	4	4	0	0	1	2	0
%	18.5	38.0	27.8	.9	4.6	3.7	3.7	0	0	.9	1.9	0

## Preceding Criminal Act.

	URBAN				RURAL				TOTAL—BOTH URBAN & RURAL			
	Good	Fair	Poor	Unknown	Good	Fair	Poor	Unknown	Good	Fair	Poor	Unknown
No.	38	168	315	6	3	4	18	0	0	3	13	0
%	6.7	29.6	55.4	1.1	.5	.7	3.2	0	0	.5	2.3	0
FIRST OFFENDERS:												
No.	18	40	35	1	2	2	6	1	0	1	2	0
%	16.7	37.0	32.4	.9	1.9	1.9	5.5	.9	0	.9	1.9	0

## PRIOR CRIMINAL EXPERIENCE

The number of times these individuals had been arrested and committed is significant and indicates that arrests and commitments under the present system are not successful as a form of rehabilitation. Only 116 had been arrested but once and of these, 108 were first offenders. Of the other eight two were known habitual drunkards, never before arrested; two were deserters from the Army; one was known to have repeated intimacy with young girls, although not arrested previously; one had lived with one woman in an adulterous situation for four years; two brothers were known to the public and police as engaged in criminal activities for a long time; one was found to have four counts against him in the police department although he had had no previous record of arrest.

Nearly 42% of all the cases (about 52% of the recidivists alone) had been arrested six times or more, while 34 had been arrested from 26 to 50 times and 11 had been arrested 51 times or more.

## Times arrested.

	1	2-3	4-5	6-10	11-25	26-50	51-over
No.	116	124	91	94	98	34	11
%	20.4	21.8	16.0	16.6	17.3	6.0	1.9
FIRST OFFENDERS:							
No.	108						

The record of commitment to penal institutions is almost as bad, for 38% of the repeaters had been sentenced to penal institutions from four to fifty times previously. Forty-four had been sent away from 11 to 25 times and nine from 26 to 50 times.

## Times Committed.

	1	2-3	4-5	6-10	11-25	26-50
No.	237	157	59	62	44	9
%	41.7	27.6	10.4	10.9	7.8	1.6
FIRST OFFENDERS:						
No.	108					

Of the 331 who had been committed more than once, 107 had an average interval of three months or less between sentences, 106 had an interval of from three months to a year, and in the case of 118, one year or more of time had elapsed between commitments.

## Time Between Commitments.

	3 months and less	3 months to 1 year	over 1 year
No.	107	106	118
%	18.8	18.7	20.8

## CAUSE OF DELINQUENCIES

It is extremely difficult to determine all the causative factors which have played their part in causing the maladjustments which have confined these individuals in the jails of our state. In each case, there may be a considerable number of causes which intertwine in producing the final product. A list of the factors which were found to play a part in these delinquencies showed the highest number, 45.9%, to have been due to mental and personality difficulties. This does not necessarily imply that these causes were the most important, but merely that they were contributive. Home conditions played their part in 38.9% of the cases, while physical conditions were contributive in 28% of the cases. The neighborhood and the associates were a factor in 24.8% of the cases. General social conditions were contributing causes in 22.8%, economic and occupational conditions in 22.1%, while lack of education was a cause in only about 8.2% of the cases.

In trying to associate the major causative factors in each case, we were, of course, handicapped by the difficulty of determining what were the basic underlying causes, and particularly the difficulty of determining which was the most important of all. It is impossible to go back into the lives of these prisoners and determine which were first causes. Consequently, in tabulating the major causative factors it should be borne in mind that these were factors which seemed significant at the time the crime was committed. No doubt many of these in turn were caused by an antecedent condition. Mental deficiency, mental illness, psychopathic personality, and emotional instability were apparently the chief factors in 32.6% of the cases. Slightly over sixteen per cent were due to conditions affecting the home, and of these, 11.2% of the cases centered around the subject's home, while 5.6% had to do with the parent's home. Nearly 15.5% of the cases were found to be due to general social conditions and to economic and occupational difficulties. Just over fourteen per cent of the cases were attributed to a physical condition; but of these, 12.5% were due to alcohol, which in turn may have been caused by some other factor. In 13.5% of the cases, neighborhood and associates were largely responsible, while .5% were directly attributable to lack of education. Our investigators also found that the public's own irresponsible attitude towards law in such matters as liquor and motor vehicle violation as well as the prevailing attitude in America of "getting something for nothing" played a part in twenty-five cases.

First Offenders.

All the way through, in the statistical tabulation, we have included the record of the first offenders who comprise 19% of the total cases studied or 108 out of 568 subjects. If these are compared with the general tabulation, it can be seen that there are certain striking differ-

ences.\* These differences themselves may throw light on the causes producing delinquency and recidivism.

Just what are the significant contrasts? In respect to age, the first offenders showed a slightly higher percentage below the age of twenty and also a slightly higher percentage above the age of fifty. This difference may not have been significant but there were striking contrasts in the matter of the age at first arrest. None of the first offenders are recorded as having been arrested prior to seventeen years of age,† whereas 82 of the recidivists had been arrested by that time. At twenty years of age 32% of the repeaters but only 10.2% of the first offenders had gotten into similar difficulty. Roughly, 15% of the first offenders were not arrested until they were fifty-one years of age or over. This is nearly five times as great a percentage as in the case of those who were sentenced for more than one time.

There are also striking differences in the alcoholic cases. Only 11% of the first offenders were chronic alcoholists; 60% did not drink liquor to excess. On the other hand, only 23% of those who have been arrested more than once did not drink to excess. Only two of the first offenders lost work because of alcohol, whereas in the case of 72 of the recidivists alcohol was a major reason for the loss of employment.

Inefficiency, undependability, and dishonesty, were factors in 136, or 29%, of the cases of recidivists and in only 17, or 15.7%, of the cases of the first offenders. In 48 cases of those with more than one sentence the men were not acceptable because they were drifters and loafers, whereas this was true of only 4 cases among the first offenders. Slack work, strikes, and lay-offs were causes in the loss of work in twice as many cases of first offenders as of the others.

Fifty per cent of the first offenders had a good work record as testified to by their employers, whereas only 16% of the repeaters had a good record. On the other hand, the poor record was nearly three times as great in the case of repeaters as in the others.

In the case of recreation, it was shown by our investigators that 76% of the repeaters indulged in distinctly harmful recreation, whereas only 42% of the first offenders indulged in such amusements.

Sixty-nine per cent of the repeaters had distinctly harmful associates, compared with only 39% of the first offenders.

Sixty-seven per cent of the environmental influences of the repeaters were distinctly "unfavorable and poor," whereas this was true for less than half that number, or 33%, in the case of first offenders. It is also true that the early environmental influence of the first offenders was "good" in twice as many cases as that of repeaters. In fact, the early environment of the repeaters was "bad" in 41% of the cases as contrasted with 26% in the case of the first offenders.

\*In the statistical tables so far presented the data for the first offenders had not been subtracted from the general jail survey figures which are given first. It was felt that the data for the population as a whole should first be given consideration. In the treatment which follows, the repeaters or recidivists are separated and placed in a class by themselves and are contrasted with the first offenders. The reader can do this for himself by subtracting the totals for the first offenders from the figures for the population as a whole in every table already given.

†The records of the juvenile courts of the state were checked and none of those ranked "first offenders" were listed there.

In the case of repeaters who lived in the city during their adult life, there was over twice as high a ratio of cases from a poor environment as in the case of the first offenders. This was also true of the environment in which the subject was living immediately preceding the time he committed the last offense for which he was confined.

The first offender also took his civic obligations more seriously. Only 38% were non-voters, whereas 53% of the repeaters were non-voters.

In the case of first offenders, 15.8% were committed for assault and 13.9% for sex offenses, whereas only 3% of the repeaters were guilty of assault and 2% were guilty of sex offenses.

In the occupations of the prisoners, it will be noticed that there is a greater percentage of semi-skilled, and not so many of the laboring class or in personal service as in the case of repeaters.

It is quite clear that there is a striking difference between the school record of repeaters and first offenders. Sixteen and seven-tenths per cent of the first offenders have good school records as given by the school principals, whereas only 6% of the repeaters had good school records. In other words the record of the first offenders was nearly three times as good. Only 14.8% of the first offenders had poor records in contrast to 25.6% of the repeaters.

Apparently the economic status of the parents and of the delinquents is correlated with criminality. At any rate, only 10% of the parents of repeaters lived in comfortable circumstances, whereas nearly 18% of the first offenders had this advantage.

The difference is even more striking in the case of the economic status of the criminals themselves. Only 2% of the repeaters had comfortable homes, and 58% of them were so badly off that they were dependent. In contrast to this 10.2% of the first offenders were in comfortable circumstances and only 28.7%, less than half the number for first offenders, were in a condition of dependency.

There seems to be a slight difference between the size of the family of the repeaters and that of the first offenders. At any rate, 58.9% of the repeaters came from families with four or more children, whereas 47.2% of the first offenders came from families of equal size. This difference is so slight that it may not be significant.

In the matter of church attendance, only 16% of the repeaters were regular attendants against, roughly, 26% of the first offenders, while 48% of the repeaters were non-church goers, and only 37% of the repeaters.

Probably a conclusion which we can reach regarding the causes of crime as shown by the contrasts cited is that environmental factors are important. As can be seen on the chart, poor environment both in youth and in adult life together with harmful associates is a characteristic of recidivism. It is also true as we have noted that a far higher percentage of the first offenders have a good school record and a good work record. How far biological factors are responsible for this result, of course, it is impossible to say.

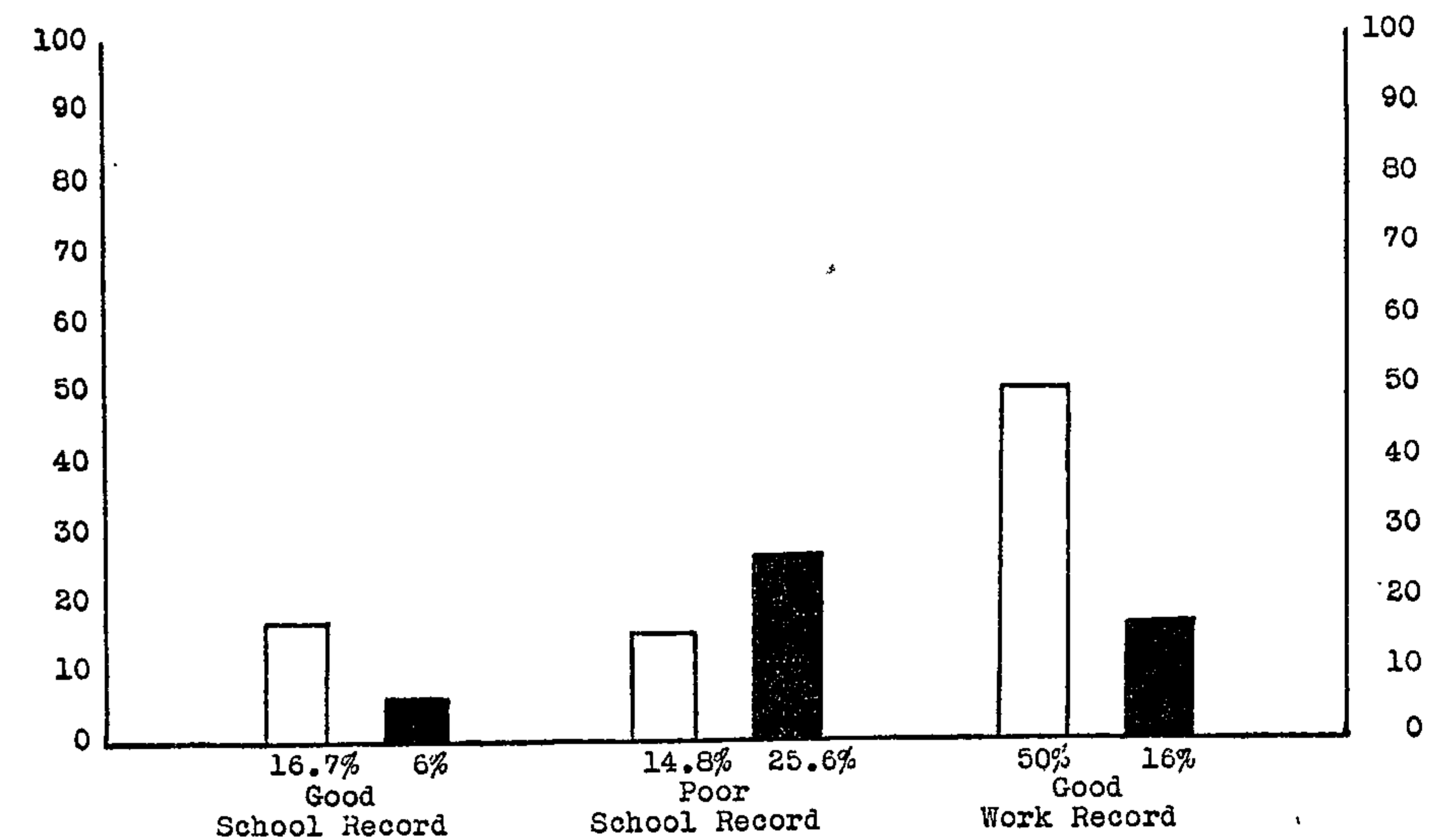
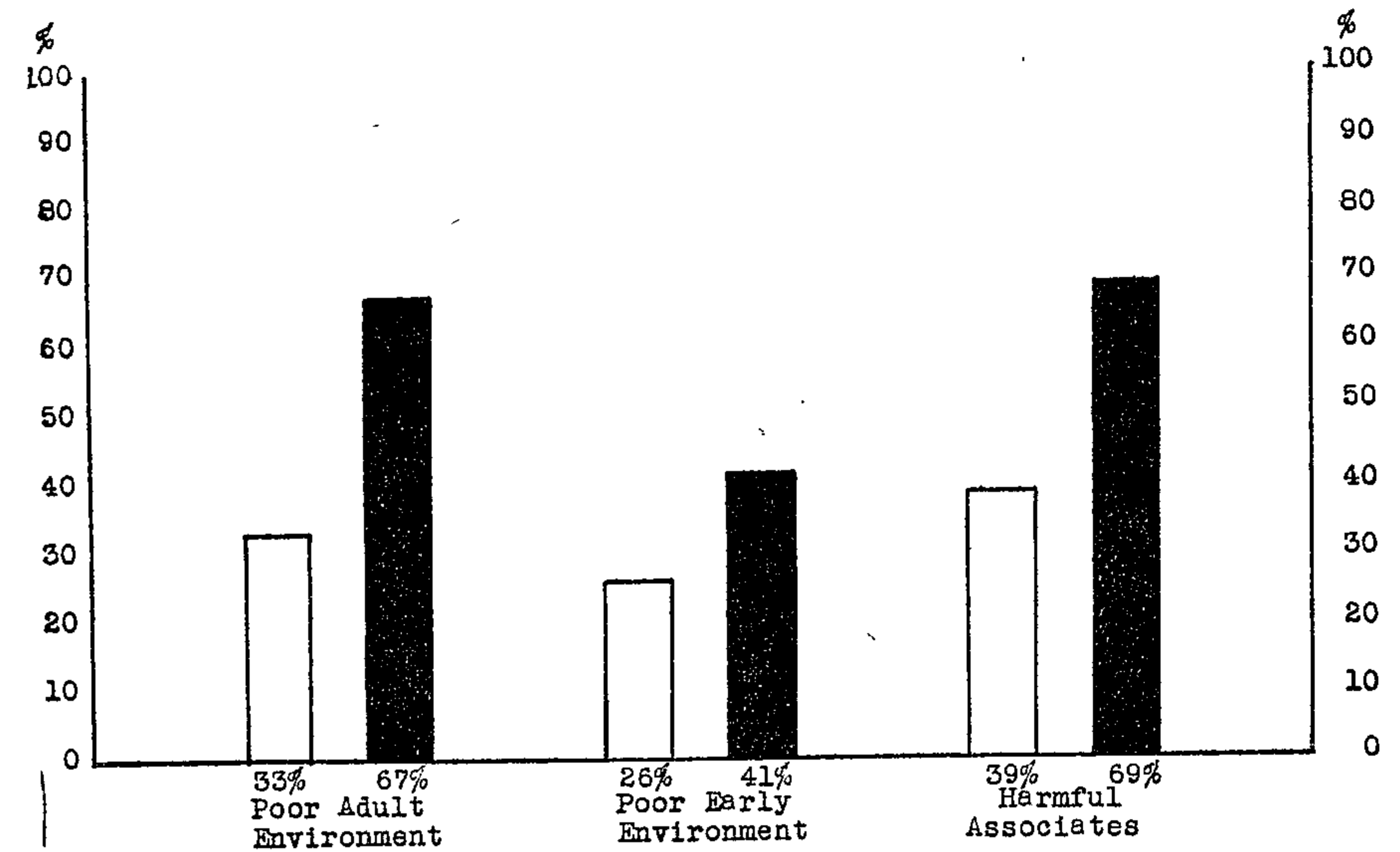
Another possible significance of the facts cited is that the differences between first offenders and recidivists may indicate conditions which make for success in rehabilitation. If this is true, then we



should expect that there is greater chance for rehabilitation in the case of criminals who are not chronic alcoholics, whose work record is good, and who came from a good environment, who had not indulged habitually in harmful recreation, whose associates were good, and in which the school record is good. It is also apparently true that favorable economic status is distinctly advantageous.

