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PSYCHIATRIC REPORT OF STUDY OF PSYCHOPATHIC INMATES OF A PENITENTIARY

CORNELIUS C. WHOLEY¹

The importance of psychiatry in prison affairs is little understood. One person of every fifteen in the general population at some time in his life becomes a mental case. But a much larger percentage of mental cases exist in our prison population. It is even necessary that many of the states provide special institutions for their "criminal insane." In this discussion it is my aim to present but a few of the psychiatric and psychological disclosures which indicate the need of such work in our penal institutions. The phrase "criminal insane" is a somewhat paradoxical designation but is a convenient method of labeling this class of individuals, namely, insane persons who commit criminal acts. To be guilty of a criminal act implies the capacity of knowing right from wrong as well as the nature of the act and this is not compatible with the true meaning of insanity. Again, an insane person may know right from wrong but is unable to control his actions and therefore should not be regarded as criminal.

The psychiatrist knows that it is often purely a matter of accidental circumstance as to whether an individual arrives in a psychopathic hospital or in a prison. If, as a result of an epileptic furor, some one is murdered, the individual goes to prison. The same insane episode where no such catastrophe has come about usually lands the subject in a psychopathic ward. In either case he may be entirely unaware of what has happened during his epileptic maniacal amnesia (*See Case one*). A paretic whom I treated some years ago, in an uncontrollable fit of delusional jealousy, missed putting a bullet through his wife's brain by a very narrow margin. Suspicion of insanity took him to a hospital. Had the bullet's course varied a half inch he would have gone to prison. Then there are crimes of passion in which it is unquestionable that the individual had been so blinded by emotion and so bereft of volitional control that it is difficult to regard him as responsible, even though not

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chronically insane. Here, of course, the delicate situation hinging about the question of "Irresistible Impulse" and "Emotional Insanity" puzzles both court and jury and places tremendous responsibility upon the psychiatrist.

To refer to another psychiatric penal problem, there are many alcoholics who serve terms for deeds of violence for which they have no recollection because of their amnesia at the time of the deed. There is no intent here to shield such individuals from responsibility but they are mentioned because of the psychopathology underlying their conduct. We wish to further emphasize the importance of psychiatry in the handling of criminals, medicolegally and in their prison care and eventual disposition. And this, of course, places the additional burden upon psychiatry of somehow informing the public more adequately regarding the whole matter of criminality and insanity.

We may refer here briefly to the important questions pertaining to psychiatry and the law. We have felt that the law has not advanced in its interpretation of criminal responsibility in keeping with the progress which has been made in psychiatry and yet we appreciate the extreme difficulty in modifying legal procedure. As a matter of fact "Insanity as a defense at law is comparatively recent. In 1843, in the celebrated McNaughton case, in which Daniel McNaughton was tried for the killing of Drummond, the private secretary of Sir Robert Peel, Chief Justice Tindall charged the jury that the question for them to decide was 'whether McNaughton was capable of distinguishing right from wrong with respect to the act with which he stood charged.' And this test, known as the rule in the McNaughton case, or the right-and-wrong test, is the legal test now in effect in England and in most of the United States."* So that generally speaking a test is being used which was laid down nearly a hundred years ago. Psychiatry realizes that absolute adherence to this test is inadequate in many cases, but it should be said in justice to legal procedure that a much broader interpretation of the criminal insane has gradually developed and the attitude of our Courts generally is found to comport more accurately with modern psychiatric interpretation of human behavior. "Possibly New Hampshire has found the solution in abolishing all legal tests of insanity and holding that the test is whether at the time of the act the defendant had the mental capacity to form a criminal intent."²

² Archives of Neurology and Psychiatry, Vol. 34, Number 2, "Society Transactions," Philadelphia Psychiatric Society.

In the matter of sorting out mentally defective persons the so-called Briggs Law³ of Massachusetts seems to have met with great success, as has the Model Expert Witness Act⁴ drafted in 1930 by the American Law Institute. This act calls for qualified experts, eliminates the element of bias and fixes compensation.

The psychiatrist entertains no slushy sentimentality toward the criminal class. If his advice were followed in regard to the paroling or freeing of prisoners, society would be vastly better protected from irresponsible and dangerous criminals, who today are often given their freedom solely because of having completed their sentence, with little concern as to their further deprivations upon society. Some are definite mental cases and even a greater menace are those unregenerate criminal types whose previous record and perverse personality clearly show that they are incurable and will remain menaces for life. (Case 2.) Such psychopaths and recidivists would often be institutionalized permanently if the advice of the psychiatrist could be legally adhered to. This situation emphasizes the importance of the indeterminate sentence in the major types of crime and in repeaters, even of minor criminal acts.

