

1934

A study of the treatment, techniques, for situational offenders

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BOSTON UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF RELIGIOUS EDUCATION
AND SOCIAL SERVICE

A STUDY OF THE TREATMENT
TECHNIQUES FOR SITUATIONAL
OFFENDERS

A Thesis
Submitted by
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(A.B., Wooster College, Ohio, 1932)
In partial fulfillment of
requirements for the degree of
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FOOTLEDGE

PREFACE

The subject matter of this study centers on the consideration of treatment techniques applied to, and the effect upon, the ssituational offenders at the State Prison Colony, Norfolk, Massachusetts. In considering such a topic, one of the first questions to be answered is why there are such institutions as prisons in existence. Part I answers this briefly with a discussion of the theory of punishment, the emergence of prisons and the evolution of penology to its present status. The "New Penology" is mentioned as the most advanced method of handling criminals. To illustrate the "New Penology", Part II describes the set-up of an institution which attempts to put this idea into practice. The important factor of modern penology is the emphasis on the individual criminal. Part III points out the Norfolk plan of classifying criminals so that individual treatment may be prescribed. This leads to a brief consideration of the ssituational types as set forth in Part IV. Illustration of these are given in Part V. The study concludes with a statement of recommendations in Part VI.

PREFACE

The subject matter of this study centers on the consideration of treatment techniques applied to, and the effect upon, the institutional offenders at the State Prison Colony, Norfolk, Massachusetts. In considering such a topic, one of the first questions to be answered is why there are such institutions and why prisons in existence. Part I answers this briefly with a discussion of the theory of punishment, the emergence of prisons and the evolution of penology to its present status. The "New Penology" is mentioned as the most advanced method of handling criminals. To illustrate the "New Penology", Part II describes the set-up of an institution which attempts to put this idea into practice. The important factor of modern penology is the emphasis on the individual criminal. Part III points out the World's plan of classifying criminals so that individual treatment may be prescribed. This leads to a brief consideration of the institutional types as set forth in Part IV. Illustration of these are given in Part V. The study concludes with a statement of recommendations in Part VI.

The theories of punishment may be traced to the mores and customs of tribal groups. In early civilization, people found they could best exist by banding together. Naturally, certain customs and taboos were set up which were expedient to the welfare of the group. Transgressors were punished according to laws laid down by the recognized leaders of the group. Offenses committed by a stranger to the group were of utmost concern to all.

Law has evolved from social ethics and custom until we come to feel that laws mould our ethics. Fowler Vincent Harper says:

"Law from the functional standpoint of the sociologist is one of the most important and vital agencies for social control. It is through law, along with other agencies, that the conduct of persons is so regulated that human beings fit into the increasingly complex social and human surroundings of life, and that a certain necessary uniformity in behavior in given directions is produced."

Law, government, and social control have passed through many and varying stages to reach the complex system of our day. All, however, rest on these earlier influences of group custom and morality, and we recognize that they have arisen out of consideration for the larger group.

However punishment originated, it came into existence when anti-social acts were committed which were looked upon as inexpedient to the welfare of man. Laws and penal systems have become increasingly complex along with the growth of civilization. Professor Ellsworth

Faris of the University of Chicago believes that punishment did not originate within the group but has come about as a result of two opposing groups or individuals. This conflict necessitates a third, impartial party which resembles the judge of our day. "...punishment is a practice that has arisen out of group activity and owes none of its origin to private vengeance or the rule of force within the group. Punishment is the expression of the clashing of groups; with a buffer-group to lessen the shock. It is a phenomenon of social psychology, and can only be approached intelligently from the social point of view." (1)

We are not concerned here with the emergence of punishment. Of more importance is the shift in its emphasis through the years. In early civilization, "punishment" centered around restitution or placation to the one who had been wronged. The surprising fact is that the offender was practically overlooked in preference to the injured party and the wrong against society. The offender must pay or make restitution equal to his offense. It was the old code of "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth." If property were lots, property

(1) Faris, The Origin of Punishment, in the International Journal of Ethics, Volume 25, pages 56-67 - October 1914.

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would probably be demanded in restitution. If the offender caused another's death, his own life might be demanded in retaliation. The "amount" of restitution was based on the social status of the injured. Various means were devised to determine the guilt of the offender and make him pay. One of the best known was the practice of "ordeals". These ordeals consisted of burning in oil, submersion in water, whipping and others equally cruel. According to the results of these tests, the victim was considered guilty or not guilty. This system was well-known, especially in Medieval times.

With a centralization of power and recognized authority in a king or state, attention was shifted from a wrong against an individual to a wrong against the state or central authority. Moral responsibility, sin and expiation were further stressed with the introduction of the Christian doctrine and Roman Law. Consequently the offender was held responsible to the state or king and must be punished to make him conscious of his guilt. Various types of punishment, from fines to death, were set up for particular offenses. The church played an important part in prescribing the type of punishment to be inflicted. Particular punishments were meted out for particular offenses, and the type of punishment was left to the discretion of the one in authority.

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of that which was needed. At the will of the authority, offenders might receive a fine or death for the same offense. This "evil" continued even through the latter part of the 18th century and in England at that time there were 160 crimes, ranging from petty thievery to killing, all punishable by death. Beccaria in Italy, Bentham in England and Feuerbach in Germany sought to alleviate these conditions. They urged a codifying of the laws to standardize the punishment for offenses. This centered attention directly on the crime committed. The influence of these 18th century thinkers is felt in our penal laws today.

Cesare Beccaria (1735-1794) in "Crimes and Punishment" collected the material of various French philosophers, Montesquieu, Voltaire, and Rousseau in their attack on the evils of the 18th century. His work formed the basis for the so-called Classical School of Criminology.

"The Classical School dominated the development of penal codes and systems of procedure during the 19th century. It was inspired by a humane spirit which objected to the cruelty with which criminals were treated. Their first great principle was that the rights and liberties of the individual must be conserved. Their second fundamental principle, derived from the first, was that crime is a juridicial abstraction, and consequent-

ly, each crime had attached to it a definite penalty, a third principle was that punishment should be limited by the social need. In the place of irregular methods of procedure and absurd methods of testing evidence, these principles substituted an orderly procedure and rational rules of evidence. The Classical School of Criminology was first exemplified in the French penal code of 1791." (1)

From the 18th century on, varied methods of handling criminals have developed until we now have what is known as the New Penology. It has shifted the emphasis of the older theories of punishment to a more scientific point of view. Its basic theory is that of individual treatment. The criminal is considered rather than the crime. The individual criminal is studied as a human or social being, with an attempt at making him an acceptable person for society. Even today the elements of the old theories may be noted in our penal systems and we yet have a long way to go before we arrive at the full realization of the newer theories.

It was not until the 19th century that any indication of the "New Penology" appeared. Its originator was Cesare Lombroso (1836-1909). He was a criminal

(1)

Haynes, Criminology, page 24 - McGraw-Hill, 1930

anthropologist of the Positive Criminology who attempted to show that criminals are not normal but abnormal, and that the study of anthropology, medicine, psychology and psychiatry is necessary to understand the criminal.

Lombroso was quite convinced that there was a true criminal type, a born criminal. Certain physical anomalies appeared to him characteristic of the criminal, and he believed that atavistic phenomena reproduced a type of the past. Garafalo (1852-), another of the positive school, considered crime as sociological, a natural phenomena. Ferri (1856-1929) proposed the use of "equivalents" or preventive measures, changes in the conditions which cause crime. Goring, an English prison official, published a study in the early 20th century which disputed Lombroso's theory of criminal physical stigmata. Although these 19th century criminologists did not arrive at conclusive theories, they did more than any others had yet done to study the criminal as a human being who has been subjected more than others to the strains of social life.

In brief review, the theory of punishment has passed through three phases. The wronged person as representing a wrong to society, was most important in early civilization, while the offender was of less consequence. In the 18th century, laws were standardized to meet specific types of crime and the crime itself was important. Only recently emphasis was shifted directly to the individual who

committed an offense, considering the reasons and motives, and a possible treatment of the offender.

We are mostly concerned with the penology in vogue in the United States and a brief survey of prison systems from Colonial days to the present will show the shift in emphasis to the New Penology. The change in attitude, concerning the handling of criminals, has been surprisingly slow. "There has been no fundamental change in American penal institutions for the past 100 years". (1) Prisons are brought to the attention of the public only when riots and breaks occur. Otherwise they are unnoticed.

The first attempts at prison "reform" were begun early in the 18th century when the use of capital and corporal punishment were prevalent. The most effective influences were the attempts at reform growing out of the French Revolution, the work of Beccaria and Howard, and the Pennsylvania reformers in this country. Emphasis was directed toward doing away with corporal punishment and substituting imprisonment. This resulted from the arousal of humanitarian feelings. The Quakers in this country were a great influence in this reform, objecting

(1)

Cantor, - Crime, Criminals, and Criminal Justice, page 281 - Henry Holt & Company 1932.

as they did to the bloody punishments inflicted. It was hoped that this new type of "punishment" would reform the individual. Such methods as existed were considered inhumane; imprisonment would give the offender a chance to meditate on his evil ways and bring about his reformation.

Philadelphia was the center of political life in Revolutionary days. Here were gathered leaders of French thought and influential Americans like Franklin (1780's), Jefferson, and Wm. Penn (1680's). In 1776 the Philadelphia Society for Assisting Distressed Prisoners was formed. John Howard, the English reformer, may be called "the father of prison reform". His study, in England and other countries, was one of the greatest influences in prison reform, aiding the substitution of imprisonment for corporal punishment. Jails and workhouses were used mainly as detention places until judgment was passed on the offenders. Many criminals were left to die before their cases were decided upon and living conditions in these "prisons" were almost unbearable. Actually, reform began with the attempt to alleviate the horrible living conditions which existed in the prisons. A revolutionary spirit crept into the thinking of people both in Europe and America. Humanitarian treatment of prisoners was a part of this philosophy. It was thought that physical reformation was necessary before spiritual reform could take place. This type of reform led later to the

substitution of imprisonment as punishment for actual physical punishment.

Then too, during the 17th century the "writ of habeas corpus" was originated in England. This enabled a person to have a trial and be bailed out to await trial out of prison.

Howard's thinking made itself felt among the Pennsylvania reformers who incorporated his theories in their work. Reform in Pennsylvania suffered many setbacks at first. The Revolutionary War came along and after the War, overcrowding and other mal-adjustments kept the idea from being effective. In 1740 the Walnut Street Jail in Philadelphia was converted into a prison and this marks the beginning of the prison system. Later in the 19th century (1826-1829) the Western (Pittsburg) and Eastern (Philadelphia) Penitentiaries were opened. It was not till this time that the Pennsylvania System was completely established.

In the Pennsylvania system, solitary confinement was the principal feature. Only one or two states in America adopted the plan though the influence was greatly felt in Europe. New York State attempted to follow it without success and finally installed the Auburn system. This was set up in the prison at Auburn, New York, where the men were allowed to work in association during the day, then placed in solitary confinement at night. Conflict between these two types of prisons continued till the introduction of new reformatory ideas later in the 19th

century.

A further contribution to advanced penology came with the introduction of the reformatory type prisons. The idea was first established by Captain Alexander Maconochie in Australia in 1840. Before the Revolutionary War, England had been sending its convicts to the American Colonies. After the war the prisoners were sent to Australia. Here Captain Maconochie set up his system of "marks" whereby the inmates could influence their earlier release by good conduct during incarceration. Certain acts would give them added "marks" which would increase their chance of release.

A similar plan was adopted in Ireland by Sir Walter Crofton around 1862. He borrowed Maconochie's system of marks and also set up the indeterminate sentence and parole. With an indeterminate sentence there was no definite date set for a man's release and depending on good conduct in prison he could be released at the discretion of the prison officials. The man would then be placed on parole, a system used in the present day.

The general trend of prison thought around the latter part of the 19th century was based on the theory of reforming prisoners rather than punishing them. The declaration of principles adopted by the national prison association organized at Cincinnati, Ohio, October 1870

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stated "the treatment of criminals by society is for the protection of society. But since treatment is directed to the criminal rather than the crime, its great object should be his moral regeneration. Hence the supreme aim of prison discipline is the reformation of criminals, not the infliction of vindictive punishment." It is surprising that although thought had already been directed along these "modern" lines, so little has actually been accomplished in a practical way to carry out these theories. Europe was advancing many such ideas about this time and much of American prison theory was influenced by the reformers of Europe. The reformatory movement may be considered as the third system of prison management in America following the Pennsylvania and Auburn systems.

The most outstanding example of the reformatory system was the one established at Elmira, New York. Z. R. Brockway's name is connected with the institution as its first superintendent as he made it such a success in its first stages. The reformatory combined all the advanced theories of prison-reform, marks, indeterminate sentence and parole. It was also thought of as an intermediate prison, between the court and a state prison. Those who had not committed such serious offenses, first offenders and younger offenders, were among those sent to reformatories to keep them from the more hardened, professional criminals. Systems of labor, schooling, moral and mental training were all combined to reform the criminal. The

Elmira reformatory became the example for those in other states and the system was incorporated in penal work throughout the country. It is still in use as one of the popular methods of dealing with criminals.

Strangely enough the reformatory has been a reformatory in name only. The early leaders of such institutions did seem to realize some of the essentials necessary for reforming criminals and credit is to be given them for formulating such plans and ideals directed toward the reformation of criminals. But prisons and reformatories have not advanced sufficiently along the lines of modern psychological and sociological lines. Professor Barnes says, "There was no general recognition that criminals must be dealt with as individuals or as a number of classes of individuals of different psychological and biological types that must be scientifically differentiated through a careful psychiatric study, as well as a detailed sociological study of their environment, preliminary to the major part of their treatment while incarcerated." (1) It is quite evident that prisons and reformatories are very similar.

