CRIMINAL ANTISOCIAL AND INADEQUATE PERSONALITIES
A CLINICAL AND PSYCHOMETRIC COMPARISON

A DISSERTATION

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Research in the past few years among the social sciences has demonstrated that in certain situations where results on psychological tests among a total, undifferentiated population are negative, the same group may show positive results if broken into various sub-groups. For example, if prediction studies of success in a school situation are negative when applied to an undifferentiated, heterogeneous sample, they may be positive for certain sub-groups within the sample. The present study is not experimental in nature but is designed to explore a field that has been approached from the more traditional point of view of evaluating an amorphous group. Some research has been done in personality types among juvenile delinquents but this has not been carried over to any great extent in the adult criminal population.

Inasmuch as the statistical averaging process may "wash out" real characteristics of sub-groups, an attempt will be made to determine what results would be obtained if homogeneous sub-groups of a criminal population were compared. The purpose of this study, then, is to determine if (1) present research employing psychological testing and evaluation methods as applied to criminals is based on proper procedure and (2) to demonstrate differences in personality types between two personality patterns found in criminals. One of the major battlegrounds in the wars of sociological theory is found in the area of criminology; more specifi-

cally in theory of crime. The constantly changing theories ranging from ethical and theological dicta to Freudian desire ebb and flood much according to public opinion at the moment or to the selling ability of the school proposing the doctrine. This state of affairs is, of course, to be expected inasmuch as there is at present only tentative theories of personality, and a complete theory of criminology must await a more positive formulation.

Perhaps the most popular traditional approach to the study of crime has been the "ex post facto" method of examining people who have come in conflict with existing social statutes and have been incarcerated. The "criminal" exists, then, because he has been arrested or put in jail. Society views him, due to these particular circumstances, as ipso facto a different type of individual, a deviant personality. Serious students have frequently pointed out that what causes imprisonment in one society, or even in one era, may be entirely disregarded in another society or at a different time. Nevertheless, the person who defies the code, and is caught, is treated as one who is strange and different. Following in this path, although disclaiming any relationship to it, is the method of studying prisoners as "criminals," that is, a group different from others, a separate class. The method employed is to make blanket studies by tests, case histories, surveys, projective techniques, etc., with no basis for the method other than the common ground of imprisonment.

Unfortunately there does not appear to be any other fruitful method of approach since the causes of crime are unknown. Psychology has traditionally used the method of varying personality types in gauging this problem, finding that certain types are more predominantly

recidivistic than others. From sociology have come the contributions of the effect of environment, class position and inclusion, feelings of deprivation and the concomitant resentment toward society, sibling position, association with delinquent companions and many others of a similar nature. Unquestionably the majority of residents in state prisons fulfill many of these requirements. One can also accept, to some extent, the conclusions of the psychoanalyst who views the offender as a set of impulses which determine his behavior.

Another problem that confronts us, however, is that both of these approaches mentioned, the psychological and the sociological, present many exceptions. Attempts to eliminate delinquency by slum clearance, recreational facilities and other environmental improvements have often been unsuccessful. In addition, it is frequently found that in families, where environments are as similar as it is possible to find, part of the children make good or even superior adjustments, and one or more may be continually in prison. In this situation, since all are members of the same family, the basic external conditions are relatively constant, and heredity is as uniform as can be approximated.

Apparently in all societies, whether human or animal, there exist status and position. Rules are set up and deviates punished. Personality theory may attempt an explanation of such deviation in terms of aggression, hostility, immaturity and lack of character formation. Much effort is expended in the social sciences to determine the nature of these rules and the causes of the deviation. To attempt a better understanding of the problem, it would be well to view it more closely from the standpoint of some of the different schools of thought.

Background

Albert Cohen,[1] in a stimulating discussion of the theoretical basis for the cause of non-conforming behavior, sets forth a general hypothesis of a delinquent subculture. People who have similar interests and problems tend to band together if they are free to do so, and the individual is supported in his needs and desires by the group or gang. If one culture such as is found in the male working-class population is forced to adopt middle-class standards and is refused the financial benefits that accrue to the middle class, the natural tendency is to meet the frustration and rejection with patterns of negativism and malice. Group participation permits a much freer expression of these rebellions and also lends support by developing its own system of mores to offset the customs imposed. The development of the ethics of this group is frequently diametrically opposed to the axiology of the mother culture. They (the delinquents) may destroy maliciously, may steal without apparent benefit from the object stolen and may definitely express their hostility toward non-gang peers as well as toward adults. Another characteristic of this subculture is what Cohen calls "short run hedonism."[2] He comments: "There is little interest in long run goals, in planning activities . . .", but usually the members congregate with nothing specific in mind, and follow whatever impulse of the moment directs. If this impulse happens to take a direction hostile to the interest of the mother society it is "elevated," with its greater excitement, to the level of delinquency.

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[1] Albert K. Cohen, Delinquent Boys (Glencoe, Illinois, the Free Press, 1955), especially Chapter V.

[2] Ibid., p. 30.

The gang also conforms to an ethic of the working-class culture, group autonomy. This is the solidarity of the members and opposition, or at least indifference, to non-members. Any effort from external organizations such as schools, recreational agencies, or police is met with a concerted resistance; " . . . the gang is a separate, distinct and often irresistible focus of attraction, loyalty and solidarity."[1] It is this resistance to external pressure and the fierce loyalty which is often demonstrated that cause extreme penalty to be imposed when one member informs on another or anyone does anything against the best interest of the group.

In general almost all survey studies in this area point out delinquency and crime as characteristic of the working-class males; however, this may be largely a matter of police and court bias. As Wattenberg points out, "a surprisingly large number of offenders come from 'good' homes in 'good' neighborhoods."[2] How can we account for this phenomenon? If crime is the outgrowth of a subculture largely composed of the working class, other factors must be operating for the considerable percentage of all crime perpetrated by middle-class and privileged-class groups. According to Cohen the delinquent subculture of the middle class has a different psychological origin, namely, the need to assert one's masculinity—the revolt against early maternal attachments.[3] This has also been approached from a slightly different standpoint by

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[1] Ibid., p. 31.

[2] Wm. W. Wattenberg, "Boys Who Get in Trouble," Journal of Education, CXXXI (April, 1948), pp. 117-118.

[3] Cohen, op. cit., chap. V.

Margaret Mead.[1] She suggests that sex differentiation in our society is extremely difficult, particularly for the male, and the desire to assert one's masculinity may lead to a rejection of the entire cultural ethos and to a delinquent solution. She is unquestionably referring to the middle-class male who has been subjected to continual pressure from all sides to minimize the more dominant, aggressive characteristics, and to emphasize the understanding, accepting traits that are frequently associated with femininity. On the other hand, he is expected to achieve, to lead, and to dominate, and as a consequence is placed in a position of extreme frustration. The need to demonstrate his masculinity may lead the man to crime or to alcohol and ultimately to crime.

Society and man's place in it are definitely strong contributors to the development of personality characteristics. The degree of difference between what is considered "normal" and what is pathological varies with different schools and different students. As mentioned previously, that which is accepted in one culture may lead to imprisonment as a nonconformist in another. By the same token what constitutes psychopathology is not a constant factor but varies with a changing society. To a large extent the culture or subculture determines, and is determined by, the personality types of its members.

The Definition of "Psychopathic" Personality

Another approach to the problem paralleling the previous discussion can be found in studies of the clinical psychiatrist and psychoanalyst. The prison population in their discipline is composed to a considerable extent of a class known as "Psychopathic Personality." Psy-

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[1]Margaret Mead, Male and Female (Wm. Morrow and Co., New York 1949), especially chap. XII.

chiatry has for years classified individuals into personality types. The nomenclature, and even the basic ideas have changed, but there has always been a practical value to such categorizations. There is, of course, no adequate way to verify the concepts. Human nature being as variable as it is, there will always be disagreement even in description of the major disease entities. Nevertheless, within certain limits, there is agreement as to the basic types, and at least it is a pragmatic procedure in classification since it has proved useful in separating individuals on the basis of behavior. Persons with marked mental disturbances such as an inability to control emotions or with a severe thought distortion amounting to an inability to discern reality are called psychotic. Others who have emotional difficulties of a disabling nature but not as extreme are called neurotic. There is also a group of people who have not developed adequate social character patterns and whose behavior is impulsive and immature that are called psychopathic personalities. This term is no longer accepted by the American Psychiatric Association but has been traditional in the field. In general, this is the group which, as mentioned previously, contributes generously to the criminal population.

The large group of general classification that formerly was joined under the heading of "Psychopathic Personalities" contains many subdivisions of personality types. Each of these separate classes is subject to aberrations such as neurotic or psychotic symptoms and to variable levels of intelligence. Almost all professionals in the field agree that the "psychopath" is not a mentally ill person in the same manner that the psychotic is considered ill, nor is he necessarily mentally deficient; but still he is not "normal" as this is usually viewed.

From this point of agreement, however, there is wide divergence of opinion, and the term actually has now become a meaningless "catchall." There is, on the other hand, a convenience in the term that keeps it alive and elastic in the discussion of the psychiatrist even if it is dropped from the professional literature.

Implied in the term are uncontrolled amounts of immaturity, instability, egocentricity, impulsivity, lack of adequate affection with resulting inability to form interpersonal relations among other qualities. There may be wide variation as to the amount of these characteristics that is expressed in different individuals or even in the inclusion of some of the traits. There must be a sufficient degree of some of them to classify the person in this general group.

Psycho-analysis in the person of Fenichel,[1] at least, defined this deviation as a "Character Disorder." His classification has laid the groundwork for more recently accepted nomenclature. He mentions the changes in symptoms of emotionally disturbed during the past few years, pointing out that in classic neurosis an integrated personality was suddenly disturbed by an alien symptom.

> In modern neurosis, however, it is not a question of dealing with a hitherto uniform personality that is merely disturbed by some immediate event but, rather, with one that is patently torn or malformed, or at any rate so involved in the illness that there is no borderline between 'personality' and 'symptom.' Instead of clear-cut neurotics, more and more persons with less defined disorders are seen, sometimes less troublesome for the patients themselves than for their environments.[2]

He agrees with our previous discussion that the personality is socially determined and that different societies create different aberrations or

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[1]Otto Fenichel, Psychoanalytic Theory of Neurosis (W. W. Norton and Co., New York, 1945), pp. 463-540.

[2]Ibid., p. 464.

anomalies. Present-day society is described as unstable, and creates frustration by the demand to succeed and to be independent along with regressive longings for nurturance and passive-dependence. It can be seen that in addition to much that has been mentioned previously these thoughts form much of the basis of definition of the two personality categories with which this study is most concerned.

Psychopathic personalities have been described by others as "moral imbeciles" and "constitutional psychopath inferior," among other terms. Some have held the state to be inherited, others to be a physiological deficiency and still others to be due to environmental factors. Kahn[1] in his extensive study of psychopathic personalities describes sixteen types as existing. Henderson[2] limits them to three categories: (1) the aggressive which includes the homicides, suicides, sex offenders, and alcohol and drug addicts; (2) the passive or inadequate; (3) the creative. This last group consists of those who have perverted talent. They are the "genius" group. It is divided between the petty thieves and swindlers. The inadequate group he considers to be the most difficult to deal with. "The inadequate group are almost consistently more abnormal or immoral, more malignantly involved in their individual tendency than the members of the more aggressive group."[3]

Abrahamsen[4] contends that crime originally had to be punished

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[1]Eugen Kahn, Psychopathic Personalities (New Haven Yale University Press, 1931).

[2]D. K. Henderson, Psychopathic States (W. W. Norton and Co., New York, 1939).

[3]Ibid., p. 110.

[4]David Abrahamsen, Crime and the Human Mind (New York, Columbia University Press, 1944).

by society as a protection to itself as it (society) was, in a way, responsible for the criminal act, and frequently expiation was done by resorting to magic. Today "When law-abiding citizens react with harsh feelings toward a crime which they mutually condemn, it is not only because they want to see the law obeyed, but because the deep unconscious load of impressions and experience collected through successive generations links them together and gives rise to the common reaction."[1] This is negative statement of a large part of Cohen's opinion. Abrahamsen follows to a great extent the school of Fenichel in classifying the "psychopathic" personality or criminal offender in the field of neuroses. To him the neurotic person with psychoneurosis is autoplastic; the person having a neurotic development (psychopath) is alloplastic. In other words the latter or neurotic character is able to "act out" or externalize his aggressions while the former internalizes them. This scheme of explanation is frequently used to explain the difference between faulty character formation and the symptom of the psychoneurotic. Abrahamsen uses the term "psychopath" although he disclaims it as a scientific entity. To him psychopaths are unable to express love, and "they reveal a superior attitude and have throughout their entire life showed no inclination to be corrected."[2] In fairness to Abrahamsen, however, we must give his rather advanced comment in 1944 concerning the nature of the term "psychopath."

> Since the term has been in use for over a hundred years and seems to be incorporated in the people's vocabulary, it is probably impossible to dispense with it, and yet I, and I think many with me, do not know of any term which has caused more harm in clouding our view of those individuals to whom it has been applied. In reality, when we speak of a psychopathic personality, in most instances we do not know what his makeup consists of.[3]

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[1] Ibid., p. 2. [2] Ibid., p. 111. [3] Ibid., p. 110.

The Definition of "Antisocial Personality"

The original term "psychopath" thus included many sub-classes as does the classification character disorder. Because of the wide divergence of opinion as to what characterized a "psychopath," an attempt was made by psychiatrists to categorize more explicitly. The more recent terms are more descriptive and more "dynamic" in connotation. Among descriptive sub-categories of these major groupings are the terms "Antisocial" and "Inadequate." In present-day accepted nomenclature found in the manual[1] of the American Psychiatric Association the term "psychopath" is dropped, although reference is made to it. The Antisocial designation is incorporated under the general heading of "Sociopathic Personalities" and refers to individuals who do not conform to the social code. The diagnostic description given is:

> This term (antisocial personality) applies to chronically antisocial individuals who are always in trouble, profiting neither from experience nor punishment, and maintaining no real loyalties to any person, group or code. They are frequently callous and hedonistic, showing marked emotional immaturity, with lack of sense of responsibility, lack of judgment, and an ability to rationalize their behavior so that it appears warranted, reasonable, and justified.[2]

The code employed for statistical purposes in hospitals is 000-x60.[3] The keynote to antisocial personality is his lack of awareness and total disregard of the rights, interests and feelings of others. Egocentricity as well as immaturity is present to a marked degree, plus a sophistic cleverness in making his goals appear social and acceptable when they obviously are not. Antisocial personalities may be found in all classes of illegal behavior. One group is composed of active, aggressive

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[1] Diagnostic and Statistical Manual, Mental Disorders, American Psychiatric Association, Mental Hospital Service, 1785 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, D. C. Seventh printing 1954.

[2] Ibid., p. 38. [3] Ibid., page 38.

individuals who involve themselves in armed robberies, murder and other aggressive crimes. Another group is the equally aggressive, but more subtle "con-man" type who directs his activities against property, but who enjoys betraying the trust of more social, gullible individuals. In addition, Antisocial Personalities participate in sex crimes and occasionally are alcoholic or drug addicts although this is usually the bailiwick of the Inadequate Personality which is to be described.

The Definition of "Inadequate Personality"

The classification "Inadequate Personality" is found under the general heading of "personality pattern disturbances," in the manual. The pattern disturbances are described:

> These disorders are characterized by developmental defects or pathological trends in the personality structure with minimal subjective anxiety, and little or no sense of distress. In most instances the disorder is manifested by a lifelong pattern of action or behavior, rather than by mental or emotional symptoms.[1]

Among the "pattern disturbances" is the designation "Inadequate Personality" and it is defined in the manual as:

> Such individuals are characterized by inadequate response to intellectual, emotional, social, and physical demands. They are neither physically nor mentally deficient on examination, but they do show inadaptability, ineptness, poor judgment, lack of physical and emotional stamina, and social incompatability.[2]

For classification purposes in statistics this group is given code ooo-x42.[3] The Inadequate Personality is characterized by his inability to make an adequate adjustment despite a relatively normal upbringing, and despite his having sufficient native traits to adjust to society. Occasionally "constitutional" features appear important in this picture. According to the Manual of Mental Disorder, "These are more or less car-

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[1] Ibid., p. 34. [2] Ibid., p. 35. [3] Ibid., p. 35.

dinal types (the pattern disturbances) which can rarely if ever be altered in their inherent structures by any form of therapy."[1] The ne'er-do-wells, drunks, addicts and prostitutes contribute largely to this group's ranks. Probably the most fertile area to find inadequate personalities is the "skid-row" sector. For the purposes of this study the two classes defined above will form the basis of the population samples to be investigated. These categories represent an attempt to find "pure" or homogeneous types of the more seriously damaged personalities who have broken the law.

Procedure

Because of the large variances in personality patterns among criminals it is questionable that group techniques of research can give an adequate picture of the recidivist or especially of the man who has been sent to prison for the first time. Yet, as mentioned previously, research has always followed this pattern. The thought underlying this is that there is a "criminal type" and the differences between criminals and "normal" members of society can be assessed. However, very probably the line that divides the "normal" from the person who is sent to prison for some defect of judgment that was momentary is a fine one, and possibly the fact that one person may be in prison and another not may be due to fortune. In addition, and more important, is the fact that personality types may affect the scores on tests differently, and the greater scores of more damaged personalities may be so pronounced that the entire group appears to follow the same pattern. As a consequence another approach to the problem should be attempted, and for this purpose the

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[1] Ibid., p. 35.

two groups of offenders described above will be analyzed in detail by psychological tests and case studies to determine if any differences will be obtained. These categories, the Antisocial and the Inadequate, were selected as they involve extremes of the "psychopath" continuum without necessarily involving other aberrations such as mental deficiency or schizoid, cycloid, paranoid, and other emotional anomalies that are involved in different classes of psychopathic personality. However, for purposes of comparison, these individuals do not differ much superficially, since their attitudes and values are determined by a similar culture. If there are any differences the assumption must be made that test comparisons of the total prison population have serious drawbacks.

One of the stumbling blocks in any such study is the difficulty in obtaining "pure" samples. The researcher is dependent on psychiatric diagnosis, unfortunately a highly unreliable measure, for the basic selection of his subjects. In addition, to obtain a non-conformist of this type without finding some of the characteristics of the other group is practically impossible. In other words an Antisocial person will frequently, if not usually, have many traits of the Inadequate person and vice versa.

This study will employ the approach of the clinical psychologist and psychiatrist, and will be divided into two definite areas: a case study of the offenders and the results of two differing types of personality tests. No attempt can be made to find "pure" types, but all other variables that have been mentioned as difficulties will be controlled.

Hypotheses

Inasmuch as personality tests purport to present the traits of

the individual tested and as present techniques are used indiscriminately on prison populations so that we have the picture of the "criminal type," a check should be made to determine if this is a fruitful approach. Since personalities do differ enough to show different results on these tests one should assume that possibly means and averages do not necessarily describe the population correctly. This investigation is designed to show if such differences do in fact exist, at least between two groups of criminals.

The general hypotheses to be tested are:

HYPOTHESES I — Differences do exist between Inadequate and Antisocial Personalities, making the distinction a factual rather than a nominal one.

HYPOTHESES II — The differences are of such a nature that tests and statistical devices will demonstrate them.

HYPOTHESES III — Because of the overlap of the two personality types, the results will give both differences and similarities.

It was pointed out previously (see page 6) that there is at least a pragmatic value in the use of the terms "Antisocial" and "Inadequate." On the basis of clinical impression, some prediction of prognosis can be made after the person is categorized. However, an attempt should be made, if possible, to demonstrate that the diagnoses are of an actual condition rather than an expedient means of nomenclature. To do so will require sensitive and exact selection of subjects and the means of testing them.

CHAPTER II

SUBJECTS AND MATERIALS

It is essential in an investigation such as this that both the sample studied and the techniques used be very carefully selected. Two approaches can be made, either a large sample can be employed and varying conditions analyzed out, or a smaller, highly controlled group without the need for statistical control. It can be readily seen that there would be a tendency to destroy the very intention of the investigation if the former were employed, as the question involved contains the problem of averages. Employing the second technique, it must be determined as nearly as possible that Antisocial and Inadequate personalities determine the results rather than that some other anomaly is involved. In addition, the tests involved should be established ones used in previous research and should be adequate in determining personality characteristics without the possibility of falsifying results.

Selection of Subjects

Arrest and Court Record.-To rule out sex differences, all males were selected. The men were originally referred for personality evaluation to the Recorder's Court Psychopathic Clinic of the City of Detroit. The only selection involved in this process is that made by the judges of the court who, for their own reasons, feel that a scientific study of the criminal is required. Since about half of all felony cases are

brought to the attention of the clinic which examines over 2500 cases a year, the sample can be considered to be without particular bias. From this group patients were selected on the basis of diagnosis. Both a psychologist and a psychiatrist investigated each man and formed an independent evaluation of him. All of these men had been convicted of major crimes and were awaiting sentencing at the time of the examination. With one exception, only men considered as belonging to the Antisocial or the Inadequate class by both the psychologist and the psychiatrist were accepted. The one exception was diagnosed as Antisocial Personality by the psychiatrist and was included in the group because of the extreme difficulty in obtaining a sufficient number of these subjects. All the men selected had previous court and arrest records and several had been institutionalized. Some had been examined in the clinic previously and had been diagnosed identically; if not they were rejected for inclusion in this study.

Personal Factors.-In addition the age factor was controlled. During the period of growth and decline, personality patterns tend to vary somewhat rapidly; so to offset the difficulties this involves, only those between the ages of nineteen and forty-three were accepted with just one below twenty and one over forty. This is the usual period of least change and since all chosen were in good physical condition and none appeared to have organic defects there was little possibility of early senile deterioration or other similar negative determiner. All the Inadequate group was between twenty-three and thirty-seven years of age with an average of slightly more than thirty-two years. The mean age for the Antisocial group was about twenty-nine years.

Since intelligence is always a factor in personality testing it

was controlled by choosing those in the average group. The mean Intelligence quotient obtained by individual testing was ninety-six, and the average grade level was the ninth. All, of course, had to be literate as the research tests were administered in the group form.

The men were chosen from similar environmental backgrounds as can be seen from the social histories. All were "working-class" individuals and most from industrial areas. Some had an early rural background, but many are native Detroiters. In order that the present environment might be controlled, all the men were tested after they had been in prison about six months. Steininger,[1] a psychologist at the State Prison of Southern Michigan, has found that test patterns vary over a several months retesting period in prison, but the time of greatest stability is from about the fourth to the ninth month on the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory. Thus, only prisoners were accepted who had been incarcerated about this period, who were examined in Recorder's Court Clinic by the same psychologist, and who fulfilled the other requirements. None was judged a behavior problem by the standards of the prison, but one had recently experienced some symptoms of a psychotic break while in prison.

Color was not a determiner as Stanton[2] had previously demonstrated that no difference existed between white and Negro profiles on the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory.

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[1] Edward Steininger, "Changes in the M.M.P.I. Profile of First Prison Offenders During Their First Year of Incarceration," unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, 1957, M.S.U.

[2] John M. Stanton, "Group Personality Profile Related to Aspects of Antisocial Behavior," Jour. Crim. Law, Criminology and Police Science, Vol. 47, No. 3, Sept.-Oct., 1956, pp. 340-49.

Only one more determiner was considered, and that was the willingness of the subjects to cooperate. All were informed that this was a research project and no particular benefit would accrue to them, nor was there any necessity that they cooperate. A simplified explanation of the reason for the testing was given and almost all expressed an eagerness to participate. One of the Antisocial group did not agree with this general consensus, but because of the group feeling of cooperation, explained that he had trouble with his eyes and did not wish to continue.

Factors of Possible Error.-As mentioned previously, diagnostic opinion is notably unreliable in terms of psychiatric judgment, but with the two and occasionally three opinions coinciding, the chance for error becomes smaller. As far as possible, the most characteristic examples of the diagnostic categories were selected for the investigation.

To get a number of subjects that fit all of these qualifications is extremely difficult and requires a considerable length of time. There is a large number of Inadequate Personalities that are examined in Recorder's Court Clinic, but many of them are not sent to prison. On the other hand, definite, thorough-going Antisocial Personalities are more difficult to find, and in this category, there is less diagnostic agreement. In addition, the other limiting requirements, particularly intelligence, caused many rejections. Probably there is no "pure" pattern of either type, and frequently the major diagnosis may be of one entity with the differentiating description containing the other category.

Another difficulty to be considered is the changeability of personality patterns. Although by the age selected for this project most personality patterns have crystallized to a considerable extent, there

is always the possibility of change. To a great extent this was controlled by having the diagnosing psychologist also conduct the research testing. Some of those examined earlier in the research program have been released from prison and for one reason or another have come to the attention of the same examiner. In each instance the diagnosis has remained unchanged. Also, to some extent, the process of change in the two groups selected would be minimized by the basically differing personality patterns. The Inadequate Personality is largely passive and dependent. In general the Antisocial Personality is aggressive and egocentric. Thus the possibility of contaminating the results on the basis of changing personality patterns is slight.

