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EIGHTEENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

of the

State
Board of Control

Sixth Biennial Report
Department of Public Institutions

of

MINNESOTA

Period Ended June 30, 1936

1936
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I. REPORT OF THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL

General Statement

Since submitting its report for the preceding biennial, the State Board of Control has been clothed with additional powers and assigned many additional duties beyond those possessed by it in former years.

NEW ACTIVITIES

Among the more important features that have been added to its work, especial attention is directed to the following:

Old Age Assistance: The law enacted by the Legislature at the extra 1935-36 session providing for old age assistance designates the State Board of Control as the State Agency to direct and supervise the administration of the Act in the several counties of the state.

It is the duty of the State Agency to make rules and regulations for carrying out the provisions of the Act in an efficient, economical and impartial manner, to the end that the old age assistance system may be administered uniformly throughout the state; prescribe forms for applications, reports, etc.; cooperate with the Social Security Board in such manner as may be necessary to enable the state to qualify for Federal aid; and act as a court of appeals to hear complaints filed by applicants or recipients who may be dissatisfied with the decision of the County Agency. The Minnesota plan for providing assistance was approved by the Social Security Board. It became effective on March 1, 1936.

Services for Crippled Children: Under Title V, Part 2, of the Social Security Act, Federal aid amounting to approximately \$50,000 a year has been granted to the State Board of Control to be used for extending and improving (especially in rural areas and in areas suffering from severe economic distress) services for locating crippled children, and for providing medical, surgical, corrective and other care and facilities for diagnosis, hospitalization and after-care for children who are crippled or who are suffering from conditions leading to crippling.

A plan of operation presented to the Federal Children's Bureau was approved April 16, 1936.

Inasmuch as Minnesota maintains the Gillette State Hospital for Crippled Children, an additional appropriation by the state to match the Federal allotment was not required in order to obtain this aid.

Child Welfare Services: The Minnesota plan to aid in establishing in predominantly rural areas public welfare services for the protection and care of dependent and neglected children, as authorized by the Social Security Act, was approved by the United States Children's Bureau on March 18, 1936, and became effective on April 1, 1936. The amount of Federal aid allocated to the state is approximately \$34,000 a year. This fund will provide additional field workers, and will also provide for grants to fourteen counties to enable those counties to employ a salaried executive secretary of the county child welfare board.

Aid to the Blind: The Legislature, at the extra 1935-36 session, enacted a law which provided, in the event the state received Federal aid under the Social Security Act, for the payment to the needy adult blind of a pension in the amount of \$360 a year. The Act defined the term "needy" to mean a person whose actual net income from all sources is less than the sum of \$365 a year, or a person whose income and the income of his or her sighted spouse is less than the sum of \$600 a year. There is some objection to the Minnesota plan based upon the grounds that the Act is discriminatory in making a classification of need on the basis of a very slight line of demarcation in income, inasmuch as a person whose net income is \$364 a year is eligible to receive the pension, while the person whose income is \$365 a year is not entitled to aid.

The plan was submitted to the Social Security Board on April 24, 1936, and is still under consideration by that Board. (August 15, 1936)

Aid to Dependent Children: The Minnesota plan for aid to dependent children had not, at the time of the writing of this report, received the approval of the Social Security Board.

The Social Security Act requires that a state, to be eligible to receive Federal aid, must provide for the establishment of a State Agency with authority to supervise the administration of the plan in all counties of the state, and to grant to any individual whose claim with respect to aid to a dependent child is denied an opportunity for a fair hearing. Inasmuch as aid to dependent children in Minnesota is administered by the juvenile courts, some doubt exists as to the authority of the State Agency (State Board of Control) to overrule a decision made by the court.

The State Board of Control is endeavoring to find some way to overcome the objections of the Social Security Board to the Minnesota law, so that Minnesota may receive the benefits of Federal aid in the amount of one-third of the total disbursements by the several counties for aid to dependent children.

State Board of Classification: By enactment of Chapter 207, Laws 1935, there was created a State Board of Classification composed of the two members of the State Board of Control oldest in continuous service and the chairman of the State Board of Parole. The Act provides that all male offenders other than life prisoners convicted of a crime punishable by imprisonment in the prison or reformatory be sentenced by the court to the state penal institutions, and be delivered by the sheriff to the reformatory, which institution is designated as the receiving depot.

The Board of Classification then makes a scientific study of each prisoner, which includes a study of his social and criminal history, a physical, mental and psychiatric examination, and an investigation of the causes leading to the commission of the crime for which he was found guilty, all with the view to determining whether the reformation of the prisoner and the protection of society will be best served by his confinement in the State Prison or in the State Reformatory.

Meetings of the Board have been held each month at the State Reformatory.

Penal Camps: Legislation enacted in 1935 authorized the establishment of penal camps where paroled prisoners who are being detained awaiting private employment and prisoners who are not habitual offenders or guilty of heinous crimes may be employed in general conservation, reforestation, soil erosion control, soil rehabilitation and cultivation upon any land within the control of the State Board of Control.

The first camp, located on the lands of the State Sanatorium at Ah-gwah-ching, was opened in May, 1935. The buildings, with a capacity of fifty-four men, are of a more-or-less permanent nature.

The second camp, located on the property acquired for the Fourth State Hospital for the Insane at Moose Lake, is housed temporarily in old farm buildings.

Approximately forty men at Ah-gwah-ching and thirty men at Moose Lake have accomplished a great deal in the way of clearing and improving the lands of the two institutions. The camps have proved a success in every particular.

COORDINATED FIELD SERVICE

In order that it might enlarge its services to the several counties of the state, the State Board of Control, on June 1, 1936, established a Division of Coordinated Field Service which doubled the district representation of the Children's Bureau and permitted a broader scope of activities. This division does the work in child welfare formerly performed by the dis-

strict representatives of the Children's Bureau, and renders certain services to the Division of Old Age Assistance and the Division of the Blind. Its assistance is also available to other agencies or departments upon request. The broad purpose of the division is to unify so far as possible public welfare programs in the counties and thus make possible greater efficiency and economy.

Approved by Federal Social Security representatives, the division is financed by a commitment of Federal funds. It is responsible to the Works Progress Administration for certification of employable persons in need of relief for WPA employment.

TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL IN STATE INSTITUTIONS

The laws of Minnesota provide that persons in penal or charitable institutions afflicted with tuberculosis be cared for in separate rooms or wards. With this law in mind, the Board has caused to be made a thorough survey of all state institutions for the purpose of ascertaining to what extent tuberculosis exists among the inmates and the employees. The latest diagnostic procedures, including the Mantoux test and x-ray, were used. As a result of this survey, the extent and distribution of tuberculosis among all inmates and employees were determined. Following the survey, facilities necessary for the care of active cases were made available, with the result that not only the provisions of law pertaining to tuberculosis in state institutions are being complied with, but the inmates are receiving special care and supervision for their tuberculous condition.

Provision has been made for routine admission examinations for tuberculosis by means of the Mantoux test and x-rays, and for follow-up examinations at definite intervals of all known cases of the disease. Arrangements have been completed at the Fergus Falls and St. Peter hospitals and the Willmar Asylum for housing and specialized care for tuberculous in sane and feeble-minded patients. This should result in successful and permanent control of tuberculosis in the state institutions.

INDIAN SANATORIUM

The sanatorium for the care of tuberculous Indians, erected by the Federal government on land deeded by the state, was opened and occupied August 1, 1935. This sanatorium, modern in every respect, with a capacity of 117 beds, adjoins the Minnesota State Sanatorium, and is under the jurisdiction of the State Board of Control, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, paying the state at the rate of \$2.00 a day for the care of each patient admitted.

The care of the tuberculous Indian is an important step in the Board's program for the prevention and treatment of tuberculosis in Minnesota.

VENEREAL DISEASE IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS

A survey has been made in the three penal institutions for the purpose of ascertaining the prevalence of venereal disease among the inmates. All inmates of these institutions who were found to be diseased, as well as those admitted since the survey, are now being treated by a specialist in venereal diseases.

The most modern treatment methods are used in the care of inmates infected with gonorrhea. The treatment for syphilis closely follows the recommendations of the Cooperative Clinic Group representing the United States on the League of Nations Committee on Syphilis. At the end of the biennial 708 inmates had received treatments; 345 for syphilis and 363 for gonorrhea.

The State Board of Health has been notified of the parole of inmates infected with venereal disease, and has been helpful in arranging continued treatments for these men and women.

The State Board of Classification has directed that a special venereal history and examination with recommendations for treatment be made of all newly admitted men. This report is filed at the institution to which the inmate is assigned.

The medical files of the institutions now contain complete records of histories and examinations of diseased inmates.

CHILDREN NEEDING SPECIALIZED CARE

The substantial increase in the appropriation for maintenance and treatment for children needing specialized care authorized by the Legislature in 1935 has enabled the Board to furnish suitable care for a large number of such children.

These handicapped children, who are committed by the courts to the care of the State Board of Control, and who do not properly belong in any state institution, are referred to a reputable clinic or to the University clinic for study and diagnosis. They are then given special care in boarding homes selected and certified by the Board.

INSTITUTION LIBRARIES

The libraries of the state institutions have been improved by the employment of three additional full-time, trained, librarians; by providing new quarters or additional space at seven institutions; by the addition of approx-

imately 8,000 volumes; and by the promotion of studies of reading technique and of the effect of reading. One obvious result of the combination of these factors is a circulation for the biennial of more than one and one-quarter million volumes. Another less tangible, but even more important, result is the increased interest in reading, and better cooperation on the part of prisoners, patients, and children in the schools.

INSTITUTION HERDS

Through the cooperation of Dr. Chas. E. Cotton, secretary of the Live Stock Sanitary Board, and J. B. Fitch, chief of the Division of Dairy Husbandry, University Farm, there has been a marked improvement in the dairy herds of the state institutions.

