

26-B13-MBC

THIRTEENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

of the

State
Board of Control

(First Biennial Report
Department of Public Institutions)

of

MINNESOTA

Period Ended June 30, 1926

1926
Minnesota State Prison
Stillwater, Minn.

To the Governor and the Legislature:

Pursuant to the provisions of law, the State Board of Control herewith respectfully submits its thirteenth biennial report (first biennial report of the Department of Public Institutions) covering the period ended June 30, 1926, together with summaries of the reports of the chief executive officers under its control.

JOHN COLEMAN, *Chairman*
CARL J. SWENDSÉN
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. Swendsén, 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

John Coleman	Chairman
Carl J. Swendsén	Member
Blanche L. La Du	Member
Downer Mullen	Secretary
Nicholas E. Wehrle	Chief Accountant
Anastasia Riley	Accountant
Louis W. Techler	Accountant
Oscar J. Boynton	Bookkeeper
Katherine Sinclair	Stenographer
Pearl A. Putnam	Chief Registration Clerk
Harriet Dudgeon	Registration Clerk
Ruth Tamborino	Registration Clerk
Alma J. Johnson	Registration Clerk
Catherine Vavra	Registration Clerk
Blanche Jenson	Registration Clerk
Louis G. Foley	Inspector
Miriam E. Carey	Supervisor of Libraries
Anne Traynor	Clerk
Kenneth Seebach	Messenger

CHILDREN'S BUREAU

Charles F. Hall	Director
Ruth Colby	Assistant Director
Mildred Thomson	Supervisor of Feeble-Minded
M. I. Tynan	Supervisor of Blind
Margaret Hughes	Supervisor of Institutions

Florence Dunn	Assistant Supervisor of Institutions
Lucille Quinlan	Case Supervisor
Grace M. Guilford	Field Representative
Jean Johnson	Field Representative
F. Lucile Joscelyn	Field Representative
Inez B. Patterson	Field Representative
Nell Staples	Field Representative
Ann S. Litowitz	Field Representative
M. Ada Turner	Field Representative
Bertha Hanford	Field Representative
Maud Barnes	Supervisor of Records
Florence Madsen	Clerk
Helen F. Gaffney	Clerk
Myrtle Leslie	Clerk
Ada McCarthy	Clerk
Irene Wallgren	Clerk
Rosamond Atz	Clerk
Marie N. V. Pearson	Clerk
Adelle Nadler	Clerk
Ruth Nelson	Clerk
Helen Seibert	Clerk
Mable Madsen	Clerk
Marie Seebach	Clerk
Jeanette Stary	Clerk
Ellen Bjorklund	Clerk
Hermine Garrels	Clerk
Loretta West	Clerk
Jennie O. Larson	Clerk

DIVISION OF PURCHASES

William A. Richards	Purchasing Agent
Francis A. Cadwell	Chief Clerk
Eleanor Tighe	Clerk
Ruth Putnam	Clerk
Ralph Gardner	Clerk

DIVISION OF INSANE

Edward W. Allen	Director
John H. Williams	Field Representative
Florence Burt	Field Representative
Harry E. Ives	Field Representative
William A. Butler	Field Representative
Lawrence Erickson	Field Representative
Charles T. Wadsworth	Field Representative
E. E. Wahlund	Field Representative
J. W. Swanstrom	Field Representative
Nola Thomas	Clerk
Elizabeth Powers	Clerk

STATE BOARD OF CONTROL

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DIVISION OF RESEARCH

Fred Kuhlmann ----- Director
Charlotte Lowe ----- Mental Examiner
Frank Bakes ----- Mental Examiner
Ruth Sherwood ----- Mental Examiner
Rachel Bernstein ----- Mental Examiner
Alzetta Laub ----- Clerk

TUBERCULOSIS DIVISION

L. G. Guyer ----- Executive Secretary
Charles Blumer ----- Dentist
Beatrice E. Lindberg ----- Director of Occupational Therapy
Katherine McQuillan ----- Clerk

DIVISION OF SOLDIERS' WELFARE

Stafford King ----- Agent
Harry Setzler ----- Investigator
Harry E. Briggs ----- Investigator
June Nason ----- Clerk

DIVISION OF PREVENTION OF CRUELTY

Sam F. Fullerton ----- Executive Agent
Leonore C. Brennan ----- Clerk

DIVISION OF CONSTRUCTION

Clarence H. Johnston ----- Architect
Pillsbury Engineering Company ----- Engineers
Morell & Nichols ----- Landscape Engineers

INDETERMINATE SENTENCE AND PAROLE

The indeterminate sentence and parole system of dealing with convicted and committed prisoners in operation in Minnesota since 1911 has proved the only scientific and efficient method of handling these prisoners. Some form of indeterminate sentence and parole is in operation in almost every state in the Union. Statistics in Minnesota show that the period of incarceration in our penal institutions has been considerably longer in all classes of offenses than the period of time served when the policy of a fixed sentence was in operation. Conservative statistics also show that 75 per cent of the released prisoners make good under this system.

PRISON INDUSTRIES

The very complete report of the warden of the State Prison at Stillwater, herewith submitted, gives all possible information of the actual results achieved in the manufacture of farm machinery and twine.