It can be seen from the social histories why religion or a values system is not used in the selection process. In almost every instance there is little variation in beliefs; although the subjects may profess belonging to separate churches. Actually to identify them with any church or even religion is spurious.

There was no selection made after testing except to reject those test results which were invalid. A few subjects misunderstood directions despite careful explanation and consequently were dropped.

Selection of Tests

Use of Clinically Efficient Devices.-Personality tests, in general, are of two types: the projective or non-structured and the structured, usually questionnaires or rating-scale techniques. As Meehl[1] points out, there is some of both in each type, and there is some objectivity and subjectivity to both. Often the projective devices are ac-

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[1]Paul E. Meehl, "The Dynamics of 'Structured' Personality Tests," Journal of Clinical Psychology, 1945, Vol. 1, pp. 296-303.

cused of being too subjective, and the questionnaires are frequently criticized because their attempt at objectivity causes them to lose richness of interpretation and to be superficial measures. Projective tests are frequently time-consuming both in administration and in interpretation, and there is no consensus as to the validity of group techniques in this field.

The structured tests, on the other hand, are considered inadequate; inasmuch as with any degree of sophistication in personality matters, it is possible to respond to the statements in a manner most complimentary to the subject. Nevertheless, this type of test, employing all possible precautions to prevent cheating, is most frequently used in research because the conditions can be exactly reproduced in subsequent investigations, and because of the greater efficiency in employment. The test should follow the type described by Meehl: " . . . 'self-rating' constitutes an intrinsically interesting and significant bit of verbal behavior the non-test correlates of which must be discovered by empirical means."[1] In other words, a correlation of the personality type with the statement is made on a statistical rather than a clinical basis, and corrections can be made for conscious and unconscious cheating whether complimentary or uncomplimentary. If this means of statistical control is not used, the test must contain some other means of adjusting for falsification. Tests of two differing means of control are used in this study.

The Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory.[2]-This test,

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[1] Ibid., p. 297.

[2] S. R. Hathaway and J. C. McKinley, MMPI Manual (New York, Psychological Corporation, 1943). Revised 1951.

which will be subsequently referred to as the MMPI, first appeared in 1940. It was prepared by Starke Hathaway with the assistance of Charnley McKinley at the University of Minnesota. These authors felt that the existing personality inventories were inadequate for purposes of accurate diagnostic testing particularly of many clinical entities of personality anomaly. More than a thousand individual items gathered from previous inventories, from psychiatric examination forms, from general clinical experience and other similar sources were formulated. These were carefully considered and 504 items were retained. This was later expanded to 550, and in the group form to 566. The authors had the good fortune of having a large number of federally paid college students and other workers to assist them; so that very exact standardizations and statistical analyses could be made, as well as the extensive item analysis mentioned above.[1]

The original form of the inventory consisted of nine clinical and two validity scales. This has since been expanded by one addition to each group. The present test has the items classified under twenty-six arbitrary headings referring to various aspects of the personality. These are then grouped, by means of scoring keys, into the following clinical scales: hypochondriasis (Hs.), depression (D.), hysteria (Hy.), psychopathic deviate (Pd.), masculinity-femininity (M.F.), paranoia (Pa.), psychasthenia (Pt.), schizophrenia (Sc.), hypomania (Ma.) and social introversion-extroversion (Si.). The three validity scales are the "F" scale, the "L" scale and the "K" scale. In addition, "cannot say" must be considered since too large a number of these have a depressing effect

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[1]Manual (revised 1951), p. 4.

on the clinical scales, and a very large number would invalidate it entirely.

The "F" score is intended to check on the validity of the entire inventory. An unreasonably high score on this scale indicates faking, either good or bad, or that the subject was careless or unable to understand the items. High "F" scores may be an indicator of an attitude of self-criticism, but, in general, a low score "is a reliable indication that the subject's responses were rational and relatively pertinent."[1]

The "L" or lie score gives a measure of the attempt to "fake good" or for the subject to put himself in the most favorable light possible. It is composed of items that are of an undesirable nature usually assumed to be practically universal in human behavior, such as "I do not always tell the truth."

The "K" scale is a later development, employing the acute mind and careful statistical thinking of P. E. Meehl along with the authors of the MMPI. It was originally conceived when many "normal" profiles were found among abnormal subjects and deviant curves found among "normals." This is a correction scale for the original standardization. It can be considered a measure of correction for the "test-taking attitude." The high "K" represents defensiveness, and a low score would indicate that the individual was overly candid or self-critical.

The previous discussion demonstrates how this testing device is well suited to research work and is a good technique for the present study. It is sufficiently "objective" so that the conditions can be

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[1] Ibid., p. 18.

replicated and also has built-in checks that obviate the criticism of invalidity. One more important characteristic is that the inventory has been worded to suit most levels of grade achievement and is not directed only to the highly educated.

The opening paragraph of the manual states:

> The Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory is a psychometric instrument designed ultimately to provide, in a single test, scores on all the more important phases of personality. . . . The instrument itself comprises 550 statements covering a wide range of subject matter--from the physical condition to the morale and the social attitudes of the individual being tested.[1]

Nine of the clinical scales are intended to show how individuals taking the test compare with people already classified into psychiatric categories. However, one must not be led to believe that the scales are for the deviates alone, "Although the scales are named according to the abnormal manifestation of the symptom complex, they have all been shown to have meaning within the normal range."[2]

The group form of this test consists of 566 items, 16 having been repeated to facilitate machine scoring. The subject is asked to respond "true," "false," or "cannot say" to each of these items. It is self-administering, with directions clearly explained on the front page of the booklet. There is no time limit and each subject is encouraged to give his own opinion of himself.

Pertinent Research for This Study.-The many studies, including statistical, of the MMPI have made it a valuable research tool. A bibliography of 689 studies is found in the compendium by Welsh and Dahlstrom,[3] plus 181 supplementary related references. Among these studies

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[1] Ibid., p. 5. [2] Ibid., p. 5.

[3] George Schlager Welsh and W. Grant Dahlstrom, Basic Readings on the MMPI in Psychology and Medicine (Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1956).

some of the more pertinent to the present investigation are those of P. E. Meehl on configural scoring[1] and profile analysis.[2]

Another research very important to this present study is the investigation of delinquency by Hathaway and Monachesi.[3] To quote from this paper:

> Although studies suggest that practically every hereditary or environmental factor is in some way, positively or negatively, related to occurrence among groups, no one pattern of factors . . . yield a basis for accurate individual prediction of delinquency or any other behavior.
>
> It is not necessarily assumed that delinquency proneness is either hereditary or acquired as a personality pattern. It seems likely that no society, however healthy, can avoid the occurrence of delinquency proneness among a considerable proportion of its adolescents.

In this paper the authors show that high MMPI "F" scores are indicative or prognostic of delinquency, concluding that these are "personality characteristics which are associated with carelessness and uncooperativeness in boys (which) are also closely related to delinquency." The responses of the delinquent boys are not necessarily those one would expect clinically. A summary of the responses is listed here:

Characteristic Responses From
Hathaway - Monachesi

MMPI Booklet Number	Item	Hathaway's Delinquent Response
21	At times I have very much wanted to leave home	True
26	I feel that it is certainly best to keep	

[1]Paul E. Meehl, "Configural Scoring," Journal Consulting Psychology, 1950, pp. 165-171.

[2]Paul E. Meehl, "Profile Analysis of the MMPI in Differential Diagnosis," Journal of Applied Psychology, 1946, 30, pp. 517-24.

[3]S. R. Hathaway and E. D. Monachesi, "The Personality of Predelinquent Boys. Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science, Vol. 48, No. 2, July-Aug., 1957, p. 149.

Characteristic Responses

Booklet Number	Item	Delinquent Response
	my mouth shut when I am in trouble	True
33	I have had very peculiar and strange experiences	True
37	I have never been in trouble because of my sex behavior	False
38	During one period when I was a youngster I engaged in petty thievery	True
56	As a youngster I was suspended from school one or more times for cutting up	True
111	I have never done anything dangerous for the thrill of it	False
116	I enjoy a race or game better when I bet on it	True
118	In school I was sometimes sent to the Principal for cutting up	True
143	When I was a child I belonged to a crowd or gang that tried to stick together through thick and thin	True
146	I have the wanderlust and am never happy unless I am roaming or traveling about . .	True
173	I liked school	False
177	My mother was a good woman	False
223	I very much like hunting	True
224	My parents have often objected to the kind of people I went around with	True
254	I like to be with a crowd who plays jokes on one another	True
260	I was a slow learner in school	True
294	I have never been in trouble with the law	False
298	If several people find themselves in trouble with the law the best thing to do is to agree upon a story and stick to it . .	True
342	I forget right away what people say to me	True
355	Sometimes I enjoy hurting the persons I love	True
419	I played hookey from school quite often as a youngster	True
421	One or more members of my family is very nervous	True
427	I am embarrassed by dirty stories	False
434	I would like to be an auto racer	True
458	The man who had most to do with me when I was a child (father, stepfather, etc.) was very strict with me	True
464	I have never seen a vision	False
471	In school my marks in deportment were quite regularly bad	True
477	If I were in trouble with several friends who were equally to blame I would rather take the whole blame than to give them away	True

Characteristic Responses

Booklet Number	Item	Delinquent Response
485	When a man is with a woman he is usually thinking about things related to her sex	True
537	I would like to hunt lions in Africa . .	True
561	I very much like horseback riding . . .	True
565	I feel like jumping off when I am on a high place	True

Non-Characteristic Responses

I get a raw deal from life.
I easily become impatient with people.
At times I feel like smashing things.
I am often said to be hotheaded.
At times I feel like picking a fistfight with someone.

All of the non-characteristic statements listed above were responded to as false by the subjects in the investigation.

The Gordon Personal Profile.[1]-The second test to be employed in this investigation is a different type of personality inventory. It is relatively new test employing a "forced-choice" technique and designed to give a quick, reliable estimate of four traits of personality. Forced-choice tests are developed on the principle of the Social Desirability Scale.[2] One of the earliest in this field and foremost exponent of the technique is Allen Edwards of the University of Washington. Insufficient time has elapsed since the origination of these tests for history to render its judgment, but it promises to make a real contribution.

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[1]Leonard V. Gordon, Gordon Personal Profile, Manual (New York and Chicago: World Book Co., 1953).

[2]Allen L. Edwards, The Social Desirability Variable in Personality Assessment and Research (New York: The Dryden Press, 1957).

The Social Desirability Scale.-Edwards' reply to the criticism that self-rating scales can easily be falsified and that the person always presents himself in the most favorable light, or most unfavorable if this meets his needs better, is to offer him statements of equal social desirability.

> The test taking attitude of subjects may mean many different things, but it is probably safe to generalize that one of the components of this attitude is the tendency of subjects to endorse socially desirable statements and to reject socially undesirable statements.[1]

Of course, the opposite would be true if the individual for some reason either personal or pathological, wished to appear in an undesirable light, for example the person overburdened with guilt, or the man who wishes to avoid conscription for service.

The Social Desirability Scale is built up in several ways. The first step is to have different groups of judges choose what they consider the most favorable or most unfavorable statements of behavior from a social standpoint. Another is to accept the "psychotic factor," derived from a factor analysis of certain MMPI scales.[2] A third approach is by directing subjects to "fake good" or "fake bad" on conventional inventories.

After the social desirability of an item is determined, it is entered in a test either by using statements which are primarily subtle or neutral or the forced-choice technique employed by Gordon. He has factor analyzed the seventy-two items into four relatively independent, meaningful categories. The items are then arranged in eighteen tetrads, each tetrad containing a statement that represents a factor and each item being on the same level of social preference. Two of the items are of hig

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[1] Ibid., p. 44. [2] Ibid., pp. 41-42.

and two of low preference value. He says of the test:

> The Gordon Personal Profile gives quick reliable measures of five aspects of personality which are especially significant in the daily functioning of the normal person--Ascendancy (A), Responsibility (R), Emotional Stability (E), Sociability (S), and Total or overall self-evaluation (T).[1]

Theoretically, if two items have the same preference value, the one which applies most to the subject will appear to him to be the most complimentary and consequently he will select it. Vice versa, one of the two uncomplimentary statements will be rejected if it is least like him. Thus the forced choice will cause him to indicate which of the four traits is most like him, and thus a "non-faked" estimate can be drawn.

Validations.--Since this test is not as well known or as widely used as the MMPI it requires more explanation. The manual states that extensive studies have demonstrated that the test does measure the traits it purports to:

> Briefly, the effectiveness with which the scales measure what they purport to measure (1) has been demonstrated against various appropriate independent criteria for several groups; (2) is substantiated by the internal consistency and factorial purity of the component items, and (3) is evidenced by the psychological meaningfulness of the items, response weights, and factors.[2]

Gordon used many judges, either peers of the subject or professionals such as counselors, clinical psychologists and supervisors. He also made comparisons with other tests in the field that had more widespread use such as the MMPI. Moreover the validating groups have been located over a large part of the United States, and yet he has found very great similarities of preference value among some of the distant groups.

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[1] Op. cit., p. 1 [2] Leonard V. Gordon, Manual, p. 12.

Meaning of the Scales.[1]-The four-factored scales are listed under their initials--A-R-E-S. Gordon's explanation of their significance will be summarized here.

A-Ascendancy. This is a measure of dominance. Persons scoring high on this trait take an active role in groups, are self-assured, assertive, and independent. Those who score low tend to be more passive and lack self-confidence. They are dependent, prefer to agree and to follow.

R-Responsibility. Individuals who take their responsibilities seriously score high on this scale. They are persevering and determined, get a job done. The flighty and irresponsible usually make low scores.

E-Emotional Stability. High scorers on this trait indicate a well-balanced person relatively free from anxiety and tension. Low scores are characteristic of tense, hypersensitive and nervous people. Large negative scores may indicate the traditional "neurotic."

S-Sociability. People who are gregarious and like to be with and work with others score high on this scale. A low score characterizes individuals who tend to have few friends, are not interested in meeting new acquaintances and are restricted in social contacts.

Although Total or (T) score is not demonstrable in the same manner as the other scales, a high "T" usually indicates the person is self-complimentary, and a low "T", the opposite, or self-deprecatory.

The Gordon test is self-administering, and only a few simple directions are offered on the title page. There is no need for a score sheet as the total statements are found in each booklet. Of each tetrad the subject is instructed to choose the one most like him, himself and

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[1] Ibid., pp. 5-6.

the one least like him, himself, there being only one "most" and one "least" for each tetrad. There is no time limit.

CHAPTER III

PROCEDURE AND DATE

Testing and Scoring.--Following the choosing of the subjects and tests, arrangements were made with the State Prison of Southern Michigan, at Jackson, Michigan, to test in small groups over an extended period of time. Part of the reason for this was expediency, as selection conditions could not be met at one time due to the paucity of Antisocial Personalities. Also, there was a more friendly spirit with the smaller group that made for a real feeling of cooperation. Both tests were administered at the same time requiring an extended period since many worked very slowly. Half of each group was given the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory first; the other half answered the Gordon first. The simple directions were read through together and any questions answered before they began working. As mentioned previously, the project was explained to them on a simplified level, and all who were willing to take the tests were eager to cooperate.

Informality was the keynote during the testing period and the examiner was continually available to help with any question that the subjects might have. If the good intentions of any were unequal to the task of concerted effort for a prolonged period, or the level of literacy was too low for completion within the time others completed and the men had to be returned because of administrative reasons, the test was not accepted. This happened in very few instances. A total of forty-two

MMPI and thirty-six Gordon Personal Profiles were finally accepted.

Each of the subjects had previously had a complete personality examination including an individual intelligence test and possibly other psychometric or projective measures. Social-psychiatric histories were taken, as well as a physical examination. The history was primarily the subject's life story with detail on objects or events which seemed most crucial from a personality development standpoint. Added to this were reports from the schools, other agencies and the police department. Occasionally a relative would be interviewed or an employer or supervisor would be phoned. A formal history file was made for the purposes of the Recorder's Court Clinic, and from this a synopsis was made for this research. During the testing period, several availed themselves of the opportunity to discuss their problems, and this, if pertinent, was included in the synoptical statement.

Analysis and Comparison of Case Histories.-Data from the case histories was collected in terms of the age, school grade, marital status, offense, degree of alcoholism, usage of narcotics, status of the home (intact or broken) and work history. See tables 1 and 2.

In viewing these case histories, one should keep in mind that the individuals are matched as closely as is possible. The intelligence, as determined by the Wechsler[1] individual test of intelligence, shows an Intelligence Quotient range of 86-112 and a mean of 97 for the Antisocial group, and a range of 85-110 with a mean of 95 for the Inadequate. However, the most significant part of this is that all were within the average range and probably had similar learning ability. Therefore there should be no differences or similarities later established in this inves-

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[1]David Wechsler, The Measurement of Adult Intelligence (Baltimore, Md.: Williams and Wilkins Co., 1944), 3rd Edition.

TABLE 1

SUMMARY OF DATA FROM CASE HISTORIES OF PRISONERS USED IN THIS STUDY
21 ANTISOCIAL PERSONALITIES (A) AND 21 INADEQUATE PERSONALITIES (I)

Number of Subject	Age	Grade	Marital Status[a]	Offense Committed[b]	Alcoholism	Drug Addiction	Broken Home	Service Discharge[c]	Vocational
A-1	27	12	Single	Larceny	No	Yes	Yes	UD	Poor
A-2	27	12	Single	RA	No	No	Yes	BCD	Odd jobs
A-3	28	12	Married	B & E	Yes	No	Yes	DD	Unstable
A-4	19	Spec.	Single	RA	No	No	No	Hon.	Odd jobs
A-5	22	8	Sep.	Aw/iRA	No	No	No	UD	None
A-6	23	10	Single	B & E	Yes	No	Yes	UD	None
A-7	26	Spec.	C.L.	B & E	No	Yes	Yes	UD	None
A-8	34	Spec.	Div.	Larc.	Yes	Yes	No	. . .	None
A-9	30	9	Div.	RA	No	No	Yes	BCD	Unstable
A-10	33	9	Div.	RA	No	No	Yes	. . .	None
A-11	22	Spec.	Single	RA	Yes	No	No	. . .	None
A-12	37	Spec.	CL	Murder	Yes	No	No	. . .	Unstable
A-13	24	11	Single	RA	No	No	No	. . .	None
A-14	25	11	Sep.	B & E	No	Yes	No	Hon.	Unstable
A-15	26	12	C.L.	Aw/iRA	Yes	No	Yes	. . .	Unstable
A-16	28	9	C.L.	VSNL	No	Yes	Yes	. . .	None
A-17	36	12	C.L.	Larc.	No	Yes	Yes	UD	None
A-18	41	Spec.	C.L.	Murder	No	No	No	. . .	Fair
A-19	32	11	Sep.	Murder	No	No	Yes	. . .	Fair
A-20	43	8	Sep.	VSNL	No	Yes	No	. . .	Unstable
A-21	40	12	Sep.	RA	No	No	Yes	Med.	Fair

TABLE 1--Continued

Number of Subject	Age	Grade	Marital Status	Offense Committed	Alcoholism	Drug Addiction	Broken Home	Service Discharge	Vocational
I-22	23	9	Mar.	B & E	Yes	No	Yes	. . .	None
I-23	31	12	Sep.	VSNL	Yes	Yes	Yes	UD	Unstable
I-24	37	9	Sing.	Larc.	Yes	No	Yes	. . .	Unstable
I-25	33	Spec.	Sep.	B & E	Yes	No	Yes	. . .	Poor
I-26	36	11	C.L.	VSNL	Yes	No	Yes	. . .	Poor
I-27	33	Spec.	Sep.	Fel.Ass'lt.	Yes	No	Yes	HD	Poor
I-28	32	8	Mar.	VSNL	No	Yes	No	. . .	Fair
I-29	27	9	Sing.	Larc.	No	Yes	No	HD	Poor
I-30	28	10	Mar.	Larc.	No	No	Yes	HD	Unstable
I-31	28	6	Sing.	B & E	Yes	No	Yes	Med.	Unstable
I-32	25	9	Sing.	Larc.	No	Yes	No	HD	Poor
I-33	27	8	Sing.	VSNL	Yes	Yes	Yes	HD	Fair
I-34	29	10	Sing.	RNA	Yes	No	No	. . .	Fair
I-35	36	7	Mar.	VSNL	Yes	Yes	No	. . .	Unstable
I-36	23	7	Sing.	VSNL	No	Yes	No	DD	Poor
I-37	30	7	Sing.	Att. Larc.	No	No	Yes	. . .	Fair
I-38	30	10	Sing.	Att. Larc.	Yes	Yes	Yes	. . .	Poor
I-39	30	10	Sing.	Ass'lt RA	Yes	Yes	No	HD	Fair
I-40	30	8	Sing.	Larc.	Yes	No	Yes	HD	Unstable
I-41	30	6	Sep.	Fel.Ass'lt.	Yes	Yes	No	HD	Poor
I-42	26	12	Mar.	VSNL	No	No	No	HD-BCD	Satis.

[a]Abbreviations used for marital status: Mar.-married; Sep.-Separated; Div.-divorced; C.L.-common-law.

[b]Abbreviations for offence committed: Larc.-larceny; RA-robbery armed; B&E-Breaking and Entering; Aw/iRA-assault with intent to rob being armed; VSNL-violation of State narcotic law; Att.-attempt; Ass'lt RA-assault to rob being armed; Fel. Ass'lt.-Felonious Assault.

[c]Abbreviations for service discharge: UD-undesirable discharge; BCD-bad conduct discharge; DD-dishonorable discharge; Hon.-honorable discharge; Med.-medical discharge.

TABLE 2

COMPILATION OF SOCIAL DATA FROM TABLE 1 REGARDING THE PRISONERS USED IN THIS STUDY

Ranges, Means or Frequencies of Characteristics	Antisocial Personalities N=21	Inadequate Personalities N=21	Critical Ratio[a]
Age			
Range	19-43	23-37	. . . .
Mean	29.2	32.5	. . . .
Education			
Range in grade of schooling	8-12	6-12	. . . .
Mean grade	10.5	8.8	. . . .
Special rooms or schools .	6	2	. . . .
Offense Frequencies[b]			
Robbery armed	9	1	2.54
Larceny	3	6	NS
Breaking and entering . . .	4	5	NS
Narcotics	2	7	. . . .
Murder	3	0	. . . .
Robbery unarmed	0	1	NS
Felonious assault	0	2	NS
Total	21	21	. . . .
Alcoholism	6	14	2.47
Narcotics	7	10	NS
Broken home background . . .	12	12	NS

TABLE 2--Continued

Ranges, Means or Frequencies of Characteristics	Antisocial Personalities N=21	Inadequate Personalities N=21	Critical Ratio[a]
Service Record[c]			
Honorable Discharge	2	8	2.17
Other	8	2	2.17
Medical	1	1	. . . .
Total	11	12	NS
Work Record			
Poor	18	15	NS
Fair	3	6	NS

[a]Level of significance for these tables is based on "t" table for criteria of probability. p. .05 = 2.04; p. .02 = 2.42; p. .01 = 2.74. With 40 degrees or freedom. N.S. = not significant.

[b]Robbery armed is taking by force, and with the assistance of a weapon, the possessions of another. The weapon may be simulated or real and may vary from a stick or pop bottle to a pistol. Larceny is removing by theft the possessions of another. This stealing may be in a house (burglary), store, or factory, etc. Breaking and entering is entry by force into the property of another, usually with intent to steal. Narcotics is the arrest for use, possession, or sale of narcotic drugs such as marijuana, the opiate derivatives or their synthetic substitutes. Felonious assault is threatening or striking a person with a weapon: knife, razor, gun, stick, etc.

[c]In considering the service records one of the Inadequates could not be counted as he received an honorable discharge in his first enlistment, and a bad conduct discharge in the second enlistment. Consequently, the total number of enlistments is twelve but only eleven can be counted.

tigation on any tests or living patterns attributed to differences in native learning ability.

The subjects were, of course, matched for age, but because of the difficulty in obtaining Antisocial Personalities the limits had to be

stretched so that the group included one person a little under twenty years of age, and one who is forty-three. It can not be known accurately what age factor may reflect in the results, but an attempt was made to obtain a relatively constant group and the ages of twenty to forty were selected with the thought that the person was out of the unsettled stage of adolescence, with considerable crystallization of habit patterns; and the forty-year old would not be subject to any degree of deterioration.

Education, as determined by grade level, was not matched, but as can be seen by the results there was a great deal of similarity. The Antisocial group was a little more advanced but only about a grade and a half. More of the Antisocial group is found in the special schools, but this is primarily because of behavior problems and most were at the Moore School for Boys. This is a special school specifically designated for delinquent and problem children. Referral is made through the Detroit Board of Education Psychological Clinic. It is entirely reserved for those children who require special attention because of behavior problems, but do not need institutionalization. In general, as can be seen from the histories, there is little interest in school, but six of the Antisocial group were graduated from high school, and two of the Inadequate group were also. Instability and a feeling of restlessness characterize both of these groups in their school adjustment.