It is rather interesting to note that the difference in mental status between the two groups was not more significant, although the percentage of the superior is significantly higher in the case of the first offenders. It must be remembered that since 102 of the recidivists were not given the examinations, we cannot be sure what changes these additional statistics might have brought.

COMPARISON OF ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS  
BETWEEN FIRST OFFENDERS AND REPEATERS



□ First Offenders      ■ Repeaters

## THE REHABILITATION QUOTIENT

In the past a few attempts have been made to predict the conduct of prisoners following release from penal institutions. Professor E. W. Burgess made a study of paroles from certain prisons and reformatories in Illinois in 1928. In 1930 Sheldon and Eleanor Glueck made a study of 500 *Criminal Careers*\* taken from records of the Massachusetts Reformatory in 1921 and 1922. They were fortunate in having, in the case of over 90% of the men, information covering a five year post parole period. They felt the following factors were significant:

## I. Pre-reformatory factors

1. Seriousness and frequency of crime.
2. Arrest for crime preceding the offense for which sentence to the reformatory was imposed.
3. Penal experience preceding reformatory.
4. Industrial habits.
5. Economic responsibility.
6. Mental abnormality.

## II. Reformatory factors

7. Frequency factors of offenses in the reformatory.

## III. Parole factors

8. Criminal conduct during parole.

## IV. Post-parole factors

9. Industrial habits.
10. Economic responsibility.
11. Family relationships.
12. Types of home.
13. Use of leisure.

Dr. George B. Vold made a study of the inmates paroled from the Minnesota State Reformatory for the five year period 1922 to 1927. Tibbitts, Monachesi, Van Vechten and others have also worked in this field. No one has attempted, so far as the writer is aware, to make a study of those confined in the jails of the United States and to attempt to predict from known factors their probabilities of success or failure on release. The difficulty with previous attempts in studying success or failure in parole has been that in the first place they have taken into account only those who are paroled, in the second place they have not allowed a long enough time interval to make sure that the individual concerned has permanently become successful, in the third place many of the factors ranked are unreliable, either from the standpoint of not having enough data, or in difficulty of classification. In the study made by Tibbitts he declares, "In all of the existing studies of parole

\*500 *Criminal Careers* pp. 281-285.

there is reason to suspect that considerable overlapping, if not duplication, exists among factors."\*

In the present study of the jail population in Connecticut data were secured about the following factors, among others, which may be significant in working out a rehabilitation quotient.

#### COMMUNITY

1. City over 25,000.
2. City under 25,000.
3. Farm           Open country.
4. No information.

#### CRIMINALITY

5. Age at first arrest.
6. Number of times arrested.
7. Rate per year (last five years).
  - (1)
  - (2)
  - (3)
  - (4)
  - (5)
8. Total time spent in penal institutions.
9. Criminality in the parental family.  
(Number of separate individuals)
10. Criminality in subject's own family.  
(Number of separate individuals)
11. Never before committed to an institution.
12. No information.

#### EDUCATION

13. Illiterate (no other information).
14. Age on leaving school.
15. Grade reached.
16. Truancy.
17. School report. Good, Fair, Poor.
18. No information.

#### FAMILY

##### PARENTAL

19. Broken home.
20. Mother working.
21. Reared in institutions.
22. Aid from charitable institutions.
23. Parents own their own home.
24. Living with parents.
25. Living with relatives.
26. Living with others.
27. No information.

\*Cf. Sheldon and Eleanor Glueck *Harvard Law Review* 42: 300-329, Jan. 1929; Vold, G. B. *Prediction Methods and Parole*, 1931; Tibbetts, C. *Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology*, 22: 11-50, May 1931; Monachesi, E. D. *Prediction Factors in Probation*, 1932.

#### SUBJECT'S

28. Married—Single—Separated.
29. Aid from charitable institutions.
30. Subject owns own home.
31. Living with wife and children.
32. Living in relative's home.
33. Living with others.
34. No information.

#### INDUSTRIAL

35. Previous record. Very good, Good, Poor, Very poor.
36. Trade. Professional, Student, Business, Clerical, Farmer, Skilled, Semi-skilled, Unskilled.
37. Contributions to family income.
  - (a) Parents.           None, occasional, regular.
  - (b) Subject.           None, occasional, regular.
38. Regularly employed prior to depression (1930).  
(Nine months per year or over—equivalent of)
39. Irregularly employed prior to depression (1930).  
(Under nine months per year—equivalent of)
40. Time employed previous to arrest.  
(From long term regular employment.)
41. No information.

#### PERSONALITY

42. Marked psychosis.
43. Emotional instability.
44. No information.

#### MEDICAL

45. Venereal diseases.
46. Other major physical disabilities. (Specify)
47. Alcoholism.
  - (a) Occasional.
  - (b) Chronic.
  - (c) Physical or mental deterioration present.
48. Drug addiction.
  - (a) Occasional.
  - (b) Chronic.
  - (c) Physical or mental deterioration present.

#### INSTITUTIONAL RECORD

50. Good.
51. Fair.
52. Poor.
53. No information.

The average of the present jail population for each item was calculated; then the average for the repeaters was ascertained. This was then compared with the record of the first offenders for the same items. *It is hoped also to secure similar information for a control group in the general population who have never had any delinquency at all and compare these*

*with the others.* It seems possible that the factors which made for little or no criminal difficulty in the past might also make for success in the future. It is proposed, after a lapse of a five to ten year period, to check this theory and find out as far as possible what has actually happened to the prisoners. Due to limitations of space in this report the details will be published later, but we have indicated that there are significant differences between the first offenders and the others.

### XIII

#### THE MASSACHUSETTS AND VIRGINIA JAIL SURVEYS

From the latter part of 1924 through 1928 Massachusetts made a study of its county jail inmates. This covered some 4,576 prisoners but has never been published. An examination of its statistical data reveals that in the main the findings corroborate the data secured in Connecticut. Such factors as marital conditions, years in the United States, age at first arrest, mental status, et cetera, were largely the same. Naturally, since the Massachusetts study was made in a period of relative prosperity, the number of those who were dependents was very much less, being only 6.5% as contrasted with a total of 52.8% in Connecticut in 1934. However, the marginal plus the dependent groups together in the Massachusetts study came to 92.3% while the same groups in Connecticut equalled 96.1%. Apparently, even in a period of prosperity these individuals can not rise much higher than into the marginal category, in other words, being on the margin between self-support and dependency. In the matter of alcoholic liquors, Massachusetts found 58.2% were intemperate which is not so different from the chronic and occasional alcoholism, (69.2%) of the Connecticut study.

The Virginia study\* was made from 1929 to 1930 and covered 45,095 original commitments to jail. Information was secured merely by having cards filled out for each commitment by the jailers and sheriffs. Thus the returns did not represent separate individual records since one individual might have been committed for a large number of times in one year. It is obvious also that since no case studies were made this study was decidedly limited. Nevertheless, in general the findings are corroborative of those in Connecticut and it is interesting that the conclusion is reached that sentenced jail prisoners should be sent to state institutions. The report cites the fact that in 1926, in Virginia, the State Prison Board began to take a few men out of the jails and house them in a central institution until by 1930 that institution had 550 convicted misdemeanants, "and with the fees it received *was entirely upon a self-supporting basis.*" The Virginia study came to the same conclusion as that of Connecticut that centralized state control was necessary, it urged a trained clinical staff including physicians, psychiatrists, and social case workers. It urged, "Institutional treatment based on the findings as to the individual's needs and aptitudes, i.e., medical or surgical treatment, education, and vocational training."

In addition it urged an extension of the indeterminate sentence and of a moderate wage to prisoners, to be used to pay fines, make restitution for damages and to support their families. In its conclusion it quotes from two prisoners as to the effect of the jail system of Virginia on its inmates.

One remarked, "This jail isn't doing me a damn bit of good. It makes we want to kill the son of a - - - - who put me here." The other said, "Being in jail makes you feel like they are trying to make you stop doing something, and you say, 'By God, I'll do it anyway'."†

\*Hoffer, Mann, House, *The Jails of Virginia*, 1933.

†*Ibid.* p. 373.

## XIV

### THE JAIL AS A TREATMENT CENTER

It is apparent from the results of the jail population survey that from the standpoint of economy and safety to society the jail, instead of being a place merely for confinement, should be rather a treatment center. Individuals should be studied in the light of physical, psychological, psychiatric, and social environment conditions. Mere confinement in a steel cell is as unintelligent in the case of a delinquent as it would be in the case of someone who is suffering from physical ailment. Some of the cases examined needed far more strict treatment, more severe punishment than they were receiving. Others needed to be given a chance for education or for learning a trade. A great many other cases needed adjustment in their social environment.

Some of the cases showed clearly that the neighborhood of the offender was the principal difficulty and that he must be given a better and more fortunate environment if he is to take his normal place in society. For instance, here is an individual twenty years of age brought up in one of the most notorious and disreputable districts in Waterbury. All his life he was exposed to the surrounding vices. His home was bad and his father and mother were alcoholics. According to his own testimony, he started stealing at the age of twelve years.

In another case a boy of nineteen in the New Haven area has since the age of seven lived in one of the worst sections of the city. This environment, plus the companions which went with it, together with unemployment made a criminal of this boy. A mere jail sentence cannot cure him. He needs a change of environment and a job. If society cannot provide these then it must share the responsibility for a criminal career.

In another set of cases the lack of a normal home is responsible for delinquency. For instance, here is a boy of 19 with a high mentality who was virtually abandoned by alcoholic parents, since he was eleven years of age. After his father married again, the boy has been forced to make his own way. In another case of a boy of 18, his mother died when he was four. The father had to continue to work and there was practically no supervision in the home. Both he and his brother have been constantly before the juvenile court since they were nine and ten.

In another case a man 22 years of age is one of thirteen children. The majority of the family have syphilis and there is some tuberculosis. Ever since the family moved to New Haven twenty years ago, they have been destitute and have resided in crowded and filthy conditions. The subject in this case is of high mentality and could probably be rehabilitated if he could be taken out of his bad home environment.

A number of cases are due to mental deficiency and should be treated for this deficiency or placed in custodial care. For instance here is an illiterate feeble-minded man of 40. He has had several arrests for indecent exposure and for abnormal sex conduct. Why should he be turned loose to prey upon society?

In another feeble-minded case, the subject was twice arrested for assaulting girls under thirteen years of age and yet society under the

present jail system will merely turn him loose without proper treatment or supervision to do irreparable damage.

Again, does it seem intelligent to permit a borderline mental case who has syphilis and chronic gonorrhoea to be arrested and released 76 times? Under the present system he will be continually allowed to commit further damage on society until he develops paresis and dies or is committed to the insane asylum.

There is evidence that the jail itself has at present a deleterious influence on first offenders and that it makes for future criminality. Repeatedly prisoners themselves have stated that this was true. Too often they are thrown into jail, to remain in relative idleness amidst recidivists whose influence is antithetical to normal, decent citizenship.

The jail has succeeded in the main in keeping those sentenced to it for the length of their terms but does not deter them from committing further crimes nor prepare them in any way to take up the duties of normal citizenship. From the standpoint of society it is infinitely more important to prevent future crimes for the entire life of an individual than merely to keep him locked up for a few months and then to turn him loose.

*A central state farm community would be fitted to examine, classify, segregate, and treat those who have committed minor offenses so as to restore them to normal social and civic health.*

In the report of the Legislative Commission on Jails for 1932 it was clearly demonstrated that Connecticut was particularly fitted for a central state farm community because of its size. It was shown that as a pure matter of economy it would save the state money. It was shown also that from the present and future welfare of the prisoners such a move was imperative. Adequately to diagnose and treat sentenced prisoners, demands the highest medical, psychological and social trained staffs. Ten jails in eight counties could not possibly afford to maintain such a staff for this purpose and it would be wasteful if they did. The saving to society in preventing the return year after year of men who have once been sent to our jails and then have become second, third, and fourth offenders, sometimes being returned as many as fifty times or more, is incalculable. While a central state institution could not entirely eliminate the recidivists, since not only biologic factors but community conditions, such as unemployment, slum environments, and inadequate playground facilities are potent factors producing crime, nevertheless there is little doubt that an adequate institution of this type would aid in reducing minor crime and in the long run would probably reduce the number of men who would have to be sent to the State Prison at Wethersfield for more serious offenses. At present the county jail is to some degree the elementary training school for the penitentiary. It should be an institution which catches the offender in the early stages of moral disease or maladjustment to society and restores him to healthy citizenship where possible. A central state community farm would help to rebuild broken and damaged citizens and, as a by-product, would result in a further substantial economic saving to the state, through lessened crime.

It is obvious that at present there is a total *lack of treatment* of jail prisoners. The study of the jail population of Connecticut has shown beyond dispute that the most careful diagnosis and treatment are necessary. Over 55% of the prisoners were under 35 years of age. Nearly 10% were illiterate and over 83% had not gone beyond the grammar grades. This clearly indicates that further education is needed and that educational classes must be established for these men. Over 77% of the men studied left school because they were going to work and society may have been the loser thereby. Over 41% of these individuals were undergoing their first commitment and at least sixty per cent were mentally capable of improvement. Over 76% are classified as "marginal" or "dependent" economically. Since this was in a period of serious unemployment it does not necessarily mean that they all lacked necessary skills but it is obvious that further vocational training is indicated for many. There is further support for this view since 92% are residents of cities and roughly 32% are common laborers. Over 39% were found to be chronic alcoholics and 12% were definitely feeble-minded. This indicates the need for some more permanent form of supervision and care for part of the population. Instead of just dumping this widely varying assortment of human individuals into steel cells and leaving them for a short period and then turning them loose on society, it is the part of societal wisdom to study them scientifically to determine what is needed to be done in each individual case to prevent criminal tendencies and to restore normal well-being.

In this study, 568 cases were investigated in accordance with the plan now in operation at the State Prison Colony at Norfolk, Massachusetts. The classification which had proved of practical value there was used. The cases were divided into five major groups as follows:

1. *Situational cases*—These include the offender who gets into difficulty because of some environmental situation which can be remedied as soon as the situation is adjusted. The difficulty may be domestic, educational, occupational, social, or financial. In treating these cases the primary need is for social adjustment. If the situation causing the trouble is adequately met and adjusted, the individual can again take a normal place in society.