The psychopathic and neurotic conditions encountered in a prison population are, of course, essentially the same as those found in the general population. Due allowance has to be made for the effect upon the prisoners of being isolated and ostracised by society. There is a general reaction to the prison situation which expresses itself in suspicion and desire for revenge. Facts are falsified in efforts at self justification and, of course, in the psychopathic such reactions are greatly exaggerated.

Distinctive Criminal Behavior of the Psychopath.

Certain types of psychosis and psychopathic personality are much more likely than others to culminate in criminal acts. This

³ Every defendant who has been indicted by the grand jury for a capital offense or arrested more than once for the same offense or who has been convicted of a felony must be examined by the department of mental diseases. If he is found insane he is sent to an institution. If he is found not insane and is put on trial, the prosecution may call as witnesses the examiners of the department who examined the defendant. It is interesting to note that about 20 per cent of all persons examined were found to be insane. "Archives of Neurology and Psychiatry, Vol. 34, No. 2, Society Transactions," Philadelphia Psychiatric Society.

⁴ "This act in substance provided that when the issue of insanity is raised the court may appoint one or more disinterested qualified experts, not exceeding three to examine the defendant. The court's experts testify at the trial and may be cross-examined. The defendant or the commonwealth may call experts also. The fees are set by the court and are paid by the county." Archives of Neurology and Psychiatry," Vol. 34, No. 2, "Society Transactions," Philadelphia Psychiatric Society.

is very noticeable in praecox. Among the heboids many develop an unmoral, unsocial, unethical trend which renders them callous to criminality and to moral and social requirements. (Case 3.) From this group are recruited the prostitute, the tramp, the petty thief and those dominated by the more intelligent criminal class. They also may commit bizzare, impulsive, revolting and seemingly unprovoked crimes, including murder. On the other hand this same psychopathic praecox group supplies a supersensitive, prudish, hypochondriacal, fantastically delusional number of recruits who ordinarily find their way into psychopathic wards rather than the prison. The different destination being a rather accidental circumstance. The two apparently opposite divisions suffer from the same fundamental psychopathology but at least during the early stages, the behavior of the respective sub-groups leads them to very different activities and consequently different institutional disposition. They are all cases of heboidphrenic praecox. A similar contrast might be drawn in the conduct and terminal disposition of the different types of epileptics. Among the arteriosclerotic psychoses of later life certain ones tend to degenerate into an aggressive sexual behavior, rape, sodomy, etc., which frequently decides a term in prison rather than in a psychopathic ward. Similar distinctions could be made in other psychoses, facts one keeps in mind in studying prison patients.

Situation Psychotic Reactions.

Prison environment creates a general paranoid or persecutory reaction, especially where discipline is carried to an inhuman degree and conditions are such as to allow entirely inadequate outlet for the emotional life. Of course, the character of the average prisoner renders him susceptible to this petulant paranoid reaction because he has usually been anti-social. Here we may have to exclude certain crimes of passion and those occurring during amnesic periods of alcoholism and epilepsy. Again there are instances where although the prisoner has been guilty even of murder, the circumstances surrounding the act have been such as to leave him with a highly wrought sense of injustice. For example, after a long period of persecution and even threats upon his life, in a state of uncontrollable fear and rage he has killed his enemy and brooding over what to him seems an unjust punishment, together with the separation from a family to which he has been devoted—all this may create a psychosis of an acute persecutory character which may take on

active delusions and hallucinations. This would constitute a typical example of what is called a "prison psychosis."⁵ Such individuals have often been law abiding, domestic and in no sense criminally constituted.

Inmates whose prison life have resulted from such emotionally determined crimes often frankly admit their deeds and recite the details which have led to them, which they feel have justified the acts. Being unable to accept the intolerable fate which has befallen them they are literally driven into a psychosis. On the other hand, the hardened criminal perpetually proclaims his innocence and invents an alibi. He is the victim of collusion, double crossing, political and police framing, raw deals, etc., although he may have been in prison numerous times for practically the same offenses. In such cases the evidence of his conviction has, of course, been indisputable. Some of these are psychotic and others are not. This alibi complex in one instance reached the extreme degree in which a prisoner has insisted for over a year that his is a case of mistaken identity. This, in the face of overwhelming evidence of his identification by witnesses, relatives and by his own finger prints. At times, in some individuals this seems a laudable reaction against being thought criminal.