This is much too small a group to judge on the basis of criminal offense but the tendencies are what one would expect from this division. The Antisocial group committed eleven crimes-against-the-person, as against only four for the Inadequate. Using the critical-ratio tech-

nique with "t" test level of significance this is significant at the five per cent level. Of these crimes, eight were robbery armed and three murder for the Antisocial group. The others had two felonious assaults, and one strong-arm robbery. Larcenies, on the other hand, were two to one in favor of the Inadequates. Both had the same number of breaking and enterings. The arrests for violation of the state narcotic law do not reflect the users of narcotics as will be shown later. Two of the Antisocial and seven of the Inadequate group were arrested on this charge. The most significant difference, using critical ratio, was found in those who committed armed robbery.

Another area where there is little difference between these two classes is in the broken-home situation. Eleven of the Antisocial as against twelve of the Inadequates came from homes broken by disappearance of one or both parents, whether by separation or death. However, this does not present the picture adequately as almost all of the homes were inadequate in one way or another and homes in which the parents did not actually separate were little better than the ones that are described as broken. Interpersonal relationships were usually poor; there was little affection and unity and, in general, the home was a place to eat and sleep.

Work records were also universally poor. Only three of the Antisocial and six of the Inadequate group held jobs longer than a few months. The characteristic pattern is long periods of unemployment with a few brief jobs interspersed. This is one of the findings of research in the English Borstal system and places high on their list of prediction of delinquency.[1] In this study the subjects were carefully selected

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[1] Mannheim, H. and Wilkins, L., Prediction Methods in Borstal Training (London: H. M. Stationery Office, 1955).

so that the factors they found necessary for prediction were present in each case. The present paper does not concern itself with prediction, primarily, but many of the same personal tendencies found in the Borstal group can be noticed here. However, probably not as much emphasis can be placed on alcoholism as was found in the Borstal paper. The authors placed drunkenness as almost three times as important a determiner of probation failure as any other factor. Second in importance they found to be brief unstable job records, followed by such items as: home in industrial area and not living with parents. These, then, were placed on a mathematical-rating basis and success of prediction followed closely the score obtained on this rating scale.

As can be seen from the case histories, there is a constant changing of jobs in both groups. The Antisocials in particular are less concerned about gainful employment than about money itself. They frequently obtain money by such asocial means as gambling, trickery, or living on the earnings of a prostitute. The Inadequates may find small odd jobs or, on occasion, may resort to the same antisocial means as the other group. There is no significant difference between the two classes, statistically, as both have poor work records.

Twenty of the forty-two subjects were found to be alcoholic. This is a large percentage, but less than half of the group, and one wonders what the percentage of other individuals who live in the same environment, but have committed no offenses for which they have been arrested, would be. There is a statistically significant difference between the two groups on the basis of alcoholism, when judged at the two per cent level. Alcoholism is judged here to denote a person who is a frequent user, and often has been arrested for committing crimes while in-

toxicated. It is usually a matter of getting drunk on week-ends, and possibly drinking some during the week. It does not mean chronic alcoholism of the type one finds in the person who is intoxicated as often as he can be, or who requires alcohol in the morning to get started. Nevertheless, all of the subjects in this category realize that to some extent alcohol is a problem for them. As was mentioned previously the Mannheim study indicated that alcoholism was the most important single element in predicting probation failure. In consequence this category was given heavy weighting in the prognosis rating scale. On the other hand, with the large proportion of Inadequate Personalities' being alcoholic, and vice versa, it may be that the reason for probation failure was the personality pattern rather than alcoholism itself. As has been pointed out, there is a tendency toward recidivism in both of these groups.

The finding of a greater degree of alcoholism among the Inadequate group will come as no surprise to the psychologist working in this field. It is, perhaps, more surprising that only fourteen of the twenty-one subjects had a problem with alcohol. This kind of escape can be observed in the Antisocial group, as we notice in these findings, but it is not as necessary and the critical ratio of these carefully matched groups demonstrates the statistical difference.

Narcotics can be viewed in the same light as alcohol. It is interesting that although seven of the Inadequate group were arrested for violating the state narcotic law, and only two of the Antisocial, there were seven of the latter group that were addicts and ten of the former. Apparently the Antisocials do not get arrested for the use of drugs in ratio to the users. Of course, this number is too small to draw adequate

conclusions, but the trend is interesting. The difference between the groups is, of course, not significant on a statistical basis.

The difference in service discharges is marked, since only two of the eleven Antisocials received honorable discharges, and eight of twelve Inadequates were able to get them. The picture is exactly reversed for undesirable, bad conduct and dishonorable discharges. These results using the critical ratio are significant on the five per cent level. It is not particularly surprising that the Inadequates do well and the Antisocials poorly in a highly structured, well-supervised situation. This also applies to conditions in prison. The defiance of the Antisocial makes him a poor citizen in any society, but particularly in one that has a large element of discipline. The Inadequate, on the other hand, makes a remarkably good member of society frequently when he knows exactly what is expected of him, and has all his actions routinized. In these findings one man in the Inadequate group is not classified as he first received an honorable discharge from the Army and then was given a bad conduct discharge from the Air Force. Consequently he is not listed at all except for the total.

Although there are noticeable differences in marital status, these do not reach statistically significant levels. Eleven of the Inadequates as against six of the Antisocials never married, and of those that did marry, five of the former as against one of the latter were successful at least until the time of the interview. Successful marriage on the part of the Antisocials is not impossible particularly when the person considers his wife to be an extension of his own personality. Much of the marital discord in the Inadequate group is due to alcoholism, frequently on the part of both partners.

The histories, as such, read very much alike. It is difficult to tell on the basis of the events in their lives whether they belong to one or the other group. Occasionally, as has been mentioned, there is a marked strain of inadequacy in an Antisocial person, and vice versa. One can assume, because of the apparent universality of experiences in these records, that the most characteristic matter is that they are the records of criminals. However, as was cautioned, it may be only that people reared in the same environment as these subjects would have similar profiles on all those items. The similarity is to be expected because the subjects are not "abnormal" or "sick" in the way we view the neurotic or psychotic person, and are of people who come from the same general environment due to the selection procedures that have been employed. The differences, however, are as apparent as the similarities and perhaps the most striking of these differences are in the degree of alcoholism, and of success in adjusting to the armed forces.

Previous arrests are unimportant as this was part of the matching process inasmuch as few are sent to prison without previous arrests, and one of the criteria for this paper is that a person have at least six months in prison.

Collection of Test Data.-The measures of the tests were prepared for both pertinent item agreements or disagreements and for a comparison of the means of the two groups. This was to determine whether there were any differences between the two groups either on the specific item choice or in terms of response as a part of a diagnostic category.

To obtain the comparison of item results, each of the 566 items of the MMPI and the 72 items of the Personal Profile were checked to see

if the responses were given as "true" or "false" for each of the twenty-one persons in the two groups. Totals were made of each item response for each group. The totals themselves then were placed together for comparison purposes so that both items of agreement and disagreement could be selected. Because of the possibility of clerical error, each item was checked three times, with a different person each time. Obvious items, such as "Lie" items on the MMPI were rejected, and because of universal agreement among these physically healthy individuals, the health statements were also deleted.

The Gordon Personal Profile calls for a somewhat different approach in the collection of data. In this instance there is not an "either-or" choice since four factors are involved. As a consequence, items scoring the highest on one category and lowest on its contrapositive were selected for analysis. For example, an item that had a large number of "most" responses and a small number of "least" was considered as psychologically significant and meaningful. Of course, for comparison purposes this item was also given for the other group although their scores may not have given as drastic an acceptance of the item. Although accurate comparisons are difficult to make, because of the scoring of this test, it is possible to get an estimate, on a clinical basis, of how these subjects evaluate themselves on the four traits.

Following the item analysis, all scores on the MMPI were totaled in each category for the twenty-one subjects in each group. These totals were then brought together in one table for comparison purposes. A similar procedure was followed on the Gordon Personal Profile, although here again, the totals involve negative factors.

Clinical Corollaries.-In every branch of the investigation an

attempt was made to keep objectivity and yet to permit adequate rapport to develop. Without clinical skill in permitting the patient to relate adequately, an interview will lose most of its richness and meaning. This technique requires considerable experience, as the subjects, particularly the Antisocial group, frequently do not wish to relate nor to offer any information except completely uncharged, neutral conversation. On the other hand, objectivity in terms of permitting an emotional tinge to pervade the relationship not only will detroy the personality evaluation possibilities, but also the chance for research. It was necessary to keep in mind that no matter how friendly or desirous of cooperating the subjects might be, it is characteristic of them to falsify both consciously and unconsciously. Thus outside checks are necessary. It must be pointed out, however, that the falsifications, themselves are revealing as to personality pattern.

The clinical approach was carried over into the test situation. Again a friendly but objective attitude was maintained. The good-will and cooperation of each man were enlisted in the matter of taking the test, and he was given to understand that there was no connection between the test and the prison, as this connection usually mobilizes his hostility. Almost all indicated when the test was finished that he had attempted to follow out instructions to the full. A caution here is also in order. Despite good intentions and a feeling of warmth toward the person they are attempting to please, this does not make it possible at all times for these subjects to be conscientious. Thus it is necessary to draw a very close line both in the interview and the test situation between friendly and impersonal attitudes, and between camaraderie and authority.

CHAPTER IV

TEST FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS

Results of Gordon Personal Profile--Item Analysis.--Both groups of prisoners answer similarly to most of the items in this test. Where there is disagreement, it is usually in topics on which the entire group is divided, that is, the percentage of "Most" approximates the percentage of "Least." In these areas, then, both the Inadequate and the Antisocial group approximate in their reaction to what is most and what is least characteristic of them. There are, however, areas of in-group as against between-group agreement on some of the items. An exact statistical analysis of a group this small is impossible because of the forced choice where a person must select that within the tetrad he thinks most representative of him. Thus an item cannot carry its weight alone but is contingent on the other choices. Nevertheless, it might be well to list several of the choices these subjects selected as characteristic of themselves so as to give some insight into their own self-evaluation, as listed in Table 3.

These items are not listed in the order given in the test, but are grouped into eight statements indicating Responsibility, five items of Emotional Stability, two of Sociability, and three of Ascendance. They were selected because of the large area of agreement either within or between the two groups. In all except two statements, this agreement exists in both areas. There are, however, the two exceptions, and both of these items are in the general area of ascendance or aggression. This re-

TABLE 3

AGREEMENT WITHIN OR BETWEEN GROUPS OF INADEQUATE AND ANTISOCIAL PERSONALITIES

Test Item of Tetrad	Inadequate Personalities. N=18		Antisocial Personalities. N=18		Total N=36	
	Most* Like	Least Like	Most Like	Least Like	Most Like	Least Like
Quite an unreliable person . . .	1	4	1	10	2	14
Can be relied on entirely . . .	8	0	11	0	19	0
A person who can be relied on .	10	0	15	0	25	0
A very persistent and steady worker	13	3	8	4	21	7
Cannot stick to the same task for long	0	4	0	8	0	12
Sees job through despite difficulties	7	0	4	1	11	1
Doesn't give up easily on a problem	15	0	14	1	29	1
Unable to keep a fixed schedule	0	11	0	11	0	22
Tends to be a nervous person . .	0	9	3	11	3	20
Not too well balanced	0	9	0	11	0	20
Becomes irritated somewhat easily	0	11	3	11	3	22
Seems to have a worrying nature	0	11	1	11	1	22
Calm and easygoing in manner . .	17	0	17	1	34	1
A good mixer socially	10	1	10	3	20	4
Finds it easy to be friendly with others	11	3	9	0	20	3
Able to make important decisions without help	9	0	12	1	21	1
Takes lead in group activities .	0	7	9	2	9	9
Assured in relationships with others	2	5	9	2	11	7

*The subject selects from four statements the one which is most like him and the one which is least like him. The four statements are known as a "tetrad."

sult is not unexpected inasmuch as aggression, by definition, is characteristic of the Antisocial group and, as a consequence, they should score higher in this trait than the Inadequates who are defined as passive and dependent. These results demonstrate that this test, at least, is in ac-

cordance with the definition given by the American Psychiatric Association, and apparently the test does measure ascendance or aggression as it purports to do. Strikingly enough, in addition to the Antisocial group's scoring over twice as high on the trait of ascendance itself, in a totaling of the scores this item analysis shows that the statement "takes the lead in group activities" is not selected at all by the Inadequates, but is considered most characteristic by nine Antisocials. "Assured in relationships with others" is selected by two Inadequates, but five of them consider it least representative. Again nine of the Antisocials accept it as most and two as least descriptive of them.

It can also be seen that the total number agree on many statements. All the subjects are quite sure they are reliable, steady people. Two out of the total number are willing to be pictured as "quite an unreliable person," one being found in each group. The remainder, on the other hand, rate themselves as persistent, steady, and reliable. Not one of the Inadequate group feels that he has any problem with emotions or "nerves." Three of the Antisocials selected "tends to be a nervous person" as characteristic of them, but twenty of the total forty-two felt that this was least characteristic. In general, then, they feel they are well-balanced, stable individuals who do not become irritated easily. Few of them worry and, in general, they are easygoing in manner. Another area of agreement is in their ability to get along with people. Ten of each group consider "a good mixer socially" to be most descriptive of them, and only a total of four find it least. Twenty find it easy to be friendly with others, and only three think this the least representative of them.

In one element of aggression, "able to make decisions," there was agreement between the groups, with nine of the Inadequates and twelve of

the Antisocials selecting this ability as picturing them.

This discussion is a rather definite delineation of the chasm that exists between the thought of the psychopath and of the rest of society. The former considers himself reliable, dependable, poised, and in good control of his emotions and hostilities. Society's view is the exact contrapositive. On occasion this is echoed in some of the prisoners' more formal statements as is found in the State Prison of Southern Michigan's newspaper, the "Spectator." Editorials of this paper frequently express ideas that members of the "free world," as they term it, have difficulty accepting; and on the other hand the editorial voice may express concern over pronouncements of community papers that seems, to it, to be a non-understanding of the prisoner's mind. It has often been noticed in clinical practice that although the recidivist frequently asks for help in preventing his going to prison, he does not actually feel that there is anything wrong with him. Psychiatrists many times comment that one of the difficulties in treating psycnopaths is their lack of desire to be changed in any real sense. Many times this is stated as a lack of anxiety and lack of self-criticism. This certainly is in evidence in an item analysis of this test. The air of confidence and poise, the feeling of reliability and steadiness, and the attitude of being well-balanced and in good control of emotions is very apparent.

Among the other items the same tendancy persists but, as mentioned, there is less agreement in selection. Most of the prisoners in this study feel that they can mix well with new acquaintances; they are very sure of their own opinions and are free from anxieties and tensions. Antisocials in considerable number think that they act jumpy and nervous —about one third of the group chose this as describing them. More Anti-

socials than Inadequates "take an active part in group affairs," and very few of the entire number say that "their feelings are rather easily hurt."

Comparison of Means and Variance of Gordon Personal Profile.-The comparison of total scores on the Personal Profile demonstrates in three instances less total group difference in the means and more individual varying in the standard deviations for the Antisocials than for the Inadequates. This is demonstrated in Table 4.

This table shows fairly marked differences in both means and variances. In terms of range limits the low mean score for the inadequate group is 2.22 on Ascendancy, and the highest average is 7.83 on Emotional Stability. The Antisocial group averages lowest on Sociability with 3.33 (the same score as the Inadequate) and highest on Responsibility with a total of 5.89. Thus the range of averages for the Antisocial group is less than that of the Inadequate group. However, the standard deviation for each subtest, except Sociability, is considerably greater for Antisocials than for Inadequates. This indicates a much wider spread in the Antisocial group.

A "t" test of the difference between the means is made by using the formula described by Edwards,[1] the results of which are shown on Table 5. It can be seen by this table that there is a very significant difference between the two groups on Ascendancy (aggression) and Emotional Stability. One can say, then, that the Antisocial is markedly more aggressive, and the Inadequate is more stable and well-balanced, at least in their own self-conceptions. Because of averaging, all the scores are in the very low level of the percentile norms, except Total,

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[1]Allen L. Edwards, Statistical Methods for the Behavioral Sciences (New York: Rinehart and Co., 1954), p. 253.

TABLE 4

SECTION A

SUBTESTS OF THE GORDON PERSONAL PROFILE OF ANTISOCIAL AND INADEQUATE PERSONALITIES SHOWING MEAN SCORES AND STANDARD DEVIATIONS

Inadequate Personalities
N=18

	Ascendancy	Responsibility	Emotional Stability	Sociability	Total
Mean	2.22	6.28	7.83	3.33	19.72
Standard Deviation . . .	3.04	4.71	4.26	6.38	9.79
Variance . . .	9.24	22.21	18.15	40.70	95.98

Antisocial Personalities
N=18

Mean	4.78	5.89	5.78	3.33	21.56
Standard Deviation . . .	6.62	5.92	7.86	4.78	11.85
Variance . . .	43.83	35.05	61.71	22.82	140.42

SECTION B*

AUTHOR'S NORMS SUMMARIZED

College Men

(Norms based on 307 men from three Southwestern and Western colleges; tested in 1952.) Percentile values for each trait.

Trait Score	A	R	E	S	Level	Total Score	Percentile
18 to 13	99 / 95	99 / 94	99 / 92	99 / 95	Very High	36 / 30	99 / 70
12 to 8	92 / 73	92 / 75	89 / 64	92 / 73	High		
7 to 2	66 / 33	69 / 35	56 / 28	66 / 35	Average		

TABLE 4--Continued

SECTION B

Trait Score	A	R	E	S	Level	Total Score	Percentile
1 to -4	28	29	34	30		16	35
	9	9	9	11	Low	-10	8
-5 to -13	7	7	7	9		-26	1-
	...	...	...	1	Very Low		
Median	5.1	4.7	6.7	5.1		Median	24.0

*See Manual, p. 4 for full norms.

TABLE 5

COMPARISON OF MEAN SCORES OF ANTISOCIAL AND INADEQUATE PERSONALITIES ON THE GORDON PERSONAL PROFILE

Subtest	Antisocial Personalities N=18	Inadequate Personalities N=18	"t" ratio[a]
Ascendancy	Mean 4.78	Mean 2.22	4.74**
Responsibility	Mean 5.89	Mean 6.28	1.58
Emotional Stability . . .	Mean 5.78	Mean 7.83	3.40**
Sociability	Mean 3.33	Mean 3.33	. . .
Total	Mean 21.56	Mean 19.72	1.46

"t" test based on 17 and 17 degrees of freedom.

[a]If "t" is greater than 2.04 it is significant at the 5% level (*).

If "t" is greater than 2.74 it is significant at the 1% level (**).

which falls in the average group.

On the basis of two of the four Gordon subtests, then, there is statistical evidence of definite difference between Antisocial and Inadequate personalities and can be considered as evidence for the acceptance of Hypothesis I and Hypothesis II. The similarity of items in the item analysis of the Gordon Personal Profile is also evidence of the feasibility of Hypothesis III.

Of interest also is the slightly higher total rating of the Antisocial group. High T scores, it may be recalled, are characteristic of those who respond in a manner most self-complimentary. This plus the egocentricity of the Antisocial personality, may have contributed to some extent to the better rating or at least it may be due to the greater self-satisfaction of this group. It must be remembered, of course, that this is only a possible trend, as the difference between the means is not great enough to be statistically significant, and thus may be due to chance entirely.

The parallelism between the item analysis and total subtest scores is exact. There is little difference between the acceptance or rejection in each group on the highest scored items, but the Inadequate group scored somewhat higher on Emotional Stability, and very much lower on Ascendancy. On the test of the significance between the two means, it was found that the Inadequates again demonstrated a greater degree of balance and stability, and the Antisocials were definitely more aggressive and dominating. The item analysis on the other tests did not lean in either direction conclusively, and there are no significant differences between means.

It can be noticed that the variances on this test are much great-

er for the Antisocial group. With the exception of sociability, they vary considerably more in their scores. The variance in the subtest Ascendancy (Inadequate 9.24) is almost five times as great for the Antisocials (43.83), and that of Emotional Stability is almost three times the amount evidenced by the Inadequates. The actual difference between the standard deviations is 3.58 for Ascendancy, and 3.60 for Emotional Stability. Employing the "F" test of significance for analysis of variance it is found that by having 17 and 17 (16 and 17 degrees respectively) degrees of freedom, differences are significant at 3.27 or the 1% level of significance. Consequently, we may reasonably affirm that the difference in variability between these groups is inherent and not due to chance factors. The fact that the Antisocial group variances are greater is of especial interest as the same phenomenon occurred in the analysis of the MMPI, as will be seen. In view of this evidence, it is entirely possible that although the lack of variance in the Inadequate group indicates that it is a relatively "pure" group, the wide variance among the Antisocial Personalities may suggest that there are subgroups within it. In other words the Inadequate group may exist in fact and the Antisocial may be a complex. This makes the "differences" more difficult to determine but does establish the existence of the Inadequate group as is suggested in Hypothesis I.

Summary.-There are, thus, three areas of agreement with our hypotheses. By employing the Gordon Personal Profile, a test designed to prevent falsification of answers by equating the social desirability of items and forcing a choice between the statements, there is a statistically significant difference between this group of Inadequate and Antisocial personalities in subtest means, in item selection, and in the

amount of variability within the groups. The Inadequate group is more homogeneous, and tends to be more emotionally stable. The Antisocial group varies much more and is more dominating and aggressive. In general, however, there are a large number of similarities of item responses on this test, as is seen in the item analysis. The self-concept of the group as a whole is quite different from that which society would attribute to them.

Results of the MMPI--Item Analysis.--As has been mentioned, the entire 566 separate statements for all 42 subjects were compared. It was found that the areas of agreement outweigh those of difference. If the items that have only three or less disagreements out of forty-two are considered, with the deletions mentioned above, there are forty-four found in this category. Some of the more interesting items can be found in Table 6.

Of this group of statements there was usually one dissent in each group. Eight of "Table 6" items had three dissenting votes (16, 22, 121, 127, 168, 315, 456, 562), the others were two or less, and in items (50) and (196) there was complete agreement. It can be seen that on all the "psychotic" items there is a great deal of agreement as they are denied. Also apparent is the degree of similarity with the findings of Hathaway and Monachesi (see page 26). Of course there is not an exact parallel and we find disagreement between the two groups on some items that the delinquent boys selected, but it must be kept in mind that these are older, more settled personalities and also more test-wise. In addition, the project is different, and it is possible that if no one personality type was chosen, the results might parallel the Hathaway-Monachesi study even more strikingly. Although the items numbers of the present investi-

TABLE 6

MINNESOTA MULTIPHASIC PERSONALITY INVENTORY SELECTED ITEMS OF STRONG AGREEMENT AMONG ANTISOCIAL AND INADEQUATE PERSONALITIES[a]

Item No. in MMPI Booklet	Test Statement	Modal Response of Both Groups N=42
16	I am sure I get a raw deal from life	False
17	My father was a good man	True
22	At times I have fits of laughing and crying I cannot control	False
31	I have nightmares every few nights	False
48	When I am with people I am bothered by hearing very queer things	False
49	It would be better if almost all laws were thrown away	False
50	My soul sometimes leaves my body	False
61	I have not lived the right kind of life . . .	True
66	I see things or animals or people around me that others do not see	False
69	I am very strongly attracted by members of my own sex	False
83	Any man who is willing and able to work hard has a good chance of succeeding	True
85	Sometimes I am strongly attracted by the personal articles of others such as shoes, gloves, etc., so that I want to handle or steal them though I have no use for them . . .	False
88	I am certainly lacking in self-confidence . .	True
104	I don't seem to care what happens to me . . .	False
113	I believe in law enforcement	True
121	I believe I am being plotted against	False
123	I believe I am being followed	False
127	I know who is responsible for most of my troubles	True
134	At times my thoughts have raced ahead faster than I could speak them	False
168	There is something wrong with my mind	False
169	I am not afraid to handle money	True
179	I am worried about sex matters	False
182	I am afraid of losing my mind	False
196	I like to visit places where I have never been before	True
209	I believe my sins are unpardonable	False
220	I loved my mother	True
256	The only interesting part of the newspaper is the funnies	False

TABLE 6—Continued

Item No. in MMPI Booklet	Test Statement	Modal Response of Both Groups N=42
257	I usually expect to succeed in things I do . .	True
258	I believe there is a God	True
275	Someone has control over my mind	False
276	I enjoy children	True
293	Someone has been trying to influence my mind .	False
315	I am sure I get a raw deal out of life	False
328	I find it hard to keep my mind on a task or job	False
445	I was fond of excitement when I was young (or in childhood).	True
456	A person shouldn't be punished for breaking a law that he thinks is unreasonable	False
552	I like to read about science	True
562	The one to whom I was most attached and whom I admired most as a child was a woman (mother, sister, aunt, or other woman)	True
177	My mother was a good woman	True

[a]Only three or fewer disagreements were permitted in selecting the items for this table. The items of three disagreements are: 16, 22, 121, 127, 168, 315, 456, 562.

gation are not identical, except for a few statements, the type of item selected is similar, and on none of the selections in the delinquency groups are there large disagreements with this study.