In this situational group are also to be found certain occupational idealists and sincere social leaders who have either violated some technical rule of society, or have been unjustly sentenced because of difficulties in the judicial administration system. A sincere trade union leader arrested for picketing belongs in this category.

2. *Medical cases*—Closely associated with the situational are the medical cases, where illegal conduct is primarily caused by a physical condition. This is true in certain thyroid disturbances, for instance; or where tuberculosis renders an individual incapable of supporting himself.

3. *Personality cases*—These include all cases where the personality of the delinquent is the chief difficulty. Here would come the psychotic, the psychopathic, the neurotic and the "peculiar" person-

ality. These cases should receive treatment from a psychologist or a psychiatrist.

4. *Anti-social cases*—These include all offenders whose philosophy of life is unformed or who have a definite anti-social philosophy. A gangster who has definitely decided to commit crime for his life career belongs in this category, as well as the street corner loafer who may be completely lacking in a social philosophy. These cases need re-education and discipline—usually a far stricter discipline than the average jail now provides. They should be given hard work and be taught new social attitudes.

5. *Custodial cases*—This group includes all those whose condition is such that they will need some permanent type of supervision, such as: the chronic offender, the mental defective who cannot be cured, the aged, the infirm, those whose mental, physical or social handicaps are such that they can never take their normal place in society.

It is obvious that any one subject may have a complex assortment of difficulties, all of which require treatment. Therefore, most prisoners cannot be classified solely in one of the above treatment groupings, they might belong in all five. On the other hand, in the overwhelming number of cases, one condition may seem to have been more responsible for delinquency than any other and one type of treatment may be most important, even if all have to be given to some degree.

These five groupings require the services of the social worker primarily in situational cases; the doctor in medical cases; the psychologist or psychiatrist in personality cases; the teacher or disciplinarian in anti-social cases and the guardian in custodial cases. The services of a religious worker who deals with the character and health of the entire personality is needed for every one of the five treatment groups.

It is, of course, impossible to give *typical* case histories but one example of each of the major treatment classifications may be found in the appendix. The names and places have been changed so as not to identify the prisoners involved.

The situational case there presented\* happens to be that of a college student taking a pre-medical course who is also on the football team. He is mixed up in a drinking party and takes part in a violent fracas. He has had no previous criminal history. In all probability here is an individual who can be straightened out so that he will become a useful citizen. On the other hand, a careless and improper treatment of this case might manufacture a life-long criminal. A central state community farm would have the personnel to handle such cases scientifically, and would not just throw them into jail idleness for a period of months as is done at the present time.

In the medical case† we have a man of thirty-eight who is arrested for violence and abusive language while in an intoxicated condition. His chief difficulties seemed to have occurred following the development of tuberculosis. The case is obviously a complex one, and it is

\*See appendix—Situational Case—No. IV.

†See appendix—Medical Case—No. V.

precisely for that reason that it has been included. It illustrates the extreme complexity of the many factors which play on the individual and how impossible it is to fit all cases into a simple classification. Here again success in rehabilitation depends upon the most careful and scientific treatment. If the individual is merely subject to routine jail confinement and then discharged at the expiration of his sentence there is every indication that he will become a chronic intermittent drinker with dangerous concomitant criminal actions. He needs hospital treatment, careful adjustment of his home situation and a job. It is simply impossible for the present jail system to handle this case adequately. Actually the jailer was all unwittingly permitting this prisoner, with his previous tuberculosis record, to handle the food for the other prisoners. This danger is almost inevitable under the present county jail system where adequate physical examinations are not always given.

In the personality case\* we have a man forty years of age who stole money from a patient's purse in a doctor's office. His criminal history showed that he had been arrested in 1918 for participating in the white slave traffic. Previous to his present offense he had a long list of delinquencies. He had once been committed to a state hospital for mental diseases and is mentally deficient. It is apparent that to merely turn this individual loose, without treatment, will in all probability result in further criminal activity and loss to society. This individual at forty years of age has a bare chance of becoming adjusted to normal life. Society itself is responsible for his further criminal behavior if it fails to take every precaution to see to it that he is released only under proper supervision and therapeutic conditions. It is quite possible that he may become a permanent custodial case.

In the anti-social case† we have a man twenty-nine years of age who is selling narcotics. He had a long criminal history stretching back to 1922. Since 1929, he has been arrested seven times. He apparently has deliberately made up his mind to get whatever he wants regardless of the welfare or laws of society. In this case the prisoner needs more severe discipline than he is receiving under the present system. In other words, here is a case where the present jail is too lax in its treatment. He probably needs a longer confinement than the sentence he has received and must have the closest supervision and aid on release.

In the custodial case‡ a man fifty-nine years of age was arrested for intoxication. An investigation of his criminal record proved that previous to the present offense he had been arrested sixty-three times. The failure of our present penal system is well shown in his case. Since his marriage in 1917 he has been arrested sixteen times for keeping a disorderly house. He is of borderline mentality. Why should we permit this individual to prey on the citizens of our State, with all the damage and cost to the people that his record involves? He should be permanently kept in custody or under custodial care.

The above examples are illustrative of the major treatment classifications used in the study. After the medical, psychological and psy-

\*See appendix—Personality Case—No. VI.

†See appendix—Anti-Social Case—No. VII.

‡See appendix—Custodial Case—No. VIII.

chiatric facts had been secured and social case histories had been made, the 568 cases were all classified according to the treatment which seemed to be indicated in each case.

It is, of course, obvious that the diagnosis of many of these cases is exceedingly complex, as is also true in medical diagnosis. Undoubtedly, other investigators might classify some of the cases differently. However, the decision regarding the proper treatment was made by a staff which included a social case worker, a psychiatrist, a psychologist, a doctor, and the assistant director. In some cases the classification was later reviewed by others. The results are shown in the following table:

TREATMENT CLASSIFICATION\*

	Total Population	First Offenders	Recidivists
Situational	145	55	90
Medical	4		4
Personality	33	8	25
Anti-social	12		12
Custodial	59		59
Situational—Medical	9	1	8
Situational—Personality	91	22	69
Situational—Anti-social	7	3	4
Situational—Custodial	6	1	5
Medical—Situational	5	1	4
Medical—Personality	4	1	3
Medical—Anti-social	0	0	0
Medical—Custodial	4	2	2
Personality—Situational	22	3	19
Personality—Medical	7	0	7
Personality—Anti-social	12	1	11
Personality—Custodial	23	1	22
Anti-social—Situational	8	1	7
Anti-social—Medical	3	1	2
Anti-social—Personality	22	1	21
Anti-social—Custodial	3	1	2
Custodial—Situational	37	2	35
Custodial—Medical	5	0	5
Custodial—Personality	45	3	42
Custodial—Anti-social	2	0	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>460</b>

This study and classification showed in general that:

1. Forty-five and four-tenths per cent of the jail population primarily need "situational" attention, that is, that the cause and treat-

\*In the above "treatment classification," we have placed a case under one heading only, when there did not seem to be indications that other treatment was necessary. When, however, two types of treatment were indicated, we have placed them in the order of their importance.

ment of criminality depends in whole or for the most part upon adjusting the environment, i.e., home, school, employment, companions, etcetera. In other words the cases demand the services of trained social workers.

2. Three per cent are primarily medical, but 9.1% need medical attention in a marked degree.

3. Seventeen and one-tenth per cent of the population primarily need personality adjustment, i.e., the services of a psychiatrist or clinical psychologist is indicated.

4. Eight and five-tenths per cent of the population need treatment primarily for anti-social attitudes, i.e., the services of persons such as educators and clergymen who will help to reshape their social philosophy.

5. Twenty-six per cent of the population need permanent institutional treatment and six per cent need temporary institutional care with supervision in the community on release.

## RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE GLASTONBURY FARM COMMUNITY

The Connecticut Legislative Commission on Jails has with the approval of the Board of Finance and Control already secured an option on a site for a new central farm at Glastonbury. From what has been said it is apparent that the new institution to be established should be a *diagnostic and a readjustment center*. It should endeavor to prepare the individual for and adjust the individual to the community as well as making changes in local situations where that is necessary. It would also act as a permanent custodial home for some. In its treatment an "out-patient" program would bulk large since individuals would be coming and going to and from the institution on short term sentences. Eventually some form of *indeterminate sentence* for those who were chronic offenders should be adopted. This would, on the one hand, protect society from those who are a permanent danger and, on the other, it would free the institution from caring for those whose easy adjustment made possible a quick and safe release.

The institution could be started in a small way but eventually should provide accommodations for from 500 to 600 inmates. The equipment should include dormitories, to house fifty or less, shops, a power house, a supply house, a kitchen and dining room, a recreation center, a library, an administration building, an educational plant, a canning factory, a dairy barn, and other buildings for agricultural purposes, and a hospital.

In the light of the population survey, the hospital should include a small operating room, examining room, X-ray machine, laboratory facilities, 25 beds, together with provisions for segregating cases of tuberculosis and other infectious diseases.

Each subject should be kept in quarantine for two weeks after admission during which period he should be given complete physical examination including: a blood Wasserman test, urine examination, and vaccination. Sputum examination and X-ray examinations should be given all those suspected of tuberculosis or other pulmonary ailments. All subjects suffering from tuberculosis or other contagious diseases would, of course, be kept in quarantine. During this period the subjects would be given lectures, classes and other activities so as to assist in preparing them for the best treatment for their particular case later on.

The jail survey indicates that eventually there should be equipment for industrial work along the following practical lines: Laundry, Machine shop, Automobile mechanic shop, Electrical shop, Building trade such as plumbing and carpentry, Stone and cement work, Hospital training.

The analysis of the jail population shows that 40% fall in the category of skilled or semi-skilled, 9.3% being of a distinctly higher class of skill. Of the total number of inmates, 39.3% fall in the un-



skilled group, 10% belonging primarily to agricultural occupational units. The farm would provide for the work needs of this group while maintenance jobs would take care of the remainder of the unskilled laborers. Some twenty per cent of the population fall into the occupational groups of: Trade, Professional and semi-professional, Managerial, Personal service, Clerical, Public service, Transportation.

It would not be practical to provide special occupational equipment for this group, but most of them could work in the upkeep and administration of the institution. It might also be possible to employ some in the manufacture of such products as shirts, overalls, shoes, and other articles to be used by the inmates.

The survey shows that almost 10% of the population are illiterates. These should be taught English and Citizenship, while another 26.5% need grammar school education. There should also be avocational opportunities such as rug and toy making, wood and iron work. This would afford a leisure time program for those inmates engaged in regular work and a regular program for those not otherwise employed. A room for this purpose could be provided in each of the dormitories.

The institution would also need a recreation department with an assembly hall large enough to seat the entire population. A combination of hard work and wholesome recreational activity has definite therapeutic values. There should also be a community service department which would have charge of community activities and religious services. A family welfare department would try to aid the men to adjust the needs of their own families and themselves. Nineteen and eight-tenths per cent of the jail population studied showed their families needed aid. Thirteen and six-tenths per cent had problems of personal adjustment that needed attention. Over 46% showed that they needed someone to act as a friend and counselor to whom they could turn for help.

It has been found that 39.6% of the men could be classed as habitual alcoholics. These men should be given whatever medical and psychiatric treatment they need, but the probability is that the hard farm work would be part of any program for them.

If the new institution had approximately 500 men, it should have the following staff:

#### I. Superintendent

- A. Assistant superintendent—for administration.
- B. Assistant superintendent—Case work director.
- C. Head clerk and bookkeeper.

#### II. Departments

- A. Captain of the Guard.
  1. Sufficient number of guards.
- B. Case Work Director (as above).
  1. a. Psychologist.
  - b. Psychiatrist (not needed at first)
  - c. Case workers.
- C. Family Welfare Director.
  1. Assistants.

- D. Educational Director.
  1. Academic Assistants.
  2. Vocational Assistant.
- E. Community Service Director (with Catholic and Protestant chaplain).
  1. Assistant for outdoor activities and avocation work.
  2. Assistant for library and indoor activities.
- F. Recreational Director.
- G. Medical Director.
  1. Assistant physicians.
  2. Directors.
  3. Nurses.
- H. Director of Agriculture.
  1. Assistants.

#### III. Maintenance

- A. Chief Engineer and assistants—maintenance foreman and shop foreman.
- B. Steward.

*In conclusion it should be reiterated that this study of the jail population of Connecticut reinforces the report and findings of the Legislative Commission on Jails of 1932, that the immediate establishment of a central state community farm to care for sentenced jail prisoners is absolutely necessary.*

APPENDIX

## I. DETAILED LIST OF OFFENSES

Offense	All cases investigated	Cases of first offenders
Abuse of minor child	6	3
Adultery	7	4
Aggravated Assault	2	1
Aiding insane person to escape	1	
Assault	37	10
Assault with dangerous weapon	11	
Attempted highway robbery	3	
Bastardy	2	1
Begging	3	
Bestiality	2	
Bigamy	3	1
Blackmail	2	1
Breach of peace	51	11
Breaking and entering	26	5
Burglary	17	2
Carnel abuse of female child	2	
Carnel knowledge	2	
Carrying concealed weapons	5	1
Concealing assets	1	
Conspiracy	4	2
Contempt of court	2	1
Counterfeiting	6	3
Drunkenness	116	8
Death while driving under influence of liquor	1	1
Embezzlement	7	5
False pretenses	6	
Forgery	3	1
Fornication	1	1
Fraud	7	1
Hitting man with axe	1	
Indecent assault	7	4
Injury to personal property	3	2
Keeping disorderly house	3	
Larceny	6	1
Lascivious carriage	5	3
Manslaughter	3	3
Narcotics	1	
Neglect	3	
Non-support	16	5
Obtaining money under false pretenses	4	6
Perjury	1	
Policy playing	4	2
Operating under influence	26	4
Prostitution of female	1	
Rape	1	
Receiving proceeds of prostitution	2	
Reckless driving	9	
Robbery	2	3
Robbery with violence	7	
Selling lottery tickets	1	
Statutory burglary	14	1
Statutory rape	1	1
Stealing poultry	2	
Theft	37	4
Theft from person	2	
Theft of auto	33	4
Trespassing on railroad	1	
Vagrancy	14	
Violation of liquor law	9	3
Violation of motor vehicle law	12	2
Violation of probation	1	
	568	108

## II. GENERAL MEDICAL SUMMARY

1. TOTAL NUMBER OF PRISONERS EXAMINED: .....	426	Men
2. <i>General Health</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Per cent</i>
Poor .....	90	21.1
Fair .....	180	42.3
Normal health .....	156	36.5
3. <i>Eyes</i>		
Number of prisoners who need further eye examination and treatment .....	79	18.5
4. <i>Ears</i>		
Number of prisoners with impaired hearing and other ear conditions .....	74	17.4
5. <i>Nose and Throat</i>		
Number of prisoners for whom tonsilectomies are suggested ..	88	20.7
Other conditions .....	55	13.1
6. <i>Dental</i>		
Number of prisoners needing dental care .....	364	85.4
7. <i>Cardiac</i>		
Number of prisoners needing further cardiac examination and possibly treatment .....	59	13.8
8. <i>Pulmonary</i>		
(a) Number of prisoners who should have X-ray examination of chest and further study regarding pulmonary disease, including tuberculosis, pneumoconiosis, etc. ....	58	13.6
(b) Number of prisoners who have other pulmonary condition such as chronic bronchitis, emphysema, etc., not requiring X-ray study .....	14	3.3
9. <i>Gastro Intestinal</i>		
(a) Number of prisoners who have histories suggestive of gastric ulcer and requiring further study .....	12	2.8
(b) Number of prisoners who have histories suggestive of gall bladder disease and requiring further study .....	3	0.7
(c) Number of prisoners who have other gastro intestinal condition requiring further study .....	8	1.9
10. <i>Glandular</i>		
(a) Number of prisoners who should have further study and a B. M. R. test to determine presence of thyroid disease .....	8	1.9
(b) Number of prisoners who should have further study to determine possible diabetes .....	6	1.4
(c) Number of prisoners who should have further study regarding other glandular disturbances .....	2	0.5