In a detailed, comprehensive, carefully controlled study in which 239 psychopathic cases were compared with 200 non-psychopathic cases, it was found that relatively few but very significant differences between the two groups existed. The psychopaths were studied under the following headings: Constitutional Psychopathic

⁵ Some years ago, during a strike some of the workers remained loyal to the Company, among these was a man with a large family, excellent worker, dependable and industrious. While going to and from his work he was constantly harassed and threatened by the strikers. This continued for several months. He was called scab and generally reviled. He had been allowed officially to carry a revolver because of the known menace to his life. One night, upon returning sober from a christening, several drunken strikers recognized him and began cursing him and threatening violence. He fired, mortally wounding one of the threateners and fled. The night was foggy. Pursuit was taken up by officers and the man mistaking them for his would-be attackers turned and fired again, killing one of the officers. At the trial he was condemned to the chair but in a second trial the court was satisfied that the man, in his intense state of panicky fear believed he was defending himself from his original murderous pursuers and had no conception of the fact that their place had been taken by the officers. It was contended by the psychiatrist that this man had already been in a highly emotional state by reason of the long period of intimidation and anxiety resulting from the tense situation and daily threats and that in the final episode he was in a state of panic and acted almost automatically in obedience to the instinctive impulse of self defense. This is an instance where the convicted man might readily have developed the type of "prison psychosis" above referred to, had not pneumonia ended his life before such a prison test of his mental resistance came about.

Inferiority, Simple Dementia Praecox, Syphilis, Epilepsy, Feeble-minded, Arteriopaths, Paranoids, Organic Dementia.

Psychopaths and non-psychopaths were studied with reference to the following conditions: Marital Status, Alcohol, Nativity, School, Age Left Home, Age First Conviction, Crimes, Woodworth, Nativity of Parents, Status of Home, Condition of Home, Mental Age-Binet, Race, Employment, Previous Convictions, Religion, Age, Wasserman, Venereal.

We conclude from the analysis of the above tables that

1. A larger percentage of psychopaths were single than were the non-psychopaths. This is in keeping with the results found in other studies, and tends to show that the psychopath is unwilling to assume any social responsibilities which he can avoid. This fact might be construed to imply that the psychopath is inherently unstable, and that his avoidance of marital ties is but an indication of this instability.

2. More of the psychopaths were teetotalers than were the non-psychopaths.

3. A larger percentage of psychopaths come from homes where either one or both parents were of foreign birth. It is to be expected that in such homes there is present a social conflict between the foreign culture represented by the parents and the American culture of which the youth is a part. Just what might result from such a conflict is not definitely known. It is readily conceivable, however, that it must place a terrific strain on the personality of the growing child.

4. When we divide each of the two groups into white and colored, we find that only 17% of the psychopathic groups are colored, as compared with 26% of the non-psychopathic group, whereas 83% of the psychopathic group are white as compared with 74% of the non-psychopathic group. This indicates that in our particular sample the negro tends less toward psychopathy than does the white.

5. It was found that the psychopath shows greater instability in his work record. These results are entirely in keeping with the unstable personality of the psychopath.

6. 21% of all crimes committed by psychopaths were murders while only 12% of the crimes of the non-psychopaths were murders. It might further be noted that a larger percentage of robberies are committed by the non-psychopaths leading to conclusions that on the whole, the psychopathic crimes tend to be against the person, while non-psychopathic crimes are more against property.

7. Psychopaths who commit crimes tend to commit them at an earlier age than the non-psychopaths. Forty-seven per cent of the psychopaths were under 21 at time of first conviction as compared with 34% of the non-psychopaths. Sixteen per cent of the psychopaths were under 21 when they entered the Penitentiary as compared with 7% of the non-psychopaths.

8. While 71% of both the psychopaths and the non-psychopaths leave home by the time they are 20, 36% of the psychopaths leave home by the time they are 15, as compared with 27% of the non-psychopaths.

9. Thirty-three per cent of the psychopaths have 3 or more previous convictions as compared with 26% of the non-psychopaths.

10. Thirty-eight per cent of the psychopaths had an atypical score of more than 20 on the Woodworth Psychoneurotic Questionnaire as compared with only 10% of the non-psychopaths.

Just how important environmental factors may be in particular psychopathies is largely a matter of conjecture. So far as the psychopaths studied as a group are concerned, there seems to be little of importance in environmental factors. When each case is considered individually, however, and analyzed by itself, the environment may assume a more important role in activating any existing psychopathic trend.

In dealing with the psychiatric problems of prisons certain other impressions force themselves upon the examiner. It would require a lengthy discussion to clarify these, we will therefore mention but a few of the more outstanding. It would be difficult to reduce to statistical analysis the role of alcohol. It has already been said that many of the major crimes including murder conspicuously, have been committed under the influence of alcohol. Again many of the non-descript, so-called constitutional psychopathic inferiors in their degradations upon the person and property have been alcoholized or drugged at the time of the crime. (Case 4.) This group of inherently unstable individuals obtain through alcohol an easy release of their anti-social feelings and childish but dangerous desires and impulses. Their marked suggestibility is also flamed into action, I believe, by the dramatic portrayal through movie and press of the heroics of criminality. Out of this same group of psychopathic personalities come most of the perversities of sex, and one of the great problems of penal institutions is to offset the difficulties which arise from polymorphous perverse sexual activities. An additional problem presents itself to the prison psychiatrist in differentiating be-

tween the truly feeble-minded or imbecile group and those more distinctly of psychotic heredity. Numerous inmates fall into this border line zone. (Case 5.) Of course, feeble-minded individuals may develop a psychosis and at times we find combinations of imbecility and psychopathy, perhaps epileptoid, again praecox in character or with a manic depressive ingredient and even combinations of more than two of these components. The toxic and degenerative effects of syphilis are clearly determining factors in some instances in the commission of crime and drugs play a role.

