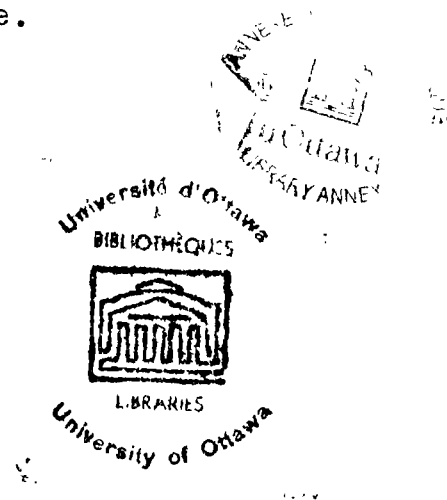


A SURVEY OF A SHUT-IN POPULATION OF DEPENDENT GIRLS

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the intermediary of the  
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## INTRODUCTION

This survey of a shut-in population of fifty dependent girls grew out of an abortive attempt at detecting emotional instability among the "problem girls" of the Ottawa Good Shepherd Monastery. During her employment in social agencies, the author met with delinquent, pre-delinquent and proto-delinquent teen-agers of both sexes. These contacts had aroused her interest in the treatment of "difficult" boys and girls. The Ottawa Good Shepherd was therefore selected as a source of sampling on the basis of the author's previous experience with establishments of the same Order in Montreal and Winnipeg. A strong presumption was entertained that an inflexible routine coupled with a strictly enforced cloistered life fostered emotional unbalance among the inmates; these girls, who, on the whole, appeared to be of borderline intelligence, had experienced an unrestrained freedom prior to their admission to a house of correction. As the emotionally upset girls are unable to find a suitable outlet for their increasing tensions, it is surmised that the accumulation of pent-up emotions eventually givesrise to the intermittent and violent riots within houses of correction which are reported in the local newspapers at various intervals. For instance, the Canadian Press released last year an account of the

internal disturbances which occurred at the Mercer reformatory in Guelph, Ont.<sup>1</sup> The lack of adequate psychological and psychiatric facilities at the local level further enhanced the timeliness of research on emotional instability among the "children" of the Ottawa Good Shepherd Monastery.

The original project intended exploring the various possibilities which the Wechsler-Bellevue Intelligence Rating Scale offered in the detection of neuroticism. Intelligence tests may serve manifold purposes in clinical practice besides the mere determination of an intelligence quotient. David Rapaport's extensive study of the Bellevue-Scale in his Diagnostic Psychological Testing was to be paralleled as closely as possible. The Brown-Ottawa Personality Inventory was to be administered to the Research Population for correlation purposes. Although this group test had been devised for use in discovering and anticipating neuroticism among children nine to fourteen years of age, it could be given to an adult population without invalidating the results, for the symptomatic questions apply to adults as well as to children.

Once the plans, as to the purpose of the study, the nature of the sampling and the psychological instruments to be used had been determined, the co-operation of the Mother Superior of the Ottawa monastery was sought before starting

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1 The Ottawa Evening Citizen, June 28, 1948.

out on the actual testing. The end of the research project was carefully explained to the Superior. It was pointed out that the ultimate results would promote the welfare, both spiritual and temporal, of their charges, in enabling the nuns to better assess and meet the emotional, educational and physical needs of the girls entrusted to their care for guidance and re-orientation.

The Research Population was to include the 150 girls who were institutionalized in the Préservées and the Protégées classes. Their ages ranged from seven to ninety-three years; this wide spread in the chronological age of the inmates offered an excellent opportunity for experimenting with the French version of the Bellevue Scale on an adult population. Arrangements had been made for a Control Population; a local Jociste chaplain had agreed very obligingly to give us access to fifty members of his Catholic Action group. The girls would be matched for age only; their economic status was estimated as higher than that of the Research Population, their occupation being mostly that of store clerks, and clerical workers.

A questionnaire was set up to obtain the necessary clinical and vital data in connection with the Research and Control Population. The record requirements set down in Standards of Foster Care for Children in Institutions formed the basis of the Vital Data Sheet. One paragraph was set

2 -----, Standards of Foster Care for Children in Institutions (New York: Child Welfare League of America, Inc., 1937), p. 39.

aside for the statement of any special problem in connection with personality, behavior, school progress, physical handicap, nervous condition, as verification with a reliable source of information is deemed of the utmost importance in any scientific process of investigation. (Cf. Appendix I, specimen of questionnaire ).

The plan of action having been carefully outlined, and the preliminary steps taken for its eventual materialization, the Ottawa-Bellevue intelligence Scale was administered to the Préservées who made up the Orphanage Section of the establishment. The testing of the younger age group proceeded uneventfully. The testing proceedings were spread over a period of several months owing to the author's limited amount of leisure time. However, when the appointed time came to carry out testing procedures among the Protégées -- this group constituted the more interesting population from the point of view of research -- access to the older girls was denied us on the grounds that these charges were private placements; the Order was pledged to the most absolute discretion in their case. Furthermore, the Directress of the Préservées was pressed for time because of her many responsibilities, and could not fill out the questionnaire in spite of her willingness to oblige us.

This unforeseen and last-minute withdrawal on the part of the Good Shepherd authorities precluded any attempt at obtaining conclusive findings along the lines set down

in the original project. At this stage of the proceedings, interesting data had been collected which could be used towards a survey of a population living within a confined area. The social data elicited from the girls, however incomplete and subjective its nature, was embodied in the present study because it shed some light on the children's background. Material on the immediate environment -- the Order in general and the Ottawa Monastery in particular -- was obtained indirectly through books and pamphlets, some of which were secured at the Good Shepherd bookstore, and the incidental information which was volunteered by the girls in the course of the psychological interviews.

Let us now report on the eventual outcome of our research project, a study of fifty dependent girls confined to the Ottawa Good Shepherd Monastery. The first chapter is concerned with the history of the Order of Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd of Angers, its special calling, spirit, the guiding principles which inspire the training methods, the different categories of nuns and inmates within the Order, its various undertakings in Canada and the United States. In the second chapter, the origins of the Ottawa Monastery are reviewed; an outline of its present day set-up includes all the pertinent data which the author was able to collect during the testing periods. The third chapter describes the population on hand, enlarging upon the girls' social

environment, their mental traits, and their neurotic characteristics. General observations and some suggestions are offered in the concluding chapter.

## CHAPTER I

### THE CONGREGATION DE NOTRE-DAME DE CHARITE DU BON-PASTEUR D'ANGERS

A brief historical account of the Order of Our Lady of Charity of Refuge and of Good Shepherd is included here for the sole purpose of better understanding the philosophy underlying the treatment given the "children" of Good Shepherd Homes. Historical research of the rehabilitation measures taken on behalf of fallen women since the Christian era is beyond the scope of this study. Furthermore, very little documentation is available on the subject.

Members of the Congregation of Jesus and Mary<sup>1</sup> review in Une Oeuvre de Miséricorde et d'Apostolat, the various efforts made since the early days of the Church to reclaim women of loose morals. Three phases may be noticed in the Church sponsored endeavours to convert women sinners. The first phase would include the early Christian era, the Dark Ages, the Middle Age and the Renaissance. The foundation and development of the Order of Our Lady of Charity of Refuge characterize the second phase which begins with the date of foundation, 1641, and ends with the French Revolution.

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<sup>1</sup> Congregation of Jesus and Mary, Une Oeuvre de Miséricorde et d'Apostolat (Besançon: Imprimerie Jacques et Demontrond, 1923), pp. 7-81.

The branching out of the Congregation of Our Lady of Charity of Good Shepherd of Angers from the main Order in 1831 and the tremendous growth of the sister-branch throughout the world during the XIXth century are the important features of the third phase in the evolution of rehabilitation efforts on behalf of fallen women.

Inspired by Christ's treatment of Mary Magdalen, the woman of Samaria, and the adulteress woman, individual attempts were made in the early days of the Church to provide shelter and succor for the penitent women who wished to reform. Mary Magdalen set the pattern of true repentance for many a famous courtesan who, in ensuing centuries, was to make amends in later life for years spent in lust and self-indulgence. One may safely presume that the Fathers of the Church were vitally interested in the salvation of licentious women, and facilitated a reformed way of life for the repentant ones. However, it would appear that retreating to either the desert or a monastery constituted the chief means of escape from a treacherous world. Instances of repentance and making amends for loose living remained isolated during the Dark Ages. An officially organized movement for reclaiming fallen women is mentioned for the first time in history at the opening of the XIIIth century.

The first house formerly set-up for reclaiming women of loose morals was founded in 1225 in Paris on the

St. Denis road to shelter prostitutes who had been converted by the sermons of Guillaume of Auvergne. This establishment became known in time as the monastery of the Daughters of God (Filles-Dieu), and was still in existence in 1602 as witnessed by letters addressed to them that year by St. Francis of Sales.

A number of rescue-homes for fallen women were opened in France during the early part of the XVIIth century. All of them underwent stormy days, and did not survive in their original form because of the difficulty experienced in securing and keeping suitable personnel for the supervision and rehabilitation of prostitutes. Rehabilitation of prostitutes was an overwhelming task which the Order of the Visitation, the Benedictines, the Ursulines, Sisters of Mercy had to give up after repeated unsuccessful attempts. It was to be St. Jean Eudes' mission to provide the Church with an order of women especially dedicated to the salvation of fallen women.

St. Jean Eudes, a missionary and an apostle of the Sacred Hearts of Jesus and Mary, was born in France in 1601 and died in 1680. Through missions he preached in Normandy, this priest had converted several women sinners who intended leading a reformed life. In 1641, the missionary provided a home for them under the supervision of a pious and charitable woman, and charitable citizens provided the funds for their

support. Out of this unpretentious experiment, came the idea of establishing a Refuge for fallen women.

The Order of Our Lady of Charity of Refuge was born in Caen, France, in 1643. St. Jean Eudes' unique contribution to this work of mercy was the provision of a fourth vow, the vow of perseverance which, from the very beginning, ensured permanent stability to all the subsequent undertakings of the new sisterhood. The Order combined contemplative life with missionary work which was exclusively devoted to the conversion of female sinners. The nuns were cloistered following the custom in use in those days for Orders of women. The need for establishments of this nature was so great in France, that the new Order set up several houses in various provincial towns. Each monastery became autonomous but linked with one another through charity. The expansion of the Order continued during the XVIIIth century. Seven monasteries managed to weather the disruptive years of the French Revolution, keeping alive the Order's zeal for the salvation of female sinners.

During the XIXth century, the Order of Our Lady of Charity and Refuge experienced the branching out of a sister-branch, the Congrégation de Notre-Dame de Charité du Bon-Pasteur d'Angers. In his life of Sainte Marie-Euphrasie Pelletier, Rev. Father Emile Georges<sup>2</sup> recalls the birth and

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<sup>2</sup> Rev. Emile Georges, Sainte Marie-Euphrasie Pelletier (Paris: P. Lethélieux, Libraire-Éditeur, 1942), pp. 83-151.

growth of the Good Shepherd of Angers.

Rose-Virginie Pelletier was born at Noirmoutier in 1796, and was to die at Angers in 1868. She entered the monastery of Our Lady of Charity at Tours where she made her profession in 1817. In her late twenties, she was elected superior of the Tours monastery. During her term of office at Tours, she was requested to establish a monastery of her Order at Angers; she acquiesced most readily in 1829. Having completed her term of office at Tours, she was elected, in 1831, superior of the Angers house. Angers was soon to become the Mother-House of the new Congregation of Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd. During her tenure of office as superior of the new establishment, ~~Saint~~ Euphrasia Pelletier had realized the need for pooling resources, both in money and personnel, by subjecting all ensuing foundations to the authority of a central governing board. She was instrumental in having the généralat approved by Rome. Centralization of administrative powers provided adequate supervision for the local houses by dividing them into provincial chapters and having a visitor appointed canonically to visit the monasteries and report on their condition, both spiritual and temporal, to the general chapter. Centralization made more facilities available for anticipating needs, taking steps on a larger scale, building more noviciates, and consequently, sending adequate staff at a given time to a particular destination.

The founder was fired with zeal for the salvation of fallen women. Her strong leadership enabled the new Institute to grow by leaps and bounds, encompassing five continents in the course of fifty years.

During the latter part of the XIXth century, the Order of Our Lady of Charity and Refuge, and its sister-branch, the Congrégation de Notre-Dame de Charité du Bon-Pasteur d'Angers, became relatively prosperous, and extended its missionary work all over Europe and America, and even set foot in Africa and Asia.

The distinction between the two branches of the Institut de Notre-Dame de Charité is pointed out in Une Oeuvre de Miséricorde et d'Apostolat<sup>3</sup>. The very slight difference lies in organizational methods and the permanent place of residence. Each monastery of Our Lady of Refuge is autonomous, and comes under the ecclesiastical authority of the local bishop. This Order abides staunchly by the original plans of their founder, St. Jean Eudes, who included in the Constitutions a vow of life-long enclosure within the confines of a particular monastery in order to preserve a deep religious life.

On the other hand, the two sisterhoods have many points in common. Both follow the Rule of St. Augustine as

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<sup>3</sup> Congregation of Jesus and Mary, op. cit., p. 93.

adapted by St. Francis of Sales for the Order of the Visitation. Both are governed by the same Constitutions and By-laws, except for a few minor changes as to the administration, attachment to a particular house, and subjection to local ecclesiastical authority. They wear the same habit, take the same four vows, pursue the identical goal, and are moved by a like spirit.

In addition to the three vows of poverty, chastity and obedience, the nuns take a fourth vow of perseverance which constitutes the keystone of their calling. The very particular purpose of the Order is not only to sanctify its members, but to enable the unfortunate Magdalens to become penitent Magdalens, and further the education of the girls and women who, after pursuing a licentious life, will retire in the monastery to repent and make penance. Remedial work with the penitents gradually broadened out to include the preventive stages, taking on the preservation of young girls who are exposed to moral dangers, the correction of young girls sent by civil or family authorities, and the sanctification of those who willingly accept a life of penance in imitation of Mary Magdalen.

The members of the Order should be moved by a spirit of love that is gentle, kind, patient, merciful, embracing all the members of the community; a love that is compassionate, and holds itself in readiness to make all the necessary sacrifices for the welfare of the unfortunate

penitents whose salvation is the religious members' constant preoccupation.<sup>4</sup>

Although the conversion of the repentant girls is fraught with difficulties and frustrations, this apostolic work holds its own reward like any other religious undertakings. Even if the good accomplished is not always permanent, nonetheless, it has been done and seen. The inevitably large turnover in the population of charges must be accepted and the best possible use made of the limited time penitents spend within Good Shepherd walls.

The chief object of the Order's missionary work being the salvaging of lost souls within the confines of the monastery, the spiritual aspect of the training program is given priority. Mother St. Mary-Euphrasia<sup>5</sup>, in her Règles pratiques pour la direction des Classes, stresses the importance of supernatural means in character building activities; the nuns' personal humility and good example together with the help of their prayers and their sacrifices have a definite bearing on the salvation of souls; regular catechism classes given by a priest and the religious attendants enlighten the inmates whose religious education is sadly neglected in most cases; piety

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4 Ibid., p. 47.