	No.	Per cent
11. <i>Hernia</i>		
Number of prisoners who have hernia .....	34	7.9
12. <i>Gonorrhoea</i> (No tests were made for acute cases)		
Number of prisoners who give a history of having gonorrhoea .....	118	27.7
13. <i>Syphilis</i>		
Total .....	58	13.6
(a) History of syphilis from subject .....	29	6.8
(b) Positive Wassermans .....	24	5.6
(c) Have denied infection but records prove otherwise .....	5	1.1
14. <i>Other Urinary Conditions</i>		
(a) Number of prisoners who had urinary examinations .....	61	14.3
(b) Number of these who need further study and treatment .....	35	8.2
15. <i>Injury Disability</i>		
Number of prisoners who have some physical disability .....	53	12.4
16. <i>Drug</i>		
Number of prisoners who have history of drug addiction .....	3	0.7
17. <i>Neurological</i>		
Number of prisoners who should have further neurological examination .....	47	11.0
18. <i>Lumbar Puncture and Spinal Fluid Examination</i>		
Number of prisoners who should have a lumbar puncture and spinal fluid examination .....	58	13.6
19. <i>Varicose Veins</i>		
Number of prisoners who should have treatment for varicose veins .....	25	5.9

### III. AGE OF MARRIAGE

ALL STUDIED			FIRST OFFENDERS		
Age	No. Married	Cumulative Percentage	Age	No. Married	Cumulative Percentage
15	1	.18	15	1	.93
16	2	.53	16	0	—
17	4	1.23	17	1	1.86
18	9	2.81	18	0	—
19	17	5.80	19	3	4.63
20	25	10.20	20	5	9.26
21	24	14.42	21	4	12.96
22	40	21.46	22	9	21.29
23	16	24.28	23	2	23.14
24	20	27.80	24	2	24.99
25	24	31.85	25	4	28.69
26	16	34.67	26	6	34.25
27	8	36.08	27	0	—
28	15	38.72	28	2	36.10
29	8	40.13	29	3	38.88
30	7	41.36	30	1	39.81
31	3	41.89	31	0	—
32	8	43.30	32	4	43.51
33	6	44.36	33	1	44.44
34	4	45.06	34	0	—
35	6	46.12	35	2	46.29
36	1	46.40	36	0	—
38	2	46.75	37	0	—
39	1	46.93	38	1	47.22
40	2	47.28	39	0	—
41	1	47.46	40	0	—
43	2	47.81	41	0	—
45	1	47.99	43	0	—
58	1	48.17	44	0	—
			45	1	48.15
			58	1	49.08
Unknown	15	50.71	Unknown	1	50.01



married and moved to Connecticut in 1916 when the subject was three years of age. He started a factory on the east side of the city in which he is now living, and properly supports his wife and five children. His wife had no schooling and came to this country when 19 years of age. She maintains a respectable, happy home and co-operates in every way with her husband to give their children the education and recreation that she and her husband did not have.

#### *Siblings:*

Jane, age 28, has been an inmate of the Norwich State Hospital ever since her birth. She is a physical and mental cripple.

Alice, age 25, attended one year of high school and business college and is now married to a tailor. They reside across the street from subject's mother and father, are self-supporting, have two children and a good home.

Mary is 21 years of age. She is a graduate of high school and living with her parents. She is single and unemployed.

Tom, age 10, is attending grammar school.

#### *V. Personal history:*

The subject was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., June 9, 1913. His family moved to Connecticut when he was 3 years of age. He entered grammar school and graduated in 1926 when he was 13 years of age. He attained a mark of 83 in scholarship and his deportment was average. He subsequently attended high school and graduated after four and one-half years in February, 1930, having flunked some subjects. He ranked 88th in a class of 147. Although the subject had quite a few demerits he never was expelled from school and was well liked by his classmates. In extra curriculum activities he was member of the school choir for four years, junior orchestra for one year and the varsity football squad for four years, earning his major letter.

After school hours and summers he helped his father in the factory and shared responsibility in the home. He also was active in the recreational program of the church and attended the summer camp operated by the church.

Subject next entered the University in September, 1931, and was a junior there when arrested. The president of the college reports that the accused was pursuing a pre-medical course and had a scholastic rating slightly above the average. He was a member of the varsity football team and his attendance record was good. The subject found time after lectures to do some outside work to help pay his college expenses.

#### *VII. Present family situation:*

The subject's father, mother, brother and sister reside in Connecticut. The father has always supported his family, although he has found the going hard in the last four years. The brother, age 10, attends school and the sister who graduated from high school last June is looking for employment. Another sister is happily married and living across the street from her parents with her husband and two small children.

The oldest sister, age 28, has been an inmate of the Norwich State Hospital ever since her birth, a hopeless physical and mental case.

#### *VII. Health history:*

The subject appears to be in very good physical condition.

#### *VIII. Mental history:*

At the time of the offense the subject was a junior at the University, taking a pre-medical course. His scholastic record is slightly above average.

#### *IX. Personality characteristics:*

The subject is a husky well-built individual of dark complexion. He is ambitious to become a doctor and his school records show that he is a consistent student who will do everything to make the grade. In and out of school he is industrious, trying to make some money to help toward his college expenses. He is thoughtful of his family, active in young people's activities in his church, sociable and a light smoker and drinker. The subject is keenly interested in athletics, primarily in football, and has been a member of the high school and college football teams. While he realizes he did wrong and should have been sent to jail, he thinks the law was too severe with him in imposing a six months' sentence.

Unfortunately the subject has a characteristic "defensive smile" which hurt his case. During the entire trial he smiled continually, and this smile annoyed the judge and the prosecuting attorney who felt that the defendant was taking the proceedings as a joke; and a spectator who had never met the subject before, no doubt would take the same attitude toward him. As a matter of fact this smile is a "defensive one" which the subject uses whenever he is facing a problem, and in reality he appreciated the seriousness of his offense although to all outside appearances this was not observable.

#### *X. Diagnostic summary:*

##### *Summary of Significant Data:*

Subject was born in Brooklyn, New York, of uneducated parents, and is 20 years of age. His parents maintain a respectable, happy home and have three girls and two boys including the subject. Subject is a junior at the University of -----, pursuing a pre-medical course, and has a good school record. In and out of school his conduct has been very satisfactory. At the time of the present offense he mixed with the wrong crowd, and he has never been arrested before.

##### *Classification:*

Situational.

##### *Prognosis:*

The subject preferred to follow the suggestions of the crowd rather than his own best judgment. The offense occurred on New Year's eve, and it would appear that the boys, having had a few drinks, felt inclined to be lawless.

*Treatment:*

Everything should be done to keep the subject hopeful for his medical future. Have him perform routine duties in the institution, hospital and the like. Medical books should be at his disposal.

He has potential leadership qualities and can help to organize and administrate recreational, physical and social programs for the other subjects within the institution.

Early parole should be considered.

*Psychologist's report:*

"For treatment concentrate on college work for subject. Nothing else should be done with him. He probably got involved in this trouble because of misplaced loyalty, that is, he wanted to be a good sport with the gang even though his better nature told him not to go with them."

*Comment*

It will be noted that here is a college student who for the first time, so far as known, became involved in trouble which resulted in a commitment to a penal institution. In all probability here is an individual who can be straightened out so that he will become a useful citizen. On the other hand, a careless and improper treatment of this case might manufacture a life-long criminal. A central state community farm would have the personnel to handle such cases scientifically, and would not just dump him into jail (idleness for six months), as is done at the present time.

V. A MEDICAL CASE

Name: Allan Brown	Age: 38	White
Offense: Breach of Peace		Sentence: Jail and costs.
Judge:		Date sentenced:
Court:		Date of expiration:
Sources of information:		
(Omitted) (See case of John Smith for example of sources)		

I. *Offense:*

A. *Official version:*

Subject was arrested on the complaint of his wife, Marion Brown, for violence and abusive language while in an intoxicated condition.

B. *Inmate's version:*

Subject refused to give information. His wife states that subject came home drunk, refused a meal, threw dishes and candlesticks, thus forcing her to leave the apartment. Later in the evening she found the door locked when she called and pleaded with subject to let her in. Subject then threatened her with violence and used most abusive language. Thereupon she called the police and had subject arrested.

II. *Criminal history:*

Once in 1932 Drunkenness.  
Five times in 1933 Drunkenness, Breach of Peace.

III. *Narrative account of previous offenses:*

Since 1932 subject has been arrested six times on charge of drunkenness and breach of peace. He was arrested for the first time for jeering a ball-player and spent a short time in jail. In the next year he was arrested twice on complaints of his wife, for drunkenness, abusing family and using vile language to his wife. Both cases were discharged. Later the subject was arrested as an inebriate and committed to the State Hospital. He was discharged in the care and custody of his wife, with the notation that subject "appears to have recovered from alcoholism." A month later subject was again arrested for general breach of peace, but was discharged. His last offense and commitment occurred in the latter part of 1933.

IV. *Family history:*

Subject's father came to the United States when a young man and established residence in Connecticut. He died several years ago of cancer, according to report; was an occasional drinker but not a drunkard. At the time of his death the family owned their home. Subject's mother also came to the United States when a young girl and has lived most of her life in Connecticut. She is now 84 years old. The family consisted of six children, one of whom died in infancy. All the children are married and seem to have good standing in the com-

munity. So far as is known there is no delinquency, insanity or nervous diseases in the family. As subject refused information, there is very little data available on his family. Whatever is known about the siblings comes from subject's wife whose information is very scant. The family is apparently unknown to any social service agency.

#### *Siblings:*

Charles, born in Connecticut, age 55, is married and in business in Connecticut.

Louise, age 49, is married and, according to subject's wife, living in Connecticut.

Maude, age 45, is married and lives in Connecticut.

Frank W., age 40, is married and living at his residence in Connecticut. This brother is apparently the best established member of the family. He owns an auto parts shop. He has been until recently administering compensation payments to the subject from an insurance company. The subject was apparently not on good terms with this brother, and had recently demanded the entire balance due to him, which he duly received.

#### *V. Personal history:*

Subject is the youngest child of a family of five, all born and brought up in Connecticut. He is now 38 years old. He claims to have completed one year of high school. Considerably later he attended a summer art course in Massachusetts. No records from these schools were obtainable. It appears from the testimony of subject's wife that he had in every way a satisfactory childhood and a normal amount of parental care. He was, as a child, neither truant nor a problem. At the age of 17 subject entered the employ of a manufacturing concern as office boy. Very soon the subject was promoted to an apprentice and later to a journeyman. He stayed with the company for some time, leaving it of his own accord to get a better job. While in the employ of this company subject's record was excellent and he was found to be "a first-class young man in every respect." Subject's next position was that of inspector in another factory. At the end of a year's time he changed to insurance work in New York. He was advanced from a clerical position to that of an investigator in the claim department, at an average salary of \$2,360. per year. While subject was employed by this company he developed tuberculosis and was given a two-year leave of absence. During this time he was treated for tuberculosis and had his tonsils removed. It was during this time that he attended the summer art course in Massachusetts. Upon subject's return from his last leave of absence he evidently went to pieces. The insurance company discharged him "because of general attitude toward responsibilities of his position, together with laxness in conduct and handling of personal business matters." Subject has a claim against the company and is receiving compensation payments administered, until recently, by his brother. Since 1932 subject has been unemployed and apparently has taken to drinking more and more heavily.

About 1920, while in the employ of the insurance company, subject met his wife. After a short courtship subject married her in New York City, where they resided for the next ten years. Subject's wife was born in Vermont, and is now 39 years old. She comes from a fairly prosperous middle-class family who have resided for many years in Connecticut. Her father was in business and they own their own

home. Subject's wife has had a high school education and appears to be a fairly reasonable and intelligent woman. When interviewed she stated that the first years of their married life were satisfactory. However, subject's wife states that subject was always nervous, obstinate and high-strung. They had occasional arguments regarding church attendance. These arguments, however, did not amount to very much.

In 1920 the subject had his tonsils removed, with subsequent complications. At this same time he was found to be developing tuberculosis. Having received a leave of absence from the insurance company, the subject entered a sanatorium, where subject's health improved considerably. However upon his return to New York City, subject's illness, according to his wife, had considerably affected his general morale. He started drinking, became very nervous and difficult to manage at home. Subject finally lost his job. The family moved for a time to Rye, New York, and later to Connecticut, to stay with subject's wife's family. Unable to find work, subject grew more despondent, started drinking heavily and became unruly at home. Subject told the social worker in jail that while he was staying with the "in-laws" his wife neglected him and their children for her father who was in ill health at the time. Unable to stay with the "in-laws," the Browns moved to a small apartment in another part of the city. The situation there did not improve any. Subject continued going around with unemployed men, drinking with them and sometimes alone. He became violent and, according to his wife, quite unmanageable. Unable to cope with him, his wife caused his arrest on several occasions. During one of these times she caused his arrest and commitment to the State Hospital for an indefinite period of time. He spent about a month there and was released as "in a greatly improved condition." However, subject continued dinking and became, in fact, more unruly than before.

Subject's conduct in jail is satisfactory. He was until recently employed in the kitchen, but on the suggestion of the examining doctor was transferred to another job. According to the social worker, he is now very angry with his wife and brother.

#### *VI. Present family situation:*

Subject's wife came into the survey office, worried about subject's health. She wanted to know what could be done about getting him out. She is now living with her two small children in an apartment house. The children attend school. Mrs. Brown has been living on compensation payments from the insurance company, which she was receiving through subject's brother. At present subject is in possession of the balance on these payments.

Subject's wife stated that she would try to get her husband out of jail and have him transferred to a sanatorium. Under the present circumstances, however, she is unwilling to continue to live with him and is probably going to get a separation or divorce.

#### *VII. Health history:*

The subject was an insurance claim adjuster until he became ill. He had hemoptysis and a diagnosis of active pulmonary tuberculosis



was made. He was treated in a tuberculosis sanatorium for three years, and the disease was in an arrested state when he left. His health was very good for a while but the symptoms began to recur and in 1932 he had more hemoptysis and the sputum test was positive. The subject has been in the State Hospital, for alcoholism, and ex-rays of his chest revealed active pulmonary tuberculosis. He was treated for a few weeks and gained twelve pounds, being discharged in fair condition without temperature or cough.

At present he complains that he is tired, has no ambition and has a head cold, cough and night sweats. Venereal infection is denied. He is employed in the jail kitchen, serving food.

*Examination:* The subject is a fairly well developed, well nourished white male, age 36, height 5 feet, 8½ inches, weight 155 pounds. The temperature by mouth is 99.2 degrees, pulse 80, respiration 16, blood pressure 124/80. The auditory acuity is impaired bilaterally. The teeth are carious and there is a chronic gingivitis. There is a post nasal discharge and the tongue is coated. There is dullness to percussion over the left apex anteriorly, and over both apices posteriorly but more marked on the left. There are numerous musical rales throughout and moist rales at the left apex posteriorly. The abdomen is relaxed, pendulous and obese. There are several external hemorrhoids. There is a flexion deformity of the right elbow with a 45 degree limitation of extension. The blood Wasserman test is negative.

*Impression and suggestions:* Active, bilateral pulmonary tuberculosis. This man should be in a tuberculosis sanatorium. He should not be allowed to continue handling food while in jail.

#### VIII. *Mental history:*

On the psychological examination subject's I. Q. was found to be 96-110 (Binet), and his mental age 15-4, indicating a high average mental capacity. Subject's personality makeup is described as practical, sensitive, instable. On the examination subject showed hysterical preoccupation and imagination. He tends, under present circumstances, to seek escapes (imaginative or alcoholic) from unfavorable conditions. He is classified as situational-medical, personality type (Personality Type II).

#### IX. *Personality characteristics:*

Subject presents a fine physical appearance in spite of his poor physical condition. He looks the part of a rather well educated and successful professional man. When approached by the investigator subject said, in a very pleasant manner, that he wished to ask a few questions first about the survey. When the purpose of the survey was explained to him he said that he was sorry but would not give any information as he believed that it could be subpoenaed by the courts.