The details of this statistical study have been made possible by the Psychologists working at the prison. Particular credit is due Mr. Jess Spierer who, with the help of Dr. Giovanni Giardini, working in the Department of Psychology established by Dr. Wm. T. Root, gave us invaluable assistance.

Case 1

Case one represents an instance of crime where the nature of the deed is so unusual, violent, beastile, and unprovoked as to indicate at once an abnormal mental condition in the perpetrator.

The inmate, a bachelor, 35, had been supporting a commonlaw wife for two years; they got on well together; he was a fairly steady worker but a heavy drinker which had been especially noted for several weeks previous to his crime.

A neighbor woman was called to inmates home on the morning of the crime and was met at the door by the victim, the commonlaw wife and was taken upstairs. The prisoner was in bed shouting that he was going to die that day and demanded his bible. They brought him the bible and then prisoner ordered the neighbor woman to leave or he would kill her. She left but notified the police and called a physician.

Two officers had to force their way into the room. Found prisoner in tattered BVD's and woman in remnants of a nightgown, both in bed, the prisoner on top of the woman, chewing at the flesh of her face. He had crushed her skull in with a chair and mutilated her genitalia. Wrenched away, prisoner stared at officers while attempting intercourse with the dead woman, at the same time continuing to chew the face, his mouth bloody and several teeth hanging from sockets.

A confession made by the prisoner some hours later recited the crime in detail, including the neighbor woman's visit, etc., cor-

roborated by the officers who were satisfied that "he knew what he was talking about."

Prisoner related in court that he had lived with and supported the victim for two years and was very fond of her. On morning of the crime he had been down stairs getting breakfast, *when for some unexplainable reason he had a premonition that he was going to die and told the victim about it.* She got the family bible and both tried to pray. She told him he would not die. That is as far as prisoner could remember. He did not remember being in the death room, seeing the neighbor woman, or the two officers, or the detectives, or making the confession which they claimed he made. He did not know of killing the woman until shown a newspaper account of it in the jail the next morning and seemed genuinely grieved. He expressed this regret at various times while in prison.

It is important to state that on the evening of the day of the crime the prisoner had a major epileptic seizure.

Brief Regime of Previous History.

Family history negative; semi-skilled laborer; fair work record; school at 13, fourth grade; border line intelligence; ran away when a boy; bed wetter until puberty and at times since; knocked unconscious at 14 by head blow; ichthyosis over thighs; "Blind like spells" of late years, malaria few months before crime; amnesic for two days 8 years earlier following "flu." Prison record good; good adjustment to prison life; no abnormal neurologic reflex findings; Wasserman negative.

Diagnosis.

Psychopathic personality of epileptic constitution. Grand mal attack, epileptic furor with amnesia and later convulsive seizure, all precipitated by toxicity of alcohol, malaria? and exhaustion.

Comments.

Impossible to discuss case at length. It is of great importance medicolegally because of the confession being obtained during the split off or dissociated amnesic state. The individual while in this automatic condition recites what he has done during this abnormal period, but when again regaining memory recollects nothing of his activities any more than a somnambulist can recall his sleep walking acts. Hence the need of correcting such testimony as "the prisoner knew what he was talking about." In this instance the

individual passed into frenzied delirious condition during which all his higher restraining mental influences of judgment, will and memory were severed and he automatically reacted to the most savage perverted "Id" instincts. This case represents an extreme of such an amnesia of which there are many variations.

Case 2

There are many cases like the following in which a vicious background coupled with poverty, idleness and gang suggestion play upon inherent instability in developing criminal careers.

Before the crime for which inmate, age 27, is now serving had been committed there had been a long record including larceny of automobiles, desertion from the army, wife desertion, suspicious person charges, to say nothing of the burglaries and other auto thefts for which he was not apprehended. The present prison crime came about as a result of a "pal" needing money to bail his girl out of jail. The prisoner immediately suggested that he "C-mon with me." They robbed two "mooney joints," grocery store, netting them \$200.00; next a car was stolen and "pick up girls" given a ride. The owner of the car received six bullets in legs when he, with a friend tried to recover the car. Detectives joined in the chase, capturing the prisoner after a thrilling effort on his part to escape..