As to the items of agreement between the two groups, those chosen were highly social and moral in tone. According to this self-evaluation, these men believe in law and order, consider their parents to have been very good people, are responsible, industrious, believe in God, have no concern about losing their minds, and enjoy children. They do not believe life has been unfair to them, and they enjoy reading about science. Thirty-eight of them also claimed to enjoy reading about history. How-

ever, they do feel that they have not lived the right kind of life, and they are lacking in self-confidence. In opposition to these socially centered statements and in line with what is considered of them by others, are the statements that they like to visit new places, and that as children they liked excitement.

Again there is the vast difference between how these men rate themselves, and how they are seen by the rest of society. It would appear that this is one of the most important bits of information that is needed in developing a therapy or re-education plan for prisoners if further examination shows similar results among other personality types such as unstable, aggressive, schizoid, etc. It must be kept in mind that we are dealing here with only two categories of prisoners.

Items that show differences between the groups, that is, one rating the item "true to a considerable extent and the other rating it "false," can be found in Table 7.

There are fifty statements on which the two groups differ and the disagreement in general is that the Inadequates agree with the statements, but the Antisocials do not. Only on four of the twenty statements listed does this fail to hold true. The Antisocials, in agreement with the previously mentioned delinquents, wanted to leave home. They also wanted to be singers. The Antisocials do not want to be forest rangers, but the Inadequates think they would like it. The self-evaluation of the school situation is correct in fact, as the social histories show. In general the statements that the Inadequates find true but the Antisocials disagree with are comments on personality traits the clinical psychologist would expect. The Inadequate person feels incompetent, unable to master the situation. He expresses sentiments of incompetence and of

TABLE 7

MINNESOTA MULTIPHASIC PERSONALITY INVENTORY
ITEMS OF DISAGREEMENT AMONG ANTISOCIAL
AND INADEQUATE PERSONALITIES

Test Item Number	Test Statement	Modal Response	
		Inadequate Personalities N=21	Antisocial Personalities N=21
21	At times I have very much wanted to leave home	False	True
25	I would like to be a singer . . .	False	True
26	I feel that it is certainly best to keep my mouth shut when I am in trouble	True	False
33	I have had very peculiar and strange experiences	False	True
73	I am an important person	True	False
81	I think I would like the kind of work a forest ranger does	True	False
94	I do many things which I regret afterward (I regret things more and more often than others seem to)	True	False
180	I find it hard to make talk when I meet other people	True	False
260	I was a slow learner in school .	True	False
298	If several people find themselves in trouble the best thing for them to do is to agree upon a story and stick to it	True	False
308	At times I have very much wanted to leave home	False	True
389	My plans have frequently seemed so full of difficulties that I have had to give them up	True	False
404	People have often misunderstood my intentions when I was trying to put them right and be helpful	True	False
425	I dream frequently	True	False
455	I am quite often not in on the gossip and talk of the group I belong to	True	False
458	The man who had most to do with me when I was a child (such as father, stepfather, etc.) was very strict with me	True	False
505	I have had periods when I felt so full of pep that sleep did not seem necessary for days at a time	True	False

TABLE 7--Continued

Test Item Number	Test Statement	Modal Response	
		Inadequate Personalities N=21	Antisocial Personalities N=21
507	I have frequently worked under people who seem to have things arranged so that they get credit for good work but are able to pass off mistakes onto those under them	True	False
509	I sometimes find it hard to stick up for my rights because I am so reserved	True	False
525	I am made nervous by certain animals	True	False

inferiority. To him, he is sorrier for his mis-deeds than others are, he is misunderstood in his good intentions, is nervous, finds it hard to "stick up for his rights," and very characteristically, his plans are often so full of difficulties that he has to give them up. Of interest also (and equally predictable by the psychologist) is the thought that the father or father figure was very strict. In all these evaluations the Antisocial Personalities have the opposite opinion. Table 8 shows the tests of significance for these results.

Of these differences of item selection of the two groups, ten, or one-half are on a statistically significant level. Items (81) "I think I would like to be a forest ranger," (260) "I was a slow learner in school," (308) "At times I have very much wanted to leave home," are on the one percent level of significance. Items (455) "I am quite often not in on the gossip and talk of the group I belong to," (458) "The man who had most to do with me when I was a child (such as my father, stepfather, etc.)

TABLE 8

CRITICAL RATIOS OF ITEMS OF DISAGREEMENT IN THE MINNESOTA MULTIPHASIC PERSONALITY INVENTORY FROM TABLE 7

Test Item Number	Inadequate N=21		Antisocial N=21		Comparison of "True" Responses Critical Ratio[a]
	True	False	True	False	
21	9	12	13	8	1.54 N.S.
25	8	13	13	8	1.54 N.S.
26	13	8	8	13	1.54 N.S.
33	6	15	13	8	2.17 *
73	13	8	9	12	1.96 N.S.
81	12	9	3	18	2.90 ***
94	13	8	7	14	1.85 N.S.
180	13	8	9	12	1.96 N.S.
260	14	7	3	18	3.30 ***
298	14	6	8	13	2.16 *
308	7	14	16	5	2.79 ***
389	13	8	7	14	1.85 N.S.
404	14	7	9	12	1.55 N.S.
425	16	5	9	12	2.20 *
455	15	6	7	14	2.47 **
458	15	6	7	14	2.47 **
505	12	9	5	16	2.20 *
507	13	8	5	16	2.50 **
509	11	10	5	16	1.90 N.S.
525	13	8	8	13	1.54 N.S.

Note: One asterisk is significant at the 5% level, two indicate significance at 2% level, three indicate significance at the 1% level.

[a]According to "t" table levels of significance P. .05 = 2.04; P. .02 = 2.42 and P. .01 = 2.74. N.S. = Not Significant.

was very strict with me," and (507) "I have frequently worked under people who seem to have things arranged so that they get credit for the good work but are able to pass off the mistakes onto those under them," are on the two percent significance level. There are four statements on the five percent level of statistical significance which was the highest permitted in this investigation. These items are the following: (33) "I have had very peculiar and strange experiences," (298) "If several

people find themselves in trouble, the best thing for them to do is to agree upon a story and stick to it," (425) "I dream frequently," and (505) "I have had periods when I felt so full of pep that sleep did not seem necessary for days at a time." It is very interesting that items (21) and (308) are identical and although both times they were accepted by the Antisocials and rejected by the Inadequates, the first time this was not on a statistically significant level, but (308) reached the one percent level of significance. This is undoubtedly not due to the factor of unreliability, but rather to the test situation. By the time the statement was reached the second time they were not nearly so defensive as at the beginning of the test and responded more in terms of their real thoughts of themselves.

Also of interest, in terms of fairly recent emphasis on the authoritarian personality is the response to item (456) "The man who had the most to do with me when I was a child (such as my father, stepfather, etc.) was very strict with me." Fifteen of the Inadequate Personalities found this to be true, but only seven of the Antisocials. Thus it would seem that the Inadequates experienced a considerably different family constellation than the Antisocials. According to prevalent contemporary opinion the dominating father or father figure is considered basic to the development of the domineering child.[1] Although the Antisocials are autocratic and egocentric they apparently do not have the strict domination that characterizes the Inadequates. It would seem that the domineering parent causes a withdrawn, shy, and inferior-feeling child; whereas the child who is demanding and dictatorial, and who

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[1]T. W. Adorno et al, The Authoritarian Personality (New York: Harper and Bros., 1950).

is permitted to go his own way is pampered and indulged without forming any real interpersonal relationships within the family, tends to develop patterns of aggression and egocentricity which are characteristic of the Antisocial personality. This conclusion is drawn both from the case histories and from the test results where aggression and self-elevation are more characteristic of the Antisocial group to a significant extent. This writer is not postulating that all authoritarian personalities are Antisocial or vice versa, nor is he upholding the position that an Inadequate personality cannot be authoritarian, but rather that the dynamics that make up the Anti-social person also tend to make him domineering, and the personality makeup of the Inadequate person tends to make authoritarianism difficult.

Another statement accepted by the Antisocial Personalities was (33) "I have had very peculiar and strange experiences." Thirteen of them as opposed to only six of the other group selected this as being self-descriptive. It is difficult to account for this choice on a clinical basis. As a possible line of thought, it is suggested that they may have been more critical and less accepting of their experiences than the Inadequates, but also it may be that they have been confronted by psychiatric evaluations more than the others. This is the closest they come to accepting a "psychotic" statement.

Inadequates, on the other hand, dream frequently and also have periods when they are so full of joy and pep that they did not feel sleep to be important. Clinically, both of these concepts are difficult to explain. It is true that this group demonstrates more overt anxiety both in the interviews and on these two tests, and yet in their totals on the Gordon Personal Profile they demonstrate more emotional stability.

They are satisfied and escape frustration in passivity and alcohol or narcotics. Both of these items have a "psychotic tinge" and indicate a rather uncontrolled emotional climate. In contraposition to this, however, they accept item (73) "I am an important person" which is clinically more characteristic of the Antisocial.

Thus we see, in general, the items of these two tests have much in common. In both, the Inadequates tend to select on a significant level the statements that represent them as passive and accepting, the Antisocials those that picture them as aggressive and independent. One item not in line with this is the Inadequate group's considering themselves as important and the Antisocials rejecting this thought. These items also agree well with the interpretation of the subtests.

Subtest Results of the MMPI.-It will be recalled from the description of the MMPI subtests that there are ten clinical scales. These are totaled, having been corrected by scale "K",[1] and then placed on a profile sheet for interpretation. These scores then fall into a percentile level allowing for a comparison with the standardization "control" group. Profiles of the two groups in this investigation can be found on pages 65, 66, 67, 68, 69.

Profile Analysis.-In interpretation of MMPI profiles, the psychologist is warned by Hathaway and McKinley that deviant profiles do not necessarily indicate deviant personalities. Moreover, it is best to attend to several high and low points rather than take one subtest as diagnostic. There are, unquestionably, mixtures of characteristics not only on the test results, but in a psychiatric syndrome. For example, almost any ele-

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[1]Paul E. Meehl and S. R. Hathaway, "The 'K' Factor as a Suppressor variable in the M.M.P.I." Journal of Applied Psychology (1946, 30, pp. 525-564.

Starke R. Hathaway and J. Charnley McKinley

Name ANTISOCIAL COMPOSITE WITH "K"

Address

Occupation

Education

Marital Status

Scorer's Initials

Date Tested

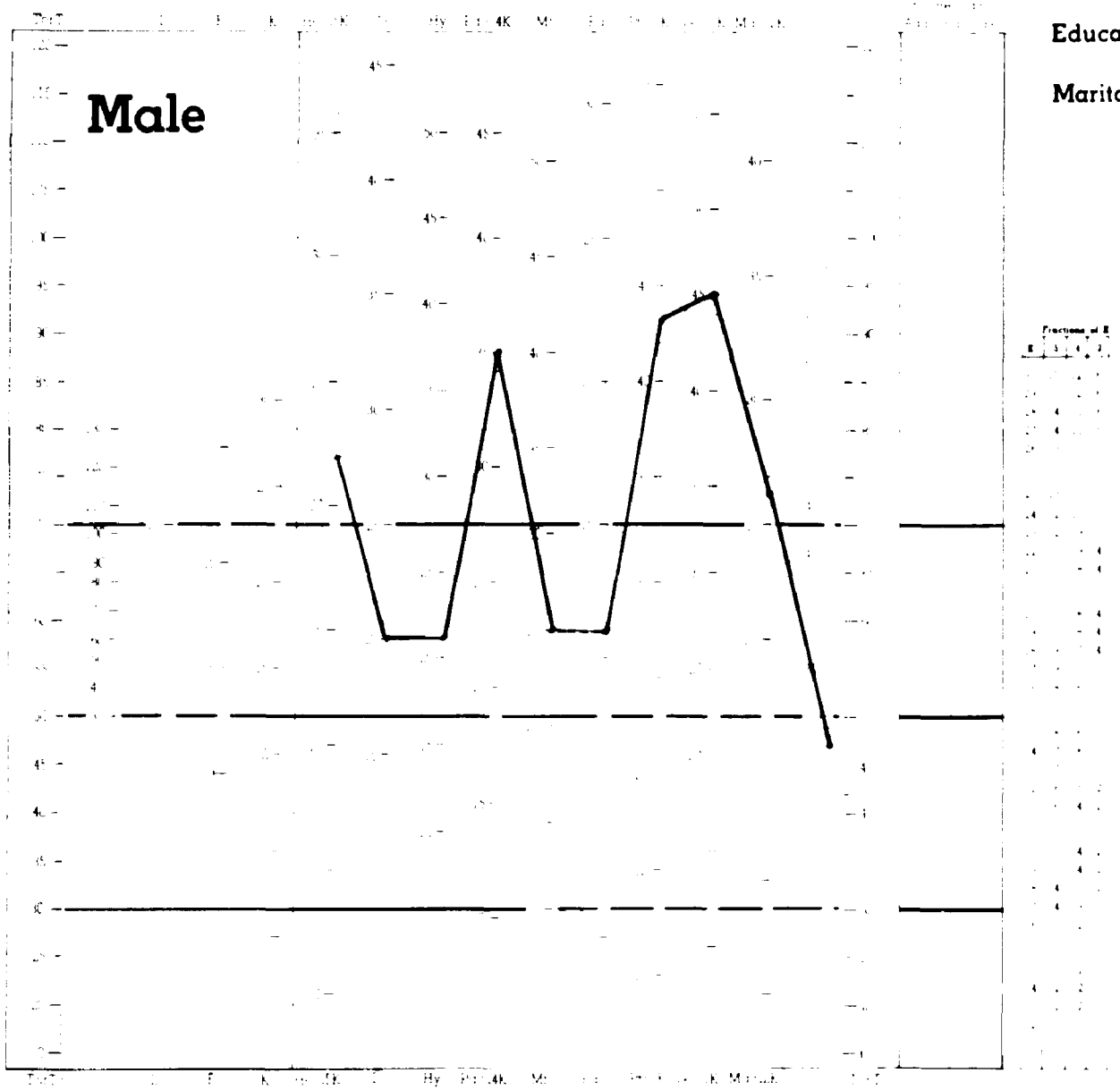
Age

Referred by

Male

NOTES

ANTISOCIAL COMPOSITE
WITH "K"



Raw Score	4	5	16	14	20	21	29	25	11	27	29	23	22	
K to be added	8				6					16	16	3		
Raw Score with K	22				35					43	45	26		

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Starke R. Hathaway and J. Charnley McKinley

Scorer's Initials

Name ANTISOCIAL COMPOSITE

Address WITHOUT "K"

Male

Occupation

Date Tested

Education

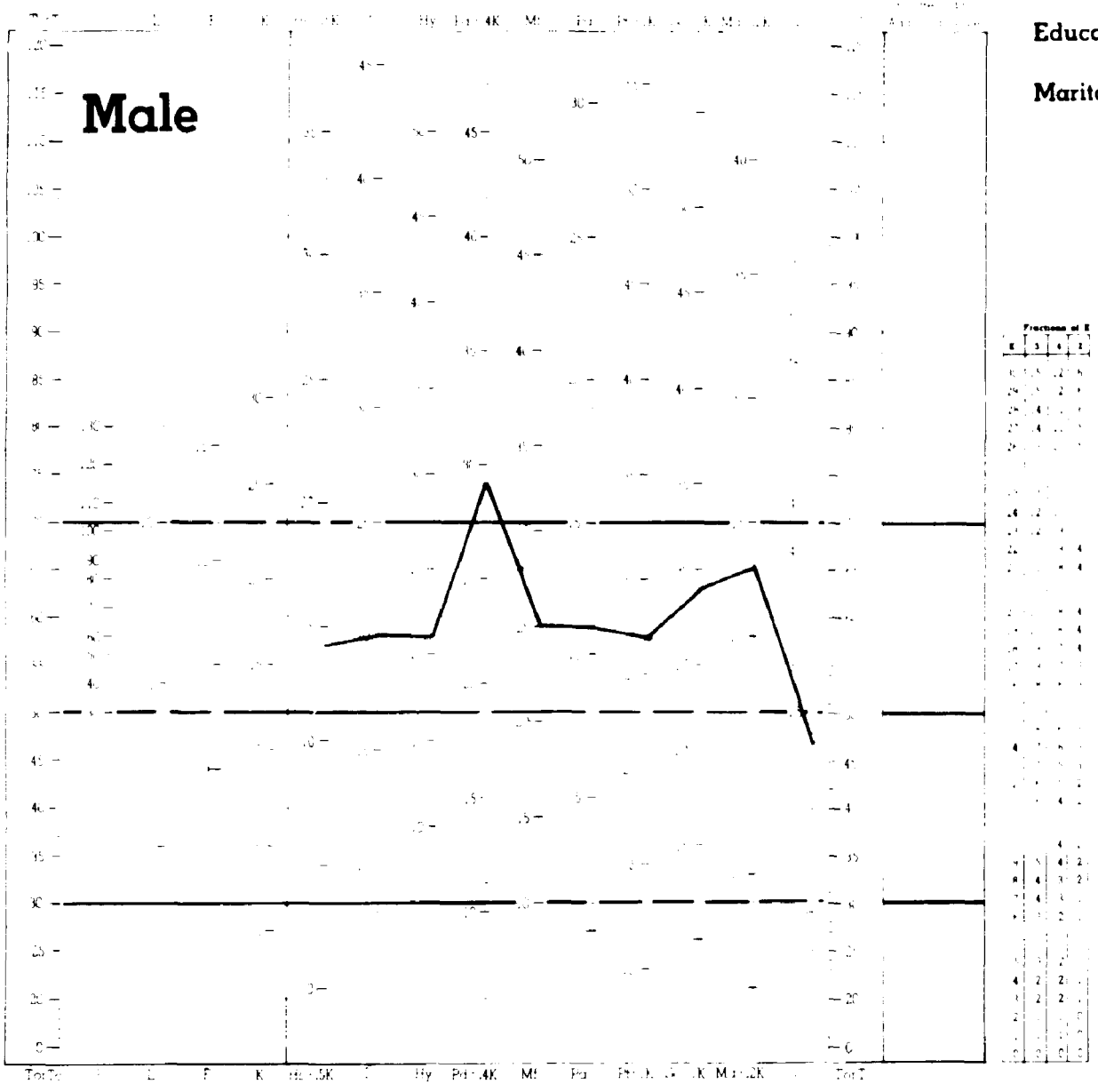
Age

Marital Status

Referred by

NOTES

ANTISOCIAL COMPOSITE
WITHOUT "K"



Raw Score	4	5	16	14	20	21	29	25	11	27	29	23	22			
K to be added																
Raw Score with K																

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Starke R. Hathaway and J. Charnley McKinley

Name INADEQUATE COMPOSITE WITH "K"

Address

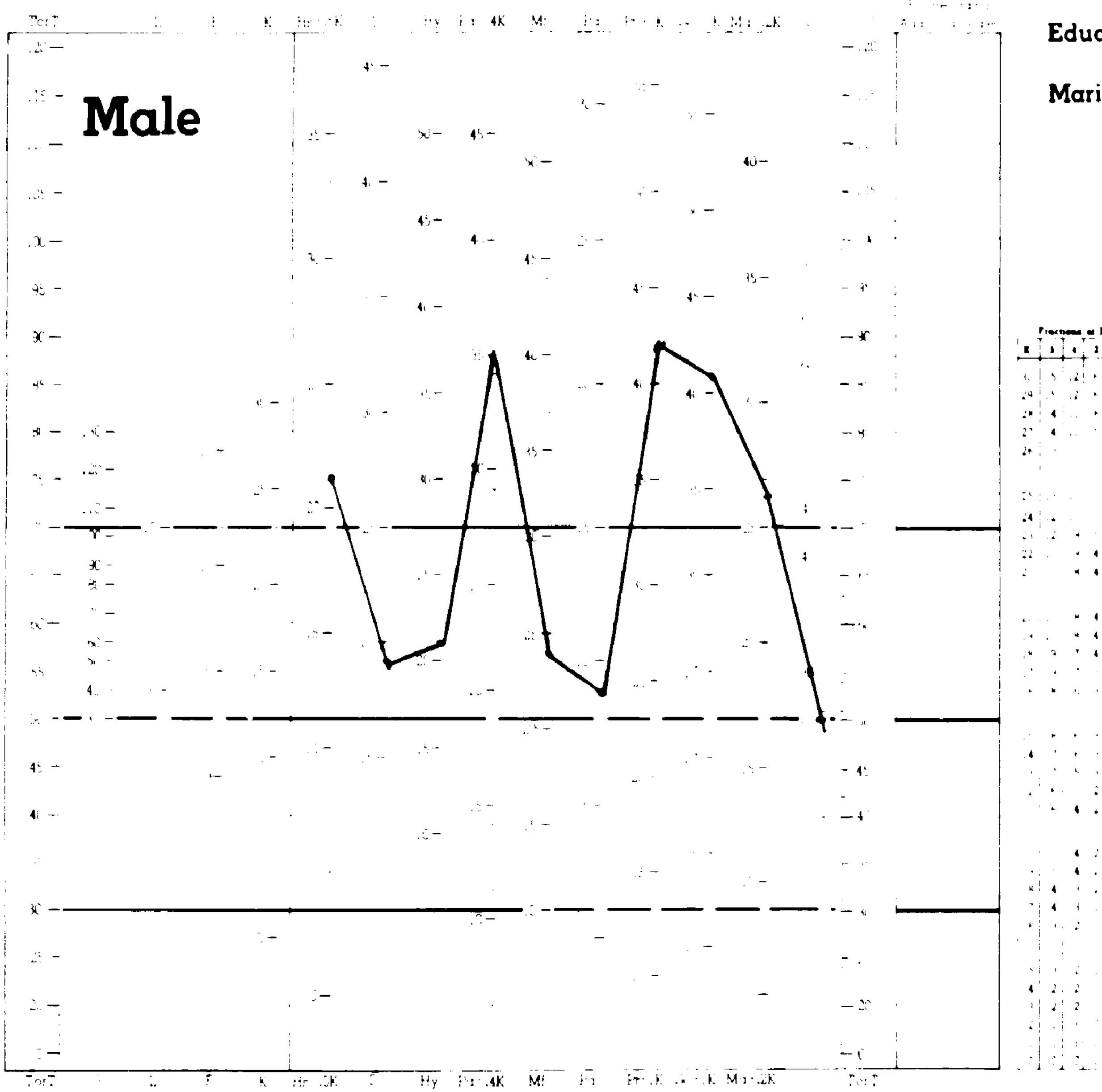
Male

Scorer's Initials

Occupation — Date Tested

Education — Age

Marital Status — Referred by



NOTES

INADEQUATE COMPOSITE
WITH "K"

Raw Score 4 5 15 13 19 21 29 24 9 27 26 23 25

K to be added 8 6 15 15 3

Raw Score with K 21 35 42 41 26

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The Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory

Starke R. Hathaway and J. Charnley McKinley

Name INADAQUATE TOTAL WITHOUT K

Address

Occupation Date Tested

Education Age

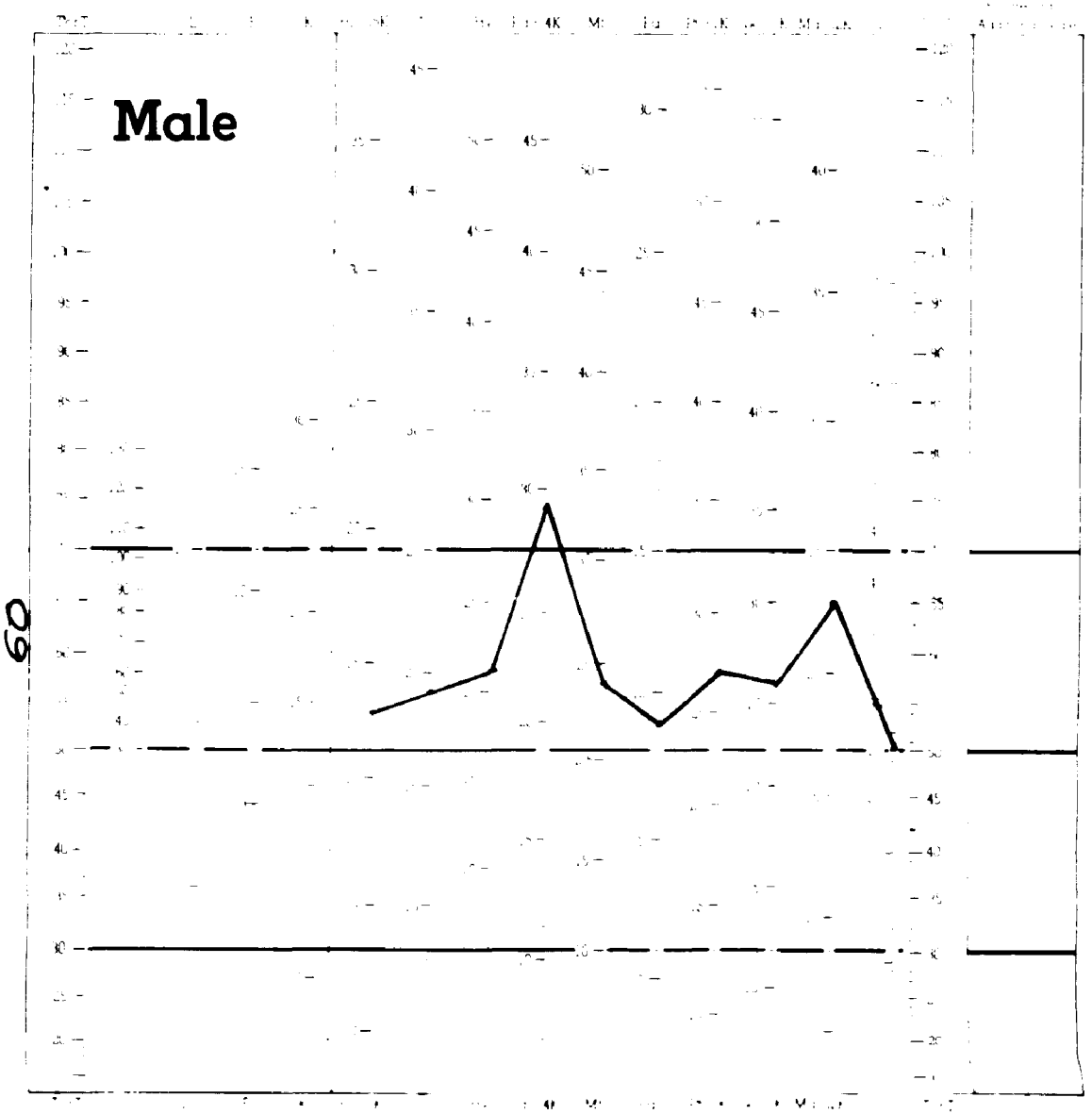
Marital Status Referred by

NOTES

INADEQUATE TOTAL WITHOUT "K"