According to subject's wife, subject was always obstinate, nervous and high-strung. For the last few years, however, since he has been drinking, he has been violent and unruly. According to the social worker at the jail, subject is fuming against his wife and brother who has been administering compensation payments to subject's wife. The

social worker considers subject to be mean and spiteful and in his present mental state capable of doing violence upon release.

#### X. *Diagnostic summary:*

##### *Statement of problem:*

Subject is 38 years old, American born. Subject has had an adequate home and an adequate education. Prior to 1928 he had an excellent industrial record and a satisfactory domestic status. At this time he developed tuberculosis and his physical condition seems to have contributed directly to his losing his job, acquiring drinking habits and getting into his present highly nervous state. He has been arrested, on the complaint of his wife, seven times (committed twice) on charges of drunkenness and breach of peace since 1932.

##### *Classification:*

Medical-Situational (Personality Type II)

##### *Prognosis:*

The prognosis in this case depends entirely on subject's physical condition. If further development of tuberculosis could be checked, subject would likely be able to secure and hold a job along clerical lines, and his domestic status would probably adjust itself satisfactorily.

##### *Treatment:*

#### A. *Institutional program:*

*Industrial placement:* If subject is placed in a sanatorium and later discharged as an arrested case of tuberculosis, he should be aided to secure a position with some insurance company.

*Education:* No recommendations.

*Medical:* Subject should be placed at once in a sanatorium for further treatment of tuberculosis.

*Family welfare:* Subject's present unsatisfactory relations with his wife should be adjusted, possibly through the offices of an experienced social worker.

*Recreation:* Would suggest that if subject is treated at a tuberculosis sanatorium, his physicians there make recommendations on this point.

*Personality:* Subject should, possibly, be treated for alcoholism and possibly, due to his present hysterical condition, be temporarily placed under the observation of a psychiatrist.

*Community:* Upon the restoration of subject's health and the adjustment of his relations with his wife, he should live with his wife and children in a separate home.

B. *Parole recommendations:*

Subject should be paroled at once to enable him to enter a tuberculosis sanatorium.

C. *Recommendations after release:*

Upon the return of subject to an adjusted home life after regaining his health, he should be on call for examination by his physician, at intervals to be determined by the physician. This in view of the previous recurrence of tuberculosis.

*Comment*

The above case is obviously a complex one, and it is precisely for that very reason that it has been included. It illustrates the extreme complexity of the many factors and how impossible it is to fit all cases into simple pigeon holes. Here again the success of the rehabilitation of this case depends upon the most careful and scientific treatment. If the individual is merely subject to routine jail confinement and then discharged at the expiration of his sentence there is every indication that he will become a chronic intermittent drinker with dangerous concomitant criminal actions. He needs hospital treatment, careful adjustment of his home situation and a job. It is simply impossible for the present jail system to handle this case adequately. It should be noted in passing that the jailor was all unwittingly permitting this prisoner, with his previous tuberculosis record, to handle the food for the other prisoners, and this danger is almost inevitable under the present county jail system where adequate physical examinations are not always given.

VI. A PERSONALITY CASE

Name: James Whitney

Age: 40

White

*Offense:* Breach of Peace

*Sentence:*

*Judge:*

*Date sentenced:*

*Court:*

*Date of expiration:*

*Sources of information:*

(Omitted) (See case of John Smith for example of sources)

I. *Offense:*

A. *Official version:*

Subject entered Dr. White's office about 4:30 in the afternoon. The nurse in charge asked him what his trouble was, and he told her that he had a tooth that was bothering him and he wanted to have it treated as the pain was very severe. The nurse informed him that the doctor was busy at present with another patient, but would speak to him, which she did. The doctor left his patient and told subject that if he really was in pain he would take care of him in a few minutes and then went back to patient he was working on. A few minutes later the doctor heard the waiting-room door slam and, opening his side door, looked into the hall and saw the subject going out. He asked him where he was going and subject replied that he would be back promptly but he had to have another drink, as he could not stand the pain. After the doctor finished the case he was working on, the patient went into the waiting-room where she had left her coat and purse. Immediately she noticed the change in position of her coat on the chair and, lifting up the coat, found the purse was gone. Doctor immediately ran out into the street to see if he could apprehend the subject, but he had disappeared. Doctor notified Detective Bureau who immediately sent out detectives in search of Whitney. The following day subject was picked up, trying to sell the empty pocketbook to a uniformed policeman. The contents, which consisted of a bunch of keys, a gold pencil, and \$10.00 in money, were missing. He was tried in the City Court the next morning, was found guilty and sentenced to jail.

B. *Inmate's version:*

Subject wanted to impress on investigator's mind certain facts, as he called them, before he gave his version. He claims to have been hit on the head some years ago, which left him subject to a certain amount of amnesia, that is, he wandered in his subconscious mind while drinking alcoholics. With this story across, he went on to say he went to New York and while there he met a companion, whose name he does not remember, and started on a drinking orgy. That is all he remembers until waking up at jail home, apparently in a so-called conscious condition. He found he was being held on a technical charge of Breach of Peace, involving a stolen purse, and claims to have been dumbfounded, not believing the charge, saying that if the purse was in his possession he surely would not try to sell it to a uniformed police-

man. Nevertheless, the judge evidently did not believe his story, as he promptly gave him his sentence.

## II. *Criminal history:*

Once in 1918	White slavery
Once in 1921	Check fraud
Once in 1921	Fictitious check
Once in 1925	Violation of National Drug Act
Once in 1930	Forgery
Once in 1933	Evading taxi fare.
Once in 1933	Breach of peace, issuing of worthless checks.

## III. *Narrative account of previous offenses:*

Previous to the present offense subject has a long list of delinquencies in addition to those for which he had been arrested. His brother states that as a small boy going to school he was deliberately willful and stole as struck his fancy. He caused his parents no end of worry, and after a long series of thefts which his parents had to make good, they finally had him committed to a state hospital, as they considered him mentally unbalanced. It was only his father's influence that kept subject from being committed to the reformatory. The nature of crimes committed by subject, while a boy, is unknown to his brother now, and as the parents are both dead there is no way that this information can be obtained. At about the age of seventeen subject ran away from home, and whereabouts and activities have been unknown to his family and friends for twenty-three years, and it has only been within the last two or three years that the family know of his depredations.

In 1918 subject was living with some woman in Arizona, having moved there from California where they met. Subject states that woman asked him to marry her and he replied that he was already married and could not very well marry her without committing bigamy. So incensed was this woman on his refusal to marry her that she reported to the police that subject had transported her from California to Arizona for immoral purposes, and he was found guilty on the white slavery charge and sentenced to prison for one year and one day.

In 1921 subject passed fictitious check to a merchant for clothing, to the amount of \$12.00. He was arrested and charged with the crime of check fraud, as he had no account at the bank on which the check was drawn, and he was sentenced to one to fourteen years in the State Prison. He was paroled from prison after serving about a week of the sentence, on payment of the check.

In 1921 subject was arrested again on a fictitious check charge, and after issuing a small check to the amount of \$5.00 for some purchases he had made, was sentenced to one to fourteen years.

Some time prior to 1925 subject was working on an oil boat and, as was the custom, a privilege of sailors was that they could come and go with their duffle bags at will, without being checked leaving or entering the boat. It happened that they had narcotic smugglers plying these boats and knowing of the ease and simplicity with which these sailors could carry aboard narcotics, one of these narcotic smugglers passed a package to subject and asked him to carry it in ashore

for him, arranging beforehand a meeting place on shore. Subject claims he did not know what the package contained, but willingly agreed to do this favor, as he was to receive \$5.00 for his trouble, and subject stated that it was his misfortune that all sailors' dufflebags were checked this particular day, and he was caught with dope in his possession, for which he was tried and found guilty of smuggling narcotics and sentenced to two years at the penitentiary for violation of the National Drug Act.

A few days prior to - - - - 1930 subject was arrested in an out of state city for forgery; the nature of the crime was issuing fictitious check to a merchant for a small purchase of \$6.00. He was sentenced to two to four years at hard labor. Two years later an attorney in a city in Connecticut succeeded in obtaining subject's release from the penitentiary, on parole, parole date expiring in 1934.

In 1933 subject invited three or four of his friends to a tavern and bought them all a meal, for which he tendered a check to the amount of \$16.00 in payment of bill. After dinner he hired a taxicab, and after driving around town for a while ordered taxicab driver to drive him to the center of town. He refused to pay the taxi fare, and the taxi driver had him arrested on a breach of peace charge. The charge was nulled in payment of the check.

## IV. *Family history:*

Subject's father was born abroad, of industrious, hardworking and fairly prosperous parents. He was educated and came to America when a young man, settling in Connecticut, and worked in various factories, learning the machinist's trade. He started a small shop of his own, which has since grown to be one of the leading factories in his city, and of which he was president up to his death in 1931. He was a man of great ability and lovable characteristics, but at times had an uncontrollable temper. He was also on city government boards and highly respected in the community. In his home life he was a severe disciplinarian, which did not set well with the subject who left home after one of his father's tirades; and parents have not heard from him in eighteen or twenty years, thinking him dead. Father died in 1931 of coronary embolism.

Subject's mother was American born, of English ancestry, her father being a prosperous business man in Connecticut. She was educated, graduating from high school and, prior to her marriage to subject's father, was a secretary in a firm. She was a conscientious and indulgent mother, hiding many of subject's faults from father, due to his severity; and up until her death from nephritis she prayed for subject's return.

## *Siblings:*

Helen, age 36, the youngest of three children, is the only one upholding dignity and social prestige that were her parents'. She was her father's favorite and rightly so, as she was the only one who had not caused her father trouble but was always a source of comfort to him. She is married to John B. Jones and has one daughter. She

received a large sum of money in her father's will, and her daughter is to come into her share of the residue of estate upon her stepmother's demise.

Adam, age 42, the first born child was of more balanced intelligence and his father expected him to carry on the Whitney tradition, but he turned out badly. He married Evelyn Grellington in 1914, entered the war in the U. S. Army in 1918, received an honorable discharge in 1919. A son was born to his wife in 1919. Shortly afterward Adam had an affair with another woman, causing her to become pregnant. He told his wife of this affair and asked her to get a divorce. His wife, thinking that this was the best way out and in order to give a name to the child to be born, maintained a residence in another state in order to avoid publicity and filed papers for a divorce, which was received in 1926 on grounds of infidelity. Adam then married the other woman, and has a son by that marriage. Court allowed first wife \$35.00 weekly alimony for support of herself and son. Adam paid this when he could, but not being employed has not kept up payments for the past three years.

#### V. *Personal history:*

Subject was born in Connecticut in 1893 and received a grammar and high school education. At about the age of nine subject showed anti-social activities, being guilty of stealing and petty thievery. His parents being prominent citizens of the town, always had offenses kept from the public by making restitution of all the boy's thefts. At about the age of ten subject had a severe concussion of the brain, brought about by a kick in the head while playing football. His brother states that subject's nature prior to accident being of criminal tendencies, seemed to be aggravated, so much so that subject's parents had him committed to the State Hospital when about the age of seventeen. Upon his release from this institution his father kept him home for about three months, but had to send him to a private institution as he could not handle him at home. It was from this private institution that subject ran away and made his way to the west coast. Nothing was heard of subject from that time on until twenty years later when he wrote to his brother from an out of state penitentiary, asking him to secure a local attorney for the purpose of obtaining a parole for him from that institution. This was done in 1932. It was while procuring this parole for subject that his record of crime and incarceration in the above penitentiaries became known. Subject states that after he made his way to the west coast as an apprentice seaman, he rose to the rank of quartermaster, after which he bought his way out, and went to Annapolis for a special course. The only true fact was that he had joined the Navy as an apprentice seaman and was dishonorably discharged, subject's brother stating that the commander of the ship which subject served notified subject's father that subject was a tough hombre and was going to give him a dishonorable discharge. Full particulars in this case are not available at present, as we have not received a report from the Navy Department as yet. Subject went on with the story that when he got out of the Navy, honorably or dishonorably as it may have been, he met a girl and kept company with

her for about three months when he married her. Subject states that his wife had money of her own and set him up in a business with a partner named John Jones. He claims to have invested \$7,500 in this venture and in 1923 sold out his interest to his partner for \$35,000. He also stated that his wife died in 1921. After selling out his interest in the business he claims to have gone to the South Sea Islands, at which time he went to work for a well-known oil company, in the capacity of engineer in field occupation. He went to South America for this company in 1923 and returned to this country in 1924. While working on a project for this company he was shot by a drunken employee, taken to a marine hospital and convalesced in a second hospital from which he was discharged in 1927. He claims he did not return to the employ of the oil company but shipped aboard various oil steamers, visiting every port on the face of the earth, returning to Connecticut in 1932.

#### VI. *Present family situation:*

Subject has no family of his own, as his wife died in 1921 leaving no children. His mother and father are both dead. Sister will have nothing to do with him. Brother is friendly and would help if financially able. Stepmother, who has life use of bulk of nearly a million dollar estate, is well fixed financially and lives alone in father's house.

#### VII. *Health history:*

Family physicians, two, treated him for gall bladder and pancreas, and for concussion of brain in 1909. A third doctor treated him for blood-poison of the tongue. A fourth operated on him for empyema of the left side. He was committed to a State Hospital in 1911. Gonorrhoea reported about 1910. Alcoholism with some alcoholic amnesia possibly. Received treatment to effect drug cure at one State Penitentiary.

#### *Dr. Dodd's report:*

A rather thin man who has poor appetite. He fell six years ago, injuring left wrist, the forearm now being in a volar splint. In 1910 had "concussion" due to a football injury. In 1915 had typhoid fever. In 1933, following series of gall bladder attacks had cholecystectomy. In 1923 had pneumonia with empyema and drainage. Venereal denied.

*Examination:* Shows a slight right facial smoothness; hearing impaired both sides; tendon reflexes equal and hyperactive; carious teeth; operative scar with tenderness to deep palpation.

*Impression:* There is a possibility of personality change following injuries and operation, which may account for law breaking. No medical recommendations. Wasserman negative.

#### VIII. *Mental history:*

Considered by his parents, family, physicians and friends as being mentally deficient. Report of State Hospital states that maternal grandfather was peculiar and committed suicide. That subject was

admitted to their institution in 1911. While there responded promptly to tests. Showed no blunting or distractibility. Is mentally deficient. I. Q. (Otis) -95.

*Psychiatrist Report:* May be post-traumatic constitution.

*Report of Sanitarium:* Diagnosis: Psychosis, with psychopathic personality.

#### IX. *Personality characteristics:*

Subject presents a none too robust physique but has a personality and friendliness that appeals to people the moment they meet him. His appearance belies his emotional instability, being quite calm and collected, and his train of thought and memory are far above the average. In conversation one does not have to press him for answers as he is very glib of tongue and will relate stories, "pure fictional," that would put Aesop to shame. For example, he stated to a doctor that he received a head injury playing football at Duke in 1910, when there was no such college and he was not a student there. He is very boastful, deceitful and always trying to impress one of his capabilities and accomplishments, most of all his educational training. He is very irritable, has a good memory and train of thought although at times of low grade centering on sexual indulgences. We were unable to get record of industrial stability other than State Hospital reports while he was at that institution; he was never able to perform any stated work for more than a few days at a time, and considerable difficulty was experienced in having him conform to hospital routine. Subject is a confirmed alcoholic and while a patient at a City hospital would go into supply room and drink a quart of alcohol at a time. Subject states that while he is drinking he wanders in his subconscious mind, totally unmindful of his actions while in this condition.

