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STUDY OF THE NAVAL DELINQUENT BY QUESTIONNAIRE

Preliminary Report

Louis D. Boshes and Phillip J. Hermann

Dr. Boshes, a member of the Department of Nervous and Mental Diseases, Northwestern University School of Medicine, had during his recent tour of active duty in the Navy, an excellent opportunity to study neuropsychiatrically the delinquent. Knowledge of the psychodynamics of the personality coupled with the efficiency of the Navy disciplinary program, has in his opinion provided for a rational approach to education and orientation. Together with Lieutenant Hermann, a Counsel for the Defense in the office of the Judge Advocate, General Court Martial, a representative group of Naval offenders were studied by means of a questionnaire. Lieutenant Commander Boshes and Lieutenant Hermann have arrived at some interesting and pertinent conclusions. Digits in parentheses refer to the bibliography at the end of the article.—EDITOR.

The opinions and assertions contained in this paper are those of the writers and are not to be construed as official or reflecting the views of the Navy Department or the Naval Service at large.—AUTHORS.

Although World War II has come to a successful conclusion, the problem of delinquent conduct among Navy personnel still exists as an important question for consideration even in peace time. It has been pointed out by Chappell (1) that in statistical studies conducted by the Corrective Services Division of the Bureau of Naval Personnel approximately one-third of one per cent of the combined total strength of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard is in confinement as the result of trial by General Court Martial. He went on further to state that this low percentage was due to a variety of causes among which were:

1. The high caliber of Service personnel motivated by true patriotism and love for their country and the freedom for which they were in battle.
2. The Navy's standard of indoctrination, discipline, and leadership.

By comparison it was also revealed that the number of Naval personnel now in confinement is one per cent lower than the peak reached in World War I. In other words, then, it is most gratifying to note that although the problem of delinquency is a very serious one yet it involves but a small percentage of a total Naval manpower. In the figures released by the Corrective Services Division of the Bureau of Naval Personnel, it was noted that 94% of the Navy prisoners have committed purely military offenses involving unauthorized leave or absence

over leave whereas 6% have committed offenses which would ordinarily land an offender in civilian courts; offenses such as theft, assault, sex offenses, and the like. Bromberg, Apuzzo, and Locke (2) in a very careful study evaluating the psychological factors which underline the Naval offenses of absence without official leave or absence over-leave concluded that the basic problem was in the personality of the men who go over leave due to a combination of dependent needs and antagonism toward authority in which fear reacts to produce untoward behavior. Otness and Stouffer (3) in their comprehensive review in which motivating factors were brought forth, concluded that emotional and psychiatric problems were the chief causes behind the various offenses, and they revealed that family background, marital status, poor attitude towards the Navy itself, the educational background, delinquent background health complaints, factors of instability and, finally, neuropsychiatric involvement were the chief causes for the misdemeanors. Locke, Cornsweet, Bromberg, and Apuzzo (4) in another study concluded, after examining 1,063 naval offenders, that a longer period of training, screening after the first test of duty and a program of re-education to develop maturity in Naval personnel would greatly reduce unauthorized absence from the Navy. Brady and Hilgreth (5) who studied the characteristics of patients in disciplinary difficulties in a Naval hospital arrived at the conclusion that these were not the typical delinquents of civilian life. In fact, their behavior was due particularly to outstanding personality characteristics of impulsiveness and opposition to authority. Like the preceding group of authors mentioned, the two agreed that better conditioning of the men was necessary in order to avoid continual naval offending. Leicher (6), in a recent publication, predicted that from now on with a decrease in the number of recruits inducted or enlisted, there would be an increase in delinquency with resultant severe manpower loss. He advised a deeper approach into the psychodynamics involved in each individual in order to achieve a rational approach to his basic problem. Baganz (7) sums up the situation well by stating that the type of individual that will not react well to Naval discipline and to subsequent punishment is no different from the offender who will not react well to civil discipline and punishment. No matter what the efficiency of the disciplinary program, nor how strong the punishment meted out, none of this will help as a corrective when a sense of responsibility, an ability to learn by experience, or a desire for future security is not present. It is difficult to expect

all men to make a military adjustment when there has been a detrimental pre-service record. If repeated punishment in the past failed to correct a chronic delinquent is it reasonable to suppose that disciplinary effort, time and expense expended during a national emergency or even post-war will be successful?