Additional features of the latter 19th century were private homes for juvenile delinquents and the

(1)

Barnes, "The Repression of Crime", page 168 -
Geo. H. Doran Company 1926

"cottage plan" introduced by a French reformer. Parole and probation have been substituted to a great extent in dealing with the youthful offender. Finally the criminally insane were taken out of the prisons in 1830 and placed in special hospitals.

Attention in our study so far has been centered only on a general outline of methods of penology showing the trend from early times to the present. No effort has been made to describe definitely the particular policies and treatment methods of present-day institutions, courts and legal systems. The discussion has only been preparatory to a more detailed description of the set-up of one of the newer penal institutions exemplifying the shift from older penology to the newer. We now turn to such a description preparatory to a study of some of the cases in this institution.

PART II

THE NORFOLK SET-UP AND

POLICIES

POLICIES

It has been shown how the theory of punishment originated, how imprisonment took its place, and finally, how individual study and treatment of criminals has been substituted as a more scientific and humane method of reforming offenders.

To illustrate, in a more detailed way how the New Penology may function, we wish to describe the set-up of the State Prison Colony at Norfolk, Massachusetts. Before going into this description it would be well to mention the other penal institutions in Massachusetts.

Under an amendment of the Massachusetts Constitution in 1918, state government departments were reduced from 113 to 20 departments. The Department of Correction supervises the penal institutions of the state. Some of the most important are noted here. The State Prison at Charlestown is an industrial institution, the articles produced being turned to state use (and to competition with the products of private industry, in purchases for schools and other public institutions). Medical, religious and educational work are the outstanding treatment techniques. Recently the case-work has increased in scope and a more detailed social study of inmates is being attempted, to the end that individual treatment may be more effective. The Massachusetts Reformatory is basically the same. It takes the younger male offenders from 17

to 25 years of age. Sentences are indeterminate as to minimum and limited as to maximum. Farm work is an additional feature of this institution. The Reformatory for Women at Framingham takes all the normal, reformable women in the state and attempts to rehabilitate them physically, industrially and morally. The facilities for treatment are much the same as in the other institutions, but case-work and social service are important factors. In addition to these institutions the State Farm at Bridgewater is for the care and custody of misdemeanant offenders; the Prison Camp and Hospital cares for the tubercular patients. Finally, there are the Department for the Criminal Insane, the Department for Defective Delinquents, the Department for Female Defective Delinquents and the Department for Drug Addicts.

There seems to be a great similarity in the treatment facilities of the institutions listed above. The emphasis on case-work and social service is noteworthy. It marks an advance over former institutional treatment. However, we feel that the policies of the Norfolk Colony are even more advanced and we will discuss that institution now.

Any prison is recognized by its wall which surrounds a group of buildings and shops, where men are confined for periods of time. What happens to

to 25 years of age. Sentences are indeterminate as to minimum and limited as to maximum. There is an additional feature of this institution. The Reformatory for Women at Birmingham takes all the normal, reformable women in the state and attempts to rehabilitate them physically, industrially and morally. The facilities for treatment are much the same as in the other institutions, but case-work and social service are important factors. In addition to these institutions the state has at Bridgewater is for the care and custody of miscreant offenders; the Prison Camp and Hospital serve for the tubercular patients. Finally, there are the Department for the Criminal Insane, the Department for Defective Delinquents, the Department for Female Defective Delinquents and the Department for Drug Addicts.

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those confined within the walls is the most important matter for consideration. It is not important to know that an inmate goes to school three days out of the week or shows persistency in pushing a wheelbarrow around on the job. It is how these activities affect the personality or conduct of the man that is important. We will turn shortly, to a description of the various departments and activities at Norfolk showing how such a "functional" process may be carried on.

"The more widespread use of the scientific methods in studying the individual convict before release is one of the most significant advances in modern penology.

"Our principal need is an intelligent program of prevention. But for crimes that cannot be prevented a program of correctional treatment is equally important. ⁽¹⁾ " Norfolk attempts to provide this "program of correctional treatment."

A man is received at Norfolk as a human being and is treated as such. He passes through a period of observation and orientation. During this period he is given the routine physical and mental examinations. A personal interview follows and a program is drawn up for him which he is expected to carry out, based primarily on the reduction of his criminality. Soon after

(1)

The Control of Crime by Edgar A. Doll, The Scientific Monthly, June 1928, pages 551-556

the man's transfer to Norfolk, his case is presented to a Case-Work Conference composed of the superintendent and the various heads of the departments, especially the diagnostic. Here the case is discussed and corrections or recommendations made in the program. Following this a man becomes a member of the institution and takes his place in as nearly a normal community life as is at present possible behind prison walls.

The men live in a dormitory type of building rather than in separate cells. There are no doors on the rooms but the men are required to be in them at certain hours. Such facilities as these enable the men to mingle more freely and live as human beings are inclined, in group association. In charge of a group of 50 inmates, in each of the several units, are two house-officers. These officers are to be distinguished from the guards who perform a separate, custodial duty at the Colony. The house-officers act as case-workers for the men assigned to their units, assume general charge of their activities, see that they carry out their programs, and assist them whenever possible.

The Case-Work Department seems to be the most important at the Colony. Other departments may meet the particular treatment needs of any individual, but

the case-work department makes the diagnosis and points out treatment recommendations. Flexibility, but not "looseness", is the policy, so that one or many forces may act on any inmate. Such a plan is possible because all the departments work in conjunction with each other. It is definitely assumed at Norfolk that each man is in prison due to some personality defect or mal-adjustment in social conditioning. the case-work department seeks to ascertain that defect and recommend treatment. A psychometrist works with this department, giving tests for mental ability and emotional stability which help in diagnosis. The chairman of this department stated, "The case-work department is then concerned with changing the criminal's anti-social habits and non-social philosophies, to increase his avocational and educational scale, to help him solve his personal and environmental conflicts, to build up his own self-respect and to plan with him for a constructive future in an outside community."

Another department of great importance to the rehabilitation of an inmate is the Family Welfare Department. This department is primarily concerned with the familial relationships of the man, such as aid to the man's family, and visits from the family. It is concerned with all those factors which, through the man's family and friends, help toward rehabilitation by keep-

ing up the man's contacts with the life outside the wall. Under the Family Welfare Department, but by no means any less important, comes the sponsorship plan. With this plan in operation, socially-minded citizens--both men and women, are interested in an inmate who may have no family or whose family is not near enough to visit, thereby giving him contact with the outside. This special friendship may save the man's self-respect. In most cases the sponsor is also concerned with obtaining some form of work which the inmate may go to on release. In the superintendent's report, printed in the annual report to the Commissioner of Correction for the year ending November 1931 is the following:

"The work of this division (family welfare department) consists in straightening out questions of financial aid to dependent families, in working through strained relationship problems, in finding suitable homes and jobs for men about to be parolled, and in putting men in touch with responsible citizens who will assist them in these problems and especially in making a new start. No program of rehabilitation can go far if a man is excessively worried about the financial problems of his family. . . . Again, to preserve the home ties and if necessary to stabilize them, is essential to the stabilization of the inmate himself.

"One of the most significant accomplishments of the family welfare department has been the development

of the so-called sponsorship plan. While not a new plan in social work, it has not been widely used in connection with the problem of adult crime. In general, the plan is to find at least one socially-minded person in the community who will assist in the rehabilitation of at least one inmate at Norfolk by becoming a friend to him and his family during the term of incarceration and for such time as may be necessary after release." Obviously this plan is in keeping with treating the criminal as a human being and, if the right sponsor is found for the right man, the relationship may serve as a catharsis to the man's social feelings and be an asset to him, following incarceration.

The Community Service Department plays an important part in establishing a normal community life for the inmates. One of the primary functions is to supervise the work of the council. This is a representative body of staff and inmate members. It is not a self-governing body but works in conjunction with the staff, agreeing on policies and privileges for the inmates. Under the council are a number of committees which take an active part in all the departments, and make suggestions as to how the divisions may best direct their work to help the men. Such a plan enables the men to engage in practical community programs and management. In this way the inmates may learn such habits of social worth and responsibility as will become an asset to them on release.

It is suggested by some that such a set-up is merely a coddling of prisoners, but if men come from an environment where such attitudes toward life are foreign to them, it is at least logical to place them in as socialized a community as possible and try and motivate them to social ideals.

The Community Service Department also supervises such activities as religious services, plays, entertainments and other cultural programs which may be found in any normal community.

The Educational Department is important in the Norfolk plan. Each inmate is interviewed by a member of the department to determine his educational training and needs. Educational levels of the inmate group range from illiteracy to an occasional college training. The inmates may take courses in elementary academic work or high school subjects. Massachusetts University Extension courses are also offered. In addition to academic work, classes in vocational education are held to give the men the theoretical end of various trades. Such activities as band, debating, and poultry raising come under this department and teach the men in the use of leisure time.

"The tools of education, while no guarantee of character, are a powerful aid in forming or transforming it; education of prisoners offers one of the very real hopes for their rehabilitation. If we

believe in the beneficial effect of education on man in general, we must believe in the beneficial effect for this particular group (criminal) which differs less than the layman thinks from the ordinary run of humanity. Education for adult prisoners aims to extend to prisoners, as individuals, every type of educational opportunity that experience or sound reasoning shows may be of benefit or of interest to them, in the hope that they may thereby be fitted to live more competently, satisfyingly, and cooperatively as members of society."⁽¹⁾

Medical care is as important in a prison as in any community. It is necessary to care for the minor medical needs of humans but it may be that physical instability has played an important part in a man's criminality. If this is so, his criminality may be reduced by proper medical diagnosis and treatment. Aside from the physical care of inmates, the Medical Department has a psychiatrically trained physician who aids in the study and diagnosis of human problems.

The Industrial Department is maintained because the state demands that prisoners work. But Norfolk uses this department to other advantages. It trains men vocationally or enables them to continue in the trade they were in before commitment. Definite

(1)

The Education of Adult Prisoners by Austin H. McCormick, in The National Society of Penal Information, 1931.

trade skill is known to be an asset to one's stability in life.

The departments outlined above are the most important at Norfolk. To many, this set-up may appear to be theoretical or ideal in dealing with criminals. The old theory of the punitive treatment of criminals still lingers in the thinking of the general populace.

"The criminal becomes the scapegoat whom we sacrifice in atonement for our own criminal proclivities. Our self-esteem is preserved by vicariously punishing those who are apprehended. Our guilt complex is compensated for by projecting our impulses on the few and punishing them."⁽¹⁾ It is only as we see that punishment does not help in reforming the criminal and does not necessarily serve as a deterrent to further crime that we admit that perhaps there is some better way of accomplishing the purpose. Men should be sent to prison as punishment, not for punishment. The scientific study and treatment of the individual has aided us in other fields and it only remains to give the plan a fair trial in penology before we can give in to the assumption that we are coddling prisoners.

There are three basic principles in the Norfolk set-up which are fundamentals of any penal work. The first is the policy of decent routine and the second is the restoration to normal. These are pre-requisites to

(1)

Cantor, Crimes, Criminals and Criminal Justice, page 253 - Henry Holt and Company, New York, 1932.

the third which is the reduction of criminality.

A decent routine is essential in any person's life. It is practically a law of existence. It is especially essential with prisoners. Many have thought prisoners not worth caring about. But if we attempt to remove a man's tendency to crime, we need a basis to work on. We cannot cure a man emotionally, if he is not physically well and being decently cared for. A decent routine implies regular meals each day, a place to sleep, sufficient clothing, recreation, and friendly contacts through letters and visits. Unless prisoners have these minima requirements we cannot hope to reduce criminality.

The policy of restoration to normal goes even further. Many prisoners have come from an environment which is not conducive to social living or they have not been adequately trained in social habits. It is sound psychology that one learns from doing and acting; that one's life is moulded by the habit pattern he has asquired. There is no better way of putting the criminal in contact with the normal habits of a normal society than by establishing such contacts while he is in prison. Some of the normal, social contacts Norfolk attempts to provide are the following: vocational, educational, and avocational skills; recreational and community participation; personal contacts; and such ex-

ternal situations as reduce inner conflict. Punishment can no longer be considered to whip human beings into conformity.

"The everlasting meeting of aggression by counter aggression is a losing process..... If anything comes out of such a method it comes after a long time and at terrific cost. It would seem that we ought to develop a pathway that would lead more directly to constructive results, now at least that we know the factors involved, or at least know them sufficiently to avoid the more serious mistakes. It would seem that we ought no longer to hide behind the theory of punishment, nor even the term itself, that we should give up this effort to bend others to our will by making them suffer if they do not obey.

"All this goes to show, not only the general tendency toward lessening the severity of punishment, but in addition that capital punishment, even as it is retained,- practically only for first degree murder-⁽¹⁾ is, as a matter of fact, going out of use." Too many criminals have received nothing but punishment all their lives. Added punishment would only increase their anti-social feelings. Proper social stimulation is a more scientific method of inducing criminals to become socially adjusted.

(1)

Wm. A. White, Crimes and Criminals, pages 166 and 174, Farrar and Rinehart, 1933

We have considered the various departments at Norfolk and two important policies which are carried out there. A discussion of the third, and most important, policy necessitates a study of the individual criminal. To reduce criminality, we must know the defects and weaknesses of any criminal and appreciate how these factors may cause criminality. Considering that there are causes of crime we are bound to find that many crimes are committed which have a similar basis. Each case is different but life forces act continually in much the same way and we see similar reactions to these forces in different people. We may then place these people who react similarly in like classes. Following this there should be similar treatment techniques to be applied to these cases. We will consider such a "treatment classification" in the next part.