Psycho-Clinical.

IQ 90, intelligence rating normal. Characterized as aimless, apathetic, poor social and leisure habits, devil-may-care attitude. Drug habit in mild form (Meriguana cigarettes) and moderate alcoholic addiction. Childish boasting about his crimes. History revealed vacillating temperament, unreliability, gun toting, long association with gangsters. Severe case of measles at three years necessitated relearning to walk and talk. Syphilitic infection in 1929. Occasional somnambulism.

Social Status, Education, Etc.

Stopped school at thirteen, sixth grade; disliked school, truant. After ten, motherless home was one of poverty and alcoholic debauchery. Six other siblings apparently leading respectable lives. Shot gun wedding at nineteen; lived at expense of wife's family; deserted her for the army; deserted army after few months. Truck driver for short periods.

Conclusion.

Psychiatrically prisoner one of heterogenous group, more or less psychopathic. Apparently encephalitic infection following measles was important in determining his degenerate career. Environment in this case, as in others, illustrates that brothers and sisters, though equally exposed do not always succumb to its vicious influence. Such individuals practically never change their criminal habits and when once definitely recognized should not be turned back upon society.

There are many variations of this type among the great increase of youthful convictions. They present evidence of constitutional inferiority, are often of limited intelligence, incapable of moral development, emotionally unstable and addicted to sordid social and leisure habits. They are derelict socially and present habitual petty delinquencies and in a general way are the product of constitutional or acquired defect, frequently of poverty and disrupted family background. Alcohol and venereal disease add to their degeneracy. They constitute a very large percentage of the repeaters or recidivists. Most of them require custodial institutional care; a few may get along successfully outside under strict supervision.

Case 3

Closely allied to case 2 but more definitely of the praecox constitution is a large youthful group exemplified in the following psychopathic case:

They give a history of running away from home around the age of puberty and usually have served in reformatories and jails and finally the penitentiary. It is remarkable how closely they follow a definite crime pattern, repeating the same offense over a long period of years; showing no tendency to profit by punishments for their offenses. They are restless, impulsive, nomadic, have no set occupation, no goal idea, at times hypochondriacal, only sporadically alcoholic and are unruly and resentful of authority.

History.

This inmate, 38, fair family background, unmarried, ran away from home at 14, first sentence in reformatory for larceny shortly thereafter. Two years later, federal sentence also for larceny. In another month State Penitentiary, auto theft; resentenced for larceny three months after this term, finally reimprisoned for parole violation; from which he escaped to be immediately recaptured. In

prison his conduct has been that of insubordination, insolence to officers, shirking work, stealing and perverse sexuality. When he left home at 14 he tramped over the country aimlessly from one town to another. Stole auto after war service to go to certain Hot Springs which he heard would benefit him. Escaped from prison farm because he didn't like the work though term would have ended five months later.

Case 4

Prisoner's Story.

Prisoner acknowledged having forced sexual relations upon his fifteen year old daughter but claims that he had been drinking to excess for a year or more before this began. The wife claimed that such relations had been going on for a year and a half previous to her discovering the same though she had suspected it. It appears the girl had been frightened into silence by her father's threats. After the discovery the child detailed the whole affair so that the evidence was quite conclusive that these relations had been going on for one and a half years. The testimony of both daughter and wife was very convincing.

Psycho-Clinical, Marital, Etc.

IQ of 95, normal intelligence and average education, apparently reached the 7th grade about the age of 16 years. Very emotional when telling of the crime. Emotionally unstable and sensitive. He had used alcohol to excess for many years and had been very promiscuous sexually during his married life. His alcoholism was worse prior to his crime. There was a history of gonorrhoea and syphilis. Was regarded as industrious and trustworthy but his work record was irregular. For a time, ten years after marriage, wife helped support the family. Four children, healthy and well cared for by the Mother. Married 17 years when the man was sentenced. Prisoner came of a middle class family of good standing.

Psychiatric Examination.

Inmate's prison life had been uneventful for over 4 years and his outlook seemed good but then gradually developed a psychotic state which culminated in the following picture when examined by me.

He sat sullenly in his cell in a rigid posture and with a suspicious expression, showing considerable irritation. He answered in monosyllables and seemed somewhat confused as to time. Said he

could not give the date without a calendar. He would not answer definitely and would use such expressions as "sometimes," "not today" or would give some very trivial reason for important episodes in his life. He would not leave his cell although given the privilege and claimed he was being confined there and that he was being talked about by the other prisoners and thought there was some sort of gas in the cell that was drying his throat out. His whole attitude and behavior strongly suggested a paranoid praecox development.

Diagnosis and Prognosis.