To aid us in answering this question we have approached this pertinent problem along lines of social control and have pressed our inquiry in different directions. It has been our signal opportunity to observe a group of Naval offenders now in discipline status on Yerba Buena Island where are located the various courts, namely, the Deck, Summary and General Court Martial as well as the disciplinary brigs. The Neuropsychiatrist on the Island sees routinely all men who have been awarded a General Court Martial.

In previous publications (8), (9), (10) one of the authors (L.D.B.) studied in great detail the psychiatric aspects of the chronic offenders and compared them with a representative group of men who were "screened off the line" in a Naval training center earlier in the War.

A questionnaire was devised in great detail so that considerable data could be obtained from the numerous headings. It was then given to these men who were told that the material thus obtained would not be used against them, and that they did not have to sign the questionnaire unless they wished to do so. Each prisoner filled out the questionnaire in private which took about twenty minutes. The questionnaire itself was composed in terms of being an adjunct to the personal neuropsychiatric interview which was given routinely. In other words, this device was simply used as a supplement to the psychiatric interview which was given every offender anyway. The Neuropsychiatrist was always on the alert for any psychiatric problems which might have been a definite motivating factor behind the specific offense. In many cases should this problem have been sufficiently important the man was not allowed to go to the brig but instead was sent to the hospital for a more detailed study.

From a small but representative group of two hundred men, selected at random, the following results were obtained. Inasmuch as this was just a preliminary report only certain conclusions could be drawn from the small number examined. However, it was hoped that this questionnaire could be used at other Naval disciplinary establishments so that results could be garnered from greater numbers. The questionnaire as here presented will be discussed with each question treated separately.

Questionnaire Summary

1. The break down of states of origin and divisions of the country reveals that about 45% of our cases emanate from the northwestern part of the country; 30% from the southwestern part, 15% from the midwestern part, 5% from the southeastern part, and 5% from the northeastern portion of the country.

2. No actual differences in numbers were noted in the races. There were but 10% Negro offenders and 90% of white offenders. Yerba Buena is a port of entry and exit so that no particular race predominates in any crew.

3. Most of the men examined were drafted and several had had numerous draft deferments. The average duty length approached fifteen to eighteen months.

4. Many of the offenders gave records and histories of emanating from broken homes replete with strife and dissension. Several were raised in foster homes or in orphan asylums. Many of the offenders had siblings in the Service, both brothers and sisters. It was noted that among these siblings there were very few who had any history of disciplinary infractions. In fact, many of these disciplinary cases had brothers and sisters who had made excellent adjustments in the Service. In an occasional case a brother or a sister was an officer in either the same or different branches of the Service.

5. Approximately 40% of the group studied were married or had been married. Sixty per cent were not married but many admitted being engaged or on the verge of marriage. Occasionally an infractor would state that he had gone home to patch up a marital discord. Most of the men who were married either had children or a wife on the verge of having a child.

6. About 95% of the group had had a grammar school education. The other 5% had attended high school and some had even gone to college. Approximately 40% of the group admitted having had some school trouble somewhere in their educational career. The misdemeanors in school consisted of numerous truancies, expulsions, and suspensions. Every now and then a prisoner would admit having spent one to two years in a reform school.

7. In about 30% of the group studied there were pre-Service offenses rating from petty theft through first degree murder. It is interesting to note that occasionally an escaped convict could be found in the group. Many admitted Boys' school attendance and reformatory terms. It was not uncommon for some of these men in discipline status to state that a short-sighted judge vacated a sentence in order that he, the infractor,

might enter into the Service. In other words, then, the Navy gained another constant misbehaving individual.

8. So far as the work record was concerned, many were found to have the typical work record of shifting jobs and a nomadic existence. Salaries ranged from fifteen dollars a week to three hundred and seventy-five dollars a week. Many admitted having been fired, stating as causes, trouble in getting along with their employers or with their co-workers. Occasionally, the individual stated that he quit before he could be fired because he knew that he was going to be fired. It was not uncommon for some of these individuals to have had as many as five to ten jobs during an over-leave period of three to four months.