All herds are given tuberculin tests and also agglutination blood tests for Bang's disease every six months. Herds in which reacting cattle are disclosed will be given additional tests. Regularly employed field veterinarians will be assigned to do this work. This will insure a safe milk supply for the inmates and the employees of the institutions.

Professor Fitch has visited all the institutions, inspected the herds, and made many valuable and practical recommendations for their improvement. With the cooperation of the instructors of the University Farm he arranged a special short course for the institution farmers and dairymen from which these employees derived much benefit.

The herds have been further improved by the employment of men trained in agricultural schools when vacancies have occurred in the positions of head farmer and dairyman.

FOURTH STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE

In accordance with the provisions of Chapter 5, Extra Session Laws 1935-36, the State Board of Control has selected and acquired title in the name of the state of Minnesota to approximately 1,600 acres of land in Carlton county, adjoining the village of Moose Lake, for a site for the Fourth State Hospital for the Insane. The amount paid for the property was \$63,185, a little less than \$40 an acre.

As authorized and directed in Section 8 of the Act establishing the institution, the Board has made application to the Federal government for a PWA grant of \$981,500 to aid in the construction and equipment of the hospital buildings. This application is pending. It is expected that definite information will be received from Federal authorities relative to the approval or rejection of this application in the very near future. (August 15, 1936)

PWA PROJECTS

Federal allotments in the nature of PWA grants to aid in the construction of new buildings and improvements were secured in the aggregate amount of \$623,435, as follows: Shop building, reconstruction of porches and sewage disposal system, Anoka State Asylum, \$12,150; power plant improvements and sewage disposal plant, Willmar State Asylum, \$61,300; addition to porch for tubercular women, Fergus Falls State Hospital, \$13,500; receiving hospital, quarters for physicians, etc., St. Peter State Hospital, \$132,525; hospital building and power plant improvements, School for Feeble-Minded, \$264,335; two cottages for patients, Colony for Epileptics, \$113,625; and additions to power plant and laundry, State Public School, \$26,000.

WPA PROJECTS

The Works Progress Administration has authorized and carried on a relief program at ten state institutions. Approximately 250 men have been employed on modernization, repair and new construction projects. The total allotment of Federal funds for these projects is \$438,118, of which \$101,455 had been expended at the end of the biennial. The sums contributed by the state total \$25,240.

NEW CONSTRUCTION

New buildings and major improvements at state institutions for which contracts were awarded and which are under construction include an addition to the power plant and a sewage disposal system at the Willmar State Asylum; an addition to the porch for tuberculous women at the Fergus Falls State Hospital; additions to the power plant and the laundry at the State Public School; a receiving hospital at the St. Peter State Hospital; two cottages for patients at the Colony for Epileptics; and a hospital building and an addition to the power plant at the School for Feeble-Minded.

Extensive alterations to the administration building at the State Reformatory, which provided an additional dormitory with a capacity of 100 men, have been completed.

REPORTS OF EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

The reports of the heads of the several divisions of the Department of Public Institutions and of the superintendents of state institutions, included in this report, give in detail the operation of such divisions and institutions, and emphasize the continued advance of the state's policy of practical, humane and progressive treatment for the unfortunate persons committed to its care and custody.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR LEGISLATION

The following matters are respectfully brought to the attention of the Legislature:

County Welfare Agency: Legislation should be enacted providing for the establishment in the several counties of an agency to administer all laws relating to public welfare. In order that Minnesota may be eligible to receive Federal aid the Act must provide that the county agency shall be under the supervision of the State Agency, as required by the Social Security Act.

Aid to Dependent Children and Blind: The laws relating to aid to dependent children and aid to the blind should be amended to conform to the requirements of the Social Security Act in order to enable Minnesota to obtain Federal aid.

Penal Institutions: Legislation should be enacted authorizing either the development of penal camps or the establishment of a third penal institution for male offenders.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR APPROPRIATIONS

The requests of the superintendents of institutions for appropriations for current expense, repairs and replacements and permanent improvements, and the requests of the heads of divisions for appropriations for maintenance, aid and relief and miscellaneous purposes, have received careful consideration by the State Board of Control, and its detailed recommendations will be submitted to the Budget Commissioner and the Legislature in a separate report.

NECROLOGY

Galen A. Merrill, for forty-eight years superintendent of the State Public School, died on October 10, 1934. The work of Superintendent Merrill was thoroughly constructive, and he gave unstintingly of his time and his talents to the upbuilding of the institution to which he had devoted practically his entire life.

Dr. Arthur F. Kilbourne, for five years assistant superintendent of the St. Peter State Hospital and for forty-five years superintendent of the Rochester State Hospital, died on November 30, 1934. Doctor Kilbourne was a man of the broadest human sympathies, which at once stimulated and intensified his personal relationship to the unfortunate, while his superior intellect and his exceptional ability in his chosen field commanded the admiration of his professional associates and gained for him a national reputation as a psychiatrist.

Dr. Arthur T. Caine, for many years the physician, and for fourteen years the superintendent, of the Anoka State Asylum, died on September 12, 1935. Doctor Caine was a kind, amiable, unassuming gentleman, respected by all who knew him and beloved by his patients, by his employes, and by his friends, of whom there were many.

PERSONNEL

M. R. Vevle, for four years superintendent of the School for the Blind, was appointed superintendent of the State Public School on November 1, 1934 to succeed Galen A. Merrill, deceased.

J. C. Lysen was appointed superintendent of the School for the Blind on November 15, 1934 to succeed M. R. Vevle.

Dr. B. F. Smith, for eight years superintendent of the Willmar State Asylum, was appointed superintendent of the Rochester State Hospital on January 1, 1935 to succeed Dr. Arthur F. Kilbourne, deceased.

Dr. S. R. Lee, physician of the Hastings State Asylum, was appointed superintendent of the Willmar State Asylum on January 1, 1935 to succeed Dr. B. F. Smith.

Dr. M. W. Kemp, for eight years assistant superintendent of the Fergus Falls State Hospital, was appointed superintendent of the Anoka State Asylum on November 1, 1935, to succeed Dr. Arthur T. Caine, deceased.

Dr. S. R. Lee, superintendent of the Willmar State Asylum, resigned on November 30, 1935 to accept the superintendency of Ancker Hospital, St. Paul.

Dr. Magnus C. Petersen, for eight years assistant superintendent of the St. Peter State Hospital, was appointed superintendent of the Willmar State Asylum on December 1, 1935 to succeed Dr. S. R. Lee.

Kenneth C. Haycraft was appointed director of the Division of Old Age Assistance on February 3, 1936.

Dr. H. E. Hilleboe, director of the Division of Tuberculosis, was appointed director of the Divisions of Tuberculosis and Services for Crippled Children on March 16, 1936.

The term of Blanche L. La Du, who had been a member of the State Board of Control since 1921, and who had served the state faithfully and well, expired on April 6, 1936. She was succeeded by Anna O. Determan, of Litchfield.

Benjamin E. Youngdahl was appointed director of the Division of Co-ordinated Field Service in June, 1936.

Population of Institutions

The total number of inmates in the eighteen state institutions on June 30, 1936 was 17,463, an increase of 604 during the biennial period. The increase in the preceding two years was 866.

The following tabulation shows the number of inmates and the increase or decrease for the biennial by classifications:

Classification	June 30 1936	June 30, 1934	Increase	Decrease
Insane -----	9,503	8,996	506	
Feeble-minded and epileptic (a) -----	8,185	8,171	14	
Inebriate -----	42	55		13
Tuberculous -----	348	262	81	
Crippled -----	240	234	6	
Blind (a) -----	126	110	16	
Deaf (a) -----	314	310	4	
Dependent -----	489	480	9	
Delinquent -----	663	684	29	
Criminalistic -----	2,559	2,607		48
Total -----	17,463	16,859	604	

(a) Close of school year

ADMISSIONS TO ALL INSTITUTIONS

Admissions to all institutions during the period totaled 9,214, as compared with 9,644 for the two years ended June 30, 1934, a decrease of 430.

Of the total admissions, 3,541, or 38.4 percent, were residents of Hennepin, Ramsey and St. Louis counties; 5,238, or 56.9 percent, of all other counties of the state; and 289, or 3.1 percent, of other states. The residence of 146, or 1.6 percent, was unascertainable.

INSANE

First admissions to the institutions for the insane during the biennial totaled 3,229. Compared with the previous two years this is a decrease of 115.

Readmissions for the two periods were 478 for 1935-1936 and 427 for 1933-1934.

The number of voluntary admissions was 421 as compared with 426 during the preceding period.

Discharges number 1,743 for the biennial and 1,396 for the previous two years. These figures include patients discharged direct from the institutions and those discharged while on parole.

The number of patients who died during the two years was 1,484 as compared with 1,441 during the period ended June 30, 1934.

The increase of 506 in the number of patients in the institutions during the biennial compares with an increase of 514 in the previous period.

FEEBLE-MINDED AND EPILEPTIC

Statistics for the period relating to the feeble-minded and epileptic are as follows: First admissions, 601; readmissions, 83; discharges, 467; and deaths, 177.

For the preceding two years first admissions totaled 866; readmissions, 74; discharges, 393; and deaths, 189.

At the end of the period, 1,094 persons who have been committed to the care and custody of the State Board of Control were being cared for under outside supervision, and 1,180 additional persons were awaiting admission to the institutions. On June 30, 1934 the number cared for under outside supervision was 868, and the number awaiting admission to the institutions was 733.

CRIMINALISTIC

Admissions to the penal and reformatory institutions during the period numbered 1,850 as compared with 2,158 during the preceding two years.

Paroles totaled 1,110 for the period and 894 for the previous period.