The following information is for the use of the
Director of the Bureau of Prisons and the
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PART III

TREATMENT CLASSIFICATION

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EDWARD J. BOND

LOCKFEDGE

The treatment classification is an important factor in the Norfolk program. It is important because it indicates the trend to be taken in dealing with any inmate of the institution. This classification is directed primarily at the reduction of criminality. Before describing this particular phase of Norfolk we wish to show the basis for such a classification.

The scientific study of the individual has become more and more important in the field of human relations. Only by studying many individuals do we arrive at any definite concepts. Continued study shows certain similarities which are common to all people. To study criminals we must discover these basic factors which are common to criminals, to the insane and to normal people alike.

Menninger (1) suggests that crime represents a failure in adjustment just as a broken personality may. There is always the personality in a particular situation requiring a period of attempted adjustment to the situation. The result may be success or failure. If failure results, one of three courses may follow; either the personality suffers a breakdown; a constructive compromise is reached, resulting in readjustment; or there

(1)

Menninger, The Human Mind, page 26 - Alfred A. Knopf, New York and London, 1931.

is a broken situation resulting in a crime as murder.

Everyone is born into the world with certain "instinctual" forces or drives which must be satisfied. These drives seem to be an inherent part of every personality. Their intensity depends on such things as physical anomalies; glandular capacities; nervous systems or tissue structure. These and other elements vary, and as they vary so does the type of personality. These forces and drives must be satisfied to a greater or less degree, depending on the variations in personality. As the personality grows it finds it must adjust its desires to the environment surrounding it. This is accomplished through the influence of education and experience which mold the desires into social forces so that the individual adjusts to his situation. We call this process of satisfying desires a functional one. The inter-play of these two opposing forces functions in each personality and causes its type of adjustment.

The significant things about this process is that the types of adjustment are so many and varied. Depending on the abundance or lack of situations which satisfy "instinctual" forces different personalities vary by many degrees from the "normal". A criterion of abnormality may be the lack of social adjustment. "The so-called normal personality reflects the successful achievement of a satisfactory and workable compromise between the forces

contending for the control of personality and conduct". (1)
If there have been sufficient social forces acting on the individual he may be so strengthened as to properly overcome his "instinctual" wishes and make a proper adjustment in society.

We have introduced a discussion of classification with this brief word about adjustment to show that all individuals have much in common. Because each personality is an individual personality, and because heredity and environment are so varied, individuals are affected differently and react differently to the forces of social life. Further, depending on similarity of make-up or intensity and quality of the drives of life, individuals may react similarly to similar situations. If we see individuals acting the same as others, we may be able to put them in the same class or category. If we are able to say that there is a common basis for human behavior, we are all the more able to classify individual behavior with certain specifications, according to the trend it takes.

We assume then that criminal behavior may be considered as one form of human conduct, showing that the

(1)
Glueck, Probation and Criminal Justice, page 211,
The Macmillan Company, 1933.

individual has met his situations in a different way from others. He has sought satisfaction for his "instinctual" wishes, which are very similar in nature with all people, but has chosen means which are socially unapproved. But when we come to observe the criminal, we find that he has committed acts similar to some of his fellow criminals but different from others. Alexander has worked out a classification of criminal types (1) but based largely on a psychoanalytic point of view. While the psychoanalytic point of view need not be overlooked, the more empirical statement of human conduct described above is more to the point in this presentation of criminal behavior.

Classifying human behavior is a difficult thing to do. There are so many diverse paths a personality may take that care must be exercised in describing it accurately. But classification of human personality and behavior has been attempted and it may be possible arbitrarily to do the same with criminals.

If we turn to the third of the Norfolk policies, namely, the reduction of criminality, we have to consider what is to be done for any particular criminal. This implies that as well as arriving at a diagnosis of the man's problem, we must outline some program of treatment

(1) Alexander & Staub, *The Criminal, The Judge & The Public*, page 145 ff. The Macmillan Company, 1931

which will apply to him. For this reason, the classification at Norfolk has been termed a "treatment classification", taking into consideration both the diagnosis and treatment recommendations. In this way, in the words of the superintendent, Norfolk will do "significant case work", or while a man is here, will center its attention primarily on the reduction of a man's criminality.

With this in mind, a classification was set up by an advisory committee and the Case Work Department. There are five major groups in the classification.

- 1 - The Situational Cases, those whose criminal tendencies may be relieved by giving attention to the circumstances surrounding their crime. If the situation is relieved, or the man removed from it, his tendency to crime is reduced. The situational offender has a social conscience and ideals but circumstances were such that he could not endure them longer and turned to crime. Treatment for such cases is directed toward clearing up the situation or guarding against a repetition of it.
- 2 - The Medical Cases, those which may be treated by alleviating some physical abnormality which has been the primary cause of a man's crime. "There are some men whose criminality is apparently primarily on a basis of physical disorder. A, for example, is probably a

criminal because of his epilepti-form attacks during which he loses all control of himself and all sense of judgment. There are presumably also a much larger number of men in whose criminality medical condition plays some part, whether physical disease is primary or secondary, it is usually important in both types of cases to remove so far as possible all pathological physical conditions on the chance that they may play some part in the development of the man's total personality and adaptation to society and to life." (1)

3. The Personality Cases, those whose criminality may be relieved by psycho-therapy. In these cases there is a definite conflict between the "instinctual" forces and social restraints, resulting in symptom formation (crime) which needs psychological treatment.
4. The Anti-Social Cases, those whose philosophy or attitude to life is definitely anti-social. They have no social ideals or ideals which are unacceptable and defective. Treatment for these should be by "firm but kindly" discipline, which

(1)

Resident Physician- Norfolk State Prison Colony.

they have probably never had and teaching them respect for social persons, and character formation.

5. Custodial Cases, those who after study and diagnosis are felt to be more or less hopeless from the point of treatment. Included in this group would be the chronic offender, the senile, the low grade and erratic genius and others who need constant observation and care.

We have outlined the various classes in which we may arbitrarily place criminals. The treatment policy for each type was briefly noted. The logical and scientific procedure would be to establish definite system of treatment to meet all the demands set forth above and carefully study such work. The prison population could be scientifically studied and valuable results obtained.

However, one of the psychologists at the Colony drew up the following list of treatment techniques, based on the activities and departments at Norfolk:

Punishment	Hospitalization
Discipline	Vocational training
Segregation	Avocational training
Decent Routine	Education-vocational
Freedom within limits	Education-avocational
Psychotherapy	Education-academic
Scientific friendliness	Education-religious

Sponsorship

Entertainment and recreation

Family Adjustment

Community participation

Family Aid

Job and parole arrangements

We will see how some of these are applied when we consider the individual cases.

We have briefly outlined classification at Norfolk. While the situational cases are most important in this study, it is necessary to remember that the several types may over-lap and elements of one type may be found in another. An indication of these other elements was necessary properly to de-limit the situational cases. The next part discusses this particular type.

SITUATIONAL OFFENDERS

adequate description of "types" requires presentation of definition, whether they be normal personality or criminal personality. In the preceding part the various classifications of criminal types were discussed. In this part the situational type will be considered, with an attempt to secure a precise definition. In any case where the definition is used it will be pointed out that all the facts of the case may not be applicable and that it is possible for any situational case to contain elements of the other types as outlined in Part III of "Treatment Classification." Every situational offender

PART IV

SITUATIONAL OFFENDERS

Aside from these limitations it appears that there are certain crimes committed in which the criminality is due to situational factors, or circumstances which are practically beyond the power of the individual to control. Some situations occur which are quite unexpected and bring great strain on the individual concerned. A sudden death in the family, the most financial pressure, an ill-adjusted marital relationship, the "father-in-law" situation, are examples of circumstances foreign to one's ordinary life. These situations are extraneous to the individual

Adequate description of "types" requires preciseness of definition, whether they be normal personalities or criminal personalities. In the preceding part the Norfolk classification of criminal types was discussed. In this part the situational type will be considered, with an attempt to secure a precise definition. In any case where the definition is used it will be admitted that all the facts of the case may not be available and that it is possible for any situational case to contain elements of the other types as outlined in Part III on "treatment classification." Every situational offender has a personality and to say that the personality has no effect or cannot be effected in any situation would be an absurd assumption.

Aside from these limitations it appears that there are certain crimes committed in which the criminality is due to situational factors, or circumstances which are practically beyond the power of the individual to control. Some situations occur which are quite unexpected and bring great strain on the individual concerned. A sudden death in the family, too much financial pressure, an ill-adjusted marital relationship, the "mother-in-law" situation, are examples of circumstances foreign to one's ordinary life. These situations are extraneous to the individuals

who "break". Formerly they were normal people (and very likely are after the offense). The situations are extraneous because, if these individuals had not been confronted with the circumstances, they would have continued to live normal lives.

The situational cases are limited to those who commit crime only in a particular instance or when circumstances are extremely unusual. To quote Alexander⁽¹⁾ once more, regarding situational offenders he says, "These are crimes which are committed under definitely exceptional circumstances, which bring about an exceptional affective state; the latter leads to a specific crime which is usually understood and forgiven by the community. In regard to the psychology of such crimes, we must remember that in such cases we always deal with a pain caused by a real situation; this pain causes extreme injury to one's sense of justice, so that the inhibitory power.....which usually functions quite normally, is put out of commission". Quite specifically then, a situational offender is one who commits a crime under severe or unusual circumstances.

It has been mentioned above that there is a personality involved in every situational case, and it would be wrong to disregard the fact. It may seem paradoxical that other personalities do not break in similar situations and yet we label those that do break

(1)

Alexander and Staub, *The Criminal, The Judge, and The Public*. page 150 - The Macmillan Company

as situational offenders, seeming to disregard the personality element. However, even an arbitrary classification may be defended. The personality cases have been described above as more complex- even involving psychopathic symptoms. The situational cases are thought of as normal personalities which have broken, only because circumstances were too severe. Supposing the situation had not arisen, the offense probably would not have been committed.

Because each case may contain one or more of the factors as set forth in the classification, any man may be diagnosed accordingly. Thus a man might be thought of as primarily a situational offender with anti-social elements secondary. A case might vary from "personality-anti-social" to "anti-social-situational" Treatment of course would vary according to the diagnosis. A "personality-situational" case should have personality treatment primarily. The house officer should direct his efforts at studying the man objectively and should learn more of his real nature through personal contact or interviews. Then too, a skilled social worker or diagnostician should contact the man and attempt to help him. Secondly, the situational elements need attention. If the man committed a crime because he was out of work and could not get work, it might be that vocational training would help him adjust. It would perhaps be impossible to tell which treatment was effective, if the man's criminality were reduced. Both elements might work together or each might play a part, depending on

the future situation.

As long as society demands retribution for offenses committed, prisons are necessary. Fear is a powerful deterrent, and though a situational offender's criminality is reduced - once his situation is removed- he must realize he will suffer the consequences for any similar act in the future. Fear of losing his freedom again would deter many a situational offender from further crime.

In a sense, Norfolk is best suited for the "treatment" of purely situational offenders. They are being punished enough, and are making retribution to society, by their period of incarceration. There is no sense of punishing them further, while in prison, unless their conduct warrants it. Consequently, decent routine and normal living may be considered necessary pre-requisites to reduction of criminality. The latter will come largely by altering factors in the environmental situation.

Treatment facilities for other types are quite inadequate. For the personality cases, a great deal of psycho-therapy is needed. Because the time of a psychiatrically trained medical man is largely taken up with hospital routine - and because a psychiatric social worker must write programs and parole summaries, not much psycho-therapy is administered. Occasionally these men do hold treatment interviews with special cases but psycho-therapy is not carried on as fully as it should be.

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For the anti-social cases, a prison staff is going to find it difficult to provide adequate stimuli and social situations for treatment of attitudes. The individual who has been deprived of love all through life - first from parents and later from all society - requires very careful handling and much of the proper stimulation to break down the barrier of anti-social feelings. Some psycho-therapy is needed here. Sympathetic and understanding house-officers and staff-members are needed who have adequate training and background to work with the diagnosticians and supply those stimuli which make for proper attitude formation. The proper social situations can hardly be supplied in the present prison set-up. Lack of family life, a truly normal community spirit, and an adequate means of self-expression do not lend to the break-down of anti-social feelings.

It must be admitted that even Norfolk, with all good interest, cannot supply these necessary treatment measures. For this reason it was stated above that Norfolk can best "treat" situational offenders. In pure types they are not personality cases; they do not have anti-social feelings sufficient to cause criminality. Therefore, the best treatment for them is to supply decent living conditions and as normal a community life as is possible.

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A few examples were listed at the beginning of this chapter which might make strained situations causing criminality. Strictly speaking, there are only a few general causes for situational offenses: economic difficulties, domestic or marital difficulties, physical infirmity and, perhaps, personal relationship outside the home. There are various situations under these different heads and they vary with the individual concerned. The financial problem is obvious. A man's wife may suddenly be taken sick, involving more financial obligations than the man could afford. The bank clerk takes bank funds to meet his speculative losses. A man is thrown out of one job and although another is available, perhaps, cannot take it as he knows only the one skill.

Many hot tempered or easily excitable persons suffer personal affronts to their honor and integrity and finally resort to crime to get even. They are very likely of a low cultural level. They may go so far as to commit manslaughter, but, because there seemed just provocation, they are given short terms. The same sort of situation may be found in the case of marital difficulty.