WAGES OF PRISONERS

Some years ago a system of wages, or earnings, was established in the penal institutions. This has proved a wise provision. It has been a great aid to prison discipline. The wages vary from 25 cents to \$1.50 a day, the average wage being 49 cents a day. The men are allowed to use a portion of their wages for personal needs. Men with families send this money to aid in their support. The total earnings of the inmates at the prison during the past two years from July, 1924, to July, 1926, were \$261,149.00

STATE AID

Minnesota has another unique provision in its statutes. This law provides for the granting of special state aid to the dependents of men confined in the prison. If investigation shows that a prisoner's family living in the state is in need, in order that such family may remain intact and that the children may be kept in school, after careful investigation of each case state aid is given to the family, being paid direct out of the prison treasury in addition to the wages that the prisoner may earn. The coöperation of county authorities is secured whenever possible, the county contributing two-thirds in most cases and the institution one-third.

THE DEFECTIVE DELINQUENT

The problem of the defective delinquent demands special and serious attention. Every year many of this type are convicted and sent to the correctional or penal institutions. Statistics show that approximately 35 per cent of the social offenders in our institutions are subnormal. We shall no doubt at some time in the near future have a separate institution for the permanent care of the defective delinquent.

FEEBLE-MINDED AND EPILEPTICS

The increase in the number of feeble-minded and epileptic persons who are yearly committed to the guardianship of the Board of Control is far ahead of our building program for these groups. There are now 2,013 feeble-minded and epileptics in the institutions provided for them. There are 104 committed feeble-minded and epileptics being cared for in the state hospitals for the insane and 41 in private institutions, and there are 710 on the waiting list who have been committed to the care of the Board. Three hundred and ninety-eight of these are placed for outside supervision, but the remaining 312 are in immediate need of custodial care in an institution. Our building program must receive favorable consideration if we are to attempt to carry out the state's program for the care and supervision of this large group. The administration of the law providing for the sterilization of the feeble-minded will gradually release some of these inmates.

Outside or extra institutional care for certain types of the feeble-minded has been provided. This plan has provided thorough supervision for a group of feeble-minded girls in a home or club house where it has been successfully proved that with proper care and supervision these girls may become self-supporting and may live happier and more normal lives outside. The 21 girls who have been given the privilege of this extra supervision have earned \$17,447.38 in a period of 20 months. The state has paid \$2,343.06 for their care until they have been adjusted on the outside. The cost to the state, had they remained in the institution, would have amounted to approximately \$8,060.00. Thus a saving of nearly \$6,000.00 was made to the state through this plan.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

The educational programs, both academic and vocational, in the schools for the blind and the deaf, the State Public School, the Hospital for Crippled Children, and the correctional school for boys and girls at Red Wing and Sauk Centre, have received special attention during the past biennial period, and we are much gratified because of the improvements made. It has been our endeavor to maintain the same standards of work that are maintained in the public schools of the state in so far as this is possible with the shifting population of an institution. The education of the blind and the deaf has proceeded along advanced scientific lines. There has been improvement in our numerous teaching staffs, both as to experience and qualifications of the personnel, which has produced very satisfactory results.

CHILDREN'S BUREAU

Nearly ten years have elapsed since the adoption of those laws for the protection of the defective, delinquent, neglected, dependent and illegitimate children which are known as the Children's Code of Minnesota. The Board believes that the Children's Bureau should be given special mention for the efficient manner in which it has handled the ever-increasing work of this department. The administration of the Children's Code has gone forward in a manner such as to attract favorable comment throughout the United States and in many foreign countries as well.

BOARD VISITS TO STATE INSTITUTIONS

During the past two years, in addition to the monthly visits by the members of the Board to the institutions for the insane as provided by law, members of the Board have visited all the institutions in its charge several times each year, and in case of the penal and correctional institutions not more than two months have elapsed between visits. This constant, close contact with the institution management has made easier and efficacious the conduct of the vast volume of business for which the Board is responsible.

PERSONAL MENTION

Attention is called to the following changes that have occurred to affect the personnel of the Board's appointees during the biennial period.

The resignation of Dr. R. M. Phelps, who had faithfully served the state for a period of 40 years, first as assistant superintendent at the Rochester State Hospital and then from October 1, 1912, to October 1, 1925, as superintendent in charge of the St. Peter State Hospital, has been followed by the appointment of Dr. Geo. H. Freeman, superintendent of the Willmar State Asylum, as his successor.

Dr. George T. Baskett, assistant superintendent of the St. Peter State Hospital, was appointed superintendent of the Willmar State Asylum.

Following the resignation of Dr. Lena A. Beach as superintendent of the Home School for Girls, Sauk Centre, Mrs. Mary L. Stewart was appointed her successor.

Ralph W. Wheelock, member of the Board of Control from April 1, 1913, retired at the expiration of his second term on April 1, 1925.

The following appointments were made in the departments:

Stafford King, supervisor of the Soldiers' Welfare Fund.

M. I. Tynan, supervisor of the work for the blind.

Dr. Leo G. Guyer, executive secretary of the county tuberculosis work.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Board of Control wishes to acknowledge its appreciation and to express its thanks to Drs. Geo. G. Eitel, Davis Stern and A. T. Baker for the valuable professional service which they have so generously given to the penal and other state institutions in the large number of successful operations they have performed during the past few years, this service being gratuitous.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are respectfully submitted.

1. Immediate and adequate housing facilities to care for the increase in population at the prison, state reformatories, state hospitals for the insane, School for Feeble-Minded, and the Colony for Epileptics.

2. A hospital for the criminal insane to be erected at the State Prison.

3. The erection of a unit of the prison twine factory at the reformatory, St. Cloud.

That legislative permission be secured for the St. Cloud reformatory to manufacture furniture for use in other state institutions.

