Boston University Theses & Dissertations

Dissertations and Theses (pre-1964)

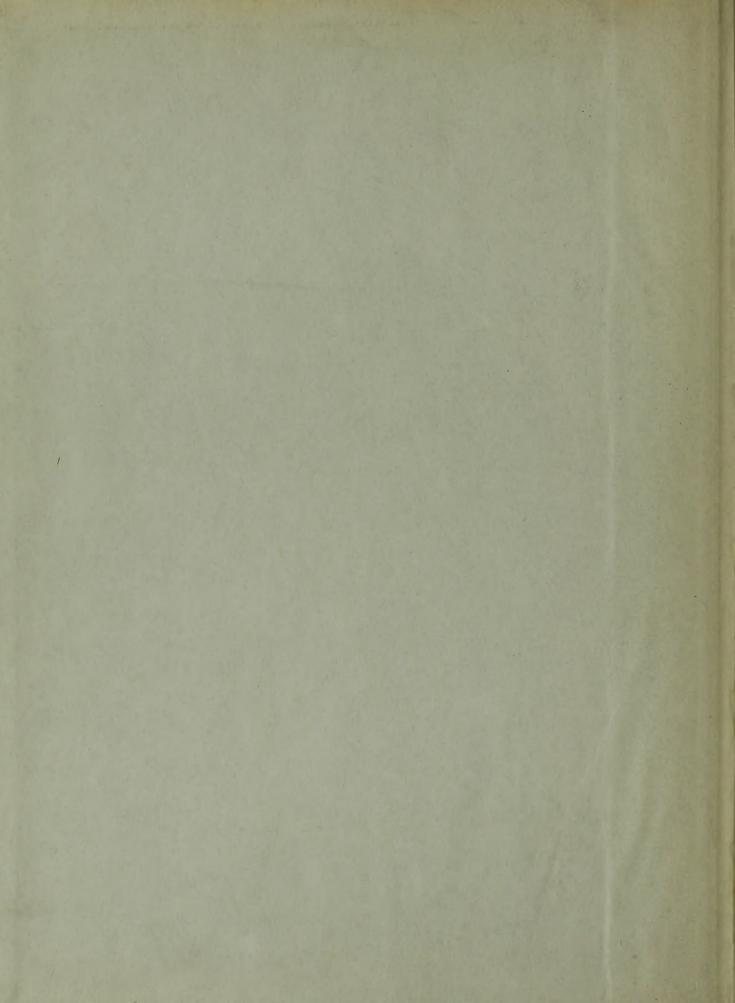
1934

A study of the treatment, techniques, for situational offenders

https://hdl.handle.net/2144/21621

Downloaded from DSpace Repository, DSpace Institution's institutional repository





BOSTON UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF RELIGIOUS EDUCATION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

A STUDY OF THE TREATMENT
TECHNIQUES FOR SITUATIONAL
OFFENDERS

A Thesis
Submitted by
William Homer Nash
(A.B., Wooster College, Ohio, 1932)
In partial fulfillment of
requirements for the degree of
Master of Science in Social Service
1934

MAINE AND MALE OF THE PARTY

THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY.

WALLION DV

(SSEE CIME CONSTRUCTION OF STATE OF THE STAT

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PREFACE	3
PART I - INTRODUCTION	5
PART II - THE NORFOLK SET-UP	
AND POLICIES	19
PART III - TREATMENT CLASSIFICATION	33
PART IV - SITUATIONAL OFFENDERS	42
PART V - ILLUSTRATIONS	56
PART VI - RECOMMENDATIONS	80
BIBLIOGRAPHY	85

EDUFTEDO NO BUEAU

8				4				*	. 4				*							
a																	11	-	I	
										-11	1					19		-	II	
19	,							-												
	*						10								In		-	I	II	
		- 4					FE										-			
60			*														-			
					-												-		IV	165
ae		*				100	+							-				H		IE.

PREFACE

The subject matter of this study centers on the consideration of treatment techniques applied to, and the effect upon, the statuational 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. 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 sigituational 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.

odnesideration of treatment techniques applied to, and Priced dolony, Morfolk, Massachusetta. In considering tence. Lart L answers this briefly with a discussion of the thoory of contabment, the energence of prisons boomevor face edt as benellman at "vaclomet well" ont well' end exertenifi of .eleminino galibrad to benten Renolary", Part II describes the set-up of an institution which attempts to put this idea into practice. The and two states III pres . Lenimino Laubivibul and

PART I

INTRODUCTION

I THE

MOLTOUGONTHI

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

The theories of punishment may be traced to the common to the mark of the court of

Term motern but seidte Lebos most levicve ond oneton until we come to feel thet leve sould our ethics. Fowler Vincent Jarper says:

Now, government, and social control days parent through many and varying atgres to reach the complex eyetem of our day. All, however, rest on these earlier influences of group courtes and morelity, and we recognize that they have arisen out of consideration for the larger group.

ordines of the setting of the setting setting setting and set of the setting of setting setting of setting s

ment 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.

Paris of the University of Chicaro celieves that ponishcent ald not originate within the group out has come
acout as a result of to conceing groups or individuals.
This conflict necessitates a third, impartial party
which resembles the judge of our day. "...cumishment
is a practice that had arisen out of group activity and
owes node of its origin to private vengeance or the rais
of the clashing of groups; with a cuffer-group to leasen
the shock. It is a phenomenon of social payebology, and
can only be seprosched intelligently from the social
point of view." (1)

ouplandent. Of more importance is the energence of punishment. Of more importance is the shift in its emphasis through the years. In early civilization, "punishment" centered around restitution or placetion to the one who had seen wronged. The surprising fact is that the offender was practically overlooked in proference to she 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 around a tooth for a tooth." If property were lote, property

⁽¹⁾ Paris, The Origin of Panishment, in the International Journal of Ethies, Volume ED, pages 56-67 -October 1914.

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.

In many instances, the punishment was far in excess

would probe of a demanded in restitution. If the offender caused enother's death, his own life might be deathed in revaliation. The "marent" of restitution was bayed on the social status of the injered. Various reams were devised to determine the rullt of the offender and make him pay. One of the best known was the practice of "ordeals". These ordeals consisted of surntar in oil authorsion in water, whipping and othersingually: erest. According to the results of these tests, the victim was considered rullty or not ruilty. This system was well-known, especially in Medieval times.

With a contralisation of power and recognises anthority in a king or state, attention was shifted from a wrong against an individual to a wrong against the state or central outdority. Morel responsibility, sin and explation were further stressed with the introduction of the Christian doctrine and down Law. Consequently the offender was held responsible to the state or king and must be numished to wake his conscious of his ruilt.

Various types of punishment, from these to death, were set up for punishment, from these to death, were ast up for punishment to haprient part in prescricing the type of punishment to be inflicted. Particular punishments were meted out for particular offences, and the type of punishment was for particular of the one in authority.

In many instances, the punishment was for in excess

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-

of the water was needed. At the will of the authority, offenders might read we time or death for the same offender This "eyil" continued even through the latter part of the 18th century and in Mariand at their three late three were 160 criads, ranging from pathy thiswary to there were 160 criads, ranging from pathy thisward in Lady, itling, all suniahable by death. december in Italy, dented in Ladie to an advertage in Garmany sought to dented the conditions. They urged a confirming of the laws to standardize the sunishment for offenses. This centered attention directly on the crime committed. The includes of these late dentery thinkers is felt in our penal laws today.

-dalant bee senito" of (1981-1981) in "Crimes and Franch philosoment" notleated the material of various Franch philosophera, Montesaules, Voltaire, and Houseass in their attack
on the evils of the leth century. His vork formed the
tests for the so-celled Classical School of Criminology.

ponel codes and systems of procedure during the lend control object.

control. It was inspired by a humane apirit which cottent.

ed to the oracity with which originals were treated.

Institut great principle was that the rights and liberties of the individual must be conserved. Their second fandamental principle, derived from the first.

was that orige is a juridial all 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 absurdemethods 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

ly, each orige had attached to it a definite penalty, a third principle was that punishment should be limited by the spotin need. In the place of irregular methods of procedure and apendemethods of testing evidence, these principles supplified 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 Penclosey. It has shifted the emphasis of the older theories of punishment to a more scientific point of view. Its casto theory is that of individual treatment. The criminal is considered rather than the crime. The individual criminal is studied as a human or social ceing, with an attempt at making his 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 so before we arrive at the fall realisation of the newer theories.

It was not until the 19th century that any retainstor indication of the "New Penciosy" appeared. Its original was desare Lombroso (1836-1909). He was a criminal

(5)

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 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

become to entry vacionimino avitinca end he daine legerators bas . Ismroade dud Lerron don oue slankelys jend wode of that the study of anthropology, medicine, payonology and payonistry is necessary to understand the criminal. Longitud was exite convinced that there was a true original berseage collement leoleyng miestel .leminis droc a .equi bevelled ed but isninite of the criminal, and he oglieved that atavistic phenomene reproduced a type of the past. Garafalo (1852-), enother of the positive school, Est considered crime as socialo ical, a natural phenomena. ro "etaslevisoo" to ess of bescong (9801-0881) irro's preventive measures, cheme as in the conditions which cause eriae. Joriag, an Laglish prison official, paulished a ... standy in the early 20th century which disputed Limbres's theory of criminal physical stigmets. Although these 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 straing 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 nost important in early civilisation, while the orrender was of loss consequence. In the 18th contury, laws were standardized to meat upscific types of crime and the orige itself was important. Only recently expanded 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.

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

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

committed an offence, considering the reasons and motives,

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 enenge in attitude, concerning the handling of criminals, has been surpristingly 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 is when riots and breaks occur. Otherwise they are unnoticed.

Ine first attempts at prices "reform" were nergy carly in the 18th century when the use of capital and corporal punishment were prayelent. The most effective influences were the attempts at reform growing out of the areach devolution, the work of Secortia and Howard, and the Pennsylvania reformers in this country. Amphesia was directed toward doing away with corporal punishment and apostituting imprisonment. This resulted from the aroused of humanitaries feelings. The gusters in this country were a great influence in this reform, objecting country were a great influence in this reform, objecting

Contor. - Orime, Oriminals, and Oriminal Justice.