5 Religious Member of the Good Shepherd, Notice sur l'Ordre de Notre-Dame de Charité du Bon-Pasteur d'Angers (Montreal: Monastère Provincial du Bon-Pasteur, 1941) pp. 15-17, citing Règles pratiques pour la direction des Classes.

is fostered by the reception of the sacraments, by prayer in private and by liturgical prayer (in all the houses, the classes participate in the rendering of liturgical chants); charity should be dispensed with dignity, firmness, graciousness and cheerfulness, and express itself through various devices such as harmless games, pastimes, innocent recreations, suitable reading material, if the charges are to keep up their good spirits, and respond willingly to the rehabilitation program; psychology, ever present and kind, should enable the nuns to adapt the training methods to the individual's needs; manual work is indicated to improve the morale of the inmates by providing them with an outlet for unwholesome memories and an honest means of earning a living after their release from the institution.

Kindness, gentleness and patience should permeate the whole training process, and temper the necessary use of authority. Sympathetic understanding, evidence of interest in her temporal and spiritual welfare, promotion of self-confidence which develops a sense of responsibilities, should nullify the recalcitrant charge, and bring out the withdrawing inmate. As noted in Une Oeuvre de Miséricorde et d'Apostolat<sup>6</sup>, experience has taught the nuns, that in spite of the disorderly life the penitents might have led in the

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6 Congregation of Jesus and Mary, op. cit., p. 174.

past, any reference to their previous misdemeanours would be strongly resented by them, and hinder their rehabilitation. Tact is required to heal the wounds of the soul. This natural reaction on the part of the reformed penitents explains the strong admonishment given by St. Jean Eudes, when he exhorted his daughters to keep the utmost discretion regarding the past and present behavior of the protégées.

The exalted ideal maintained by the Order, combined with the nature of its special calling and the difficulties of the rehabilitation program, demand a high quality in the admission standards of religious members. The members of the Order are recruited only from among

single girls and married women, of legitimate birth, who are free, of good moral character, whose mode of living is above reproach, and who enjoy an unblemished reputation, for it is absolutely forbidden to admit any woman who may have led a loose life, whatever the qualifications and the station in life she may have, and in spite of the fact that she may have since resumed a respectable way of living, or even, who has aroused well grounded suspicions as to her leading a loose life.<sup>7</sup>

The structure enclosing the nuns and the inmates has been evolved over a span of several centuries. The religious members are differentiated into three categories according to the enclosure they keep, and the work they perform. The applicant's level of education, her aptitudes and likings will determine the category of religious life she will embrace.

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<sup>7</sup> Congregation of Jesus and Mary, op. cit., p. 142, citing Constitution II of the Order of Our Lady of Charity and Refuge.

The dowry is a question left to the discretion of the superiors.

The choir sisters devote their time to the choral celebration of a special office in honor of the Blessed Virgin which is recited every day at the canonical hours; they are responsible for the administration and the supervision of the various welfare undertakings, the teaching of the penitents and other charges. A good education and culture are considered assets in the rehabilitation of the penitents and the teaching of the préservées. The choir sisters wear a white habit and a black veil.

The lay sisters wear a brown or grey habit with a white veil, and are characterized by humble artlessness. They are assigned to maintenance and menial work; special skills may be used in the teaching of household sciences and professional trades to the protégées.

The tourière or extern sisters wear a black habit with a black veil; they serve in the capacity of liaison officers between the religious members, bound to a strict enclosure, and the outside world. They usher the callers into the monastery, and run errands for the religious community. Their number vary with the needs of each convent.

Whatever their station in the monastery, the nuns enjoy the same privileges regarding food, bedding, religious assistance, rights during their religious life, and at the

time of death. They all take the four vows and share alike in the honor and the merits of the missionary work.

The stratification observed among the religious members extends to the inmates. The girls are segregated according to the various degrees of exposure to sin and their wish for repentance and expiation.

It is noted in Notice sur l'Ordre de Notre-Dame de Charité du Bon-Pasteur d'Angers<sup>8</sup> that the general term "children" applies to all the persons admitted into care at the Good Shepherd, from the six year old préservées to the crippled up old woman of ninety who persevered in her life of atonement for her sins and those of her fellow-sinners. The word "class" denotes a particular group and the quarters assigned to it.

The monasteries which shelter various classes are, so to speak, self-contained units; each class is confined to a special area in the monastery, so that prisoners and protégées, penitents and préservées never come into contact with one another. The nuns assigned to the care of the inmates live in the main monastery. They have to leave their own quarters each time duty calls them to a particular part of the building. In regard to the arrangement of the inmates' quarters, the Constitutions are very definite.

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<sup>8</sup> Religious Member of the Good Shepherd, op. cit., p. 17.

They will have their refectory, dormitory, chapel, garden, yard, etc., apart altogether from the nuns, so that, although they inhabit the same monastery, they have no communication whatsoever with the nuns, except those to whom their care has been entrusted.<sup>9</sup>

The care of the penitents is considered the most exalted and primary work. As pointed out in a previous paragraph, the initial purpose of the Congregation is to provide a shelter for those women who, because of their weakness or bad inclinations, have left the righteous path and wish to change their mode of living. Some may leave the monastery after a stay of varying length, others may wish to remain in the asylum and consecrate themselves to God in the penitential life, by joining the Magdalens.

The first convent for Magdalens, also known as the "Solitude", was founded in Paris in 1618, and eventually came under the direction of the Order of Our Lady of Charity and Refuge. Rev. Emile Georges<sup>10</sup> notes in his Life of the Blessed Foundress that, although Mother St. Euphrasia Pelletier was not responsible for the original idea, she was the chief promotor of this type of religious congregation, and wrote for it Règle et observances pour les Soeurs Madeleines d'Angers. This Institute was governed by the Carmelite Rule, prior to its reformation, with some slight modifications to fit the

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9 Congregation of Jesus and Mary, op. cit., p. 180.

10 Georges, op. cit., p. 53.

particular conditions of the Magdalens. The members wear a brown habit and scapular with a black veil and cloak. They take the three vows of poverty, chastity and obedience. Their time is taken up with penance, contemplation and manual work. With their special way of life, rule and dress, the Magdalens form an order of their own, distinct from the Congregation of Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd. On the other hand, the Magdalens live within the latter's cloistered precinct and depend on it for guidance and management, having no autonomy of their own. They never come in contact with the members of the Good Shepherd, religious or lay, except for the nuns who are responsible for the administration and the Supervision of their quarters. The main activity of the Magdalens consists of doing penance and mortifying themselves for the forgiveness of their sins and those of their fellow-penitents. Gaetan Bernoville<sup>11</sup> reports that a strict enclosure had to be enforced because the least contact with the world might bring back "turpid longings and unwholesome memories".

Outside of its main work, the rehabilitation of women of loose character, the Good Shepherd has many other activities according to the religious author<sup>12</sup> of Le Rayonne-

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11 Gaetan Bernoville, Sainte Marie-Euphrasie Pelletier (Paris: Editions Alsatia, 1945) p. 140.

12 Religious member of the Good Shepherd, Le Rayonnement d'une Oeuvre sociale (Montreal: Congrégation de Notre-Dame de Charité du Bon-Pasteur d'Angers, 1944) pp. 25-30.

ment d'une Oeuvre sociale. The Order provides a shelter for young girls of fifteen years and over, the so-called "problem" or "difficult" girls who prove uncontrollable either at home or in the community. The most common problem is that of the boy-crazy girl who is not amenable to good advice. Distressed parents and parish priests refer the majority of wayward girls. Seeking protection against overwhelming odds, a few may request their admission of their own accord. Lack of will power, poor home training, the fascination of worldly pleasures are held responsible for the girls' deviant behavior.

The protégées, as these girls are designated in the monastery, are given careful re-education based on supernatural principles. Some respond well to this treatment and wish to persevere in the class. They are then known as consacrées, and placed under the patronage of Our Lady of the Seven Dolors. On promising not to leave the monastery for one year, they join the association des Consacrées where they must undergo a two year noviciate before they become full fledged members. Every year, on the feast day of St. Mary Magdalen, they renew their promise. The consacrées remain in the ranks, and must not differ from their sister-protégées in any ways except for a more faithful adherence to the rules of the class. They are given a special and simple rule to follow and recite together an office in honor of Our Lady of Seven Dolors; they agree to lead a penitential life for the rest of their days. They wear

a semi-religious garb in the form of a black dress and a white coif. The consacrées have become a valuable asset to the Order, providing it with a stable and devoted personnel, skilled and hard working. Members of this group are assigned to other classes of penitents in the capacity of monitors and supervisors for manual work. Some of the more reliable consacrées have been able to offer leadership to their penitent companions.

Having experienced the need for preventive work, the Order extended its care to neglected and pre-delinquent children of five to fourteen years of age, better known as the préservées. This group is made up of orphaned girls with homes or guardians; children whose parents are in poor financial conditions or precarious health; neglected children whose home environment is morally bad and breeds delinquency. In this boarding school, akin to an orphanage, the girls are reared in piety and given a formal education and vocational training following local standards, provided with wholesome leisuretime activities, so that they may become self-supporting when they come of age. The boarding school children are also cloistered, the school being on the premises. The Preservation Class never comes into contact with the penitents; living side by side does not necessarily mean living together as juxtaposition does not mean fusion.

Members of the Preservation Class who wish to devote the rest of their life to a more perfect way of life within the

monastery may join the Third Order of the Immaculate Heart of Mary or the Société du Très Saint Coeur de la Mère admirable. Members of this society must practice religious celibacy, mental prayer, the virtues of simplicity, humility and fraternal love, and honor the Sacred Hearts of Jesus and Mary. In Canada, the préservées who wish to remain in the monastery after their formal education has been completed, transfer to the consacrées instead of joining the Third Order of the Immaculate Heart of Mary.

The training of delinquent girls, and the supervision of women prisoners came into the range of the Good Shepherd's activities during the middle of the XIXth century. England was the first country to request the Order's services for the rehabilitation of delinquent adolescents and female prisoners. Canada and the United States were soon to follow suit in giving the charge of Industrial Schools for Roman Catholic delinquent girls to the Good Shepherd Order, as one can gather from Tables I and II. The girls range from ten to sixteen years of age, and are referred to these corrective institutions by local Juvenile Courts for training rather than punishment.

Rev. Emile Georges<sup>13</sup> describes the secondary goal of the Order, the education and training of the adolescent girl, in the following words

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13 Georges, op. cit., p. 253.

The untiring efforts of the Good Shepherd are rewarded when the young girl, on leaving the monastery, may be termed a Christian fully cognizant of her religion, well exercised in the practice of virtue, and self-sufficient owing to the secular education which has equipped her with a respectable and gainful occupation.

Some Canadian provincial authorities have given the Order the charge of their women's gaols where female prisoners of the Catholic faith serve sentences of two years and less. Some of the prisoners are converted during their term of imprisonment. The obstinate ones may remember a kind word of enlightenment heard during their stay in gaol, and thus be prompted to seek salvation at the time of death.

The Good Shepherd has become associated in time with income producing activities such as, laundry, fine mending and needlework. In some countries, the Order operates workshops, out-door clinics, Resident Schools for girls, orphanages, having diversified its services to meet wide and numerous needs. However, the main work of the Order is reclaiming fallen women, and any subsidiary undertakings must subside if the progress of its essential calling is hindered in the least.

The Congrégation de Notre-Dame de Charité du Bon-Pasteur d'Angers in Canada is associated with the rehabilitation of delinquent girls and female prisoners, the training of the "problem" adolescent, known in the Order as a protégée or a consacrée as the case may be. The public is less aware of the fact that the Order's special calling provides a shelter

within its cloistered precinct for the repentant prostitute who wishes to become a penitent, and might wish to devote the rest of her life to penance among the Magdalens. The Preservation class has brought the Order into the modern child welfare field. Its extensively ramified activities take place within a limited and cloistered area. It is not surprising if the layman is confused as to the function of the Order, and is prone to term its cloistered life an anachronism.

Despite its archaic form, the Order is in a flourishing state at the present time, actively engaged in the pursuit of its special calling, the salvation of fallen women. Its spiritual vitality has been observed from the very beginning of the Order, and has been maintained throughout a period of tremendous growth; it expresses itself in the supernaturally motivated strivings of its members, the training methods imbued with spiritual teaching, the attitude of the nuns towards the inmates; it invigorates the tradition-set structure of the Order which encloses nuns and inmates alike within definite strata; it assures the success of its manifold undertakings. To the psychologist, these factors become environmental components which have a definite bearing on the mental growth and the emotional stability of the "children".

The original Canadian establishment was set up in Montreal in June 1844 at the request of Msgr. Bourget. As shown in Table I, the thirteen Canadian houses spread from

Halifax to Vancouver, and are grouped in two provinces. The French speaking provincial house in Montreal has jurisdiction over six establishments located in Eastern Canada. The English speaking provincial house in Halifax supervises seven establishments situated in the Maritimes, Ontario, Manitoba, and British Columbia. In the last ten years, the trend has been for the Good Shepherd of Angers to absorb Canadian houses of the Order of Our Lady of Charity and Refuge. The Order, in Canada, is actively engaged in training wayward girls and delinquents, in operating protectories for dependent children, in providing places of retreat for the Magdalens, and in supervising women's gaols in Quebec, and the Maritimes.<sup>14</sup> Lack of personnel obliged the Order to give up its two Resident Schools for girls in St. Hubert, Que., and in Montreal.

The first American house was established in Louisville, Ky., in September 1843. The fifty-six American establishments, as shown in Table II, are divided into six provinces, and are distributed in New England, the Middle West, and along the Pacific Coast. During the latter part of the XIXth century, the Good Shepherd had charge of women's gaols in a few Southern states. The present trend is for the Order to restrict its activities to Refuges for Magdalens, Industrial

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<sup>14</sup> ----, compiler, "Religieuses de Notre-Dame de Charité du Bon-Pasteur d'Angers (Canada)", Le Canada ecclésiastique (Montreal: Librairie Beauchemin Limitée, 1948), pp. 781-784.