The number discharged direct from the institutions was 1,058 as compared with 1,334 during the period ended June 30, 1934.

Prisoners who had first been paroled and then discharged from parole during the period totaled 683 as compared with 619 during the preceding two years.

The prison and reformatory population decreased from 2,607 to 2,559 during the biennial.

Finances of Institutions

The aggregate receipts from all sources and the total disbursements for all purposes for the biennial period, as compared with the receipts and the disbursements for the previous two years, are shown in the following statement:

	Biennial Period Ended	
	June 30, 1936	June 30, 1934
Balance on hand July 1 -----	\$ 2,116,701.68	\$ 2,201,565.51
Receipts:		
Appropriations -----	11,471,013.29	9,105,800.00
Swamp lands interest -----	194,340.07	170,189.05
Special tax levies -----	3,512,735.79	1,812,700.00
Certificates of indebtedness (sale of) -----	1,595,500.00	
Total from state -----	\$16,773,589.15	\$11,088,689.05
United States -----	1,198,141.00	
Maintenance, earnings, sales and miscellaneous -----	2,148,068.48	1,789,561.24
Industries -----	5,419,260.88	4,493,827.71
Inmates' funds and trust funds -----	842,040.27	725,861.29
Total receipts -----	\$26,381,099.78	\$18,047,939.29
Total -----	\$28,497,801.46	\$20,249,504.80
Disbursements:		
Current expense -----	\$ 9,407,763.56	\$ 8,264,121.24
Repairs and replacements -----	316,934.71	395,609.07
Permanent improvements -----	572,536.25	928,521.69
Miscellaneous -----	58,201.24	88,628.71
Total institutions -----	\$10,355,435.76	\$ 9,621,880.71
Maintenance -----	\$ 573,569.26	\$ 482,413.72
Miscellaneous -----	13,607.41	14,911.43
Aid and relief—		
Direct relief -----	2,558,942.83	424,996.91
War veterans relief -----	1,203,341.00	479,966.09
Drought areas relief -----	398,615.48	462,764.04
Organized Unemployed Inc. relief -----	4,661.25	5,337.76
Student relief -----	55,068.32	47,606.36
Old age assistance -----	542,164.76	
Aid to adult blind -----	187,021.93	149,759.16
Aid to children needing specialized care -----	86,114.91	94,378.42
Compensation to injured employees -----	4,866.99	
Aid to county tuberculosis sanatoria -----	874,660.59	912,932.28
Aid to State Conference of Social Work -----	3,123.86	3,781.47
Aid to Soldiers' Home—hospital building -----	102,271.43	
Aid to State Fair—conservation building -----	18,319.60	3,984.38
Aid to miscellaneous conservation projects -----	90,666.71	
Total departmental -----	\$ 6,716,016.33	\$ 3,082,831.97
Industries -----	\$ 5,185,669.49	\$ 4,455,471.86
Inmates' funds and trust funds -----	829,127.87	742,979.11
Total disbursements -----	\$23,086,249.45	\$17,908,163.15
Covered into state treasury -----	\$ 782,938.06	\$ 229,640.37
Balance on hand June 30 -----	4,648,618.95	2,116,701.28
Total -----	\$28,497,801.46	\$20,249,504.80

CURRENT EXPENSES

For the year ended June 30, 1935, the gross expenditure for current expenses for the institutions under the full control of the Board was \$4,514,693.94. Receipts for maintenance of patients of the institutions for the insane, the feeble-minded and the tuberculous, and receipts from earn-

harmony with the general development of the modern child-welfare program and not the result of the depression or other untoward influences. This conclusion is based on the records of the Children's Bureau. In 1918, when the law governing child-caring institutions came into effect, there were 36 separate institutions with a bed capacity of 1,753 for children over three and 409 for children under three; eight more institutions opened and 24 closed in the interval between 1918 and the end of 1935, so that at the present time there are 21 active institutions with a total bed capacity of 1,305.

Social service is available for many of the institutions through special departments or bureaus. Does this service help institutions to provide temporary care for children? How do institutions fare without social service? In the following summary Table I indicates that social service can bring desirable results. Table II sounds a warning that better social service is needed. Table III presents the question, "Can case work prevent the extinction of these institutions?"

SUMMARY OF THE EFFECTS OF SOCIAL SERVICE ON THE
POPULATION OF FIFTEEN INSTITUTIONS
(Each table represents five institutions)

Period of Stay in Institution	Table I Social Service Available	Table II Social Service Available	Table III Social Service Not Available
Less than 2 years-----	96	198	148
2 to 5 years-----	55	176	113
More than 5 years-----	75	69	56
Unknown-----	2	20	
Total June 30, 1926-----	228	463	317
Less than 2 years-----	133	164	79
2 to 5 years-----	54	142	49
More than 5 years-----	(a) 23	(b) 100	(c) 79
Total January 6, 1936-----	(a) 210	(b) 406	(c) 207

- (a) A reduction of 8 percent in population, but a decrease of 69 percent in number of children remaining in institutions more than five years.
 (b) A reduction of 12 percent in population, with an increase of 45 percent in number of children remaining in institutions more than five years.
 (c) A reduction of 35 percent in population, and an increase of 41 percent in number of children remaining in institutions more than five years.

SUBDIVISION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED

During the last year of the biennial the state has operated under a new probate code, which means a new set of laws regarding the feeble-minded. This fact, however, has had little practical effect upon the functioning of this subdivision except in three particulars: (1) There is now a commitment in epilepsy, and the figures given for commitments in this period are really for both epileptic and feeble-minded. (2) The State Board of Control no longer has authority to discharge its guardianship. There is also no basis for discharge by the court except on the ground that

the person is not feeble-minded nor epileptic. (3) The old law gave specific permission to the State Board of Control to place a ward "in an appropriate institution." This was construed as meaning not only state institutions other than those for delinquents, but maternity hospitals, county institutions, religious institutions for those of the same religious faith; always, of course, considering in each instance whether the institution was an appropriate one for the individual. The new law, however, states "the Board of Control may place in any home, hospital or any other place or institution under the control of such board or any of its agencies." This would seem to preclude placements except in state institutions, although the Board does have authority for fixing standards and asking for reports from the others.

The work of this subdivision is concerned primarily with (1) consideration of the advisability of commitment in situations reported where a social problem involves a person of low mentality; (2) recording the commitment, disposition and movement of wards; (3) advice to local communities concerning plans for supervising wards; (4) acting as agent between the institution and the local community in making plans for institutional entrance, vacation, parole, or sterilization; (5) direct responsibility for supervision of a group of wards living in the Twin Cities area but having settlement elsewhere, and for Lynnhurst Club, a residence for twenty-two of these and a community center for all.

The following comparative figures give some indication of a trend of community recognition of the problem of the feeble-minded: During the biennial 1928-30 there were 758 commitments; in 1930-32, 933; in 1932-34, 1,000; and in 1934-36, 1,158.

It will be noted that for the period ended June 30, 1930 there was an average of only slightly more than one commitment a day. The number increased, until for the latest biennial the average is more than one and one-half a day. The responsibilities are cumulative, as will be shown by the following comparative figures of those not in an institution, though under guardianship, at the end of each biennial period: The number on the waiting list who should be in an institution was 618 in 1930; 652 in 1932; 733 in 1934; and 1,180 in 1936. The number under outside supervision where adjustment was satisfactory at the time was 523 in 1930; 613 in 1932; 868 in 1934; and 1,377 in 1936.

In addition to the 1,180 on the waiting list June 30, 1936, there are 372 persons in other institutions—state, county or religious—many of whom should be transferred as soon as possible. It will be seen that the following analysis of the waiting list totals 1,286 feeble-minded and 158 epileptics.

This is because 264 of the 372 in other institutions are included as urgently in need of transfer. Classification can only be approximate.

ANALYSIS OF WAITING LIST

Intelligence Quotient	CHRONOLOGICAL AGE					
	Under 6	6-12	13-18	19-39	40 and over	Total
<i>Males</i>						
50 or above-----	14	57	85	59	20	235
25 to 49-----	11	51	57	60	15	194
Below 25-----	58	37	30	46	10	176
Epileptics-----	—	—	—	—	—	90
<i>Females</i>						
50 or above-----	10	48	88	127	26	299
25 to 49-----	10	48	28	55	34	175
Below 25-----	16	35	23	21	12	107
Epileptics-----	—	—	—	—	—	68
<i>Totals</i>						
Both sexes-----	114	276	311	368	117	1,286
Epileptics-----	—	—	—	—	—	158

A large percentage of the higher-grade females in the group over eighteen years old, and some of those in the 13-18-year group, have been sexually delinquent, while many males in the same age groups show delinquencies of various types.

Many of those on the waiting list have no homes or need care of a type the home cannot give. Some of these are being boarded more or less satisfactorily, a few by families, but most at public expense. These plans are made locally, and although there was an effort to determine just how much was being expended from tax money to care for children out of their own homes, it was found impossible to get accurate figures. However, there are considerably more than 100 feeble-minded wards throughout the state cared for in this way. Many, particularly of the low grades, have to remain in their homes for many months after the strain on the family has become sufficient to wreck the mother's health or the morale of the home. More institutional space is needed to prevent the creation of new social problems.

A group interested in the feeble-minded decided this past year to study the feasibility of boarding care for a selected group from the institution, probably imbeciles of good habits. The head of this subdivision was chairman of a committee which sent questionnaires to state departments and received answers from thirty of them. Only one state has such a plan, but several others were interested. The possibilities of care within a reasonable distance from the School for Feeble-Minded were to be investigated, but it seemed best to delay this study.