4. The Board of Control renews its recommendation that it be given power to appoint a guardian, who would be a person trained in the law and whose duty it should be to investigate all legal matters relating to the personal affairs of such of the state charges as, by reason of poverty, the indifference of relatives or friends, or the absolute lack of either, can not procure needed aid or advice. Very frequently cases of this nature are met with in the prison and reformatories, as well as in the several institutions for the insane and the defectives. It should be the duty of the state to give them prompt and careful attention.

5. The Board again renews its recommendation that district, probate and municipal judges be required to visit at least once a year the institutions to which they commit, traveling expenses to be paid.

6. That the legislature authorize the maintenance of colonies for high-grade feeble-minded persons outside the institution, and that an adequate appropriation be made to carry on this work.

BUDGET OF APPROPRIATIONS

The requests of the several superintendents for appropriations for maintenance and permanent improvements for the biennial period ending June 30, 1929, as contained in their respective reports, will receive careful consideration by the Board, and its detailed recommendations will be submitted in a separate report.

On June 30, 1926, there was a total population of 1,591 children in the child-caring institutions of Minnesota. A study was made of 23 of these institutions, having a population of 1,304, which gives the following information:

POPULATION		CAUSE OF INSTITUTIONAL CARE	
July 1, 1924	1,433	Desertion, separation and divorce	342
Admitted	1,646	Penal, insane and tuberculosis institutions	194
Total under care	3,079	Miscellaneous causes	*768
Discharged	1,775	Total	1,304
June 30, 1926	1,304	*Parents living together, 40	
Turnover	57 per cent		
SEX		TIME IN INSTITUTION	
Boys	718	Under 2 years	586
Girls	576	2 to 4 years	441
Unascertained	10	5 years and over	247
Total	1,304	Unascertained	30
PARENTAL STATUS		Total	1,304
Full orphans (4.4 per cent)	58	DISPOSITION OF CHILDREN DISCHARGED	
Half orphans:		Returned to parents	920
Mother living	199	Returned to relatives	170
Father living	384	Placements (temporary & permanent),	351
Both parents living	539	Transferred to other agencies and institutions	165
Unascertained	124	Over age for institution	23
Total	1,304	Died	9
AGE		Unascertained	138
Under 3 years	102	Total	1,775
3 to 11 years	832		
12 years and over	324		
Unascertained	46		
Total	1,304		

DEPARTMENT FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED

On July 1, 1924, there had been committed to the guardianship of the State Board of Control 1,802 feeble-minded persons. On July 1, 1926, there had been so committed 2,449. Thus the commitments for the biennial period have been 647. The number of commitments here given does not include approximately 894 persons in the School for Feeble-Minded, Faribault, and the Colony for Epileptics at Cambridge, who are not committed to the guardianship of the State Board of Control. Most of these entered prior to the laws of 1917. During the year 1924-25 there were only 254 persons committed, while during 1925-26 there were 394, raising the average of 27 a month of the biennium to almost 33 a month for the second year.

In connection with the commitments one must take into consideration the possibility for care. On July 1, 1924, there were 289 waiting to enter the institution, and 251 who were counted for outside supervision; that is, there was no need for immediate institutionalization. During the two years elapsing there have been 508 persons admitted to the institution. On

July 1, 1926, there were 313 persons on the waiting list, and 398 were being counted for outside supervision. During this period three new buildings were opened at Faribault besides the one at Cambridge. These buildings gave capacity for from 200 to 225. As there is no additional space foreseen for the coming period at Faribault, and at Cambridge capacity for only about 130 or 140, it can be naturally deduced that the increase of the number waiting for entrance by 1928 will be greater than was that from 1924 to 1926. On July 1, 1926, 145 persons were being held at other institutions because of lack of space when immediate institutionalization became necessary; 104 of these were in state institutions and 41 in private institutions. The majority of these were high-grade patients or adults with epilepsy or a psychopathic condition in addition to feeble-mindedness. If we include these persons who should be in an institution for the feeble-minded, we now have committed 856 persons not in Faribault or Cambridge; 398 are counted for outside supervision, but, of course, may at any time have to be changed to the waiting list because of changed home conditions or improper behavior.

It is apparent that the next legislature should provide housing for at least 500 more inmates if the Board of Control is to be enabled to meet the demand made upon it.

Besides the supervision of committed cases, the department has corresponded upon 388 cases not committed but considered problems in feeble-mindedness. Many of these are persons who have been given mental tests in their own communities in order to cooperate with local workers in making plans.

The outstanding work has been an effort to enlarge the policy of outside supervision. While some girls and boys have gone back into their own homes, it has been possible to check most definitely the results from an effort to give a trial to the colony type of parole. This is a fair sample of what problems will have to be met in such a policy and of what success may be expected; for this reason the report of this work is given in some detail.

It is not truly a biennial one, however, as it is only from November, 1924, that the Women's Welfare League has cooperated with the Board of Control in conducting a Club House exclusively for the wards of the Board or girls paroled from the School for Feeble-Minded, although not committed to the guardianship of the State Board of Control. The capacity has been 20 girls. Since March, 1926, there have been 21 girls, as one has been employed as cook.

During the 20 months of this report there were 38 girls enrolled there for a longer or shorter period. Four of the 38 were placed out for domes-

tic work within a few days after entrance; one was discharged from the guardianship of the Board of Control by court order within a few days after entrance; two were returned to the institution because both had evaded the rules and managed to be in the company of men when they were supposed to be at work, though neither had committed an immoral act; one was returned because of homosexual acts; one returned after a short period because of her own desire to go back; five others were placed out of the Club House as maids in homes after having been there for periods varying from three to 13 months; one, received from a hospital for the insane, was returned after a diagnosis of tuberculosis; one was entered in the House of the Good Shepherd because it was felt she might be helped to suppress periods of rebelliousness; two entered a sanatorium for tuberculosis.

