

24-B12-MBC

TWELFTH BIENNIAL REPORT

of the

State
Board of Control

of

MINNESOTA

Period Ended June 30, 1924

SYNDICATE PRINTING CO.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

To the Governor and the Legislature:

Pursuant to the provisions of law, the *State Board of Control* herewith respectfully submits its twelfth biennial report covering the period ended June 30, 1924, together with summaries of the reports of the chief executive officers under its control.

RALPH W. WHEELLOCK, Chairman
JOHN COLEMAN
CARL J. SWENDSEN
BLANCHE L. LA DU

STATE BOARD OF CONTROL

ROSTER OF MEMBERS

Silas W. Leavett, Litchfield.....April, 1901, to April, 1909
Wm. E. Lee, Long Prairie.....April, 1901, to Nov., 1902
Chas. A. Morey, Winona.....April, 1901, to July, 1901
Ozro B. Gould, Winona.....July, 1901, to Jan., 1907
James A. Martin, St. Cloud.....Nov., 1902, to Jan., 1904
Jacob F. Jacobson, Madison.....Jan., 1904, to April, 1905
Leonard A. Rosing, Cannon Falls.....April, 1905, to April, 1909
Peter M. Ringdal, Crookston.....Jan., 1907, to April, 1913
Chas. Halvorson, Dawson.....April, 1909, to April, 1911
Chas. E. Vasaly, Little Falls.....April, 1909, to July, 1920
Carl J. Swendsen, St. James.....April, 1911, to April, 1929
Ralph W. Wheelock, Minneapolis.....April, 1913, to April, 1925
Pierre A. Hilbert, Melrose.....July, 1920, to Sept., 1921
Caroline M. Crosby, Minneapolis.....April, 1921, to Mar., 1923
Blanche L. La Du, Minneapolis.....July, 1921, to April, 1930
John Coleman, Anoka.....Sept., 1921, to April, 1927

MEMBERS, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES

Ralph W. Wheelock.....Chairman
John Coleman.....Member
Carl J. Swendsen.....Member
Blanche L. La Du.....Member
Downer Mullen.....Secretary
Maude B. Davis.....Assistant Secretary
Nicholas E. Wehrle.....Chief Accountant
Anastasia Riley.....Accountant
Louis W. Techler.....Accountant
Oscar J. Boynton.....Bookkeeper
Hubert Thomas.....Bookkeeper
Timothy Hayes.....Bookkeeper
Pearl A. Putnam.....File Clerk
Katherine Sinclair.....Stenographer
Miriam E. Carey.....Supervisor of Institution Libraries
Anne Traynor.....Clerk
Paul Sloss.....Messenger

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Clarence H. Johnston.....Architect
 Charles L. Pillsbury Co.....Engineers
 Morell & Nichols.....Landscape Engineers

BUREAU OF PURCHASES

William A. Richards.....Purchasing Agent
 Perry R. Waddell.....Assistant Purchasing Agent
 Francis A. Cadwell.....Chief Clerk
 Eleanor Tighe.....Clerk
 Ruth Putnam.....Clerk
 William Clifford.....Clerk
 Oscar Olin.....Clerk

CHILDREN'S BUREAU

Charles F. Hall.....Director
 Elizabeth Yerxa.....Case Supervisor
 Mildred Thomson.....Supervisor of Feeble-minded
 Ruth Colby.....Supervisor of Blind
 Margaret Hughes.....Supervisor of Institutions
 Inez B. Patterson.....Field Agent
 Nell Staples.....Field Agent
 Maud M. Barnes.....Field Agent
 Elsa Castendyck.....Field Agent
 Julia C. Stern.....Field Agent
 Helen Stoudt.....Field Agent
 Ann S. Litowitz.....Field Agent
 Mildred Koppel.....Field Agent
 Bertha Hanford.....Field Agent
 Irene Grothen.....Clerk
 Florence Dunn.....Clerk
 Emma H. Fritz.....Clerk
 Dorothy Wing.....Clerk
 Helen F. Gaffney.....Clerk
 Ada McCarthy.....Clerk
 Hermine Garrels.....Clerk
 Jennie Larson.....Clerk
 Ellen Johnson.....Clerk
 Helen Seibert.....Clerk
 Nellie Crocker.....Clerk
 Ruth Nelson.....Clerk

STATE BOARD OF CONTROL

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BUREAU OF SUPPORT AND PAROLE OF INSANE

Edward W. Allen.....	Director
John H. Williams.....	Field Agent
William A. Butler.....	Field Agent
Harry E. Ives.....	Field Agent
Thomas M. Gallogly.....	Field Agent
Chas. T. Wadsworth.....	Field Agent
Lee L. Wheelock.....	Field Agent
Florence Burt.....	Field Agent
Nola B. Thomas.....	Stenographer
Elizabeth Powers.....	Clerk