The number under outside supervision (1,377) includes a group of low-grade children whose parents can take care of them satisfactorily at the present time and wish to do so. A change in home conditions may cre-

ate an emergency, however. About 1,200 of this group are adults of high imbecile or moron grade of intelligence, and are either an asset in their own homes or capable of being self-supporting if work suited to their abilities can be found. Supervision of this group is of necessity detailed as it is concerned with place of employment, living conditions, wages, expenditure of wages, recreation and health. There are 105 under supervision from this subdivision, 22 of this number living in Lynnhurst Club, while most of the other girls are working in private homes; 493 are supervised in Hennepin, Ramsey and St. Louis counties, where there are special workers for the feeble-minded; 779 are in the other eighty-four counties. A large part of this group are girls or young women, some in their own homes but others living in homes where they work. However, there are many men and boys, as well as married women, in their own homes. A general policy of the State Board of Control is to parole an adult only after an operation for sterilization so that more than half of this group are sterile. The intent of the marriage law is to prevent the birth of children to feeble-minded parents, and if one party to the marriage is sterile then that couple will not become parents. Marriage where there will not be children is an excellent adjustment for the high-grade moron. Despite the law which says the feeble-minded shall not marry, many sterilized wards have done so, and as a whole have proved the truth of the above statement.

The biennial report of 1928 gave the report of Lynnhurst Club for the first eleven months of its existence. It was stated that the possibilities of industrial employment for the person of moron intelligence had decreased since the date of a previous experiment, the results of which had indicated that a home for twenty or twenty-two of these girls should be largely self-supporting. Wages then earned by the girls had enabled them to pay adequate board. In the report for 1932-34 it was noted that the nature of the club was changing; it was far less self-supporting and thus must serve largely as a place of training for domestic work; a home to which those employed outside would return if jobs were lost; a convalescent home for the larger group, and a general recreation center for all in the Twin Cities area. During the present biennial still fewer girls have been regularly employed and the wages of those who have been so employed were not sufficiently large to enable them to really maintain themselves. Most of the employment of those living in the club has been day work. Because of this more and more girls have gone to live in the homes where they work. This has meant a greater turnover in the club, so that more girls have first had to pay for clothes and incidental expenses before beginning to pay anything for board. The following comparative figures from the be-

ginning of the club are significant though it will be noted that the first is for eleven months only and to be truly comparable would be more than doubled:

Biennial ended	Expenses Operating	by Girls Paid	of Girls Earnings
June 30, 1928 (11 months)-----	*\$ 6,050.00	\$ 3,790.50	\$ 6,600.00
June 30, 1930-----	15,045.84	13,135.14	18,257.07
June 30, 1932-----	13,461.65	10,617.77	17,061.88
June 30, 1934-----	11,288.96	4,838.71	10,738.64
June 30, 1936-----	10,667.84	3,817.06	7,484.66

*Estimated cost of operation

It will be seen that with the continued decrease in earnings and payment by the girls there has also been a decrease in the cost of running the club, indicating careful management and knowledge gained by experience and then utilized.

During this biennial period the club has quite definitely been made the center of all plans for supervision. In order that training to cook and serve meals might be developed as far as possible, a new assistant, a graduate of the Home Economics Department of the University, was employed. The matron with whom the club started remained to have general charge of the house and all its activities were more closely coordinated with the general program under the supervision of the assistant in this office. The fact that fewer girls have been away from the club during the day has meant longer hours of duty for the matron and assistant, and still has failed to provide as adequate leadership for free time and recreation as desired. A third resident was recently added to the staff. Her special responsibilities will be to aid in securing work and to provide occupation for the free time of the girls living there and for that of both boys and girls outside. A graduate student of the University especially interested in this subject has been secured to begin work July 1, 1936. It is hoped that some real progress can now be made, not only in assuring the adjustment of the group actually under supervision, but in gaining more accurate information of what the feeble-minded can do and like to do so as to plan more adequately for the future. The figures given above showing decrease in earnings are mainly significant in that when the depression ends it is improbable that the higher earnings of the feeble-minded will return. To a large extent machinery has taken away their employment other than strictly domestic or manual. Unemployment of the feeble-minded, as well as of the normal, creates problems other than those simply of support. They must be kept busy or the problem of the defective delinquent will increase. It is hoped the results of the next two years of supervision will make it possible to have some facts upon which plans for the future may be based.

SERVICES FOR CHILDREN

The Federal Social Security Act provides in Title V, Part 3, for grants to the states to aid in establishing, extending and strengthening, in predominantly rural areas, public welfare services for the protection and care of homeless, dependent and neglected children and children in danger of becoming delinquent. Funds are to be apportioned on the basis of plans approved by the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor. The amount allocated to Minnesota per annum was set at \$33,930.87. The duties outlined in the programs adopted by the Federal Children's Bureau were briefly those duties performed in the past by the Children's Bureau of Minnesota, under the legislation enacted in 1917. These duties have more or less been outlined in previous reports.

On March 18, 1936 the Chief of the Children's Bureau at Washington approved the plan of the State Board of Control for Minnesota and allocated for the four months of March, April, May and June the sum of \$11,300. The plan, as approved, provided for the payment of part of the salary and traveling expenses of the district representatives of the Children's Bureau, the employment of a worker in an educational and stimulation program of foster-home care and a worker to promote an educational program for the prevention of dependency and delinquency to be carried on by conferences with county officials and representatives of civic organizations and interested citizens. It also provided for grants from Federal funds of some fifty to one hundred dollars per month each for fourteen counties in northern Minnesota to assist in the payment of the salary of an executive secretary of the child welfare board.

The plan became effective April 1. The staff of six representatives of the Children's Bureau was enlarged to eight. A foster-home worker was employed, who made some surveys of the use of foster homes in Minnesota and contacted representatives of leading organizations and clubs—such as the American Legion, women's federated clubs and others—to acquaint them with the program. There was much interest manifested in the discussion on local social problems in conferences held in five counties in June.

Because of the economic situation and the changing form of relief administration, the various counties were slow to accept the offer of financial assistance for the employment of an executive secretary, as it required an additional expenditure of local funds. But recently, because of the awakened interest manifested by many of the counties, there is much promise that Federal funds in the coming year will greatly strengthen and extend services for children, as planned in the Social Security Act.

The rehabilitation of the tuberculous individual has become one of our major problems. This problem must be approached from three different angles—the medical, the social and the economic. In view of the fact that approximately a million dollars a year is spent by the counties of the state for the care of the tuberculous, and approximately one-half million dollars a year by the state of Minnesota for the care of the tuberculous, it is very important that some provision be made so that this investment will be of value not only at the time that it is made but for several years afterwards also. In other words, it does not seem wise to spend a great deal of money on patients for hospital care and then let these patients leave the sanatoria without provision's being made for adequate medical and social care and some arrangements made so that these sick individuals will at least have proper food, clothing and shelter. The state is now being faced with the problem of rehabilitation of discharged tuberculous patients. The quickest approach to this problem is a study of the after-mortality and morbidity and socio-economic aspects of discharged patients, which is being done.

The Division of Tuberculosis feels that the accomplishments of the sanatoria during the past two years have been gratifying from a medical point of view. It is not unreasonable to state that tuberculosis work as carried out on a planned state-wide scale makes Minnesota outstanding in tuberculosis control in the United States.

Respectfully submitted,
H. E. HILLEBOE,
Director.

Division of Crippled Children

To the State Board of Control:

This Division was created to administer the funds appropriated to Minnesota under Title V, Part 2, of the Social Security Act. The Executive Secretary of the Division of Tuberculosis was appointed Director of the combined Divisions of Tuberculosis and Services for Crippled Children. The plan of operation was approved by the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor on April 16, 1936.

PURPOSE OF FEDERAL GRANTS

The annual appropriation authorized, approximately \$50,000, is for the purpose of enabling the Minnesota State Board of Control to extend and improve (especially in rural areas and in areas suffering from severe economic distress), as far as is practicable under the conditions in the state, services for locating crippled children and for providing medical, surgical, corrective, and other services and care, and facilities for diagnosis, hospitalization, and aftercare, for children who are crippled or who are suffering from conditions that lead to crippling.

REQUIREMENTS FOR STATE PLAN

The State Plan has been approved by the Chief of the Children's Bureau and conforms with the conditions specified in Section 513 of the Social Security Act.

(a) The state of Minnesota spends approximately \$350,000 yearly for the care of crippled children at Gillette State Hospital, Eustis Hospital at the University of Minnesota, and the Department of Education. This amount more than matches the Federal Funds allotted.

(b) Administration of the Plan will be supervised by the Minnesota State Board of Control, which also supervises Gillette State Hospital.

(c) There is to be a central office in the State Office Building in St. Paul, where the State Board of Control is located. This office will be used to collect records from the entire state, to account for the money which is spent, to direct the hospitalization of patients in the private hospitals, to arrange for clinics throughout the state, and to supervise public health nurses doing field work among crippled children.

(d) Provision has been made in the central office so that information which the Secretary of Labor may require from time to time will be available. This is possible by means of the punch-card method of keeping records which has been in use in the State Board of Control for the past two

years, and is now being extended to take care of all the new Federal grants to be administered by the State Board of Control.

(e) Section 511 of the Social Security Law specifies that provision must be made for the carrying out of the purposes of the Act. Accordingly, the State Board of Control has made plans to extend and improve services for locating and caring for crippled children. *It is to be noted that only persons under twenty-one years of age are eligible to be included in the provisions of this Act.*

(f) The Division of Services for Crippled Children will assume leadership in securing the cooperation of the State Board of Health, State and County Medical Associations, the State Department of Education providing for vocational rehabilitation of physically handicapped children, County Child Welfare Boards and all agencies, public and private, contacting indigent crippled children. An advisory committee will be formed consisting of representatives of organizations interested in the problems of crippled children. The Executive Officer of the State Board of Health, the President of the Minnesota Medical Association, the Executive Secretary of the Minnesota Public Health Association, and other officers of organizations interested in crippled children, have already signified their willingness to cooperate in the execution of the State Plan.