#### X. *Diagnostic summary:*

##### *Statement of problem:*

Subject is forty years of age, born in America. He is now serving a jail sentence for breach of peace (technical) charged with stealing pocket-book from waiting room of dentist's office, where he went to have a tooth treated. He has been in constant trouble due to his stealing activities from the age of about ten. He has not had a complete grammar school education, leaving school in the seventh grade, although he claims to have had a college education. Diagnosis of psychopathic personality has been made at a State Hospital where he was confined at the age of eighteen and found to be mentally deficient. He is a boaster and a braggart, and would like to impress one with his accomplishments and educational training. Little is known of subject's life for the past twenty years other than records obtained which show that he has been sentenced to various penitentiaries throughout the country for crimes involving white slavery, narcotic smuggling, forgery and fictitious check passing.

##### *Prognosis:*

Investigator became convinced that this man was a mentally deficient type, and it is only too evident after interviewing this case

thoroughly that he is an institutional case. If allowed his liberty, he will prey upon society as has been the case in the past, and will not deviate from these activities until some medical treatment and proper supervision have been supplied.

##### *Treatment:*

The subject needs mental readjustment and industrial stabilization. Should receive treatment to establish an alcoholic and drug cure. Neurosurgical treatment indicated.

##### *Comment*

It is apparent that to merely turn this individual loose, without treatment, will in all probability result in further criminal activity and loss to society. This individual at 40 years of age has a bare chance of being adjusted to normal life. Society itself is responsible for his further criminal behavior if it fails to take every precaution to see to it that he is released only under the proper supervision. It is quite possible that eventually this case will require permanent institutional care. It was thought there was a possibility, however, of finding some place in society where he could be under close supervision. It would seem as if his family might be induced to assume some responsibility in the matter.

## VII. AN ANTI-SOCIAL CASE

Name: Henry Wallace                      Age: 29                      White

*Offense:* Violation of Harrison Narcotic Act.                      *Sentence:*  
*Judge:*                      *Date sentenced:*  
*Court:*                      *Date of expiration:*

*Sources of information:*

(Omitted: see case of John Smith for example of sources)

### I. *Offense:*

#### A. *Official version:*

In 1933 the accused had passed an ounce of heroin to Clare Johnson and Daniel Franklin, U. S. Agents, Bureau of Narcotics. Subject was sentenced by U. S. Court to serve six months in jail, to be followed by two years of probation.

#### B. *Inmate's version:*

Subject states that the present charge is a frame-up. He states he was eating with a friend in a restaurant in a city in Connecticut. This friend, whose name subject did not know, asked him to go out and take a ride. They did so, and when they reached a certain apartment house they got out and there, it appears, they met a Federal Agent who told them to get into his automobile. While in the car, the agent covered the subject and his friend with a pistol and told subject's friend to "come out with the dope". Whereupon subject's friend and a third party produced an ounce of heroin. Both subject and the third party were taken to police headquarters where they were charged with passing narcotics. The police department claimed the subject was a certain Fred Walling for whom they had been searching for a long time. They asserted that subject's friend was really his body-guard. Subject states that later on it was discovered that he was not Walling, the man for whom they had been looking, but it appears that subject was compelled to sign an affidavit to the effect that he possessed and passed narcotics.

Subject is fuming against the law because of what he considers a "low-down" method of apprehension (using a stool pigeon). He claims, however, that he is entirely innocent of the present offense but could do nothing against the evidence of the Federal agents.

### II. *Criminal history:*

Once in 1922	Breach of peace
Once in 1929 (under alias)	Blackmail
Once in 1930 (under alias)	Sale of liquor
Once in 1930	Violation of Liquor Law
Once in 1931	Breach of peace; Blackmail
Once in 1932	Theft and Robbery
Once in 1933	Blackmail and Robbery
Once in 1933	Violation of Harrison Narcotic Act

### III. *Narrative account of previous offenses:*

Previous to the last offense subject has a police record going back to 1922 when he was eighteen years of age and was residing with his family in Connecticut. He was arrested once in that year, on a charge of breach of peace, the case being discharged. From 1922 to 1929 no definite residence for the subject has been established and no police record found. In 1929 subject was arrested under an alias, on a charge of blackmail. He was bound over to the Superior Court under a bond of \$15,000. Disposition of this case is unknown.

The report from the City police department stating that subject was committed to Prison during the present year, has been investigated and found to be in error. Subject has never been committed to this particular prison. The error in the report was caused by confusion of the subject's alias with the record of another man having the same name.

Subject was next arrested in Connecticut for illegal sale of liquor. He was fined \$100, paid costs and was committed to ten days in jail. In addition, on the same date, he was sentenced to sixty days in jail, apparently on another count. In 1931 subject was arrested in Connecticut on a charge of breach of peace and blackmail. He was given a jail sentence which was later suspended. Subject's next arrest was in 1932, under own name. He was sentenced by the Superior Court, to five months in jail for blackmail and robbery. We have the following description of this crime: Subject and codefendant, Downs, went to a town in Connecticut and there called upon a farmer who was engaged in illicit liquor business. They talked with this farmer as to the quality and price of some liquors he had for sale. The following morning subject and codefendant accompanied by a third man, named Carlson, went again to see the farmer. They had a sedan car registered in the name of Wallace. These three talked with the farmer relative to the purchase of liquor and negotiated a deal. Subject offered a check which the farmer declined to accept. Thereupon subject's codefendant pulled a badge from his pocket, representing himself as a police officer, and told the farmer that he was under arrest. Subject's codefendants then searched the premises and found seventy-five gallons of liquor. They seized the liquor and bargained for the farmer's release, claiming that they were poorly paid police officers and in need of money. The farmer claimed that he had only thirty-four dollars on his person but that he had a bank account of about fifty dollars in the city. Thereupon subject and codefendants took the farmer into subject's car, also placing the liquor in the car. En route to the city they stopped the car and took thirty dollars of the thirty-four from the farmer's possession. They let him out on the highway, directing him to get a bus, return home and keep his mouth shut. The farmer communicated at once with the police and gave them the automobile registration number which he happened to remember. In the course of a few days the three were arrested. This was subject's offense prior to the present one. In the present offense, passing narcotics, subject's lawyer states that subject appears to him as "not too smart," and that in all probability he is easily led by more

experienced associates. In the present offense subject was charged, with the codefendant, and, according to the lawyer the codefendant is more likely to be the master and the subject the slave.

From records and interviews with the subject it appears that he has had no regular employment for the last seven or eight years. As he himself stated, he had made his living by gambling. It appears also, from the records, that he has been engaged for some time in illicit sale of liquor.

#### IV. *Family history:*

When interviewed subject at first refused to give any information regarding his family or his own past history. Later he gave some information which, upon checking up, was found to be false. From various records it appears that subject's family is well known in his home town and law-abiding. They are a very large family and have been residing for many years in that city.

Subject's father, born abroad, died several years ago of appendicitis. He appears to have been a man of moderate means, though his occupation has not been determined. Subject's mother, also born abroad, is now sixty years old and is residing in Connecticut.

No contact with the family has been made, as subject insisted on our not communicating with any of his relatives.

From the interview with the detectives it was learned that the Wallace family is respectable and law-abiding and that subject has several relatives in excellent standing in the community. Subject's uncle, who is connected with a grocery store, it would seem had been interested in subject for quite some time. Subject is also said to have a cousin who is Assistant District Attorney.

#### *Siblings:*

Subject has four brothers, ranging in age from 22 to 35 years, and one sister, age 18, all born in this country.

John, age 35, mechanic by trade. Present whereabouts unknown.  
Leonard, age 31, married, auto mechanic.  
George, age 30, married, is a watchmaker by occupation.  
Richard, 22, single, is residing with mother and sister.  
Charlotte, age 18, resides with the mother.

All of the Wallace children attended public schools. The reports are that none of these children gave any trouble.

#### V. *Personal history:*

When interviewed subject stated that he was born in New York City, resided with parents in New York and later lived alone in Connecticut. He stated also that he had no brothers or sisters or any relatives at present living in this country. He claimed also to have completed six grades in public school. All these statements, upon investigation, were found to be false. It appears from police records that subject was born in 1904 in Connecticut where his family has been residing for a number of years. He attended the same public school as his brothers and sisters and completed the sixth grade at

about the age of twelve. This school reports that subject's scholastic record was poor, that he repeated the fourth and fifth grades, and completed the sixth grade in 1916. His teachers report that his attendance was almost perfect, that he was not a truant and gave no trouble in school. Upon completion of the sixth grade in 1916, subject left school to go to work. Until about 1923 it is probable that he was living with his parents in Connecticut. His whereabouts or occupation from 1924 to 1929 cannot be ascertained. It appears, however, that about that time subject had left his family and embarked on a career of shady character.

Previous to subject's leaving his family in Connecticut he had one arrest there for breach of peace, in 1922, at the age of eighteen. This case was discharged.

In 1929 subject appeared in a city in Connecticut under an alias. He was arrested there in 1929, for blackmail, and in the following year, under the same alias, for illegal sale of liquor for which he served time in the county jail. It is likely that during these years subject established himself in the bootlegging business also gambling, dice, horses, or any other kind, as he himself stated in an interview that he had been making his living by gambling. No regular employment for subject was ascertained. In Connecticut he seems to have been associated with the worst characters who all had criminal records. In the opinion of the subject's lawyer, he was frequently the slave, rather than the master, in the various money-making schemes he was engaged in.

When interviewed, subject stated that he had no interest in church, clubs or unions. He showed no interest whatever in any community activities, his only interests being sports, particularly boxing and wrestling.

In 1931 subject appeared again in Connecticut. He was arrested during that month for breach of peace and served a jail sentence. In the following year subject was again mixed up in a blackmail and robbery charge, in company with two other delinquents with criminal records. In this particular case he extorted money from a farmer in Connecticut, passing as a police agent. For this offense he served a sentence of five months in jail.

Subject's last arrest occurred some time in 1933. He was arrested and charged with violation of the Harrison Narcotic Act, pleaded guilty and received a sentence of six months in the county jail. In the opinion of the deputy jailer, subject is unquestionably connected with a gang of narcotic peddlers, several of whom are at present confined in the county jail awaiting transportation to the Federal penitentiary.

When interviewed subject was, on the whole, friendly but would give no names or definite information. He was fuming against the law, saying that his present sentence is unjust and that if he had money he would have gotten away with it easily. He seems not to be ashamed of his occupation as a gambler, in fact, he seems to take pride in it. In jail he is keeping very much to himself, and his conduct is reported as satisfactory. There appears to be little doubt that subject

is planning, on his release, to return to Smithville and resume his former connections.

VI. *Present family situation:*

No information on this matter could be secured because of subject's request not to interview his relatives.

Neither subject nor his family appear to have been known to social agencies in Connecticut.

VII. *Health history:*

Subject is a truck driver. He had pneumonia-influenza as a child, and was treated in New York, 1930, for fractured ribs, fractured sternum and internal injuries received in an automobile accident. He claims that he has had pleurisy most every winter, and has been in bed a month at a time. He gives no other history suggestive of tuberculosis. He has had g.c. urethritis during the past year and has received treatment. Luetic infections are denied. There are no complaints at present.

*Examination:* The subject is a well developed, well nourished white male, age 29, height 5 feet, 5½ inches, weight 160 pounds. The hearing is impaired on both sides. The nasal septum is deviated to the right, and there is some difficulty in breathing. There is slight symmetrical enlargement of the thyroid gland. There is no tremor of the hands. The heart is normal, the blood pressure is 130/80, and pulse 72. The lungs are normal except for decreased breath sounds at the bases, posteriorly, especially on the left. There is an old fracture of the left clavicle. There is an old scar on the palmar surface of the right hand over the heads of the second, third and fourth metacarpel, with a flexion deformity from a contraction of the flexor digitorum profundus.

The rest of the examination is essentially negative. The blood Wasserman test is negative.

*Impressions and suggestions:* The subject is in fair physical condition. He has signs of a residual pleurisy, especially at the left base and should have an x-ray examination of the chest because of his past history of pulmonary disease.

VIII. *Mental history:*

On the psychological examination subject's I.Q. was found to be 74-85 (Otis), mental age 11-0 years, indicating average intelligence which is probably lower than his maximum capacity. In make-up subject's intelligence is practical, matter-of-fact; in quality, poor with fast reactions. In emotionality subject is poor in balance, strong response, objective, irritable and explosive. Subject's personality make-up is described as follows: "Dominant, self-sufficient, revengeful, generally antagonistic, and explosive at times." Subject has superior mechanical ability.

The psychological prognosis is as follows: "Constitutionally non-cooperative and antagonistic. May possibly get along under very

strict discipline and supervision which would require him to report regularly and work steadily at some job, preferably mechanical."

Subject presents personality problem Type II, one needing complete supervision and direction, but not institutionalization at present.

IX. *Personality characteristics:*

When interviewed, subject at first was belligerent, skeptical and uncommunicative. Later he became quite friendly though gave little information and that mostly erroneous. He presents an attractive appearance, medium height and robust. He stated that the interview would do him no good, and that he was only interested in getting some time off his sentence. He stated frankly that he earned his livelihood by gambling. He gave evidence of definite anti-social attitudes. He believes that his present case was a frame-up. "What chance has a poor guy like me got against the word of the Federal agent?" He stated emphatically that money, political "drag" are everything in this country and that if he only had these he would not be in jail. Subject evinced no interest whatever in any form of group activity.

X. *Diagnostic summary:*

*Statement of problem:*

Subject is a twenty-nine year old American, now serving a sentence of six months with two years' probation for violation of the Harrison Narcotic Act. Previous to the present offense his record, probably incomplete, shows seven arrests, for breach of peace, bootlegging, blackmail, theft and robbery. Subject has never had regular employment, earning his livelihood by gambling. Subject's early history and background were satisfactory. He at present shows anti-social attitudes, as evidenced by his remarks about law and the judiciary system of the United States. His record would seem to show that he is "out to get something for nothing."

*Classification:*

Anti-Social (Personality Type II)

*Prognosis:*

Not very hopeful. Subject's past history and his present mental attitude would offer a chance of rehabilitation only if a prolonged disciplinary and corrective re-education process could be provided. Subject's personality is, on the whole, responsive, and there are certain potentialities of change in his make-up. Though he is described as "antagonistic and non-cooperative," if an immediate and rigorous disciplinary re-education could be started, subject may possibly in time adopt a mode of living in conformity with the laws and mores of the country. If this program cannot be carried out, subject will drift further into a career of delinquency and crime.



*Treatment:*

A. *Institutional program:*

*Industrial placement:* As subject showed on the psychological examination superior mechanical ability, he should be induced to learn some technical trade or occupation.

*Education:* Subject is in need of vocational and avocational training.

*Medical:* Subject has signs of residual pleurisy, especially at the left base, and should have an x-ray of the chest because of his past history of pulmonary disease.

*Family welfare:* Subject should be induced to get into communication with his family.

*Recreation:* Some kind of physical and mental recreational training is recommended, the specific line to be determined after a more complete study of the man.

*Personality:* Further psychiatric observation is recommended. Subject's associations should be watched. Through a process of re-education, subject's attitudes and conflicts, if any, should be corrected.

*Community:* Subject's lack of interest in group activities should be corrected.

B. *Parole recommendation:*

As the above program could not be carried out under the present conditions outside of a penal institution, would not recommend subject for parole.

C. *Treatment recommendation after release:*

As soon as subject would offer evidence of ability to lead a responsible life, would recommend his release in the care of a responsible member of the community who would see that subject has employment and supervise his readjustment to community life.

*Comment*

In the case just described, the prisoner, who is only 29 years of age, probably needs more severe discipline than he is receiving under the present system. In other words, here is a case where the present jail is too lax in its treatment. On the other hand, the subject should have prescribed for him a definite program of re-education.