9. There was no appreciable difference in the various religious beliefs. A very small percentage, 6%, admitted being constant church goers. Numerous members of the group admitted consulting the Chaplain only after their disciplinary offenses had been committed. Only two conscientious objectors were encountered.

10. Of the group 15% admitted having had previous Army, National Guard, Merchant Marine, or CCC records, giving as reasons for separation, disciplinary offenses, the ending of so-called "hitches," or simply the fact that they were "fed up" with the previous Service. Most of this group revealed discipline problems during the time they were enrolled in these Services.

11. It was noted in "Boots" that 20% of the group already had had some disciplinary infractions. In other words, their discipline records began quite early in the Naval careers. Numerous men in discipline status admitted that they were warned during "Boots" that their future in the Navy did not look particularly bright and were therefore asked to change their attitudes and ways.

12. Most of the group had had at least one or two different stations including the Training Station, Service School, Ship, or foreign base. Occasionally an individual was encountered who successfully transferred to another ship and who made a good adjustment for awhile only to drop back once more into his dissatisfied feelings and thoughts against the crew and the administrative officers.

13. The average length of Service was fifteen months, most of which time was spent overseas. Of the group 10% had had combat experience including major and minor actions. Many in this group were survivors of some sea catastrophe such as a sinking by a suicide plane attack, by torpedo, or by surface

action. Only occasionally was anyone encountered who had spent considerable time aboard a raft or in the water before he was rescued. A few stated that they had been wounded and showed their wounds in more or less an overt fashion in an attempt to elicit sympathy. They did not particularly like the Navy. They admitted freely that they were certain from the start that they were not getting along too well in the Service.

14. As many as 90% admitted hating the Navy. The other 10% admitted that they were pretty well "fed up" with the Service and wanted separation no matter how they got it.

15. Fifty per cent of the group stated that they did not like the present duty and of the 50%, almost 90% admitted that their disciplinary infraction was the result of not being able to get a transfer from that specific duty station, be it a ship or an activity ashore. At least 55% of the group were repeaters and it was noted that most of the offenses occurred immediately after "Boots," soon after "Boot leave," or following the first combat. The other offenses were scattered during the routine liberties or leaves. One man had sixty-one Captain's Masts, four AOL's and five AWOL's. In fact he was particularly proud of his record and stated that no one could even approach the number of misdemeanors he had.

16. The present offense was an AOL with ship missed, or an AWOL with ship missed, or an absence from a draft, or a missing of mobile unit. AOL or AWOL periods range from one hour to five years.

17. Of the group examined only 10% surrendered to Naval authorities. Most of the men questioned stated that they surrendered because they knew their punishment might be extended to greater lengths were they to remain away longer. Others admitted that their family was instrumental in causing them to give up. Still others stated that patriotic feelings appeared which caused them to return and give themselves up. Many asked that they be returned to duty and of that group most stated that they wanted to go back to the same ship or the same station.

18. Of the group 90% were picked up by the Shore Patrol or by Civilian Police. Of the 90%, 80% admitted that they were "on the way to turn themselves in." This was a rather common phrase used by a great number of the group.

19. Of the group that missed their ship it was noted that the ship ordinarily was an aircraft carrier, a cruiser, a battleship, a destroyer, an ammunition ship, or an LST. These are listed in the order of frequency. Particularly after the new

type of suicide plane attacks were instituted, did many of these men admit to missing their ship willfully. They named aircraft carriers as "floating coffins," ammunition ships as "hot ships," destroyers, "floating coffins," LST, "Suicide ships."

20. At least 70% of the entire group admitted missing an overseas draft. In missing this many stated that they had seen enough action and wanted those who had not been overseas to take their position aboard the various ships. Those who missed the mobile units gave the same reason for missing these as they did for the overseas draft. In giving causes for dissatisfaction they mentioned the duty itself, the crew, and the administrative division of the ship or the shore station.

21. Eight per cent admitted missing a mobile unit.

22. Of the accused 48% admitted they had planned to go on unauthorized leave before they absented themselves. It was the opinion of the writers that the actual percentage was higher.