We have tried to show, briefly, the types of situations and the factors involved in crimes which have been called situational offenses. The important part is what may be done at Norfolk for the men committing such crimes. Obviously, if there are any factors in the man's situation which may be altered or removed, that

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would be the necessary treatment.

Some of these men, by the very crime committed, have removed themselves from or have removed the situation which has caused their criminality. They are made to pay for their offense with imprisonment. Their case should be studied to guard against a repetition of such action. To a great extent this is not done specifically at Norfolk. Case 8 in Part V will show that this is so.

For that which may actually be done we will begin with vocational training. As stated in a preceding part, a man's case is thoroughly studied by some member of the diagnostic department, the man is interviewed, and a program outlined. It is only too true that diagnosis is the best part of the program work, for the treatment end is inadequate. This is because the diagnosticians are skilled, trained workers, whereas, those who have charge of the actual treatment program, or should see that it is carried out are not as skilled.

Vocationally, a situational offender is studied as to the particular type of work he needs or is best suited to. It may be he already has a skill and is fairly certain of securing similar work on release. Efforts are then made to give him work as near like his work on the outside as possible. If the man's work record has been unstable and has been a factor in his

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criminality, (as in Case VII, Part V) a specific trade to be learned will be outlined in his program.

An important factor enters here. Norfolk is a new institution, still in the process of construction. Most of the work has been done by inmate labor and consequently, institutional need in some instances has been given precedence to individual need. Again, certain types of work call for only a few men. If a man's program calls for a particular line of work and the positions in that work are filled, the man's name is placed on a waiting list and he is given some other type of work. It so happens that unless programs are revised or house-officers are watchful, a man is apt to be left in some work which will not help reduce his criminality.

Vocational positions, however, vary from unskilled labor to such skilled work as bookkeeping, clerical work and editing of a newspaper. When positions are available a man is given work best suited to his need and it is hoped it will give him vocational stability, which he may not have had previously and which may have led him to crime.

Many criminals of a low cultural level (compare Case IV - Part V) need education, or more specifically, social education. Their incarceration may keep them from going so far as to commit another crime. However,

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increased literacy would enable many, in the case of foreigners, to come into contact, to a greater extent, with American or more social rules of conduct. Certain inmates, namely those who are illiterate, are required to take at least some elementary school work. It is hoped that social education will be instilled at Norfolk by contact with socially-minded staff members; through such facilities as debates, group discussions, speakers, etc., and through the efforts of those in closest contact with the inmates.

Some situational cases are caused by a very strained domestic relationship. Such a relationship may be relieved through the efforts of the Family Welfare Department. Soon after a man comes to Norfolk, he is interviewed by one member of this department. There are only two workers in the department at the present time; one a student assistant who does some interviewing and routine work; the other a paid worker - who spends part of his time in the field, contacts the families, etc. It is the duty of this field worker to contact the families in which there are pressing problems and in some cases determine whether a divorce would be good for the inmate concerned. If there were a mother-in-law in the situation, arrangements might be made for the married couple to live away from mother-in-law after the inmate's release. Some situational offenders may be in prison merely because they were out of work and could secure no money to get

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along on. No man can leave Norfolk on parole who does not have a definite job and place to stay. The Family Welfare Department makes these arrangements, so at least, if an inmate were unemployed before incarceration, he will leave here with some work in view.

Through the Family Welfare Department children may be taken care of, placed out in homes, or aid may be secured for an inmate's family.

Some purely situational offenders may take their imprisonment quite severely and it is a great relief to them to know that their families are being cared for by the proper agencies. Recently a man was sent to Norfolk who had performed an abortion. It is thought he did it merely to help a friend out of trouble as he received no money for it. He appears to be suffering from the fact that he is incarcerated. The Family Welfare Department can do a great deal to see that good relationship with his family continues, thereby helping the man maintain his self-respect and bear the burden of his sentence.

The men at Norfolk are given a so-called Housing Classification - though there is not much discrimination made as to which quarters a man will be given. The rating is based on an A 1-2-3, B, C scale and according to how well the men carry out their program, co-operate with the staff and show efforts toward self-improvement, they are given certain privileges. These include such things as

more letters per month, more visits, privilege of wearing dress clothes (black pants and white shirts for visits, etc.) and, in the case of the A men, an hour longer to stay up in the evening. Such a classification sets up to the men the fact that good conduct and behavior is rewarded.

One treatment technique which is of value to situational offenders, as well as others is the work of the Community Service Department. Such things, as entertainments, plays, lectures, sports, religious services, and minstrel shows provide a wholesome community program and supply contact with the outside world. These activities may prove quite intangible for treatment and it is admitted that the result would be hard to determine.

Treatment naturally implies that results will follow. As yet Norfolk has not progressed far enough so that one has been enabled to say that such and such a form of treatment brought about a particular result. One might not know, even though there appeared to be an apparent change in a man, what actually caused the change. It may be that purely situational offenders never are recidivists - some further study will have to determine that, for Norfolk men anyway. Treatment for situational offenders implies that any one of the numerous policies, as mentioned in previous chapters, may be used in any particular case.

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it is admitted that the results would be hard to determine.

Treatment naturally implies that results will

follow. As yet Norfolk has not progressed far enough to

that one has been enabled to say that such and such a

form of treatment brought about a particular result. One

might not know, even though there appeared to be an apparent

change in a man, what actually caused the change. It may

be that purely situational offenders never are recidivists -

some further study will have to determine that. For

Norfolk men anyway. Treatment for situational offenders

implies that any one of the numerous policies, as mentioned

of in previous chapters, may be used in any particular

case.

Much of the treatment technique is in the hands of the house-officers. After a program is made out, although they do not have complete charge of their men, they are in closest contact with them. They check them at work and as there are two in each house they alternate on duty in the house, staying for two successive nights. This enables the house-officers to watch the men at work and at play and as they associate with one another. Theoretically then, the house-officers are in the best position to offer advice to their men, make an intensive study of each one and really do individual case work with them.

These same House Officers are assigned two days of each week in which they write up the activities of the men in their houses. This provides the institutional history of each man. Here should be found what is actually done towards reduction of criminality. However, except in one or two instances there was found no reference to the fact that a particular activity of the man was affecting him as regards reduction of criminality. In defense of this it may be said that case work is an intangible thing and in many instances its technique cannot be stated definitely. A case worker, though, generally knows what he is trying to do and could state it in so many words. The fact remains that at Norfolk it is not definitely known what treatment is given a

man and why it is given. At least, it is not set down for reference. Time permitting, such things as are necessary are done for situational offenders. But any specific treatment remains hovering in the background. The same things are done for all men here - more as a routine matter than for treatment.

In short, specific treatment techniques are not apparent and tangible. There may be some actual treatment applied but it is very subtle (if there at all).

There does seem to be one outstanding thing about Norfolk. If anything happens to a man during his term in prison it is likely due to the spirit of Norfolk - the attitude of staff toward inmates. It is not ideal but it is so much different from the ordinary type prison - as at Charlestown, Massachusetts. It is not alone the attitude of the staff toward inmates which makes the spirit of Norfolk - it is a more intangible thing. The men sense that it is hoped they will reform. It may be the arousal of a "guilt complex", but it seems that if an inmate comes in contact with the right staff-member or some such stimuli, some change does seem to occur in some of the inmates.

We can only hope that treatment techniques may become more tangible as prison work proceeds, if case-work is given its rightful place and the right approach is used.

PART V

ILLUSTRATIONS

(CASE 1)

Birth:	September:	Offense: Assault intent
12/9/39	11/21/30	to rape
(Age - 29)	Age - 24	
Previous Conv:	Parole:	Sentence: 5 - 10
Attained Parole:	5/23/34	
(36 months)	3 years	
	3 months	
Religion:	Mission:	Transferred from State
Catholic	10/20/36	Prison 8/13/31

Upon analysis of case-records it was found very difficult to obtain examples which could be called pure types of situational offenders. The first few presented fit the definition best. A few other cases show the close relationship between a situational case and other types in the classification.

In some cases the men have already been released, others are new in the institution and when necessary, the men were interviewed. Data was obtained from the case records - both social and institutional histories, through consultations with the house-officers and staff, and by personal interviews with the men.

State Prison Summary - No report.

Present Status and Diagnosis - Quiet and respectful. Honest, industrious, well-behaved, sober, intelligent, quick-witted, energetic, capable worker, pleasing manner, not stubborn or aggressive nor self pitying. Seems quite unselfish and perhaps cautious and parsimonious. Charge of poor upbringing, orphaned for father and invalid mother. Grew up in home, little parental control. Out of

(CASE I)

Born: 12/9'08 (Age - 28)	Sentenced: 11/21/30 Age - 24	Offense: Assault intent to rape
Previous Com- mitment-None (No arrests)	Parole: 2/20/34 3 years 3 months	Sentence: 5 - 10
Religion: Catholic	Minimum: 10/20/35	Transferred from State Prison 2/16/31
	Maximum: 10/20/40	
Education: Grammar & High School	Intelligence: High average	Nationality: Irish Occupation: Bricklayer Mechanic

Present Offense - Inmate, with two other men who had all been drinking too much, picked a woman up in their auto. Inmate apparently driving. Woman screamed, inmate turned around and found one of the other men beating her. Policeman arrived and all were arrested. Probation officer of the court claimed the offense not characteristic of inmate.

Life History - Born in Boston and has 6 brothers and 2 sisters. Early life spent in Boston and appears fairly uneventful. Was graduated from a Catholic High School at 17 years of age. After leaving school worked for father in contracting business both as mechanic and bricklayer. Father claims inmate was satisfactory and industrious and caused no trouble. From a respectable Irish family, and since father died 8/9/31 while man in prison, the family is being supported by sons and daughters. Excellent relationship exists. Expects to live with mother and brothers on release. Always active in sports. Two brothers arrested for drunkenness.

State Prison Summary - No report.

Present Status and Diagnosis - Quiet and respectful. Honest, industrious, well-behaved, sober, intelligent, quick-witted, energetic, capable worker, pleasing manner, not stubborn or aggressive nor self pitying. Seems quite unselfish and perhaps cautious and persevering. Charge of poor upbringing, drunkard for father and invalid mother. Overcrowded home, little parental control. Out of

(CASE I)

Age - 28	12/1/08	11/21/30	Offenses: Assault intent to rape
Previous Conv- sistent - None	Parole:	3 months	Sentence: 5 - 10
(No arrests)	3 years	10/20/38	Transferred from State Prison 2/16/31
Religion:	Minimum:	Maximum:	
Catholic	10/20/38	10/20/40	
Education:	Intelligence:	Nationality:	Occupation:
Grammar & High School	High average	Irish	Bricklayer Mechanic

Present Offense - Inmate, with two other men who had all been drinking too much, picked a woman up in their auto. Inmate apparently driving. Woman screamed, inmate turned around and found one of the other men beating her. Policemen arrived and all were arrested. Prosecution officer of the court claimed the offense not characteristic of inmate.

Life History - Born in Boston and has 6 brothers and 2 sisters. Early life spent in Boston and appears fairly uneventful. Was graduated from a Catholic High School at 17 years of age. After leaving school worked for father in contracting business both as mechanic and bricklayer. Father claims inmate was satisfactory and industrious and caused no trouble. From a respectable Irish family, and since father died 8/9/31 while man in prison, the family is being supported by sons and daughters. Excellent relationship exists. Expects to live with mother and brothers on release. Always active in sports. Two brothers arrested for drunkenness.

State Prison Summary - No report.

Present Status and Diagnosis - Quiet and respectful. Honest, industrious, well-behaved, sober, intelligent, quick-witted, energetic, capable worker. Pleasant manner, not stubborn or aggressive nor self pitying. Seems quite unselfish and perhaps cautious and persevering. Charges of poor upbringing, standard for father and invalid mother. Overcrowded home, little parental control. Out of

siblings, 4 have arrests, two for drunkenness, one for leaving accident and one larceny charge filed. For present offense, inmate seems to have been passive onlooker; too much to drink, and if sober might have remonstrated. Not an active part in offense, little danger of recidivism.

Recommendations for Treatment - Additional experience in contracting (his work outside) by learning one trade well and then being taught others. Mason gang, Correspondence Course in Blue Print and Plan reading, Colony Masonry Class. Athletics to be continued and guide reading.

Treatment - Masonry experience. Reported as one of best and most accurate workers mechanically. Completed first assignment of Correspondence Course. Family relations continue good. Sports take up leisure time. Made good choice of inmate friends. Member of various committees. Later transferred to farm colony, driving a truck. This will place him in line for contracting work outside. Man, despite some earlier troubles with fellow workers and civilian foreman, has adjusted well industrially and socially. Mixes very little with other inmates. Avocationally, man has made carved cedar boxes and has read considerable fiction.

There has been little to do for this man except add to his vocational training. He has proved well adjusted and quite normal. Any treatment has been quite normal and social.

(CASE II)

Born: 4/4/1900 (Age 34)	Sentenced: 2/29/31 (Age 31)	Offense: Breaking & entering night time. Intent to commit larceny.
Previous Commitment 4/14/14 Lyman School for breaking, entering & larceny.	Parole: 8/28/34 (3½ years) Minimum: 12/28/35	Sentence: 1-3, 3-5 From and after. Transferred from State Prison
Returned from parole 10/4/16 For breaking & entering	Maximum: 12/28/39	
Religion: Catholic		

alings, 4 have arrests, two for drunkenness, one for leaving accident and one for petty charge filed. For present offense, inmate seems to have been passive onlooker; too much to drink, and it appears might have been motivated. Not an active part in offense, little danger of recidivism.