TABLE 1

## THE GOOD SHEPHERD HOUSES IN CANADA

Province	Name	Date	Place	Diocese
Montreal	Provincial House	1844	Montreal, Que.	Montreal
	Asile Ste. Darie	1870	Montreal, Que.	Montreal
	Maison de Lorette	1895	Laval-des-Rapides, Que.	Montreal
	Maison Ste. Domitille	1915	Laval-des-Rapides, Que.	Montreal
	House of Refuge	1938 (1866)*	Ottawa, Ont.	Ottawa
	Good Shepherd	1944	Moncton, N.B.	Moncton
Halifax	Provincial House	1890	Halifax, N.S.	Halifax
	Good Shepherd	1893	St. John, N.B.	St. John
	West-Kildonan House	1911	Winnipeg, Man.	Winnipeg
	House of Refuge	1937 (1875)*	Toronto, Ont.	Toronto
	Good Shepherd	1940	Sudbury, Ont.	Sault St. Marie
	House of Refuge	1938 (1929)*	Windsor, Ont.	London
	House of Refuge	1938 (1890)*	Vancouver, B.C.	Vancouver
(13)	* Date of Foundation			

TABLE II

## THE GOOD SHEPHERD HOUSES IN THE UNITED STATES

Province	Date	Name	Place	Diocese
Baltimore	1864	Convent of the Good Shepherd	Baltimore, Md.	Baltimore
Carthage	1870	Mt. St. Mary's Academy	Cincinnati, Ohio	Cincinnati
		Our Lady of the Woods	Carthage, Ohio	Cincinnati
		House of the Good Shepherd	Detroit, Mich.	Detroit
		House of the Good Shepherd	Indianapolis, Ind.	Indianapolis
		Convent of Our Lady of Charity	Louisville, Ky.	Louisville
		Convent of the Good Shepherd	Louisville, Ky.	Louisville
		Convent of the Good Shepherd	Cleveland, Ohio	Cleveland
		Providence Heights	Euclid, Ohio	Cleveland
		House of the Good Shepherd	Columbus, Ohio	Columbus
		Convent of the Good Shepherd	Fort Thomas, Ky.	Covington
Convent of the Good Shepherd	Grand Rapids, Mich.	Grand Rapids		
New York	-	Convent of the Good Shepherd	Boston, Mass.	Boston
		Mt. St. Florence, "St. Germaine's Home"	Peekskill, N.Y.	New York
		Mt. St. Florence, "Villa Loretto"	Peekskill, N.Y.	New York
		The Euphrasian Residence	New York City	New York
		R. C. House of Good Shepherd	Albany, N.Y.	Albany
		H. C. House of Good Shepherd	Troy, N.Y.	Albany
		Mt. Magdalen Training School	Troy, N.Y.	Albany
		The Guardian Angel Home and Industrial School	Troy, N.Y.	Albany
		House of Good Shepherd, St. Philomena Training School	Brooklyn, N.Y.	Brooklyn
		House of the Good Shepherd	Hartford, Conn.	Hartford
		House of the Good Shepherd	Providence, R.I.	Providence
		House of the Good Shepherd	Springfield, Mass.	Springfield

TABLE II (Continued)

## THE GOOD SHEPHERD HOUSES IN THE UNITED STATES

Province	Date	Name	Place	Diocese
Philadelphia	1850	Provincial Convent	Philadelphia, Pa.	Philadelphia
		Immaculate Conception Convent School	Philadelphia, Pa.	Philadelphia
		House of Good Shepherd	Philadelphia, Pa.	Philadelphia
		House of Good Shepherd	Germantown, Pa.	Philadelphia
		St. Joseph's Protectory	Norristown, Pa.	Philadelphia
		St. Joseph's Boarding School	Norristown, Pa.	Philadelphia
		House of Good Shepherd	Reading, Pa.	Philadelphia
		Convent of the Good Shepherd	Clarks Summit, Pa.	Scranton
St. Louis	1849	House of the Good Shepherd	Chicago, Ill.	Chicago
		Illinois Technical School for Colored Girls	Chicago, Ill.	Chicago
		Good Shepherd Convent	Los Angeles, Cal.	Los Angeles
		House of Good Shepherd	Wauwatosa, Wis.	Milwaukee
		Good Shepherd Industrial School	Wauwatosa, Wis.	Milwaukee
		Good Shepherd Convent	New Orleans, La.	New Orleans
		Good Shepherd Convent	St. Louis, Mo.	St. Louis
		Convent of the Immaculate Heart	Normandy, Mo.	St. Louis
		University Mount Training School for Girls	San Francisco, Cal.	San Francisco
		Convent of the Good Shepherd	Houston, Tex.	Galveston
		Convent of the Good Shepherd	Kansas City, Kans.	Kansas City
		Convent of the Good Shepherd	Memphis, Tenn.	Nashville
		St. John Vianney Training School for Girls	Tulsa, Okla.	Oklahoma City and Tulsa
		Home of the Good Shepherd	Peoria, Ill.	Peoria
Convent of the Good Shepherd	Phoenix, Ariz.	Tucson		

TABLE II (Continued)

## THE GOOD SHEPHERD HOUSES IN THE UNITED STATES

Province	Date	Name	Place	Diocese
St. Paul	1868	Convent of the Good Shepherd	Denver, Col.	Denver
		House of the Good Shepherd or Mt. St. Rose School	Dubuque, Ia.	Dubuque
		St. Rose Industrial School for Girls	Portland, Oreg.	Portland
		House of the Good Shepherd	St. Paul, Minn.	St. Paul
		House of the Good Shepherd	Helena, Mont.	Helena
		House of the Good Shepherd	Omaha, Neb.	Omaha
		House of the Good Shepherd	Seattle, Wash.	Seattle
		Convent of the Good Shepherd	Sioux City, Ia.	Sioux City
		House of the Good Shepherd	Spokane, Wash.	Spokane

( 56 )

Schools for delinquent girls, Training Schools for wayward adolescents, protectories for dependent children. In the New York state, the Good Shepherd houses come under the supervision of the State Board of Charities; diocesan Catholic Charities supervise Good Shepherd establishments in several dioceses, the dioceses of New York, Brooklyn and Philadelphia for instance. The Order operates two homes for colored girls in Chicago, and St. Louis. Lay personnel are included on the teaching staff of many establishments.<sup>15</sup> In an attempt to improve the rehabilitation work with delinquent girls, the Montreal J.O.C. visited, some years ago, several of the Order's American houses to investigate modern training methods of delinquents and problem girls. The investigators found the American branches of the Order much more progressive than its sister-branch in Montreal. However, the province of Quebec is still reluctant in adopting American child-care standards.

With this general overview of the situation in the Order, and in Canada, we are in a better position to study the Ottawa monastery.

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<sup>15</sup> Louis Kennedy, Editor, "Sisters of Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd", The Official Catholic Directory (New York: P. J. Kennedy & Sons, 1945), p. 871.

## CHAPTER II

### THE OTTAWA MONASTERY

A short outline of the history of the Ottawa establishment discloses the presence of two active elements in the setting-up, and the subsequent upkeep of this house of Refuge. The Order of Our Lady of Charity of Refuge was instrumental in founding the monastery. After the disastrous 1938 fire, the Congregation of Our Lady of Charity of Good Shepherd accepted the financial burden caused by the reconstruction of the convent, and its subsequent maintenance. The subjects of this study were selected from its Boarding School section. The protectory is comparable to a child caring institution for dependent children. Child welfare criteria may, therefore, be used with validity in describing the physical environment.

The community chronicler<sup>1</sup> recalls in her Sketch of the Life and Virtues of Our Very Dear Sisters Who Departed This Life in This Monastery of Our Lady of Charity of Ottawa, the hardships with which the pioneer sisters had to contend in the early days of the establishment. Despite the meagre resources Bytown offered the new community, the Ottawa house

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<sup>1</sup> Religious member, Sketch of the Life and Virtues of Our Very Dear Sisters Who Departed This Life in This Monastery of Our Lady of Charity of Ottawa (Quebec: Laflamme & Proulx Printer, 1913), pp. 37-64.

was soon to be canonically organized, to have income producing activities well under way, and charges flocking to the Refuge.

At the request of Bishop Guigues, Mother Mary of St. Jérôme Tourneux de la Galaizerie, of the Order of Our Lady of Charity and Refuge, arrived in Ottawa on April 3, 1866, with four companions from the Order's Refuge in Buffalo, N.Y. Originally, the nuns had been attached to the Rennes Monastery in France. Temporary lodgings were provided for them on St. Patrick Street. The four-roomed, frame building was surrounded by flood water on the day of the nuns' arrival. The house was dirty and covered with cowebs, bare of any furniture. Neighbors and the bishop supplied them with essential household equipment. By early autumn, the young community moved to the present site, a gift of property from Mgrs. Guigues which consisted of two lots with frontage on the Rideau River, located on the north side of Park Street, known to-day as St. Andrew Street. This piece of land had been used as a truck garden by the Oblate Fathers. The wreckage from the old torn-down Bytown College had been removed to the truck garden where it had been converted into a house for the gardener, and a tool house and adjoining storage room for vegetables.<sup>2</sup> The gardener's house became the monastery. The tool and storage building was turned into

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<sup>2</sup> Henri Morrisseau, O.M.I., Ce qu'il est advenu du premier collège de Bytown (Ottawa; Le Droit, October 16, 1948).

a laundry and refuge for penitents. Needlework and the laundry business provided an income for the sisters and the penitents. Dr. Tabaret of St. Joseph's College took upon himself and his own struggling Congregation the spiritual responsibilities of the community and the refuge.

In a few years' time, special quarters, separated from those of the inmates, were built for the nuns, thus enabling them to follow all the minute practices and observances which are in use in their well-organized communities. New wings and buildings were eventually added to the main wooden construction, and provided fairly comfortable rooms for the prisoners and the new-comers to the Refuge.

As soon as the nuns had established themselves in a makeshift home, children began knocking at their door. Penitents were snatched from a disorderly life and placed under their protection.

The Magdalens, under the tutelage of St. Mary Magdalen, were the first class to be set up in Ottawa. These girls, having lived in sin, wished to remain in the Asylum and consecrate themselves to God in the penitential life. They became models of penance, devoted workers, known for their self-denial.

A refuge for penitents, also called Preservation class, was opened in 1867, under the patronage of St. Pelagia, for the girls, who having committed minor transgressions, were

less culpable than members of the first group.

A third class, under the guidance of Our Lady of Victory, was organized for orphans of respectable but reduced families who could thus avail themselves of an adequate education. This section was comparable to a Boarding School for underprivileged children.

The religious community, Refuge, Preservation class, and the Boarding School were to become well established spiritually, and financially secure. In 1871, Mother St. Jérôme obtained from the Provincial government a yearly grant of four hundred and eighty dollars for the maintenance of the Refuge. Assistance from the Rennes Monastery, her personal life annuity, funds and collections raised in New York, Nicolet, and Montreal, savings in the amount of \$3,000.00 helped finance the building of a spacious monastery in 1875. An adjoining Refuge for penitents was erected in 1895.

No major changes occurred during the intervening sixty years in the organization and traditional routine of the monastery. The July 1938 fire<sup>3</sup> was to precipitate the affiliation of the self-administered and autonomous Ottawa monastery with the larger sister-branch of the Order, Our Lady of Charity of Good Shepherd of Angers, whose provincial house is located in Montreal.

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<sup>3</sup> The Ottawa Evening Citizen, July 22, 1938.

The conflagration was an unfortunate set-back for the Ottawa establishment. The monastery was soon rebuilt with fire-proof buildings and modern equipment. The Magdalens were transferred to the St. Domitille House, Laval-des-Rapides, Que., where a "Solitude" for Magdalens was already in operation. The gaol was transferred to the local County gaol, and the Reform School to the Toronto establishment which had been affiliated the previous year with the Angers generalate. The only admissions authorized under the new regime were private placements in the Preservation class, and the Boarding School section. No changes have been made to date in the local admission policy.

The circumstances which affected the range of services rendered by the Ottawa House of Refuge, include a change in the policies of the Ontario government sponsored corrective institutions. The training of wayward girls, and the care of dependent children bring the Ottawa establishment into the child welfare field. Norms used in assessing child-caring institutions may, therefore, apply in describing the protectory.

The Division of Child welfare of the Nebraska Department of Assistance and Child Welfare<sup>4</sup> state that the evaluation of an institution is determined by the following points: its

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<sup>4</sup> Nebraska Board of Control, Department of Assistance and Child Welfare, Minimum Standards and Goals for Child-Caring and Child-Placing Agencies in Nebraska (Lincoln: Depart. of Assistance and Child Welfare, 1946), pp. 13-26

organization and administration; personnel; physical plant; services rendered which include its admission practices, physical care and safety, personal hygiene, food, clothing, mental hygiene and discipline, training which covers academic and vocational education, use of a library and reading interest of inmates, use of money, religious instruction and recreation, community contact, individualization of the program, relationship with relatives, family rehabilitation, records. An exhaustive survey of the Ottawa Good Shepherd in terms of standards and goals of a child-caring institution is not the object of this study; its sole purpose, at the time of its inception, was the detection of neurotic characteristics in the Boarding School Population through psychometric examination.

The private nature of the survey, and the numerous restrictions imposed by the Order's Constitutions prevented the author from securing first-hand information concerning the local establishment. Much relevant data was gathered indirectly through conversations with the nuns and the girls, official documents, and chance observations made over a period of several months in the course of the testing procedure. This data is included in the study because of the light it sheds on the environmental factors influencing the population under scrutiny.

The Good Shepherd is a private organization supported by private funds, owned and administered by the Congregation of Our Lady of Good Shepherd of Angers. It is not a member

of the local Community Chest, having refused several years ago to participate in a community wide campaign. The establishment comes under the supervision of the Ontario Department of Public Welfare who sends a representative, namely the Children's Aid Field Supervisor, once a year to inspect the institution and report on the result of the visit. A special form<sup>5</sup> is completed semi-yearly, showing the residents' population, before the institution may qualify for the yearly provincial grant of five cents per diem per inmate. The monastery's financial resources include the returns from the laundry business; contributions from parents towards their children's maintenance such as the Family Allowances -- Many children are given free shelter whenever parents are too poor to make a contribution or neglect to do so -- ; sale of needle work; and donations from charitable benefactors.

The personnel manning the Ottawa establishment is described in the 1948 Canada ecclésiastique.<sup>6</sup> The total population includes fifty-four religious, ninety protégées, and eighty préservées. There is no breakdown as to the number of choir, lay and extern sisters. According to a boarder's statement, the supervision of the Boarding School section was

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5 Resident's Return for Charitable Institutions, Ontario Department of Public Welfare, Form CAB.7.

6-----, compiler, "Religieuses de Notre-Dame de Charité du Bon-Pasteur d'Angers (Canada)", Le Canada ecclésiastique (Montreal: Librairie Beauchemin Limitée, 1948), p.782.

entrusted to thirteen choir nuns posted as follows: one nun was in charge of the whole section with the help of one assistant; four school teachers were assigned respectively to Grade I, Grades II and III, Grades IV and VI, and Grades VII and IX; one nun taught catechism to the lower grades; a religious member was in charge of the infirmary; another managed the linen department; four others supervised respectively, the dormitory, the refectory, the younger girls' housecleaning and the older girl's ménage.

Despite a number of gaps, the description of the physical plant is presented to ensure the validity of the survey. The author was unable to make a formal visit of the buildings because of the strictly enforced enclosure. The convent authorities allowed her to use the préservées' parlor for individual testing sessions, and, on one occasion, a study hall on the fourth floor for group testing. The author entered the monastery through the protégées' quarters in the central section of the monastery, crossing through a locked door into the préservées' quarters. Much enlightening data was gathered in this fashion regarding the physical surroundings of the Research Population.

The present Ottawa Monastery stands on the original lot E with the Rideau river frontage, opposite Porter Island, and facing St. Andrew Street. The five-storey stone construction was built on the same architectural lines as those of the original convent. High stone walls enclose the whole premises. Lot D, located South of St. Andrew Street, is still used as a truck garden; the gardener's house is located on this second lot; a wooden wall encircles this portion of the property. The

West wing houses the nuns' living quarters, and is surrounded by a large garden accessible to the religious members only. On the ground floor, are located the nuns' and the chaplain's parlors. The reception room for the laundry and a small store for religious articles are found in the basement. The protégées occupy the central section of the monastery. The laundry is located to the rear of the main building, and consists of a one-storey wing extending to the North. A high brick chimney overlooks the entire property. The rear of the monastery may be viewed fully from the East bank of the Rideau river.