Meetings have been held with the official Orthopedic Society of the state, and fee schedules set up by the organization have been adopted. A meeting has been held with the Northwestern Pediatric Society to make similar arrangements. The Minnesota Public Health Association, which has cooperated in the past with the Gillette State Hospital in holding clinics for crippled children throughout the state, is to continue its work in close cooperation with the Division of Services for Crippled Children in the proper execution of clinics to be held throughout the state. Approved hospitals in Minnesota have been contacted, and already several hospitals have signified their willingness to hospitalize crippled children at a reasonable rate of cost.

The Rehabilitation Division of the Department of Education is to be notified of all children of school age who come to the attention of the Division of Services for Crippled Children. The Department of Education is arranging to have a report of every handicapped child in every school in the state sent to the State Board of Control. This will result, within a relatively short period of time, in a calendar census of the number of crippled children under twenty-one years of age in the state of Minnesota.

As related in the foregoing report, the facilities in the state of Minnesota are not sufficient to care for all indigent crippled children. It is estimated that there are approximately ten thousand crippled children in Minnesota.

With the funds which have been made available from the Federal Government, it will be possible to hospitalize additional crippled children, and this term is to be broadly interpreted. It will also be possible to set up a public-health nursing service to actually go into the homes of crippled children to see that procedures outlined by the physicians in charge of each case are carefully and adequately carried out.

ACTIVITIES

(a) Two field clinics have already been held in rural areas in Minnesota. At the first clinic at Moorhead on June 20, 1936, forty-nine crippled children were examined and arrangements were made for hospitalization or follow-up care, depending on the individual case. The second clinic was held at Crookston, Minnesota, June 27, 1936. At this clinic fifty-two crippled children were examined. These clinics were held with the approval of the local medical societies with the aid of various lay organizations, particularly women's groups whose members assist in the actual work at the clinic. A qualified specialist in orthopedics conducts the clinics, and the Director of Services for Crippled Children, who has had special training in diseases of children, assists the orthopedist in pediatric cases. These clinics were very successful, and the impression gained there was that the rural communities were much pleased to have the State Board of Control offer these various activities to the community. There will be twelve additional field clinics at strategic points throughout the state in the twelve months of the coming fiscal year. Any community that wishes these services may obtain them by writing to the State Board of Control and making the necessary arrangements. These clinics will be not only a means of picking up new cases and following up old cases, but also will help to educate the public as to the needs for immediate and continued care for crippled children.

(b) The Division of Services for Crippled Children hospitalized its first case in a private hospital on June 11, 1936. From June 11 until June 30, 1936, twenty-eight crippled children were hospitalized in private hospitals and cared for by private physicians. A total of 247 patient-hospital days were paid for during this period. The hospitalization of crippled children in approved private hospitals will be continued throughout the year. This will mean that the waiting lists of other state hospitals,

such as Gillette and the Eustis hospital, will be materially reduced with the result that more children will be taken care of without the long delay heretofore unavoidable. In no instance will the new services displace any of the existing hospital services. Gillette hospital will be given preference in all cases, and only when the facilities at Gillette and Eustis are not available will private hospitals be used. This hospital service will be continued as long as there is a waiting list at the state hospitals. In other words, this new service is merely an extension of the services for crippled children in the state.

(c) There will be five public-health nurses and two physiotherapy nurses in this new Division to carry out field work associated with the care of crippled children. These nurses will assist with clinics, help to locate new cases, do necessary follow-up work recommended by the physicians, do the corrective work on these crippled children, and be of assistance to the local nurses in taking care of crippled-children problems. These nurses will be under medical supervision at all times and while in the field work in conjunction with the general practitioner in each area.

The administrative office personnel will consist of a medical director, half-time, a secretary, half-time, a record librarian and two stenographers. This Division is run in conjunction with the Division of Tuberculosis under the State Board of Control. Such an arrangement saves a great deal in administrative cost, and centralizes the medical field work under the State Board of Control in one office.

NEEDS AND RESOURCES OF STATE

The facilities in the state of Minnesota up to the present time have not been adequate to care for all indigent and crippled children or children suffering from conditions leading to crippling (especially in rural areas and areas suffering from severe economic distress). Extension of services are needed so that more diagnostic clinics may be conducted, that adequate field service may be established, and that hospitalization of crippled children needing surgical or medical care may be given to those children on the waiting lists of hospitals caring for crippled children at the present time. The urgency of the cases, the type of disability, and the geographical location, will all be taken into consideration in the extension of Services for Crippled Children under the State Board of Control.

CONCLUSION

To the State Board of Control and to the various associations and organizations with which we have dealt, we wish to express our appreciation for the fine cooperation and excellent advice and assistance extended. We are particularly grateful to the members of the State Board of Control for the energy and thought each has contributed toward the planning and execution of this comprehensive medical program for Services for Crippled Children which will unquestionably be of mutual benefit to the crippled child, the physician, the nurse, the hospital and the parents.

Respectfully submitted,

H. E. HILLEBOE,

Director.

Division of Research

To the State Board of Control:

I submit the biennial report of the Division of Research for the period ended June 30, 1936.

During the past two years several changes have taken place in the work of the Division. Due to lack of funds, the examinations for private institutions and agencies were discontinued on July 1, 1935, but some were resumed under the direction of the Division in October, 1935 when funds were made available by the St. Paul Community Chest for the employment of one examiner on half-time.

Due to the large number of requests for examinations from county relief agents under the SERA, the latter employed two examiners in October, 1934 to examine some of the relief cases under supervision of the Division. Following some administrative rearrangements, this was discontinued June 15, 1935.

Under the law enacted by the last legislature requiring the State Board of Control and the State Department of Education jointly to maintain a census of the feeble-minded in the state, a thorough survey was made of one county. In the absence of any appropriation made for the work, the survey was financed by the county and SERA.

A considerable portion of the time of the examiners assigned to institutions is devoted to the classification of cases with reference to knowledge of school subjects, abilities in different occupational lines, delinquent tendencies and possibilities of reform, and to various special traits of personality of importance in their treatment, to consultations, recommendations and staff meetings. Similar services, though less extensive, are given by the other examiners in the Division of Research. They constitute a constant part of the examination services that should be kept in mind in connection with the statistical tabulations to which this report is for the most part limited.

TOTAL NUMBER OF EXAMINATIONS

The number of individual mental examinations made during the biennial was 11,014, not including 547 made in a county survey. The number of group examinations was 1,654.

Table I gives the number of individual examinations by age periods and by sex. There is a notable preponderance of males over females, while in previous biennials females have been in the majority.

Table I

Age	Number	
	Male	Female
Under 5 years	680	651
5 to 9 years	1,277	977
10 to 14 years	1,466	1,065
15 to 19 years	801	969
20 to 24 years	528	575
25 to 29 years	385	271
30 to 34 years	247	199
35 to 39 years	202	136
40 to 44 years	143	93
45 to 49 years	109	43
50 to 59 years	112	43
60 years and over	39	3
Total	5,989	5,025

Table II gives the tabulation of the same cases according to intelligence quotients. As in the last biennial, the largest number, 2,541, falls in the I. Q. range of .75 to .84, representing an intelligence just above what as a general rule is regarded as feeble-mindedness.

Table II

I. Q.	Number	I. Q.	Number
0-14	71	105-114	506
15-24	74	115-124	226
25-34	128	125-134	131
35-44	223	135-144	46
45-54	555	145-154	44
55-64	1,334	155-164	24
65-74	2,223	165-174	24
75-84	2,541	175-184	5
85-94	1,704	Over 184	75
95-104	1,080		
		Total	11,014

STATE DEPARTMENTS AND STATE INSTITUTIONS

The total number of cases examined in this group was 4,824. Table III gives the number of cases examined for each institution and department.

Table III

	Number
Department of Education	1,412
State Reformatory for Men	1,184
Gillette Hospital for Crippled Children	522
State Public School	403
State Training School for Boys	334
State Prison	303
Home School for Girls	251
School for Feeble-Minded	225
State Reformatory for Women	67
Fergus Falls State Hospital (Student Nurses)	54
Colony for Epileptics	31
Rochester State Hospital (Student Nurses)	28
Parole Board	6
School for the Blind	2
State Department for the Blind	1
School for the Deaf	1
Total	4,824

Table IV gives the same data grouped according to age and sex, and Table V gives the results grouped according to I. Q. levels.