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Draper A. Lindsey.....	Director
Louis G. Foley.....	Inspector

BUREAU OF RESEARCH

Fred Kuhlmann.....	Director
Marie Burmeister.....	Mental Examiner
Charlotte Lowe.....	Mental Examiner
Ida M. Lima.....	Mental Examiner
Alzetta Laub.....	Stenographer

CHILDREN'S BUREAU

Charles F. Hall, Director

To the State Board of Control:

I submit herewith the biennial report of the Children's Bureau:

TABULAR SUMMARY OF WORK OF CHILDREN'S BUREAU, JANUARY
1, 1918, TO JUNE 30, 1924

	January 1, 1918 to June 30, 1918.	July 1, 1918 to June 30, 1920.	July 1, 1920 to June 30, 1922.	July 1, 1922 to June 30, 1924.	Total.
Adoptions reported	142	844	787	727	2,500
Placements reported	102	681	655	572	2,010
Unmarried mothers	407	1,827	2,714	2,894	7,842
Feeble-minded committed ...	103	484	656	559	1,801
Miscellaneous neglect, delin- quency, etc.	26	100	1,622	2,926	4,674
Department for the blind....	1,434	1,434
Totals	780	3,936	6,433	9,112	20,261

CHILDREN'S INSTITUTIONS AND
AGENCIES CERTIFIED AND LI-
CENSED AND UNDER SUPER-
VISION AT CLOSE OF BIENNIAL
PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30, 1924.

Maternity hospitals	201
Institutions and homes for children over three years of age.....	24
Institutions and homes for children under three years of age.....	22
Agencies for placing children in permanent foster homes.....	23
Agencies to select and supervise boarding homes	12
Boarding homes in operation.....	366
Total	648

CASH AND SECURITIES RECEIVED
IN LUMP SUM SETTLEMENTS AND
MONTHLY PAYMENTS FROM
FATHERS OF ILLEGITIMATE
CHILDREN FOR THEIR SUPPORT,
JULY 1, 1922 TO JUNE 30, 1924.

By Children's Bureau for 149 children	\$37,154.48
By Child Welfare Boards:	
Hennepin County for 253 children	52,476.11
Ramsey County for 172 children	24,390.61
St. Louis County for 84 children	13,587.60
Totals	\$127,608.80

NOTE: Of the settlements made for numerous cases in rural counties that were not made payable to State Board of Control, statistics are not available for a report by the Children's Bureau.

COMPILED DATA SHOWING FACTS CONCERNING CHILDREN PLACED
IN PERMANENT FAMILY HOMES AS REPORTED
JULY 1, 1922, TO JUNE 30, 1924

Cases on hand July 1, 1922.....	128
Placement cases reported during biennial period (involving 573 children)	572
Total cases handled in biennial period.....	700

NOTE: Of these cases, 24 were cases where the child was placed outside the state, and 14 were cases where the child was brought into the state.

SEX OF CHILDREN		DISPOSITION OF REPORTED PLACEMENTS	
Male	282	Homes approved	435
Female	286	Homes disapproved	10
No information	5	Placements withdrawn before action	58
Total	573	Acted upon as adoption	34
LEGITIMACY OF CHILDREN		Exportations approved	22
Legitimate	247	Miscellaneous	16
Illegitimate	289	Action pending	125
No information	37	Total	700
Total	573	DISPOSITION OF DISAPPROVED PLACEMENTS	
AGES OF CHILDREN		Child returned to agency placing..	8
One year or less	135	Child taken home by juvenile	2
1 to 2 years	96	Court action	10
2 to 3 years	70	Total	20
3 to 4 years	34	WITH WHOM PLACED	
4 to 5 years	35	Placed with relatives	51
5 to 10 years	76	Placed with third persons	384
10 to 15 years	79	Total	435
Over 15 years	20		
No information	23		
Total	573		