23. The reasons given for absenting one's self varied and included such common ones as:

I drank too much.	I couldn't get along with the Boatswain Mate.
I wanted to see my new baby.	Family sick.
I became nervous while on the ship.	I wanted to visit my family.
I became homesick.	I did not get the proper medical care.
I was afraid of the sea.	I became ill while on leave.
I attempted to get transportation but failed.	I missed my train, or bus.
I was detained by the civilian police because I was drunk.	My mother kept me at home because she was afraid I would get killed.
I have trouble at home.	I got a girl in trouble.
I didn't like the duty assigned to me.	I couldn't keep away from the girls.

24. Of our group 76% had intended to remain away less than 30 days.

25. Those who stated they had stayed over longer than they had intended formed 56% of the group. The feeling seems to predominate that a few days longer wouldn't make any difference, anyway. Fear of discipline was also a factor. There were 4% who stated that there was no excuse for their absence. The rest offered excuses but none appeared to be compelling; many were obviously invalid. Men were not consistent with their excuses such as that they lacked medical care, although during their absence none of them sought medical care and none of their activities at home at all suggested that they were ill. Most of the reasons offered were simply pure rationalizations.

26. There were 48% who admitted dissatisfaction with their present duty.

27. Of the group 48% stated that failure to receive a leave influenced them to become absent over-leave. So many reasons were given for leave necessity that many of this group rational-

ized they had perfect reasons for going over-leave or absent without official leave.

28. There were 40% who maintained that their buddies influenced them to absent themselves or to become over-leave. Occasionally a man would state that he had a buddy who would tell them that he himself had been over-leave or absent without official leave in order to get free time which he himself felt that he rightfully had coming to him.

29. Fifty-two per cent admitted that failure to get a transfer influenced them to absent themselves or to be over-leave. A transfer to some of these individuals was so important for their well being that they were perfectly content to enter into a discipline status in order to achieve this end.

30. There were 12% of the group examined who revealed definite disorders. These included the Constitutional Psychopathic Inferiority State; Psychoneurosis, of all types, Combat or Operational Fatigue, Pathologic Sexuality, Schizophrenia, Schizoid Personality, Personality Disorder, Chronic Alcoholism, Drug Addiction, Somnambulism, Enuresis, Immaturity, Mental Deficiency, and Motion Sickness. Many of these men in discipline status revealed that they had never been in any Sick Bay or had never had any hospital stay for serious illnesses or operations. Occasionally, a few would admit that they were nervous, could not sleep or eat, or that they attended sick call regularly. An occasional prisoner would admit that he was present at sick call often, and that he had spent much time in Sick Bay or in a hospital. There were a few patients who revealed that they had spent more time in Sick Bay, in hospitals, and in disciplinary or absent status than they had spent at their duty posts. Most of the men who claimed they were really ill, readily admitted that they did not feel too well even at the present time.

31. There were 30% who admitted being antagonistic toward authority and they usually referred to the inability of the Skipper or the Boatswain Mate to keep good order and conduct among members of the crew. Most of these men projected their own feelings of insecurity as evidenced by their lack of confidence in their superior officers.

32. Family influence played a great part in the disciplinary infractions of 48% of the men. Most all admitted a desire to see their wives. None, however, gave reasons which were truly compelling. Occasionally young, insecure individuals with marked matriarchal attachments stated that their mothers influenced them to remain away from duty. One patient, for

example, claimed that his mother had had a premonition that her son would die were he to return to duty, and he therefore became absent without official leave because he wanted to fulfill his mother's request that he not return to his post.

33. There were 40% who admitted that homesickness played a potent role in persuading them to absent themselves or to become over-leave.

34. Of the group 5% admitted that a woman played an important role in causing the disciplinary infraction. Some stated they had impregnated women and they felt it their duty to remain with them to help clear up the difficulty and that this required their remaining over-leave or illegally without leave.

35. Liquor played a part in causing the absence of 30%. In most cases, however, there were re-enforced desires or intentions already present. Most of the men admitted drinking before entering the Service and many admitted that there was alcoholism in their families.

36. About 30% of the group admitted practicing masturbation even up until the time of the infraction. Heterosexual relationships before the age of sixteen were admitted in 50%; 5% stated they were afraid of homosexuality and went over-leave or became absent. Many men stated that sexual relations were so necessary for their comfort that it became highly important for them to remain away in order to fulfill their bodily demands since they could not receive satisfaction from masturbation or could not entertain the thought of homosexuality.