Table IV—Age Group

Division	Sex	0-4 Years	5-9 Years	10-14 Years	15-19 Years	20-24 Years	25-29 Years	30-34 Years	35-39 Years	40-44 Years	45-49 Years	50-59 Years	60 and Over
Department of Education	Male	—	437	464	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Female	—	235	207	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Reformatory (Men)	Male	—	—	—	202	384	253	122	89	51	40	31	12
Hospital for Crippled Children	Male	60	85	71	46	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Female	61	58	83	44	5	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
State Public School	Male	44	50	140	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Female	27	25	53	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Training School for Boys	Male	—	1	108	225	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prison	Male	—	—	—	3	17	28	51	60	45	34	45	20
Home School for Girls	Male	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Female	1	1	29	204	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
School for Feeble-Minded	Male	2	22	33	22	16	7	4	—	5	2	3	1
	Female	1	9	25	32	12	11	9	3	5	—	—	—
Reformatory for Women	Female	—	—	—	3	11	6	9	9	8	9	11	1
Fergus Falls Hospital (Student Nurses)	Female	—	—	—	20	29	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colony for Epileptics	Male	—	4	1	1	2	3	1	—	1	—	—	—
	Female	—	4	5	5	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
Rochester Hospital (Student Nurses)	Female	—	—	—	16	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Board of Parole	Male	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	1	—	1
School for the Blind	Female	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
School for the Deaf	Female	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Division of the Blind	Female	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total		197	932	1,220	958	512	314	207	161	116	86	91	85

Table V—Intelligence Quotients

Division	0-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85-94	95-104	105-114	115-124	125-134	135-144	145-154	155-164	165-174	175-184	Over 185
Department of Education	—	—	5	18	42	114	354	576	237	54	5	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	2
Reformatory (Men)	—	—	1	6	32	180	317	233	126	102	63	36	27	11	10	7	12	21	—
Hospital for Crippled Children	—	1	4	4	9	36	55	95	109	90	59	29	15	5	6	1	1	—	3
State Public School	—	—	—	1	—	10	64	131	107	58	20	6	3	—	—	1	—	—	2
Training School for Boys	—	—	—	—	3	25	71	98	42	38	21	17	7	3	2	—	1	—	6
Home School for Girls	—	—	—	—	3	20	69	74	37	23	7	8	6	3	—	—	1	—	—
Prison	—	—	2	3	34	93	113	42	9	5	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
School for Feeble-Minded	28	14	12	18	28	71	41	8	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Reformatory for Women	—	—	—	1	10	15	20	13	4	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1
Fergus Falls Hospital (Student Nurses)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	9	11	5	11	2	3	2	4	—	2
Colony for Epileptics	5	2	5	1	6	4	2	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rochester Hospital (Student Nurses)	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	4	6	1	1	—	3	—	—	—	7
Board of Parole	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
School for the Blind	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
School for the Deaf	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Division of the Blind	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	33	17	29	53	168	569	1,109	1,279	682	387	194	104	72	27	25	13	19	21	23

More extensive investigations of the records and personalities are made of inmates of reformatory institutions than of most other cases who are given a mental examination. Mr. Hales has had charge of this work. His report follows:

SPECIAL STUDY OF DELINQUENTS

(William Hales)

The aims of this program have been: First, to provide each institution with a trained psychologist whose specific work would be to serve in an advisory and consulting capacity in matters of classification, work recommendation, educational and vocational training or other service desired by the institution. Second, to provide a comprehensive analysis of the abilities, disabilities, aptitudes and defects of all admissions. The testing and interview program is designed to serve as a basis for the consulting and advisory work.

During the year 1,468 individuals have been interviewed, 1,233 given individual mental tests, and approximately 8,984 other tests and ratings of general information, special aptitudes, social economic status, occupational ability, character and personality traits, seriousness of delinquency, etc., have been given at the State Reformatory for Men, the State Training School for Boys, and the Home School for Girls. The results and information thus secured have been made available to various departments and officials in the respective institutions. A written report, as shown in the following blank, has been made to the offices of the superintendents, the directors of education and the placement officers, summarizing the results of the examination given each individual, with general, educational and vocational recommendations.

REPORT

from

Division of Research, State Board of Control

St. Paul, Minn.

Reg. No. _____ Name _____ Born _____ Age _____

I. *Intelligence:*

M. A. _____ I. Q. _____ Classification _____ Test used _____

Effort _____ Handicaps _____ Date _____

Remarks _____

II. *General or Common Sense Information:* Age _____ Grade _____ Rating _____III. *Educational Status:*

Education Prior to Conviction _____ Grade Placement Here _____

IV. *Social Economic Status:*

Home: _____ Occupation: _____

V. *Vocational Status:* _____VI. *Character and Personality Traits:*

A. Personal appearance and personality rating _____

B. Handicaps _____

C. Social and Personal adjustment _____

D. Moral discrimination _____

E. Delinquency rating _____

F. Emotional stability (Mental health) _____

VII. *Interests:* Vocational _____ Leisure Time _____VIII. *Vocational Aptitudes:*

A. Mechanical _____ B. Clerical _____

C. Miscl. _____

IX. *Recommendations:*

A. General and Institutional: _____

B. Educational: _____

C. Vocational: _____

Examiner _____

Date _____

The more important results of the year's testing program are shown in the following tables and tabular summaries. The material is presented under six divisions as a matter of convenience, namely: Intelligence, general information, home and social background, occupational ability and status, personality and character traits, and special aptitudes. The data from each institution are not complete in each section, since the testing program was necessarily slightly different at the three institutions.

INTELLIGENCE

The general level of intelligence at the three institutions was low, as shown by (1) the large number and percent of defectives (439 or 38.27 percent), (2) the number and percent below average intelligence (812 or 70.79 percent), and (3) the median I. Q. (83). It will also be noted that the institutions rank from lowest to highest in intelligence level in the following order:

Prison transfers from Reformatory-----	(Median I. Q. .74)
Reformatory commitments -----	(Median I. Q. .81)
Training School for Boys-----	(Median I. Q. .85)
Home School for Girls-----	(Median I. Q. .88)

The large number and percent of defectives found may seem unduly high, but the results are entirely consistent with the findings of other penal institutions as well as with statistics compiled for many years by the Division of Research. The Ohio State Reformatory, for example, reports 50 percent feeble-minded for a five-year period.

These results again call attention to the problem of mental defect and delinquency. The group below 75 I. Q. shown above, at least, constitutes a serious social menace. Many of them are very likely to return unless given adequate supervision upon release. This is not necessarily because they are criminally inclined, but because they are unable to appreciate the ordinary codes of social conduct and cannot compete either socially or economically with normal individuals. Thus they tend to resort to anti-social behavior in order to maintain economic security. That the mental defective does tend to get into difficulty more frequently than the average or bright individual is shown by an analysis made of the prior records of 577 admissions to the State Reformatory.

The following table shows the average number of prior convictions for three levels of intelligence. From this table it will be seen that the average number of prior convictions from the moron group (I. Q. below .75) is higher than for the borderline and dull, and almost twice that of the average- and above-intelligence group.

Table VI

Prior Conviction Relative to Intelligence

Classification	Number of Cases	Total Convictions	Average Number of Convictions
Moron -----	209	828	3.96
Borderline and Dull -----	183	390	2.13
Average and above -----	185	382	2.06
Totals -----	577	1,600	2.75

A more detailed analysis was also made of the prior records of 743 admissions according to specific kind of prior conviction and intelligence level. The following table is a number and percent summary showing the segregation of prior offenders according to major and minor convictions relative to intelligence. From this table it will be noted that almost 50 percent of the individuals convicted of one or more prior minor offenses were below 75 I. Q. and that almost 75 percent were below average intelligence. It will also be noted that almost 50 percent of the individuals convicted of one or more major offenses prior to admission were below 75 I. Q. and that almost 75 percent were below average intelligence. Thus it will be seen that there is a positive and consistent relation between mental defect and prior anti-social behavior for the individuals admitted to the Reformatory during the year.

Table VII

Prior Major and Minor Convictions Relative to Intelligence
of 743 Admissions to Reformatory

Classification	One or more prior convictions—minor	One or more prior convictions—major	One or more prior convictions—major and minor
Total convictions -----	712	257	969
Median age -----	*24.90	*30	*26.3
Median I. Q. -----	*79.40	*76.90	*78.4
Below 75 I. Q. -----			
Number -----	315	118	433
Percent -----	44.24	45.92	44.68
Border and dull -----			
Number -----	211	75	286
Percent -----	29.64	29.18	29.52
Below average -----			
Number -----	526	193	719
Percent -----	73.88	75.16	74.20
Average and above -----			
Number -----	186	64	250
Percent -----	26.12	24.90	25.80

* Average of the medians

† Total exceeds number of records analyzed since an individual may be represented more than once if he has both prior major and minor convictions.

GENERAL INFORMATION

A test of general or common-sense information was used. Very often it is desirable to know the extent of an individual's knowledge of every-day information since it is probably one measure of the use an individual makes of whatever intelligence he has. Table VIII following, shows the test results at each institution.

Table VIII—General Information

Classification	Reformatory (Men)	Training School for Boys	Home School for Girls	Total
Very inferior				
Number -----	140	38	29	207
Percent -----	20.41	21.98	21.32	20.81
Inferior				
Number -----	189	34	53	276
Percent -----	27.55	19.65	38.97	27.73
Average				
Number -----	240	55	46	341
Percent -----	34.99	31.79	33.82	34.27
Superior				
Number -----	107	35	5	147
Percent -----	15.59	20.23	3.68	14.77
Very superior				
Number -----	10	11	3	24
Percent -----	1.46	6.35	2.21	2.42
Total				
Number -----	686	173	136	995
Percent -----	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The figures are quite consistent with those for intelligence. Comparisons indicate (not shown) a consistent increase in general information with increase in intelligence level, with occasional exceptions.

HOME AND SOCIAL BACKGROUND

Determination of the delinquent individual's home and social background is of the greatest importance not only as a means of understanding his difficulty, but also in order to decide upon an intelligent course of action as regards training and rehabilitation. An objective social economic scale which has been standardized on large numbers of individuals in different sections of the United States has been given to all admissions to the three institutions.* Table IX following, shows the test results at each of the three institutions.

* A revision for reformatories and training schools of the Sims Socio-Economic Score Card by Wm. M. Hales not yet published.

Table IX—Home and Social Background

Home Classification	Reformatory (Men)	Training School for Boys	Home School for Girls	Total
No home				
Number -----	114	1	7	122
Percent -----	19.8	0.7	7.8	15.3
Very inferior				
Number -----	60	8	27	95
Percent -----	10.4	6.1	30.0	11.9
Inferior				
Number -----	205	46	44	295
Percent -----	35.6	34.8	48.9	37.0
Average				
Number -----	139	56	10	205
Percent -----	24.1	42.5	11.1	25.7
Superior				
Number -----	38	16	2	56
Percent -----	6.6	12.1	2.2	7.0
Very superior				
Number -----	20	5	—	25
Percent -----	3.5	3.8	—	3.1
Total				
Number -----	576	132	90	798
Percent -----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

From the table it will be seen that the home and social background for admissions to the three institutions as a whole was poor. Fifteen percent had no homes and over 64 percent came from inferior homes, whereas only about 10 percent came from superior homes.