The Boarding School division is housed in the East wing. As the caller comes in through the girls' entrance, he finds on his left, the door-keeper's grilled wicket, and a door opening into the parlor of the protégées. To his right, he walks either into the Directress' parlor or the préservées' parlor. A storey-high, wooden grill separates the inmates from the general public, and is lined on each side with a row of chairs. The door opening into the parlor of the préservées locks from the inside, and may only be opened from the monastery side of the grill. On several occasions, the author noticed that the girls were allowed to cross over to the general public side of the parlor in order to see their relatives face to face for the visiting period. Classrooms were noticed adjoining the girls' parlor on the first floor. A large hall was located on the second floor, and study halls, on the third floor. Judging from the girls filing downstairs and

the clatter of dishes in that direction at meal time, the author presumed that the refectory would be found on the ground floor. Two small, gravelled, wall enclosed and adjacent court yards extended the length of the East wing towards the Rideau River and Porter Island. The playgrounds would be considered small in view of the number of inmates, and their year round confinement within the monastery. The South court was used exclusively by the Boarding School Section. In wintertime, the boarders were provided with a toboggan slide and an ice rink; in summertime, roller skating is enjoyed; swings and benches were available. There was very little room and no facilities for active sports. The older girls were observed talking to one another during their recreation periods. The North court was restricted to the protégées; this senior group engaged in quiet conversations during recess time. The establishment is very clean and well kept. The advantages offered the girls depend on the financial circumstances of the Order and the parents' contributions. Except for the strickly enforced year round enclosure, and its constant turnover in population, the Boarding School section of the Ottawa Good Shepherd is comparable to any of the Resident Schools for girls under the direction of a religious order.

The services rendered by the Good Shepherd are manifold. Overt admission practices have never been formulated. The community has associated the Good Shepherd with

the disciplining of "problem" girls, female delinquents and prisoners. The spiritual rehabilitation of penitents and the Boarding school facilities for underprivileged children are activities less known to the general public. Admissions are controlled indirectly by the attitudes of the community. Parents and parish priests are the main sources of referral; one rural Children's Aid Society uses the Good Shepherd as a Boarding school. Two local orphanages have used the establishment as a corrective institution in several instances. The shortage of housing accommodation was responsible for several admissions to the Preservation class.

The préservées are given the physical care and personal hygiene at the same level of standards prevailing in present day religious institutions. The Ottawa General Hospital and Clinic are used for hospital care and medical treatment. There is a Dental clinic on the premises. The inmates appeared healthy, clean, and well cared for by the nuns. Two volunteer lay teachers had begun giving religious members instructions in gymnastics shortly after this study was completed. The local infirmary was reported as a pleasant place where the sick girls could play the phonograph and enjoy themselves; immediate referral to the infirmary took place whenever the inmates reported ill.

Some inmates reported that the food given them at the Good Shepherd was better than the one to be had in local

orphanages. There appeared to be no restriction on candy during lent. Plentiful and wholesome meals were served the boarders; candy was provided for the inmates on a number of festive occasions. The inmates seemed well fed; no one complained of hunger. Father Emile Georges recalls<sup>7</sup> in his life of the Congregation's Founder, how Mother St. Euphrasia Pelletier advised her daughters to pay special attention to the selection and preparation of foodstuff, and to take into consideration the likes and dislikes of the various racial groups housed in their establishments. A contented penitent is more easily converted than a dissatisfied one. The founder had noticed the difference in the attitudes of inmates in Italian monasteries: Italian cooking had become in one instance an incentive to better spiritual food. On another occasion, as members of the Order were about to leave France for America, the Mother General advised her departing nuns to follow the Indian way of preparing food, lest European cuisine should not agree with the Indian girls and delay good relations.

The girls are supplied with comfortable and easily laundered cotton gym tunics and blouses. The préservées have an assortment of uniforms which differ in color and material to suit the occasion and the season.

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<sup>7</sup> Georges, op.cit., p. 219.

Progressive mental health and discipline standards do not fall in with the traditionally set department norms. However, ignorance of mental hygiene concepts is not the exclusive characteristic of the Good Shepherd. Many present day institutions, whether they be a fashionable Resident School for wealthy girls or an orphanage for underprivileged children, remain unaware of the bad effects an inflexible daily routine may have on a child's personality.

Academic training is dispensed to all the préservées up to the age of sixteen years irrespective of the parents' contribution towards their maintenance. At the inception of this study in November 1946, the province of Quebec curriculum was in force, more time being devoted to the study of French; in view of the many English speaking boarders, the Ontario program for bilingual schools was given the preference the following year. Vocational education covers sewing and household sciences, the upkeep of the house serving as practical experience. Orlo L. Crissey notes that

the large number of educational maladjustments among institutional children at admission would seem to point to the conclusion that academic courses modeled on the prevailing conventional school curriculum and method, even though high standards were maintained, are not satisfactory... There seems to be real need for experimentation with new curricula, new instructional media, and a variety of teaching methods... If education is to serve its true purpose in the development of each child according to his needs, the educational processes must be diversified and flexible and must be fitted to the learner.<sup>8</sup>

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<sup>8</sup>Orlo L. Crissey, Ph. D., The Child in the Institution (New York: Child Welfare League of America, Inc., 1937, revised in 1940), p. 11.

Library facilities were available, the books being very carefully screened as to their moral contents. Reading was regarded as a reward rather than an educational device. The reading interests of the girls were vague.

The girls do not have the use of personal money but have been given some paper money for the purchase of gifts at bazaars organized by the nuns within the monastery on special occasions. Mother Euphrasia Pelletier<sup>9</sup> advocates the setting-up of make-belief fairs where the children may learn the skills of trading and the value of money.

Religious instruction is given faithfully and regularly by the chaplain and the nuns, the salvation of souls being the main goal of the Order. J.E.C.F. members and Croisées were noticed among the boarders; this indicates the presence of Catholic Action organizations within the monastery.

There are several recess periods in the course of the day. Adequate facilities and leadership foster the intelligent use of leisure time. Plans for an Institution for the Treatment of Emotionally Disturbed Children suggest five general purposes as served by play -

First, the child's physical development; second, a vital part of his learning process; third, an outlet for excess energy and as a means of helping him become an integral member of the social group; fourth, a corrective measure in relation to failures in adaptation; the provision of

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<sup>9</sup> Georges, op. cit., p. 254.

several kinds of activity, each calling for its special facilities in terms of equipment and space:

1. Facilities for active play out of doors, e.g., playing field for baseball, tennis court, horizontal bars.
2. Facilities for less active outdoor play, e.g., outdoor fireplace, garden plots.
3. Facilities for indoor active play, e.g., punching bag, shuffleboard, table tennis, space for dancing.
4. Facilities for less active indoor play, e.g., phonograph with library of records, games of various sorts, workshop or studio equipped for arts and crafts, small stage for theatricals.<sup>10</sup>

Unfortunately, recreational activities at the Good Shepherd do not appear to serve all of the purposes outlined above. No guidance is available during leisure time activities. Institutionally owned games and toys are at the disposal of the children. The main drawback lies in the fact that their distribution is entrusted to the older, well behaved girls who favor their friends among the little ones. The children do not own any games or toys outside of those provided by their parents; many have no games or toys of their own. The younger children reported a good deal of fighting over games and toys. The Directress considered the girls very destructive. Plans for an Institution for the Treatment of Emotionally Disturbed Children<sup>11</sup> reports a high correlation between lack of proper equipment and

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<sup>10</sup>-----, Plans for an Institution for the Treatment of Emotionally Disturbed Children (Chicago: The Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society, 1946), p. 16.

<sup>11</sup> Ibid., p. 16.

space and much fighting among the children. Conversation among intimate friends is the favorite pastime during recess periods. Moving pictures are shown several times a month; the films are carefully screened by the nuns for their moral and religious contents, and selected for their religious character or educational value. The monastery owns a projector and secures films from the Carnegie Library through the sister extern. Plays offering a religious theme are put on at regular intervals by the older girls for the entertainment of the whole community and the protégées. On one occasion, the author evidenced the becomingness of costumes, and the making of stage accessories, stage props and scenery by the senior girls.

Contacts with the outside world are avoided as much as possible. The nuns dislike having to break the enclosure, even in order to attend the Ottawa General Hospital and Clinic for medical care; their ambition is to have, some day, a hospital section within the monastery. The children very seldom leave the convent; the older girls were taken to the Marian Congress in June 1947. The boarders are not allowed to go home for the Christmas nor the summer holidays; should one leave for the holiday period, re-admission is denied her the following school term. This regulation holds fast for any girls, and may be considered as one of the reasons for the great turn-over experienced in the Boarding School population.

There is no provision for the individualization of the program. The daily routine, rules and regulations are rigid, and do not take into consideration the children's particular problems. Conformity with a traditionally set pattern of behavior, and obedience to inflexible rules and regulations determine the period of residence.

Efforts to improve faulty home conditions are not feasible under the present regime of strictly enforced enclosure. In the Order's estimation, the ideal solution would be to keep the child in the monastery until she reaches her majority. Years of training would have provided her with a set of moral habits which would enable her to fight off the bad influence of her family, and the world in general. This long period of institutionalization is possible only in the case of full orphans. Parents and relatives may visit the girls during parlor hours once a month. Parents and children meet together outside the parlor grill as a rule. A nun is in attendance during the parlor periods.

Adequate records are not available. The form<sup>12</sup> used by the Ontario Department of Public Welfare provides the following headings -- surname and Christian name of the resident; address prior to admission (city or town); present age (nearest birth date); total monies received (during six

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<sup>12</sup> Ontario Department of Public Welfare, Form CAB. 7.

months); date of admission including the day, month and year; date of discharge including the day, month and year; days out of the institution; total days' stay of residents in the institution. At the inception of the survey, the author was given the assurance that whatever information could be disclosed without breaking the Order's pledge of absolute discretion would be available for study purposes. Items which were considered very confidential such as the amount of maintenance paid by the parents were deleted from the questionnaire draught. Unfortunately, the children's personal history, background, personality make-up, academic achievement, and other pertinent data remain undisclosed owing to the Directress' depleted leisure time. The author had to accept the voluntary information elicited from the girls in the course of the interviews. The verification of this data with outside sources, such as parish priests and relatives, was not possible because of the author's limited spare time.

The absence of up-to-date records shows the Good Shepherd's lack of interest in keeping contacts with the world in general, and with modern child caring institutional practice in particular. The limited size of the religious personnel would defeat any attempt at keeping full records which becomes rapidly time consuming. However, a minimum of record keeping pays dividends. The Directress complained that many parents neglected paying the small contribution requested from them

towards their child's maintenance; the billing of parents for overdue board was not up to date either. A personal history, however sketchy it might be, benefits both the staff and the child. It would provide the monastery authorities with a better understanding of the child at the time of admission, and allow the newcomer to adjust more rapidly to the rules and regulations. Furthermore, the discharge to the home could take place whenever the child is ready to leave the institution, and the family situation has improved sufficiently to accept the child back without undoing the good achieved by institutionalization. However, the observations made during the testing sessions indicate that the nuns are unaware of modern child welfare concepts. They depend entirely on the extrinsic restraint which the institutional structure brings to bear upon unwholesome personality traits in order to promote socially approved habits.

A review of the various elements which make up the immediate environment of the Boarding School section enables us to better size up the background which shapes, in various degrees, the make-up of the children's personality.

### CHAPTER III

#### A DESCRIPTION OF THE OTTAWA GOOD SHEPHERD POPULATION

The description of the Ottawa Good Shepherd Population includes an analysis of the social data elicited from the children, and the results obtained on the Bellevue-Ottawa Intelligence Rating Scale, and the Brown-Ottawa Personality Inventory. The examination of our findings discloses the socio-economic and personal status of the Research Population, its intellectual abilities and limitations, and its varying degree of emotional stability. The social environment is the first topic for discussion.

The Social Environment.-- In determining the extent of social data required in this study, consideration was given to the vital data which David Rapaport collected in connection with his clinical and control population for his Diagnostic Psychological Testing<sup>1</sup>. This information is given as an appendix in tabulated form, and is not explained when the results obtained on a battery of tests are presented for scrutiny. Except for the number of years the patient has been married, and his specific symptomatology, Rapaport covers the same questions as the

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<sup>1</sup> David Rapaport, Ph. D., Diagnostic Psychological Testing (Chicago: The Year Book Publishers, Inc., 1945), Vol. 1, pp. 489-514.

Family Welfare Association of America application form.<sup>2</sup>

This form applies to clients of social agencies. It seeks the same basic information as the Sims socio-economic score card<sup>3</sup> which Fred Brown used in the preparation of his Personality Inventory. The Sims socio-economic score card is self-administered, and is more elaborate than the F.W.A.A. application form when it assesses the educational and cultural facilities available in the home. The Sims socio-economic score card would apply in the survey of a general population, such as public school children where there exists a wide range in their educational opportunities. The Good Shepherd Population consisted of dependent children who were limited in their general culture, social and economic standing. The F.W.A.A. application form was found suitable for the population under scrutiny. However, Sims' classification of employment was used in this study.

In its final form, the Vital Data outline included the following points: the children's age; sex; geographical origin; education; racial origin; religion; language spoken in the home and the institution; length of stay in the

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<sup>2</sup> Family Welfare Association of America, Application Form F.W.A.A. No. 2.

<sup>3</sup> Verner M. Sims, Manual of Directions for the Sims Score Card for Socio-Economic Status (Bloomington, Ill.: Public School Publishing Co., 1927), pp. 9-12.

establishment; the parent's marital status (whether a married couple, common-law-union, unmarried mother, widow, widower, deserted, divorced, separated parent, full orphan); the blood relationship to either parent (whether an adopted or step-child); the father's occupation, and the mother's occupation whenever employed; the number of siblings in the home. Under the above headings, data giving social information about the Research Population, may be produced on request. Let us now summarize our findings regarding the social status of the Good Shepherd Population.

The age distribution of the Good Shepherd Population, as presented in Table III, indicates that age ranges from ten to sixteen years. The concentration of population occurs in the

TABLE III

## AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD POPULATION

Age in Years	No. of Cases	Percentage
10	8	16
11	3	6
12	12	24
13	11	22
14	10	20
15	4	8
16	2 N:50	4

early teenage years which are considered the most difficult period in the physical and mental development of a child. In some cases, it is plausible that placement in an institution represented the speedier solution for those parents who were unable to help their child become a well adjusted adolescent.

The sex distribution presented no problem as the Research Population consisted of girls exclusively. It would have been more interesting to have had an equal representation from the male sex; however, a male element living under strict enclosure is not available in Ottawa.

On the whole, the children originated from urban centres, in the big town range; a minority came from rural areas. More than half of the population had acquired Ontario residence; most of them had been born in Ottawa and the surrounding district. Some had lived in Eastern Ontario, and a small number in the Northern Ontario mining area. A large minority came from Hull and the Gatineau Hills district. Two inmates were Montreal residents.