37. "Rate trouble" was stated by ten percent to have played a great part in influencing them to absent themselves.

38. There were 21% who stated that they were fearful of battle and an additional 8% didn't know; 8% admitted their actions were influenced by fear of battle.

39. Of the group 15% admitted that the recent enemy attacks, namely the suicide planes, played a part in causing them to absent themselves or to become over-leave.

40. At least 42% admitted that dislike of the ship or station as part cause for absenting themselves. The crew, also, were an important factor in causing a man to infract. Some of the men stated that they were aboard a ship much too long, such as two years, and, inasmuch as they could not get a change of ship they willfully missed it in order to become a crew member of another craft. Most of them, however, knew that they would eventually be sent back to their own ship.

41. Numerous unimportant other reasons, usually of a per-

sonal nature, were admitted by 4% of the group as cause for absenting themselves or being late in returning.

42. Those who stated they would rather be confined to a brig than be subject to combat formed 8%. Another 12% admitted that they didn't know which of the two alternatives they would prefer, and another 12% stated that they were influenced to absent themselves because of a preference for being confined in a brig rather than face the hazard of combat. An additional 4% were not sure of anything.

43. Money problems played a role in causing 48% to absent themselves. About 45% of the group surrendered when they were "broke." Some of the men stated they had gone ashore with as much as fifteen hundred dollars and came back with no money whatsoever. Occasionally a man would admit being "rolled" and stated that he had awakened the next morning in some hotel room or an apartment where his female partner or some civilian couple had been drinking with him, and who had eventually drugged him and had taken away all of his money.

44. Of our group 16% were engaged in civilian employment while absent over-leave. Only 4% claimed that their employers asked any questions at all regarding their Naval status. Eight per cent admitted they would not have absented themselves had they not been able to procure employment, and 12% stated they would have turned themselves in sooner had they not been able to procure civilian employment.

45. There were 28% of the men who claimed their actions were influenced by past confinements, while 12% claimed they were not influenced in the least by past confinement.

46. Ninety per cent stated that confinement would impress upon them the fact that they should avoid future offenses.

47. Almost 100% stated that it was not the smart thing to do to absent one's self in order to get a BCD.

48. Only 4% admitted that they did not think of the possibility of getting a BCD when absenting themselves.

49. Those who admitted that they expected to be awarded a Summary Court Martial for their misdeed formed 22% of the group.

50. There were 76% who didn't expect to get a General Court Martial. In missing ship cases 75% claimed they didn't know that missing a ship meant automatically a General Court Martial; 84% claimed they would not have absented themselves were they to have been awarded a General Court Martial; 8% were undecided whether they would have absented themselves

had they known this fact; 100% claimed that had they known they would have been confined for three or four or more years they would not have absented themselves; 86% claimed they would not have absented themselves if they had known they would get a two-year sentence; 70% claimed they would not have absented themselves had they known they would be awarded confinement of six months, and 6% were undecided. Of the group 44% claimed the same results for three-months confinement whereas 16% were undecided, and 8% of those who missed their ship expected only a thirty-day confinement.

51. In regard to the stopping of allotments, 85% said they would not have absented themselves had they known the allotments to their loved ones would be stopped, and 100% claimed that they would not have absented themselves had they known they would be awarded a Dishonorable Discharge or that their future would be jeopardized as a result of their absence.

52. About 10% felt that they no longer wished to remain in the Service.

53. There were 5% who admitted that "given the same bad breaks again" they could do nothing other than offend again.

Observations on Absence Over Leave

1. The majority of men in discipline status form the intent to leave before they absent themselves.

a. Most men do not absent themselves because they are dissatisfied with conditions. A number give dissatisfaction as a reason; however, examination reveals that this is mainly an after-thought, and in a few cases rationalization appears after the absence has taken place.

b. Quite a number give as a reason for leaving or staying over-leave, family troubles, i.e., sickness of wife, child, parent, relative, or lack of sufficient support. Examination reveals that very few of these are compelling even to the absenter. Most are after-thoughts and rationalizations after the absence has taken place.

c. Many claim they absented themselves because of their ill health. Some state that they were not given adequate medical attention. However, these are mainly rationalizations, for rarely has the individual taken any steps to correct his health during his absence, in a manner consistent with his purported state of ill health.

d. Most absences are preceded by contact, direct or indirect. The first offender who has been given a light sentence conveys

the impression that unauthorized absence is payed for on easy terms, and well worth the price. Most men are surprised to discover later the heavy price to be exacted.