Of these 38 girls, 25 are committed to the guardianship of the State Board of Control; 13 have come from the institution without commitment. They are representative of 23 counties.

The intelligence quotients of these girls have as a whole been high. They range from 45 to 84, a large proportion being between 65 and 75. They have been employed as waitresses, in simple factory work, in laundries or other forms of simple work requiring domestic ability.

The average earnings of the girls per month, based on the number of months at the Club House, not on the number of months employed, has ranged from less than \$15.00 to about \$100.00, the median being between \$30.00 and \$40.00. Based on the wage while working, the median wage would run about \$50.00. Reports sent by the executive secretary of the Woman's Welfare League show that in these 20 months the amount earned by the girls totalled \$17,447.38; they paid for board, \$8,478.56; while the Board of Control paid for them \$2,343.06. At the monthly per capita cost at the institution the cost to the state would have been about \$8,060.00.

For the 21 girls who were at the Club House, July 1, 1926, the savings for the 20 months previous were as follows: From \$500.00 to \$800.00, 2; \$300.00 to \$499.00, 1; \$200.00 to \$299.00, 4; \$100.00 to \$199.00, 4; \$75.00 to \$99.00, 1; \$50.00 to \$74.00, 2; \$25.00 to \$49.00, 1. Six girls who had been there less than six months have not yet opened savings accounts. Besides savings, there is a checking account kept, composed of money for current expenses for all the girls. On July 1 this was \$1,218.22.

Not only have the girls paid for their board, and had savings accounts, but they have bought their own clothes; some have taken short vacations; have paid for their pleasures, such as moving pictures; several have taken music lessons or attended night school; and many have given presents to their families or friends.

The atmosphere of the Club House has been as nearly that of a happy home as it could be, and the girls are on the whole contented and happy with the pleasures which are possible for them. It would appear that the legislature should make an appropriation so that it may be possible for the Board of Control to establish homes for groups of its wards where it seems they can be successful in the colony type of parole here described.

There should be an account given for the nine girls placed out from the Club House. Four are doing satisfactory work at the present time, and have never given any trouble. One of this number was allowed to work for the matron at the summer camp of the Woman's Welfare League at her request, as she had known the girl previously at the Club House.

One, who had been in the institution since early childhood, after a few months in a home asked to go back to the School for Feeble-Minded.

One, whose family lived in Minneapolis, was allowed to spend a few days with them, and was married. She was returned to the institution on the very day of the marriage.

One was returned to the School for Feeble-Minded because of a diagnosis of tuberculosis.

The other two are both doing satisfactory work at the present time. One of them was allowed to go to a sister in Owatonna. After a period of restlessness while working in a home she had left her work and gone to her father in the northern part of the state without permission. She was returned here and stayed at the House of the Good Shepherd pending other arrangements. The other of these girls has a psychopathic tendency. She was unable to hold any work secured for her more than a few days. After being examined by the Child Guidance Clinic and boarded in private homes for a time to help her become stable, she was sent to the State Hospital for the Insane at Rochester for a diagnosis, as it seemed there might be insanity. This proved not to be true, and so upon her return to Minneapolis further efforts were made to place her in a home where she would make good. This seems now to have been accomplished.

It is, of course, much more difficult to supervise in homes than in the Club House. The hazards are greater, and it is to be expected that there will be a higher percentage of failure in successful adaptation. However, it is to be remembered that this form of supervision has no direct cost to the state, the indirect being only a percentage of the cost of this department. Considering the large number of girls on parole in Minneapolis who have not passed through the Club House, the percentage of delinquency has been small.

For all of these girls the three problems which must be considered are: Adaptation to work, adaptation to a social environment where there will not be delinquency, and physical health. The effort is being made to consider all three problems so that in the future the work may be even more successful.

would greatly lessen the burden of expense to the counties in caring for these offenders, and would also afford the much needed relief by increasing the capacity of jails for local offenders.

A number of inquiries have been received as to plans for lockups and as to the probable cost of construction, thereby indicating the need for additional structures.

WORKHOUSES

Those in charge of these institutions have shown a desire to improve them, but there is need for new buildings in the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul. If possible these buildings should be erected on sites which are not located in populous districts. They should be constructed so as to afford separate quarters for men and women. This is very important in the management of institutions of this kind.

HOMES

Many of the counties are still in need of adequate new buildings. One of the most difficult situations we have had to meet is the employment of superintendents for these homes, as this is done by accepting the offer of the lowest bidder for the keeping of these institutions and the inmates. A marked improvement would be made if those in charge were employed for a period of five years, subject of course to removal for incompetency, instead of for one year as is customary at the present time. The short periods for which superintendents are now employed offer little encouragement for efficient administration. The employment of such superintendents should also be approved by this Board or some other state board qualified for that purpose.

Respectfully submitted,

L. G. FOLEY,

Inspector

Division of Research

To the State Board of Control:

I submit herewith the biennial report of the Research Division for the period ended June 30, 1926.

NUMBER OF EXAMINATIONS MADE

During the biennium we made 5,728 individual examinations, and gave 9,981 group tests, an increase of 62 per cent over that of the preceding biennium. Taken by years since September, 1921, when the Division was transferred from the School for Feeble-Minded, the numbers of individual examinations were as follows:

	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
Numbers -----	1,023	1,547	1,977	2,395	3,333
Per cent increase -----		51	28	21	39

This increase in the number of examinations was made possible by increasing the number of examiners, and by a gradual elimination of everything but the psychometric work of giving mental tests. The latter was done in an attempt to meet the growing demand for psychometric tests. The Division's capacity to meet this demand has been rapidly falling behind.