We have a man imprisoned for incest which culminated after a long period of excessive alcoholism and apparently some misunderstanding with the wife regarding sexual relations. He was a man of normal intelligence though showing emotional instability. Though he was supposed to have had syphilis clinically this was not apparent. At present he has a psychosis of praecox coloring and his alcoholism has probably been a large determining factor in the development of his criminal behavior, and his present psychosis. He is constitutionally an emotional unstable psychopath and will need permanent institutional care.

Case 5

The following briefly describes a prisoner who presents in rather exaggerated degree a psychopathic feeble minded specimen often encountered. They present perverse moral degeneracy, irregular work habits and history of repeated violations of the law; are economically dependent most of the time and make up the burden of work thrust upon social workers and correctional institutions. This man's present sentence was for arson, having burned the house of his last wife's paramour. He had escaped sentence for having previously burned another home of this same individual.

Psycho-Clinical and Anamnesis Findings.

Binet IQ 65, mental age 10 years 3 months, chronological age 40, moron intelligence. Paranoid personality trend; over complaining and extravagant in his reactions; tendency to complain almost obsessional.

Record showed the prisoner lazy, unreliable, treacherous, vile in language, filthy and immoral in habits; chronic alcoholic and persistently involved in disturbance of the peace whether drunk or sober. Abused his wife and family and was a continual nuisance to

peace officers; was a notorious liar and well known as a petty thief and deadbeat. He promiscuously cohabited with the lowest type of women. His lewdness was carried out in the presence of his own children. Often angered and full of threats of violence to family and others. Upon several occasions was found roaming around with a gun loudly proclaiming that he was going to shoot his wife upon sight. He was known to have threatened to burn out those who acquired his ill will. In spite of his blustering and his reputation as a drunkard and a hell raiser is undoubtedly cowardly at heart. He seldom or never became embrowled with men in direct combat but resorted to treachery and underhanded tactics. Once attempting suicide.

Educational, Economic.

Rural public school between the ages of six and sixteen, completing sixth grade. Incompetent because of his incorrigible laziness and general instability. At one time he was discharged and his employer stated that the prisoner was the laziest, most good for nothing, meanest man he had ever had and also the worst liar he had ever met. His family had been forced to live in destitution, semi-dependent upon public charity. He also resorted to illicit ventures, for a time making and selling moonshine and at the same time forcing his wife to prostitute herself.

Marital.

Complete details of the prisoner's marital careers are not available, as they are so involved and complicated. A step daughter, aged 14, said that she had seen her mother, the prisoner's present wife, get into bed with strange men, at one time sleeping between two men in her own home. Wife claims that the prisoner had planned to force the child mentioned above to prostitute herself for his profit. The prisoner and his wife often flooded a community with a lot of worthless checks for small amounts.

Social Heredity History.

Parents native born and living. The father is honest and well meaning; mother reported to be mentally abnormal.

Diagnosis and Prognosis.

Psychopathic moron, feeble minded. Character and conduct will not change; case for permanent institutional care. Such individuals have shown themselves entirely incapable of any reasonable

adjustment to the simplest demands of society. They are unregenerate and incorrigible and could best work out their existence under strict supervision preferably on prison farms or work shops and constitute one of society's greatest economic and crime problems.