Recommendations for Treatment - Additional experience in contracting (his work outside) by learning one trade well and then being taught others. Masonic. Correspondence Course in Blue Print and Plan Reading. Colony Masonry Class. Athletics to be continued and knife reading.

Treatment - Masonry experience. Reported as one of best and most accurate workers mechanically. Completed first assignment of Correspondence Course. Family relations continue good. Sports take up leisure time. Made good choice of inmate friends. Member of various committees. Later transferred to farm colony, driving a truck. This will place him in line for contracting work outside. Man, despite some earlier troubles with fellow workers and civilian foreman, has adjusted well industrially and socially. Mixes very little with other inmates. Avocationally, man has made carved cedar boxes and has read considerable fiction.

There has been little to do for this man except add to his vocational training. He has proved well adjusted and quite normal. Any treatment has been quite normal and social.

(CASE II)

Offense: Breaking & entering night time. Intent to commit larceny.	Sentenced: 2/29/31 (Age 31)	Born: 4/4/1900 (Age 34)
Sentenced: 1-8, 3-8 from and after.	Parole: 8/28/34	Previous Com- mitment 4/14/34
Transferred from State Prison	Minimum: 12/28/35	Lyman School for (35 years) breaking, enter- ing & larceny.
	Maximum: 12/28/39	Returned from parole 10/4/36 for breaking & entering

Religion: Catholic

(CASE II (CONT'D.))

Education:	Intelligence:	Nationality:	Occupation:
5 grades	Superior	Polish	General Laborer Policeman

Present Offense - Count 1, Broke in drug store, intent to commit larceny, broke one frame of glass in door but intercepted and prevented from attempted offense.

Count 2, Broke in office to commit larceny and took wrist watch, value \$70.00.

Life History - Born Poland, April 4, 1900. Grade 5 in Polish-English parochial school. Left school to help mother who had suffered from her drunken husband and poor home circumstances. Early home life was generally poor, drunken and brutal father not much character training. Sons (4) have all appeared in court. There are 2 daughters. Father, after more than 50 arrests for drunkenness, committed suicide. Since growing older and working the children have improved the home conditions and apparently been law abiding. Inmate was sent to industrial school for breaking, entering and larceny, returned from parole and on second release adjusted well. Served in United States army with honor and finally given honorable discharge from Industrial School. Worked as mill worker, farmer and truck driver, police officer; at about 21 married a young Polish girl. One son by her. Temperate till recently. Shortly after joining the police force wife developed tuberculosis. To stay on the force he had to establish two residences. Besides this the care of his wife involved much expense and he borrowed considerably. This led him to present offenses.

State Prison Summary and Diagnosis - Higher than average intelligence (I.Q. 104). Unusually poor home conditions probably were responsible for juvenile delinquencies. Since then, has presented no problem of anti-social behavior until the prolonged illness of his wife and his consequent financial and physical stress. Lack of industrial training and early delinquent tendencies may make him something of a hazard. Assets are: Aggressiveness, pride, ambition for self and family. These are also liabilities as he hates to borrow. Immediate cause seems to be an unusual

(CASE II (CONT'D.))

Education: 5 Grades
 Intelligence: Superior
 Nationality: Polish
 Occupation: General Laborer
 Policeman

Present Offense - Count 1, Broke in drug store, intent to commit larceny, broke one frame of glass in door but interrupted and prevented from attempted offense.

Count 2, Broke in office to commit larceny and took wrist watch, value \$70.00.

Life History - Born Poland, April 4, 1900, Grade 5 in Polish-English parochial school. Left school to help mother who had suffered from her drunken husband and poor home circumstances. Early home life was generally poor, drunken and violent father not much character training. Some (4) have all appeared in court. There are 3 daughters. Father after more than 50 arrests for drunkenness, committed suicide. Since growing older and working the children have improved the home conditions and apparently been law abiding. Inmate was sent to industrial school for breaking, entering and larceny, returned from parole and on second release adjusted well. Served in United States army with honor and finally given honorable discharge from Industrial School. Worked as mill worker, farmer and truck driver, police officer; at about 31 married a young Polish girl. One son by her. Temperate till recently. Shortly after joining the police force wife developed tuberculosis. To stay on the force he had to establish two residences. Besides this the care of his wife involved much expense and he borrowed considerably. This led him to present offenses.

State Prison Summary and Diagnosis - Higher than average intelligence (I.Q. 104). Unusually poor home conditions probably were responsible for juvenile delinquencies. Since then, has presented no problem of anti-social behavior until the prolonged illness of his wife and his consequent financial and physical stress. Lack of industrial training and early delinquent tendencies may make him something of a hazard. Assets are: Aggressiveness, pride, ambition for self and family. There are also liabilities as he hates to borrow. Immediate cause seems to be an unusual

CASE II (CONT'D.)

situation, but behind it is an industrially untrained (though potentially able) individual whose demands have exceeded his means. Approximates so nearly the purely situational offender, one feels confident his future adjustment is assured provided he be trained in a reasonably steady job. Possibly he may develop a deep-seated grudge attitude. Advise industrial training and increased higher education.

Norfolk Recommendations for Treatment - Supervision of family situation by Home Department, care and aid for wife. Man needs trade training - electrical work, avocational activities - furniture making, etc. Practical Electrical Class and Correspondence Course.

Institutional Prognosis - Adjustment may be hampered because he was once a policeman. Personality problems, due to early boyhood training, should be watched for.

Treatment - Man entered Practical Electricity Class and was placed on electrical crew. Has been a regular attendant at catholic church service. Appears to be vocationally and socially adjusted here. A great stabilizing factor has been the interest and devotion of his family. Has developed avocational interest of toy making. His wife has evidently recovered somewhat from her illness as she and the son have visited inmate. This is an excellent situational case. The man has shown no symptoms here resulting from his boyhood life and his present offense was due to wife's illness and his necessity to provide for her care. His industrial instability has been corrected here as he has made an excellent work record on the electrical crew and in the theoretical part, the electrical course. He should be able to secure work on release.

(CASE III)

Born:
May 1883
(Age 51)

Sentenced:
2/26/26
(Age 43)

Offense: Assault intent to kill

Divorced

Parole:
2/25/34
(8 years)

Sentence:
12 - 15

CASE II (CONT'D.)

situation, but behind it is an industrially un-
trained (though potentially able) individual whose
demands have exceeded his means. Approximate so
nearly the purely situational offender, one feels
confident his future adjustment is assured provided
he be trained in a reasonably steady job. Possibly
he may develop a deep-seated grudge attitude. Advice
industrial training and increased higher education.

Workable Recommendations for Treatment - Supervision
of family situation by Home Department, care and aid
for wife. Man needs trade training - electrical
work, vocational activities - furniture making, etc.
Practical Electrical Class and Correspondence Course.

Instability Prognosis - Adjustment may be hampered
because he was once a policeman. Personality
problems, due to early boyhood training, should be
watched for.

Treatment - Man entered Practical Electricity Class
and was placed on electrical crew. Has been a
regular attendant at Catholic church service.
Appears to be vocationally and socially adjusted
here. A great stabilizing factor has been the
interest and devotion of his family. Has developed
vocational interest of toy making. His wife has
evidently recovered somewhat from her illness as
she and the son have visited inmate. This is an
excellent situational case. The man has shown no
symptoms here resulting from his boyhood life and
his present offense was due to wife's illness and
his necessity to provide for her care. His
industrial instability has been corrected here as
he has made an excellent work record on the electri-
cal crew and in the theoretical part, the electrical
course. He should be able to secure work on release.

(CASE III)

Offense: Assault in- tent to kill	Sentenced: 2/26/33 (Age 43)	Born: May 1883 (Age 51)
Sentence: 13 - 15	Parole: 2/25/34 (8 Years)	Divorced

CASE III (CONT'D.)

Previous Commitment: None	Minimum: 2/25/38	Transferred from State Prison 4/18/31
Religion: Greek Orthodox	Maximum: 2/25/41	
Education: University of Athens	Intelligence: Apparently superior	Nationality: Greek Occupation: Secretary to Greek Consul Restaurant work

Present Offense - Wife had divorced and she received custody of child. Domestic quarrels (wife refusing to let him see child and because he would not keep up payments to her regularly) even after divorce brought on emotional outbreak and he stabbed wife severely with pocket knife.

Life History - Early life in Athens. After University of Athens worked in a bank, as secretary to Greek Consul, later in restaurants. Excellent work records. Father and mother never came to America. Father died when inmate was 14. Mother died 1926. One married sister in Athens. Sister (single) and 2 brothers living in United States. Wife divorced man 1924. Marital life never seemed adjusted. One prior charge of assault and battery, threats filed (probation 11/18/24). No penal experience. No mental abnormality. Was economically responsible. Work record shows man as truthful, dependable and sincere.

State Prison Summary and Diagnosis - Highly educated. Excellent family relations with sister and brothers in Boston. Accidental offender.

Present Status and Diagnosis - Man came to State Prison Colony in 1931. Had good education and work record. Could not do heavy work due to double hernia. Offense resulted from long marital difficulties; man not alone to blame. Record states that wife, when interviewed, showed indications of mentally abnormal conditions (paranoid type)

Recommended for Treatment - That child be brought to State Prison Colony to see man. (In interview with this man, he said daughter now old enough to care for herself) Some light form of work, due to man's physical condition. (bookbinder) Interest in music to be continued.

CASE III (CONT'D.)

Transferred from State Prison 4/18/31	Minimum: 2/25/38	Previous Commit- ment: None
	Maximum: 2/25/41	Religion: Greek Orthodox
Nationality: Greek	Intelligence: Apparently superior	Education: Univer- sity of Athens
Occupation: Secretary to Greek Consul Restaurant work		

Present Offense - Wife had divorced and she received custody of child. Domestic quarrels (wife refus- ing to let him see child and because he would not keep up payments to her regularly) even after divorce brought on emotional outbreak and he grab- bed wife severely with pocket knife.

Life History - Early life in Athens. After University of Athens worked in a bank, as secretary to Greek Consul, later in restaurants. Excellent work records. Father and mother never came to America. Father died when inmate was 14. Mother died 1936. One married sister in Athens. Sister (single) and 3 brothers living in United States. Wife divorced man 1934. Marital life never seemed adjusted. One prior charge of assault and battery, threats filed (Prosecution 11/18/34). No penal experience. No mental abnormality. Was economically responsible. Work record shows man as forthright, dependable and sincere.

State Prison Summary and Diagnosis - Highly educated. Excellent family relations with sister and brothers in Boston. Accidental offender.

Present Status and Diagnosis - Man came to State Prison Colony in 1931. Had good education and work record. Could not do heavy work due to double hernia. Offense resulted from long marital difficulties; man not alone to blame. Record states that wife when interviewed, showed indications of mentally abnormal conditions (paranoid type)

Recommended for Treatment - That child be brought to State Prison Colony to see man. (In interview with this man, he said daughter now old enough to care for herself.) Some light form of work, due to man's physical condition. (bookkeeper) Interest in music to be continued.

CASE III (CONT'D.)

Institutional Prognosis - "Man plans to return to brother in New York City or to Greece. In either case is independent and not much done here will influence his later life."

Treatment - Due to hernia man has become a medical problem and he has had 2 operations but they were unsuccessful. Refused to submit to another. He has been a cooperative inmate and has a good institutional record. His trouble grew out of strong emotional stress over unhappy marital relations. His wife secured a divorce before he came to Norfolk and if he goes away and avoids her, it would seem he will adjust adequately. During an interview with this man most of the facts of his past history were discussed, confirming to a great extent the case record. He claimed his daughter is now old enough to care for herself. He was hesitant about talking of his marital difficulties, did not seem prejudiced against his wife for the divorce but for the fact that he could not see his child. He said in Greece that there would have been no interference on the part of the law.

(CASE IV)

Born:	Sentenced:	Offense: Man-
9/12/83	12/9/32	slaughter
(Age 51)	(Age 49)	
Married	Parole:	Sentence: 3 - 10
	6/8/35 - 2½ years	
Previous Commit-	Minimum:	Transferred from
ment: None	12/8/35	State Prison
		3/10/33
Religion:	Maximum:	
Catholic	12/8/42	
Education:	Intelligence:	
None	Low Moron	
	Nationality:	Occupation:
	Italian	Laborer

Present Offense - Man's oldest daughter kept company with young man despite parent's objection. Daughter disappeared from home and inmate thought the young man and his brother responsible.

CASE III (CONT'D.)

Institutional Prognosis - "Man plans to return to brother in New York City or to Greece. In either case is independent and not much concerned with influence his later life."

Treatment - Due to hernia man has become a medical problem and he has had 2 operations but they were unsuccessful. Refused to submit to another. He has been a cooperative inmate and has a good institutional record. His trouble grew out of strong emotional stress over unhappy marital relations. His wife secured a divorce before he came to Norfolk and it goes away and avoids her, it would seem he will adjust adequately. During an interview with this man most of the facts of his past history were discussed, confirming to a great extent the case record. He claimed his daughter is now old enough to care for herself. He was hesitant about talking of his marital difficulties, did not seem prejudiced against his wife for the divorce but for the fact that he could not see his child. He said in Greece that there would have been no interference on the part of the law.

CASE IV

Offense: Man- slaughter	Sentenced: 12/9/32 (Age 40)	Born: 9/13/32 (Age 51)
Sentenced: 3 - 10	Parole: 6/8/35 - 2 1/2 years	Married
Transferred from State Prison 3/10/35	Previous Commit- ment: None 12/8/32	Religion: Catholic
Occupation: Laborer	Nationality: Italian	Education: None
Intelligence: Low Normal	Maxima: 12/8/32	

Present Offense - Man's oldest daughter kept company with young man despite parent's objection. Daughter disappeared from home and inmate thought the young man and his brother responsible.