AGENCIES FOR WHOM EXAMINATIONS WERE MADE

The number of agencies for whom mental examinations were made increased from 34 in the previous biennium to 52. The following is the list, with the number of examinations during the biennium for each. Cases are listed under the agency that arranged for the examination with the Research Division, though they were sometimes acting for another agency or party.

	Individual Examinations	Group Tests
State Board of Control -----	3	---
State Prison -----	559	969
State Reformatory -----	319	803
State Training School -----	164	354
Home School for Girls -----	147	330
State Reformatory for Women -----	24	56
Gillette State Hospital for Crippled Children -----	346	---
State Public School -----	196	---
Children's Bureau -----	283	344
Research Division -----	346	---
State Humane Society -----	1	---
University of Minnesota -----	14	---
State Department of Education -----	2,441	6,900
Ramsey County Child Welfare Board -----	159	---
Hennepin County Child Welfare Board -----	85	---
Dakota County Child Welfare Board -----	22	---
Crow Wing County Child Welfare Board -----	1	---
Wright County Child Welfare Board -----	1	---
Children's Protective Society, Minneapolis -----	89	---
St. Cloud Orphan Home -----	75	114
Family Welfare Association, Minneapolis -----	57	---
United Charities, St. Paul -----	56	---
Washburn Memorial Home, Minneapolis -----	54	---
Wild Rice Lutheran Children's Home, Twin Valley -----	49	111
Catholic Central Bureau, Minneapolis -----	49	---
Bureau of Catholic Charities, St. Paul -----	38	---
Protestant Orphan Asylum, St. Paul -----	29	---
Dakota County Family Welfare Association -----	13	---
Ramsey County Mother's Aid Department -----	10	---
The Children's Home Society of Minnesota, St. Paul -----	9	---

	Individual Examinations	Group Tests
Lutheran Colony of Mercy, St. Paul	9	---
Lutheran Inner Mission Society of Minnesota, Minneapolis	9	---
Home for Children and Aged Women, Minneapolis	8	---
Jewish Sheltering Home for Children, Minneapolis	7	---
Maternity Hospital, Minneapolis	6	---
Jewish Family Welfare Association, Minneapolis	6	---
The Big Brother Committee, Minneapolis	4	---
Lutheran Board of Charities, Minneapolis	4	---
St. Paul Police Department	4	---
Hammer School, Minneapolis	3	---
St. Paul Parochial Schools	3	---
Minneapolis General Hospital	2	---
Woman's Cooperative Alliance, Minneapolis	2	---
Child Guidance Clinic, Minneapolis Department of Education	1	---
Children's Preventorium, St. Paul	1	---
St. Louis County Humane Society	1	---
Lutheran Children's Friend Society, Minneapolis	1	---
Ramsey County Home for Boys	1	---
Protestant Court Committee, St. Paul	1	---
Parents	11	---
Attorneys	2	---
Physicians and Nurses	3	---

PENAL AND CORRECTIVE INSTITUTIONS

Group tests were given quarterly to all new cases admitted since the previous examination except for the State Prison. All those falling below an intelligence quotient of 80 on the group tests were then examined individually, and the result of the individual examination was substituted for the group test result in classifying the cases. In July, 1925, a mental survey of the State Prison was begun. Up to June 30, 1926, 969 were given group tests, and 559 of these were examined individually. This does not, of course, represent the total population of the prison on any given date. Of all that were inmates at the time the survey was begun and were admitted since, a certain number have not yet been examined, for miscellaneous reasons; such as, discharged, transferred, died before the examiner got to them, sentenced for life, temporarily unavailable for examination because of nature of employment, being in the detention ward, and so on. The transferred and detention ward cases include the definitely insane, and their elimination from the following statistical statement affects the figures materially. The effects of the other eliminations were undoubtedly not so great.

In the following table the prison figures are for the examined cases of the total population on January 1, 1926. For the other institutions the figures refer to the new admissions examined during the biennium. The figures are per cents of the total number in each institution under the successive I. Q. classifications.