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

as they did to the bloody punishments infliered. It was hoped that this now type of "punishment" would never reform the individual. Item methods as existed were considered inhumans; imprisonment would give the offender chance to meditate on his evil ways and bring about his reformation.

saling the dear the center of political life in Sevelationary days. Here were rathered leaders of french thought and influential imericans like Franklin (1780's). Jefferson and des for in 1961) and one nearestal phis Boolety for Acelevian Distinged Pris mers was formed. John Boward, the inglish reformer, may be called "the father of prison reform". His smay, in chaired and ni seamenfini daspasta ont to one saw . softmase redic prison referm, alding the endstitution of immissionent for corporal punisheens. Julia and workhouses were beared new incomest line secold nolineteb as vinted book on the offenders. Eng criminals were left to die before these "prisons" ware almost encars, electron ones, anivil elelared eds offivelle of dements eds after manes conditioned which existed in the prisone. A revisationery egern ai Afec eleced to animital and other fours disign a sew eronceing to Joon teet to minusing on the serior and pert of this philosophy. It can thought that physical place made musicing stored vanascoon new sold sproter tess place. This type of reform led labor 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

feutus ich immediana as juernosinemi ic nellutificus

Then to the "write of the 17th contary the "writ of beloses corous" was originated in Angland. This encoled a person to have a brial and be belied out to await trial at of prison.

Escard's iniquing maio itself falt agong the fearaphysmals reformes who iscorporated his theories in their work. Reform in Pennsylvania suffered many setted to itself work at first. The Revolutionary Mar case along and after the Mar, overcrowding and other mal-adjustments kept the idea from being effective. In 1740 the Malnut Street fall in Editablished was conterted into a prison and this marks the cerimning of the prison system. Interimited for the Martern (Priladelphia) Penitentiaries were opened. I and Eastern (Priladelphia) Penitentiaries were opened. I pletsly established.

In the Pennsylvenia system, solitary confinement was the principal feature. Only one or two states in America, adopted the plan though the inflaence was greatly fast in Jarope. New York State attempted to follow it without encress and finelly installed the Adomra system. This was set up in the prison at Adourn. New York, where the men were allowed to work in association during the day, then placed in solitary confinement at might. Confilet them placed in solitary confinement at might. Confilet introduction of new referentory ideas later in the 19th

century.

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

dentury.

A further contribution to advanced penology came with the introduction of the reformatory type prisons. The idea was first established by Captain Alexander asconochie in lustralia in 1840. Sefore the Revolutionary ver, ingland had been sending its convicts to the American Colonies. After the war the prisoners were sent to hastralia. 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 eased 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

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 vindicative 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

to the orl doel rather then the orion, its great onject min omergue edt some? .neltsterenet leten sid pe blacds for electrica to notice tolar odd at antique th no in to -elegans of il ". the deine evisable to nelfellimi off ancie hedesait need threater had dauche dependie, tent ani these "madern" lines, so little has actually osen accor-.selicant esemb too carry out in selicant and boneling formers of Lurage. The reformatory movement may be don-

America following the Penneylvania and Amburn systems.

systen was the one established at Alairs. New York. noisusiteni ant nile betoennoo el emen e'granocae . E . S ent ils bonione: victometer off . sonets teril ati ni advanced theories of pricen-reform, marks, indeterminate sentence and parole. It was also thought of as an intermediate prison, between the court and a state prison. ferth , esentio escion dose helling o ten had enw each of from eacht amone erew erobselle remner bas erobselle reformatories to keep them from the more hardened, professional originals, sparens of labor, achooling, moral and mentil . Isniming word endres of benience Ile erow mainlant

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

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

atates and the system was incorporated in sens) work throughout the country. It is still in use as one of the popular methods of dealing with originals.

Strangely enough the reformatory has been a reformstory in mass only. The early leaders of such toward the reformation of eciminals. But prisons and lines of modern payenological and sociological lines. Professor Barnes cays, "There was no cemeral recognition Labineledoyag Inerettib to elsubivibni to assasio to asonum entiated through a dor ful psychiatric study, as well as a detailed sociolocical study of their environment, elidw thenteent hied to they relem edt of ymenimilean incarperaged. " (1) and reformatories are very similar.

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

dernos, "The Repression of Crime", page 168 -

"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.

"cottage plan" introduced by a french reformer. Parole and probution have seen substituted to a great extent in dealing with the youthful offender. Finally the criminally insame were taken out of the prisons in 1830 and placed in apecial hospitals.

Attention in our study so far has been centered only on a general outline of methods of penciony 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 penalogy to the newer. We now turn to such a description preparatory to a study of some of the came of the newer, we now turn to

PART II

THE NORFOLK SET-UP AND POLICIES

PART II

THE NORFULK SET-UP AND

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

It has been shown how the theory of pundtehment originated, now individual study and treatplace, and finally, now individual study and treatment of originals has been substituted as a nore
scientific and humans method of reforming offenders.

To illustrate, in a more detailed way how the way Templody may function, we wish to describe the set-up of the State Frison Colony at Moriolk, Mass-schweette. Sefore going into this description it would be well to mention the other penal institutions in Massachusette.

Under an amendment of the Massachusetta Constitution in 1910, state government departments vere
reduced from 113 to 20 departments. The Department of
Correction supervises the penel institutions of the
state. Some of the most importent are noted here. The
State fries at Charlestown is an industrial institution, the orticles produced being turned to state
tution, the orticles produced being turned to state
industry, in purchases for subscient and other public
institutions). Medical, religious and other public
work are the outstanding treatment techniques.
Secontly the osse-work has increased in scope and a
more detailed social study of inmates is being attempted, to the end that individual issuinent say be more
that turies. The Massachusette Reformatory is basically
the secs, it takes the younger hale of manders 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 egs. Sentendes are indeterminate es to minimum of as batimil bas musinin of as work is an endivious feature of this institution. the narral, reformable women in the evete and attempts to rehabilitate them physically, industriand inertably for soldlittle for treatment are much the same as in the other institutions, but case-work and social dervice or important factors. orest the tubercular patients. Finally, there -en and bun stneupalled sylvasied siened tol them partuent for Drug Addicts.

There seems to be a great similarity in the trestment field file of the institutions listed solves. The enghasis on case-sork and social service is noteworthy. It wants an advance over former institutional trestment. However, we feel that the politices of the Norich Colosy are even more edvended and see will discuss that institution new.

Any prison is recognized by its well which surrounds a group of buildings and shops, where men

those confined within the walls is the most important tant 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 wheel-barrow 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 (1) important. " 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

those confined within the walls is the cost important tent matter for consideration. It is not important to know that an inmate goes to sengel three days out of the week or shows persistency in pushing a wheel-barrow around on the job. It is how these setivities affect the personality or conduct of the man that is important. We will turn shortly, to a description of the various departments and setivities at Morfolk the various departments and setivities at Morfolk chowing how such a "functional" process may be carried.

"The mers widespress use of the scientific methods in studying the individual convict hefore release is one of the most significant advances in modern canology.

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

A man is received at norfolk as a numen held and is presented as auch. He passes through a period of observation and orientation. During this period he is given the routine chysical and sentel exeminations. A personal interview fellows and a program is drawn up personal interview fellows 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

The Control of Orime by Edger A. Doll, The Scien-

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 seperate 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 seperate, 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 man's transfer to Morfolk, his case is presented to a Come-Work Conference composed of the
superintendant and the verious meads of the departmentd, especially the disgnostic. Here the case is
discussed and corrections or recommendations made in
the program. Following this a man becomes a measure 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 formitory type of building rather time is seperate cells. There are no deors 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 fracily and live as human beings are inclined, in group association. In charge of eare two house-officers, in each of the several units, are two house-officers. These officers are to be distinguished from the guards who perform a separate, cuntically duty at the Colony. The house-officers out as cose-workers for the wen assigned to their units, assume general charge of their solivities, see that they carry out their programs, and assist then when ever possible.

The Open-Nork Department seems to be the quet 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-

points out true treet recommendations. Pleatitity, to and "loosensse", is the policy, so that one or many forces may set on any ideate. Such a plan is passible because all the departments work in conjustte becuse visitation el JI . reme dons with neit -morray once of out mostry at al com mose Jant Morrowsuincidiones istors at dusafaujba-lab to doslab wille -of Jani misjrence of Blues Ineninarah Michieses Sil fort and recommend treatment. A psychonorial works with this department, giving tests for mental ability and emotionel stubility which maly in disgnosts. The oblican of this department stated, "The case-very de--ni of , asiduosolida leloca-mon bas esidad laloca-isna oredee his avocational and ed cational scale, to help rol aid date dele of but Josuger-lies duo sid un billed ". vilnemeno obletuo de al arajel evilourizado a

Another department is the Frest importance to the remability delicate of an innete is the Ferily delicate Jet partment. This department is principly concerned with the f milital relationships of the men, each se cid to the men's featly, and visits from the family. It is concerned with oil those factors anich, through the men's leady and Irlands, help toward remabilitation 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 ing up the man's contacts with the life outside the well. Under the Pamily Welfare Department, but ly no means any less important, comes the sponsorship plan. With this chie clan in operation, socially-ainded citizens-both men and women, are interested in an insate who may have, no family or whose family is not near enough to visit, shereby giving him contact with the outside. This a soil 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 relace. In the superistendent's report, printed in the samual report to the Considerion of Correction for the samual report to the Considerion of Correction for the samual report to the Considerion of Correction for the

The minimum values of the department and 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.

ant 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.

of the so-called appraerants plan, while not a new plan in social work, it has not been widely used in dennection with the grables of adult orime. In general, the plan is to find at least one excially-minded person in the community who will assist in the rehabilitation of at least one innets at deriols by becoming a friend to him and his figily during the term of incorporation and the such time as may be necessary after release." Only years, the plan is in neeping with treating the criminal as a human noting and, it the right aponeon is round for the right was, the relationship may serve as a catherals to the man's social frelings and be an asset to him, following incorporation.

The Community service Department plays an importent part in establishing a normel community life for the
inmetes. One of the primary functions is to supervise
the work of the douncil. 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 coencil are a number of committees which take an
ective part is all the departments, and make suggestions
as to how the divisions may best direct their work to
nelp the men. Such a plan quebles the men to engage in
prestical community programs and management. In this way
the inmates may learn such mapits of social worth and
presponsibility as will become an esect 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

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

The domminity Dervice Department slao supervises such activities as religious services, plays, enterts inments and other cultural programs watch may be found in any normal somewaity.