CASE IV (CONT'D.)

Inmate met the brother on street and sent his wife for policeman trying to hold brother for questioning concerning the daughter. When the brother started away inmate shot him. The brother later died in hospital. Man readily gave himself up to officer who witnessed scene.

Life History - Both parents born in Sicily, uneducated. Father died age 66. Mother came to United States 1931 to visit her 3 children who had migrated here (inmate, brother and sister). Now lives in Boston with married daughter. One son stayed in Sicily. Early life normal and negative. Helped father on farm. Came to United States, 1905, New York City, then Boston as laborer. Returned to Italy 1910 to marry. Worked in Sicily a while. Married present wife in 1912 after month's courtship. Came immediately to Boston and worked quite steadily as laborer, 1918 inmate and family moved to another town. Took a small equity in home there with his brother. Frequently applied for aid but occasionally was dropped because of receiving money from equity, insurance, etc. Wife worked some. Always been interested in wife and family. Spare time spent with wife and children (4 children born in Boston and 4 in another town). Social life in visits to relatives, etc.

Man was entirely illiterate but polite, friendly and cooperative. Much concerned over present situation and consequent effect on family. Thriftiness frequently caused neglect of family, but ties and loyalties are strong and outlook normal for one of his level.

State Prison Summary and diagnosis - Unnaturalized, illiterate Italian. Good industrial record as laborer. Present offense only known crime. Present attitudes are adequate. I. Q. 55. Psychiatric findings negative.

State Prison Recommendations - Formal education to make him literate. Vocational training in building trade and operating machinery. Avocational interests through selected leisure activities program. Family ties and loyalties to be maintained. Establish friendly relation with eldest daughter and son-in-law before release, though not such a problem if they go into housekeeping for themselves. Develop more adequate society values.

Present Status and Diagnosis - Same as above. Hernia condition.

CASE IV (CONT'D.)

Inmate met the brother on street and sent his wife for policeman trying to hold brother for questioning concerning the daughter. When the brother started away inmate shot him. The brother later died in hospital. Inmate readily gave himself up to officer who witnessed scene.

Life History - Both parents born in Sicily, uneducated. Father died age 65. Mother came to United States 1931 to visit her 3 children who had migrated here (inmate, brother and sister). Now lives in Boston with married daughter. One son stayed in Sicily. Early life normal and negative. Helped father on farm. Came to United States 1905, New York City, then Boston as laborer. Returned to Italy 1910 to marry. Worked in Sicily a while. Married present wife in 1912 after month's courtship. Came immediately to Boston and worked quite steadily as laborer. 1918 inmate and family moved to another town. Took a small equity in home there with his brother. Frequently applied for aid but occasionally was dropped because of receiving money from equity, insurance, etc. Wife worked some. Always been interested in wife and family. Spare time spent with wife and children (4 children born in Boston and 4 in another town). Social life in visits to relatives, etc.

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State Prison Recommendations - Formal education to make him literate. Vocational training in building trade and operating machinery. Vocational interests through selected leisure activities program. Family ties and loyalties to be maintained. Establish friendly relations with eldest daughter and son-in-law before release, though not such a problem if they go into housekeeping for themselves. Develop more adequate social values.

Present Status and Diagnosis - Same as above. Heroin condition.

Recommendations for Treatment - Action on aid.

Elementary academic class. Effect reconciliation between father and daughter. Loyalty toward home to be maintained - home placed on sound economic footing.

Treatment - Because of hernia, given light duty work.

Enrolled in elementary academic class. Needs to be taught how to live in a community. Decided improvement in man's appearance and cleanliness of his room noted. Attends all lectures, mixes well. Case worker believes Norfolk has given him different attitude and opinion of this country. Outside associates were of own nationality but here he has mixed with others who seem willing to assist him. Has shown good attitude and effort to better himself.

Report from Home Department 1-29-34 states two months ago family moved to Boston. Two eldest daughters are out of work. Mother just returned from operation and no visible means of support. Will check situation immediately.

Concerning son-in-law, inmate states family moved to Boston to avoid further controversy. On release, plans on moving further away. Appreciates he should not have taken law in his own hands but claims it was self-defense. Desires no more conflict with the law. Family and man now estranged from married daughter and is felt this should continue after man's release.

Took Elementary Academic class. Light duty work as janitor and water boy - keeps a garden.

There is nothing to be done to relieve this man's situation. Under the stress of not wanting his daughter to marry he became aroused and shot the man's brother. The conflict probably grew out of a difference in cultural status, the father holding to the patriarchal theory of the family, the daughter probably influenced by American custom. According to the Family Welfare Department, man will have nothing more to do with his oldest daughter and her husband. If so, his situation is removed. He should be carefully watched and counselled, on release, as regarding attitude and conduct toward his daughter.

Present Status - Excellent reputation as being loving man and hard worker. Not a security risk.

Recommendations for Treatment - Wife and son have lost their home and are taking care of on all people.

Recommendations for Treatment - Action on side.
 Elementary academic class. Effect reconciliation
 between father and daughter. Loyalty toward home
 to be maintained - home placed on sound economic
 footing.

Treatment - because of hernia, given light duty work.
 Enrolled in elementary academic class. Needs to be
 taught how to live in a community. Decided improve-
 ment in man's appearance and cleanliness of his room
 noted. Attends all lectures, mixes well. Case
 worker believes Norfolk has given him different
 attitude and opinion of this country. Outside
 associates were of own nationality but here he has
 mixed with others who seem willing to assist him.
 Has shown good attitude and effort to better himself.

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 ago family moved to Boston. Two oldest daughters are
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 Boston to avoid further controversy. On release,
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 difference in cultural status, the father holding to
 the patriarchal theory of the family, the daughter
 probably influenced by American custom. According
 to the Family Welfare Department, man will have
 nothing more to do with his oldest daughter and her
 husband. If so, his situation is removed. He should
 be carefully watched and counseled, on release, as
 regarding attitude and conduct toward his daughter.

(CASE V)

Born:	Sentenced:	Offense:
9/10/82	1/27/32	Burning to
(Age 52)	(Age 50)	defraud
Married	Parole:	Sentence: 2½ - 3
	7/27/34	
	2½ years	
	Minimum:	Transferred April
	7/27/34	1/32 from State
		Prison
	Maximum:	
	1/26/35	
Education:	Nationality:	Occupation:
Grammar School	Canadian	Gardener
		& Caretaker

Present Offense - House mortgaged to \$3,325.71 and man behind in payments. House and furniture insured. House found to be on fire in three places and son and man placed under arrest. Former let go though thought to be involved in offense.

Life History - Born in Canada and spent boyhood there. Claims grammar school education. Worked on father's farm till 1907, then came to Massachusetts. Spent two years in Lowell, working in drug store and wood yard. Married in 1910. Moved to another town where he lived till arrest. There worked as gardener and houseman. Good worker and likes to work alone. Happily married; and though reported to have beaten wife, could not be verified. Never drank liquor to excess.

State Prison Summary and Diagnosis - Never before in crime. One fault seems to be installment buying, buying more than he could pay for. Industrious and conscientious worker. Transferred to Norfolk so he can do garden work. Not a treatment problem except to be influenced to "pay as he goes". Strong home ties and should be maintained by encouraging visits of wife and son.

Present Status - Excellent reputation as home loving man and hard worker. Not a security risk.

Recommendations for Treatment - Wife and son have lost their home but work taking care of an old couple.

(CASE V)

Born: 9/10/32 (Age 32)	Sentenced: 1/27/38 (Age 30)	Offense: Burglary Sentence: 2 1/2 - 3
Married	Parole: 7/27/34 2 1/2 years	Transferred April 1/32 from State Prison
Education: Grammar School	Nationality: Canadian	Occupation: Gardener & Carpenter
Maximum: 1/28/38	Minimum: 7/27/34	Maximum: 1/28/38

Present Offense - House mortgaged to \$8,325.71 and was behind in payments. House and furniture insured. House found to be on fire in three places and son and man placed under arrest. Former let go though thought to be involved in offense.

Life History - Born in Canada and spent boyhood there. Glens grammar school education. Worked on father's farm till 1907, then came to Massachusetts. Spent two years in Lowell, working in drug store and wood yard. Married in 1910. Moved to another town where he lived till arrest. There worked as gardener and houseman. Good worker and likes to work alone. Happily married; and though reported to have beaten wife, could not be verified. Never drank liquor to excess.

State Prison Summary and Diagnosis - Never before in crime. One fault seems to be installment buying, buying more than he could pay for. Industrious and conscientious worker. Transferred to Norfolk as he can do garden work. Not a treatment problem except to be influenced to "pay as he goes". Brown house visit and should be maintained by encouraging visits of wife and son.

Present Status - Excellent reputation as home loving man and hard worker. Not a security risk.

Recommendations for Treatment - Wife and son have lost their home but work taking care of an old couple.

Inmate thinks they are getting along O. K. however. Suggest Home Department keep in contact. Gardening, farm colony or care of horses, toy shop. Books on farm subjects - opportunity of recreation in garden. Thorough health examination.

Institutional Prognosis - Good

Treatment - Placed as stableman and reported good worker. Spends spare time around gardens and reads. Noted in record as very religious and attends protestant and christian science services.

Receives frequent visits from wife and only son and several friends.

Brief Summary by House Officer: "The type of man who does not usually come to prison. The shock of trial was unquestionably sufficient punishment for this man. He is expecting to receive a pardon hearing. This has a very important effect upon his personality, believing that at any moment he may be released from prison, however, there is no question that this man will conform completely to the requirements of society upon gaining his freedom."

After conference with man and wife over possible emergency situation, Family Welfare Department advised wife to apply to the Overseers of Poor for aid where she lives.

The best Norfolk can do for this man is to supply the first two policies of decent routine and normal living. His weakness seems to be installment buying and he should be given advice along those lines while here. The institutional record makes no comment about it. At least, this should be carefully watched by his parole officer on release.

Man has had various positions, apparently showing administrative ability and general knowledge. In the present situation he was working for a firm, then Company, bought three lots of land in real estate development, but due to lay off in the company could not meet his obligations. His wife expected a child at the time and he took an apartment as could not afford. He attempted to get home but was unable to. He met his co-defendant and the present offense resulted. Co-defendant took the initiative in the offense.

Present Status and Disposition - Appears above the average. Though illiterate in academic schooling he has picked

Inmate thinks they are getting along O. K. however. Suggest Home Department keep in contact. Gardening, farm colony or care of horses, toy shop. Books on farm subjects - opportunity of recreation in garden. Thorough health examination.

Institutional Prognosis - Good

Treatment - Placed as stableman and reported good worker. Spends spare time around gardens and reads. Hated in regard as very religious and attends Protestant and Christian science services.

Receives frequent visits from wife and only son and several friends.

Brief Summary by House Officer: "The type of man who does not usually come to prison. The shock of trial was unquestionably sufficient punishment for this man. He is expected to receive a pardon/parole. This has a very important effect upon his personality, believing that at any moment he may be released from prison, however, there is no question that this man will conform completely to the requirements of society upon gaining his freedom."

After conference with man and wife over possible emergency situation, Family Welfare Department advised wife to apply to the Overseers of Poor for aid where she lives.

The best Norfolk can do for this man is to supply the first two policies of decent housing and normal living. His weakness seems to be installment buying and he should be given advice along those lines while here. The institutional record makes no comment about it. At least, this should be carefully watched by his parole officer on release.

(CASE VI)

Born:	Sentenced:	Offense:
1/35/99	5/12/30	Robbery
(Age 35)	(Age 31)	While armed
Married	Parole:	Sentence: 3 -5
	11/12/32	
Previous Commit-	2½ years	Transferred from
ment: None		State Prison
Religion:	Minimum:	9/2/30
Protestant	5/15/33	
	Maximum:	
	5/12/35	
Education:		Occupation: Salesman,
7 Grades		Collector, Manu-
		facturer

Present Offense - With another man borrowed a car and committed armed hold-up of office, expecting to get payroll. Only got \$300.00. License number reported and traced, leading to arrest.

Life History - Born 1899 of Scotch parentage. Father died when inmate was 4. Attended 7 grades grammar school. Mother died 1920, cancer of uterus. Man is fond of music but not sports. Employment has been much above average and varied from manufacture of toys to house to house commission work; 1919 married first wife. After 4 years she was declared insane and sent to state institution. After her release inmate secured divorce on grounds of desertion, 1929 married present wife, who is highly devoted to husband and they have one daughter - about 3 years old.

Man has had various positions, apparently showing administrative ability and general knowledge. In the present situation he was working for a Gas Iron Company, bought three lots of land in real estate development, but due to lay offs in the company could not meet his obligations. His wife expecting a child at the time and he took an apartment he could not afford. He attempted to get loans but was unable to. He met his co-defendant and the present offense resulted. Co-defendant took the initiative in the offense.

Present Status and Diagnosis - Appears above the average. Though limited in academic schooling he has picked

up a great deal of education, other than just information. Devoted to wife. Unusual thing about him is his lack of premeditation - foresight. Lives very much in the present. Is quiet and unassuming and will respond to sympathetic treatment.

Recommendations for Treatment - Find wife a good job in some social agency or similar work in which she has had experience. Failing this, arrange for aid. Some vocational plan should be immediately worked out as soon as man makes up his mind. Arrange for him to practice on piano, join toy making class. Work in the open, correction of nasal defect.

Treatment - Man has been released but appears a situational offender. Pressure of circumstances led him to crime. He was by no means tradeless but could not meet the obligations he had incurred.