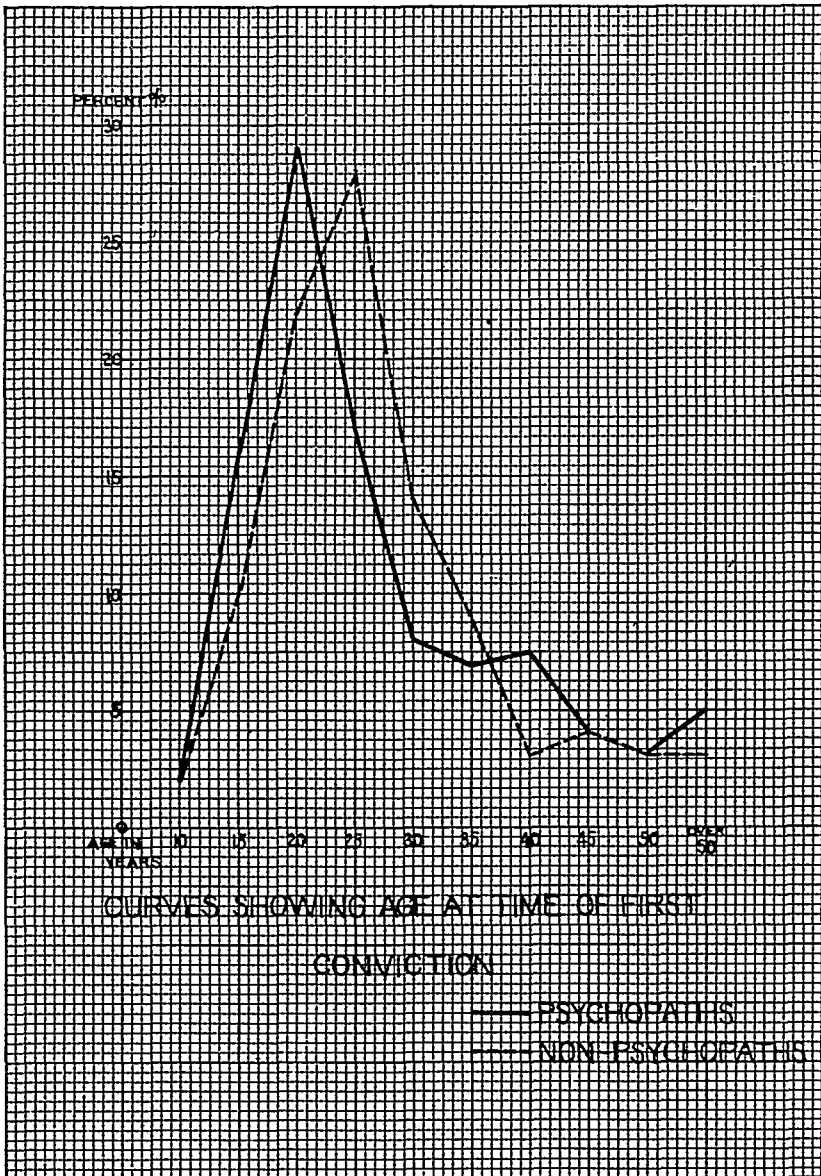
SPECIMEN STATISTICAL TABLES.

<i>Marital Status</i>	<i>Psychopaths</i>		<i>Non-Psychopaths</i>	
	No.	%	No.	%
Single	128	54	87	43
Married	57	24	63	32
Divorced	10	4	12	6
Divorced and Remarried....	12	5	7	3
Forced	3	1
Separated	26	11	26	13
Common Law	5	3
Unknown	3	1
	239	100	200	100

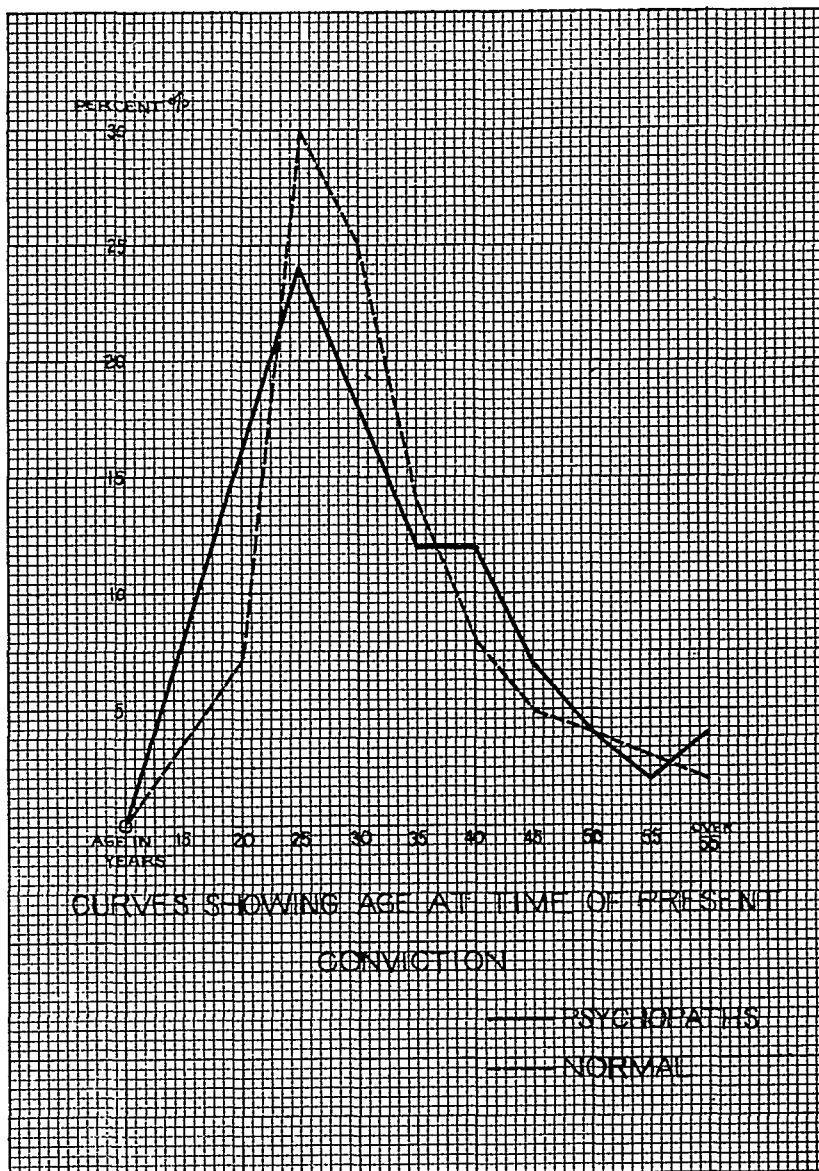
<i>Crimes</i>	<i>Psychopaths</i>		<i>Non-Psychopaths</i>	
	No.	%	No.	%
Larceny, R. S. G.....	30	13	20	10
Burglary, R. E.	53	22	49	24
Embezzlement, Forgery and Fraud	5	2	11	6
Robbery and Extortion....	36	15	47	23
Assault	14	6	14	7
Homicide	52	21	23	12
Rape	21	9	16	8
Sodomy	10	4	4	2
Arson	3	1	5	2
Prison Escape	11	5	1	1
Miscellaneous	4	2	10	5
	239	100	200	100