2. Most persons absent themselves in pairs. Each lends moral support to the other. The men in disciplinary status bring this out easily during independent interviews.

a. In many cases a second offender "sells" another on absenting himself with him.

3. Most offenders have a poor social and educational background.

4. Most offenders are under twenty-one years of age, and the majority of these men are under nineteen.

5. Many offenders would not have absented themselves except that they were led to do so by a more hardened individual. The younger offender looks up to the chronic brig inmate who is the old and typical "salty" exponent of the Navy.

6. The majority of offenders intend to surrender before thirty days have elapsed.

a. Many fail to surrender because they have become fearful of the consequences and lose their nerve to surrender.

b. A number elect to stay over because they have become impressed with the ease with which they can avoid detection.

7. A good number of offenders, absent because they were not awakened in time, or were drunk, or missed the bus, train, or plane, decide that since they are now AOL and will be punished anyway, they might as well stay over a few more days. They figure the punishment will not be as severe, or at least not greater should they be over-leave one or twenty-nine days.

8. Many absent themselves because they discover they can easily get a civilian job. Usually no questions are asked as to their Naval status. They receive attractive salaries and often earn more in a week than the Navy pays in a month.

a. Many procure the civilian job even before they form the intent to absent themselves. They are impressed with the result and stay over-leave or absent without official leave.

9. As for missing draft cases, the thought is paramount that it is wiser to trade "brig time" for time "over the hill." "Brig time" is no worse than overseas duty and there is no less liberty and certainly less hazard to life and limb.

10. Many first offenders who have been awarded "brig time" and a BCD remitted are convinced by "brig talk" that the smart thing to do is to commit another offense and have the BCD executed and thus get out of the Navy on easy terms. Many are surprised to learn that they are awarded a General

Court Martial instead, with more internment and a Dishonorable Discharge.

11. Practically every offender who has been questioned indicated that had he known he would be awarded two or more years of confinement he would not have absented himself. Many express doubts as to whether they would have absented themselves knowing they would be awarded a year of confinement. For four months confinement the usual answer is in the affirmative.

12. In many cases confinement itself does not influence future conduct and many infractors become repeaters.

13. Invariably the man who surrenders is broke. Many who are apprehended freely admit that they would have surrendered earlier except that their money held out or that civilian employment was so easily obtained.

14. There is a close correlation between pay day and absence. Most absences occur immediately after men draw pay.

Analysis

This preliminary survey indicated that a large proportion of absentees go through some sort of deliberation before they actually absent themselves. They appear to weigh what they consider the consequences, which generally are grossly underestimated. The reason for such under-evaluation is two-fold. One is the source of the prospective absentee's knowledge concerning other consequences. As to the second, the prospective absentees generally learn of possible sentences from shipmates who have undergone disciplinary action and have been restored to duty. The prospective absentee is not impressed with the effect his absence may have on the allotments to his loved ones. The effect it may have on his future as well as other detrimental influences are not too strongly weighed.

It is submitted that if the prospective absentee knew were he to absent himself, he might face a General Court Martial, a stiff sentence, a possible Dishonorable Discharge, his allotment to loved ones stopped, the possibility that his future would be ruined, and that missing a ship would definitely result in a General Court Martial, he would consider the price too high to venture on such unauthorized absence.

Further, if those who missed a bus, train, plane, or overslept were indoctrinated with the knowledge that the longer the absence the more the penalty, many absences would be of much shorter duration and fewer man hours would be lost subsequently.

Many men while in civilian life discovered that a sob story of family trouble or personal ill health would condone many sins. Indoctrination that these excuses are useless in the Navy would, in all probability, prevent some from absenting themselves who had thought of availing themselves of some sob story either to excuse them from or mitigate possible punishment.

Conclusions

1. If these men in the Navy had been exposed to the knowledge of the severe sentences awarded and the many other prices exacted for absence (e.g., loss of allotment to wife, fines, possible BCD and DD, social loss, stunting of Naval advancement and higher pay, liberty held up until transfer to overseas unit, etc.) many, and especially those of the younger group would not have absented themselves.