It will be noted that the home and social background at the Home School for Girls is definitely inferior to that of the Training School or the Reformatory.

The exact extent to which poor homes have contributed to our population of offenders in institutions is unknown but apparently great.

A further analysis was made of the home and social background of 576 admissions to the State Reformatory with respect to four levels of intelligence. The results of this analysis indicate that there is a positive and consistent relationship. In general, individuals from poor homes tend to be low in intelligence with occasional exceptions. Over 77 percent of the moron group came from inferior homes, and only 5.62 percent came from superior or very superior homes.

Table X following, shows the home background of admissions to the Minnesota State Reformatory according to intelligence. This comparison is not made for Red Wing and Sauk Center because of the small number of cases.

Table X—Intelligence Quotient and Home Background

Home Classification	Moron I. Q. Below 75	Border & Dull I. Q. 75-94	Average I. Q. 95-104	Above Average I. Q. Over 104	Total
No home					
Number -----	68	20	11	15	114
Percent -----	26.99	11.29	18.34	17.24	19.79
Very inferior					
Number -----	41	12	2	5	60
Percent -----	16.28	6.78	3.33	5.75	10.41
Inferior					
Number -----	86	83	20	16	205
Percent -----	34.14	46.89	33.33	18.39	35.59
Average					
Number -----	43	44	19	33	139
Percent -----	17.07	24.86	31.66	37.93	24.15
Superior					
Number -----	11	11	3	13	38
Percent -----	4.37	6.22	5.00	14.94	6.59
Very superior					
Number -----	3	7	5	5	20
Percent -----	1.15	3.96	8.34	5.75	8.47

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS

Because of limited space it is only possible to show the results of one comparison made at the State Reformatory for Men, namely, prior occupation with respect to intelligence. The following table shows the distribution of prior occupations of 576 men examined during the year according to intelligence levels.

Table XI—*Prior Occupation According to Intelligence

Classification	Technical No. Percent	Skilled Work No. Percent	Semi-Skilled No. Percent	Unskilled No. Percent
Moron -----	— —	11 4.48	30 12.17	205 83.35
Border and Dull -----	1 .56	13 7.26	49 27.37	116 64.81
Average -----	2 3.03	7 10.62	19 28.78	38 57.57
Above Average -----	5 5.88	28 32.94	14 16.47	38 44.71
Total -----	8 1.39	59 10.24	112 19.43	397 68.94

From the above table it will be seen that there is a definite relation between intelligence level and prior work. In general, the higher the level of intelligence, the higher the work category. It will be noted that 83.35 percent of the moron group had been doing unskilled work and that only 4.48 percent reached the skilled level. These results show the marked difference in occupational efficiency between the different levels of intelligence.

* Classification is based upon the Minnesota Occupational Intelligence Scale (Brussel Revision, 1930). Individuals having practically no work record or only occasional odd jobs were placed in Category VI, Unskilled Work.

PERSONALITY AND CHARACTER TRAITS

A battery of character and personality tests has been used as well as ratings of personal appearance, speech, personal characteristics, and so forth, for all cases admitted to the institutions. From the standpoint of guidance, the results on emotional stability and ethical discrimination are particularly interesting. The following table shows the number and percent of admissions to each institution scoring below average and rated as unstable, i. e., exhibiting symptoms of extreme introversion, social maladjustment, nervousness, tears, lack of poise, feelings of inferiority, etc.

Table XII—Emotional Stability

Institution	Number Tested	Number Unstable	Percent Unstable
Reformatory (Men) -----	557	248	44.5
Training School for Boys -----	176	85	48.3
Home School for Girls -----	118	44	37.3
Total -----	851	377	44.3

Several cases exhibiting rather marked psychopathic symptoms were observed as well as cases of sexual perversion. This was true particularly at the State Reformatory. These cases were called to attention in the regular reports made to the superintendents.

The determination of the delinquent individual's ability to discriminate between right and wrong is of fundamental importance in prescribing or suggesting treatment. This information has been obtained in two ways: First, by the use of objective tests in which actual moral situations are presented and the individual is required to indicate which course of action is most acceptable according to social standards,* and second, from observations made during the interview. The following table shows the number of individuals at each institution who scored below average and were rated as defective in the ability to discriminate between right and wrong. A large number of this group were also defective in general intelligence.

Table XIII—Ethical Discrimination

Institution	Number Examined	Number below Average	Percent below Average
Reformatory (Men) -----	577	298	50.8
Training School for Boys -----	77	37	48.0
Home School for Girls -----	95	45	47.4
Total -----	749	375	50.1

From Table XIII it will be seen that the results are quite consistent at the three institutions, approximately 50 percent being defective in moral or ethical discrimination. This finding is particularly interesting in view of the fact that three different types of delinquent groups are represented.

* Case Inventory Forms A and B by J. B. Maller

SPECIAL APTITUDES

Determination of special aptitude has been limited to (1) tests of mechanical aptitude which have been given at the State Reformatory and the State Training School for Boys and (2) a survey of musical aptitudes in the Training School with the Seashore Tests. At the State Reformatory a survey was made of all individuals doing mechanical work in the institution. (During the months of January, February and March, 1936) The results of this survey were compared with a group of unselected cases entering the institution. This comparison revealed that the average score and rating for the two groups were almost identical (C-) and that 66.66 percent of the mechanical workers rated below a C average. This indicated that no selection had been made on the basis of aptitude as measured by the tests. Following this survey a definite effort was made through the cooperation of the educational and placement departments to improve the general aptitude in the mechanical shops and classes. This effort to improve selection was shown to be desirable by several correlational studies, i. e., by comparisons made of the mechanical aptitude test scores and the ratings of ability and progress made by instructors in the shops and classes. These studies indicated that the aptitude tests consistently differentiated between poor and good material. In the electric shop (State Reformatory vocational shops), for example, the mechanical aptitude tests picked out without question the best seven and the poorest seven workers, the correlation being .88. (Relation between test scores and instructors' ratings of ability)

The following table shows the mechanical aptitude test ratings of all cases examined at the State Reformatory and the State Training School with the Detroit Mechanical Aptitude Tests.*

Table XIV—Detroit Mechanical Aptitude Test

Grade	Reformatory (Men)	Training School for Boys	Total
A. Number	21	11	32
Percent	5.3	6.3	5.6
B. Number	27	6	33
Percent	6.9	3.5	5.8
C.+ Number	69	13	82
Percent	17.6	7.4	14.5
C. Number	73	52	125
Percent	18.6	29.8	22.1
C.— Number	34	29	63
Percent	8.6	16.6	11.1
D. Number	60	16	76
Percent	15.3	9.3	13.3
E. Number	109	47	156
Percent	27.7	27.1	27.6
Total Number	393	174	567
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0

* All of the results of the mechanical aptitude tests with various comparisons will be published in a separate monograph shortly.

From the above totals it will be seen that 52 percent of all individuals in the two institutions were below average in the test. However, it should be noted also that 25.9 percent were above average. Many individuals of this above-average group exhibited superior aptitude in the test and should be excellent potential material for specialized training in mechanical work.

Acknowledgment is made to the Minnesota Works Progress Administration, which has provided clerical workers under Work Project Nos. 1953 and 2141.

COUNTY CHILD WELFARE BOARDS

The total number of examinations was 4,490, an increase of 43 percent over the previous biennial. It includes cases from county relief agents, which were sometimes reported by the relief agents direct and sometimes combined with the lists submitted for examination by the county child welfare boards, so that the two classes of cases cannot be reported separately here. Table XV gives the number of cases from each county.

Table XV

County	No.	County	No.	County	No.
Hennepin	585	Waseca	40	Red Lake	21
Ramsey	567	Otter Tail	39	Stevens	19
St. Louis	212	Scott	39	Cottonwood	18
Crow Wing	147	Kandiyohi	38	Watonwan	18
Blue Earth	118	Mower	36	Roseau	16
Stearns	107	Renville	35	Le Sueur	15
Todd	107	Faribault	35	Wadena	15
Olmsted	93	Cass	34	Wabasha	14
Washington	87	Isanti	34	Clearwater	14
Anoka	85	Houston	33	Fillmore	14
Itasca	84	Dodge	32	Norman	14
Meeker	82	Wright	31	Sherburne	14
Becker	77	Martin	31	Pennington	14
Goodhue	76	Chippewa	31	Murray	13
Lac qui Parle	73	Sibley	29	Swift	12
Dakota	72	Benton	29	Nobles	9
Polk	70	Carver	28	Lincoln	8
Miller	67	Kittson	28	Marshall	8
Lake	61	Traverse	27	Yellow Medicine	8
Pipestone	57	Morrison	27	Grant	7
Hubbard	57	Lyon	27	Steele	7
Koochiching	51	Pine	26	Jackson	7
McLeod	51	Pope	26	Cook	5
Beltrami	50	Douglas	25	Lake	5
Winona	50	Brown	23	Wilkin	4
Mahnomen	48	Nicollet	22	Lake of the Woods	3
Redwood	47	Rice	21	Rock	2
Kanabec	44	Clay	21		
Carlton	44	Big Stone	21		
Freeborn	42	Chisago	21	Total	4,490
Aitkin	42				

In Table XVI the same data are given according to age and sex. The females constitute 62 percent of the total number as compared with 58 percent for the preceding biennial. As heretofore, this preponderance of females over males begins at the age of fifteen.