The Educations! Well release is important in the Morfolk clam. Edan inmate is interviewed by a member of the department to determine his educational training and meads. Educational levels of the inmate group range from illiteracy to an occasional college training. The inmates may take courses in elementary action, work or high school subjects. Massachusetts University Extension courses are also offered. In addition to seademic work, classes in vocational education are held to give the men the theoretical end of them and to give the men the theoretical end of them on the west such activities as band, debatlas, and coultry rateing come under this department and teach the men in the use of leisure time.

"Ins. tools of education, units no quarantee of energeter, are a powerful aid in forming or transforming it; education of prisoners offers one of the very real hopes for their remabilitation. 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."

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. Mac-Cormick, in The National Society of Penal Information, 1931. Delieve is the beneficial effect of education on man in general, we must believe in the beneficial effect for this perticular group (criminal) which differs less than the laymen thinks from the ordinary run of humanity. Education for educt prisoners aims to extend to prisoners, as individuals, every type of educational opportunity that experience or type of educational opportunity that experience or sound researches anay be of benefit or of interestated to the hope that they may thereby be fitted to live more competently, satisfyingly, and cooperatively as members of society."

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 no, his criminality may be reduced by proper medical disposate and treatment. Aside from the physical care of immutes, the Medical Department has a psychiatrically trained physician who side in the study and disquests of human problems.

The lodustries Department is maintained bedause the state demands that prisoners work, But Norfolk uses this dep riment to other advantages. It
trains men vecestionally or enables them to continue
in the trade they were in before commitment. Definite

(1)

The Education of Adult Friedress by Austin H. Mac-Corpies, in The Mational Society of Fenal 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."

It is only as we see that punishment does not help in reforming the criminal and does not necessarily serve as a deterrant to further crime that we admit that perhaps there is some bettef 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.

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

The departments outlined above ere the cost inportent at Morfolk. To many, this set-up may appear to
be theoretical or ideal in dealing with criminals. The
cld-sheary of the punitive treatment of arisinals
etiil lingers in the thinking of the gaseral populace.

"The original becomes the coepecet whom we escritive in stonement for our own oriminal prodivities.

Our self-esteem is preserved by vicariously cuntaming those who ere apprehended. Our guilt complex is componsated for by projecting our impulses on the few and punishing them."

It is only as we see that punishment them ment does not help in reforming the original and does not necessarily serve as a deterrent to further orime not necessarily serve as a deterrent to further orime that we admit that periaga there is some better way of some secomplishing the surpose. Men should be sent to prison a study and treatment, not for punishment. The scientific study and treatment of the individual has alded us in study and treatment of only remains to give the plans fair thields and it only remains to give the plans ungition that we are coddling prisoners.

There are three basic principles in the Nortolk 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

Osnior, Oriman, Griningle and Original 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-

the third which is the reduction of criminality.

A decent routine is essential is any person's life. It is providedly a law of existence. It is carestally essential with prisoners. Many neve thought prisoners not worth certing about. But if we attempt to remove a man's tendency to crime, we need a basis to work on. We cannot ours 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 minims requirements we cannot hope to reduce originality.

The policy of restoration to normal goed even further. Heny entangers have come from an environment which is not conductive to social living or they have not been adequately trained in social habits. It is sound espending that one learns from doing and secting; that one's life is soulded by the hebit pettern he has accuired. There is no better way of jutting the criminal to contact with the normal most attract then by establishing audi contacts while he is in prison. Some of the normal, social contacts worfeld extendity to provide ore the following: vocational, successional, and everytional axilly; recreational and community perticipation; personal contacts; and such exceptional, and everytions; personal contacts; and such exceptional, specialishing personal contacts; and such exceptional, specialishing personal contacts; and such exceptional, specialishing personal contacts; and such exceptional, and everytions; personal contacts; and such exceptionals.

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 murderis, 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

ternal situations of reduce inner conflict, runishacht den no longer be considered to whip human poinge
into conformity.

"The everleating meeting of agaression by counter aggression is a losing process.... If anything edges out of such a method it comed 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 them sufficiently to evoid the more serious mistages. It would been that we ought no longer to hide built the theory of punishment, nor even the term itself, that we enough asking them suffer if they do not ober.

"All this goes to show, not only the general tendency toward lessening the severity of punishment, but in addition that depited punishment, even so it is retained, reactically only for first degree murder-is, as a matter of fact, sping out of use." Too any criminals have received nothing but punishment all their lives, added punishment, would only increase their suci-social feelings. Froper social ethnulation is a more sectably adjusted of inducing criminals to become socially adjusted.

A. Wilte, Crimes and Criminals, pages 156 and 174, Farrar and Sinehart, 1953

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.

at Morfolk and two invertent policies which are carried out there. A discussion of the tulrd, and most important, policy necessitates a study of the individuel oriminal. To reduce oriminality, we must know the how these factors may cause criminality. Considering -mos tos seorel elli tud therellib at esso nosa .eised -or relimie see ow bus yew omes out down at wilcounts -feet relimits of blucks ered sidt raiwollow . assarlo ment techniques to be applied to these coses. We will . Jusq. Jisu

PART III

TREATMENT CLASSIFICATION

TII TEAS

TREATMENT CLASSIFICATION

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 sare 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.

The treatment electronical to an important factor factor in the Morfolk program. It is important because the treat to be taken in dealing with any is immate of the institution. This closeification is directed primarily at the reduction of criminality.

Before describing this percloses phase of Norfolk we wish to show the basis for such a classification.

Some and laudividual of the individual has become and each and each and each and each in the field of human rolations.

Only by studying meny hadividuals do we arrive at any definite concepts. Continued study shows dertain 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.

Monninger (1) suggests that orige represents a failure in adjustment just as a croken 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 previdown; a constructive compromise is resulting in readjustment; or there

Henninger, The Human Mind, page 26 - Alfred A. Mopf, Hew York and London, 1921.

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. 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 thing 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

. rebrom se enime in a million resident markers e el

"Lastinoval" ordes or drives valon and be satisfied." ality. That sintensity depends on such telms as oneteys encyron ; esisteeque relaboust ; estimone Castava or tissue structure. These and other elements very, and as they wary so does the type of personality. These and it reterm a of balleitsa of Japa Bevilb bas sourch degree, depending on the variations in personality. befelloncoos al sidl . di anibabcrane desenctivas ent ct deldw some insertion and experience which adjusts to his situation. We call this process of estisfying desires a functional one. The inter-play of these bus villenessed dose il suctional sectol galacego cwi dauses its type of adjustment.

The significant thing about this process is that
the types of adjustment are so many and varied. Depending on the soundance or look of situations which satisfy
"instinctual" forces different personalities very by
sany degrees from the "normal". A criterion of abnormality may be the isok of social adjustment. The so-called
normal personality coffects the successful achievement of
a satisfectory and working 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

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

est no palson for the control of personality and control of the ed no control of the control of

We have introduced a discussion of classification with this brief word soon adjectment to show that all individuals have much in common. Secause 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 intensity and quality of the driver of life, individuals acting to similarity of make-up or may react similarly to similar situations. If we see individuals acting the sens as others, we may be able to put them in the sens class or category. If we are sole that the more that to category. If we are able we see that the more that to category individual behavior, we see that the more sole to classify individual behavior with certain specifications, according to the trend it takes.

de useume then that eriminal behavior may be considered as one form of human conduct, should the the

⁽¹⁾ dlusor, Probation and Original Justice, page 311, The Michillan Company, 1953.

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

individual has mot all situations in a different way
from others. We has sought eathered for for the conrinstance will people, but has abosen neare which are acciding
with all people, but has abosen neare which are acciding
anapproved. The what we come to observe the original.
The ence of all acts admitted acts aimilar to some of
all fellow originals but different from others. Alexander
but based largely on a peychemalytic point of view and of the peychomalytic point of view and the peychomalytic point of view need not be overlooked, the more empirical statement of human conduct
described above is now to the point in this precentation
of criatnal ochevia:

Classifying human behavior is a difficult thing to
do. There are no many liverse paths a personality may
take that care must be exercised in describing it scaurately. Aut classification of human personality and menavior
has been attempted and it may be possible arcitrarily to
do the same with oriminals.

nemely, the reduction of criminality, we have to consider what is to see come or reduction of criminals, we have to consider what is to se come 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 & State, The Criminal, The Jodge & The Inblia, page lab ff. The Macaillan Company, 1951

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

which will apply to bin. For this respon, the classifloation at Morfolk has been termed a "treatment classifloation", taking into consideration outh the disposals
and treatment recommendations. In this way, in the words
of the superintendent, Morfolk will to "significant
case work", or while a man is here, will center its
attentian primarily on the reduction of a man's origin-

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

- 1 The Situational Cases, those whose criminal tendencies may be relieved by giving attention to the concuestances surrounding their crime.

 If the situation is relieved, or the wan removed from it, his tendency to crime is reduced. The situational offender has a social conscience and ideals but circuastances were such that he craim not endure them longer and turned to crime. Treatment for such cases is directed toward electing up the situation or guarding to acainst a reactifican of it.
 - 2 The Modical Cases, those which may so treated
 oy alleviating some physical abnormality which
 has nown the primary name of a man's orime.
 "There are none men whose oriminality is
 spoutently primarily on a sasta of physical
 disorder. A, for example, is proceedy a

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.

criminal occases of his opilopti-form attacks during which he loses all control of himself and all senses of judgment. There are presunsely also a much larger number of act in whose oriminality medical condition plays some part, whother physical disease is primary or secondary, it is usually important in coth types of logical physical conditions on the chance that they may play some part in the development of they may play some part in the development of they may play some part in the development of the case of an attention to the case of the condition to the development of the man's total personality and sdaptation to section and to life." (1)

- 5. The Personality Class, those whose originality may be relieved by psycho-therapy. In these eases there is a definite conflict between the "instinctual" forces and speint restraints, resulting in symptom formation (crime) which needs psychological treatment.
- ydoceclide each enods, seems laises-ith edf .i.
 .leice-ithe yestinites at etil of ebstitts to
 .et elice to also at a leest of the are they have no account of the each to the

⁽¹⁾ Resident Physician- Horrolk 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

Discipline

Segregation

Decent Routine

Freedom within limits

Psychotherapy

Scientific friendliness

Hospitalization

Vocational training

Avocational training

Education-vocational

Education-avocational

Education-academic

Education-religious

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

5. Castodial Cases, those who after study and dispenses are felt to be more or less hoppiess 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 alsases in which we may arbitrarily place criminals. The treatment policy for each type was oriefly noted. The lorical and selentific 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 seientifically studied and valuable results obtained.