PLACEMENTS MADE BY CHILD-PLACING AGENCIES ACCORDING TO APPROVAL OR DISAPPROVAL BY STATE BOARD OF CONTROL

	Approved.	Disapproved.
1. Bethany Home, Duluth	3	..
2. Bethany Home Association, Minneapolis	12	..
3. Child Rescue Society of Church of the Brethren	1	..
4. Children's Home Society, St. Paul	59	..
5. Children's Home Society, Duluth	3	..
6. Children's Protective Society, Minneapolis	64	..
7. Evangelical Lutheran Kinderfreund Society, St. Paul	7	..
8. Jewish Associated Charities, Minneapolis	4	..
9. Lutheran Inner Mission Society of Minnesota, Minneapolis	6	..
10. Lutheran Minnesota Conference of Augustana Synod, Minneapolis	14	..
11. Maternity Hospital, Minneapolis	19	..
12. New York Foundling Society, New York	7	3
13. Norwegian Lutheran Church of America, Minneapolis	51	..
14. St. James Orphans Home, Duluth	3	..
15. St. Joseph's German Catholic Orphan Society, St. Paul	1	..
16. St. Joseph's Orphanage, Wabasha	1	..
17. St. Otto's Orphanage, Little Falls	26	..
18. Wild Rice Lutheran Orphans Home, Twin Valley	2	..
19. Home for Children and Aged Women	2	..
20. Bureau of Catholic Charities	61	..
*Unauthorized	140	..
Totals	486	3

*Placed by parent or other custodian without a court commitment.

The placements for the period have been more carefully investigated than before, partly because members of the child welfare boards have become more deeply conscious of the need of a better understanding of the home, and partly because more counties have child welfare boards who are making the investigations. All but 43 of these place-

sentative of the Children's Bureau disclosed the location of the house as most undesirable, being situated on the outskirts of the town, practically surrounded by lumber yards. The house was old and dilapidated, consisting of five rooms, housing seven people, the mother and father and five children. Some of the children are still very small. The furniture was meager and of the poorest quality. The bed clothes consisted of unbleached sheets and heavy dark quilts, the latter very difficult to launder. There were but two bed rooms furnished. The house was heated by stoves and lighted by oil lamps. License was denied because of general unfitness, emphasis being placed on fire hazard, lack of equipment, inexperience of the woman, and overcrowded conditions.

In this town a fine woman was found willing to accept maternity cases in her home and provide care for them under the careful supervision of an attending physician. It was a clean, well-kept house, but absolutely without modern conveniences as there are no modern conveniences in the town. The physicians have respect and confidence in this woman and recommended that she be licensed. In the absence of any other place in the community in which women may receive obstetrical care, the State Board of Control granted a license to this woman to receive not more than two maternity cases at any one time.

In contrast to the above case is one which came to the attention of the State Board of Control because a woman was conducting a maternity hospital without license and was also serving as midwife without being licensed so to do. She was charged by citizens of the community as assuming, in a large measure, the responsibility of a physician. Investigation disclosed that her home was not suited for the care of maternity cases; that she was in the habit of following her own will and violating the instructions of attending physicians. She had no training in nursing or midwifery, except that gained by serving with physicians. Some of these physicians said that they could not trust the woman to carry out their orders. The State Board of Control denied a license to this woman to conduct a maternity hospital, basing its rejection on the fact that the housing conditions created a fire hazard; that the attitude of the woman was most unco-operative and therefore, dangerous to the welfare of the mothers and babies committed to her charge, and because of the general unfitness of the woman to conduct such an institution. It was with regret that the State Board of Control denied this license because the community provides no other place for hospitalization of maternity cases.

In 1923 a survey of the specialized maternity hospitals of Minnesota was made by agents of the Federal Children's Bureau. A report of this survey will be published by the Federal Children's Bureau, Washington, D. C.

The institutions and agencies interested in maternity hospital work are now organized for a series of conferences for the purpose of working out a set of minimum standards governing maternity hospital work in Minnesota.

CHILD-CARING INSTITUTIONS

Total number of licenses and certificates issued by State Board of Control during biennial period.....	102
Number of licensed institutions June 30, 1924.....	23
Number of children under 3 years of age to be cared for at any one time in total licensed institutions of state.....	392
Number of certified institutions June 30, 1924.....	24
Number of children over 3 years of age to be cared for at any one time in total certified institutions June 30, 1924.....	1,683
Total population of child-caring institutions June 30, 1922.....	1,808
Total population of child-caring institutions June 30, 1924.....	1,516
Total number of children cared for in child-caring institutions in two-year period.....	3,790
Total discharges from child-caring institutions in two-year period.....	2,276
Number of visits.....	83
Number of investigations.....	1

AGENCIES CERTIFIED TO PLACE CHILDREN IN PERMANENT FAMILY HOMES

Number certified June 30, 1924.....	23
Number of visits.....	39

- AGENCIES CERTIFIED TO SELECT AND SUPERVISE BOARDING-HOMES

Number of agencies certified June 30, 1924.....	12
Number of visits.....	26
Number of child welfare boards supervising boarding-homes.....	15

The agencies engaged in placing children for permanent or temporary care in private homes have held a series of conferences dating over a two-year period for the purpose of developing minimum standards for child-placement work. The standards are now ready for transmittal to the State Board of Control. It is the hope of the agencies that these standards will be adopted by the Board as standards for the child-placing work in the state of Minnesota.