The clustering of age levels in the various grades is presented in Table IV. Grade III, IV, and VI have the largest number of pupils. The age levels 12, 13 and 14, are well represented in Grade III and IV. Pupils in the first Grade were all under 10 years of age. Grade III constituted the heaviest class from a teaching angle; it combined a scattering of ages ranging from 10 to 15 years with the largest

TABLE IV

AGE-GRADE DISTRIBUTION OF THE GOOL SHEPHERD POPULATION  
(TESTED IN 1946-1948)

Grade Year	Age in Years							Total
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Ungraded	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
First	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Second	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	3
Third	3	1	2	2	1	1	-	10
Fourth	2	1	6	3	2	-	1	15
Fifth	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sixth	1	1	2	3	4	1	1	13
Seventh	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	5
Eighth	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ninth	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	3
Total	8	3	12	11	10	4	2	50

proportion of mental deficient. There were no Grades V and VIII at the time the testing took place. One thirteen year old girl was not attending school because of gross mental deficiency.

The prevailing racial origin in the Research Population was French. There were a few exceptions issued of Belgian and Anglo-Saxon parents.

The Roman Catholic faith was the religion professed by the children, except for one Protestant girl who had been admitted to the Good Shepherd from the Gatineau District at the request of the Provincial Police. There are no facilities for the care of neglected Protestant children in this area of the province of Quebec.

The main language spoken at the Good Shepherd is French; all the girls either had spoken French in their home or had learnt it during their stay in the institution. Twelve inmates were more proficient in English than in French, as English was their mother tongue. These girls had had to change from an English curriculum to a French system of education. This fact, no doubt, had lowered their academic achievement.

The length of stay varied from one month to nine years. A large turnover was experienced in the population of the Good Shepherd, as most of the girls stayed an average of one to two years only in the establishment. One fourth of the children had been institutionalized for three years or more. Some of the préservées had been transferred several times from one

institution to another, and had thus been exposed to conventual discipline during the greater part of their school years. The length of stay did not appear to affect the children's level of intelligence; some of the girls with the longest record of institutionalization enjoyed an average intellectual endowment. A long period of institutionalization is not the sole factor affecting neurotic tendencies. The relationship between the period of institutionalization and emotional instability will be discussed further in the last part of this chapter.

The marital status of the children's parents displayed the same tendencies as those noticeable among clients of orphanages. The predominant group was that of the married couples; widowers were responsible for the placement of a good number; separated couples had placed a smaller proportion of children; widows and deserted parents placed the least number of children. Two full orphans only had been admitted to the Boarding School section.

An examination of the blood relationship between children and their parents, discloses that, among the children placed by married couples, two had been adopted, and eleven were step-children. In the case of the step-children, a step-mother was involved in seven instances, and in four other instances, a step-father. The presence of a step-parent in the home does not always make for security; it often creates a very unhappy situation which may lead to the rejection of

the step-child from the family group. This cause for emotional maladjustment is explored by the Brown-Ottawa Personality Inventory in a subsequent section of this chapter.

A perusal of the fathers' occupation shows that the fathers belonged to the unskilled labor group on the whole. In six instances, the father's occupation was unknown, and in eight other cases, the father was dead. A small proportion of the fathers was represented in the skilled and semi-skilled labor groups. There were two clerical workers, and one professional man among the fathers. When gainfully employed, the mothers were working as domestics or charwomen. In view of the low economic standing of the parents, the Good Shepherd Population is comparable to the type of families who patronize social agencies.

The number of siblings ranged from one to eleven. Four was found to be the mean number of sisters and brothers. The relationship of the child to the other members of the family influences greatly his emotional stability. Favoritism shown to siblings will be elaborated upon in the discussion of neurotic tendencies detected in the Research Population.

Information of general interest which cannot be set down in tabulated form, was included in the questionnaire. The children could not remember the number of years the parents had been married. As a rule, the parents remained the legal guardians of the children admitted into care. There

were two exceptions: one child had been legally adopted by her maternal grandmother after her widowed mother had remarried; one full orphan had become the ward of a local Children's Aid Society after she had experienced two successively unhappy legal adoptions by inadequate adopting parents. The children had been institutionalized at the request of either their parents, relatives, parish priest, local orphanages or a local Children's Aid Society. Former inmates of regional orphanages were admitted to the Good Shepherd as a disciplinary measure; the death of one parent and the subsequent remarriage of the living parent, the desertion or the separation of parents were the main causes of institutionalization. In some instances, the housing shortage had determined the placement of a child in a boarding school for the low-income group.

Definite trends are noticeable in the social make-up of the Research Population, despite incomplete social histories. The age distribution reaches its peak at the early teenage level, the crucial period in a child's physical and mental growth. The Ottawa Valley furnishes the largest number of recruits to the Ottawa Good Shepherd; this is quite normal as the establishment was founded to service this area; the only drawback is the problem of residence due to the proximity of the Quebec-Ontario provincial boundaries which crops up whenever a child is in need of medical or hospital care. From a teaching angle, Grade III offers the most difficulties

because it includes a wide range of ages, and varying degrees of intellectual proficiency; mental deficientes constitute the predominating element, and require special teaching methods. French is the mother tongue of the majority. Married couples provide the largest proportion of admissions. The préservées belong frequently to broken-up and unstable homes which foster maladjustment and insecurity. The father's occupation is a gauge of socio-economic standing; as a group, the children's parents belong to the marginal-- submarginal, in some instances-- income level. Siblings number an average of four, there being a wide range in the sizes of families.

This knowledge of the children's social background will promote an accurate interpretation of the results obtained by the Research Population on the intelligence test.

M e n t a l   A b i l i t i e s   a n d   S h o r t -  
c o m i n g s.-- The innate intellectual endowment and limitations of the Good Shepherd Population were assessed through the use of the Bellevue-Ottawa Intelligence Rating Scale.<sup>1</sup> The correct appraisal of the results obtained on this intelligence test is determined by several factors. The concepts of intelligence which are held by our two main

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<sup>1</sup> Rev. R.H. Schevenell, O.M.I., L'échelle d'intelligence Bellevue-Ottawa (Ottawa: Institut de Psychologie, 1943-46), pp. 21.

references, David Wechsler<sup>2</sup> and David Rapaport<sup>3</sup>, enlighten us as to the instrument itself, and the interpretation which should be given the scores it yields. The selection of the sampling has a direct bearing on the final outcome of a survey. To add interest to our findings, tentative norms of comparison were included in this study. The testing situation, the administration, and the scoring of the test affect the validity of the results. General observations characterize the performance given by the Research Population on the Bellevue-Ottawa Intelligence Rating Scale. In an attempt to determine the particular intellectual deficiencies of the Good Shepherd Population, this section closes with an analysis of the results obtained on each subtest.

The psychologist's theory of intelligence has a direct influence on the construction of the intelligence test itself. David Wechsler<sup>4</sup> maintains that intelligence involves not only the ability to perceive logical relations and to use symbols, but also abilities to handle 'practical situations'. Because of his contention regarding the nature of intelligence,

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2 David Wechsler, The Measurement of Adult Intelligence (Baltimore: The Williams & Wilkins Company, 1944), pp. 258.

3 David Rapaport, "The Bellevue Scale", Diagnostic Psychological Testing (Chicago: The Year Book Publishers, Inc., 1945), pp. 33-318.

4 Wechsler, op. cit., p. 73.

his test calls for performance and manipulative abilities in addition to verbal, arithmetical and abstract reasoning abilities. David Rapaport<sup>5</sup> stresses the practical nature of intelligence. His theory rest on a concept of 'natural endowment', that is, a potentiality unfolding in a process of maturation. The maturation process should be viewed as guided, restrained, or fostered, by environmental conditions -- natural, cultural, and interpersonal 'wealth' or 'poverty' -- which may be justly called 'educational environment' in contrast to formal schooling. The psychologist's concept of intelligence has thus a bearing on the interpretation which should be given the results obtained on his particular intelligence test.

An intelligence test should not be considered merely as a gauge of an intelligence quotient, but as an experimental tool in the understanding of a person's everyday functioning thought processes. This tool should take into account intangible factors such as drive, emotional balance, persistence which condition an individual's actual or potential capacity for intelligent behavior. Consideration must be given to the relative value of an intelligence quotient, and the concomitant factors, such as the social milieu, the economic status, the schooling facilities, the individual's social, emotional, and, in the case of an adult, his vocational and economic adjustments when ascribing a definite classification to his intelligence.

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<sup>5</sup> Rapaport, op. cit., pp. 38-39.

The selection of an adequate sampling of fifty subjects entailed experimenting with the Bellevue-Ottawa on three members of the protégées' group, and sixty inmates of the Boarding School section who were institutionalized at the Good Shepherd from October 1946 to March 1948. As the author was not given access to the older 'children' in the Protection Class, the tests administered to the three protégées were not included in this study. The age of the subjects in the Boarding School section ranged from seven to sixteen years. Although the standardization of the Wechsler-Bellevue Intelligence Rating Scale included children from seven to fifteen years of age, Wechsler's Intelligence Quotients Tables begin at the age of ten only. The Manual does not give any alternate method for converting individual weighted scores into I.Q.'s. Girls with ages between seven and nine years were therefore discarded from the sampling. Other children left the institution before the Brown-Ottawa Personality Inventory had been administered; this group had to be excluded from the Research Population because of the lack of data on their neurotic tendencies.

To provide a means of comparison with diversified samplings, the author embodied into this study the figures which Rapaport <sup>6</sup> gives in connection with his Control group

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6 Rapaport, op. cit. pp. 24-31.

and his Neurotic subgroup. These two groups are similar in magnitude to our Research Population, but differ altogether in age levels, as they comprise adults only. Rapaport's Control group was included in this study to compensate for the lack of an original control group. The Neurotic subgroup was introduced in this report on a tentative basis for relationship with the Research Population; the reader recalls that the initial plan intended using the diagnostic features of the Wechsler-Bellevue-Scale to detect emotional instability. The research Population and the two extraneous groups lack homogeneity; however distant the comparison may be, its enclosure adds interest to this study.

The Control group found in Diagnostic Psychological Testing consisted of fifty-four members of the Kansas Highway Patrol chosen at random. A great percentage of these patrolmen came from farm environments, and were characterized by a limited range of interest, the tendency toward some degree of withdrawal, the unusual lack of colorfulness in most cases. These traits would make the Patrol analogous in personality make-up to our Research Population. Adjustment ratings were assigned to each member on the basis of satisfactory work records, favorable impression in their social contacts, absence of either a history indicative of pathology or behavior in the course of examination, indicative of maladjustment. The adjustment ratings included subratings assigned for anxiety,

depressive mood, schizoid trends, inhibition and impulsive characteristics. The Control group included thirty-two well-adjusted patrolmen; seventeen borderline-adjusted patrolmen; five maladjusted patrolmen. The author does not intend exploring all the finer ramifications of maladjustment; the processes used in the selection and the rating of the Control group are noted here as reference material only.

The Neurotic subgroup consisted of fifty-nine cases which included eighteen cases diagnosed as Hysteria; ten cases, as Anxiety and Depression; nine cases, as Mixed Neurosis; sixteen cases, as Obsessive-Compulsive Neurosis; six cases, as Neurasthenia.

The testing procedure began on October 26, 1946, and lasted until February 28, 1948. The Control test took place on February 7, 1947; thirty-five subjects had already been tested at the time, twenty-three of whom were included in the population under scrutiny.

The entire test was administered at one sitting. The time required to complete a test varied with the intelligence of the subject; forty minutes were needed in the case of a child with average intelligence whilst a mentally deficient took one hour and quarter to one hour and a half.

The vehicular language used throughout the testing procedure was French as the Research Population was predominantly French speaking. English was used freely whenever the

girls were found to be more fluent in the latter language. For testing purposes, the author took L'échelle d'intelligence Bellevue-Ottawa, the third experimental version A, which is a French version of the Wechsler-Bellevue Scale.

The administration and the scoring of the tests were patterned on the instructions found in Wechsler's Manual.<sup>7</sup> In his Diagnostic Psychological Testing, Rapaport brings forth a number of helpful suggestions which clarify the instructions given for the administration of the test by Wechsler, and enlarges upon the scoring standards laid down by the Manual. The latter gives detailed and explicit instructions for the scoring, with adequate samples where the responses are verbal, and thus of a great variety.

For instance, Rapaport<sup>8</sup> believes that

the testing situation is improved if the test is introduced to the subject frankly as an intelligence test, but stressing the point that the establishment of an intelligence rating is far less important than obtaining certain information concerning his problems which will be used to help him.

In our case, the test was presented as a game in view of the fact that we were dealing with children of presumed below-average intelligence, and no subsequent clinical treatment was contemplated. Once the time was up, and the failure

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<sup>7</sup> Wechsler, op. cit. pp. 171-213.

<sup>8</sup> Rapaport, op. cit., p. 47.

was obvious, assistance was given the subjects in the Performance subtests, and in the Arithmetical Reasoning subtest to increase the subjects' feeling of achievement, and to encourage them in completing the task on hand.

The subtests were not administered in the sequence given in the Manual. Wechsler<sup>9</sup> advises to begin with Object Assembly in the case of children. In order to retain the initial impression of a game, Object Assembly was followed by the other Performance subtests in their order of increasing difficulty --

Block Design,  
Digit Symbol,  
Picture Completion,  
Picture Arrangement.

The Verbal subtests were then administered in the following sequence --

Digit Span,  
Arithmetic Reasoning,  
General Information,  
Comprehension,  
Similarities.

There is no French equivalent available as yet for the Vocabulary subtest.

Having outlined the nature of intelligence, its reflection on the construction of intelligence tests, and their interpretation, the basis for the selection of the Research

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<sup>9</sup> Wechsler, op. cit., p. 171.

Population and norms of comparison, the testing procedure, the administration and the scoring of the tests, let us now examine the performance which the Good Shepherd Population achieved on the Bellevue-Ottawa Scale. Data showing all the weighted scores obtained by the Research Population on the various subtests of the Bellevue-Ottawa Scale is available for the perusal of the reader.

The general characteristics of the Good Shepherd Population emerge on perusal of the results obtained on this intelligence test. The total I.Q.'s extend from 43 to 109; the I.Q.'s on the Verbal scores range from less than 44 (one I.Q. could not be computed as the raw score was lower than the first figure given in the Table for the corresponding age-group) to 108; the I.Q.'s on the Performance scores range from 50 to 110. The mean I.Q. obtained on the Full Score is 77.7; the mean I.Q. obtained on the Verbal part is 75 while the mean I.Q. obtained on the Performance part is 85.40. The population's general intelligence would, therefore, extend from the low-grade defectives to persons of average intelligence. Table V presents the Intelligence classification of the Good Shepherd Population in terms of intelligence groupings. The majority of the population has not been well endowed with intellectual abilities, one fourth belonging to the Dull Normal grouping; another fourth to the Borderline grouping; one fourth to the Defective grouping. In an article

entitled A Study of the Sub-tests of the Bellevue Intelligence Scale in Borderline and Mental Defective Cases<sup>10</sup>, Wechsler notes that I.Q.'s in the Borderline grouping extend from 66 to 79 whilst the mental defectives extend from 50 to 65; the lower ranges ascribed to mental defectives are not given in the Manual. The I.Q.'s listed in the Intelligence Quotients Tables are not low enough to include the lowest range of the Imbeciles, and do not include the Idiots.