Table XVI

Age	Male	Female	Age	Male	Female
Under 5 years -----	400	404	30 to 34 years -----	44	128
5 to 9 years -----	474	457	35 to 39 years -----	40	81
10 to 14 years -----	449	426	40 to 44 years -----	27	58
15 to 19 years -----	150	478	45 to 49 years -----	23	25
20 to 24 years -----	71	440	50 to 59 years -----	21	20
25 to 29 years -----	65	209	60 years and over -----	4	1
			Total -----	1,768	2,727

Table XVII gives the data arranged according to I. Q. levels. It gives the usual frequency peak at the I. Q. range of .75 to .84, with some 897 cases at this point.

Table XVII

I. Q.	No.	I. Q.	No.
0- 14	37	105-114	190
15- 24	51	115-124	75
25- 34	96	125-134	44
35- 44	146	135-144	14
45- 54	315	145-154	12
55- 64	609	155-164	10
65- 74	857	165-174	4
75- 84	897	175-184	3
85- 94	687	185 and over	23
95-104	440	Total -----	4,490

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS AND AGENCIES

The total number of examinations was 1,701, as compared with 1,883 of the previous biennial. The decrease is due to the discontinuance of the examinations from July, 1935 to October, 1935, and the partial resumption of them after that, as noted above. During the first fifteen months of the biennial 1,182 examinations were made, and 519 during the last nine months, when they were resumed for some of the Ramsey county agencies. Table XVIII gives the number for each agency, divided for the two periods.

Table XVIII

Number of Examinations

Board of Public Welfare, St. Paul	263
Bureau of Catholic Charities, St. Paul	164
Children's Protective Society, Minneapolis	156
Family Welfare Association, Minneapolis	124
Catholic Central Bureau, Minneapolis	124
St. Cloud Orphanage, St. Cloud	39
Children's Home Society of Minnesota, St. Paul	36
Lutheran Welfare Society, Minneapolis	33
St. James Orphan Home, Duluth	32
St. Joseph's Orphan Home, Wabasha	24
Glen Lake Sanatorium, Oak Terrace	20
Lake Park Children's Home, Lake Park	18
Bethany Orphan Home, Duluth	22
Ramsey County Probation Office, St. Paul	16
Odd Fellows Home, Northfield	11
Ancker Hospital, St. Paul	9
Lutheran Children's Friend Society, Minneapolis	8
Federal Transient Bureau, St. Paul	8
Washburn Home, Minneapolis	9
Ramsey County Mother's Aid, St. Paul	7
Jewish Family Welfare Association, St. Paul	6
Vasa Home, Red Wing	6
Board of Christian Service, St. Paul	6
Cass Lake Indian Agency	5
Jewish Family Welfare Association, Minneapolis	5
Parents (St. Paul and Minneapolis)	5
Wilder Dispensary, St. Paul	5
Ramsey County Nurses, St. Paul	4
Bureau of Catholic Charities, Duluth	3
Home for Children and Aged Women, Minneapolis	3
Department of Public Relief, Minneapolis	3
Family Welfare Association, Duluth	2
Big Sister Association, Minneapolis	1
Hennepin County Probation Office, Minneapolis	1
Women's Bureau, Police Department, Minneapolis	1
Minnesota Soldier's Home, Minneapolis	1
University Hospital, Minneapolis	1
Young Women's Christian Association, St. Paul	1
Total	1,182
Private Agencies—October, 1935 to June, 1936, inc.	
Board of Public Welfare, St. Paul	361
Bureau of Catholic Charities, St. Paul	87
Children's Service Inc., St. Paul	46
Children's Home Society, St. Paul	12
Jewish Welfare Association, St. Paul	8
Ramsey County Mother's Aid, St. Paul	4
Ancker Hospital, St. Paul	1
Total	519
Total two years	1,701

Table XIX gives the data according to age and sex, and Table XX gives them according to I. Q. levels.

Table XIX

Age	Male	Female	Age	Male	Female
Under 4 years -----	172	157	30 to 34 years -----	23	51
5 to 9 years -----	203	187	35 to 39 years -----	13	43
10 to 14 years -----	200	236	40 to 44 years -----	14	26
15 to 19 years -----	80	106	45 to 49 years -----	9	9
20 to 24 years -----	30	50	50 to 59 years -----	12	11
25 to 29 years -----	28	40	60 years and over -----	1	0
			Total -----	785	916

Table XX

I. Q.	No.	I. Q.	No.
15- 24	6	105-114	122
25- 34	3	115-124	47
35- 44	24	125-134	15
45- 54	72	135-144	5
55- 64	156	145-154	7
65- 74	258	155-164	1
75- 84	365	165-174	2
85- 94	356	175-184	2
95-104	253	185 and over	7
		Total -----	1,701

GROUP TEST EXAMINATIONS

These have decreased in number because individual examinations were given in place of them. The total number was 1,654 for the different institutions, as shown in Table XXI.

Table XXI

Institution	Number
Reformatory (Men) -----	719
Prison -----	464
Training School for Boys -----	203
Home School for Girls -----	122
Reformatory for Women -----	49
State Public School -----	97
Total -----	1,654

SURVEY OF A COUNTY

At the request of the county attorney and with the cooperation of the supervisor of feeble-minded and the director of the SERA, a complete survey was made of a county to find the feeble-minded, to determine the

total number and the social problems to which they gave rise. Numerous such surveys in other states and countries have shown conclusively that the only way to get even approximately correct results is by the actual mental examination of every individual about whom there is the least doubt as to his intelligence. The old method of sending out questionnaires to people who might know of some feeble-minded in their community, asking them to report the number they know of, has always resulted in such gross underestimates that the general public seems to have become so hopelessly misinformed as to exclude the possibility of any rational program for the feeble-minded.

We can determine what children enrolled in the schools are feeble-minded, for these can be made available for actual examination. Since it is impossible to do the same for the adult population, the number of feeble-minded not in the schools can only be estimated on the basis of what is found in the schools. The method adopted for the survey is one used many times before both by the Division of Research and elsewhere. It consists of giving group mental tests to all school children. From the results of this the poorest ten percent or so are selected for further individual examination.

The total number of school children examined was 4,620. Table XXII gives the number falling under successive I. Q. grades, arranged in ten I. Q.-point steps. For those who were given an individual examination the I. Q. obtained from this examination was substituted for the group-test I. Q. Roughly, this includes all falling below an I. Q. of .85.

Table XXII

I. Q.	No.	I. Q.	No.
0-24	5	95-104	1,415
25-34	2	105-114	1,331
35-44	4	115-124	523
45-54	14	125-134	134
55-64	48	135-144	33
65-74	148	145-154	14
75-84	233	155-164	3
85-94	713		

A general practice in Minnesota and elsewhere is to class an adult as feeble-minded if his mental age is below eleven years and to class a child as feeble-minded if his mental age is never likely to exceed eleven when he matures, especially when he has given rise to serious social problems also. On this basis, there were 271 feeble-minded children in the schools of this county at the time of the survey, or 5.87 percent of the total school enrollment. A similar survey made in the past of twenty-six towns scattered

throughout the state by the Division of Research in connection with the establishment of special classes for the mentally subnormal gave 5.32 per cent.

The United States census gives 20,620 as the total population for the county in 1930. This leads to the conclusion that there must be between five and six hundred adult feeble-minded in the county. But only a negligible number of these has been located. This county has been exceptionally active in making requests for examinations from the Division of Research. Yet from 1922 to 1935 inclusive, only 34 cases over 16 years of age were found who could be classed as feeble-minded. During the present survey the examiners, with the help of the county child welfare board, found only 10 cases over the age of 16 who could be brought in for an examination and who could be classed as feeble-minded.

Thus the survey has demonstrated in a concrete and telling way what we have known for a long time. This is that if any preventive work that is worthy of the name is to be done for the feeble-minded it must begin with an early diagnosis, possible only in the schools.

The great majority of these 600 adults are undoubtedly married. The number of children in their families is or will be about twice as large as the number in normal families. Many of them are or will be feeble-minded. The large families increase the economic burdens on parents who are far below normal in earning capacity, and still more below normal capacity to use well what they earn. In the present survey 279 families in which one or more of the children were feeble-minded or borderline in intelligence were compared with a control group of 230 families who had at least no feeble-minded children in the schools. The frequency with which public relief has been received in the first group was two-and-a-half times as large as in the second group. And, of course, not all the parents in the first group were feeble-minded; probably not more than half of them were. In the same comparison known delinquencies occurred a little over twice as frequently in the first group of families as in the second.

Among the uses of the results of a survey leading to a continuous census of the feeble-minded, we may name the following: (1) Supervision before instead of after social disasters have occurred. Supervision of the homes and character-training of the children to prevent antisocial habits and behavior. (2) Adjustment in school training according to the children's needs to better prepare them for self-support and an independent life, to prevent present wasted school efforts and the various behavior disorders

that result from maladjustment in school and so frequently lay the foundations for later major crimes. (3) Vocational guidance to prevent the character-wrecking failures now inevitable, and the economic losses to their employers now running into millions of dollars annually in the state. (4) To reduce the admissions to our corrective and penal institutions by twenty to forty percent. (5) To give people a chance to observe the feeble-minded first-hand by watching their slow development, their difficulties and problems from early childhood to maturity. With this alone accomplished for a single generation all else that is needed would probably follow speedily. The sympathetic understanding of a good neighbor accomplishes more than any state supervision ever did. Present neglect costs much more than what is needed for adequate care, but most people have not observed the facts that prove it, and find it difficult to accept them from those who have observed them. Above all, the public mind must get rid of the idea that commitment to a state institution is the only adequate method of caring for the feeble-minded. With a continuous census of the feeble-minded in the schools as a basis, and the right kind of program from the start, the number requiring institutional care is likely to be reduced rather than increased. It is certain that the institutionalization of the majority now sent to the institution could have been prevented by right treatment from the start

Respectfully submitted,

F. KUHLMANN,

Director.