BOARDING-HOMES

(Boarding-homes caring for three or more children under the age of three years must be licensed. A boarding-home that cares for less than three children under three years of age, or any number of children over three years of age, must be certified.)

Total number of boarding-homes licensed June 30, 1924.....	4
Total number of children covered by these licenses.....	15
Total number for which certificates were issued during biennial period.....	451
Total number of children covered by these certificates.....	794
Total number of certified homes in operation June 30, 1924.....	382
Total number of children in homes.....	687
Total number of children cared for in boarding-homes during the two-year period.....	2,118
Number of applicants denied licenses or certificates by State Board of Control.....	20
Number of boarding-homes closed.....	154
Number of boarding-homes closed by court order.....	5
Number of homes authorized by letter only.....	20
Number of children in authorized boarding-homes.....	31
Number of applications withdrawn voluntarily.....	9
Total number of visits from Children's Bureau, State Board of Control, to licensed or certified homes.....	88
Miscellaneous visits.....	15
Applications pending.....	22

The reason for the phenomenal increase in the number of certified boarding-homes rests on a ruling rendered by the Attorney General on May 3, 1922, on Section 8 of Chapter 51, Special Session Laws 1919. Under this ruling it is the duty of the State Board of Control to furnish supervision for every home in which a child is received for board or care, whether for gain or otherwise, if not accompanied by the parent or guardian, or if not related to the foster parents. This supervision is furnished by the State Board of Control through the twelve agencies certified to select and supervise boarding-homes and by the county child welfare boards.

Why Some Boarding-Homes Are Closed by Court Action: It was reported to the State Board of Control by a social agency that two small children were being boarded in the home of Mrs. G. The home was not licensed or supervised; that is, it was running independently and illegally. The report stated that the home was not very clean and was very untidy on date of visit of the social agent, as were also the children. The woman was charging \$6.00 a week for the care of the children. Visit to the home by representative of the Children's Bureau disclosed that it was a most undesirable place in which to keep children. It was in a state of indescribable filth, disorder and stench. The clothes on the babies were saturated and soiled. The visiting agent judged that they had not been changed since the day before. The bodies of the babies were chafed and sore. It was late forenoon when the call was made, but there was not a drop of food prepared for the babies, the nursing bottles were unwashed and stood among the dirty dishes which littered the table. The nipples were in a mason jar in water so filthy that the rubber could be seen only where they touched the glass. There were five babies in the home, the boarding mother and her husband, a feeble-minded relative and an aged man boarder. They were also innumerable canaries, several cats and a mangy dog.

One child had whooping cough, another baby looked very ill and all gave evidence of neglect. The aged boarder stated that he had been getting books from the library on BABY CARE and the woman was "learning" to take care of babies. The woman had no information whatever about the children in her home—did not know their last names or where the parents lived or worked. Representative asked woman what action she would take if a baby took suddenly and violently ill. She said she did not know. There was a din of coughing and crying from the wretched babies sufficient to touch the heart of any woman, whether a physical mother or one in spirit only, and awoken in her a desire to relieve the evident distress of the babies, but this boarding mother seemed devoid of any such sensation. She sat calmly extolling herself and the good care she gave the babies brought to her and how much the parents appreciated the service she rendered. When advised to apply for a state certificate she stated rather aggressively that she did not consider it necessary; that the state had no right to interfere with her private business. This case was reported to the local board of health for an investigation of sanitary conditions, and the woman was given two days in which to make application for certificate or have the children returned to their parents. At expiration of this period a complaint was filed against her by the child welfare board for boarding children without a license, and she plead guilty. The children were removed by a certified social agency to good boarding-homes. The agency at once set about getting in touch with the parents of the children. This home has been under careful supervision to see that no more children are received into it.

Why the State Board of Control Refuses to Reissue Certificates to Some Boarding-Homes: A boarding-home which had been certified by the State Board of Control for some years gave evidence of deterioration. The home had been used by a good certified agency and supervised by it from the time the home was first used. In spite of this the woman grew careless, indifferent and unco-operative. The agency could no longer depend upon her, and it was finally necessary to discontinue the use of this home. The state agency had never found the home clean or orderly at any time. The woman had taken a small baby from an unmarried mother independently. It was a delicate child, and when eight months old was unable to raise itself from its pillow; was pale and in a bad condition generally. The woman acknowledged that she had not had the baby under a physician's care, but that she had on two or three occasions asked her family physician

what to do for the baby. The state requested that the child welfare board make other arrangements for the child; it must either go back to its mother or be placed in a home where it would receive proper care. This latter procedure was carried out, and the baby made very satisfactory gain.