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

Funishment
Discipline
Segregation
Percent Routine
Freedom within limits
Fayonotherapy

neitariletiquell
gniniert leneiteceve
gniniert leneiteceve
leneiteceve-neitecete
leneiteceve-neitecete
othobece-neitecete
sucialer-neitecete

Sponsorship
Family Adjustment
Family Aid

Entertainment and recreation

Community participation

Job and parole arrangements

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

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.

Busnacantin .

Junily 11d

Job and parole arrancements

.zeeso fankividus odt tabianco.

while the situational eases are most importantia and alim stary, it is necessary to readmost that the several types day over-lap and elements of one type may be found in another. An indication of these other elements was .seeso lonelysuris int fimil-sh of virecory vasseous The next part discusses this particular type.

PART IV

SITUATIONAL OFFENDERS

VI TRAG

SITUATIONAL OFFERDERS

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

dequate description of "types" remaines precised description of definition, whether they be normal personalities or criminal personalities. In the preceding part the definition of original types was discussed. Horfolk classification of original type will be considered. In this part the altuation is type will be considered, with an attempt to secure a precise definition. In any that wil the facts of the desirition is need it will be admitted that wil the facts of the case may not be available and that it is possible for any situational case to centain classification. They altuational offender treatment classification. They altuational offender as a personality and to say that the personality has no affect or cannot be effected in any situation would be as apart assumption.

are cented from these limitations it supears that there are cented for which the crimulity is are cented or orimed the crimulity is due to situational factors, or circumstances which are practically devoid the power of the individual to control. Some situations occur which are quite unexpected and oring great strain on the individual concerned. A sudden death in the family, too much financial pressure, an ill-adjusted are extracted to one of a suddental relation.

As a circumstances foreign to one's ordinary are examples of circumstances foreign to one's ordinary are examples of 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 Alexonce more, regarding situational offenders ander 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 who "eresk" formerly they were normal people (sod very likely are after the offense). The situations he extraneous because, if these individuals had not been confronted with the circumstances, they would have continued to live normal lives.

erroumstances are extremely unusual. To quote alexonce more, regarding situational offenders definitely exceptional circumstances, which bring forgiven by the community. In regard to the paychology of such orimes, we must remember that in such cases this pain causes extrane injury to one's sense of justice, so that the inhibitory power which usually functions quite normally, is put put of commission". Quite specifically then, a situational office as one COB.

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

Alexander and Staub, The Griminel, The Judge, and The Public page 150 - The Mcomillan 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 "personalityanti-social" to "anti-social-situati onal" 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

se situational offenders, seeming to disregard the personality element. However, even an arbitrary elastic lestion any be defended. The personality esses have been described above as more complex- even involving payonopethic symptoms. The situational cases are thought of as normal personalities which have broken, only because circumstances mere too severe. Supposing the situation been countited.

end to exem to eno mistnoo yem esso note esuspeti. may be disgnosed accordingly. Thus a man might be thought of as primarily a situational offender with anti-apois. elements secondary. A case might very from "personality-To Juditear T "lano limita-l'iboz-ijo," of "laison-ijus course would vary according to the diagnosis. A "person--Just yill anderso eved bluede ease "leneijautia-viila sin jourib bluode resillo esped edl' . vlivesire tree -ni ro Jesinco Leneareq dipornit erui a laer sid io eron terviews. Then too, a skilled tootel worker or dischosticien should cont ot the man and strengt to help him. Secondly, the situational elements sed ettention. If the wan committed a crime because he was out of work and could not get work, it might be that vocationsl training would help nim adjust. It would perhops be impossible to tell which treatment was effective, if the or gaingageb , face a wafe taken dose to tenteget dress

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.

the future situation.

second or an indicate shaped yselos as garl of
latered a si reek .varescen ere encaira, bestimance
-leadent, and though a situational oriender's driminality is reduced - once his situation is removed, he must
realize he will suffer the consequences for any similar
act in the future. Seer of leader from forther orime.

In a sense, Marfolk is best wilted for the "treatment" of purely situational offenders. They are being
punished enough, and are making retrioution 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 altuation.

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

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 staffmembers 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 selfexpression 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.

Price at Tiete nosire a seeme frice-ites ent met. social situations for treatment of attitudes. individual who has been deprived of love all through - vieloce ils mort resel bra estatus mort serif - elif requires very careful nandling and much of the proper daises-itms to retract out two barrier of acticulation feelings. Some psycho-therapy is needed here. -lists but erestite-essed guibasterebut bus sitedasques combers are needed who have edequate training and background to hork with the discussibleians and supply those stimuli which make for proper attitude formation. The proper accist situations can hardly be supplied in the present prison set-up. Sack of femily life, a truly -blee lo ansem estrupebe ne bne , frige ginummoo lorron delegation to mot lend to the breuk-Abwn of anti-goodal teelings.

It must be admitted that even Norfolk, with all good interest, cannot emply those necessary trestment according to this reason it was stated above that Norfolk can best "trest" situational offenders. In pure types they are not personality cases; they do not have anti-social feelings sufficient to cause crisinality. Therefore, the best trestment for the all to supply decent living conditions and as normal a community.

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 loses. 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

A few examples were listed at the perinsing of this chapter which might make strained situations caused ing originality. Strictly apassis, there are only a few tenderal causes for situational offenses: economic difficulties, domestic or marital difficulties, physical infirmity and, perhaps, personal relationship outside the nome. There are various situations under these different heads and they vary with the individual concernational heads and they vary with the individual concernacy suddenly be taken sick, involving more financial collections than the man sould afford. The bank clark takes bank funds to meet his speculative loses. A man takes out funds to meet his speculative loses. A man purhaps, cannot take it as he knows only the one skill.

Many hot tempered or easily excitable persons suffer persons after persons after persons after persons after persons after to crime to get even. They are very likely of a low cultural level. Whey may go so far as to commit manalaughter, out, occause 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, oriefly, the types of situations and the factors involved in crimes which have seen called situational offenses. The important part is what may us some at Norfolk for the men committing such origons. Obviously, if there are any factors in the man's situation sion may be altered or removed, that

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

.tnemteent yranseson out ed bluc .

Some of these men, by the very erime committed, have removed the have removed the situation which has caused their criminality. They are made to pay for their oriense 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 this which may actually so home 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 and is inadequate. This is because the diagnosticians are abilled, trained workers, whereas, those who have courge of the actual treatment program, or the actual treatment program, or should see that it is durited out are not as abilled.

Vocationally, a situational offender is studied as to the perticular type of work he meeds or is best suited to. It may be he siresty has a shill and is fairly certain of securing similar work on release.

Efforts are then made to rive his work as near like his work on the outside as possible. If the men's work as near like his record has been a factor in his

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,

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

An institution, still in the process of construction.

How institution, still in the process of construction.

Host of the work has been one by innate labor and consequently, institutional need in some instances has been given precedence to individual need. Acrin, 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 nead is placed on a waiting list and he is given some other type of work. It so happens that unless programs are revised or from ork which will not help reduce his criminality.

Vocational positions, however, vary from anskilled labor to such skilled vork as bookkeeping, elerical work and editing of a newspaper. Then positions are available a man is given work best culted to his need and it is hoped it will rive his vocational stability, which he may not have but previously and which may have led him to orime.

Many oriminals of a low outtoned level (compare type of the standard of the st

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 Depart-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

ingressed literacy would cance anny, in the case of foreigness, to come into contect, to a greater extent, with smerican or more social rules of contect. Centain ingeness, namely those who are illiterate, are required to take at least, some elementary school work. It is appeal that social education will be instilled at Porfolk by contect with accisalty-of aded staff approra; through and facilities as debutes, or our discussions, apearers, etc., and through the efforts of those in closest contact etc., and through the efforts of those in closest contact with the inpates.

Some situational cases are caused by a very strained domestic relationship. 'Such a relationship may be -dranged entile visional and he edicite ons descends beveiler ment. Soon after a man comes to Norfolk, he is interviewed by one member of this department. There are only a end ; amil the serve end to them trade end hi erector cut eniture har anivelvieldi eres sech chw instaless inchute work; the other a paid worker - who spends part of his time in the field, contacts the families, etc. It is sees once ni bus smaloorq mnisserq ere erent dolly determine whother a divorce would be rood for the inuste concerned. If there were a mother-in-iaw in the situation. evil of elect being and for the married couple to live away from nother-in-law after the innete's release. Some structional offenders may on in prison merely occause tes of years on equese blues has when it one else year

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

does not have a definite too and place to stay. The does not have a definite too and place to stay. The family "elfere Department wakes these arrangements, so at least, if an invate were unemployed before incalcoration, he will leave here with some work in view.

- Through the Jamily elfare Department children ony oc taken care of, pluced out in homes, or aid may be secured for an incate a family.

Some parely situational offenders may take their imprisonment quite severely and it is a great relief to them to know that wheir families are being cared for by the proper agencies. Resently a men 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 noney for it. He appears to be suffering from the fact that he is incorrected. The family selfere Department out of a great deal to see that good relationship with his family continues, thereby helping the men maintain his self-respect and bear the ourden of his sentence.

The men at Worfolk are given a no-called Housing Classification - though there is not much discrimination wide as to which quarters a man will on given. The rating is based on an A 1-2-5, d, C seale and according to how well the men carry out their program, co-operate with the starf 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.

abre letters per menth, more visits, primilege of westing dress clothes (black pents and white shirts for
visits, etc.) and, in the case of the A can, an hour
longer to stay up in the evening. Such a classification
sets up to the men the fact that rood conduct and
centarior 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 minstral shows provide a wholesome community program and shoply contact with the outside world. These serivities may prove quite intensible for treatment and it is admitted that the result would be hard to determine.

Tractment naturally implies that results will
follow. As yet Norfolk has not progressed for enough so
that one has seen enabled to say that such and such a
form of troatment or such about a particular result. One
might not know, even though there appeared to se an apparent
chance in a man, what actually caused the chance. It may
be that purely situational offenders never are recidivists
some further study will have to determine that, for
alterials non anyway. Treatment for situational offenders
implies that any one of the numerous policies, as mantionimplies that any one of the numerous policies, as mantionease.