Male

Scorer's Initials



Raw Score					13	19	21	29	24	9	27	26	23	25
K to be added														
Raw Score with K														

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Starke R. Hathaway and J. Charnley McKinley

Name STANTONS COMPOSITE

Address PROFILE

Male

Occupation   Date Tested

Education   Age

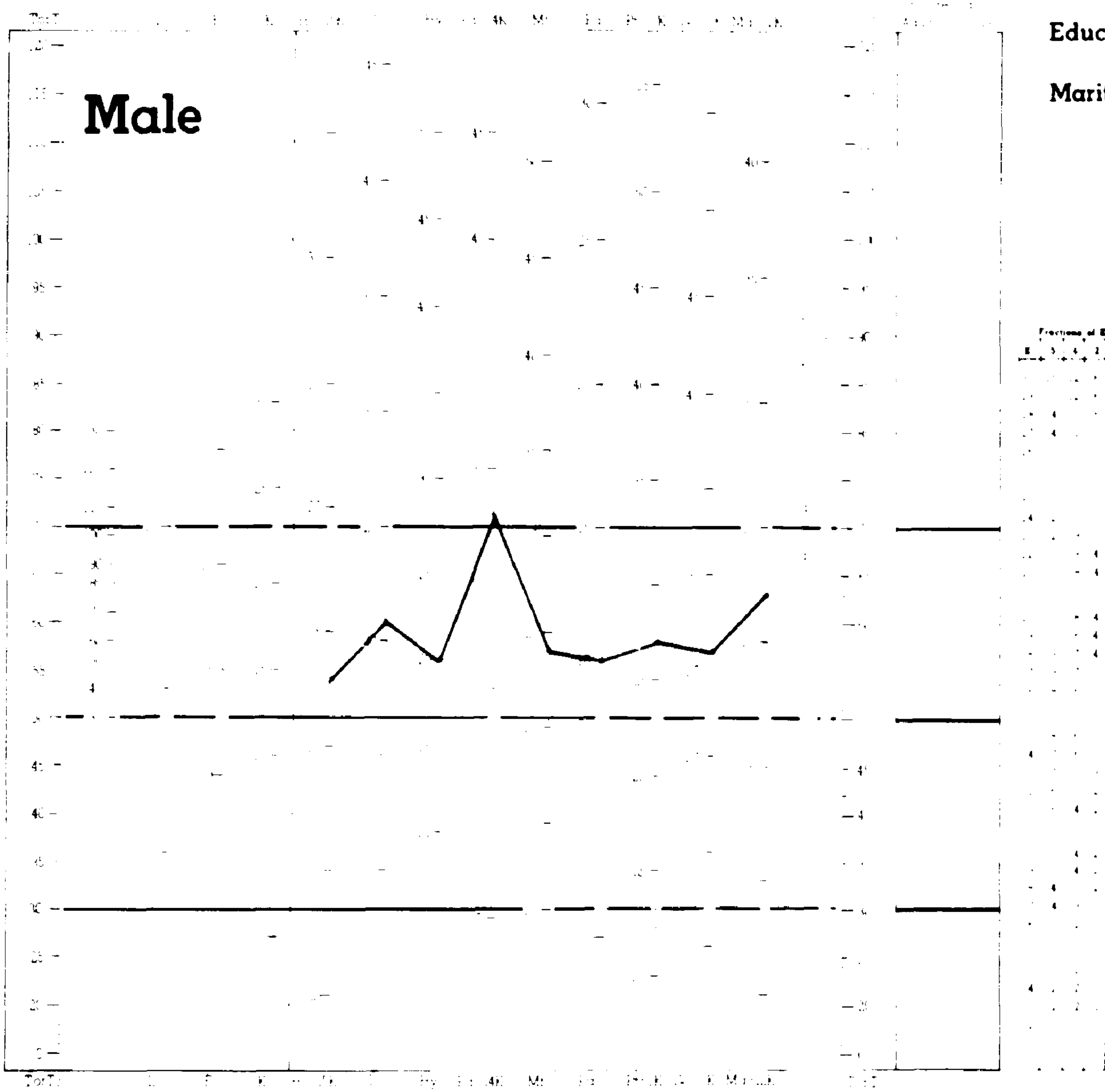
Marital Status   Referred by

Scorer's Initials

NOTES

STANTONS COMPOSITE PROFILE
WITH "K"

Male



Raw Score 13 21 20 28 24 10 27 26 22

K to be added

Raw Score with K

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vation of a clinical factor will carry with it an elevation of depression. There is no "pure" or isolated symptom, but rather a symptom complex.

It has been usually postulated that in a broad way the profile can be interpreted in terms of three generalized patterns: neurotic, behavior problem, and psychotic. The first three subtests make up the "neurotic triad" with "Pt." sometimes added. The behavior group is "Pd", "Mf", and "Ma", occasionally with "Pa" added. In the psychotic section the major subtests are "Sc", and "Pa" together with the less designating "D" and "Ma."

The authors suggest that experience has indicated that the more subtests that are elevated and the greater the height of the scores, the more likely the probability that the person is severely disturbed. They also warn that these profiles alone must not be considered diagnostic or a final statement. Personality tests are not stable and vary frequently, sometimes with successive administrations.

In interpreting these composite test profiles, we can judge them both with and without the "K" correction factor. The first impression is that of the identity of the profile of the two groups both with and without the correction factor. If we view the composite of both groups with correction, we find peaks on the subtests "Hs", "Pd", "Pt", and "Sc". This would indicate several elevations, as mentioned by the authors, but the peaks cannot be called high. In addition, rather than having the constellation "Pd", "Mf", and "Ma", we find the two "neurotic" subtests, and the psychotic one joined with the "Pd." It would appear, then, that the correction factor has created artificial highs. Nevertheless, it is for groups such as this that the correction factor was considered necessary. It must be kept in mind, when one considers these

comments, that the authors are dealing with individual scales and this scale is a composite of several individual ones.

If the scales without the correction factor are examined, it can be seen that the profile is a very level one with an elevation at "Pd" which is more what one would expect of a "pure-criminal" type. The peak is not a high one, but there is definite indication that the most characteristic picture of this group is found in the "Pd" subtest, much as would be assumed from the nature of the test.

Interesting as the comparison of these two profiles is, the interjection of a third will throw even more light on the situation. If a comparison is made of the composite profile of 200 prisoners made by Stanton,[1] it can readily be seen that this profile with "K" correction added, is substantially the same as the composite profile of this group without K. Now, although the findings of this investigation alone do not satisfy our major hypotheses inasmuch as the two group profiles are similar, we find that when a completely indiscriminate group, such as Stanton's, is tested they have the same scores with correction that the present group has without correction. It would be difficult to explain this on grounds other than the selection of subjects. Possibly the reason that the two profiles of this experimental group are practically identical is that they respond to these tests similarly, and both tend to weigh the score heavily in the same direction. Presumably Stanton's peak on "Pd" may be due to the weighting that some Antisocial and Inadequate persons may have had on the total profile, and is not necessarily representative of the entire group.

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[1] Op. cit., p. 348.

Social introversion on both groups is low, indicating an ability to get along with others and a gregarious nature. The results are identical in spite of the contrary indications of the item analysis. In the latter we found that the Inadequates felt shy, withdrawn, and not aware of the general gossip in the group. Despite this, the total result is exactly identical with that of the Antisocials.

Analysis of Means and Variance.-The results of the MMPI, numerically, are, of course, similar to the profile analysis from which it is made. Table 9 presents the scores of the subtests.

Validity subtests were similar for both groups. The mean of "K" factor was fifteen for Inadequates and sixteen for the Antisocial group. "F" had a mean of five for both, and "L" a mean of four in both groups. It can readily be seen that, according to the suggestions of the authors, these are well within the validity limits. Of course the study deals with a composite, and the limits are set for individual tests. However, none of the individual tests was invalid according to the suggestions of the manual.[1]

In comparing the clinical scales, the differences on means are as follows: Hs -.53, D -.76, Hy -.33, Pd -.24, Mf -1.24, Pa -1.56, Pt -.38, Sc -3.00, Ma -.43, and Si -2.76. The range is from .24 on the Psychopathic Deviate Scale to 3.00 on Schizophrenia. Since none of these is significant statistically, when the "t" test is employed, we must assume that these two groups are, in reality, identical as far as these measuring devices can determine. Six of the means differ by less than one point, a result that might be expected if two Inadequate or two Antisocial groups were tested. In fact, this much difference could be assumed if the same

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[1] Op. cit., p. 23.

TABLE 9

SUBTESTS OF THE MINNESOTA MULTIPHASIC PERSONALITY INVENTORY SHOWING MEAN SCORES, STANDARD DEVIATIONS AND VARIANCES

Test Results: Means, Standard Deviation, Variances	Inadequate Personalities N=21				
	Hs	D	Hy	Pd	Mf
Mean	13.14	19.48	21.33	28.86	23.95
Standard Deviations	5.43	4.23	5.71	4.00	3.94
Variance	29.48	17.89	32.61	16.03	15.52
	Pa	Pt	Sc	Ma	Si
Mean	8.86	27.00	25.76	22.52	25.05
Standard Deviation	3.53	3.77	4.91	4.23	8.51
Variance	12.43	14.20	24.15	17.86	72.75

Test Results: Means, Standard Deviation, Variances	Antisocial Personalities N=21				
	Hs	D	Hy	Pd	Mf
Mean	13.67	20.24	21.00	28.62	25.19
Standard Deviation	5.32	6.75	3.82	3.39	5.22
Variance	28.14	45.49	14.60	11.55	27.26
	Pa	Pt	Sc	Ma	Si
Mean	10.62	27.38	28.76	22.95	22.29
Standard Deviation	3.77	5.79	7.49	4.50	11.95
Variance	14.25	33.52	56.11	19.64	147.69

Note: Hs, hypochondriasis; D., depression; Hy., hysteria; Pd., psychopathic deviate; Mf., masculine-feminine; Pa., paranoia; Pt., psychasthenia; Sc., schizophrenia; Ma., mania; Si., social introversion-extroversion.

group were tested twice.

However, if the variances are examined a different picture emerges. First, in most subtests except "Hysteria" the variance of the Antisocial group is larger, and in several instances much larger. In fact,

employing the "F" test for comparison of variances, there is a statistically significant difference between four of the variances on the five percent level. These subtests are "depression," "psychasthenia" and "schizophrenia" where variance is greater among the Antisocials, and "hysteria" where the Inadequates have a greater level of variation. The "F" test was used with 20 and 20 degrees of freedom.

From these results of analysis of the variance, one can assume that there is difference in the groups in terms of greater extremes in the Antisocial Personalities which is decreased in averaging. Inadequates, on the other hand, tend to be more uniform, as a group, in their responses to the items on this test. It is very interesting that in every instance other than the neurotic tendency of hysteria, the Antisocials are vastly less in agreement among themselves. In two of these three subtests, "psychasthenia" and "schizophrenia" there are high scores on the profile despite the great variability.

As was mentioned in the discussion of the Gordon Personal Profile, this statistically significant difference of the variance indicates a real difference of the two groups with the Inadequate group being a more homogeneous unit.

Brief Summary.-The findings in both of these tests, the Gordon Personal Profile and the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory, are similar. Of greatest importance is the similarity of results which indicates that basically both groups are much alike in traits.

In the MMPI there are no significant differences in the means of the subtest scores, but the item analysis lists twenty statements in which there is considerable difference of opinion, and of these, ten are different to a statistically significant level.

Of importance is the comparison of the profile charts. The profiles were compared both with and without correction "K", and although the profiles of both groups are similar, the profile without correction resembles a like profile in another study where correction was used.

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS, AND IMPLICATIONS

Background and Problem

Traditionally investigators of criminals have used the method of group testing as though the subjects were a special population by virtue of the fact that they have been arrested. Similarly school students have frequently been tested merely because they are students, and prognostications or predictions have been made in both instances. It has been found that more significant predictions can be made of the students if they are divided into subclasses for comparison purposes, but this technique has not been used with prisoners. For many years when groups have been investigated this problem of differences in personalities tended to make the group appear to be like those that score highest in certain traits. In addition to this problem, some predictive factors particularly in this field have been established on the basis of symptomatic behavior such as alcoholism, as can be found in the Borstal study. It is this very consideration of the criminal as belonging to a homogeneous group separate from the rest of society that caused this study to be attempted. The problem involved is two-fold: the first being whether such methods as applied to prisoners as a group are fruitful, and secondly, if they are not, and there are groups that should be studied individually, do these groups exist in actual fact or are they merely artifacts and convenience of nomenclature and classification which will aid in treatment. Usually

tests have been given to prisoners and the results were treated as though they were representative of a homogeneous group. It is true that generalizations are unquestionably acceptable in such instances if these things are only personal matters such as age, height, weight and intelligence quotient. But to compare such complex factors as personality, interests, or values of the subjects raises the question posed by this investigation. Undoubtedly it is difficult to classify individuals on the basis of psychiatric diagnoses due to the unreliability of these diagnoses and also due to the difficulty of fitting a person into the diagnostic description. However, before research in this area can be accepted as satisfactory the question of wholesale testing or of testing an entire population as a homogeneous group without other checks has to be studied. For several years this particular problem is one that has faced the clinical psychologist dealing with personality evaluation of criminals. However, it must be pointed out that he deals with the man as an individual, not in a group situation, and the tests are used for the purpose of depicting personality and character traits of such an individual.

The problem was investigated by grouping individuals into subclasses based on psychiatric diagnosis in Recorder's Court Clinic of the City of Detroit, and an attempt was made toward uniformity of selection of subjects by using only those diagnosed by at least two separate judges and agreed upon by them as belonging to the diagnostic classes investigated. The subjects chosen fell into the class of Inadequate Personalities and Antisocial Personalities. For greater uniformity the investigator in this study was one of the judges. As a consequence the selection criteria were more consistent. In choosing the particular groups mentioned it was felt that there were sufficient differences to discriminate

between them. Traits such as the aggressiveness of the Antisocial and the essential passivity of the Inadequate should indicate these differences. Yet, on the other hand, both were seriously disturbed individuals sociologically, and consequently similarities would be great enough so that they could approach the test problem with backgrounds that were relatively alike. If the test results could be influenced by heavy weighting due to the responses of one particular group, it would be conceivable that results involving personality factors, where the individual rather than the average is important, would produce false conclusions. That is, if a group in which there was a large proportion of Antisocial Personalities should take the test, the heavy weighting such personalities might throw upon the psychopathic deviate scale in the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory, for example, would cause the entire group to appear that way. On the other hand, if two "pure" groups were accepted, then the weighting would be equally heavy on most scales that had to deal with social deviation, and yet there would be a real possibility that vast differences might exist between the two groups. In view of the fact that criminal groups are composed of many personality types, including not only the psychopathic deviate but also the psychotic, the neurotic, and the essentially normal, who can respond differently to personality questionnaires without revealing any "criminal" type, the following hypotheses were assumed:

HYPOTHESES I — Differences do exist between Inadequate and Antisocial Personalities, making the distinction a factual rather than a nominal one.

HYPOTHESES II — The differences are of such a nature that tests and statistical devices will demonstrate them.

HYPOTHESES III — Because of the overlap of the two personality types, the results will give both differences and similarities.

It is assumed in the hypotheses that there will be actual differences between diagnostic categories so that further study can be made by using other groups to determine where they fit into the picture of people who have been arrested. Again it was assumed that by using subtest means and case histories, the differences could be determined statistically and thus placed on a probability basis. The method of approach to these three hypotheses was to select personality types, adequate personality tests, and proper statistical means for determining whether differences were actual or apparent.

The tests chosen were considered from many standpoints. It was necessary to have simple sentence construction suitable to such a group of subjects. Also, the categories tested had to match the clinical aspect judged at the time of the personality evaluation, at least to some extent. A third factor in selection was to choose tests that would meet the requirements of objectivity, such as being resistant to falsification, lending themselves to a statistical procedure, and being reasonably common in the field of research. The Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory was chosen as admirably suited to these requirements and it may be pointed out that this test has been used extensively, possibly more than any other test in research involving delinquents and criminals. A second test, the Gordon Personal Profile, was selected since the traits tested were those that were frequently found of importance in the clinical interview with this type of person and, in addition, it employed a new technique to prevent falsification. This is the Social Desirability Scale which is a means of equating subject choices on the basis of social acceptability.

Methodology

Subjects.-The subjects selected fulfilled all the requirements

that could be assembled to equate them--similarities in age, intelligence, sex, and, to an extent, environment. Age of acceptance was determined by a man's being in the more or less quiescent state of personality development just after the years of intense change from childhood and before the time of any change due to senile deterioration. Sex was controlled by choosing only men. Intelligence may or may not be a factor but, in any event, it was controlled and only those within the average range of intelligence, as determined by the Wechsler-Bellevue Intelligence Scale, were used. All of the subjects were literate, and the school background, although not originally one of the requirements, did turn out to be relatively similar in both groups. The final element of selection was the willingness of the subjects to cooperate in the investigation. This, of course, is impossible to assess on an objective basis; even though there is definite verbal acquiescence, there may be marked resistances--both subconscious and conscious. However, insofar as can be ascertained, these men were entirely willing; in fact, they gave up a day's pay to participate; and they felt, it would seem, proud of the fact that they had been chosen as part of an experiment.

Tests.-As mentioned, the tests were very carefully selected beyond the basic needs of literacy, universality, etc. It was felt that the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory fitted the needs of this study because of the many statistical checks that this test has--the "F" test or check of conscious or unconscious falsification; the "L" or lie test; and the "K" or correction factor. The three are an attempt to determine validity as a whole, and from various standpoints. The test also, in addition to these validity scores, measures clinical scales, including the psychopathic deviate (Pd). It should meet the requirements

of testing a group of individuals who under the old classification would be considered psychopaths. In addition, some of the other elements commonly supposed to comprise the criminal personality may be found on the other clinical scales--hypochondriasis (Hs), depression (D), hysteria (Hy), masculine-feminine interest (MF), paranoia (Pa), psychasthenia (Pt), schizophrenia (Sc), hypomania (Ma), and the social introversion-extroversion scale (Si). Probably the greatest drawbacks to this test are its length and repetition. A very real effort is required to complete a booklet of this length; it is difficult for those who are unstable and impatient to keep interest at a high level.

The Gordon Personal Profile was chosen because of its new method of controlling conscious and unconscious lying and also because of its brevity. These qualities make it an excellent instrument for individuals who do have difficulty concentrating over a long period. The test took from fifteen to twenty minutes to administer, in contrast to the three to four hours that was spent on the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory. The Profile itself employs the social desirability scale technique, using a forced-choice method. Four statements called "a tetrad" are presented, and from this the subject must choose the one most like himself and the one least like himself. Theoretically he will choose the one most like himself as being the most socially desirable and the least like himself as being the most undesirable. Consequently, this will express his own personality. The opposite of this, of course, would be true if for some reason, either personal or pathological, the individual wished to appear in an undesirable light. This scale is much newer than the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory and has not been used as extensively in research because of this but shows real promise of a means

of measurement for clinical purposes. It lends itself to research purposes in that, while it is short, all of the items are factored and bear on four personality traits. Thus, it becomes a very economical instrument. It is constructed to compare individuals with the norm on the basis of personality traits of ascendancy (A), responsibility (R), emotional stability (E), and sociability (S). Also there is listed a total or overall score (T). Although "T" is not demonstrable in the same manner as the other scales, a high total score is usually considered to indicate a person who is self-complimentary and also who probably has more ego strength.

Test Administration.-All of the tests were made at the State Prison of Southern Michigan at Jackson, Michigan, and the times of administration were chosen where the individual had been incarcerated approximately six months. The rooms selected by prison officials were very adequate and testing conditions were entirely satisfactory. The subjects were given complete information as to procedure and were permitted to ask questions at any time during the examination period. Some of the tests were not successful in spite of the satisfactory instructional period and these tests had to be rejected. A total of 42 Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory and 36 Gordon Personal Profile tests were accepted.

As has been mentioned, all of these subjects were originally interviewed at the Recorder's Court Psychopathic Clinic in the City of Detroit and selection was made by this means. The case history which was taken at that time was compiled for evaluation purposes in this investigation and, as a consequence, there are 42 of them. They were examined for such factors as the offense committed, the age and education, alcoholism, narcotics usage, broken home background and service and work

records. Statistical measures of these records were made using the critical ratio technique and the two groups were compared on the basis of their behavioral reactions in life.

Following the compiling of the scores of the tests and the scores of the elements examined in the case histories tables were made of each of these and were analyzed. In addition, profiles of the 42 Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory tests were made and were combined into a group profile of the Antisocial Personality and one of the Inadequate Personality. Both profiles were formulated with and without correction factor "K". In addition, a profile from a similar study is incorporated for comparison purposes.

Conclusions

The data will be succinctly summarized in terms of three areas: (1) the social data; (2) the results of the Gordon Personal Profile, and (3) the results of the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory.

Conclusions from Social Data

1. Age.-The means of the age ranges were quite similar--the mean of the Antisocial group, having twenty-one individuals in it, was 29.2 years, and the Inadequate group of the same number was 32.5.

2. School.-The mean in grades achieved was 10.5 for the Antisocials and 8.8.for the Inadequates. There were six of the Antisocials in special rooms or schools and only two of the Inadequate group. This is unquestionably quite a difference although the numbers are too small to form any judgments from them.

3. Type of offense.-A marked difference was found under the type of offense committed in that Robbery Armed caused an eight-to-one

ratio between the two groups. This is significantly different on a statistical basis according to the critical ratio technique, and the probability is determined as being better than on a one percent level.

4. Alcoholism.-In terms of alcoholism there were six of the Antisocials as against fourteen of the Inadequates who were users of alcohol and the critical ratio for this is beyond the two percent level of probability.

5. Service record.-Probably as striking as anything in the case histories is the comparison of the service record in which the Inadequate Personalities, although more alcoholic, were significantly better in their service adjustment--eight of them receiving honorable discharges to two in the Antisocial group. This is statistically significant, to a five percent level of probability.

6. Work record.-Work records were universally poor for both groups--only three of the Antisocial and six of the Inadequate Personalities held jobs longer than a few months. Usually it is found clinically and certainly in these records that the pattern of vocational adjustment is a matter of having a job for a few months and then quitting, perhaps being out of work for some time and then finding another job for a few months. This compares with the research findings of the Borstal investigators, who placed unemployment quite high on their list of prediction of delinquency. Also, as compared to the Borstal study, alcoholism is present in at least half of the individuals with the remainder of the subjects probably also somewhat alcoholic. They use alcohol as a means of anaesthetizing their anxiety and finding immediate answers to their problems. Both alcoholism and narcotics usage or addiction probably find much of their acceptance from the fact that rewards are immediate--

the individuals are able to find the satisfactions they wish without working to attain these goals and consequently to individuals who have little ego strength and who do have marked inferiority feelings they serve the very real purpose of giving immediate satisfaction. It is very interesting also that among narcotic users there is approximately the same number of individuals in both sections—seven of the Antisocials and ten of the Inadequates used narcotics; however only two of the Antisocial and seven of the Inadequates were arrested for this. It would appear, then, that the Inadequate Personality who uses narcotics is much less able to keep from being arrested than is the Antisocial individual. Perhaps the explanation to this is that the Antisocial individual is egocentric enough that he is not interested in helping anyone else whereas the Inadequate is frequently arrested because of informers as he is trying to aid them. He will purchase narcotics for them when they say they are sick and in need of the drug. Probably the Antisocial will refuse to do this and consequently does not lay himself open to arrest as easily.