A certificate was not reissued to this boarding mother by the state. It is interesting to know that the local licensing agency was in favor of granting a city license to this undesirable home.

DEPARTMENT FOR FEEBLE-MINDED

The feeble-minded persons committed to the guardianship of the Board of Control are divided into three groups:

1. Outside Supervision. Those committed but needing only supervision outside of an institution.
2. Waiting List. Those who should be in an institution.
3. Unclassified. Those who need more observation before classification is made.

These are not hard and fast groups. Often those supervised outside show tendencies which make an institution desirable later; or those waiting because of lack of space develop ability to adapt very well to society.

Both of these groups may be subdivided: the Outside Supervision group has some who would profit greatly and adapt much more readily with some discipline first such as an institution gives; the Waiting group has some who will stabilize and who may then be more or less self-supporting, the degree being largely dependent upon the degree of intelligence. Many of the waiting cases are the partially or absolutely helpless individuals who prove such a severe strain upon the family. Some of these show vicious tendencies to injure and destroy.

From the following table it will be seen that the number of commitments as feeble-minded is smaller for the year, 1923-1924, than for 1922-1923. This is a very significant fact.*

TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES COMMITTED AND NUMBER IN EACH GROUP FROM JULY, 1917 TO JULY, 1924.

	Commitments.	Outside Supervision.	Waiting.	Unclassified.	School for Feeble-Minded.
Number prior to July 1, 1922.....	1,242	176	117	22	691
Total number to July 1, 1923.....	1,643	212	214	37	747
Total number to July 1, 1924.....	1,801	251	276	13	804
NUMBERS COMMITTED AND CLASSIFICATION FOR 1922-23 AND 1923-24					
Number in year 1922-23.....	301	36	97	15	56
Number in year 1923-24.....	258	39	62	24	57

*Commitments are cumulative. Classification refers only to those in the group at that date.

The decrease has taken place largely in the custodial type of person, since the number of entrants into institution has remained about the same. It does not mean that the number is decreasing nor that the need for relief in families caring for such persons is less. It is chiefly to be attributed to the fact that judges and welfare workers feel that entrance is hopeless, and do not encourage parents to seek for commitment. These persons do not constitute a public menace, but the care and strain in families is extreme. It is most urgent that space be provided to relieve them of these unbearable burdens.

The Outside Supervision cases require a large part of the time of those in this department and the welfare boards in the counties. These are chiefly feeble-minded persons who have failed to adapt in the community, but who with help and supervision, either without ever being in an institution or after a period there, can get along very nicely. They have been unable to keep jobs and have gotten into trouble in many ways; sometimes sexual, sometimes thieving, sometimes quarreling and fighting. When circumstances warrant this type of care, it means assistance in securing work; care taken to see that the person is not exploited and that the earnings are wisely spent; visits in the home to see that conditions are satisfactory and that there is recreation, but that it is of a simple and unexciting kind suitable to the individual. The child welfare boards co-operate in giving this supervision, but it is more arduous than can be expected of them without assistance. Furthermore, oftentimes it takes a trained person to be able to adjust conditions. At the present time there is only one field agent in the office to travel over the entire state and visit these persons and consult with the welfare boards. Since this work adequately done saves them from becoming so delinquent that an institution is necessary for them, it pays the state even from a financial viewpoint.

As a part of the Outside Supervision work, we have the co-operation of the Woman's Welfare League in furnishing a home for eight girls in a "Club House" in Minneapolis. These girls are paroled from the school to the agent of the Hennepin County Child Welfare Board in charge of the feeble-minded. In the home the girls are under the care of a splendid woman who assists them in shopping, planning and saving. They are given assistance in getting work and recreation is provided. The girls are very nearly self-supporting and much happier than they could be inside the institution. It is the policy of the Board

to extend this type of work as rapidly as is compatible with the general policies for the feeble-minded and the firm establishment of these "colonies."

With the assistance of the Research Bureau, mental tests are given to all persons before the commitment is made to our guardianship unless obviously feeble-minded. These tests are made at the request of a welfare board or later at the request of a judge when a hearing has been asked for.

Besides the committed cases here reported a large part of the work of the department is advisory. Many cases are reported so that correspondence is entered into and visits made, though it may be more than a year later that the commitment is made. In fact, it may never become a committed case.

The work of the department may be summarized as follows:

Giving advice concerning uncommitted cases, sometimes leading towards commitment and sometimes not.

Giving mental tests or securing the co-operation of the Research Bureau for this.

Giving aid to the welfare boards to secure commitments.

Supervising cases not in the institution.