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

And of the treatment technique is in the bende of the bouse of the bouse-officers. After a progress is made out, although they do not have complete charge of their men, they are is closest contact with them. They check them at work and as there ere two in each nouse they alternate on duty in the house, staying for two snooessive michters. This encoles the house-officers to watch the men at work and at play and as they associate with one another. Theoretically then, the quescritteers are in the best position to offer advice to their men, are in the best position to offer advice to their men, asks an intensive study of each one and really as individual once work with them.

These same lives of the are seen to days of the social two days of social week in which they privides the activities of the remainded the finalitational seems. This provides the institutional states of the should be found what is nesterny of each man. Here should be found what is actually done towards reduction of eriminality. However, and one or two insteades there was found no except in one or two insteades there was found no reference to the fact that a particular notivity of the man was effecting him as regards reduction of originality. In defense of this it may be said that eres order the technique deanest be attended definitely. A case worker, though, tenerally knows what he is brying to do and could state it in so many words. The fact reducing that at Norfolk it in so many words. The fact reducing that at Norfolk it is an and that at it is a many words.

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).

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.

and and why it is given. It least, it is not see an about for moch down for reference. Then permitting, such things as one for situational offenders. But any specific troutment remains hovering in the back-ground. The same things are done for all and here—acre as a routine matter than for treatment.

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

There does seem to be one outstanding thing shout Morfolk. If anything happens to a men during his term in prison it is likely due to the opinit of Morfolk - the attitude of staff toward inmates. It is not ideal out it is so much different from the ordinary type prison - as at Charlestown, Massachauetta. It is not alone the attitude of the staff toward insates which makes the apinit of Morfolk - it is a more intencible taing. The sen sense that it is hoped they will reform take be the screen of a "guilt complex", out it say be the screen of a "guilt complex", out it same that if an inmate comes in contact with the right staff-sember or some auch stimuli, some change does seem to occur in some of the inmates.

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

PART V

ILLUSTRATIONS

V TRAS

ILLUSTRATIONS

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.

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.

(CASE I)

Born: Sentenced: Offense: Assault intent 12/9'08 11/21/30 to rape

(Age - 28) Age - 24

Previous Com- Parole: Sentence: 5 - 10

mitment-None 2/20/34
(No arrests) 3 years
3 months

Religon: Minimum: Transferred from State Catholic 10/20/35 Prison 2/16/31

Catholic 10/20/35 Prison 2/16/31

Maxi mum: 10/20/40

Education: Intelligence: Nationality: Occupation: Grammar & High High average Irish Bricklayer School 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. Over-crowded home, little parental control. Out of

Provious Con- Parole: Sentence: 5 - 10
mitment-None 2/20/34
(No arrests) 3 years

Religon: Minimum: Transferred from State Catholic 10/20/35 Prison 2/16/31

Maximum: 10/20/40

Education: Intelligence: Nationality: Occupation: Grammar & High High sydrage Irish Bricklayer School

Present Offense - Inmate, with two other men who had all been drinking too much, picked a women up in their auto. Inmate apparently driving. Women screemed, inmate turned around and found one of the other men beating her. Policemen arrived and all were arrested. Proportion 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 Ustholic High School at 17 years of age. lifter leaving sunct worked for father in contracting ousiness both as mechanic and bricklayer. Father claims innate was astisfactory and industrious and caused no trouble. From a respectable Irish family, and since father died 8/9/51 while man in prison, the family is being supported by some and daughters. Excellent relationship exists. Expects to live with mother and brothers on release. Always active in aports. Two brothers arrested for drunkenness.

State Frien Summry - No report.

Present Status and Diagnosis - Quiet and respectful.

Honest isdustrious, well-behaved, soper, intellirent, quick-witted, energetic, espable worker,
pleasing menner, not stubborn or aggressive nor
self pitying. Seems quite unselfish and perhaps
cautious and persevering. Charge of poor upbringing, drunkerd for father and invalid mother. Overerowded 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: Sentenced: 4/4/1900 2/29/31 entering night time. (Age 34) (Age 31) Intent to commit

Previous Com- Parole: mitment 4/14/14 8/28/34 Lyman School for (32 years) breaking, entering & larceny. Minimum:

12/28/35 Returned from Maximum:

parole 10/4/16 for breaking 12/28/39 & entering

Offense: Breaking & larceny.

Sentence: 1-3, 3-5 From and after.

Transferred from State Prison

Religon: Catholic

siplings, A have arrests, two for irunkenness, one for leaving accident and one largeny charge filled. 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 geng. Correspondence Course in Muse Print and Plan reading. Colony Masonry Claus. Athletics to be continued and guide reading.

Treatment - Masonry experience. Apported as one of neat and most accurate workers mechanically.

Completed first assignment of Correspondence Course. Asmily relations continue good. Sports take up leisure time. Made good choice of inmate friends. Member of various completes. 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 coisilly. Mixes very little with other innates. Avocationally, man has made carved cedar boxes and has read copsiderable fiction.

There are gift to to to estil need and aren't add to his proved training. He has proved well adjusted and outte normal. Any treatment and applial.

(II EEAC)

Born: 4/4/1900 (Age 54)

Sentenced: 2/29/31 (Age 51)

Parole: 8/28/34 (3t years)

ing & larceny. Minimum:

Returned from parole 10/4/16 for breaking & entering

Previous Com-

mitment 4/14/14

Lyman School for

12/88/35

Maximun: 12/28/39

Offense: Bresking & entering night time. Intent to commit largeny.

Gentence: 1-3, 5-5 From and after,

Pransferred from State

Religon: Catholic

(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 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. 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

(.CITIOD) II EELD)

Education: 5 grades

Intelligence: Nationality: Superior Polish

Laborer Policeman

: no linguison:

Ceneral

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

Count 2, Broke in office to commit larceny and took wrist watch, value 170.00.

Life History - dorn Poland, April 4, 1900. Grade 5 in Polish-English parochial school. Loft school to help mather who had suffered from her drunken husband and poor home circumstances. Sarly home life was generally poor, drunken and bratal father all later to accept the state of appeared in court. There are 2 daughters. Pather, after more than 50 arrests for drunkenness, committed suicide. Since growing older and working the children have improved the nome conditions and apparently been law solding. Innate 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. Jorked as mill worker, farmer and truck driver, police officer: at about 21 merried a young Polish girl. One son by ber. Temperate till recently. Shortly after joining the vets of .sixclustedit begoleved stiw earch esilog . seemebleer owt deildetee of bed ed eorol edt do doug beviows afte wife involved much expense and he corrowed considerably. This led him to present offenees.

state Frison 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: Appressiveness, pride, ambition for self and are: Appressiveness, pride, ambition for self and family. Those are also liabilities as he hates to borrow. Immediate cause soems 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. 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

sitastion, but bedind it is as industrially untrained (though potentially acle) individual whose
demands have exceeded his means. Approximates so
nearly the purely situational offender, one foels
confident his future adjustment is assured provided
he be trained in a reasonably steady job. Possibly
ne may develop a deep-sented gradge attitude. Advise
industrial training and increased higher education.

Norfold 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. Fractical Sleetrical 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 watered for.

eselo uticittoeld lecitoera boretne nam - Jaemteera and was placed on electrical crew. Has been a regular attendant at eatholic church service. herenthe vilaines bas vilancitatev of of errocul here. A great stabilising factor has been the interest and devotion of his family. Has developed avocational interest of toy muking. His wife has evidently recovered somewhat from her illness se she and the son have visited inaste. This is an excellent situational case. The man has shown no symptoms here resulting from his cayhood life, and, ons seenfli a'sir ct. out ess esnetto inosera sin all .erso red rel oblivera ct vilseesen sid industrial instability has been corrected here as he has made an excellent work record on the electrical orew and in the theoretical part, the electrical course. He should be able to secure work on release.

(III BEAD).

Bern: May 1885 (Age 51)

Divorces

Sentenced: 2/26/26 (4ge 43)

> Parole: 8/25/54 (8 years)

-ni jluseel :eaneil0.

Sentenge:

CASE III (CONT'D.)

Previous Commitment: None

Religon: Greek

Orthodox

Education: University of Athens

Minimum: 2/25/38

Maximum: 2/25/41

Intelligence: Apparently superior

Nationality: Greek

Transferred from

State Prison

4/18/31

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 assult 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.

(.G'THOO) III SEAS

Minimum: Previous Commit-88/88/3 enck : Jnem

Religon: Greek :

me boddio

Education: Univorsity of Athens

: mum basM

mori SecretemenT

State Prison

Intelligence: Mationality: Greek Occupation: Secretary

to Creek Conema

Prosent Offense - Wire had divorced and she received -anter oliv) aforrano siscenco . Blico te voctero ing to let him see child and because he would not keep up payments to her regularly) even after -dets on bus describes femilione no insport eprovib " bed wife severely with pocket knife.

Mite History - Marly life in Athens. After University of Athens worked in a bank, as secretary to Greek Consul, later in restaurants. Excellent work records. Jather and mother never came to America. Pather died when inmate was Is. Mather died 1926. One married sister in Athens. Sister (sincle) and Beothers living in United States. Wife divorced man 1924. Maritel life nover seemed adjusted. belil steered , trested bus tluses to egine roing edd .. Torobation 11/18/84). No penal experience. No mental accordantly. das economically responsible. Work record shows man as truthful, dependable and

State Friegn Suggery and Dischosis - Highly educated. areditord has rejais dita sacitaler vlime? inelleck in Boston. Accidental offender.

Present Status and Diagnosis - Man came to State Prison Colony in 1981. Had good education and work record. Could not do neavy work due to double hernia. offense regulted from long morital difficulties; etiv jadi setaja brooch .emelo ci enela jen nem vilajnem to ancijacijni bewoda .heweiviejni nedw (boys bronerso) socistbooo lemronds

ed thought od Bline dadT - themteerT rol bebremecoeff State Friedn 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. (booksinder) Interest in maic .beunitnes ed of

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. 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 He said in Greece that there would have his child. been no interference on the part of the law.

(CASE IV)

Born: Sentenced: 9/12/83 12/9/32 (Age 51) (Age 49)

Married Parole:

 $6/8/35 - 2\frac{1}{2}$ years

Previous Commit- Minimum: ment: None 12/8/35

Religon: Maximum: Catholic 12/8/42

Education: Intelligence: None Low Moron

Nationality: Occupation: Laborer

Offense:

slaughter

Sentence: 3 - 10

Transferred from

State Prison

3/10/33

Man-

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.