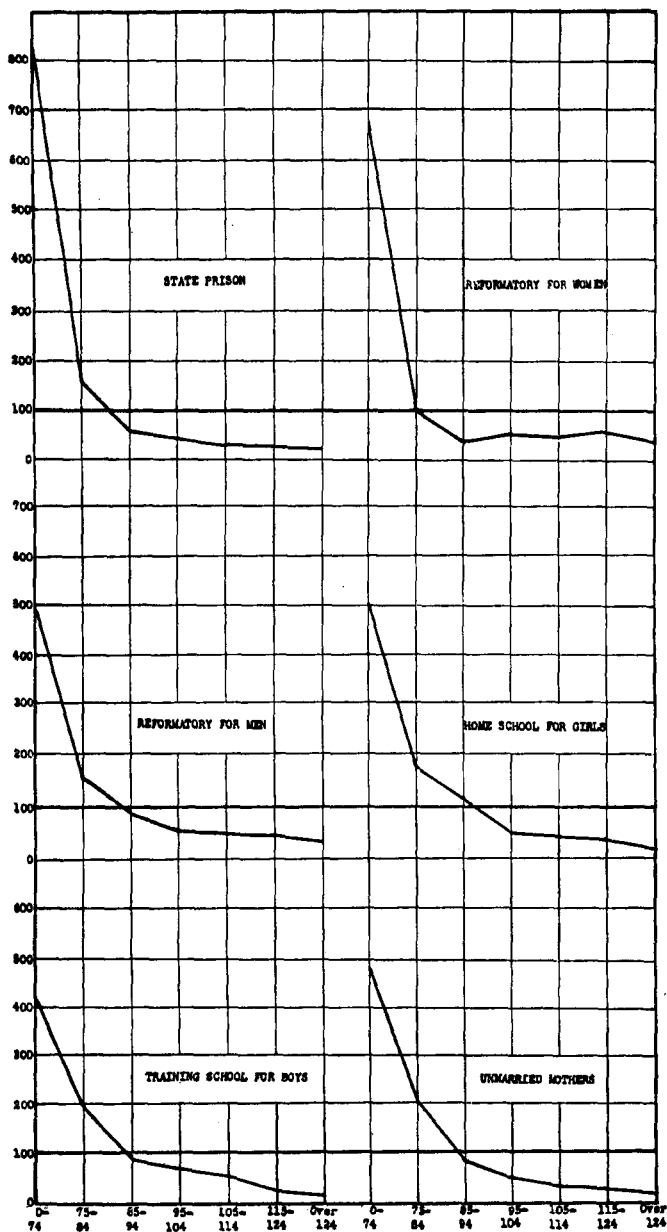
I. Q.	0-74	75-84	85-94	95-104	105-114	115-124	Over 124	Total Number
Prison	42	19	13	10	4	5	7	880
Reformatory for Men	25	18	18	13	8	8	9	803
Training School for Boys	24	23	19	17	8	5	4	354
Home School for Girls	26	22	23	12	6	6	5	330
Reformatory for Women	36	13	7	13	7	13	13	56

It is seen that the percentages of the number in each institution decrease as the intelligence quotients increase. The relationship, however, between intelligence and crimes that have sent these cases to prison or reformatory is much closer than these figures indicate. In the general population a relatively very small percentage have an I. Q. of 0-74. If intelligence had been no factor at all in the commission of crimes a relatively very small per cent of the population in the institution should fall under this I. Q. classification of 0-74. The percentages in this table should run parallel with the percentages of the general population that fall under the successive I. Q. classifications, giving much the larger percentages as of average, or near average, intelligence (I. Q. 100), and very small percentages for the two extremes of low and high. Our test results in surveying the public schools for 23 towns for the State Department of Education in order to find the mentally subnormal to be placed in special classes give a fairly accurate knowledge of what the percentages are in the general population that fall under these I. Q. classifications. By comparing these figures with the figures from the penal and corrective institutions, we get a much more exact statement of just how much of a factor intelligence is in the commission of crimes, such as have sent these cases to these institutions.

In the next table is given the percentage that the number in each institution under a given I. Q. classification is of the number that would have been expected had intelligence been no factor, directly or indirectly. For example, in the general school population five per cent were found to have an I. Q. of 0-74. Hence five per cent of the 880 cases, or 44, in the Prison should have fallen under this I. Q. class, instead of the 42 per cent, or 369 cases. 369 is 838 per cent of 44. Likewise the 154 in the table means that the number of cases in the prison with an I. Q. of 75-84 is 154 per cent of the expected number, had those in the general population with this I. Q. not contributed more than their share because of lack of intelligence.

I. Q.	0-74	75-84	85-94	95-104	105-114	115-124	Over 124
Prison	832	154	61	40	28	25	20
Reformatory for Men	493	152	88	52	51	49	25
Training School for Boys	422	195	89	69	51	24	12
Home School for Girls	506	180	110	49	42	30	13
Reformatory for Women	667	100	33	54	50	60	33

THIRTEENTH BIENNIAL REPORT



The graphs are based on the figures in the table. They show at a glance the remarkable uniformity of the results for the different institutions, and the abrupt, rapid decrease in the prevalence of crime at the borderline grade of intelligence. A graph for unmarried mothers is included, based on data to be published soon by Charlotte Lowe, mental examiner of the Research Division.

Those with an I. Q. of less than 75 may be classed as feeble-minded, and the next higher class as borderline. It is seen that the feeble-minded contribute from four to eight times their share to the population of these institutions, and the borderline class about one and a half times their share. For I. Q.'s higher than this the better intelligence has been a deterrent, the figures being all lower than the expected 100 per cent, with the one exception for the Home School for Girls. The two important facts that the results establish are, first, that throughout the whole range of grades of intelligence the tendency to crime continues to decrease as intelligence increases. And, second, that as the borderline intelligence is reached going in the opposite direction, frequency in commission of crimes increases quite out of proportion to further decreases in intelligence. On the whole lack of intelligence is a factor in roughly half of all cases.

The State Prison and the Reformatory for Women have a markedly higher percentage of defectives; probably chiefly because they have the worst offenders, and partly because they are on the whole older cases, some of whom have suffered mental deterioration in later years, manifesting itself chiefly in lowered intelligence. They include many of the psychopathic and dementia praecox type of cases who have not developed other mental symptoms sufficiently to become recognized as definitely insane. In the prison group 79 per cent were below an I. Q. of 100, while the general average for the whole group was only 74.

Many of these mentally defective criminals are not vicious and criminal by nature, but are victims of circumstances that gave temptations too strong for weak will and dull comprehension unsupported by rigid moral training throughout childhood. Prison or reformatory experience is not likely to convert mental defectives. When released they are likely to return to the same kind of environment and associates as they came from, for this is largely determined by their mental status. The tendency to further criminal acts is increased rather than diminished. And as the mental defective becomes a repeater he becomes more and more unreformable. There can be no rational treatment of the individual delinquent without a thorough investigation of his mental traits, his sociologic background, and sometimes his health in so far as it may affect the former.