Assisting in making temporary arrangements for some of those who should be in the institution but cannot get in. This may be in other homes, private institutions or the insane hospitals.

Arranging to fill vacancies occurring in the School.

Determining on advisability of vacations and paroles.

The following list shows the number of commitments that have been made in each county since 1917. It is hoped that some day a survey may be made which will show whether the number of commitments has any definite relation to the amount of feeble-mindedness in the community. At present we have no way of ascertaining, but it would seem not.

Aitkin	11	Isanti	4	Pipestone	8
Anoka	9	Itasca	14	Polk	24
Becker	9	Jackson	8	Pope	6
Beltrami	12	Kanabec	3	Ramsey	182
Benton	15	Kandiyohi	4	Red Lake	6
Bigstone	3	Kittson	3	Redwood	19
Blue Earth	23	Koochiching	1	Renville	15
Brown	15	Lac qui Parle	11	Rice	67
Carlton	22	Lake	2	Rock	3
Carver	6	Lake of the Woods	1	Roseau	6
Cass	15	Le Sueur	11	St. Louis	122
Chippewa	9	Lincoln	4	Scott	11
Chicago	6	Lyon	13	Sherburne	5
Clay	19	McLeod	17	Sibley	11
Clearwater	8	Mahnomen	6	Stearns	29
Cook	1	Marshall	17	Steele	83
Cottonwood	9	Martin	3	Stevens	4

STATE BOARD OF CONTROL

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Crow Wing	38	Meeker	13	Swift	10
Dakota	22	Mille Lacs	6	Todd	5
Dodge	8	Morrison	22	Traverse	12
Douglas	6	Mower	20	Wabasha	13
Faribault	9	Murray	8	Wadena	8
Fillmore	17	Nicollet	8	Waseca	14
Freeborn	23	Nobles	10	Washington	13
Goodhue	24	Norman	9	Watsonwan	11
Grant	5	Olmsted	31	Wilkin	5
Hennepin	387	Otter Tail	21	Winona	27
Houston	3	Pennington	12	Wright	12
Hubbard	15	Pine	20	Yellow Medicine....	11
Total.....					1,801

DEPARTMENT FOR THE BLIND

The following report for the State Department for the Blind covers the first year of the Department's existence, from July, 1923, to July, 1924. During this time we have endeavored to survey the field in so far as it has been possible with our very limited staff. We were very fortunate in the beginning to have available the study made by the Minnesota Commission for the Blind in 1922, and have attempted to follow out the suggestions made by the commission in its report to the 1923 legislature.

The possibilities of service under our existing law are practically unlimited, provided we are given a sufficient appropriation to develop the various phases of the work.

Under the existing law the old agency for the blind, which was formerly under the Minnesota School for the Blind, has been done away with and its annual appropriation of \$4,000.00 has been added to that of the state department. The field worker who was employed by the agency became a member of our staff, and although she continued to make her headquarters at the school, she was under the supervision of the department. The plan for the future, however, is for the field worker to make her headquarters at the central office, but to continue such service for the school as is necessary. In addition to this worker we have had the part time service of the St. Louis county agent, which covered work in St. Louis and its adjoining counties. These two workers, together with the supervisor and a stenographer, complete the present staff.

Up to date the department has a record of 1,434 blind and partially blind people over the state, distributed as follows:

Homes: A new home is under construction in Washington county. A few counties are still in need of new buildings and these should be provided for without delay.

Respectfully submitted,

DRAPER A. LINDSEY.

Director.

BUREAU OF RESEARCH

F. Kuhlmann, Director

To the State Board of Control:

I submit herewith the biennial report of the Bureau of Research for the period ended June 30, 1924.

INDIVIDUAL EXAMINATIONS

By the individual examination is meant one in which a person is given a mental examination in private, this examination lasting from one to two hours. A further inquiry into his medical, family, and social history is sometimes included. In the group examination any number up to about 200 are given group mental tests at a time. It includes nothing more, and is made to find all in the group who are probably mentally defective, the latter being then given an individual examination. The total number given an individual examination during this biennium is 3,522. The Research Bureau was transferred to St. Paul from the School for Feeble-Minded September 1, 1921. Since this date the number of individual examinations have been as follows: 1921-1922, 1,023; 1922-1923, 1,547; 1923-1924, 1,977.

During this biennium these examinations were made for 34 different agencies, including the several state institutions. The details are given in the accompanying table.

REFORMATORIES COMPARED ON INTELLIGENCE OF INMATES

On the whole, there is no noteworthy difference in intelligence between the younger boys at the State Training School and the older ones at the State Reformatory. Of the two institutions for women, the younger inmates at the Home School for Girls are the brighter. There is a greater difference between the two sexes. The males committed to reformatories are brighter than the females. The following gives percentages computed from the accompanying table. It includes all examinations made during the biennium, group and individual.