There are noticeable differences in marital status but these do not reach statistically significant levels. Eleven of the Inadequate Personalities against six of the Antisocial Personalities never married and those that did marry were successful in five of the former cases against one of the latter.

It can be seen that the differences in the case histories far outweigh the similarities and consequently Hypotheses I, namely, that differences do exist between Antisocial and Inadequate personalities making the distinction a factual rather than a nominal one is supported by the facts. The groups seem to be separate and certainly their reactions in terms of the elements mentioned in the case histories point to a definite differ-

ence.

The Gordon Personal Profile

Subtest Results.-The Gordon Personal Profile was administered to eighteen Inadequate and eighteen Antisocial Personalities, the other three tests in each group being spoiled. Decided differences were found both in terms of the profiles from the subtests and in the individual items selected. The major points that are found in terms of the subtest answers, employing the mean scores, are differences between the groups in Ascendancy and Emotional Stability. In the former the Antisocial Personality score was double that of the Inadequates, and in the latter the Inadequates scored higher than the Antisocials. These results are statistically significant to a greater than one per cent level of probability. According to the results of this test the elements of aggression and egocentricity in terms of ascendancy are much more marked in the Antisocials whereas the Inadequates are more stable.

Item Analysis.-In terms of item analysis there are well defined areas of disagreement in the matter of ascendancy. However, most significant in item analysis is the agreement between the two groups and the fact that in this agreement their self-estimate is very different from the one that society has of them. The disagreements on the subtests are so marked that they lend much support to the acceptance of Hypotheses I and II. The similarity in responses found in the item analysis tends to support Hypothesis III. These items also show that the subjects consider themselves to be reliable, responsible, dependable individuals. Very few of the Inadequate group feel that they are anxious or unstable or have any problem with nerves but three of the Antisocials consider

this to be characteristic of them. In general all of the individuals feel that they are well-balanced, stable people who are not easily irritated. They are easy-going and accepting in manner, are reasonably good mixers socially and are very friendly with other people. It was mentioned that this self-estimate was contrapositive to the views of society and that in the particular area of thought represented by the subjects studied, we have a large field of possible research that may bear fruitful results in terms of psychotherapy.

Variances.--One considerable difference that may be pointed out is the wide variation in responses to the subtests found in the Antisocial Personalities. The variances as judged by the "F" test were significantly different in ascendancy and emotional stability. The variance in the former is almost five times as great for the Antisocials as for the Inadequates and emotional stability is three times as great. Thus the Inadequates are considerably more homogeneous in each instance. This may possibly be due to the fact that the Inadequate Personality is a homogeneous group and that we have established that such a group does exist on the basis of this homogeneity, but that there may possibly be some subgroups among the Antisocials.

Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory

The forty-two subjects were compared on each of the 566 statements of the Inventory and also on the ten clinical scales. There were found to be significant differences in the item analysis. However, the variation is not great within the clinical scales, possibly due to the fact that this test is more sensitive to environmental findings as evidenced in the clinical traits it measures, rather than the personality traits such as ascendancy and emotional responsibility.

Item Analysis.-The item analysis of this inventory showed that there were many statements in which the entire group agreed, to a great extent, as being true or false. There were also many statements in which disagreements between the groups were marked but these disagreements were not nearly so universal as were those of agreement. In terms of the statements of disagreement we find at least twenty in which there were well defined differences between the two groups as a whole. These differences appear on such innocuous statements as "I would like to be a singer," or "At times I have very much wanted to leave home." Interestingly enough, more Inadequates felt that they were important, and more Antisocial individuals felt that they were not important. The Inadequate found it difficult to talk with strangers; the Antisocials did not experience this problem. The Inadequates felt they were slow learners in school which tended to agree with the clinical evidence; the Antisocials did not consider themselves to be slow learners. There are some of the questions on which the level of difference is raised to statistical significance using the critical ratio technique. These were "I have very peculiar and strange experiences" which the Inadequate found to be false and the Antisocial true; "I think I would like the kind of work a forest ranger does" with which the Inadequate agrees but the Antisocial does not accept; "At times I have very much wanted to leave home" is quite characteristic of the Antisocials but the Inadequates do not feel it represents them; "I dream frequently" is true for the Inadequates but false for the Antisocials; "I am quite often not in on the gossip of the group I belong to" is true for Inadequates and false for the Antisocials; "I have had periods when I felt so full of pep that sleep did not seem necessary for days at a time" was true for the Inadequates and false for

the Antisocials; and "I have frequently worked under people who seemed to have things arranged so that they get credit for good work but are able to pass off the mistakes to those under them" is true for Inadequates and false for Antisocials. These statements are found to be different on a statistically significant level and also tend to give some picture of the two separate groups clinically.

Subtest Results.-Although the subtests of clinical scales did not present any marked difference between the groups, the hypotheses are borne out when the combined profiles are compared with the combined profile from another study. The profiles when corrected for "K" are substantially different from the profile in the study by Stanton of the first 200 admissions to a state prison.

Profile Analysis.-The profiles that Stanton obtained with correction "K" are almost identical to the profiles found in this investigation without "K". As a consequence we may assume that had these individuals been included in Stanton's study the entire profile would have changed because the addition of great factors that the "pure" types would have thrown into the heterogeneous group. Thus it can be seen that the investigation of the heterogeneous group is not particularly fruitful since many possible large variations have been "washed out" in the averaging process. Probably most of these 200 admissions were not the severely damaged type of personality that is used in the present investigation. This is adequate support of the first two hypotheses. High points of response were found on the subtests "Sc", "Pt", "Pd", and to a lesser extent "Hs", particularly with correction "K". All of these were much greater than the Stanton study which also used the same correction factor.

Thus we have in all three areas the case history, the Gordon Personal Profile and the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory support for the hypotheses originally adopted. It cannot be said that they are proved, but it can be posited that there is such a group as Inadequate Personalities that is relatively homogeneous and reacts in accordance with clinical prediction. The Antisocial group on the other hand is not as homogeneous nor can it definitely be asserted that we do have one group here. However, they do respond in terms of aggression and emotional stability in much the manner that the clinical evidence would lead us to believe. The study, then, does indicate that there are differences in these two groups, and that these differences are demonstrable on the basis of tests. It also shows that because of the sameness of background of the groups there are decided similarities in responses both in terms of individual items and in terms of subtest responses. This same evidence is found in the case histories.

Implications and Further Research

An interesting result of these two tests is the identity of responses to the items involving social characteristics. On the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory the subtest means for "Si" is low in both groups, indicating a gregarious, social type individual. The means on the Gordon Personal Profile are identical and are in line with the other subtests. Lack of desire to adjust to society does not seem to be the major problem of the prisoner. It may be of utmost importance in terms of therapy that the prisoner views himself to be considerably different from the way in which the rest of society views him. The problem of communication is one that has long held the attention of the investigators and of practical educators. The question has reached philosophi-

cal levels in terms of epistemology and even metaphysics. If the mind with which we are communicating is unable to receive our concepts, there can be no common ground of thought. To apply this to the present situation: if the prisoner thinks he is responding in the manner of the rest of society, it must come as confusion to him when he is punished. Of course, he knows why he is locked up for committing a crime, but he is unaware of the personality defects that lead him into the crime-committing situation. The item analysis points in the direction of this misconception and indicates the need for further study along these lines. Other syndromes, particularly schizophrenia, have frequently been considered to have a different language, an unreal communication often with magic symbols. Attempts have been made to understand this language. In the same manner, the therapist in the field of the psychopathic personality will have to learn the shades of meaning involved in the words as used by these personalities. Just as it is difficult for the middle-class individual to understand the attitudes and values of the working-class individual, and vice versa, so the means of communication between the normal person and the psychopath will only with difficulty be exact.

The Gordon Personal Profile has proved itself to be a satisfactory instrument of research with this group and because of the efficiency of administration and scoring may be a valuable clinical device. Further testing must be done in this direction, however, before it is definitely determined that the test can be put to this use.

The greater variance of Antisocial Personalities comes as an interesting element of this study and is a promising path for further insight into this personality type. On both tests there was wider variance in most of the subtests on the part of the Antisocial group than of the

Inadequates. This must be kept in mind when dealing with the theoretical concepts of Antisocial and Inadequate Personalities.

The results are not adequate to a selection of personality pattern on the basis of test results. As mentioned, there is supporting evidence for each of the hypotheses, but it cannot be said that they are proved. Further study with other personality types, and comparison with these two basic groups must be made, and undoubtedly the evidence will be expressed as much greater differences between means as well as a larger number of significant item differences. This investigation is important in developing a more adequate theory of the psychopathic personality.

Another very necessary research project is to compare the prisoners with others from the same area of the community and similar environmental influences. Unfortunately, this will have to be done without grouping the "free" citizens into personality classes as, undoubtedly, they will not wish to subject themselves to searching clinical analysis. However, it is entirely conceivable that on the basis of the more generalized, less subtle type of analysis that has been made traditionally, non-delinquent and socially acceptable members of the same families from which these samples were drawn might score very similarly to the present profiles. In other words, the high "Pd" score that has traditionally been found in testing criminals may be a function of the environment rather than the personality. Any final analysis of this problem must come from the combined efforts of sociology and psychology.

APPENDIX

CASE HISTORIES

A. ANTISOCIAL PERSONALITIES

I. INADEQUATE PERSONALITIES

ANTISOCIAL CASE HISTORIES

Case 1-A.-Is a twenty-seven year old man who had been given personality evaluations twice before in the clinic. The physical examination was negative except for borderline hypertension. He was the younger of two children born and raised in Detroit. The father died when the patient was five years old and following this the mother had to work to support the family and consequently he received inadequate supervision. He began associating with delinquent companions at an early age and also developed egocentric patterns. The mother was indulgent, pampering and permissive as well as ineffective in discipline, and she lost control of him at an early age. The lack of adequate habit patterning caused him to have difficulty academically despite normal intelligence. He failed one semester in school and graduated from high-school when eighteen years old. Shortly after graduating he joined the Air Force but made a very poor adjustment so was discharged as undesirable. The vocational adjustment was extremely poor; the longest job being two months as janitor in a dress shop. Most of his income was from gambling and other asocial means. He has received court sentences six times in his twenty-seven years, and has served time in both State and Federal prisons. At the present time he was referred by the court on three separate counts: (1) Simple Larceny--stealing cigarettes; (2) Larceny in a Store--the theft of eight cartons of cigarettes, and (3) Larceny by Trick, which consisted of three card monte and the "Murphy"--a pretense of obtaining the services of prostitutes and then keeping the money without supplying the girls. The initial impression is given as: "There is a tremor to his lips and voice, and the first statement, practically, was to ask for a cigarette. The affect is appropriate and patient is very frank. He seems to enjoy his own egocentricity and narcissism and does not hesitate to smile at some of the balder statements." He was negative for alcoholism, but there is a history of heroin addiction.

Case 2-A.-Is twenty-seven years of age, the older of two children having a sister seven years younger than he. He was born in Inkster, Michigan. The father had been married twice and the mother three times with this union. They divorced when patient was about five years old and he remained with the mother who remarried about a year later. When he was twelve years old he was sent to a parochial boarding school in Milwaukee, Wisconsin and was there for two years. He attended several schools, both public and parochial, and finally graduated from high school in Detroit. He denies any serious social or academic maladjustment in school and was active in extra-curricular projects, particularly sports and music. When eighteen years of age he went into service and was given a Bad Conduct Discharge eighteen months later. The work record was unstable and he was frequently unemployed. He was working at an auto-wash on a day-to-day basis when arrested on the present charge.

There is a juvenile record and six previous arrests. He had served time on a two-to-twenty year sentence at state prison for armed robbery. At the time of this evaluation he was again found guilty of robbery armed. The specific charge was holding up a grocery store, but he was also retained on another robbery and admitted two more that were not brought to court.

The initial impression is: "He is quiet, impassive, there is little change of expression, and he is poised. Occasionally a smile breaks through and lights up his entire face. He is not uncooperative." The recommendation "Society should be protected from this man."

Case 3-A.-is more borderline than the previous two as far as the sociopathic traits are concerned. When examined he was twenty-eight years old, a native of Georgia and in Detroit for five years. He was the only child of the parents, but had a half brother sixteen years older than he. The parents were separated when he was an infant and he was reared by the maternal grandparents who disapproved entirely of the mother's patterns of living. The patient knows nothing of the father, and saw little of the mother until he was seventeen years old. Apparently he made a fairly good school adjustment but had to take one year out to work. He graduated from high school at age eighteen. He says of his school life "I was one of the best." He claimed to be active in sports and music and was an assistant to the teacher. Following graduation he went into service, was honorably discharged at the expiration of his enlistment and promptly rejoined. On the second enlistment he was sentenced to prison for grand theft and given a dishonorable discharge. He was in prison much of the time between 1949 and 1953. The work record is very unstable partly due to his record of arrests and imprisonment.

> Initially he appeared: 'He is fairly friendly, appears cooperative, and tells rather fantastic stories of his contacts with the law. There is a scar on his forehead which resulted from his being hit on the head with a bottle recently. . . . He states, however, that he took care of it himself, putting an old remedy on it that his grandmother knew about, a combination of lard and cobwebs.' He was an athletically built man in good health. He had the examiner read the following letter before beginning the interview: 'Dear Doctor, I prepared this letter before coming to see you because I really need your help. I have a wife, three kids and a mother who depend on me for a living and my wife is now expecting another child. I have been working six days a week for nine months trying to build a future for my family, but deep inside of me I know that I need your help. It is something I cannot put into words because I can't find the right words to use. But anytime I let people use me as a tool for their purpose, I know I need your help. But I am going to explain why I let myself be used as a tool. My family and I were put out of our rented apartment because the landlord did not want to rent anymore to couples with kids so we were out of doors with no place to live. I walked for two days with my family before I found an unfurnished apartment. We didn't have any furniture but I was able to open a credit account and purchase some furniture but it would take three days before it could be delivered. So we slept on the floor for two days with our kids between us trying to keep them

warm in November with only our coats as a means of cover and my wife being pregnant I grasped the chance for me to get $16.00 out of this check I am charged with passing so that I could rent a room in a hotel for my wife and kids so they would have shelter until I could get paid that Saturday. I accepted their offer of $16.00 and filled out the check for them for $73.26. . . . Doctors of your profession have helped me to find myself. That is why I am asking you to help me obtain an extended probation of maybe five years and let me come to your office at least once a month along with my wife. . . .'

This letter is what one might expect from an antisocial personality and must be viewed in the light of his previous opportunities. He had been given both probation and parole and had failed to report and cooperate. Although antisocial traits dominate, there is a large element of the inadequate also. He is moderately heavily alcoholic.

Case 4-A.--Is a twenty-two year old man whose physical examination proved to be negative. He was born in Mississippi, but has lived in Detroit for sixteen years. The patient was the fifth of ten children, and because of the large family, financial conditions were poor although the father was quite steadily employed. The big family and lack of money led to considerable dissension in the home.

This man claims a satisfactory school adjustment, but admits he was not progressing academically, and impressed the psychologist as not adjusting as well socially to school as he would have us believe. He attended school from age six to sixteen and went into the Jacoby school when thirteen. The initial impression: "He speaks with a slight stammer, appears somewhat dull, is fairly cooperative and wishes to capitalize on his recent army experience." On the second examination: "He is not particularly cooperative or friendly, gives information reluctantly, seems very resistant and hostile almost to the point where one questions if he is mentally ill."

Patient lived at home until he was seventeen years old when he went into the army. His work record was poor and he was usually unemployed. When first seen in the clinic he was referred on a robbery armed charge. The second examination was after he had committed a breaking and entering.

Case 5-A.-Also a twenty-two year old man was the sixth of ten children, and was the older brother of a co-defendant in this case. Four men held up field men for the numbers racket and took $5000.00 from the trunk of a car at gun point. They felt that inasmuch as the money was obtained illegally, they would not be arrested for the hold up, as the victim would not dare inform on them.

The patient was never emotionally close to the parents, but he was closely attached to an older sister, and after the family moved to a farm (when he was fourteen years old) he came back to Detroit to live with the sister. He lived with her about two years and then falsified his age and entered the army when sixteen years old. He was given an undesirable discharge after spending considerable time in the guardhouse. About a year after his return he was committed to the state sanatorium at Howell, Mich-

igan and was there for about a year and a half. Following this he was given welfare assistance, because of his inability to work, which necessitated his living away from his family.

Following the examination he was sentenced to prison one to fifteen years and was paroled after eleven months. Soon after his return to the community he married and they moved to Chicago because of inability to get along with the in-laws. There was constant quarreling and friction and they separated when patient lost his job. His work record was always poor.

There is some question as to the basic pattern of personality. At the time of the first examination he was felt to be primarily an Inadequate personality, but the second evaluation disclosed differences: "Both the inadequacy and the egocentricity are marked. It is difficult to determine which is primary. . . . There is no improvement in this individual. If any change in personality is evident it is the more marked antisocial component. He apparently is unwilling and unable to learn by experience."

Case 6-A.-This twenty-three year old man was in excellent physical condition. He was born in Dallas, Texas and reared there by the maternal grandmother, accompanying her to Detroit when ten years old to join the mother who had married and had two more children. The home environment was always inadequate and marred by poor inter-personal family relationships. The man had lived in various boarding houses for four years before the first examination.

He adjusted poorly to school but completed ten grades before being expelled as a disciplinary problem. He enlisted in the army when seventeen years old and twenty-five months and three courts-martial later was given an undesirable discharge. He was poorly industrialized, usually working on a very casual basis. He became quite heavily alcoholic and was a "lone wolf" having no close associates of either sex. Following the first examination he was sentenced to prison for the breaking and entering. He was in an honor camp and seemingly made a good adjustment. Two weeks after his parole he resumed his antisocial activities. He was arrested after three months in the community and sent to prison on a larceny in a building charge. When examined the second time he had been returned from prison to face charges on a second breaking and entering.

He had been drinking excessively since his period in service and drunkenness was involved in three of his five arrests. The only agency listing was the Red Cross. Upon both examinations there was agreement that this was an antisocial person. He was examined by two psychiatrists and one psychologist.

Case 7-A.-Is a twenty-six year old man of athletic body build who has excellent health. He was born in Alabama, but reared in the Harlem section of New York where he attended school. The home was broken by the separation of the parents when he was about four years old and he and his sister remained with the mother who remarried soon after. They occupied an inadequate residence in a slum area where the

juveniles banded together in gangs. He describes these gangs as controlling the schools and points out that to join one of these delinquent groups was a matter of survival. At thirteen years of age he was sent to a state training school for six months, and at sixteen he was committed to a reformatory for wayward minors. He was held here for two years. He has had several jail and prison sentences since that time.

He attended public schools in New York and during the ten years he matriculated he attended five different schools. His vocational record is broken by the periods of confinement, and he has had only short time jobs. Most of his income was from asocial means. He received an Undesirable discharge from the Navy after six months service. He began the use of narcotics when about sixteen years old. He has never married legally, but had two common-law associations.

The initial impression received was "He is quiet, polite, cooperative, soft spoken, gives the impression of being evasive, tells only what he wants to." He did not use alcoholic beverages but had been addicted to narcotics. There were no social agency listings.

Case 8-A.-Was the oldest of five living children, but there were a total of twenty-one born in this family. The father was a railroad fireman in Georgia where the patient was born. The family moved to Detroit when he was five years old and lived in very poor quarters in a slum area. The father was employed in a local factory but his work was not steady and they frequently required public relief. The father is described as alcoholic, irresponsible, and totally uninterested in the children. The mother was unstable, nervous, alcoholic, and authoritarian. Several of the siblings were involved in trouble, and one brother was killed while in prison. The patient had spent most of his life in penal institutions after he was old enough to be arrested. His recreation was very passive, consisting largely of TV movies, pool rooms and bars. The work record was very unstable and much of the time he was unemployed.

The patient made a very poor school adjustment and was at the Moore-for-Boys school primarily for truancy and for fighting. He was arrested at the time of referral for Larceny in a Store, having taken six cans of ham from a Kroger store. He claims the reason for the offense was that he was hungry. Characteristic of many of his type he had tatoos, one inscription being "born to suffer."

Case 9-A.-Is a more or less classic example of the antisocial personality. He is tall and athletically built, the health is excellent, and he has normal intelligence. He was the younger of two children whose parents separated when he was about six years old. The mother remarried soon afterward and had five children by the second union. The stepfather, a truck driver, is pictured as being a practical person as well as being authoritarian and a strict disciplinarian. The patient was first arrested when fifteen years old, but was arrested several more times soon afterward. When sixteen years old he falsified his age and enlisted in service. He was given a bad conduct discharge three years later when imprisoned on an assault charge.

Soon after his discharge from prison he entered a forced marriage, but only with the understanding that a divorce would be obtained as soon as the child was born. He was planning remarriage at the time of the present examination.

The initial impression: "He speaks in a voice that has little resonance to it, appears somewhat tense, is friendly, relates quite readily." He was arrested for holding up three bars at pistol point. He had been arrested eleven times previously; one of these was for destruction of live animals which he denies. He was a sporadic drinker, but alcohol was never a problem. There are no social agency listings.

Case 10-A.-Is a thirty-three year old man in good health who was born in Arkansas but has lived in Detroit for thirty-one years. The mother died when he was two years old and he was brought to Detroit at that time by the grandmother. His early life is quite traumatic. He lived with an aunt in an impoverished situation for a few years, but when six years old he was placed in a boarding home and, disliking it there, truanted constantly. His main difficulty in school also was truancy and he was sent to Boys Vocational School when eleven years old. He remained there four years, then six months after his release he was returned as a parole violator and held another eighteen months. He has been in prison most of the time since leaving the training school, thus was unable to develop a vocational record. The short time that he was in the community enabled him to be married and divorced in a period of five months.

Patient was referred at this time having been arrested for robbery armed. He had previously been to prison on a seven and a half to ten year sentence for the same offense. He states simply "Me and another fellow decided to rob this place because we thought we could get away with it."

There is no evidence of alcoholism and no listing of agencies other than prison.

The personality pattern of number 11-A. is different from all the others in that although we have a basic picture of the antisocial person, there is superimposed a schizophrenic process that at times goes into a complete break with the resulting period of psychotic behavior. When first seen he was polite, friendly and appeared to relate readily. He had been arrested on a charge of robbery not armed. He had locked a gasoline station attendant in a lavatory but was prevented from the actual robbing by the timely arrival of the police. He had been arrested five times as an adult and had several juvenile arrests which led to commitment to the Boys Vocational School.

Patient was twenty-two years old when examined. He was the second of three children born to parents of Polish extraction. The family financial situation was always satisfactory, but there is much evidence of sibling rivalry and other interpersonal difficulties. He had marked feelings of parental rejection and was upset by the friction in the home largely due to the father's alcoholism. The parents, however, never

separated. The mother had two "nervous breakdowns." Eleven-A attended both public and parochial schools in Detroit. He is described by the Detroit Board of Education Psychological Clinic as being a frequent truant, insolent, and when fifteen years old "Lost all interest in his sports and activities and began antisocial action." He is described as an average student and normal in intelligence.

He has never married, and unlike most of the others described here has been involved in homosexual activity. He was mildly alcoholic; there are no agency listings.

Case 12-A.-Is a thirty-seven year old man who was born in Georgia, but had lived in Detroit for fifteen years. He was friendly, cooperative and related well, but underlying hostility was apparent. He was referred on a charge of murder growing out of a charge of robbery armed as the co-defendant was killed in the robbery attempt and Michigan law permits the prosecution of any death arising out of the commission of a crime as murder. The original cause of the robbery was given as being the refusal of a numbers man to pay off a just debt so patient and the co-defendant went to collect the money any way they could. He had been arrested nine times previously and given six sentences. Among them were assault with a weapon, robbery armed, grand larceny, and robbery not armed.

The patient was the older of two children, born and raised in Birmingham, Alabama where the father was a railroad brakeman. Much of the patient's time was spent with the maternal grandmother who lived only a few houses away. He did not care for her as she was punitive and extremely strict, but the mother kept ordering him to return to the grandmother's house. He early began to get into difficulties with the law and was sent to a reform school. He was in this school at age seventeen when the father was killed in a train accident. Since his release from the reform school he has spent most of his life in prison, consequently he has been unable to develop a work record. He has never been married, but has had two common-law associations. He was employed as a tailor during his brief period of parole.

He is moderately alcoholic; agency listings are negative.

Case 13-A.-Is a good example of the antisocial personality with schizoid trends that make a very dangerous combination. When first seen he gave the impression of appearing hostile, was flat, and did not relate although he smiled readily. He was arrested for robbery not armed. He denies guilt, is the co-defendant of number eleven, and claims he was in the back seat of the car in an intoxicated condition when the offense took place. He had been arrested five previous times and "he has been in institutions most of his life beginning with Boys Vocational School." Patient is six feet tall, in excellent health and of athletic body build. He is the youngest of six children. The family owned their home and he describes the interpersonal relationships as being good. He began associating with delinquent companions and when thirteen years old was committed to reform school. A brother had been killed in service about a year before, and while patient was in the school his father died. Both deaths came as a shock to him. He truanted continually from reform school but never went home. Prior to reform school he claims a good aca-

demic adjustment in both public and parochial schools.