VIII. A CUSTODIAL CASE

Name:	George Lee	Age:	59	White
Offense:	Keeping a disorderly house.	Sentence:	60 days	
Judge:		Date sentenced:	11-27-33	
Court:		Date of expiration:	1-26-34	
Sources of information:	Mark 1. Contacts by visits (V) 2. Contacts by letter (L)			
	Subject		(V)	
	Social Service Exchange		(L)	
	Deputy Jailer		(V)	
	City Court		(V)	
	Family Society		(L)	
	Department of Charities and Correction		(V)	
	Bureau of Vital Statistics		(V)	
	Hospital		(L)	
	Employer		(L)	
	Landlady		(V)	

I. *Offense:*

A. *Official version:*

At the time of the subject's last arrest he and his wife with three men were found by the arresting officers and Mrs. \_\_\_\_\_, the landlady, to be in a badly intoxicated condition.

B. *Inmate's version:*

Subject stated that on Sunday afternoon (date) four men and his wife were having a drinking party. They were not in any way disturbing the peace. About 3:00 P. M., a man who boarded with him came into the house and without further ceremony immediately left and went to the landlady and complained. She called an officer and visited Lee's home. Arrest followed.

Three other men in the party were arrested for drunkenness and served time in the county jail.

II. *Criminal history:*

Once in 1913	Obtaining money under false pretenses
Once in 1915	Theft
Twice in 1916	Drunkenness
Four times in 1917	Drunkenness, B. of P., K. D. H., Lascivious carriage
Three times in 1918	Drunkenness, K. D. H.
Twice in 1919	Drunkenness, K. D. H.
Three times in 1920	Embezzlement, Drunkenness
Once in 1921	Drunkenness
Once in 1922	Drunkenness
Three times in 1923	Drunkenness, B. of P.
Four times in 1924	Drunkenness, Gen. B. of P., K. D. H.
Four times in 1925	Drunkenness, B. of P., K. D. H.
Twice in 1926	Drunkenness, B. of P., K. D. H.
Five times in 1927	Drunkenness, K. D. H.
Five times in 1928	Drunkenness, K. D. H., B. of P.
Five times in 1929	Drunkenness, K. D. H., Gen. B. of P.
Two times in 1930	Drunkenness, K. D. H., B. of P.
Four times in 1932	Drunkenness
Twelve times in 1933	Drunkenness, K. D. H., B. of P.

### III. *Narrative account of previous offenses:*

Previous to the present offense the subject's police record shows that he has been arrested 63 times.

He was first arrested January 31, 1913, for obtaining money under false pretenses; the court nolleed the case. His next arrest was on April 3, 1915 for theft; this offense was nolleed by the court.

The subject's first arrest on the charge of drunkenness, 2-12-16, was disposed by order of the chief of police. On 2-21-16 he was arrested for drunkenness and that time received his first jail sentence.

Since the date of his first jail sentence the subject's criminal history reveals that he has served time at the county jail each year except in 1923 and 1931.

During the year of 1933 he was arrested on ten different occasions, this being the greatest number of times in one year.

The offenses which caused his arrest since 1917 consisted of drunkenness, lascivious carriage, breach of peace and keeping disorderly house.

The present offense was for keeping disorderly house; and since his marriage in 1917 his record shows that he has been arrested on this charge 16 times.

### IV. *Family history:*

The subject's father died many years ago; the exact date is not known. His mother died four years ago. He has only one relative living, so far as he knows, that being a sister whose address he does not know.

### V. *Personal history:*

The subject stated that he completed the 9th grade in a local grammar school, and at that time it was necessary for him to go to work to help support the family.

He has always worked as a teamster, being employed for one company for about nine years, and for his present employer for the rest of the time. His wages have varied during these years from \$10 to \$24 per week.

Seventeen years ago he married Jane Doe, who was fifteen years his junior. Although she claims birthplace in one state, local records show her birthplace as in another locality. This marriage has proved to be one of a poor influence, as his wife's criminal history reveals the fact that she has been arrested 41 times since 1917, the offenses consisting of lascivious carriage, drunkenness, soliciting, breach of peace, and keeping disorderly house.

From records on file with the Department of Charities and Correction it is shown that it was not necessary for the subject to receive aid from this source until eight years ago, at which time medical aid was rendered. Eight years ago the subject developed pneumonia and

was admitted to the hospital, the expenses being paid by the above department. Two years ago the subject was admitted to the hospital with a fractured skull, caused by falling down stairs while drunk. At this time, on the recommendation of the investigator, a grocery check was allotted. A year ago the department paid three months' rent at the subject's last residence. Since that date, the landlady claims that he has paid her only a small amount for the rent which consists of two rooms.

His present employer, where the subject has been employed irregularly for a number of years, reports that he is not dependable. The employer further states: "Lee is just an ordinary bum. When he needs a little money he works. Otherwise he spends his time in jail."

### VI. *Present family situation:*

The subject's wife is incarcerated at the county jail, having been sentenced for keeping a disorderly house at the same time as the subject.

Referring to the subject's police record there is a question in the mind of the investigator as to just how long it will be before he is arrested again, as the neighborhood in which he lives is in one of the worst environments.

### VII. *Health history:*

The subject is a teamster. He has a history of chronic alcoholism and was arrested 63 times for drunkenness. The subject states that he had syphilis in 1926 and received twenty intravenous treatments. He also had g.c. urethritis in 1923 and 1925. In 1933 he was treated in the hospital for fractured skull. He complains of a cold at present.

*Examination:* The subject is a well developed and well nourished white male, age 59. Height 5 ft. 11 in. Weight 150 pounds. The left pupil is smaller than the right but both react to light and accommodation. The tongue is coated and the teeth are carious. The throat is injected and the uvula is missing. The heart is normal. The blood pressure is 95/60 and the pulse is 72. The posture is fair and there is a moderate lumbar lordosis. The rest of the examination is essentially negative. The blood Wasserman is negative.

*Impression and suggestions:* The subject is a chronic alcoholic and has had syphilis. In spite of the negative Wasserman report, he should have a lumbar puncture to rule out central nervous system involvement. He needs dental care. Except for a mild upper respiratory infection, his general physical condition is fairly good at present.

### VIII. *Mental history:*

Subject completed nine grades at school. In psychological examination he was found to be slightly aloof, highly instable, slow and weak in making response; mental organization shows possible organic deterioration. He was classified as feeble-minded or very low border-

line; ratings show M.A. 9-5, and an I.Q. 59-67 (Binet). In occupational skill subject showed little mechanical ability. Institutionalization was recommended as necessary because of low intelligence level and instability. Is capable of satisfactory management of own affairs. Within an institution can work at unskilled tasks. Question of organic defect to be investigated. In psychiatric examination he was classified as psychopathic personality, Type III. He is happy, superficial, sensitive, explosive, instable, untruthful, unreliable, with marked ego-overvaluation. Intelligence low. Advise permanent institutionalization.

IX. *Personality characteristics:*

The subject's outward appearance does not show any noticeable effects from the type of life that he has lived. During the interview he appeared to be mentally alert. The subject is of the easy-going type and known to the jailer as one that always does his work and causes no trouble. Subject is completely irresponsible and has proven the fact that he is unable to stop drinking and remain out of jail.

In psychological examination he was classified as feeble-minded or very low borderline; mental organization shows possible organic deterioration. In psychiatric examination he was found to be unreliable with marked ego-overvaluation.

X. *Diagnostic summary:*

*Statement of problem:*

Subject is 59 years of age, American born. He is now serving 60 days in the county jail on the charge of keeping a disorderly house. Subject's criminal history shows 63 arrests with 42 commitments, the majority of the offenses being for drunkenness, breach of peace, and keeping disorderly house. His employment record is poor and it has been necessary for him to secure aid of various charitable organizations since 1926. His marriage has proved far from a stabilizing influence, as his wife's police record shows 41 arrests.

*Classification:* Custodial (Personality Type III)

*Prognosis:*

The prognosis of this case seems to be without doubt a very unfavorable one. The subject has not the ability to make a satisfactory livelihood, and he has proved in the past that he is unable to abstain from drinking. In view of what is known of others belonging to this class of offenders there is little reason to believe he will change his ways.

*Treatment:*

A. *Institutional program:*

*Industrial placement:* The subject has not the ability to do any work except that of a common laborer.

*Education:* No recommendation.

*Medical:* The subject is a chronic alcoholic and has had syphilis. In spite of the negative Wasserman report, he should have a lumbar puncture to rule out central system involvement. He needs dental care. Except for a mild upper respiratory infection, his general physical condition is fairly good at present.

*Family welfare:* It is doubtful if a social worker can accomplish anything in regard to the marital condition of the subject which could hardly be worse.

*Recreation:* No recommendation.

*Personality:* No recommendation.

*Community:* No recommendation.

B. *Parole recommendation:*

Investigator would not recommend subject for parole, as he is undoubtedly as well off in jail as on the outside.

C. *Treatment recommendation after release:*

There seems to be only one plan of treatment for this case; that would be absolute custody.

*Comment*

The failure of our present penal system is well shown in the case just described. Here is a man of 59 who has been arrested 63 times prior to his present offense. Since his marriage in 1917 he has been arrested 16 times for keeping a disorderly house. He is of borderline mentality. Why should we permit this individual to prey on the citizens of our State, with all the damage and cost to the people that his record involves? Moreover, there is the constant danger that while under the influence of liquor he may become violent and cause loss of life or do other serious damage. He should be permanently kept in custody or under custodial care.

IX

SOME OF THE SPECIMEN FORMS USED

Form 1

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PERSONAL INTERVIEWS WITH INMATES

1. Subject's own story of difficulty and previous offense.
2. Employment history—list each employment.
3. Schools—list each school.
4. Family data—wife, children, parents, etc. Address.
5. Religious history—name of clergyman who knows inmate.
6. Name of family doctor.
7. Military Service.
8. Economic Status.
9. Recreational life.  
Leisure time activities.  
Do you attend movies?  
What do you think of them?
10. Trade Union and political contacts; Clubs, No. and location of Trade Union.  
Are you interested in politics?  
Are you registered?  
Do you vote?  
Republican.  
Democrat.  
Socialist.  
Independent.  
Communist.
11. Neighborhood Conditions.  
Inmate's description.  
Attitude of inmate to his neighborhood.
12. General Impression of Investigator—attitudes.

Form 2

INTERVIEW WITH SHERIFF OR JAILER

1. Records for face sheet.
2. His conduct.
3. His industrial record.
4. Education or trade training.
5. A statement as to strong traits of character he exhibited, and your opinion as to his ability to adjust in the community on release.
6. Remarks.
7. What do you think of the man?

Form 3

CHAPLAIN INTERVIEW

Secure, wherever possible, the chaplain's opinion of man.

1. Man's religious attitude.
2. Man's institutional attitude.
3. Strong traits of character.
4. Attitude toward family.
5. Possibility of adjustment in community.

Form 4

INVESTIGATION—WIFE

Name *Address*

Preferable time and place to be seen:

If wife not available see:

Secure following data:

A. *Wife's Family Background and Pre-marital History to Include:*

1. Date and place of birth, descent, religion, early family status.
2. Education.
3. Occupation.
4. How, when, and under what circumstances met subject.
5. Subsequent courtship.
6. Date, place and nature of marriage.

B. *Marital History:*

1. Conjugal relations (if unfavorable, get at causes, periods and reasons of separations, etc.)
2. Means and adequacy of support.
3. Any friction due to, or with, respective family relations.

C. *Subject's Personality:*

1. Associates.
2. Habits, interests, plans, etc.

D. *Children:* Names, ages, health, educational status. Any trouble with children (If so, nature of).

E. *Present Status:*

1. Economic and social.
2. If receiving aid, name of agency, amount, since when, etc.
3. Plans for future re: self, children, subject.

F. *Investigator's Impressions and Remarks:*

Form 5

INVESTIGATION—PARENTAL FAMILY

Family Name *Address*

Best time (or place) to be seen at:  
Preferable to interview which member:

Secure following data:

A. *Parents:* (Father, mother step- )

Securing the following information for each:

1. Date and place of birth, racial descent, religion and church attendance.
2. Type of family coming from (labor, skilled workman, peasant, business; wealthy, marginal, or dependent economically).
3. Present address.
4. Education of each.
5. Occupations prior to and following marriage.
6. Financial and social status.
7. If foreign born, age came to U. S., occupation before entering U. S., naturalization status.
8. Conjugal relations.
9. Relations with children (discipline, supervision and treatment by each).
10. Deaths, (date, place, cause) subsequent status and developments, in regard to mate (financial, industrial, social.)
11. Present attitude of each toward subject.

B. *Children of Above Parents:* (obtain following for each)

1. Age, place of birth, education, occupations, present address, and present economic, industrial and social status.
2. If married, name of mate, latter's nativity, education and occupation. Conjugal relations, number and age range of children.
3. If separated, divorced or widowed—get cause and time of such developments and subsequent history.

C. *What Do Parents and Others of Parental Family Know* concerning subject's wife (if married) and marital career. Wife's present address, occupational status.

D. *Inmate's Personal History:*

1. Early childhood history—any outstanding events or developments?
2. School history; age started. Was he truant or a problem? Any special interests or abilities shown? What did he do after school hours, vacations? If he worked—at what, why, when and where? Age left school, grade completed, reason for leaving.

## SOCIAL AGENCY AND DEPTS. OF CHARITIES

Will you kindly inform us whether or not aid has been furnished to the family of \_\_\_\_\_ whose names are given below? If so, will you state the extent to which aid has been given and reasons necessitating it? Will you let us know the character and general standing in the community of members of this family? Have you information which would assist us in understanding the early training, home and neighborhood surroundings under which this man was reared?

Information from you will be treated as confidential and will assist us in making plans for the man who is now here.

Thanking you for your attention.

Very truly yours,

Assistant Director

P. S. *Subject:*

*Father:*

*Mother:*

*Wife:*

3. Employment history:
    - a. Names and addresses of employers, periods of employment, type of work, salary (chronologically) if recollected or known to parental family.
    - b. Where subject resided during this period.
    - c. Did he pay board and room at home—how much, if not, why not?
    - d. Did he save money—or spendthrift.
  4. When, where, how, and why did subject first go into criminality? When was family first aware of this? Their attitude towards his participation in such activities. How long did he continue anti-social conduct prior to present arrest? Outstanding nature of his conduct.
- E. *Personality of Subject: Habits, Interests, Associates, Hobbies, Recreation, etc.* His likes and dislikes (strong and weak characteristics). What suggestions have they for subject's educational, industrial, and avocational treatment? What were the subject's plans prior to present situation?
1. What do they know of his present co-defendants? How long was subject associated with them, how, why?
  2. Subject's general health history (if in hospital in past, get name of hospital, address, and year subject hospitalized.)
- F. *Family's Plans in Regard to:*
1. Subject.
  2. His wife and children (if married).

Investigator's impressions and remarks re: A. B, C, D, E, and F.

Form 7

POLICE

Dear

On \_\_\_\_\_ one \_\_\_\_\_ was  
alias \_\_\_\_\_ committed to the \_\_\_\_\_ County Jail located at \_\_\_\_\_  
to serve \_\_\_\_\_ for \_\_\_\_\_  
Our records indicate that he was known to your department

It is very essential for the completion of our records to have an account covering all of the following items on each offense referred to above.

Thank you for your prompt co-operation.

Assistant Director.

Form 7A

Names, ages, addresses of all offenders.

Date, place and time of each offense and full description of manner in which each offense was committed.

What were the parts played by each offender (indicating how and by whom tools, weapons, vehicles, etc., were used and where and how obtained)?

Were any under the influence of liquor when the offense was committed?

What was the extent of loss or injury in each offense and what was the extent of recovery (If the offense was against a person, what was the latter's reputation)?

What were the activities of the offender from the time of the offense to the time of arrest?

How was suspicion directed upon each offender?

When, where, by whom and under what circumstances was each arrest made?

If confessions or other statements were made by subject or his co-defendants, will you kindly enclose copies of these with your reply?

What has been the general community reputation of each offender and his relatives?

Please send criminal record of defendant additional to above offenses.

Form 8

EMPLOYERS

Dear Sir:

\_\_\_\_\_ who is under the care  
of the \_\_\_\_\_ County Jail located at \_\_\_\_\_  
claims to have been in your employ.