One thing to be done was to maintain normal contact with life. He worked as a clerk in the Family Welfare Department and was trusted and well liked. His wife had had a good educational training and had worked as a teacher, etc. Through the prison sociologist, contact was made with a Boston agency which secured temporary work of a similar nature for her. This kept her from the necessity of city aid and would help save her self respect. Inmate was enrolled in the Junior High School and took a male nursing course as well as a series of lectures on poultry raising.

After release, man was kept at the institution doing work similar to that during his incarceration. It was finally thought inexpedient to keep him longer and on leaving Norfolk he set up a small business of his own.

In an interview with the man's parole officer (after release) much the same picture was presented. Inmate is still lacking in foresight. But Norfolk was a great help to him, enabling him to maintain his self respect and not feel he was a "con" during incarceration. It was only when he was unable to work at the Colony any more that he was made to realize this.

When he left the Colony he went into business for himself but he still showed lack of foresight by securing a trade with people who would later go away for summer vacation. This was pointed out and he will seek trade elsewhere. Another misfortune was that the wife became unsatisfied and began to blame the

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information. Devoted to wife. Unusual thing
about him is his lack of premeditation - foresight.
Lives very much in the present. Is quiet and un-
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Recommendations for Treatment - Find wife a good job in
some social agency or similar work in which she has
had experience. Failing this, arrange for aid.
Some vocational plan should be immediately worked
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Work in the open, correction of nasal defect.

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self but he still showed lack of foresight by secur-
ing a trade with people who would later go away for
summer vacation. This was pointed out and he will
seek trade elsewhere. Another mistake was that
the wife became unsatisfied and began to blame the

husband for all their troubles. Inmate reported to parole officer and was told to hold on awhile. Through parole officer's wife it was managed that inmate's wife join a women's club and also start a small nursery school. This enabled her to get out of the home and do work to her liking.

Parole officer says inmate's little daughter is sexually precocious and her own mother was unable to control her when she was in her nursery. (For certain reasons the nursery was forced to close, making a strained situation.) However, the child has now gone to live with the grandparents and arrangements are being made whereby the mother's nursery will open again. Parole officer says the mother is quite neurotic, making it a difficult problem unless things are running smoothly.

This case shows the results of a strained situation and how it must be carefully watched for ill effects later. It also shows the great necessity of having a parole officer work in direct connection with the institution, a plan Norfolk has not as yet been able to establish. In this case the parole officer was a former staff member here and so had known the man for some time.

(CASE VII)

Born:	Sentenced:	Offense:
12/18/06	5/3/33	Breaking &
(Age 28)	(Age 27)	entering night
		time to commit
Widower	Parole:	larceny. Possession
	11/2/35	of Burglar's tools.
	(2½ years)	Attempted breaking
		and entering
Previous Commit-	Minimum:	
ments: None	5/2/36	
Education: 1st	Maximum:	Sentence: 3 -5
year high	5/2/38	
	Intelligence:	
	Very superior	

(CASE VII)

(CASE VII (CONT'D.))

Occupation:	Nationality:	Transferred from
Salesman, Electrical Helper	American	State Prison
		9/15/33
		Warrants: None

Present Offense - Alone, broke into store with which he had done business and stole \$312. Week later tried to enter same store and was apprehended.

Life History - Born 12/18/06 of native born parents. Younger by 13 months of two children, 2 weeks after birth by caesarean operation the mother died. Sister died a month later. Subject was placed immediately with paternal grandparents where he remained well provided for and apparently happy until age 17, with exception of a 9 months visit with his father and step-mother in Connecticut. Father had lost interest in him and he felt unwanted. School through first year high. Went to work at 15. Worked steadily at 10 different jobs in 10 years, as salesman and chauffeur. Married in 1927. Lived with parents-in-law and supported them. Wife died in 1931 after birth of second child. Subject with his children, continued to live with his parents-in-law, increasing unhappiness and financial difficulties. Parents-in-law accused man of causing his wife's death since she had been warned that the birth of a second child would be fatal to her.

State Prison Summary and Prognosis - Cooperative individual of superior intelligence. History indicates lack of stamina. Fairly steady industrial history. Strongly attached to his children. Accidental offender who may be benefited by trade training. Prognosis fairly good.

Present Status & Diagnosis - A 27 year old man serving first commitment who became demoralized when his situation became difficult. At present he is somewhat self-assured, has rationalized his offense - regards it as something foreign to his nature - is quite certain that it will not happen again, and is determined to profit by his stay at Norfolk. Not psycho-neurotic. Somewhat tangled home situation involving custody of his 2 children of whom he is fond. Interested in electricity and music and in supporting his children.

(CASE VII (CONT'D.))

Occupation: Salesman, Sales-
 Criminal Helper
 Nationality: American
 State Prison
 Transferred from
 9/15/32
 Marriages: None

Present Offense - Abuse, broke into store with which
 he had done business and stole \$212.50. Week later
 tried to enter same store and was apprehended.

Life History - Born 12/18/06 of native born parents.
 Younger by 15 months of two children, 8 weeks after
 birth by caesarean operation the mother died. Sister
 died a month later. Subject was placed immediately
 with paternal grandparents where he remained well
 provided for and apparently happy until age 17, with
 exception of a 9 months visit with his father and
 step-mother in Connecticut. Father had lost interest
 in him and he felt unwanted. School through first
 year high. Went to work at 15. Worked steadily at
 10 different jobs in 10 years, as salesman and
 chauffeur. Married in 1927. Lived with parents-
 in-law and supported them. Wife died in 1931 after
 birth of second child. Subject with his children
 continued to live with his parents-in-law, increasing
 unhappiness and financial difficulties. Parents-in-
 law accused him of causing his wife's death since she
 had been warned that the birth of a second child would
 be fatal to her.

State Prison Summary and Diagnosis - (Cooperative individual)
 of superior intelligence. History indicates lack of
 stability. Fairly steady intellectual history. Strongly
 attached to his children. Absent-minded offender who
 may be benefited by trade training. Diagnosis fairly
 good.

Present Status & Diagnosis - A 27 year old man serving
 first commitment who became demoralized when his
 situation became difficult. At present he is some-
 what self-assured, has rationalized his offense -
 regards it as something foreign to his nature - is
 quite certain that it will not happen again, and is
 determined to profit by his stay at Norfolk. Not
 psycho-neurotic. Somewhat troubled home situation
 involving custody of his 2 children of whom he is fond.
 Interested in electricity and music and in supporting
 his children.

Recommendations for Treatment -

- (1) Trade training; electrical crew
- (2) Aid in domestic problem
- (3) Disciplined living with an attempt to increase "stick-to-it-ness".

Institutional Prognosis - High probability of his continuing to be a cooperative inmate and make good institutional record. Liability of his being slow to persist in difficult situations and to complain without sufficient justification. Outlook should become favorable with increase in trade skill and effects of disciplined living.

Treatment - Now enrolled in electricity course. House Officer advised he finish high school work here. Recently man's aunt signed release papers and maternal grandparents became guardians of his children. Educational Department reports on quarterly exam of Electrical Class, man received 100%.

This man's program was not made out till December of 1933 and he has not as yet been placed in the electrical crew so it is difficult to make a prognosis as to his work record here. It is not difficult to believe this man would break in the situation in which he found himself. He was trying to support his parents-in-law who at the same time were accusing him of causing their daughter's death. It is possible his earlier life played some part in his emotional adjustment since he felt he was unwanted by his father.

He has not as yet been with one house officer long enough to be checked on the third point in his treatment recommendations. He was moved from inside the wall to the Farm Colony just recently.

This case was chosen because it was diagnosed as primarily situational with anti-social characteristics secondary (weak character). It is a good illustration of a possible mixture of case "types". The lack of vocational training and the difficult domestic relationship are strong situational elements. But a stronger, more social character might have stood the strain. The early life experience, the feeling of not being wanted by the father, could easily cause anti-social behavior. It would be extremely difficult to determine which was the most important factor in the criminality at least this cannot be called a clear cut illustration of a situational case.

Recommendations for Treatment -

- (1) Trade training; electrical crew
- (2) Aid in domestic problem
- (3) Disciplined living with an attempt to increase "self-discipline".

Institutional prognosis - High probability of his continuing to be a cooperative inmate and make good institutional record. Possibility of his being able to persist in difficult situations and to complain without sufficient justification. Outlook should become favorable with increase in trade skill and effects of disciplined living.

Treatment - Now enrolled in electrical course. House Officer advised he finish high school work here. Recently man's aunt signed release papers and maternal grandparents became guardians of his children. Educational Department reports on quarterly exam of electrical class, man received 100%.

This man's program was not made out till December of 1933 and he has not as yet been placed in the electrical crew as it is difficult to make a prognosis as to his work record here. It is not difficult to believe this man would break in the situation in which he found himself. He was trying to support his parents-in-law who at the same time were accusing him of causing their daughter's death. It is possible his earlier life played some part in his emotional adjustment since he felt he was unwanted by his father.

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(CASE VIII)

Born:	Sentenced:	Offense: Rape & en-
12/10/92	5/25/31	ticing a female
(Age 42)	(Age 39)	from her house.
Married	Parole:	Sentence: 8 - 10,
	5/24/38	2½ - 3 from and
Previous Commit-	7 years	after
ments: None	Minimum:	Transferred: 10/9/31
Religion:	11/24/41	from State Prison
None		
Education: 6	Maximum:	
grades Poland	5/24/44	
	Nationality:	Occupation: Machinist,
	Polish	Laborer, Millwright

Present Offense: Man's first wife died. Facts showed a 19 year old girl prostituting herself for him and he also involved a 16 year old girl; 19 year old girl on probation from court on complaint of her mother and placed in House of Good Shepard. Inmate married 19 year old girl. Charge brought by the 16 year old girl - enticing from her home and attacking her.

Life History - Born Poland 1892. Came to United States 1910 and naturalized. Laborer in mills in Pittsburgh and Detroit and 14 years for Fiske Rubber Company as elevator inspector, machinist and millwright. Good work record. Three brothers and onesister in Poland. Parents dead. First wife died 1929, two children by her - boy and girl. Now married to 19 year old girl thought to be his mistress before marriage. Children now in foster homes, because adjudicated neglected. Prior charge of bastardy dismissed for lack of prosecution (thought inmate sent the girl out of the country). No evidence of mental defect or disease. Before death of first wife was apparently socially well adjusted, thrifty, industrious, economically responsible.

State Prison Summary and Diagnosis - Working in aluminum shop and reported a good man. Fair risk behind wall. Nothing to indicate man at all vicious. Only previous charge for bastardy. Hernia. Entire trouble due to sexual promiscuity after death of first wife in 1929.

Present Status and Diagnosis - History negative up to death of first wife. Trouble - sexual promiscuity.

Good work record and has accumulated some property. Nothing to indicate but he will be a good inmate for Norfolk.

Recommendations for Treatment - Light machinist work. Increase knowledge of English. Cure hernia. Home condition needs attention, as well as his property since there is a \$10,000 attachment on house.

Institutional Prognosis - See present Status and Diagnosis.

Treatment - Man was quite upset about his two children. The girl is now in a private home and under the Division of Child Guardianship. He has worked on the screen and utility gangs, painters' crew and has done machinist work. Always a good worker. In the elementary academic class he has done good work and made good progress. He has done some reading along the lines of his interest, machine work and social problems. A brief report on this man states: "We have very little to offer this type of offender except that of keeping him occupied at some vocation. He has unquestionably recognized that there are certain standards he is expected to respect if he desires to remain out of difficulties, though he claims the present situation is due to jealousy."

In addition to this, man should be counselled as to his conduct. Now that he is married he may adjust socially. Man has a couple suits against him, financially, but he is not worried about them as he considers they are not important.

This case approaches the situational type. Man had made adequate social adjustment up until the death of his first wife. The question then arises as to whether his offense does not show a weakness in his character. There had been a previous bastardy charge and his present offense involved two different women. In an interview with the man he passed off the offense quite lightly, claiming he had been framed. But the record states that man's earlier financial and "domestic" success was due largely to the integrity and capability of the first wife. The report stated above says that man has recognized certain standards he must maintain, but it would be questionable to call him a purely situational offender unless the "sexual promiscuity" were definitely straightened out. His marriage may take care of that but no definite steps have been taken as yet to clear up the problem.

(CASE IX)

Born:	Sentenced:	Offense: Assault to
3/27/97	5/19/30	murder.
(Age 37)	(Age 33)	
Divorced	Parole:	Sentence: 2½ - 3
	11/18/32	
Previous Commit-	2½ years	Transferred from State
ments: Assault &		Prison 9/23/30
battery 3/19/30		
Malden, Filed		
Religion:	Minimum: Same	
Catholic		
	Maximum: 5/19/33	
Education: 9		
Grades		

Present Offense - Separated from wife for about a year because she permitted a prostitute to live in their home. Wife went to live with her mother, and refused to let man see his children. In his car one day saw mother-in-law and his daughters, stopped to speak to daughter; mother-in-law refused; he grabbed the child and took it to the car; started up and ran over mother-in-law who stepped in front of car.