In one of his truanting episodes from Boys Vocational School he broke into a house and subsequently was sentenced to prison. Since that time he has had only ten months when not incarcerated and during that period worked as a magazine salesman. He did not drink frequently and there are no agency listings.

Case 14-A.-Is a twenty-five year old man who was born and raised in Detroit. The initial impression was that he was rather indifferent; "He is carefree and independent in manner, slouches in his chair, is unconcerned but not particularly uncooperative. However, he is basically resistant and evasive and simply lets the examiner know exactly what he wants him to know." He was referred on a charge of breaking and entering an auto having taken two cash registers from the car he broke into. There are twenty-two previous arrests but only three sentences. In addition he was in the juvenile detention home four times.

He was the younger of two children who were raised in a high delinquency slum area. He describes his life at home as pleasant and pictures the parents as congenial. He adjusted well in school but lost interest in it in the twelfth grade as he wanted to go into service. Soon after quitting school he began using narcotics, and when twenty years old was sentenced to prison where he served four years. He always lived with the parents even after he was married. Most of his income was from gambling or other asocial means as he seldom worked. He did not use alcohol, but there was a history of heroin usage. There are no agency listings.

The initial impression of case number 15-A is as follows: "He is friendly, laughs apologetically, appears cooperative, and is somewhat tense." He is a twenty-six year old man who was born in Pennsylvania, but who had lived in Detroit for twelve years at the time of the evaluation. He is somewhat vague about his personal history. Apparently the mother had two children by a previous union and he is the older of two full siblings. The father was killed in a coal mine accident when Patient was four years old and the mother brought the children to Detroit ten years later. He attended schools in both Pennsylvania and in Detroit, graduating from high school when nineteen years old. He says he attended business college one year. He always enjoyed school and denies any difficulties.

He says he was honorably discharged from the army as a corporal after two years service. The work record is quite unstable, most of his jobs were of short duration. He never married but was living common-law at the time of the examination and claimed he would marry as soon as the woman was divorced. She had had two children by her legal marriage, and was expecting his child at the time of the personality evaluation.

This man was arrested for Assault with intent to rob being armed. A man was shot in this robbery and the Patient was accused of being the ring leader of a hold up gang. He was somewhat alcoholic but denied the use of narcotics. The only agency listing was that of prison. He had

been incarcerated for nine months on a robbery charge.

Case 16-A.-First impressed the psychologist in this manner: "He is somewhat supercilious, has a mechanical smile and appears rather restless and unstable. He does not relate well during the examination and a considerable amount of basic hostility is noted." He was arrested for violating the state narcotic law and gives this account of it: "I had in my possession narcotic drugs for my own personal consumption for I am a drug addict and since my arrest I have been physically cured and would like help and counsel in curing this addiction if the court sees fit to do so for having committed a crime against the state against myself for letting myself be trapped into addiction." He had been arrested six times previously and imprisoned three times because of robbery armed, robbery not armed and grand larceny.

He was a twenty-eight year old man who was born and raised in Ohio and who had been in Detroit for eight months. He was the younger of two children, but his sister died of tuberculosis when he was twelve years old. The home was broken by the separation of the parents when he was five years old and there was little stability in his childhood. He alternated between relatives and between Detroit and Cleveland, usually living with families supported by welfare. He was raised in slum areas of high delinquency but denies any juvenile arrests. However, when he was nineteen years old he was sent to prison for two years and shortly after completing his parole was again committed and held four years.

He attended several schools in Detroit and Cleveland. He quit when sixteen years old and in the tenth grade, but describes himself as a good student and denies any serious problems in school. The work record was poor. He has not held any job for any length of time and was a construction laborer at the time of the arrest. He never married legally but did have a common-law association during his first parole period. He used marijuana and heroin occasionally but denies alcohol. There are no agency listings. The psychologist and psychiatrist differed on the basic personality pattern of this man.

Case 17-A.-Is a thirty-six year old man born in Georgia, but a resident of Detroit for twelve years. He was referred for larceny from a store and says "I was trying to get money to buy narcotic. Narcotics is the root of 99.44/100% of all of my trouble." He had been arrested twenty-three times previously and was sentenced seven times. The early description is "he speaks in a very emphatic manner, appears paranoid, is quite garrulous, and is very anxious that the examiner form a good impression of him, not in terms of social acceptability but rather in terms of personal ability."

17-A was the youngest of three children. Although he was born in Georgia he was raised in Birmingham, Alabama and speaks bitterly of the treatment of the Negroes there. His home life was pictured as pleasant and his childhood as satisfactory. However, the mother was very dominant and authoritarian and the father quiet and unassuming. The children were protected and indulged and developed patterns of egocentricity.

The patient became involved in delinquent activity upon moving

to Chicago when eighteen years old. He lived with brothers who made their money by gambling, selling narcotics, and other asocial means. He graduated from high school when eighteen and claims he was successful and popular in school. He was the president of the home room for two years. The vocational adjustment is very poor. He worked briefly and infrequently. Much of the time he was supported by prostitutes and made money gambling and selling heroin. He was given an undesirable discharge from the army after one year of service. He never married legally, had three common-law marriages and is very promiscuous. He did not drink, but had used narcotics. There are no agency registrations.

Case 18-A.-A forty-one year old man is very well crystalized in the pattern of the antisocial person. The initial impression: "He appears aggressive and egocentric, is cooperative, describes himself as nervous. He speaks slowly and gives the impression of having a speech impediment. When asked if he ever stammered he is surprised and asked how we knew this." He was arrested on a charge of murder which he claimed was self-defense. (He was re-interviewed several months later in prison and again declared he acted in self-defense.) He claims a man threatened to rape his common-law wife and he defended her with a pistol. In the struggle the gun accidentally went off and killed the assailant. "I'm not guilty. I've no made up as a murderer. I said as God is my witness, I did not and will not murder anyone." A witness described it as a cold blooded affair. He reported that patient stated the gun had a light trigger pull and "I'm going to show you what nerve I've got." He then fired a shot striking deceased in the upper lip.

There are several previous arrests, including a series of juvenile offenses. At the time of the interview he had spent at least twelve and one-half years in prison as well as several commitments to reform school.

He was the third of seven children, born and raised in Indianapolis, Indiana. Although both parents were employed, the financial situation was very poor and he describes the family as impoverished and renting in slum areas. He frequently refers to the "jungle law" that he was subjected to as a child. He became affiliated with a gang at an early age and when nine years old (in 1924) began a series of arrests which led to considerable institutionalization. He was placed in an orphan home but truanted from there continually and when involved in trouble was sent to reform school for four years. Shortly after his parole from there he was sent to prison and has spent a considerable amount of his adult life being incarcerated. He had little opportunity to develop a vocational record because of the continuous institutionalization. His school record is very unstable; he attended several schools, including the orphanage and reform school. He truanted from school frequently, but denies failures and says he was an average student. He does admit poor social adjustment, though, both with the teachers and fellow students. He was married once and had two common-law associations. He did not use either alcoholic beverages or narcotic drugs.

The psychologist described the personality picture as "This is an individual without any warmth of personality with highly flattened emotions who has markedly asocial patterns and is egocentric. He does not

have any remorse for the act nor any real concept of the heinousness of the crime. The only thing that is really troubling him is that people consider him a murderer and will lock him up."

In a subsequent interview he stated some of his philosophy. "I have lost religion. I believe in a supreme being, but I'm not a Catholic or a Baptist or anything like that. King James wasn't qualified to have that Bible translated. I've read things before that: Darwin and the Chinese, etc.

"We're not criminals--(referring to Jackson prison inmates). If a man steals a loaf of bread to feed his family he's normal. I don't steal because I like it. Those people are sick like homosexuals. I steal because I need or want something.

"The parole system is rotten. A man that's discharged has a much easier time making good. He doesn't have so much tension or think he's going to be sent back.

"No one in prison can give you his real feeling. You have to build a shell around you. I talk to you because I think you really tried to help me. I don't have any friends or anyone I can turn to."

Case 19-A.-This is a thirty-two year old man. The fourth of six children, he was born in a small Alabama town. He was given, as an infant, to an aunt and uncle who had one daughter much older than he and who assisted in supervising him. The aunt and uncle brought him to Detroit to live when he was four years old. Because of the employment situation during the depression, the financial situation was poor, and they had to have welfare help much of the time. He describes his relationship to the aunt and uncle as good, and considered them as parents. They were very congenial; "They've been honeymooning all their life." He claims a good adjustment to school both socially and academically; "they called me laughing boy," because he was always smiling. Apparently he was in the twelfth grade when he quit school. He was married when nineteen years old and this lasted eight years. They had four children. Three months after the separation he began a common-law attachment.

He was referred on a charge of murder. He claims he was in a fight with a man over numbers and in defending himself against a much larger man stabbed him with the knife after the man had bitten off patient's nose. He feels he should not have been convicted of this as it was self-defense. The only previous conviction was for non-support and he was given probation. He denies the use of alcohol or narcotics. There are two agency listings.

Case 20-A.-Is a forty-three year old man who was born in Georgia but had lived in Detroit for thirty years. Initially "He appears basically resentful and resistive, is not uncooperative but does not relate readily. He was arrested for violation of the state narcotic law having purchased a can of marijuana from an informer. There are eighteen previous arrests and he has been in prison four times.

Case 20-A.-is the second of eleven children born in Atlanta,

Georgia. The family moved to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania when he was about five years old and he remained there until he was ten when they went to Cambridge, Massachusetts. Three years later they moved to Detroit. The constant moving caused many school changes and he was unable to cultivate any lasting friendships or attachments. He was arrested as a juvenile but denies any institutionalization. His school adjustment was poor due to his independence and insolence. The instability of residence caused him to attend eight schools during the twelve years he attended. He completed eight grades.

He lived at home until he was eighteen years old and then began a nomadic existence. He was in prison in New York State for robbery and before his parole was completed was arrested for conspiracy. The work record is extremely unstable; the longest job lasted only one year. He was married twice, both of short duration. He denies the use of alcohol, but smokes marijuana every day. There are no agency listings.

Case 21-A.-This is a forty-year old man of asthenic-athletic body build who is somewhat immature in appearance. He has an oval face with slightly arching brows and close-set ears. He gives the initial impression of being very self-confident and self-satisfied. Although he is not uncooperative, hostility is close to the surface. The arrest in this instance was made for an armed robbery to which he pled guilty. There were three co-defendants. In all the four admitted three armed robberies including this one. Besides the present arrest, he has been found guilty five times previously. He was incarcerated for an auto theft in 1936; a housebreaking in 1939, and again in 1940; and a Robbery Armed for which he received a five to twenty year sentence.

The patient's childhood was pathogenic. The father was in the Navy and was rarely at home, but when he was there was constant turmoil and confusion in the house. Apparently this was due to the father's unreasonable authoritarian and dictatorial attitude. He says of the early situation: ". . . the family split up when we were youngsters and everyone went everywhere. In fact, when I was nineteen I met my brothers and sisters and I did not even know them." The family remained together until the patient was about ten years old, although some of the siblings had left by this time. The mother died when he was ten years old which led to the dissolution of the family. He was placed in foster homes for three years and then rejoined the father who offered very little supervision, but was strict. The father remarried five years later but the patient was unable to get along with the stepmother and left home. According to his statement he received a medical discharge after one year in the army. The work record is quite unstable and is broken by his prison sentences.

He reports that he attended school from age six to eighteen and graduated from high school. He always enjoyed school and claims a good adjustment. He was active in music and sports while in high school.

This man had one marriage of brief duration and has had common-law attachments. The legal union did not occur until he was thirty-seven years old although he had been engaged twice previously. The

reason he did not marry the other girls was that they changed their minds and married someone else while he was going with them. He comments on this "I also had a butterfly mind from the beginning anyway." He denies that he and his legal wife quarreled often but says they could not understand each other.

His recreation program was poor and most of his spare time activities consisted of passive interests. He was a frequent devotee of the movies, played records, watched television, and took rides in automobiles. Most of the active productive effort was in gambling with dice or cards. There was only one agency listing.

INADEQUATE CASE HISTORIES

Case 22-I.-Is a twenty-three year old man of asthenic body build who sits quietly, walks in a rather effeminate manner and appears somewhat egocentric. He is referred on a charge of Breaking and Entering a Building in the night time. He says, "I had been drinking and I had no intention of doing it." He claims that he had been drinking heavily and smoking marijuana, had no idea that he had taken anything until he awakened the next morning and saw clothes that didn't belong to him so he left home.

Case 22-I.-Apparently he broke into a dry cleaning establishment, took several articles of clothing. He had been arrested previously eight times and was given six sentences, most of them minor but about six months previous to the examination he had been given three years probation for a Larceny from Dwelling.

He was born in Memphis, Tennessee of parents who separated when he was five or six years of age and both remarried. He was the youngest of three children by the marriage of the parents but apparently the mother had two when she entered this union. Patient lived with the father and claimed that he got along well with the stepmother. He says he stayed with the family until he was about seventeen when he moved in with a brother who lived nearby. A year later he came to Detroit and joined the mother who had moved here. He speaks highly of all of the adults in his life and describes his stepmother as being as good as a mother to him. He says that during the summers he would usually live with the mother. Patient attended school in Memphis beginning when six, leaving when seventeen, failed one grade and apparently was in the tenth when he quit. The work record is quite unstable and he was frequently unemployed. During the year of 1954 he was employed only about a month and a half regularly and the rest of the time he had odd jobs. He is married but he says that he told his wife that she was not to leave the baby with him and go to the movies, but she did and upon her return he slapped her so she took the baby and left. He has two children, one a year and a half and one six months of age.

Shortly over two years after the original examination, patient was again seen by this examiner and in the interim had spent most of his time in prison. On his parole he lived with the mother about five months, began a common-law relationship and apparently worked quite regularly as did the common-law wife. However he lost considerable money gambling and drinking. Consequently the financial situation was poor. He claims that he wished to marry his common-law wife as soon as he could be divorced from his legal wife. He said that the children were living with her parents and he contributed little to their support. He was again involved in difficulties having broken into a business place.

Case 23-I.-Is a thirty-one year old man of asthenic body build who during the examination appeared fairly accepting and seemed to be essentially a passive individual although some underlying hostility was apparent. He was referred on a charge of violation of the State Narcotic Law, having five capsules of heroin on his person. He had been arrested

five times previously and was given two years in prison for Forgery and Assault in 1953. While on parole he was returned as a parole violator because of his possession of an unregistered gun and refusal to cooperate with his parole officer. He then demanded that he be held for discharge following maximum institutionalization. He was born in Oklahoma, the older of two children of very young parents. The father was about nineteen and the mother sixteen when he was born. Very probably both he and the younger brother are illegitimate, and the father deserted when he was about four years of age. The mother remarried when he was about ten, but the stepfather is described as being abusive and disagreeable so his early life was a very unhappy one. The financial situation was always poor. There was little in the home to recommend it to him. He describes the stepfather as being narcissistic, egocentric, quick tempered, stern and domineering but claims he related well to the mother. There were eight half siblings but he had little to do with them. He describes himself as being quite aggressive as a child. He would get in fights constantly because his feelings were easily hurt. He says, "That's my biggest trouble I guess I've always wanted my own way." He attended several schools in Oklahoma, graduating when seventeen and describes himself as being quite advanced in school. He also says he took some school work in Detroit after he had graduated in Oklahoma.

His early work history was fairly satisfactory but while he was in the Air Force he was arrested and sent to Federal Prison. Following that he did mostly odd jobs and was quite in debt at the time of the psychological examination. He said that he had married one time and had one common-law association. The only child of the second union lived with his mother and he apparently did little to support it. Patient was quite heavily alcoholic and began using heroin about a year before he appeared in the Clinic. There were no agency listings.

Case 24-I.-Is a thirty-seven year old man of asthenic body build who initially appeared primitive and passive, spoke in a high voice, had a rather glowering look but did not react with hostility. He is referred on a charge of Grand Larceny having taken money from the bowling alley where he worked. He had been arrested five times previously but with no convictions.

Both of his parents were married to other people and refused to take any responsibility for him so he was raised by a great aunt and her husband. During the summer months the aunt would go to a farm in Arkansas where she had a relative, and he would accompany her and occasionally would stay with one or the other of the parents. He usually associated with older companions and from an early age became quite enamored with the idea of travel and when he was fourteen years of age he began to hobo around. He says he has been pretty much on his own since he was about fifteen years of age largely due to the fact that he was afraid to go home. He attended schools in Memphis, Tennessee beginning when five and leaving when fourteen and claims to have completed the ninth grade. He denied any failures and claims he enjoyed school and denies any difficulty. The work record was very poor both unstable and not on an adequate level. Usually he was employed at a car wash rack or as a pin setter. He never married but lived with girls for brief periods of time. However, he would always separate from them because he would complain

they were demanding too much, wanting too much of his money. He has never been interested in marriage. The recreation program is very poor. He frequently imbibed alcoholic beverages and drank enough every day to feel the effects of the alcohol. He would get drunk to the coma point about once a month.

Case 25-I.-Is a thirty-three year old man of asthenic athletic body build who spoke in a husky voice, had a very positive manner and appeared aggressive. He had been arrested on a charge of Breaking and Entering an Auto and had had thirty-four previous arrests with five sentences. He was given three-five years in prison for Grand Larceny, two and one-half for Breaking and Entering Auto, ninety days for an Assault and Battery and twice given Probation. He was returned to prison once as a parole violator. The medical record revealed only syphilis which was adequately treated and some serious stomach difficulty which occurred when he and another man tried to drink a case of whiskey between them. He also has been stabbed once and was hit on the head with a brick by his girlfriend.

He was born in Macon, Georgia of parents who separated when he was about a year old. He was alternated between relatives being rejected by all. He lived with the mother for about three years but couldn't get along with the stepfather so he lived with the father for about six months and then went back to the mother. He was involved in juvenile difficulty early but never institutionalized except in the detention home. The mother had a succession of common law husbands and the father's common law wife refused to keep him. Following his leaving all of his relatives when he was seventeen his existence was quite haphazard. He would frequently sleep in cars, all-night theaters, etc. From the time he was twenty-two he spent most of his time in prison.

He attended four schools in Detroit including the Moore-for-Boys beginning when he was five and leaving when sixteen. He says that he didn't care much for school - "least little thing you do wrong she jump up and make you go to the office." He was a frequent truant and claims he enjoyed the Moore-for-Boys school but was expelled from there for fighting. Following school he had several jobs for short periods of time but one lasted three years. Much of the adult life has been in prison which would of course disrupt the vocational record. He married when nineteen years of age and it lasted about five years, part of which time he was in prison. He stated they got along well before he went to prison but quarreled a great deal afterward. His recreation program was very poor consisting largely of passive amusements and he admitted being a heavy drinker. As can be seen he is the product of extremely poor home background and poor genetic stock. Both parents were heavily alcoholic and they were asocial. He was rejected by every member of the family who shunted him from home to home and he lived most of the time with a paternal aunt who was arrested for homicide. He has been in constant conflict with the law, never accepted his place as a mature adult in society.

Case 26-I.-Is a thirty-six year old man of athletic body build who was poised, almost unconcerned, spoke in a rather gentle soft voice, was calculating, but not uncooperative. He gave the initial impression of being a confidence man. He has been arrested on a charge of posses-

sion of narcotics, said that he had to sell them to make enough money to last until he got back to work. He denied the use of narcotics himself. This man had been arrested four previous times but there were no convictions. The medical examination was negative except for the history of an automobile accident which apparently was not serious.

He was born in Knoxville, Tennessee, the oldest of five children. The father ran a skating rink and dance hall and apparently was quite successful financially. The family owned a satisfactory home located in a better residential area and he describes the parents as congenial and the childhood as happy. However, when he was about fourteen years of age his father was shot and killed, apparently as the result of a quarrel and he had to go to work to help the family. The mother remarried about three years later. The financial situation again improved. He attended two schools in Knoxville, beginning when five, leaving when fourteen and claims to have been double promoted twice and graduated at the completion of the eleventh grade. He admits being an occasional truant from school and was not interested in extra-curricular activities.

The work record was quite poor although he attempted to demonstrate a very good one and there was not much to indicate any regular work in the nine years between 1946 and 1955 when he was examined. Most of his money came through asocial means, such as selling narcotics and gambling.

He married when seventeen years of age and they lived together for six years when his wife was accidentally shot and killed. He spoke very highly of her, claimed that their marriage was a very happy one and that he was extremely upset by the wife's death. They had three children who now live with the grandparents. He had been living in a common law relationship about a year prior to this evaluation. Much of his time was spent in pool rooms where he did a good deal of his gambling and he attended movies quite frequently; also admitted use of alcohol but denied any use of narcotics.

Case 27-I.-Was a thirty-three year old man of pyknic-athletic body build who initially appeared fairly congenial and cooperative, and was described as a pleasant conversationalist. He was referred on a charge of Felonious Assault, a reduced charge. He had never been arrested previously. The health history was negative except for severe magnesium burns in 1942. He was the fourth of five children born in Alabama and reared in Ohio where the father was transferred by the railroad company by whom he was employed. The father was alcoholic, irresponsible and abusive, and patient's early life was marked by quarreling and fighting within the home. There were a series of separations culminating in a permanent separation when he was about ten years of age following which the family was placed on welfare. He lived at home until he was about twenty-three years old and recalled that his life was a great deal better after the separation than before. He never developed adequate work habits in school, and apparently was placed in a trade school when he was about sixteen. He claims a good social adjustment but never completed any of his trades and couldn't get the academic school work. Patient always tended to indulge himself as a child both at home and at school. He lived at home until he married when twenty and soon after this he was called into service and discharged three years later. He separated from his wife a year after the

discharge from the army. There were three children by this union but he did little to support them. The work record was extremely poor and he was frequently unemployed. He admits the use of alcoholic beverages; the recreation program is quite passive.

Case 28-I.-Is a thirty-two year old man of asthenic body build with marked acne pitting, big glasses and untrimmed mustache dressed in very worn clothes. He is quiet, soft-spoken, appears dependent and also resistent. This man was arrested on a charge of Violation of the State Narcotic Law, having in his possession some marijuana. He was arrested twice previously and given three years Probation once before on the possession of marijuana. He denies ever using any narcotics.

This man was born in Detroit, the oldest of four children, all boys. His early life was spent in an area of high delinquency near one marked for slum clearance. He denies juvenile arrests except he was held overnight one time for shouting at the girls in the juvenile home. The father was frequently laid off and often was on relief projects. This led to feelings of deprivation on his part as his associates always had more than he did. He speaks very highly of the parents, however, and claims that he enjoyed his home and lived there for eight years after he was married, leaving about two years before the time of the present examination. He attended three schools, including two trade schools, the George Trade and Southfield Trade. He says he graduated from the eighth grade when he was about fifteen or sixteen. He claims that he enjoyed school and denies any social difficulties but the academic adjustment was poor. After school he went to work for Ford Motor Company, was there about two and a half years but lost the job when he got into an argument with the foreman. Following this he had sporadic jobs until he found employment at Chrysler Motor in 1950 and worked there steadily following that. He admitted he was frequently laid off and that his mother usually took care of the family when this occurred. He married when about twenty-two years of age but this was broken three years later because of his gambling and the difficulty of living with his parents but he talked his wife into coming back and apparently they made a fairly adequate adjustment following that. They have two children ten and five years of age. In his spare time he went to the race track a good deal, played poker, enjoyed watching boxing matches, was quite active in sports and denied the use of any alcoholic beverages but has used heroin. He has had several contacts with other public agencies.

Case 29-I.-Was a twenty-seven year old man of athletic body build who appeared to be fairly aggressive, somewhat restless and unstable, gave the impression of the con-man (confidence) type but was not uncooperative or disagreeable. He was somewhat effeminate and it was reported that he enjoyed himself hugely in the prisoner's lock-up; he is described as being a clown. He was referred on a charge of Larceny from a Store to which he pleaded Guilty and says that he was trying to steal a suit of clothes but was apprehended. There were nine previous adult arrests and five sentences but all of a minor type. He was never sent to prison, did have Probation and was locked up for brief periods in the House of Correction.

Patient is the oldest of three children and the only boy. He is sixteen years older than his youngest sister. His early life was spent in

Birmingham, Alabama where both parents were employed by a railroad. The family lived in a suburban home until they moved to Chicago when the patient was sixteen years of age. There were frequent moves, apparently the father was out of work a good deal of the time during the depression and there was a great deal of deprivation. For the most part other than during the depression, the parents were employed so the children received little or no supervision. A year after they moved to Chicago the patient went into the Army and then returned to Chicago upon his discharge. He came to Detroit about a year later to look for work. He had two enlistments in service and it was during the second that he was arrested for larceny and given six months in jail which lead to a general discharge. His work record is poor and he has used narcotics for about seven years prior to the examination. He says during his childhood he went to school in Birmingham and environs, admits some academic maladjustment especially in mathematics. He said he had to go to summer school on at least two occasions. He claims an adequate social adjustment and left school when he went to Chicago at age sixteen. He completed only nine grades in school.