It would be very helpful to this Survey, if you could give us information concerning him on the enclosed form.

Your co-operation will be highly appreciated, and your reply will be treated as strictly confidential.

Very truly yours,

Assistant Director at .....

Form 8A

1. Name under which employed. ....
  2. When did he enter your employ? .....  
 (If more than once, see Question 5)                      Month                      Day                      Year
  3. When did he leave your employ? .....  
 Month                      Day                      Year
  4. Was he employed steadily during this time? .....
  5. If not employed steadily, please give dates entered and left each time. ....
  6. What was his job? ..... Average wage .....
  7. Please answer "yes" or "no" to the following:  
 Dependable ..... Ambitious .....  
 Honest ..... Hardworking .....  
 Sober ..... Careless .....  
 Intelligent ..... Troublesome .....
  8. Additional information concerning attitude, conduct and outstanding habits. (Promotions, punctuality, use of liquor, etc.) ....
  9. Why did he leave your employ? .....
  10. If discharged, give full reasons: .....
  11. Was he worth considering for re-employment .....  
 If not, why? .....
  12. What references of prior employment did he give? (Please give names and addresses of employers and dates employed) .....
  13. Additional information as to character, ability and reputation of this man and his family. ....
- Signature .....  
 Position with concern .....

We would welcome any additional information on a separate sheet.

Form 9

SCHOOL

Dear Sir:-

..... who is under the care of The ..... County Jail located at ..... claims to have attended your School. It would be very helpful to our Survey if you could give us information concerning him on the enclosed form.

Your cooperation will be highly appreciated and your reply will be treated as strictly confidential.

Very truly yours,

Assistant Director

Form 9A

- |  |                                   |        |
|--|-----------------------------------|--------|
| Name   | School                            |        |
| Name under which enrolled  | If on transfer, from what school: |        |
| Date entered:  | Grade admitted to:                |        |
| Last grade completed:  | Date:                             |        |
| Last grade attended:   | Date left                         |        |
| Grades repeated:   | Skipped                           | Reason |
| Scholastic rating: (good, average, poor)                             |                                   |        |
| Reasons for leaving school:  |                                   |        |
| If transferred, to what school:                                      |                                   |        |
| Special talents:   |                                   |        |
| Attendance record:   |                                   |        |
| Attitude, conduct and outstanding characteristics:                   |                                   |        |
| Truancies; frequency of and reason for; any other delinquencies:     |                                   |        |
| Habits and general standing in community of other members of family: |                                   |        |

Signature  
Position

We would welcome any additional information on reverse side of this paper.



BUREAU VITAL STATISTICS

Will you kindly verify for us the marriage about  
of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_  
Please inform us as to the date, names of contracting persons, if  
other than as noted, civil condition of each at time of this marriage.

Thank you for your attention.

Very truly yours,

Assistant Director at .....

(Somewhat similar form used regarding birth of subject.)

CLERGYMAN

Reverend Sir:

\_\_\_\_\_ formerly  
of \_\_\_\_\_ is now under sentence  
in the \_\_\_\_\_ County Jail located at \_\_\_\_\_  
We believe this man may be known to you. If so, will you be kind  
enough to give us your opinion as to the conditions which may have  
contributed to his delinquent career? What has been the general  
reputation in the community of members of his family? Do you con-  
sider the family at fault in the sort of training and surroundings under  
which he was reared?

We shall be extremely grateful to you for information which will  
aid us to an intelligent understanding of this man. Such information  
will be treated as confidential.

Very truly yours,

Assistant Director at .....

P. S. *Subject:*

*Father:*

*Mother:*

*Wife:*

(Somewhat similar form sent to the doctor.)

Form 12

OTHER INSTITUTIONS

now under sentence in the County Jail located at .....  
is believed to have been in your institution about

Will you be kind enough to loan us your case history on this man, or send us a report from your records as to the circumstances of his commitment to your institution, the dates of his admission and release, his conduct and industrial record there, the kind of school and trade training he was given, and his ability to learn, his earlier criminal record, social and family history, results of psychiatric and psychological examinations, the conditions of his release. We should especially appreciate a statement as to any strong traits of character he exhibited, and any plan your staff suggested as offering him the possibility of successful adjustment in the community.

On this man was sentenced to  
the County Jail at by  
the Court of on conviction  
of

Thank you for your attention.

Very truly yours,

Assistant Director

Form 13

HOSPITAL LETTER

Dear Sir:

who is at present under the care  
of the County Jail at is  
believed to have been a patient in your hospital  
(state here date and reason for hospitalization.)

We will appreciate your co-operation in verifying this statement. If possible we should like to have the loan of your case history on this man, or a statement from your records as to the circumstances of his admission, the date of his admission and release, the reason for hospitalization, a telegraphic summary of his medical history, and most particularly, results of any psychiatric and psychological examinations. Data on family and social history would also be very helpful.

We shall be extremely grateful to you for any information which will aid us in a comprehensive study of this man. Such information will be treated as confidential.

Very truly yours,

.....  
Assistant Director

Form 14

MILITARY SERVICE

Dear Sir:

who is under the care of the  
Jail, located at , claims  
to have served in the (regular U. S. Army) (or U. S. Navy).

It would be very helpful to this Survey if you could give us information concerning the time and term of enlistment, date, place and manner of discharge, nature of service, e.g., promotion, disciplinary action taken, etc.

Your co-operation will be highly appreciated and your reply will be treated as strictly confidential.

Very truly yours,

.....  
Assistant Director

Form 15

GUIDE OUTLINE FOR INSTITUTION PROGRAM

1. *Industrial placement*

Technical—Capable of high training.  
 Trade—Capable of learning a trade.  
 Machine Operative—Should be taught *many* skills.  
 Casual worker—Any odd job—laborer.

2. *Education*

Academic.  
 Vocational.  
 Avocational (leisure time).

3. *Medical*

General condition.  
 Operations.  
 Special treatment or Placement.  
 Dental.

4. *Family Welfare*

Aid.  
 Relationship Problem.  
 Supervision or first friend or sponsor.

5. *Recreation*

Physical.  
 Mental.  
 Reading.

6. *Personal*

Associations.  
 Attitudes.  
 Conflicts.

7. *Community*

Group Activities.  
 Volunteer.  
 Church or other organizations.

8. *Mental*

(1) Psychotherapy.  
 (2) Conflicts.

Form 16

SOCIAL CASE HISTORY

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Number: \_\_\_\_\_ Age: \_\_\_\_\_ Color: \_\_\_\_\_

*Offense:* \_\_\_\_\_ *Date sentenced:* \_\_\_\_\_

*Judge:* \_\_\_\_\_ *Date eligible for parole:* \_\_\_\_\_

*Court:* \_\_\_\_\_ *Date of minimum sentence:* \_\_\_\_\_

*Sentence:* \_\_\_\_\_ *Date of maximum sentence:* \_\_\_\_\_

*Sources of information:*

I. *Offense:*

A. *Official version:*  
 B. *Inmate's version:*

II. *Criminal history:*

III. *Narrative account of previous offenses:*

IV. *Family history:*

*Siblings:*

V. *Personal history:*

VI. *Present family situation:*

VII. *Health history:*

VIII. *Mental history:*

IX. *Personality characteristics:*

X. *Diagnostic summary:*

*Statement of problem:*

*Prognosis:*

*Treatment:*

PSYCHOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

Name ..... Age ..... Race .....  
 Birthplace .....

I. PERSONALITY

1. *Cooperation and adaptability.* Responds Responds  
 Active, Neutral, reactive. to person, neutral, to material.  
 Responsive, average, oppositional. Ambitious, average, indifferent, careless.
2. *Persistence.*  
 Superior, average, inferior. Perseverative, average, distractible.
3. *Organization of mental powers.* Subjective, neutral, objective.  
 Superior, fair, poor. Analytical, neutral, synthetic.  
 Superior insight, average, poor insight, lacking in insight.
4. *Intelligence.* Classification: Maximal.  
 Functional rating M.A. IQ  
 Functionally depressed  
 Functionally irregular  
 Make-up. Practical, average, theoretical.  
 Matter-of-fact, average, imaginative.  
 Precise, average, discursive.  
 Mature, average, naive or childish.  
 senile  
 Quality. Superior, average, poor.  
 Fast reactions, average, slow reactions.  
 Vigorous, average, weak.
5. *Emotionality.*  
 Superior balance, average, poor in balance. Sensitive Elated  
 Strong response, average, weak response. Flighty Irritable  
 Subjective, neutral, objective. Instable Explosive  
 Superficial, average, deeply rooted. Moody Depressed  
 Aloof Weak  
 Description: Suspicious Phlegmatic  
 Dissociated Apathetic

II. INTERESTS

Occupation  
 Occupational choice  
 Occupational type  
 Occupational skill.

III. EDUCATION

Literacy  
 Language  
 Schooling  
 Special training

PLACEMENT PROGNOSIS

Dr. C. C. Miles Signature of  
 Director, Psychological Study, C.W.A. Project. .... Examiner.  
 .....Date of Report

Medical Examination

CONNECTICUT JAIL SURVEY  
 PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

Name	No.	Date
Height, Weight, Development, Nutrition, Hair color, texture and distribution, Skin, Nails, Scars, Bruises, Injuries, Deformities, Type of Physique		General Appearance
Headache, Pain, Dizziness, Fainting, Convulsions, Palpitation, Dyspnea, Flatulence, Constipation, Insomnia, Sensory and Motor Disturbances, etc.		Physical Complaints
Odor Test.		Cranial Nerves 1st 2nd
Vision, Visual Fields, Eye grounds.		
Ptosis, Paralysis Exophthalmos, Strabismus, Diplopia, Nystagmus.		3rd, 4th, 6th
Comparison, Size, Outline, Reactions.		Pupils
Motor to Masseters, Sensory to Face.		5th
Atrophy, Paralysis, Tremors, Face.		7th
Hearing, Vertigo, Tuning Fork tests, Otoscopic.		8th
Taste Tests.		7th, 9th
Deglutition, Reflex Sensation, Phonation.		9th, 10th
Sterno Mastoid Trapezius.		11th
Paralysis, Atrophy, Tremor, Tongue.		12th

Absent 0  
 Sluggish —  
 Active +  
 Lively ++  
 Hyperactive +++

Reflexes	Right	Left	Right	Left
Biceps .....			Cornral .....	
Triceps .....			Pharyngeal .....	
Wrist .....			Epigastric .....	
Patellar .....			Hypogastric .....	
Achilles .....			Cremasteric .....	
Patellar Clonus .....			Plantar .....	
Ankle Clonus .....			Kernig .....	

Spinal Centers  
 Bladder  
 Rectum

Motility  
 Posture  
 Gait  
 Station

Romberg, Ataxis.

Atrophy, Hypertrophy, Tonus, Paralysis.

Twitching, Tremor  
 Choreiform,  
 Myoclonic,  
 Distribution,  
 Rhythm, Rapidity,  
 Intensity.

Grip	Right	Kilos	Left	Kilos
Arms	"		"	
Legs	"		"	

Movements

Co-ordination  
 Finger-to-nose  
 Finger-to-finger  
 Heel-to-knee  
 Adisdoenoesia  
 Buttoning Clothes

Spleen

Writing  
 Sentionation (special charts if indicated)  
 Superficial

Pain, Touch  
 Thermal,  
 Localization,  
 Discrimination.

Muscle and Joint  
 Pain, Vibratory  
 Sense, Pressure,  
 Stereognostic.

Deep

Size, Shape, Eyes,  
 Ears, Nose, Mouth,  
 Teeth, Throat,  
 Thyroid, Tonsils,  
 Glands.

Head and Neck

Vessels.

Circulatory System—Pulse      Blood Pressure

Size, Apex,  
 Rhythm, Sounds,  
 Murmurs,  
 Exercise effects.

Inspection, Palpa-  
 tion, Percussion,  
 Auscultation.

Contour, Striae,  
 Tenderness, Rigidity,  
 Masses, Gas,  
 Spleen, Kidneys,  
 Liver, Hernia.

Malformations,  
 Asymmetry.

Male.  
 Size, Scars,  
 Malformations,  
 Circumcision,  
 Prepuce, Scrotal  
 folds, Prostate,  
 Discharge,  
 Inflammation.

Acromegaly,  
 Froehlich's Syndrome,  
 Hyper and hypo  
 thyroidism,  
 Secondary Sex  
 Characteristics,  
 Eunuchoid, Status  
 Lymphaticus,  
 Vagotonia,  
 Sympathicotonia,  
 Vasomotor.

Heart

Lungs

Abdomen

Skeletal System

Lymphatic System

Genital Organs

Endocrine and Vegetative Nervous System

Other Findings

Summary

CONNECTICUT JAIL SURVEY  
STUDY OF CAUSATIVE FACTORS

If any of the following items are considered causes of crime in a particular case, please check, as suggested, in major or minor categories.

	MAJOR	MINOR
<b>I. Economic and occupational conditions.</b>		
1. Unemployment.		
2. Part time or infrequent work.		
3. Insufficient income for support of family.		
4. Inadequate wages working full time.		
5. Strike or lock-out.		
6. Conditions due primarily to the depression.		
<b>II. The Neighborhood.</b>		
1. District with a tradition of crime.		
2. Bad companions.		
3. Gangs.		
4. Particular individual or institution promoting crime, i.e., house of prostitution, pool rooms, etc.		
5. Bad housing or crowding.		
6. Lack of adequate recreation.		
<b>III. The Home.</b>		
<b>A. Parents' Home.</b>		
1. Broken parental home.		
2. Inadequate parental care.		
3. Subject's illegitimacy.		
4. Mother employed out of home.		
5. Desertion.		
6. Lack of home life.		
7. Relatives' lack of understanding.		
8. Maladjustment in family relations.		
9. Irregular sex behavior.		
10. Bad influence of siblings.		
<b>B. Subject's Home.</b>		
1. Lack of home life.		
2. Desertion.		
3. Relatives' lack of understanding.		
4. Maladjustment of family relations.		
5. Sexual maladjustment.		
<b>IV. Education.</b>		
1. Lack of sufficient schooling.		
2. Lack of vocational training.		
3. Lack of avocational training.		
<b>V. Mental Condition and Personality Types.</b>		
1. Mental deficiency.		
2. Mental illness:		
(a) psychotic		
(b) chronic alcoholism when mental deterioration is evident.		
(c) drug addiction when mental deterioration is evident.		
3. Psychopathic personality.		

VI. Physical Condition.

1. General poor health.
2. Disabilities. Specify (fingers off, etc.)
3. Diseases:
  - (a) Venereal. Specify.
  - (b) General physical disease. Specify.
4. Alcoholism without deterioration.
5. Alcoholism with physical deterioration.
6. Drug addiction without deterioration.
7. Drug addiction with physical deterioration.

VII. General Social Conditions Responsible for Crime.

1. Public's attitude toward:
  - (a) Liquor
  - (b) Violation of motor vehicle laws
  - (c) Sexual customs (racial)
2. Public's attitude of "getting something for nothing."
3. Enforced dependency (living on public or private charities due to unemployment.)
4. Inadequacy of public agencies:
  - (a) Police. Specify.
  - (b) Judicial:
    - (1) Subject innocent.
    - (2) Sentence instead of probation.
    - (3) Too long sentences.
    - (4) Other. Specify.
  - (c) Parole and probation. Specify.
  - (d) Inadequate treatment in institutions. Specify.
  - (e) Inadequacy of public school system.
  - (f) Inadequacy of religious and social organizations.

VIII. Undesirable Types (basic cause unknown).

1. Drifter.
2. Institutionalized.
3. Dependent.
4. Inviolate (non-cooperative)
5. Lazy.
6. Economically irresponsible.
7. Domestically irresponsible.
8. Other anti-social.

IX. General Remarks and Special Comments.

1. Was crime primarily due to depression?
2. Were movies responsible for the crime?
3. Was literature (books, magazines, newspapers) responsible for the crime?
4. Was the radio responsible for the crime?