TABLE V

INTELLIGENCE CLASSIFICATION  
OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD POPULATION

Intelligence Classification	No. of Cases	Percentage
Imbecile	1	2
Defective	12	24
Borderline	14	28
Dull Normal	12	24
Average	11	22

The graphline, illustrated in Figure 1, represents the performance of the Good Shepherd Population on the

<sup>10</sup> D. Wechsler, H. Israel and B. Balinski, "A Study of the Sub-tests of the Bellevue Intelligence Scale in Borderline and Mental Defective Cases," The American Journal of Mental Deficiency, 45:555-558, April, 1941.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE EXPERIMENTAL POPULATION

Key: — Full Scores  
 — Verbal Scores  
 — Performance Scores

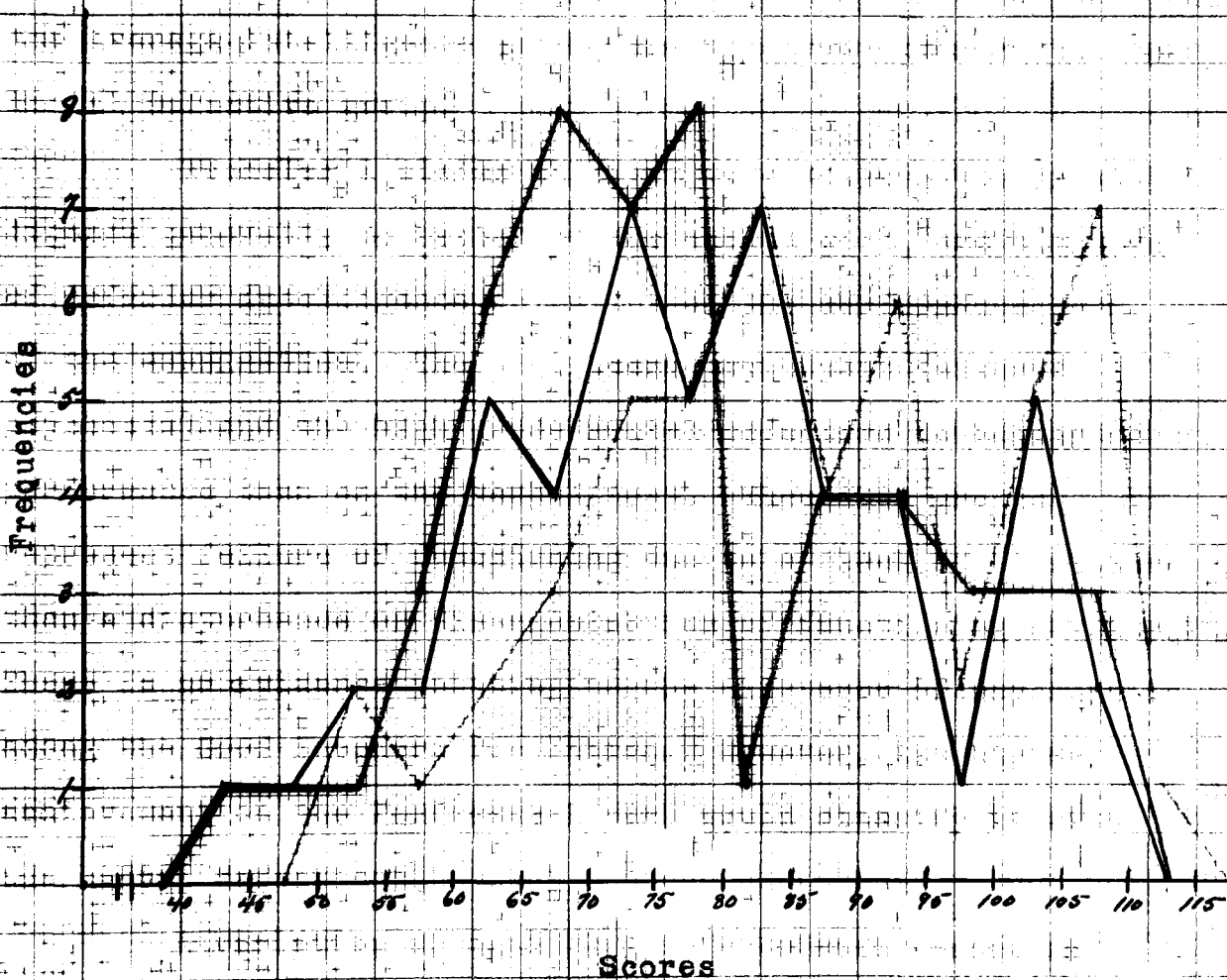


FIGURE 1

SCORES OBTAINED  
 ON THE BELLEVUE-OTTAWA-INTELLIGENCE SCALE  
 BY THE GOOD SHEPHERD POPULATION

Bellevue-Ottawa Scale. It is evident at a glance that the Performance scores are better than the Verbal ones; the heaviest concentration of scores occurs between I.Q.'s 65 and 90, and indicates that half the population belongs to the Dull Normal and Borderline groupings, with one fourth scoring in the Average Intelligence group, and the other fourth, in the Mental Defective group.

Wechsler<sup>11</sup> claims that subjects of superior intelligence generally do better on the verbal part, and subjects of inferior intelligence do better on the performance part of the examination. The adolescent psychopath (without psychosis) and the high grade mental defective do better on performance than on the verbal test. These two groups represent failure of functioning due to a 'lack of -' rather than a disturbance or disorganization of functioning ability. There is no evidence pointing to the existence of psychopaths among the Good Shepherd Population. However, its higher achievement on the Performance part would classify it with the mental defectives.

A variation of 8 to 10 points between verbal and performance in either direction is within the normal range, according to Wechsler<sup>12</sup>, for subjects with I.Q.'s not far from the average. The age and the intelligence level of the individual

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11 Wechsler, op. cit. p.147.

12 Wechsler, op. cit., p. 147.

influence the amount as well as the direction of the differences. In the case of the Research Population, we find that there is only seven cases where the Verbal score is greater than the Performance one, these cases remain within the normal range except for one case. In seven other instances, there were no difference between the Verbal and the Performance scores. The difference between the Verbal and the Performance parts remained within the normal range in fourteen cases, but the Performance scores were greater than the Verbal ones. In more than half of the cases, the Performance scores exceeded the Verbal scores by far, the difference extending from 11 to 37 points. One would then surmise that a great number among the Good Shepherd Population are mentally deficient.

The inadequate test responses given by the majority of the Good Shepherd Population underscore the lack, in varying degrees, of intellectual endowment. An analysis of the Research Population's performance on each individual subtest should define more clearly the various areas of mental deficiency. A short account of the main features of each subtest, and the underlying psychological rationale will enlighten us further as to the particular abilities which the Good Shepherd Population may possess or lack.

The capacities which the subtests measure differentiate them from one another, and their various affinities bring them together in several groupings. Rapaport divides

the eleven subtests into four major groups:

- (1) four subtests which are essentially verbal - Vocabulary, Information, Comprehension, and Similarities;
- (2) two subtests which measure the related functions of attention and concentration - Digit Span and Arithmetic;
- (3) two subtests which are dependent to a large extent on visual organization - Picture Arrangement, and Picture Completion;
- (4) three subtests which are primarily visual-motor coordination tests - Block Design, Object Assembly, and Digit Symbol.<sup>13</sup>

The achievement of the Research Population on Object Assembly, Block Design and Digit Symbol, tests of visual-motor coordination, visual organization and speed of motor action, will indicate how much manual skill the inmates display. "These three tests imply visual direction in their execution."<sup>14</sup> "Acute tension, anxiety and hyperactivity are some of the factors whose impact on motor action prevents whatever visual organization would bring about."<sup>15</sup> In our testing procedure, Object Assembly, Block Design and Digit Symbol were administered at the beginning of the testing period when the subject was relaxed in the anticipation of an enjoyable game.

Object Assembly displays primarily the subject's visual organization or observation; the motor activity is subordinated to the visual organization. Planning and anticipation

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13 Rapaport, op. cit., p. 87.

14 Ibid., p. 249.

15 Ibid., p. 253.

come into play also. The less crystalized and keen the visual organization is, the more important is the rôle given to trial motor activity. "Motor speed does play a rôle when motor action in moving the parts is too fast or too slow, and prevents the subject from restructuring his visual organization." <sup>16</sup>

The Research Population achieved the best performance on this subtest, as evidenced by the distribution of weighted scores found in Table VI. Scores range from 0 to 14, the mean weighted score being 8.90. The relatively high score is due most likely to the fact that this subtest favors children. The majority had experienced the handling of jigsaw puzzles.

TABLE VI

## DISTRIBUTION OF WEIGHTED SCORES ON OBJECT ASSEMBLY

Group	No. of Cases	Percentage of Cases			
		0-4	5-8	9-13	14-17
Good Shepherd	50	10	34	50	6
Neurotic	59	5	25	58	12
Patrol	54	6	19	65	11

<sup>16</sup> Ibid., p. 257.

The performance of the Research Population compares fairly well with that of the Neurotic and the Patrol. The three groups obtained the same proportion of weighted scores at the 5 to 13 score level. The Neurotic and the Patrol secured better representation in the extremely high weighted scores whilst the Good Shepherd Population scored more heavily towards the lower extremes of the distribution. Our Research Population evidenced manual skill on this subtest.

Block Design is considered by Wechsler<sup>17</sup> as the best single performance item. Not only is it an excellent test of general intelligence but it is one that lends itself admirably to qualitative analysis. Clinical experience has shown that it was very good for picking out low-grade people. In some way, this subtest involves both synthetic and analytical ability. "The work of visual organization here seems to be first analytic and then progressively synthetic, but in reality these two interlace."<sup>18</sup> The analytic and synthetic task implied here is related to the conceptual analysis underlying successful performance of concept formation test.<sup>19</sup>

Rapaport<sup>20</sup> differentiates, in the test items, three

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17 Wechsler, op. cit., p. 92.

18 Rapaport, op. cit., p. 252.

19 Ibid., p. 275.

20 Ibid. ., p. 277.

levels of graduated difficulties. The first group includes items 1, 3, and 5, on which it is relatively easy to make out the block-faces out of which it is to be constructed. The second group is made up of items 4 and 5, on which it is difficult to differentiate the block-faces. Item 7 falls within the third group, and constitutes an intermediate difficulty, partly because the differentiation of block-faces is by no means as difficult as on No. 4 and 6.

The Research Population did well at the first level of difficulty, the incidence of successes being fairly high. The incidence of failures rises with the increasing difficulty of the items. The Good Shepherd Population registers 47.33% of successes on the second group of items, and does very poorly on the last item. The majority passed successfully item 2, and half passed item 3 which is considered of less difficulty than the first one. Half of the population scored on item 4, and only a small number, on item 6. However, a larger number of children were more successful on No. 7 than on No. 6 which is considered of a lesser degree of difficulty.

The weighted scores on this subtest range from 0 to 14; the mean weighted score is 7.36, this subtest ranking second in the order of subtests passed with decreasing success by the Good Shepherd Population.

The analysis of the distribution of weighted scores obtained on Block Design, as shown in Table VII, discloses that the Research Population is well represented in the two lower ranges; half of the population scored in the 0 to 7 range whilst one third are included in the 8 to 10 range. On the other hand, the Neurotic and the Patrol are about equally distributed in the highest three ranges, namely 8 to 10, 11 to 13, and 14 to 17, the 11 to 13 range experiencing the highest amount of concentration.

TABLE VII

## DISTRIBUTION OF WEIGHTED SCORES ON BLOCK DESIGN

Group	No of Cases	Percentages			
		0-7	8-10	11-13	14-17
Good Shepherd	50	54	32	12	2
Neurotic	59	12	25	36	27
Patrol	54	4	28	39	30

The results shown on this subtest seem to indicate a lack of general intelligence among the inmates of the Good Shepherd, a minority only enjoying average general intelligence. Most of the girls had experienced few opportunities in playing with nursery blocks. However, previous experience

might have increased the motor activity speed, and the amount of time credits, but it would not have compensated for the absence of visual organization.

Performance on Digit Symbol implies visual activity, motor activity and a learning process. The rôle of visual-motor coordination is an imitative one, that is, visual organization is concerned with samples given to be copied, though the motor activity is of two kinds -- first the head and eye movements used in falling back upon the samples; second, the writing and drawing movements used in the reproduction of the symbols.<sup>21</sup>

Neurotic and unstable individuals tend to do rather badly on the Digit Symbol (as indeed on all other substitution tests). Tandler<sup>22</sup> claims that this is due to some sort of associative inflexibility in the subject, and a tendency toward mental confusion. More obviously, neurotic subjects do badly on this test because they have difficulty in concentrating, and applying themselves for any length of time, and because of their emotional reactivity to any task requiring persistent effort. The poor performance of the neurotic represents a lessened mental efficiency rather than an impairment of intellectual ability.

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21 Ibid., pp. 288-89.

22 Wechsler, op. cit., p. 95.

The Research Population's weighted scores range from 2 to 13 on this subtest, the mean weighted score being 6.88. Digit symbol ranks third in the order of achievement given by our population.

TABLE VIII

## DISTRIBUTION OF WEIGHTED SCORES ON DIGIT SYMBOL

Group	No. of Cases	Percentages		
		0-7	8-13	14-17
Good Shepherd	50	72	28	-
Neurotic	59	10	73	17
Patrol	54	2	83	15

Table VIII gives the distribution of weighted scores obtained by the Research Population, the Neurotic and the Patrol on Digit Symbol. The Good Shepherd Population is well represented in the extremely low range, a large number having scores extending from 0 to 7 only. The Neurotic and the Patrol have clustered in the middle range, and taper off at the extremely high level, 14 to 17.

The children applied themselves diligently at imitating the symbols, but nonetheless, displayed poor visual organization on this subtest. Their failure, as a whole, cannot be ascribed only to their inability to concentrate at a given

signal; a general lack of conditioning in mechanical skills may have contributed to their slowness in motor activity.

Picture Completion measures the "individual's basic perceptual and conceptual abilities in so far as these are involved in the visual recognition and identification of familiar objects and forms".<sup>23</sup> The subtest gauges the ability of the individual to differentiate essential from unessential details, in other words, "to discover inconsistency or consistency, to appraise relationships in a limited time; these characteristics constitute the function here referred to as visual concentration".<sup>24</sup>

This subtest is particularly good in testing at the lower levels.

Common information from everyday life is helpful but of a secondary importance. Rapaport<sup>25</sup> notes that information in connection with the light bulb and the ship is of a secondary nature. Some of his patients passed these items successfully by discovering missing parts. A large number of the Research Population were unfamiliar with approximately one third of the items, including the light bulb, the crab and the ocean liner.

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23 Ibid., p. 90.