I—INADEQUACY — P. I.—PERSONALITY INSTABILITY — C. P. I.—
 PSYCHOPATHIC INFERIORITY — SIMPLE D. P. — SYPHILIS —
 EPILEPSY — FEEBLEMINDED — ARTERIOPATHS —
 PARANOID — ORG. DEM.

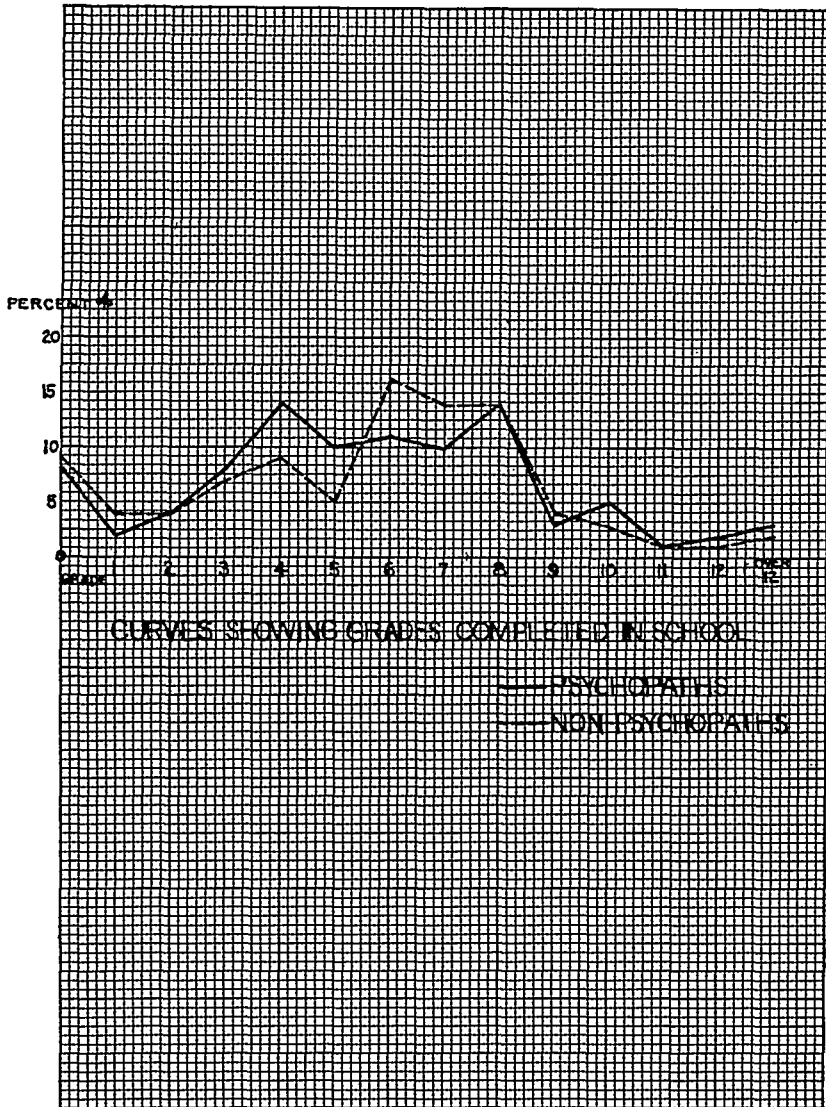
Marital Status	Woodworth	Race
Alcohol	Nativity of Parents	Employment
Nativity	Status of Home	Previous Convictions
School	Condition of Home	Religion
Age Left Home	Mental Age—Binet	Age
Age First Conviction		Wasserman
Crimes		Venereal



Specimen Graph of Statistical Study



Specimen Graph of Statistical Study



Specimen Graph of Statistical Study