	Feeble- minded	Below Average	Above Average
State Reformatory.....	24	72	19
State Training School for Boys.....	28	73	17
State Reformatory for Women.....	38	81	13
Home School for Girls.....	29	80	7

INTELLIGENCE OF CASES RECENTLY COMMITTED TO REFORMATORIES
COMPARED WITH EARLIER COMMITMENTS

All the inmates in the State Reformatory and the Home School for Girls were examined in the summer of 1922. All in the State Training School for Boys were examined in 1916. Comparing the intelligence

EXAMINATIONS BY BUREAU OF RESEARCH

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TWELFTH BIENNIAL REPORT

FOR WHOM MADE	Male	Female	Total	Average Age	Idiot	Imbecile	Moron	Borderline	Dull	Average	Bright	Very Bright	Superior	Very Superior	Precocious	Group Examinations	Individual Examinations
State Reformatory.....	--	--	293	--		2	154	172	135	59	43	31	32	14	6	621	293
Training School for Boys.....	--	--	82	--			83	69	64	30	19	16	13		1	271	82
Home School for Girls.....	--	--	275	--		1	204	175	185	89	19	20	9	2		626	275
State Reformatory for Women.....	--	--	65	--			29	23	10	5	2	4	3		1	21	65
State Public School.....	--	--	109	--		3	39	31	22	8	2	1					109
Hospital for Crippled Children.....	--	--	185	--		1	33	53	64	33	18	4	6				185
School for Feeble-Minded.....	--	--	84	--			43	30	4	2							84
Children's Bureau, State Board of Control.....	62	92	154	15.9	4	18	60	34	25	10	2		1				154
Research Bureau, State Board of Control.....	--	--	765	--		5	296	694	1,357	1,585	1,399	970	939	73	2	7,320	765
Ramsey County Child Welfare Board.....	37	95	132	17.8		17	74	17	14	5	2	1	2				132
Hennepin County Child Welfare Board.....	30	82	112	19.1	4	10	63	23	7	5							112
Dakota County Child Welfare Board.....	7	6	13	27.3		5	3	2	1			1	1				13
Dakota County Welfare Association.....		1	1	14.3				1									1
Crow Wing County Child Welfare Board.....	8	19	27	16.4	1	2	12	6	3	2	1						27
Medical Department, University of Minnesota.....	25	22	47	14.3	1	7	16	13	6	2		2					47
State Department of Education.....	654	369	1,023	11.3	2	20	319	392	237	46	6	1					1,023
Associated Jewish Charities, Minneapolis.....		3	3	36.9			3										3
Bureau of Catholic Charities, St. Paul.....	5	3	8	18.3		1	4	1	1	1							8
Catholic Central Bureau, Minneapolis.....	7	8	15	13.3			7	6	5	2		1					15
Children's Protective Society, Minneapolis.....	10	7	17	10.2		1	3	1									17
Children's Preventorium, St. Paul.....	2	2	4	12.1													4
Family Welfare Association, Minneapolis.....	4	6	10	27.7			7	2	1								10
General Hospital, Minneapolis.....	4	3	7	20.4		2	3	1	1	1							7
Home for Children and Aged Women, Minneapolis.....	3	3	6	11.0			1	1	1								6
Jewish Sheltering Home for Children, Minneapolis.....	1	6	7	7.9			1	3	2	1							7
Lutheran Children's Friend Society, St. Paul.....	1	1	2	3.1					1								2
Maternity Hospital, Minneapolis.....		4	4	21.3			3		1								4
Parents.....	16	9	25	10.2		6	5	6	3	2	1		1	1			25
Protestant Orphanage, St. Paul.....	9	7	16	7.7			1	5	4	2	3	1					16
Ramsey County Mother's Aid.....			1	14.9													1
St. Paul Medical Dispensary.....	3	5	8	13.0		1	2	3	2								8
United Charities, St. Paul.....	12	11	23	18.7		1	9	4	5	2	1	1					23
Washburn Memorial Home, Minneapolis.....		2	2	9.6			1										2
Women's Co-operative Alliance, Minneapolis.....		3	3	22.3			2	1									3
Total.....	900	764	3,522		12	103	1,481	1,772	2,162	1,896	1,519	1,053	1,007	90	10	8,859	3,522

The spaces left blank in the table indicate that there were no cases under the corresponding heading; as, for example, no cases in the Home School for Girls who were classed as "Precocious" in intelligence. The dashes in the table indicate that the figure for the corresponding heading would not have been significant or is already known approximately; as, for example, the "Average age" for cases examined in the Minnesota State Reformatory.

of the total institution population on those dates with the intelligence of those admitted during the past biennium shows that on the whole the intelligence of the inmates has been increasing for each of these institutions. The difference appears chiefly in the increased percentage with an intelligence above average. The next table gives the figures. To the right of the heading "All" are given the percentages of the total institution population on the dates given that were "Feeble-minded," "Below Average," and "Above Average." To the right of the heading "New" are given the percentages for the new admissions during the biennium.