24 Rapaport, op. cit., p. 231.

25 Ibid., p. 232.

Experience indicates that reference to lack of information by the subject is a guise for faltering concentration, and usually a source of failure. Cultural factors appear to play no significant rôle in this subtest; rather a normal adjustment and no impairment of concentration are the important factors in efficient achievement.

The weighted scores obtained by the Good Shepherd Population extended from 0 to 13, the mean weighted score being 4.70

Again in this test, Rapaport<sup>26</sup> differentiates two degrees of difficulty. In the first group are included items No. 1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 9, 10 and 12 which are considered easy; No 4, 5, 7, 11, 13, 14 and 15 are considered hard items.

In Table IX, the Research Population, the Neurotic and the Patrol are compared for the percentage of misses on the Easy and the Hard Items, and the percentage of cases missing two or more of the easy items. The Good Shepherd Population missed a little less than half of the easy items; a greater number failed on the hard items, and the majority missed two or more easy items. The Neurotic passed most of the easy items, half of the hard ones, a number of them missing two or more easy items. The Patrol registered a high incidence of successful responses on the easy items, did fairly well on the hard items; as a small number only missed two or more easy items.

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26 Ibid., p. 237.

The performance given by the Research Population does not compare favorably with that of the two other groups. It indicates a lack of concentration, and an inability to differentiate between relevant and irrelevant details, thus placing the Good Shepherd Population at the lower level of the intelligence distribution.

TABLE IX

PERCENTAGE OF MISSES ON EASY AND DIFFICULT  
PICTURE COMPLETION ITEMS

Group	No. of Cases	% Cases Missing		
		Percentage of Misses On 2 or More on Easy Items	Hard Items	Easy Items
Good Shepherd	50	42	79	76
Neurotic	59	11	49	22
Patrol	54	6	39	6

Picture Arrangement measures a "subject's ability to comprehend and size up a total situation. The subject matter nearly always involves some human or practical situation of a social implication. This subtest is often referred to as one of 'social Intelligence'".<sup>27</sup>

<sup>27</sup> Wechsler, op. cit., p. 88.

Rapaport<sup>28</sup> assumes that it is a test of 'planning ability' and 'anticipation'. The individual's wealth of experience has a decided effect on the efficacy of anticipation. Efficacy of achievement implies both attention and judgment. Normal subjects with a poor cultural background and a consequent lack of sophistication, are reported as showing a trend to do poorly on Picture Arrangement. This contention is widely demonstrated by the Research Population.

The Good Shepherd Population obtained on this subtest weighted scores which extend from 0 to 14. The mean weighted score is 5.04 which is somewhat better than the one secured on Picture Completion.

Two degrees of difficulty are found among the various items. The first group includes the easily arranged story-sequences, that is, No. 1, 2, and 3; the second group consists of the story-sequences achieved with difficulty, such as No. 4, 5, and 6.<sup>29</sup>

The Research Population missed a little less than half the easily achieved story-sequences, and most of the difficult ones. Many successful arrangements were achieved on the 'Fishing' episode, despite the fact that the drawing

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28 Rapaport, op. cit., pp. 217-219.

29 Ibid \*, p. 221.

depicted the sophisticated subject-style of the Little King. As the New Yorker is quite unknown to the Good Shepherd Population, familiarity with outdoor life would explain the higher incidence of success met on this story-sequence. The 'Taxi' sequence, also stated in sophisticated terms, met with a lesser incidence of success. The great majority failed on the 'Flirt' sequence; one would have expected the type of girls admitted to the Good Shepherd as having been better acquainted with flirtatious episodes.

TABLE X

PERCENTAGE OF MISSES ON EASY AND DIFFICULT  
PICTURE ARRANGEMENT ITEMS. FREQUENCY

Group	No. of Cases	Easy Items (1 - 3)		Difficult Items (4 - 6)	
		No. of Misses	% of Total Chances	No. of Misses	% of Total Chances
Good Shepherd	50	70	46.66	115	76.66
Neurotic	59	11	6.00	46	26.00
Patrol	54	10	6.00	56	35.00

The frequency of misses on Easy and Difficult Picture Arrangement items, as presented in Table X, indicates that the Neurotic and the Patrol are endowed with a great deal more of 'social intelligence' than the Research Population. However,

it would be hardly valid to compare adults with children in the matter of social maturity.

As evidenced in Table XI, the majority of the Good Shepherd Population missed one or more items on the easy group as compared with a small number of the Neurotic, and the Patrol.

TABLE XI

PERCENTAGE OF CASES WITH ONE OR MORE MISSES  
ON EASY ITEMS

Group	No. of Cases	Percentage Who Missed
Good Shepherd	50	78
Neurotic	59	15
Patrol	54	19

The breakdown in the incidence of success on Picture Arrangement items brings out the fact that, on the whole, the Good Shepherd Population have been deprived of social contacts owing either to withdrawing personality characteristics or to the secluded life lead by the children; the strickly enforced enclosure cuts them off from the entire community. It shows up their unawareness for human or practical situations of everyday life, and reflects their inability to anticipate the

consequence of initial acts or situations, and hence, their lack of planning ability.

Picture Arrangement completes the series of subtests included in the Absolute Performance part of the Bellevue-Ottawa. The Good Shepherd Population scored an average Performance subtest mean of 6.57, and a mean Performance I.Q. of 85.40 which would rank them in the mentally dull range. The fairly good results obtained on Object Assembly may be ascribed to the fact that this subtest favors children rather than adults and older people. The achievement on Block Design, Digit Symbol, Picture Completion and Picture Arrangement confirm our presumption that, in general, the Good Shepherd Population were endowed with limited innate intelligence, erred in the correct appraisal of relationships, and lacked social intelligence, visual organization and concentration.

The poor cultural background, the lack of formal education, the low socio-economic status of the Good Shepherd Population would point to a higher incidence of failures on the Verbal part of the Ottawa-Bellevue Scale. The Research Population scored a mean Verbal I.Q. of 75, placing the group in the border-line range of intelligence. Let us now proceed with the breakdown of the results obtained on the Verbal subtests.

Digit Span and Arithmetic Reasoning differ radically from the three essential Verbal subtests. Rapaport<sup>30</sup> points out that in the last three subtests, more verbalization is involved; the former two subtests entail more vocalization. The Digit Span subtest is considered a test of attention whilst Arithmetic Reasoning becomes one of concentration.

Digit Span is one of the poorest test<sup>s</sup> of general intelligence. Although memory span for digits backwards and forwards proves to be a poor measure of intelligence, it is nevertheless an extremely good one at the lower levels. Except in cases of special defects or organic disease, adults who cannot retain 5 digits forwards and 3 backwards will be found, in nine cases out of ten, to be feebleminded. One third of the girls were unable to retain 5 digits forwards and 3 digits backwards. Above a span of 5 or 6 digits, the value of further improvement in the capacity diminishes very rapidly. A good rote memory is of practical value but correlates very little with higher levels of intelligence.<sup>31</sup>

In evaluating the relationship of Digits Forwards to Digits Backwards, Rapaport<sup>32</sup> divided the scores into three relationships. In the first one, the raw score of Digits Backwards

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30 Ibid., p. 166.

31 Wechsler, op. cit. p. 83.

32 Rapaport, op. cit., p. 181.

is greater than that of Digits Forward; in the second one, the raw score of Digits Forwards is not more than 2 greater than that of Digits Backwards; in the third one, the raw score of Digits Forwards is more than 2 greater than that of Digits Backwards.

Rapaport's data<sup>33</sup> shows that the normal, that is to say, the most frequent, relationship between the raw scores of Digits Forwards and Digits Backwards is that Digits Forwards is higher than Digits Backwards, with the difference not in excess of 2.

TABLE XII

RELATIONSHIP OF DIGIT SPAN FORWARDS TO DIGIT SPAN  
BACKWARDS. PERCENTAGE OF CASES  
IN 3 DIFFERENT RELATIONSHIPS

Group	No. of Cases	DB>DF	DF-DB =0+2	DF-DB >+2
Good Shepherd	50	2	80	18
Neurotic	59	0	86	14
Patrol	54	6	85	15

<sup>33</sup> Ibid. p. 182.

This point is well demonstrated by the Research Population, the Neurotic, and the Patrol, as shown in Table XII. In the relationship of Digit Span Forwards to Digit Span Backwards, the Research Population's achievement compares fairly well with the Neurotic and the Patrol.

The Percentage Distribution of Weighted Scores on Digit Span, as presented in Table XIII, shows that the Research Population score at the lower extremities of the weighted score continuum whilst the Patrol are well represented at the higher extremities. The Neurotic tend to fall within the intermediate range.

TABLE XIII

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF WEIGHTED SCORES  
ON THE DIGIT SPAN

Group	No. of Cases	Percentages		
		0-6	7-12	13-17
Good Shepherd	50	58	36	6
Neurotic	59	10	76	14
Patrol	54	9	52	39

The achievement of the Research Population indicates that the inmates of the Good Shepherd have only a fair degree

of attention; the results bear out the assumption that this subtest is an extremely good one at the lower levels.

Arithmetic Reasoning test correlates highly with global measures of intelligence. It appears that children who do poorly in arithmetical reasoning often have difficulty with other subjects. The combined scores of Arithmetical Reasoning and General Information subtests frequently furnish an accurate estimate of the subject's scholastic achievement.<sup>34</sup>

Most of the items in this subtest reflect daily life problems, and demand simple addition, simple subtraction which knowledge is not beyond that taught in the first seven grades of school or what the average adult could acquire for himself in the course of ordinary business transactions. Lack of familiarity influences responses for subjects of below-average intelligence.

The weighted scores obtained by the Good Shepherd Population extend from 0 to 12, with a mean weighted score of 3.46, the lowest mean score obtained on the various subtests.

In the ten items of Arithmetical Reasoning, Rapaport<sup>35</sup> differentiates three levels of difficulty. The Easy Items consist of No. 1, 2, 5, 6, and 7; No. 3, 4, and 8 constitute the items offering intermediate difficulty; the difficult items include No. 9 and 10.

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<sup>34</sup> Wechsler, op. cit., p. 82.

<sup>35</sup> Rapaport, op. cit., p. 201.

Table XIV presents a breakdown of the percentage distribution of misses on Arithmetic Items of three levels of difficulty, and a fourth group of instances where extra credits were allotted to the last two items when passed within 15 seconds. It indicates that the highest incidence of failures on the easy items was obtained by the Good Shepherd Population whereas a small percentage of failures were registered by the Neurotic and the Patrol. In the intermediate range of difficulty, the Research Population experienced a little less than half of the failures whilst the Neurotic and Patrol failed a small number of times only. The difficult items were missed almost all of the times by the Research Population, and half of the times by the Neurotic and the Patrol. The Good Shepherd Population did not obtain any time credits on this subtest; the Neurotic and the Patrol secured a very small amount of time credits.

The trend in the Research Population is for the misses to increase rapidly with the rising degree of difficulty. The Neurotic and the Patrol register a large increase in the number of misses on reaching the items at the difficult level. Table XV gives the percentage of failures on all the items by the three groups.

The very poor results achieved by the Good Shepherd Population on Arithmetical Reasoning may be due to their lack of formal education, their limited background, poor mental

endowment, and possibly, frequent school transfers which caused the children to miss out on the fundamentals of arithmetic.

TABLE XIV

PERCENTAGE OF MISSES ON ARITHMETIC ITEMS OF 3 LEVELS OF DIFFICULTY AND PERCENTAGE OF TIME CREDITS

Group	No. of Cases	Easy	Inter- mediate	Difficult	% Time Credits
Good Shepherd	50	50	43.2	99	0
Neurotic	59	4	15.0	50	6
Patrol	54	3	14.0	53	11

General Information, one of the most satisfactory subtest in the Bellevue-Ottawa battery, measures the range of information. The range of a man's knowledge is generally a very good gauge of his intellectual capacity. On the other hand, Rapaport considers

intelligence as a function of a natural endowment unfolding in a process of maturation, in the course of which, if the functioning of the individual is unhampered, it will undergo a process of 'picking up' information of facts and knowledge of relationships from its 'educational environment'; this process will depend upon the poverty or wealth of the 'educational environment', which includes the home, the relatives, their social relationships, and the geographical-cultural location and its implications.<sup>36</sup>

<sup>36</sup> Ibid., p. 129.

TABLE XV

PERCENTAGE OF MISSES ON THE TEN ITEMS  
OF THE ARITHMETIC SUBTEST

Groups	No. of Cases	Items									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Good Shepherd	50	6	24	66	62	62	72	86	88	98	100
Neurotic	59	0	0	7	5	5	10	7	34	46	54
Patrol	54	0	0	11	15	0	6	7	17	48	56

The weighted scores obtained by the Research Population on Information extend from 0 to 10, the mean weighted score being 3.54; this is a slight improvement on the Arithmetical Reasoning mean score but does not speak very highly for the inmates' range of general knowledge.

Here again, Rapaport<sup>37</sup> differentiates three degrees of difficulty in the Information items. The first group consists of 'easy items, namely, No. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 12, 16, and 17; these are considered of the first degree of difficulty because their correct answers are, in the course of unhampered normal maturation, picked up by everyone with fair natural endowment. The second group includes the 'intermediate' items, e.i., No. 1, 8, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15, 18,

<sup>37</sup> Ibid., p. 133.

19, and 20. They are considered of second degree of difficulty because their correct answers are picked up either in a fairly rich educational background or in the course of schooling extending over the greater part of High School. The third group is made up of items No. 20 to 25 inclusively. The latter are classified together because their answers are learned only by persons who, either by profession or by special cultural predilection, come into touch with them.

An analysis of the frequency of the failures in terms of the percentage of misses on Information of three levels of difficulty is presented in Table XVI. The Good Shepherd Population missed a large proportion of the easy items, most of the intermediate items, and all of the difficult ones. The Neurotic failed some of the easy items, quite a number of the intermediate ones, and a large proportion of the difficult ones. The Patrol registered a satisfactory performance on the two first groups, and a poor performance at the difficult level.

The percentage of cases with one or more misses on easy items, as presented in Table XVII, indicates a striking differentiation between the Research Population, and the Neurotic and the Patrol, in connection with their respective performance on the items of the first degree of difficulty.

One third of the inmates were successful on item No. 20 -- What is the Vatican? -- Their intense religious training accounts most likely for a successful response.

Furthermore, a documentary film depicting the Vatican had been shown the girls during the testing period. This experience shows what rewarding results may be obtained with visual devices in the educational field, especially in the training of mental defectives.

TABLE XVI

PERCENTAGE OF MISSES ON INFORMATION ITEMS  
OF 3 LEVELS OF DIFFICULTY

Group	No. of Cases	Easy	Percentage of Misses on Intermediate Difficult	
Good Shepherd	50	72.6	92.8	100.0
Neurotic	59	6.1	24.4	70.7
Patrol	54	4.3	27.4	82.6

The shortcomings of the Research Population on the Information subtest are greater than those expected of mental defectives. The latter often register striking failures at the first degree of difficulty, marked failure at the second degree of difficulty, and total failure at the third degree of difficulty.<sup>38</sup> The extremely low scores obtained by the Good Shepherd Population may be due to the fact that the subjects were children, not adults, who lead a very secluded life, and whose limited

<sup>38</sup> Ibid., p. 132.

natural endowment has been further hampered by a lack of cultural predilections, poor social background, and inadequate schooling.