Criminals can not be studied, described, or properly treated as a class any more than can disease as a single entity.

GILLETTE STATE HOSPITAL FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN

During the biennium 346 individual examinations were made. This constitutes practically the whole population, and the figures given here may be taken as representing the mental status of the children in this hospital at this time. They show the number and percentages of children that fall under each I. Q. classification.

I. Q.	25-49	50-74	75-84	85-94	95-104	105-114	115-124	125-149	150-174	Over 174	Total
Number	4	81	59	78	58	22	16	20	6	2	346
Per cent	1	23	17	22	17	6	4	5	2	1	---

Roughly, 75 per cent have an intelligence below average, I. Q. 100, and 24 per cent fall below I. Q. 75. This was, of course, to be expected, since the physical defects and disease of many of them are direct causes of mental retardation. Moreover, many come from indigent homes, and there is considerable relationship between poverty and intelligence. Those in poor circumstances include most of the mentally defective. It is obvious that routine mental examination of all new admissions is necessary if any rational adjustment in training and industrial guidance is to be made. For their ages here are much less an indication of their abilities than with ordinary children, and on account of their handicaps a very large percentage of them have no adequate school or other record on the basis of which such adjustment might otherwise be made.

STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR DEPENDENT CHILDREN

One hundred and ninety-six children were examined individually. But since they were nearly all cases who were selected for examination because some mental retardation was suspected, the group is not at all representative of the children in this school. However, since the total population of the school is around 350, the 55 cases with an I. Q. below 75 do show a very large number of mental defectives among this class. This is corroborated by the figures below for two private orphanages that were surveyed completely.

I. Q.	25-49	50-74	75-84	85-94	95-104	105-114	115-124	125-149	Total
Number	3	51	63	42	24	9	3	1	196

CASES BROUGHT TO OFFICE FOR EXAMINATION

These include some local cases who were not brought to our office because it was sometimes more convenient and time saving for the examiner to go out to examine them. There was a total of 933 individual examina-

tions during the biennium made for over 40 different local agencies. The age distribution and the average I. Q. for each age period were as follows:

Age	0-4		5-9		10-14		15-19		20-29		30-39		40-49		50-59		Total	
Sex	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Number	50	51	84	83	66	88	24	151	25	198	16	57	10	19	3	2	284	649
Average I. Q.	79	87	78	90	76	74	75	75	65	74	63	66	64	62	89	49		

There was a great variety of specific reasons why these 40 and more agencies brought in these cases of delinquents, dependents and other forms of social "misfits" and "inadequate" for a mental examination. The exceptionally large number of females between the ages of 15 and 30 is due to the preponderance of unmarried mothers. Most of the young children less than five were dependents and candidates for adoption. The majority of seriously delinquent, males as well as females, ranged from 15 to 25 years of age. Among the older cases are those who have continuously failed to make a living for themselves or family and in other ways not lived up to social requirement. Many have been known and assisted by a dozen and more social agencies for a number of years until their records finally gave convincing evidence of mental deficiency as the underlying cause.

It will be noted in the figures that the average I. Q. for the older cases is uniformly low. Few measured above the moron level of intelligence. Behind these few figures lie many significant facts. For the cases involved here represent only a small per cent of their class in St. Paul and Minneapolis, and a negligible portion of the number in the whole state. They have been a liability of many millions of dollars to the state and are leaving children behind who will repeat the cycle in increased numbers. The following gives the number and percentages that fall under the successive I. Q. classifications.

I. Q.	0-74	75-84	85-94	95-104	105-114	115-124	Over 124
Number	482	173	117	88	41	20	12
Per cent	52	19	13	9	4	2	1

These results and the histories of these cases show that the majority, probably about 500, will never be able to "manage themselves and their affairs" nor make their own living without outside assistance. They are, and will in varying degrees, remain dependents on the community. Yet the percentage of them that have been committed to the custody of the state is negligible. The state is heavily indebted to these charitable agencies for the supervision they are giving these defectives. Except for their aid a much greater burden would rest on the state.

SPECIAL GROUPS

Orphanage Children: During the biennium two orphanages, with a total population of 225, were completely surveyed. They should represent fairly well the somewhat larger group of children that are offered for adoption. The results are, therefore, of special interest in so far as they furnish a guide to the Board of Control in offering dependent children for adoption and in supervising child-placing agencies. The figures that follow are really not surprising, considering the fact that "orphans" include not only the children of the deceased, but also of the divorced, separated, that they are often the neglected, or illegitimate, and that the parents who divorce, separate, desert, neglect children, and are sexually immoral, are very frequently mentally defective themselves.

I. Q.	0-74	75-84	85-94	95-104	105-114	115-124	Over 124	Total
Number -----	50	50	52	37	21	11	4	225
Per cent -----	22	22	23	16	9	5	2	---
Per cent of expected, 444	185	185	110	69	49	45	25	---

These figures mean, for example, that 50 cases had an I. Q. of 0-74, which was 22 per cent of the total number of 225, and 444 per cent of the number of this I. Q. found per 225 public school children. They show the very urgent need of a mental examination of the great majority of children before they are offered for adoption. Unless prospective foster parents can be given the results of such examinations we may expect a time in the near future when the chances of a child getting adopted will be seriously lessened. The Research Division meets no greater tragedy of the human family than that of the adopted child who has turned out mentally defective. It usually means a story of a couple above average intelligence, with unusual parental affections and high purpose in bringing up a child, who have spent their energies, sometimes their means, in a futile attempt to realize an ambition for the child that is entirely beyond the child's capacities to fulfill.