(.C'THOO) III ERAO

of minter of analy mell" - steement Lencitualitani brother in New York City or to Greece. In either osse is independent and not much done here will influence his later life."

Prostment - Due to hernis man has become a medical unsudessful. Refused to submit to another. boom a sad bus efemui evileregoco a used sad ingtitutional record. His trouble grew out of strong emptional stress over unhappy marital relations. His wife secured a divorce before he came to Morrolk and if be goos away and svoids 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 fatirem sid to gnizing thoda thatised saw ell . Mestod aliv sid Jenigas besibuterq mess Jon bib , seitLucillib for the divorce but for the fact that he could not see his child. He said in Greece that there would have .wel end to trag end no echerefredni on need

(VI SEAD)

Born: Sentenced: 9/12/83 (Id 5"A) (46 49)

PULTIE:

6/8/35 - 25 years

: mumicill - finated aucivers

Religions : mum lach

: eonemilledal Mone no woll woll

:vyilenoijeM neiladl

Sentence: 5 - 10

-new : eane 110

delauriter

nosing etail 3/10/35

Occupation:

Ymagmes iged reinqueb jable s'neM - sanelio ineseil with young asn despite parent's objection. Daughter enucy out insuent elemni bar seed meri berseegssin .eldisnegger redjerd sid bas men

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.

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

Life History - Soth perents born in Sicily, anedcosted.

Pather died age 66. Mother came to United States 1931
to visit her 3 shildren who had migrated here (incate, orother and sister). Now lives in Eston with married daughter. One son stayed in Sicily. Sarly life normal and negative. Helped father on farm. Came to United States, 1905, New York City, then Boston as lacorer. Noturned to Italy 1910 to marry. Worked in Sielly a while. Married present wife in 1912 after month's courtship. Came immediately to Soston and worked quite stendily as laborer. 1918 inmate and family moved to another town. Took a small courty in home there with his brother. Frequently applied for aid but occasionally was dropped because of receiving money from equity. In surface, etc. With worked some. Always been interinally in wife and family. Opens time spent with wife eated in wife and family. Opens 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 newlect of family, but ties and loyalties are
strong and outlook normal for one of his level.

State Prison Sumary and disgnosis - Unnaturalized.
illiterate Italian. Good industrial record as ignorer.
Present offense only known crime. Present attitudes
are adequate. I. Q. 55. Payeniatric findings
negative.

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

Present Status and Diagnosis - Sume as above. Herata

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 the 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.

Accommendations for Treatment - Action on sid.
Lementary sounded class. Siest reconciliation
between father and daughter. Leyalty toward hone
to be mintained - home placed on sound economic
footing.

Trestment - Secause of hernia, given light duty work.

Antiled in elementary academic class. Heeds to be teacht how to live in a community. Decided improvement in man's appearance and eleminoss of his room noted. Attends all lectures, mixes well. Case worker belloves Bortolk has given him different attatude and opinion of this country. Outside activude and opinion of this country 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 1-29-32 states two months ago family moved to Boston. Two placet daughters are out of work. Mother just returned from operation and no visible means of support. Mill check altuation immediately.

Concerning som-in-law, inmate states family moved to
doncerning social further controversy. On release,
plans on moving further away. Appreciates he should
not have taken law in his own hands out oldies it was
not have taken law in his own hands out oldies with the law.
Self-defense. Desires no more conflict with the law.
Tamily and men now estranced from married daughter
and is felt this should continue after man's release.

Took Blamentary Academic olass. Light daty work as janitor and water boy - keeps a gerden.

There is nothing to be done to relieve this men's situation. Under the stress of not westing his daughter to merry no become aroused and ohot the men's drother. The conflict procedly area out of a difference in cultural status, the father holding to the patriarched theory of the family, the fauchter the patriarched theory of the family, the fauchter proced by american custom. Jecording the the their west to do with his oldest daughter and nor holding more to do with his oldest daughter and he should no carefully weighed and conduct toward his daughter.

(CASE V)

Born: 9/10/82 (Age 52) Sentenced: 1/27/32 (Age 50) Offense: Burning to

defraud

Married

Parole: 7/27/34 22 years

Sentence: $2\frac{1}{2} - 3$

Minimum: Transferred April 1/27/34 1/32 from State Prison

Maximum: 1/26/35

Education: Grammar School

Nationality: Canadian

Occupation: 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.

Born: Sentanced: Offcnse: String to 9/10/82 1/27/32 defraud (Age 50)

Married Parole: Sentence: 2½ - 3 7/27/34

Malmun: Transferred April 7/27/34 1/32 from State

Maximum: 1/25/35

Grammer General Canadian & Caretager

Present Offense - House mortgaged to 45,525.71 and use penind 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 - sorn in Usnada and spent boyhood there, Ulaims grammar sonool education. Morked on father's faim till 1907, then came to Massachusetts. Soent 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 housemen. Good worker and likes to work alone. Happily married; and though reported to have besten wife, could not be verified. Mever drank liquor to axcess.

orige. One fault seems to be installment buying orige and short in the seems fault seems of the content of the

Present Status - Excellent reputation as bone loving

feel even nee one old - inenteerl to antiabnessees . their name out 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.

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

Inetitational Prognosis - Good

Treatment - Flaced as stablemen and reported good worker.
Spends apare time around gardene and reads. Noted
in record as very religious and attends protestent
and christian science services.

Receives frequent visits from wife and only son and

Brief Summary by House Officer: "The type of man who Apes not usually come to prison. The shock of trial was unquestionably sufficient punishment for this man. He is expecting to receive a pardon bearing. 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 men and wife row possible omergency situation, Family welfere Department' advised wife to apply to the Overseers of Poor for aid where she lives.

The best Norfolk can do for this men is to supply the first two policies of docent 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.

(CASE VI)

Born: 1/35/99 (Age 35)

Sentenced: 5/12/30 (Age 31)

Offense: Robbery While armed

Married

Parole:

Sentence: 3 -5

Previous Commitment: None

11/12/32 22 years

Transferred from State Prison

Religon: Protestant Minimum: 5/15/33

9/2/30

Maximum: 5/12/35

Education: 7 Grades

Occupation: Salesman, Collector, Manufacturer

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. died when inmate was 4. Attended 7 grades grammar school. Mother died 1920, cancer of uterus. 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 situtation 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-defendent and the present offense resulted. Co-defendent took the initiative in the offense.

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

Born: 1/35/99 (Age 35)

Married

Previous Count.

Religon:

St years:

Sentenced:

(Acc DI)

Parole:

Maximum: 5/12/35

.nemsele7 :ncijaguas0

Jolleetor.

-INTEN

Offense: Robbery

Sentence: 5 -5

State Prison

recturer

Aducation:

Present Offense - With another ash borro ed a car and committed armed hold-up of office, expecting to get payroll. Only got \$200.00. Meense number reported and traced, leading to arrest.

Life History - Born 1899 of Scotch parentage. Father died when imagte was 4. Attended 7 gredes gramar 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 inmats secured divorce on grounds of descriton, 1929 married progent wife, who is highly devoted to huspand and they have one daughter - about 5 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 a spartment he could not afform. He attempted to get loses but was unable to. He met his co-defendent and the present offense resulted.

Present Status and Diagnosis - Appears shows the sverse.

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 maintian 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

test neat reduce included to lead trong a que a land laure of present thing about him is his lack of present testion - forest him lack of present. Is quiet and un-

Reported to the stant - Find wife a good job in some topical 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 deleas up his mind. Arrange for him to practice on plano, join toy mixing class.

Vork in the open, correction of nessl defect.

Treatment - Man has been released but uppeared to be seen the constances led attacked to crime. Its was by no means tradeless but the could not meet the soligations he had incurred.

One thing to be done was to maintain normal centact with life. He worked as a clera in the Family colfare 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 good losists, contact was made with a Boston agency which secured temporary work of a sindlar 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 digh Jehool and took a male narsing course the Junior digh Jehool and took a male narsing course as well as a series of lecturer on poultry raising.

ifter release, wan was kept at the institution doing work similar to that during his incarceration. It was finally thought inexpedient to keep his longer and on lesving Morfolk he set up a small business of his own.

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

When he left the Colony he went into enciness for himsolf but he still showed lack of foresight by securing a trade with people who would later go away for
sugger vacation. This was pointed out and he will
seek trade classhers. Another misfortune was that
the wife became unsatisfied and began to blane 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's 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)

(Age 28)

Widower

Previous Commitments: None

Education: 1st year high

Sentenced: 12/18/06 5/3/33 (Age 27)

> Parole: 11/2/35 (23 years)

Minimum: 5/2/36

Maximum: 5/2/38

Intelligence: Very superior

Offense: Breaking & entering night time to commit larceny. Possession of Burgular's tools. Attempted breaking and entering

Sentence: 3 -5

has been and the state of the select to be a select that the select to be a select that the select to be a sele

Parole officer says innate's little daughter is sexually promocious 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 his now now grand to live with the grandparents and arrangements are being made whereof the mother's nursery will open again. Parole officer says the mother is quite meaning amountly.

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

(IIV ESAD)

30rn: 12/18/06 (Age 28)

mount hall

Sentenced: 5/3/83 (Age 27)

Parole: 11/2/35 (2c years)

Previous Commit-

Rangelion: lat

Minimum: 5/2/36

Maximan: 5/2/38

Sentence: 3 -5

and entering

Offense: Breeking &

larceny. Possession

of Burgular's tools.

timmos of emit

lutelligence:

(CASE VII (CONT'D.)

Occupation:
Salesman, Electrical Helper

Nationality:
American

Transferred from 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 Went to work at 15. Worked steadily at year high. 10 different jobs in 10 years, as salesman and chauffeur. Married in 1927. Lived with parentsin-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-inlaw 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.

Salesman, Ales-

Martinality: American

Prensferred from State Prison 9/15/83

ones : admerged

Present Offense - Aloue, eagle into store with which he had done business and store 5512. Week later tried to enter same store and was apprehended.