		Feeble- minded	Below Average	Above Average
State Reformatory.....	All	24	72	7
	New	24	71	19
Training School for Boys.....	All	33	84	4
	New	28	73	17
Home School for Girls.....	All	30	86	2
	New	28	75	15

CASES EXAMINED FOR SOCIAL AGENCIES AND PARENTS

Six hundred and forty-one cases were examined for these agencies, including 154 for the Children's Bureau. With the exception of about 50, these are the cases that were brought to our office for examination and advice. Two hundred and forty-six were males and 395 were females. They were of all ages from infancy to middle age. Girls from 15 to 25 with sex delinquency were the most frequent type of case. The following gives the number for each grade of intelligence as found, summarized from the accompanying table.

Idiot	10	Average	39
Imbecile	71	Bright	11
Moron	281	Very bright.....	6
Borderline	133	Superior	3
Dull	84	Very superior.....	1

SPECIAL STUDIES

Group Intelligence Tests: These are essential for surveying a large group to find all the mentally defective in the group. The Bureau uses them in the public schools and in the reformatories. In the former their use results in about 50 per cent saving of time. In the reformatories the saving is much greater. We devised group tests in 1917, when none for this purpose existed. They have been revised and extended each year, and are now complete for all ages from six

years to mental maturity. Attempt will be made at once to get them published, as the testing materials required can be obtained from a publisher more cheaply than we can produce them in our office.

Educational Tests for Individual Examination: A brief set of tests to determine a child's abilities in the common school subjects is needed. With subnormal children the school record obtainable is usually of but little value. The information is often essential in advising parents and securing proper adjustments for the child. We are attempting to adopt tests already on the market for group testing to use in testing the school abilities of the individual child.

Outline for Case Histories: No published outline meets our needs. They lack the specific, concrete details of procedure needed in practical work, and are not discriminative enough as to what information is important and more or less irrelevant in the different types of cases presenting different problems. We are working on an outline to be used as a manual of directions in getting the required information about cases.

Rating Scale: The rating scale has been developed chiefly since its use during the war in judging and grading the different traits in the personality of the recruit. It applies to anything that is divisible into degrees or grades. Thus a person's moral behavior, or his environment, may be rated or graded as very good, good, average, poor, or very poor. A considerable body of technique has appeared about the rating scale. We have for the past two years been adapting this to the rating or grading of the important items in the personality and in the conduct of mental defectives and delinquents, and are now trying out a preliminary form.

PROPOSED NEW ACTIVITIES FOR THE RESEARCH BUREAU

Complete Histories for Certain Cases Examined: This is required especially for cases brought for examination by the different social agencies, and concerning whom we are asked to give advice and recommendations. The results of a mental examination alone are very often not a sufficient basis for advisement, and the history obtainable from the agency bringing the case is usually quite inadequate. The Bureau should have its own social workers to obtain this much needed information. It is needed not only for the particular cases examined, but also for the more general purpose of maintaining the confidence of the social agencies of the state in the results and recommendations coming from the Bureau.

Rating the Personality and Conduct of Delinquents: We believe that the first and most important need in the treatment of delinquents is a more uniform and scientifically accurate recording and evaluation of the facts about the traits or items in the delinquent's personality and conduct. This means the grading of the person's physical condition and health, his intelligence, temperamental traits, symptoms of mental disease, his school, occupational, and moral training, the influence of his environment, associates, and guardians, as well as his conduct. Such terms as average, good, bad, and similar ones used by different people with their own and different standards to go by in describing the delinquent and circumstances surrounding him lose practically all usefulness because these terms never mean the same thing from case to case. This makes accurate comparison of cases and a rational treatment impossible. The same is true of any really scientific study of delinquency.

Traveling Clinic: There is a very urgent need of making the facilities of the Research Bureau available to all parts of the state. The 641 cases brought for examination by different social agencies were practically all from St. Paul and Minneapolis. Other towns doubtless have the same number of cases in proportion to population, but have no means whatsoever for getting them examined. The Twin Cities have several other mental clinics besides the Research Bureau. It is very desirous that means be provided whereby members of this Bureau may visit different localities to conduct temporary clinics.

Respectfully submitted,

F. KUHLMANN,
Director.