2. First offenders should be warned that a second or third offense will not automatically result in a BCD being executed or remitted.

3. Employment of Naval personnel in civilian jobs should be controlled, especially to keep men overleave or absent without official leave from financing their absence.

4. Insufficient use is being made of patriotism and Service demands.

5. Higher sentences in absence cases should be in order.

6. Since most offenders are in the so-called "plastic age" bracket (under 21), educational doctrine designed to cut down effectively unauthorized absences should prove especially effective.

APPENDIX

Not to be used against the Accused

UNAUTHORIZED ABSENCE QUESTIONNAIRE (Condensed)

1. Home state City Birthplate Birthdate Age
2. Race
3. Rate? USN? USNR? Drafted? Enlisted? Date Service Entered?
4. Family record:
 - (a) Parents living? Yes No I. Country of origin? II. Divorced? Yes No III. Separated? Yes No IV. Step parents living or dead?
 - (b) Brothers and sisters living? Ages? 1. In service? Age? What branch (c) Raised in orphan or foster home? (d) Was your home a happy one? Yes No
5. Single or married? How long?
 - (a) Happily married? Yes No (b) Engaged? Yes No (c) Separated? Why? (d) Divorced? Why? (e) Re-married Why? (f) Children? How many? Ages? (g) Wife pregnant? Yes No
6. Education: How far in school did you attend?
 - (a) Age you left school? (b) Failures? What grade? (c) Trouble in school? Yes No (d) Truancies? Yes No (e) Expulsions? Yes No (f) Suspensions? Yes No (g) Admissions to reform schools? Yes No
7. Juvenile record?
 - (a) Arrests? For what? (b) Appearance in juvenile courts? Yes No (c) Reform school sentences? How long? Dates? (d) Jail or prison sentences? How long? Dates? (e) Probation? Yes No
8. Work Record:
 - (a) Age at onset? (b) Number and type of jobs? (c) Highest weekly salary? (d) Ever fired? Why? (e) Draft deferments? How many?
9. Religion:
 - (a) Protestant Catholic Jewish (b) Churchgoer? Yes No (c) Did you ever consult the Chaplain? Yes No (d) For what?
10. Previous Service? Army National Guard Merchant Marine CCC
 - (a) Type of Discharge? (b) Reasons for change? (c) Discipline record? Yes No
11. Record in Boots:
 - (a) Length? Boot Camp Where? (b) Extra Duties? Yes No (c) "Happy Hours"? Yes No (d) Captain's Mast? Yes No (e) Deck Court Martial? Yes No (f) Summary Court Martial? Yes No (g) General Court Martial? Yes No (h) Warnings? Yes No
12. Stations Service Schools Ships List in order Length of time in each
 - (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f)
13. Total Months in Service?
 - (a) Stateside? How long? Type of duty? (b) Sea duty? Total? type of ship? (c) Overseas duty? Type? Length of time?
 - (d) Combat records? Major or minor action? Enumerate. Catastrophe? Date? Wounded? I. II. III. IV. (e) Survivor of sea catastrophe? Date? Describe briefly. Length of time in water before rescued? Wounded? I. II. III. IV.
14. How well do you like the Navy?
 - (a) How well do you like your present duty? (b) How well do you think you are getting along in the Navy?
15. Offenses while in Service:
 - (a) How long in Service before first offense? (b) Is this the first offense or are you a repeater? (c) Offense committed from shore or ship? (d) AWOL? Number? Length of time? Dates? Punishments? I. II. III. IV. (e) AOL? Number? Length of time? Dates? Punishments? I. II. III. IV. (f) Other offenses? Enumerate. Gives dates and punishments. I. II. III. IV.
16. Present offenses? (a) (b) (c)
17. Surrendered? Yes No Why?