Life History - Born 18/18/06 of native born parente. Younger by 15 months of two children, 8 weeks siter birth by cassarean operation the mother died. Sinter died a month later. Subject was placed immediately Hew benisper of orody stremghners learned by div provided for and apparently heapy until are 17. with box redist sin die visiv editon e a to noligeore etep-mother in Connecticut. Pather had lost interest in him and he felt unwanted. Cohool through first year high. West to work us la. Norked steadily at bus nimeelos se essev Ol ni edot tuerollik Ol -sjuerifeur. Married in 1927. Lived with percent reffe in 1931 and supported them. Wife died in 1931 after birth of second colld. Subject with him children. continued to live with his purents-in-law, increasing anhappiness and financial difficulties. Parents-in-Law secused can of causing his wife's death since she block blide bucons a le strid out tant bearaw mend had oe fistel to her.

State Prison Summery and Processis - Cooperative individual of superior intelligence. History indicates lack of staning. Fairly steady industriel history. Strongly attached to his children. Adoldental offender who may be benefited by trade training. Process fairly good.

Present Status & Dispussis - A S7 year old alm serving first commitment who became demoralized when his circulation became difficult. As present he is somewhat self-assured, her rationalized his oriense - is regarde it as account foreign to his neture - is quite certain that it will not happen again, and is determined to profit by his stay at Norfolk. Not peycho-neurotic. Somewhat tamples home situation involving custody of his 2 children of how 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.

- Jacobser vol sacidable mosel

- (1) Trade training: electrical erew
 - meldeng clasemon at bit. (3)
- (3) Disciplined living with an attempt to increase "attempt to increase".

Institutional Prognosis - High propositity of his continuing to se a competitive industs and make good institutional record. Lisbility of his seing alow 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 savised he finish hith school work here. Necently man's sunt signed release papers and maternal grandparents because gyardians of his collaren. Mancational Department reports on quarter-ly exam of flectrical class, hen received 1000.

To reduce of list to calculate the manufact of the calculation of calculation of the calculation of calculation of the calculation.

treatment recommendations. He was noved from inside treatment to the factions. He was noved from inside the wall to the farm Colony duet recently.

This case was chosen because it was diagnosed as primarily situational with anti-accial, characteriatics secondary (weak character). It is a wood tics secondary (weak character). It is a wood illustration of a possible mixture of ease "types". The lack of the difficult of the second second of the strain of the early life experience, the feeling of anti-social centric of the father, could section to the tributt of the data important factor in the data which was the most important factor in the criminal ty at least of a situational case.

(CASE VIII)

Born: 12/10/92 (Age 42) Sentenced: 5/25/31 (Age 39)

Offense: Rape & enticing a female from her house.

Married

Parole: 5/24/38 7 years

Sentence: 8 - 10, $2\frac{1}{2}$ - 3 from and after

Previous Commitments: None

Minimum: 11/24/41

Transferred: 10/9/31 from State Prison

Religion:

Education: 6 grades Poland

Maximum: 5/24/44

Nationality:

Occupation: Machinist, 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 Pittsburg 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.

Jaserville . Torograf

offense: Rane 1 en-

Prosent Offense: Lan's first for died. Packs showed and win to treeted unidestructed frin ble they el a he also involved a 16 year old mirl: 19 rear of red to rainly on carries of the property of the red to such at been a thought. Instant. carried ly year old girl. Charge brought by the -denote bue emon ven mort anicione - Inia bio mest di

notate SofiaU of empl . RESI basica area - vicinia of hi procestic of office of tercond . Sevilerator bas ofer and Detroit and le years for Fisher Rubber Company as elevator inspector, pachinist and millwright. Dood Posity al received one steplere orat . breser in Felana records dead. First wife died 1929, two children by her - boy and girl. Now derried to is year old girl condition .one trees before marriers. Uniteres now in foster homes, because sajudicated neglected. country). Its evidence of gentul defect or disease. VILLISOR VICTOR OF THE WIT OF STORE STORE well adjusted, thrifty, industrious, cookeningly responsible.

and and reported a good man. Pair ries bebind well. charge for oderer, death of first wile to 1982.

death of first wire. Promble - sexual ordinative.

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 He has unquestionably recognized some vocation. 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.

Nothing to indicate but he will be a good inmate

Accommendations for Treatment - Light machinist work.

Ingresse knowledge of facilish. Ours hernin. Home
condition needs attention, as well as his property
sings there is a \$10,000 etherehom on home.

Institutional Prognesis - See present Status and Siagnosis.

Tractment - Man was quite upset about his two children.

The girl is now in a private home and noder the flavior of the girls on a private home and notice of the solution of the series of the dand utility game, painters' orew and had done machinist work.

Always a good worker.

In the elementary academic alses he has done sone how work and made good progress. He has done sone of the lines of his interest, machine and work and social progress.

In the lines of his interest of the little to offer the type and state of the type of the total to offer the type of the total of the type of the host of the septiment of the country and search of the type of the host of the state of the type of the host of the search of the type of the host of the search of the type of the host of the search of the type of the host of the search of the type of the host of the search of the type of the host of the present alwester to the search of the type of the search of the type of the search of the due to the search of the search of the search of the type of the search of the search of the type of the search of the search of the search of the type of the search of the s

of se beliespece on blucks man shed of neighbor all just the termination is married by may adjust him, min teminate suits supplies that the temination and the temination and they are not temportant.

This designate adjustment to until the death and add added added added a street attract attract at a street at a s

(CASE IX)

Born: 3/27/97 (AGe 37) Sentenced: 5/19/30 (Age 33)

Offense: Assault to

murder.

Divorced

Parole: 11/18/32 21 years Sentence: 22 - 3

Previous Commit-

ments: Assault & battery 3/19/30 Malden, Filed

Transferred from State Prison 9/23/30

Religon:

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 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 "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, $l_2^{\frac{1}{2}}$ years in National Guard and l 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 Sex life quite normal but on meeting ever since. 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 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.

(MI ESAD.)

Sentenced: some: 5/19/30

(Ago: 33)

ofett mort betrefenati 08\83\8 mcsins

Sentence: 2 - 3

aurder.

Divorced

Previous Commitd flusesA : sines Malden, Filed

> Religons Catholic

Maximum: 5/19/33

Education: 9

TROV & Jucob Tol sliv mort bejarage? - sensilo Jnesera rient ni evil of edutifican a bettimmen ede esucoco home. Wife went to live with her mother, end refused to let man see his children. In his our one day saw mother in-law and his daughter, stopped to seedern on ; becaler wel-ni-rentom ; refigueb of asees ner bne on betrete : ree out of it loot bne bline out . Tes it from ni beauets odw wel-ni-redjem revo

Mire History - Youngest of 7 children, & married staters and S married brothers. A "ob mass-of-life-baby" and as a youth was nervous and excitable. Once fell from a flag pole, hitting head. Petted and fusped over. Did not associate much with boys, preferring radio and electrical work. School till ib and in electrical business ever eince, it years in Mational Guard and I year in United States Army (honorable discharge). As electrician in Mary Yere. Later employed by another men who finally nelped him start electrical business of his own, in which he has been successfully ongared gnijeen no jud laaron evine elil xel .eonis revo of egalires and druckt evel in 11of en eliw fineserg her was forced. Alfe had had a sortions performed and appears to have quite loose worsle. Trouble started with insistence of wife's mother to live with them. Wan and wife moved to smaller apartment to Loop mother-in-1 my away but later the wife admitted a prostitute (who was living by that trade) to live with them. Husband left and later found is wife ones of begins of .new redsons dilw encideler galvad his dhildren away from that environment. Mother-inlaw 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. of this he was always at variance with someone. Because 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. law stepped in and savised wife to sepurpte from

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

Accommendations i're Treatment - Need to make it elegie.

to him that he must learn to get along with people.

whatever the difficulties, for his own good.

Straighten home situation. Continue electrical work.

Trestent - Home Department saw man's wife and she cleared all wisht visit. Wife later sent pictures of children and visited slong. A delicate propert and Home Department let it "enolder" awhile. Later Home Department reports home situation still tennied and time mione can dispose of it.

In this osse the man appears to have sotten in prisen largely due to eltustional factors. He offense was largely accidental but he was providedly, unable to seneric onl . He wel-ni-redicm sid dily prole jenes cannot be called pertical ofly serious but the domestic Otiv aid of hereves seems of .esmetai asw noitoin en , red diw bejer beer ee web ecrevib red eligeeb one ne was devoted to her and his children. Juring inbon deliles wiscerine so of fourt esw of molierestee will'el, with much the "spolled-child" attitude. Because of this he was always at vari mee with someone. Bid ic opusoed trendr vonificipels ne bevieser or ex estaluced vine can only apparent and the ballering and below the ballering and effect Horiolk and how ballering nim. He should have had more presente brought to bear on him, more discipline. There is not much indication in the institutional record that he was enided or advised as to what he must do to conform.

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

Born: 2/28/06 (Age 28) Sentenced: 10/24/30 (Age 24)

Offense: Larceny

Sentence: 4 - 6

Married

Transferred from State Prison 5/1/31

Previous Commitment: 4 months House of Correction for Larceny

Warrants: Sept. 1930 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

: Wolfallen

Page 1 decube

: villenciteM

Santtende: d - 6

cours as movi stree.

hite Hatory - Father of American parentage, born in Mes York State. Cornen worken of appearing low type. . Mother of french descent, died when inceste was o years old of presents. Jather re-married 7 years after first wife's death to a woman of German descent. lessing beworks. equt dain virist in areage eng. .eredrord-quis S bas restiselist enc

Len born debruary 28. 1905 apparently normal childhold. with parents till mother died, when father boards at it is east a thone than a rear a parent from the contract of the reares at the rearest a -barg - feedos et tree sew bno emed benruter empirismer lereves to bedrow. Moved to Charlestown. Worked at the bedrow (v) fareves end lumner. Has several (v) the truck driver and lumner, each tense of auto violations, contempt, etc., and spent 4 months Educe of Correction for Largence, 2/87/29. consolentious, some and industrious but started going Laures , Maith of mid hel dold's byone frat dilw

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.

gromiscuity and general lemmes. Acquired gonorrhea.
(Now negative) the of the girls he had relations
with became pregnant and no married her. Apparently
did not got house of Correction sentence till after
association with this crowd. Was not till after
marriage. (about 1 year) he committed present offense.
Adults he deserted his wife about 6 months after
marriage but warrant for this has been returned.