Case 30-I.-This is a twenty-eight year old man of athletic body build whose head is shaved and he has a well trimmed mustache. The clothes were neat and adequate. The initial impression was that he was friendly and appeared boyish, smiled and related readily, and was not uncooperative. He was referred on a charge of attempt Larceny in a Store, admits that he stole a record player and was observed so his car was traced and he was arrested. He describes the offense as an impulsive one saying that he was selling shoes at the time, had been quite unsuccessful, saw the store was unattended and thought that he might be able to get away with it.

He was born in Canton, Ohio, the son of a farm helper who died when patient was about five years of age. He was the youngest of three children but cannot recall his oldest sister who had left home before he can remember. The mother supported the two boys by day work until she died when patient was about eleven years of age, following which he lived with a grandfather until going into the service when sixteen years old. The financial situation of course was very poor following the father's death and patient says that he quit school although he was a good student. He says of school, "It was something I liked but couldn't afford. I liked the sporting end of it." He says that he completed the tenth grade. He claims that he received an honorable discharge from the Army after two and one-half years service but other than this the work record is unstable and for some time his only employment was that of porter and shoe shine boy. At the time of the examination he had been married eight years and had one child but his wife was expecting another soon. Patient admits the use of alcoholic beverages but minimizes the amount that he imbibes. He denies any narcotics. There are no agency listings.

Case 31-I.-This is a twenty-eight year old man of athletic asthenic body build who has poor personal hygiene, stained carious teeth and long dirty fingernails. He is in need of a shave. He speaks in a somewhat gravelly voice, that he is forcing in the lowest register, is cooperative and agreeable, appears highly inadequate. The reason for the examination was a charge of Breaking and Entering in the Night Time on which a jury found him guilty. He says of the arrest, "I was out drinking a lot . . . we went to a few bars and then he told me he wanted me to go with him to case some

places. About one o'clock we were driving on Seven Mile Road coming home and feeling good when we see this company and break in it." There are sixteen previous adult arrests but only three sentences and all of them of a minor nature. He appears to be more the nuisance type of social offender than the serious.

With the exception of early neuropathic traits such as nocturnal enuresis, the medical history is essentially negative. He was hospitalized once for a broken leg and once for a lip that was bitten in a fight. He was born in Detroit the son of Canadian parents and the youngest of five children. The father's work was never regular and there was frequent need for welfare help. The father was a chronic alcoholic and he says that he remembers the father drinking a pint of liquor and dying immediately afterward. He also recalls that the mother was heavily alcoholic but not until after the father died. There was constant quarreling and friction between the parents and following the father's death the mother was totally unable to control the children. The patient says that he was a constant truant from school and would spend his time in bowling alleys. There was no organization in the home. The mother would stay in bars all the time, and the children saw no reason to go home. He says that he was held in the Juvenile Detention Home about fifteen times in two years. He lived at home with the mother until her death when he was twenty-six years of age. He describes the mother as dominating and avaricious.

Case 31-I went to both public and parochial schools in Detroit, beginning when five or six and leaving when sixteen and says that he was in the seventh grade because of his chronic truancy. He also began to drink when he was about fourteen years of age which caused him to be absent from school frequently. Following school he had several brief jobs and was usually out of work. At the time of the examination he was working as a chimney cleaner making around $35.00 a week. He has never married nor does he have any such plan. However, he did have a common-law association for about eighteen months off and on but he felt that his wife wanted to dominate him and also was oversexed. Patient admits the frequent use of alcoholic beverage, has smoked marijuana briefly but hasn't much use for narcotics. There are several agency listings on the family.

Case 32-I.-This is a twenty-five year old man of asthenic body build who is passive and quiet, superficially cooperative but somewhat guarded. As the examination progresses he becomes very frank. This man was referred on a charge of Larceny in a Store saying that he was under the influence of narcotics and took a clock radio from Mike Basso's. He says of this "I have found my God and right. I have peace of mind at last. I was under the influence of narcotics and evil. I was a lost soul, I was sick and was searching desperately for help. I had a drug habit. I lacked peace of mind. . . ." There are ten previous arrests with three sentences. There is a Probation for Larceny from Store, two years probation for another Larceny from Store, two years probation for a third Larceny from a Building, the first ninety days of which were spent in the Wayne County Jail.

This man has always lived in Detroit and is the second of three children. The parents separated briefly when he was about six years old and for two months the children and mother lived with the grandmother.

He describes the family life as fairly congenial, says the father has worked quite steadily but has changed jobs often. For the past thirteen years he was employed at the Ford Motor Company. He describes himself as timid and self-conscious as a child and says that when he became twenty-three he was very upset because he was impotent and in his extreme concern about this began using drugs. He pictures the mother as being very understanding, lenient, indulgent and protective person who was quite affectionate but was hot tempered and emotionally unstable. The father was more domineering and patient was afraid of his whippings. He attended three schools in Detroit beginning when five and leaving in the tenth grade when seventeen, failed the third grade and some subjects in high school. He never cared much for it and he says he developed a hatred of some of his teachers as well as a marked sense of inferiority. He began working at Chrysler Motor when eighteen, was there only three months and was fired for sleeping on the job. Much of the time he was unemployed. He claims an honorable discharge from service after two years and seemingly he was involved in a great many fights while in service. He has never married and has been extremely concerned over his sex maladjustment. Most of his spare time was spent in obtaining and using narcotics but he did enjoy reading; he lists philosophy, poetry, love stories and science fiction as his interests. He was alcoholic until he began using heroin. The only agency listing on him is the Probation Department.

Case 33-I.-This is a twenty-seven year old man of athletic body build who appears somewhat apprehensive, is restless but cooperative and appears to be a somewhat quiet withdrawn individual. He has been arrested on a narcotics charge and admits that he passed heroin along to a police informer. He had been arrested seven times but had received only one sentence, a fifteen month's probation for Breaking and Entering Auto. He has always lived in Detroit, most of the time in slum high-delinquency areas. He was the youngest of four children whose parents separated when he was about four or five years old. An older brother and sister were sent to Georgia and patient was kept by the mother for two years and then he was sent to Georgia coming back when eight years old. The mother had remarried and patient lived with her and the stepfather until he went into service when seventeen. The relationship with the stepfather is described as being fair and he says the parents were quite congenial; there was little quarreling in the home. Patient attended local schools beginning when five and leaving when seventeen, failed both the eighth and ninth grades. "I didn't want to go." He found the school work hard for him but denies any social maladjustment. The work record is fairly good. He was employed at Chrysler Motor for four years and he claims an honorable discharge from service after three years. He has never married nor does he have any marriage plans. There are no agency listings other than Probation.

Case 34-I.-Is a twenty-nine year old athletically built man who gave the initial impression of being friendly, cooperative, relating readily, and attempting to please. He is described as a social type of individual. This man was referred on a charge of Attempt Robbery, Not Armed which he maintained was a mistake as he was only trying to beg a drink from another man and said he was simply trying to take a can opener away from the fellow in self-defense when the police drove up and ar-

rested him. There were two previous investigations but apparently no convictions. This man and his twin sister were the fifth and sixth of seven children in full fraternity but there were three older half siblings. They lived in the outskirts of Lima, Ohio until he was sixteen years of age at which time he went to live with a sister in another town. The health record is negative except for venereal infection, both gonorrhea and syphilis, and his recent health has been very good. He said that his sister separated from her husband soon after he came to live with her and so he began rooming alone. When he was eighteen years old he started employment as a section hand on a railroad which required constant traveling and he has always moved around a great deal since that time. The work record is difficult to evaluate as he had been a construction laborer most of his life, consequently held jobs for very short periods. However, he claimed to work all the year and earn an acceptable wage each week. He never married but did have a common-law relationship which lasted about two years. There were no children. He attended schools in Ohio, beginning when seven and leaving when seventeen and in the eleventh grade. He claimed he enjoyed school and adjusted well. He described himself as an average student and denied any failures. He left school as he had to go to work. He tried to continue while working but had neither time to do his school work nor satisfactory clothes to attend school.

He admitted frequent use of alcoholic beverages but denied any use of narcotics. He did not feel that alcohol was a problem for him, claimed he only got drunk four or five times a year but admitted he got high once or twice a week. The agencies were negative.

Case 35-I.-Is a thirty-six year old man of athletic body build who was born in Greenwood, South Carolina. He was the second of three children. Initially he was pictured as a pleasant mannered individual somewhat of the con-man type; "gives lip service to the 'sorry I did it' expression and indicates that his future will be better. None of the previous attempts to deceive is apparent at the present time." He was examined in this Clinic twice, once in 1946 and again in 1956. At the time of the present examination he had been arrested for violating the state narcotic law. He claimed that he did it to support his wife and children. His story, "I'm guilty as charged and I'm truly sorry that I ever touched or seen the stuff; now that I am here I'm glad that it is over with and I can rest. I wanted to support my wife and kids, but it is the wrong way. I'm getting on in age. I promised God, my wife, myself, I would never break the law again. I've got kids and I'm getting old; I'm getting tired of doing wrong. My past tells me it don't pay. . . ." There are eleven previous adult arrests with four sentences. The first resulted in two years Probation for Larceny from Person, then a Grand Larceny for which he was given two to five years in prison, a Postal law violation which resulted in ten months at Milan Prison and Violation of the State Narcotic Law, for which he was given three to ten years in prison. Two violations of parole also are listed. Apparently while on parole he was active in selling narcotics.

This appeared to have been an itinerant family. He was born, as mentioned, in South Carolina but the family moved to Ohio when he was quite young and from there to the Detroit area, arriving here when the

patient was about four years of age. They have moved several places in the Detroit area since that time. The father's work was fairly steady except for the depression years but he described the father as being irresponsible and apparently with extramarital interests. There were several separations and one lasted some time when the patient was seventeen years of age. The parents separated permanently when he was about twenty-six years of age. The family was never closely knit, the children were rarely at home, both of the boys were involved in considerable juvenile delinquency and both have been in prison.

He attended schools in Detroit and Inkster beginning when five and leaving when sixteen in the eighth grade. He said he never cared for school, refused to respond to teachers, was a frequent truant and was bored so he quit to go to work. The work record itself was unstable with the exception of employment at Ford Motor Company for three and one-half years. However, he was laid off several times during this period. He also worked for Plymouth Motor Company for eighteen months and was discharged from this job for absenteeism. Much of the money he has made has come through the sale of heroin.

Patient has both been married and has lived common-law. The marriage had been in existence about one year at the time that he was examined but he had lived with this woman several years prior to that and they have two children. Patient admitted the frequent use of alcoholic beverages but claimed that he rarely drank to excess. He has used narcotics but did this infrequently and never has been actually severely addicted. At the time he was examined he was a parole violator. There were several listings of other agencies.

Case 36-I.-This is a twenty-three year old man of athletic body build who appears dull and primitive initially but is friendly and smiles readily. He was referred on a charge of violation of the State Narcotic Law, having sold four capsules of heroin to a police informer. He described himself as a distributor for a heroin seller and by this means managed to supply his own habit. There were six previous adult arrests for minor offenses; however, he also was arrested while in service for possession of marijuana and sentenced to a year in discipline barracks. He said he began using heroin while in Korea but was arrested for purchasing marijuana from an agent and they found a bag of it in his locker. He actually was held in discipline barracks only about eight months but was given a dishonorable discharge.

He was the seventh of ten children all of whom were born and raised in Detroit. The parents appear to be responsible, industrious people and the residence has always been quite stable. The family have owned several buildings including the quarters that they lived in and have operated businesses in others. For the past ten years they operated a dry cleaning establishment. The mother usually managed the projects since the father had been steadily employed in a factory for thirty years. As the children grew older they were expected to help out in the dry cleaning shops. At least four of them have used narcotics which lead to considerable difficulty in the home. Two other children are in college and all of the girls have made good adjustments. Patient left school at seventeen because he didn't care for it and he admits he got

into frequent fights which caused him trouble with the authorities. He had difficulty with academic work in grade school but found the high school work easier for him. He never married and has always lived at home except when shame would drive him away because he was using narcotics. This occupied most of his spare time activity too, either in obtaining or using it. There is only one agency listing.

Case 37-I.-This thirty year old man has an asthenic athletic body build. He smiled and related readily, was passive and cooperative. He had a fairly musical voice. He was referred on a charge of attempt entering a business place, and is a codefendant of No. 29. He professed to have nothing to do with the theft, simply was going along with other fellows and they did not let him know they were doing anything wrong. Actually they broke into a place and took typewriters from it. He had been involved in five previous arrests with two sentences. He was sent to prison for Robbery Armed in 1944. He was one of four that held up a gas station. He was again arrested in December of 1955 for Breaking and Entering and said at this time he was drunk and broke into a clothing store taking suits and trousers. He again went to prison and was a parole violator when examined.

He was the third of five children born on a sharecrop farm in Georgia. In all the mother had nine children but parentage is not definite on the last four. He believes that possibly the sixth sibling is a full brother. The father was murdered when patient was about four years of age and a year later the mother came to Detroit at the invitation of the father's parents and, as soon as they could obtain Welfare help found rooms of their own. Patient was resentful of the poor financial situation and the inadequate living quarters. Residence was unstable and they lived in high delinquency areas. He was first arrested when twelve but never institutionalized until he went to prison when eighteen years old. The mother's common-law husband was heavily alcoholic and abusive but he preferred the patient to some of the other children and was good to him. Most of the other children were involved in difficulties with the law and have made poor adjustments socially in other areas. He attended school in Detroit and the Hilltop Trade School in Ionia prison but began in Georgia when about five. He completed the seventh grade when almost sixteen and left school following the mother's death. He claimed that he enjoyed school in general, particularly was interested in art and geography and denied any social maladjustment. After leaving school he worked as a dishwasher in a restaurant for about six months, then at a laundry and finally obtained a job with Excello Corporation. He was there about a year and a half and was then sent to prison. Following that he worked fairly regularly in factories when not in prison. He was discharged from one job for overstaying leave.

He never married nor lived common-law but did have a steady girlfriend with whom he had some ideas of marriage but this was dissolved when he went to prison. He denied much use of alcoholic beverage, any use of narcotics, but apparently has had quite an inadequate recreation program. There was only one previous agency listing.

Case 38-I.-This is a thirty year old man of asthenic body build with rather inadequate appearance. The upper lip is shrunken because

of removal of his upper teeth. The remaining teeth are poor. He is forward and appears aggressive but this is probably compensatory. Hostility is apparent and he seems somewhat effeminate. He was referred for examination because of his stealing stockings from a Kresge store which he denied doing but states that his "rap" partner had done it and the lawyer told him he would be convicted so he pleaded guilty to Attempt larceny, a reduced charge. He also admitted that he had been drinking a good deal of wine and he agreed that he planned to get some money from the theft. Previous to the time of the examination he had been arrested eighteen times and had four sentences. He received a suspended sentence to federal prison for narcotics violation, ten days for disturbing the peace, five to fifteen years on a robbery armed, and ten days on another larceny in a store when he took some stockings from a supermarket.

The most significant item in his health history was recurrent asthma which he claimed to have had all of his life. He was born in Detroit, the third of five children. At least one of these besides patient has been in a great deal of trouble with legal authorities. The father died when patient was thirteen, the result of asthma and the mother never remarried. Following the father's death an older brother falsified his age and supported the family by working at Ford Motor Company. Patient went into the Merchant Marine when he was nineteen years old and returned two years later. He began getting into trouble about this time and was in prison three and one-half years, and was on parole at the time of the examination. He attended the Wingert, McMichael, and Northwestern schools beginning when five, leaving when sixteen. He claimed a good adjustment but when he got into high school he could not learn chemistry. He said he quit school to get work particularly because his friends had left school. He claimed to have been an average student and did not care much for school but has taken courses at Jackson Prison.

He worked in a steel casting company for a year but left that to go into the Merchant Marines. He said he had been there eighteen months but actually of this time was at sea only about three months. The rest of the time he was wandering about enjoying himself, doing occasional odd jobs and so forth. He worked in a construction company for a time, was sent to prison and upon his return, got a job with a steel processing company, was there about a year then laid off. Following that he had odd jobs or short time jobs. He was never in service. He never married but he did have one girl that he planned to marry, in fact the plans were so definite that he asked the parole officer's permission and they were on their way to Ohio to get married but he was not given permission to leave the state. Consequently since they had to put it off and there was some wait, they began quarreling and were more or less permanently separated.

He admitted frequent use of alcohol, drank three or four days a week and he said that he began using marijuana when about twenty years of age, but just used it occasionally. He began using heroin in 1949 and the scarring of anticubital veins is quite marked. There are no agency registrations.

Case 39-I.-Is a thirty year old athletically built man who had a luxurious growth of mustache and chin whiskers. He appeared somewhat immature and suggestible, but was not uncooperative. The Court referred him on a charge of Assault with Intent to Rob being Armed and he is a co-defendant of No. 5. He claimed that the reason he got involved in this was that his brother was in trouble and he wanted to get him out on Bond but he had no money or job and thus he went with a group of others holding up a numbers collection man, getting $5,000.00 from him. There were four previous adult arrests with one sentence of nine months in the County Jail for five counts of forgery. There was one military arrest also which is probably an AWOL.

This patient was the oldest of ten children all of whom were born and raised in Detroit. The father was a highly industrious person who worked in factories as well as in stores which the family owned. The financial situation was always good. Of the six boys in the family, four are narcotics users and are or have been in prison but two of them have made very good adjustments. The parents supervised the children quite closely and were fairly strict with them. There were no juvenile arrests and apparently he was a fairly responsible person when he was younger. He lived at home until he was seventeen, when he left to join the Merchant Marine. He joined the Army when he was twenty-one and claims a general discharge after five years of service. Soon after his discharge he was sent to prison for forgery and he served nine months. He attended school in Detroit beginning when five and leaving when seventeen, denied any failure, claimed a good adjustment in school, left as he wanted to leave home when he went to New York. He was working in a factory during the time, part time as he was going to school also.

He worked in the Merchant Marine for four years and the rest of the time he has worked for his father. He began work at a local factory but quit after three months to go in the Merchant Marine. He claimed that he was given a general discharge under honorable conditions as a corporal, and admits that he began using narcotics while in service. He never married nor has he had any marriage plans. He did have one child, however, being taken care of by the mother. The recreation program was quite inadequate. He admitted frequent use of alcoholic beverages and drank to excess two or three times a week. He began using morphine when he was in service and then graduated to heroin after leaving. There are no agency registrations.

Case 40-I.-The patient is a thirty-year old man of small asthenic body build who is described as being somewhat apprehensive and restless, cooperative, attempting to please and appeared quite inadequate. He was arrested on a charge of Larceny from a Store, pleaded Not Guilty but was convicted by the Court. He is accused of having taken a cross from Kern's jewelry counter which he denied doing but he did admit that he thought about taking it, however, he noticed a woman watching him and thought she was a store detective, became frightened and ran out of the store. He admitted having taken a bracelet with the idea of giving it to his girlfriend. He ran down the street and bumped into someone, both of them were knocked over and a policeman grabbed him. However he managed to dispose of the bracelet so it could not be found as evidence. There were five previous adult arrests, each one of them receiving a sentence.

One was a $25.00 fine for gambling, six months Probation for Simple Assault, six months Probation for Larceny and another Simple Larceny for stealing from the same store. He was given a $25.00 fine for this and a $10.00 fine for begging a month later.

From a health standpoint the most significant item found in the physical examination is syphilis for which he was treated twice and apparently his blood tests were not completely negative. He was the only child of the parents who separated when he was an infant, each remarrying. The father was illiterate but apparently was a fairly responsible, well industrialized individual. Patient was shunted between friends and relatives for eight years and then went to live with the father and stepmother. He was not happy with them because the stepmother favored his half-brother. He ran away from home because of the stepmother's cruelty. The father found him several times and brought him back but he would continually run away. During the times he was gone he would sleep in public buildings or with friends in their houses, sometimes in parks. This continued until he was about sixteen years at which time he went to Cleveland, Ohio to live with an aunt. He remained with her until going into the Army when eighteen years of age. He said he was in service approximately eighteen months and received an honorable discharge. He attended school in Chattanooga, Tennessee, where he was born, and in Cleveland, Ohio. He began school when seven and left when seventeen, denied any failures and claimed he enjoyed school but felt that he didn't have adequate clothes to attend. He said that he was in the ninth grade when he left.

He lived in Detroit most of the time since his discharge from service but made a sub-marginal vocational and social adjustment here. He usually worked as a pin setter in a bowling alley and did a few odd jobs but he made most of his money by gambling or begging. He never married, had some illicit cohabitations but they never actually reached the dignity of a common-law marriage. He said that he planned marriage while he was in service but was sent overseas and he and his fiancee drifted apart. His recreation program was quite passive. He spent much of his time in pool rooms and bars, admitted the frequent use of alcoholic beverages, drank almost every day and to excess at least two times a week. He denied any use of narcotics. There are no agency registrations.

Case 41-I.-He is thirty year old man of athletic body build who answered abruptly and politely and in a rather military manner. His appearance was neat and acceptable. He was charged with Felonious Assault, pleaded Not Guilty but was convicted by the Court. Apparently this was a matter of a family quarrel. He was fighting with his wife, her parents interferred and when they appeared he was chasing after his wife shouting her name. When the father came in with a crow-bar, the patient picked up a chair, struck him with it, knocking him down and knocking the crow-bar from his hand. The mother blocked his passage and his wife ran out of the house whereupon he knocked the mother-in-law down giving the father-in-law enough time to regain his balance and he came at him again with a crow-bar. Patient took it away from him and struck both the father-in-law and mother-in-law with it. He claimed that the most severe damage was to the wife, however, who struck her head on the chair when he knocked her down and knocked out a tooth.

There are six previous adult arrests but only one sentence. This was for two years in prison for a purchase of heroin and he was at Milan Federal Prison for about one year.

The patient is the youngest of four children, two of whom are living. One brother died, the result of a fall, a sister died when thirty-five years of age from pneumonia and his next older brother who remained alive, has never married. During most of patient's youth there was no friction between the parents but there was apparently little warmth and the inter-personal relationship in the family was not close. Consequently he was rarely at home. He denied any juvenile delinquency, said the mother died when he was sixteen years old and the father remarried a year later. The father was employed at Ford Motor Company and with the Department of Public Works and patient lived with him until he went into service when about eighteen years of age. He was honorably discharged two and one-half years later and both the stepmother and the father died within two years after he was discharged. He has continued living at the same home, however, now with his brother. He was given a bad conduct discharge four years after he entered the Air Force and had spent considerable months absent without leave and in the stockade. He married while in service and soon after his release he and his wife separated.

He attended schools in Detroit and in the Air Force. He began when five and left Detroit school when fifteen, failing four grades. He claimed a reasonable social adjustment to school.

The work record and vocational adjustment in general are poor, of course, broken by his time in prison and in service. He was in service twice, first in the Army and secondly the Air Force. He claims an honorable discharge after a year and a half in the Army and as mentioned was AWOL eight months and in the stockade six months while in the Air Force and thus given a bad conduct discharge. He had three children but apparently did little to support them after separating from his wife. He claimed that he spends a good deal of his time reading, does some drawing of pictures and is interested in sports. He admitted the frequent use of alcoholic beverages, but denied that he drank to excess more than once or twice a month. He began using heroin in 1954 and used it for six months but denied any use since that time. There were three agency listings on this man.

Case 42-1.-Is a twenty-six year old man of asthenic body build who appeared markedly dependent, was anxious to please and was cooperative. He had been arrested on a charge of Violation of the State Narcotic Law, denied any knowledge of the offense but said that the police stated in Court that he gave the informer some heroin. According to the police the man was not a user himself but did sell it. In fact when he was arrested there was a panic among the addicts and the Court room was filled with all of them trying to find out who the informer was. There were four previous adult arrests but no sentences. He had always managed to escape conviction.

He was born in Tampa, Florida, the second of six children but the older brother committed suicide about six years before the examination. Patient had rheumatic fever over a period of years and was at

Children's Hospital several times between 1940 and 1942. He also had poliomyelitis during this time. He was pampered a great deal during the time of the rheumatic fever and after going back to school was unable to do many of the things that the other children could do and was constantly watched and indulged by others. He always lived at home and even after he was married he, his wife and three children lived with the parents. The parents are described as serious, responsible people and the father owns a small trucking business at which he is apparently quite successful. They own their own home where they have lived for eleven years. They encouraged patient in his school activity and he finally graduated, when twenty years of age, after going to summer school four times. The father also encouraged him to go into a mechanics school but he resisted this idea because he felt there was too much grease involved. His work record, however, is rather satisfactory and at the time of the examination he had seven years seniority in a local factory as well as having worked at other places. He had been married for seven years and although they lived with the parents a good deal of that time which caused some friction he denies any serious problems and apparently their marital adjustment was satisfactory. They have three children all of whom are in good health.

The patient denies the use of alcoholic beverages, narcotic drugs or tobacco. There were no agency listings.

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