Unmarried Mothers: All the unmarried mothers coming to the various maternity hospitals of the Twin Cities during a period of twelve months were given mental examinations at the request of the Children's Bureau and some of the other agencies concerned. The examinations were conducted in the same way as in the penal and corrective institutions. A total of 344 cases came to these hospitals during the year. The group may not be entirely representative of this class of cases. But the selection, if there was any, probably favored their showing as regards intelligence. For it is more likely that the lower grades rather than the higher would remain in their respective communities instead of coming to the Twin Cities. The following gives the I. Q. distribution in numbers and percentages, and

the per cents the actual numbers are of the expected numbers, had intelligence been no factor.

I. Q.	0-74	75-84	85-94	95-104	105-114	115-124	Over 124	Total
Number -----	82	84	63	41	19	22	33	344
Per cent -----	24	24	18	12	6	6	10	---
Per cent of expected, 482	203		87	50	37	31	25	---

The Children's Bureau reported 7,842 unmarried mothers for the preceding biennium. Of course not all were reported to the Bureau. It is, therefore, well within the limits of safety to say that over a thousand illegitimate children are born each year to feeble-minded unmarried mothers, and an equal number to unmarried mothers of borderline intelligence, a very high percentage of the latter children being unquestionably also feeble-minded.

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

The Research Division has had charge directly and indirectly of all mental examinations in the public schools of the state, made for the purpose of determining the fitness of children for enrollment in special classes for the mentally subnormal, the schools reimbursing the State Board of Control for the time spent and expenses involved in this work. During the biennium the examiners visited 68 towns, making a total of 2,441 individual examinations, and giving group tests to 6,900 children to find those that needed a further, individual examination. The local schools furnished physicians to make the required physical and medical examinations, and other school officials supplied school records and other information. On the basis of the combined information from these sources the director of the Division recommended to the State Department of Education the children that it seemed advisable to place in a special class. The following table gives the results of only the individual mental examinations.

I. Q.	25-49	50-74	75-84	85-94	95-104	105-114	Total
Number -----	32	619	749	632	267	77	2442

About 1,200 of these have been or will next year be placed in special classes. Approximately 600 may be classed as feeble-minded; that is, will not be able when grown up to make a living entirely by themselves and conduct their own affairs as required by society.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The examinations have shown that there is a high percentage of mental deficiency among children offered for adoption. It is very desirable that these examinations be extended to all children whose adoption the state supervises. Justice to prospective foster parents requires it. It would

also check the growing distrust of such parents in seeking children for adoption, and would stimulate the adoption of the brighter children.

Routine mental examinations could profitably be extended to the pupils in the state schools for the blind and the deaf. The percentage of mental defectives may not be especially high among these pupils, but is undoubtedly a little above that of the public schools in general. But on account of their having little or no previous schooling or other records from which their abilities may be judged, considerable time and energy must be spent by these schools in determining what they can do. A mental examination would decide this question in each case speedily and more accurately.

The examination of cases brought to our office by various Twin City agencies has revealed in a concrete way the need and value of such examinations in other towns throughout the state. What these agencies in St. Paul and Minneapolis are doing for mental defectives without committing them to the guardianship of the state other communities can and will do when they know what persons and families need supervision and assistance because of mental deficiency. The usefulness of the Research Division could be greatly increased by extending its services throughout the state in the form of "traveling clinics."

Respectfully submitted,

F. KUHLMANN,

Director

Tuberculosis Division

To the State Board of Control:

I submit herewith the report of the Tuberculosis Division for the year ended June 30, 1926.

In 1925 all powers and duties conferred by law on the Advisory Commission of the State Sanatorium for Consumptives were transferred to the State Board of Control. The Advisory Commission was abolished.

There are 14 county sanatoria, providing accommodations for 1,439 patients. The total cost of these institutions, including lands, buildings and equipment, was approximately \$4,500,000.00, a little less than \$3,200.00 a bed. The sum of \$628,000.00 was paid by the state, and the balance, \$3,872,000.00, by the counties.

A new infirmary, with a capacity of 60 beds, erected at Nopeming Sanatorium was opened May 12, 1926.

Contracts have been awarded for the construction of an additional wing, with accommodations for 22 patients, at Oakland Park Sanatorium.

Practically all the sanatoria are equipped with the necessary facilities for giving the highest standard of medical treatment to the patients. These include X-ray, apparatus for administering artificial pneumothorax, and alpine and Pan-Ray-Arc lamps for ultra-violet ray treatment. Porches and enclosures are provided for heliotherapy. Radio is also provided, and this furnishes not only an infinite amount of pleasure and amusement for the patients, but serves also as an educational feature, giving opportunity for lectures and talks by the physician in charge on subjects pertaining to tuberculosis, which are broadcast to every patient in the institution.

Each sanatorium has a medical superintendent except one, at which there is a graduate registered nurse in charge, but a full-time medical director is maintained by the institution.

The Department of Public Institutions maintains a full-time dentist, who visits all institutions except those (5) which provide full- or part-time dentists of their own. An occupational therapist is also provided. The occupational therapy department gives instruction in basketry, weaving, leather work, bead work, etc., and therefore provides not only occupation for mind and hands while the patient is "chasing the cure," but also instructs the individual in a more or less useful occupation. The Department of Public Institutions also maintains a free traveling library circulating among the sanatoria.

For the maintenance of each free patient treated in the sanatorium the sum of five dollars a week is paid by the state out of funds appropriated for such purpose. Patients able to pay part of the maintenance cost do so,