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

Present Status and Discreases - Lack of responsibility is
the major problem. Most unsettling condition of
the present is the undecided action of wife which
should be glosred up definitely as non as possible.
(At present they are somewhat estranged and wife
tainks of divorce) Seems to have good anility and
might become more successful if he applied himself.
Liked a good time at any expense. Mover a thought
to the future. Appears almost to most act
at time of arrest was in midst of marital difficulties
axtra marital relations, spending to much.

Ascomnondations for Trestment - Sponsor - trucking with
emphasis on mechanical side, suto mechanics. Intermediate Acudemic Class. Greatest problem is still
that of teaching him responsibility, moral and
finencial. Indiscriminate running up of credit should
be promptly checked and should be made to appreciate
value of money.

Part is for fliw on cleet rescope a man - stacker set into
the deals out with one of sets of the factor of the form and father.

To the deals and father of the country of the sets of the

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 If he had not met these poor associates, Part III. 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. de recognisse his weaknesses - discusses frankly
its fallings - is sincerely determined not to return
to his old ways. In my offorts, I have seen
logiamate in having the economics of his Hones
officers to whose good comment and influence he
undanatedly ower a large part of his changed attitude."

Treatment - Has been given training in carpentry as at at at at one expects, and expects to do it at hose to hose to his indeed and for letsure time.

Ald for wife was arranged through Department of Public Telfare of Combridge. They also secured medical treatment for her.

inductedly men's troubles have resulted from his leak of delf-restraint and little feeling of responsibility. He got into trouble by falling in with a bed crown and could not restrain himself. He narriege made matters core complianted. Through sarriege of aponsor the femily was kept together. This store in a great responsibility and his sponsor has guided him in this. He awed maney to inmates, both of State Frison Jolany and State Frison Jolany and State Frison Jolany and State Frison. He has cleared up all these debte.

One might question this care as coing a situational one. His falling in with a poor crowd and bis one one. His falling in with a poor crowd and his wite may trouble with the called the situational elements leading to the called the crossent whole pictors of his called the called the called the sand transient. It is the satisfact of the satisfact the called the called the process the process of the had not cat these poor ascoriates. He proceed to the crime into crime. This is a fine illustration of the had not the interaction between the deal trial or the crime. This is a fine illustration of the the interaction between the called treatment of the world call it a life treatment of and give it similar treatment.

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

PART VI

RECOMMENDATIONS

IV TEAT

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.

"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

A few general statements or recommendations, with amphasis on the situational cames, 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 similted that there are much offenders, and the Horfolk Flan can offer treatment for such, but it is too easy to label a case as situational. If a nam 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 disgnosed as situational 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 T. 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 colled a situational 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 originality. 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

many cause at Morfolk widoh give svidence of faulty social-training. More concern should be given to this factor.

In come situational cases there does not seen to be much that may be done in regard to reduction of originality. 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 dare for horself. If this is no, the situation has been removed. The policies of decent routine and normal living seed to be the only remaining elternatives toward reduction of originality.

things may be done to relieve the cituation. The femily relationship may be done to relieve the cituation. The femily necessary of strengthened, a divorce may be relationably may be found for the man's family. Such secured, or aid may be found for the man's family. Such vocational training as is needed may be given at the prison 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 6, a thorough investigation of the cathefactority determine the possibility of renderivies. A trained worker maint clear on the possibility of renderivies. A trained worker might clear on the situation to the mathematics.

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.

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

out statilizat placer almo sees and greatly facilitate the

evienesni eron seds ed os emees leisnesse redsoni.

inflyidual case-work is needed. The cuse-vork is "institutionalized". A progress is worked out, following "institutionalized". A progress is worked out, following a salessific study of the cuse, but thereafter case-work falters. It seconds a matter of daily routine. Is as cases receive attention from the individual members of the diagnostic division, but lack of personnel and the importance of daily routine interfere with further that addition of more trained workers. Case-work implies the addition of more trained workers. Case-work implies individual no-adjustments and if remainingation of criminals is to be attempted with the case-work technique, every is to be to add to made to permit its functioning.

Case VI exemplifies the need of perole work boing done directly from the institution, as it is in the otate done directly from the institution, as it is in the otate of Pennsylvania. Where parole work is carried on under a separate head, there is not so much chance to observe the peroles before release, to obtain information and impressions of him or outline a program of therapeusis. Where perole work is done in sommestion with the institution the treatment program as outlined by the institution the treatment program as outlined by the institution the treatment program as outlined by the following the man's release. There is also a greater possibility of metablishing a repost whereby the perole

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 indequate 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. offense must involve a state prison sentence, earlier release on parole, with a parole officer to guide readjustment, 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

of tid dire the the rested seile ald word year resiste to the to ground adverter adventage.

ered noitness of instrugel at it seeing a to moitalfainut emes II .erebeshte functionate and dith noticenes at -Jeers to bonder of succession as al especiate active a tent ing such desea. Their erises have been committed under -er ers secondsmuoric off the directed to eserve moved, it appears logical that farther incorneration is not needed. Propation would serve the purpose and be a of wisional offender could re-adjust in the society to which he will eventually return envesy. Close samervicion done not once of block tooline noiseden bestent a to an offender than a term of years in prison. If the offense must involve a state prisen sentence, sarlier -or eding of realist elers a milw eleres on easeler adjustment, is more desirable for true situational offenders. assumption but if re-ndjustment of circumstances is necessary, it may be done onteids 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. Unch has been started to put the "New Pencipsy" 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.

NY ARTION, VOL. 176, 10. 35-47, Day, 1914.

a lot may yet no accomplished. The discussion of stantional cases has shown, to a certain extent, how they gay be selected and a few of the things which may be able for them while they are in prison.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Books -

- Alexander, Franz, and Staub, Hugo, The Criminal, the

 Judge, and the Public, The Macmillan Co., New York,

 1931 (Translated from the German by Gregory Zilboorg)
- Barnes, The Repression of Crime, George H. Doran Co. 1926
- Cantor, N.F., Crime, Criminals, and Criminal Justice,
 Henry Holt and Co. New York 1932
- Glueck, Sheldon, Probation and Criminal Justice, The Macmillan Co., New York, 1933
- Haynes, F. E., <u>Criminology</u>, first edition, McGraw-Hill Publishing Co. 1903-N.Y.
- MacCormick, A. H., The Education of Adult Prisoners,

 The National Society of Penal Information, New York

 1931
- Menninger, K. A., The Human Mind, Alfred A. Knopf, New York and London, 1931
- White, W. A., Crimes and Criminals, Farrar and Rhinehart, New York 1933

Periodicals-

- Annual Report to the Commissioner of Correction (Massachusetts) 1931 and 1932
- Dr. Edgar A. Doll, "The Control of Crime", The Scientific Monthly, pp. 551-556. June 1928
- Faris, "The Origin of Punishment", International Journal of Ethics, Vol. 25, pp. 56-67, Oct. 1914

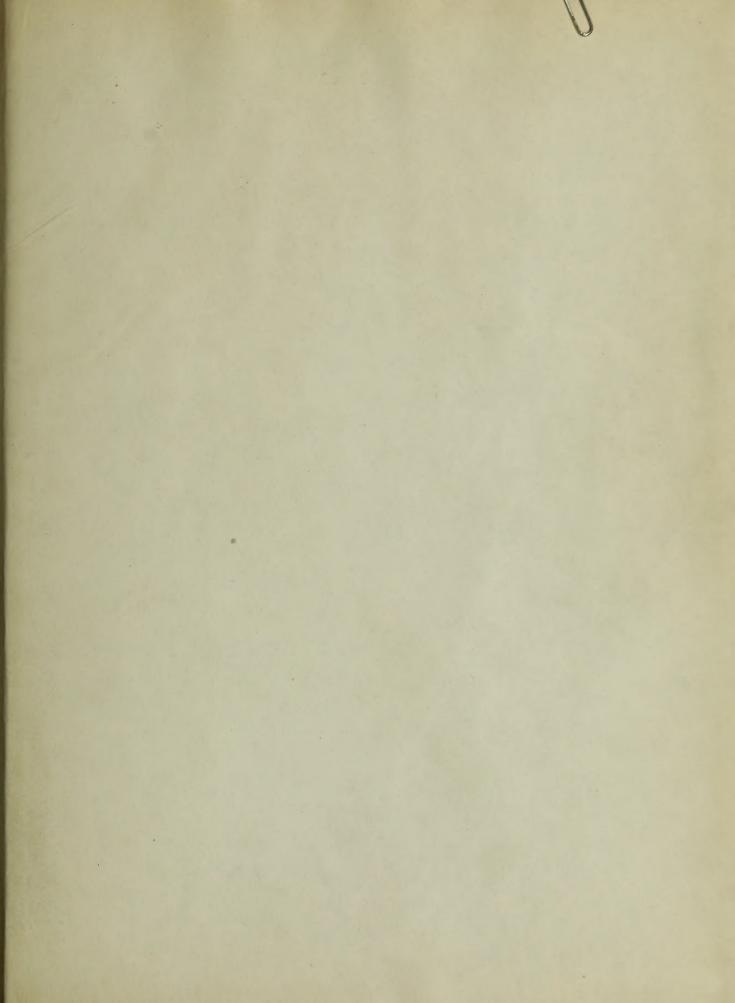
THEAT DOLLERY

- 83/808

- Alexander, France, and Stamb, Hugo, The Oriminal, the Sadge, and the Public, The Macaillan Co., Saw York, 1931 (Translated from the German by Graphy Milesorg) Hurnes, The Mapression of Orime, George H. Doren Oo. 1926
 - Jenter, M.M., Orimonella, and Colminal Justice, Mency Holt and Co. New York 1988
 - Glasck, Sheldon, Erobetion and Original Justice, The Macmillan Co., Hew York, 1985
- Haynes, F. A., Criminglony, first edition, Madraw-Hill Publishing Co. 1905-R.Y.
- Macdorales, L. H., The Education of Adult Pricemers, The Mational Rociety of Penel Information, New York 1931
 - Menninger, K. A., The Haman Mind, Alfred L. Knopf,
- White, W. A., Crimes and Criminals, Farrer and Bhinebert,

-afgoliolisala-

- Annual Report to the Commissioner of Correction (Massa-
- Dr. Magar A. Doll. "The Control of Crime". The Scientific
 - Paris, "The Origin of Punishment", International Journal of Strings, Vol. 25, pp. 56-67, Oct. 1914



Noch, May H. Thosis Techniques for Situational Offenders Library Bureau Cat. 11511 - A