Life History - Youngest of 7 children, 4 married sisters and 2 married brothers. A "change-of-life-baby" and as a youth was nervous and excitable. Once fell from a flag pole, hitting head. Petted and fussed over. Did not associate much with boys, preferring radio and electrical work. School till 15 and in electrical business ever since, 1½ years in National Guard and 1 year in United States Army (honorable discharge). As electrician in Navy Yard. Later employed by another man who finally helped him start electrical business of his own, in which he has been successfully engaged ever since. Sex life quite normal but on meeting present wife he fell in love, though his marriage to her was forced. Wife had had 4 abortions performed and appears to have quite loose morals. Trouble started with insistence of wife's mother to live with them. Man and wife moved to smaller apartment to keep mother-in-law away but later the wife admitted a prostitute (who was living by that trade) to live with them. Husband left and later found his wife having relations with another man. He wanted to take his children away from that environment. Mother-in-

(CASE IX)

Born: 5/27/27 (Age 27)	Sentenced: 5/19/30 (Age 23)	Offense: Assault to Murder.
Divorced	Parole: 11/18/32	Sentence: 2 1/2 - 3
Previous Conviction: Assault & Battery 3/19/30 Malden, filed	2 1/2 years	Transferred from State Prison 9/23/30
Religion: Catholic	Minimum: Same Maximum: 5/19/33	
Education: 9 Grades		

Present Offense - Separated from wife for about a year because she permitted a prostitute to live in their home. Wife went to live with her mother, and refused to let man see his children. In his car one day saw mother-in-law and his daughter, stopped to speak to daughter; mother-in-law refused; he grabbed the child and took it to the car; started up and ran over mother-in-law who stepped in front of car.

Life History - Youngest of 7 children, 4 married sisters and 2 married brothers. A "chance-of-life-baby" and as a youth was nervous and excitable. Once fell from a flag pole, hitting head. Betted and fussed over. Did not associate much with boys, preferring radio and electrical work. School till 15 and in electrical business ever since. 1 1/2 years in National Guard and 1 year in United States Army (honorable discharge). As electrician in Navy Yard. Later employed by another man who finally helped him start electrical business of his own, in which he has been successfully engaged over since. Sex life quite normal but on meeting present wife he fell in love, though his marriage to her was forced. Wife had had 4 abortions performed and appears to have quite loose morals. Trouble started with insistence of wife's mother to live with them. Man and wife moved to smaller apartment to keep mother-in-law away but later the wife admitted a prostitute (who was living by that trade) to live with them. Husband left and later found his wife having relations with another man. He wanted to take his children away from that environment. Mother-in-

law stepped in and advised wife to separate from inmate.

Present Status and Diagnosis - Open and frank in speech. Strong likes and dislikes toward people. If things go his way, he gets along all right. Interested in his work and shows fondness for children (2 small girls) and wife. Number of people like him and give good reports; all who know the case agree the mother-in-law has been at the root of the trouble. Of quick temper any way, present offense probably climaxed a whole series of troubles. (Wife obtained divorce, nisi, custody of children, 10/20/30)

Recommendations for Treatment - Need to make it clear to him that he must learn to get along with people, whatever the difficulties, for his own good. Straighten home situation. Continue electrical work.

Treatment - Home Department saw man's wife and she claimed she might visit. Wife later sent pictures of children and visited along. A delicate problem and Home Department let it "smolder" awhile. Later Home Department reports home situation still tangled and time alone can dispose of it.

In this case the man appears to have gotten in prison largely due to situational factors. His offense was largely accidental but he was previously, unable to get along with his mother-in-law at all. The offense cannot be called particularly serious but the domestic friction was intense. He seems devoted to his wife and despite her divorce may be readjusted with her, as he was devoted to her and his children. During incarceration he was found to be extremely selfish and wilful, with much the "spoiled-child" attitude. Because of this he was always at variance with someone. He received on disciplinary report because of his uncontrollable temper. One can only speculate as to his adjustment and any effect Norfolk may have had on him. He should have had more pressure brought to bear on him, more discipline. There is not much indication in the institutional record that he was guided or advised as to what he must do to conform.

The situational elements in this case are apparent but there is uncertainty as to its being a clear cut illustration. The mother-in-law situation is predominate but the emotional instability of the man is an important factor to consider.

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Recommendations for Treatment - Need to make it clear to him that he must learn to get along with people, whatever the difficulties, for his own good. Straighten home situation. Continue electrical work.

Treatment - Home Department saw man's wife and she claimed she might visit. Wife later sent pictures of children and visited alone. A delicate problem and Home Department let it "smolder" awhile. Later Home Department reports home situation still unsettled and time alone can dispose of it.

In this case the man appears to have gotten in prison largely due to situational factors. His offense was largely accidental but he was previously unable to get along with his mother-in-law at all. The offense cannot be called particularly serious but the domestic friction was intense. He seems devoted to his wife and besides her divorce may be regarded with her, as he was devoted to her and his children. During incarceration he was found to be extremely selfish and selfish, with much the "spoiled-child" attitude. Because of this he was always at variance with someone. He received on disciplinary reports because of his uncontrollable temper. One can only speculate as to his adjustment and any effect Norfolk may have had on him. He should have had more pressure brought to bear on him, more discipline. There is not much indication in the institutional record that he was guided or advised as to what he must do to conform.

The situational elements in this case are apparent but there is uncertainty as to its being a clear cut illustration. The mother-in-law situation is predominant but the emotional instability of the man is an important factor to consider.

(CASE X)

Born:	Sentenced:	Offense: Larceny
2/28/06	10/24/30	
(Age 28)	(Age 24)	Sentence: 4 - 6
Married		Transferred from State Prison 5/1/31
Previous Commitment: 4 months		Warrants: Sept. 1930
House of Correction for Larceny		for neglect of wife and child (returned)
Religion: Protestant	Parole: 6/23/33	
	2 yrs. 8 months	
Education: Grammar & 1 year continuation	Minimum: 10/23/34	
	Maximum: 10/26/36	
	Nationality: American	Occupation: Truckdriver

Present Offense - Passed a number of worthless checks amounting to \$130. Also said to have stolen two coats from an auto.

Life History - Father of American parentage, born in New York State. Common workman of apparently low type. Mother of French descent, died when inmate was 5 years old of pneumonia. Father re-married 7 years after first wife's death to a woman of German descent. She appears of fairly high type, showed unusual interest in her step-son. Two sisters, 3 step-sisters, one half-sister and 2 step-brothers.

Man born February 28, 1906 apparently normal childhood. With parents till mother died, when father boarded him with friends on a farm, 5 years there, then 2 years at New England Home for Little Wanderers. After father's remarriage returned home and was sent to school - graduated at 15. Moved to Charlestown. Worked at several jobs as truck driver and lumper. Has several (7) minor offenses of auto violations, contempt, etc., and spent 4 months House of Correction for Larceny, 3/27/29. Up to short time before offense was apparently conscientious, sober and industrious but started going with fast crowd which led him to drink, sexual

promiscuity and general laxness. Acquired gonorrhea. (Now negative) One of the girls he had relations with became pregnant and he married her. Apparently did not get House of Correction sentence till after association with this crowd. Was not till after marriage, (about 1 year) he committed present offense. Admits he deserted his wife about 6 months after marriage but warrant for this has been returned.

State Prison Summary and Diagnosis - Appears as a passer of bad checks. Nobody appears to have much sympathy for him. Appears to have desire to live beyond his means. Has kept car whether he could afford it or not. Work record shows inability to hold a job for any great length of time. Doesn't appear to be least upset over present situation.

Present Status and Diagnosis - Lack of responsibility is the major problem. Most unsettling condition of the present is the undecided action of wife which should be cleared up definitely as soon as possible. (At present they are somewhat estranged and wife thinks of divorce) Seems to have good ability and might become more successful if he applied himself. Liked a good time at any expense. Never a thought for the future. Appears almost too good natured. At time of arrest was in midst of marital difficulties, extra marital relations, spending too much.

Recommendations for Treatment - Sponsor - trucking with emphasis on mechanical side, auto mechanics. Intermediate Academic Class. Greatest problem is still that of teaching him responsibility, moral and financial. Indiscriminate running up of credit should be promptly checked and should be made to appreciate value of money.

Parole Prognosis - Man's sponsor feels he "will not get into trouble again but will become a useful citizen and responsible husband and father. In his favor is fact he doesn't drink, that he got into no serious difficulties until 22 years old, that he has a wife and child to whom he is devoted. Has made genuine efforts toward self improvement at Norfolk and has with good insight performed considerable introspection. It can be affirmed without doubt he has greatly benefited by his prison term." Sponsor (woman) writes, "Man and wife have undergone a wonderful change. I think my faith in her husband helped to restore her confidence in him. She speaks often of the change in him, saying he looks at things altogether differently from what he used to.

He recognizes his weaknesses - discusses frankly his failings - is sincerely determined not to return to his old ways. In my efforts, I have been fortunate in having the cooperation of his House Officers to whose good counsel and influence he undoubtedly owes a large part of his changed attitude."

Treatment - Has been given training in carpentry as an avocation, work he likes, and expects to do it at home to add to his income and for leisure time.

Aid for wife was arranged through Department of Public Welfare of Cambridge. They also secured medical treatment for her.

Undoubtedly man's troubles have resulted from his lack of self-restraint and little feeling of responsibility. He got into trouble by falling in with a bad crowd and could not restrain himself. His marriage made matters more complicated. Through efforts of sponsor the family was kept together. This gave him a great responsibility and his sponsor has guided him in this. He owed money to inmates, both at State Prison Colony and State Prison. He has cleared up all these debts.

One might question this case as being a situational one. His falling in with a poor crowd and his trouble with the girl who later became his wife may be called the situational elements leading to the crime. However, the whole picture of his early life is against him, it being so unsettled and transient, placing little responsibility on him. He shows some traits of the anti-social type mentioned in Part III. If he had not met these poor associates, he probably would not have fallen into crime. This is a fine illustration of the interaction between the life training or experience of a man and his instinctual desires." However, we would call it a situational case and give it similar treatment.

This demonstrates one of Norfolk's outstanding "treatment techniques", namely the sponsorship plan. The sponsor's statements indicate the effectiveness of her contacts with the man and his wife.

PART VI

RECOMMENDATIONS

A few general statements or recommendations, with emphasis on the situational cases, will serve as a conclusion to this study.

In reference to the treatment classification it may be said that it is extremely difficult to pick out purely situational offenders. It is readily admitted that there are such offenders, and the Norfolk Plan can offer treatment for such. But it is too easy to label a case as situational. If a man has committed an offense for the first time, it is quite easy to think of it as accidental and "treatment" is apt to fall short of its mark. It is probable that too many cases are diagnosed as situational and are allowed to pass as such. The program is then drawn up for situational treatment while there may be other elements which should be treated.

Closer attention should be given to these other "elements" in any situational case. If we compare Cases 7, 9 and 10 in Part V, we see that there are other factors in them.. We cannot say that a man with poor social training who finally breaks, can be called a situational case. Emphasis should be laid on the strengthening or development of the particular weakness in social training. This was done in case X. Where a particular quality in character has been lacking all through one's life, it cannot be said that the situational factors have been predominant in the criminality. There are

many cases at Norfolk which give evidence of faulty social-training. More concern should be given to this factor.

In some situational cases there does not seem to be much that may be done in regard to reduction of criminality. In case III the man had been divorced by his wife prior to commitment. His daughter has since grown older and he says she can now care for herself. If this is so, the situation has been removed. The policies of decent routine and normal living seem to be the only remaining alternatives toward reduction of criminality.

However, in the definitely situational cases many things may be done to relieve the situation. The family relationship may be strengthened, a divorce may be secured, or aid may be found for the man's family. Such vocational training as is needed may be given at the prison. The factors which need attention outside the prison lead to a further recommendation. A more adequate and trained personnel is needed which would work presumably through the Family Welfare Department, contacting families and investigating problems. This work would touch not only the situational cases but any case at the institution. As in case 4, a thorough investigation of the man's relationship with his oldest daughter might satisfactorily determine the possibility of recidivism. A trained worker might clear up the situation to the satisfaction of both

parties. Any such steps would greatly facilitate the work already being accomplished.

Another essential seems to be that more intensive individual case-work is needed. The case-work is "institutionalized". A program is worked out, following a scientific study of the case, but thereafter case-work falters. It becomes a matter of daily routine. Some cases receive attention from the individual members of the diagnostic division, but lack of personnel and the importance of daily routine interfere with further individual work. Such defects may be remedied only with the addition of more trained workers. Case-work implies individual re-adjustment and if rehabilitation of criminals is to be attempted with the case-work technique, every effort should be made to permit its functioning.

Case VI exemplifies the need of parole work being done directly from the institution, as it is in the state of Pennsylvania. Where parole work is carried on under a separate head, there is not so much chance to observe the parolee before release, to obtain information and impressions of him or outline a program of therapeusis. Where parole work is done in connection with the institution the treatment program as outlined by the institution may be carried out by the parole officer, following the man's release. There is also a greater possibility of establishing a rapport whereby the parole

officer may know his client better and work with him to greater advantage.

While length of sentence does not come under the jurisdiction of a prison it is important to mention here in connection with the situational offenders. It seems that a prison sentence is an inadequate method of treating such cases. Their crimes have been committed under stress of circumstances. If the circumstances are removed, it appears logical that further incarceration is not needed. Probation would serve the purpose and be a financial saving to the state. Under such a system the situational offender could re-adjust in the society to which he will eventually return anyway. Close supervision by a trained probation officer would do more for such an offender than a term of years in prison. If the offense must involve a state prison sentence, earlier release on parole, with a parole officer to guide re-adjustment, is more desirable for true situational offenders. The effectiveness of probation and parole is largely an assumption but if re-adjustment of circumstances is necessary, it may be done outside the prison as well as during a man's incarceration.

It is hoped that these statements will be taken as constructive criticism. They point to a broadening of principles already in practice at Norfolk. Much has been started to put the "New Penology" in practice, but

a lot may yet be accomplished. The discussion of situational cases has shown, to a certain extent, how they may be selected and a few of the things which may be done for them while they are in prison.

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