18. Picked up? Yes No
19. Did you miss your ship? Yes No (a) Type of ship? Why?
20. Did you miss an overseas draft? Yes No Why?
21. Did you miss a mobile unit? Yes No Why?
22. What made you absent yourself?
24. How long did you intend to stay away?
25. What influenced you to stay away longer?
26. Did dissatisfaction or present duty influence you to absent yourself? Yes No
In what way?
27. Did failure to receive a leave influence you to absent yourself? Yes No In
what way?
28. Did any of your buddies influence you to absent yourself? Yes No In what
way?
29. Did failure to receive a transfer influence you to absent yourself? Yes No
In what way?
30. Did your health have any influence upon your unauthorized absence? Yes No
(a) in What way? (b) Have you had any serious illness or operations? Enum-
erate. Dates I, II, III, (c) Do you think you are
nervous? Yes No (d) Do you have trouble sleeping? Yes No (e) Do you
have trouble eating? Yes No (f) Number of times to sick call while in the
Navy? (g) Length of time in sick bay while in Navy?, (h) Length
of time in hospitals while in Navy?, (i) Total length of time both in
sick bay and in hospitals while in Navy?, (j) How do you feel at
present?
31. Did antagonism toward authority play a part in your absenting yourself? In
what way? Yes No
32. Did your family play any part in absenting self? In what way? Yes No
33. Did homesickness play any part in influencing you to absent yourself? Yes No
34. Did a woman play any part in absenting yourself? In what way? Yes No
35. Did liquor play a part in influencing you to absent yourself? In what way?
Yes No
(a) Has liquor ever played a role in previous civil or naval offenses? Yes No
36. Did sex play a part in influencing you to absent yourself? In what way?
Yes No
37. Did "rate-trouble" play a part in influencing you to absent yourself? In what
way? Yes No
38. Did fear of combat play any part in influencing you to absent yourself? In
what way? Yes No
39. Have the recent enemy attack tactics played a part in your absenting yourself?
In what way? Yes No
40. Did you like your ship or station or did this help influence you in absenting
yourself? Yes No
(a) Did you have confidence in your superiors? Yes No (b) Did you like
your ship-mates? Yes No (c) Were you happy aboard ship or at your
station? Yes No (d) Were you dissatisfied with the length of time
spent aboard ship or station? Yes No (e) Did any of the above in-
fluence you to absent yourself? In what way? Yes No
41. Did any other personal problem influence you to absent yourself? In what way?
Yes No
42. Is it more desirable to spend time in the brig than abroad ship, aboard a
station, or in combat? Yes No
43. Did money play a part in influencing you to absent yourself? In what way?
Yes No
(a) Were you broke when you surrendered? Yes No (b) If broke how long
before you surrendered did you become broke? (c) How
much money did you have on your person when you left? \$.....
(d) How much more money was available to you? \$.....
44. While absent were you employed in a civilian job? Yes No
Kind of jobs and length of time working
(a) Were any questions asked you by your employer regarding your naval

- status? Yes No (b) If you could not have procured a civilian job would you have absented yourself? Yes No (c) If you could not have procured a civilian job would you have turned yourself in sooner? Yes No
45. Did a previous confinement make you want to keep out of trouble? Yes No
46. Do you think that confinement this time will impress upon you to avoid future unauthorized absence? Yes No
47. Do you think it a smart thing to absent yourself in order to get a B.C.D.? Yes No
48. Did this thought in any way influence you to absent yourself? Yes No
49. Did you expect to be awarded only a Summary Court Martial? Yes No
50. Would you have absented yourself had you known that:
 (a) You would be awarded a General Court Martial? Yes No (b) You would be awarded confinement of 5 years? Yes No (c) You would be awarded confinement of 3 years? Yes No (d) You would be awarded confinement of 2 years? Yes No (e) You would be awarded confinement of 1 year? Yes No (f) You would be awarded confinement of 6 months? Yes No (g) You would be awarded confinement of 3 months? Yes No
51. Would you have absented yourself had you known that:
 (a) Your allotment to your loved ones would be stopped? Yes No (b) You would be awarded a D.D.? Yes No (c) Your future may be ruined as a result of this absence? Yes No
52. Do you feel that you no longer wish to remain in the Navy? Yes No
53. Do you believe at this time that you will offend again? Yes No
54. Other additional remarks you may wish to make.

The above questions were all answered the best I know and as honestly as I could.

Signed:.....
 L F M Ser. No.

A. Physical Examination Report; B. Neuro-psychiatric Observations; C. Defense Counsel Observations; D. General Conclusions and Formulations.

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