TABLE XVII

PERCENTAGE OF CASES WITH 1 OR MORE MISSES  
EASY ITEMS

Group	No. of Cases	Percentage
Good Shepherd	50	98
Neurotic	59	20
Patrol	54	6

Comprehension is a very helpful clinical device which elicits enlightening data regarding the subject's adjustment to reality and his social maturity; it is correlated with age. It is frequently of value in diagnosing psychopathic personalities, sometimes reveals schizophrenic trends when the subject gives perverse and bizarre responses.<sup>39</sup>

The function underlying the Comprehension subtest is related to the function of 'judgment'. In some subjects,

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<sup>39</sup> Wechsler, op. cit., p. 80.

the responses evidence a set judgment where the vestiges of a moral are effective. Success on the test seemingly depends on the possession of a certain amount of practical information and a general ability to evaluate past experience.<sup>40</sup> The Good Shepherd, on the whole, gave their responses in a stereotyped verbal form; a number of inmates displayed good judgment in their answers.

Two levels of difficulty are differentiated in the Comprehension questions. The first group, which includes easy items No. 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, and 8, contains questions which presuppose not an extensive education, but an unhampered receptivity for everyday experiences. The second group, which comprises the more difficult items No. 2, 6, 9, and 10, implies some breadth of information and appreciation of relationships.<sup>41</sup>

This subtest enables the clinician to differentiate between feeblemindedness and impairment of judgment. Subjects who fail on one or several of the six easy items, and pass any of the more difficult items, are most likely not feebleminded. On the other hand, at the low levels of intelligence, failure will either approach or reach the hundred percent mark.

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40 Rapaport, op. cit., p. 114.

41 Ibid., p. 115.

The Comprehension subtest is closely related to the Information subtest as both are geared to reality.

The ~~raw~~ scores obtained by the Good Shepherd Population extend from 0 to 14, the mean score being 5.32 which is much better than the one obtained on either Information or Arithmetic.

Table XVIII represents the varying incidence of failures evidenced by the three experimental groups on the Easy Items of the Comprehension subtest. The Research Population failed on half of these items, and thus effected a sharp drop below the scores obtained by the Neurotic and the Patrol. The majority of the Good Shepherd Population failed completely on the difficult items.

TABLE XVIII

## PERCENTAGE OF MISSES ON EASY COMPREHENSION ITEMS

Group	No. of Cases	No. of Chances	No. of Misses	% of Misses
Good Shepherd	50	300	161	53.6
Neurotic	59	354	10	2.8
Patrol	54	324	4	1.2

Only one out of ten or fifteen Normals is likely to miss at least one easy item according to Rapaport's findings;<sup>42</sup> it is possible that the Research Population include a good number of feebleminded individuals showing lack, rather than impairment, of judgment. The latent possibilities of this experimental group may not have been fully developed because of their relative youth, and the absence of opportunities for acquiring new experiences.

Similarities are considered by Wechsler<sup>43</sup> the best subtest among the entire battery, because it contains a great amount of 'g'. The qualitative difference in responses is of value not only because it furnishes a more discriminating scoring method, but because of it, is often suggestive both of the evenness and the level of the subject's intellectual functioning. Age influences the quality of the responses. It is not until the individual approaches adult mentality that he is able to discriminate between essential and superficial likenesses.

Successful performance on these items implies verbal concept formation. Concept formation is the function which informs the human being about 'belonging together' of the objects and events of his everyday world.<sup>44</sup>

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42 Ibid., p. 117.

43 Wechsler, op. cit., p. 86.

44 Rapaport, op. cit., p. 147.

The responses of the Research Population, as a rule, were made up of 'verbal coherence' or conventionalization, and showed a lack of ability for abstraction; the answers did not rise above the concretistic level.

The weighted scores obtained by the Good Shepherd Population on the Similarities subtest extend from 0 to 11, the mean score being 5.08.

There are several qualitatively different levels of concept formation, namely, concrete, functional and conceptual. As a consequence, the twelve similarities items are divided in three subgroups: a) the easy items, No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 8, their correct responses depending on conventionality; b) the intermediate group which includes No. 6, 9, and 10, and implies specific information; c) the difficult items, No. 7, 11, and 12, which require abstract conceptualizing ability.<sup>45</sup>

The percentage of misses on Similarities items of three levels of difficulty, as shown in Table XIX, indicates that the Research Population were successful on a fairly large number of the easy items but gave a very poor performance on the intermediate items, and evidenced a slightly better achievement on the difficult items. Item No. 7 (wood-alcohol) elicited a good number of correct answers of a functional nature which may be due to temperance propaganda. Item No. 11 (praise-punishment) gave rise to a stereotype response which

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<sup>45</sup> Ibid., p. 152.

is the result of a highly moralistic training -- a just reward for a good action in the case of praise, and a just reward for a bad action in the case of punishment; this interpretation is not included in Wechsler's Manual. An adult population, such as the Neurotic and the Patrol achieved a high incidence of success on the easy items, dropping down slightly on the intermediate items, and half of them failing on the difficult items.

TABLE XIX

PERCENTAGE OF MISSES ON SIMILARITIES ITEMS  
OF 3 LEVELS OF DIFFICULTY

Group	No. of Cases	Easy	Percentage of Misses on	
			Intermediate	Difficult
Good Shepherd	50	35	90	83
Neurotic	59	1	15	52
Patrol	54	1	22	62

A poor cultural background, lack of opportunities for intellectual development, and a lack of maturity due to age account partially for the unsuccessful responses elicited on Similarities from the Good Shepherd Population.

The Research Population showed greater efficiency on Digit Span, Comprehension and Similarities than on Information and Arithmetic Reasoning; in the latter subtests, formal education conditions the development of the natural endowment.

An excellent summary of the Research Population's achievement on the Bellevue-Ottawa Scale is provided in graphic form on Figure 2. The graphline depicts the group performance given by the Research Population on the total scale, the Absolute Performance and the Verbal parts, and on each component subtests.

The global weighted scores obtained by the Good Shepherd Population place them in the Borderline range of intelligence. The Performance weighted scores raise them up to the Dull Normal range whilst the Verbal weighted scores bring them back to the Borderline level of intelligence. The Research Population compared well with the Neurotic and the Patrol on Object Assembly and the Relationship of Digit Span Forwards to Digit Span Backwards only; a sharp drop below the two other experimental groups was evidenced on all the other subtests. The highest score was secured also on Object Assembly which favors children's manual skills, and the two lowest on Arithmetic and Information, two subtests which help in estimating scholastic efficiency. Block Design and Digit Symbol elicited a comparatively good achievement. Picture Completion, Picture Arrangement in the Performance

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE EXPERIMENTAL POPULATION

Object Assembly

Block Design

Digit Symbol

Picture Completion

Picture Arrangement

Digit Span

Arithmetic Reasoning

Information

Comprehension

Similarities

Mean Performance Average

Mean Verbal Average

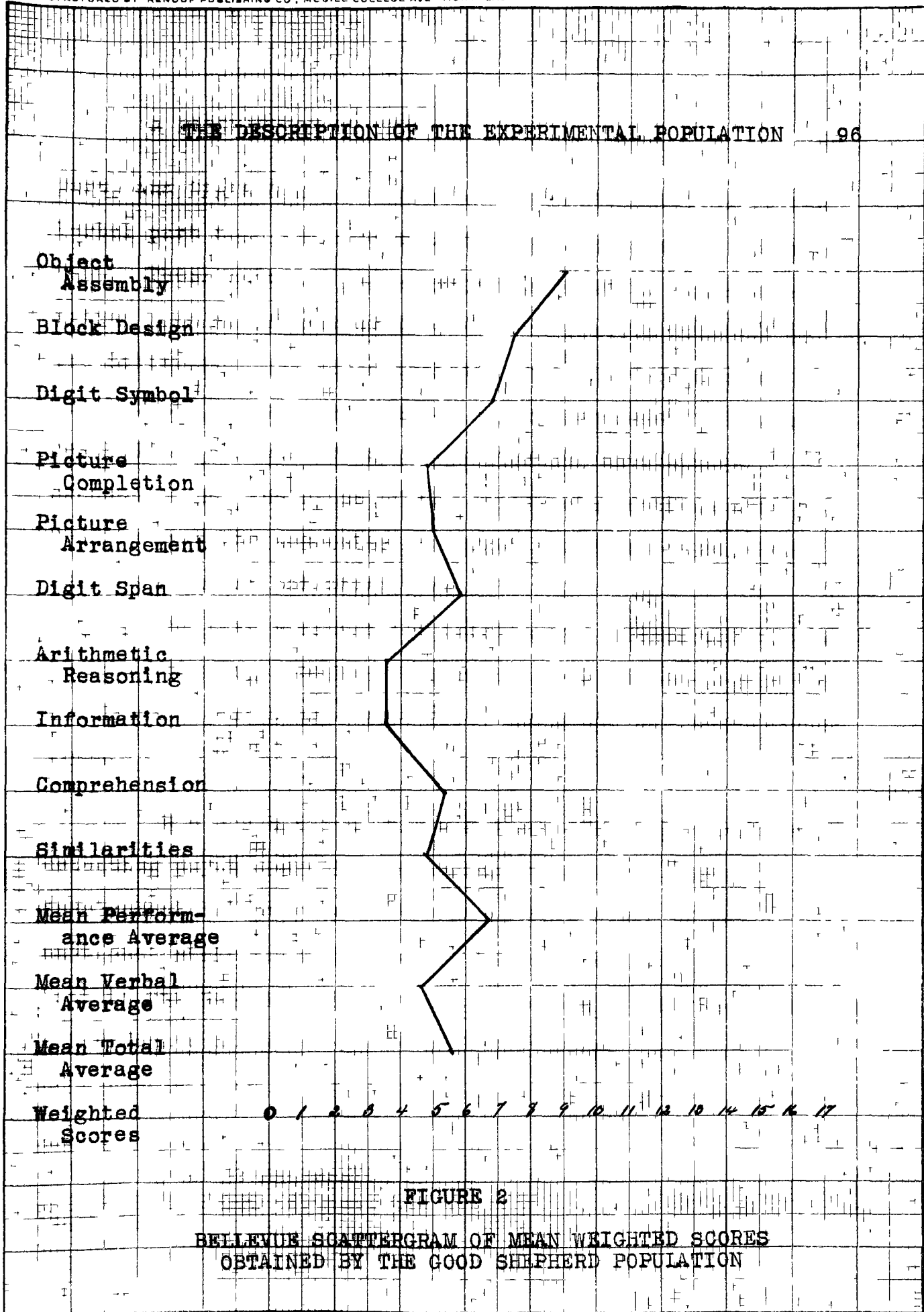
Mean Total Average

Weighted Scores

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17

FIGURE 2

BELLEVUE SCATTERGRAM OF MEAN WEIGHTED SCORES OBTAINED BY THE GOOD SHEPHERD POPULATION



part, and Digit Span, Comprehension and Similarities in the Verbal part hold the middle of the road position in achievement. These subtests tap a subject's personal experience rather than his formal education. The results obtained on the Bellevue-Ottawa would indicate that the Good Shepherd Population, in spite of limited natural endowment, have not reached the maximum of their intellectual development. Broadening out the scope of the children's contacts with reality, and the community at large, would, no doubt, bring out their latent potentialities.

We have measured the intellectual assets and limitations of the Good Shepherd Population. Let us now study the incidence of emotional instability among the Research Population.

**N e u r o t i c T r e n d s.**-- The importance of detecting psychoneurotic tendencies at an early period of development is aptly demonstrated in this study of the emotional state prevailing among the children institutionalized in the Boarding School section of the Ottawa Good Shepherd. L'inventaire de la personnalité Brown-Ottawa<sup>1</sup> was used for this purpose. This group test is a French adaptation of Fred

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<sup>1</sup> R. H. Shevenell, O.M.I., L'inventaire de la personnalité Brown-Ottawa (Ottawa: les Editions de l'Université d'Ottawa, 1946), 9pp.

Brown's Personality Inventory for Children<sup>2</sup>; this test materialized after an extensive investigation had disclosed the neurotic symptoms which are predominant in 'nervous' children. This accumulation of data formed a basis for Brown's concept of neuroticism, its causes and remedies, and some general inferences. The global results obtained by the Good Shepherd Population on this test are followed by an analysis of the scores achieved on the significant items, and a report as to the important trends observed in our experimental group. Our findings are embodied in the closing paragraph.

Emotional stability has become a widespread topic of investigation since the end of the First World War. R. S. Woodworth initiated the trend with his Personal Data Sheet, a psychoneurotic inventory which was compiled in 1919 for the detection of potential neurotics among drafted men. During the Second World War, emotional instability was underscored as an important factor in the rejection of recruits from the armed forces as well as the discharge of armed forces men after a limited period of service. Service psychiatrists have stressed the desirability of developing healthy emotional patterns in children to forestall nervous break-downs in adulthood, should one be exposed to excessive mental strain

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<sup>2</sup> Fred Brown, "Suggestions with Regard to the Use and Interpretation of the Brown Personality Inventory", Manual of Directions (New York: The Psychological Corporation, 1935), pp.

in that period of life. The rehabilitation of men discharged from the armed forces on grounds of mental illness, whether in a mild or a severe form, emphasizes the advisability of prevention at an early stage of personality development. The plasticity of childhood makes remedial treatment of neurotic traits possible whenever the latter are detected in time for the promotion of socially desirable adjustment mechanisms. The detection of undesirable behavior patterns in children is the purpose which Fred Brown has set for his Personality Inventory for Children.

An exhaustive survey of the literature pertaining to neuroticism in childhood enabled Brown to plan this questionnaire as well as to collect considerable data regarding the nature of emotional instability. Brown<sup>3</sup> claims that neuroticism, in a generic sense, may be any behavior disturbance not directly traceable to physical causes, and of either a functional, environmental or genetic nature. Brown considers nervousness as a "functional state which is a response to a social setting of a certain type which elicits behavior of a distinctly non-modal type".<sup>4</sup> In certain individuals, neuroticism takes the

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<sup>3</sup> Fred Brown, "The Problem of Nervousness and Its Objective Verification in Children", The Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology, 31:195, July 1936.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid., p. 198, cited by Rev. R.H. Shevenell, O.M.I., The Preparation of "L'Inventaire de la personnalité Brown-Ottawa" (Ottawa: l'Institut de Psychologie, 1946), p.4.

form of anti-social behavior. Brown adds that

the 'psychopathic personality' or the emotionally mal-adjusted person is not the result of an organic or functional defect but is characterized by a trial and error attempt to utilize the constantly accumulating energy generated in the presence of a stress-strain situation for which the individual possesses no adequate outlet. Consequently, otherwise normal reactions become overcharged with energy and result in anti-social modes of response or the less adequate responses are utilized to relieve the tension state.<sup>5</sup>

The cause of anti-social behavior should not be ascribed to abnormal glandular secretions according to Brown's views.<sup>6</sup> There are several explanations for this pattern of behavior. Where the individual has no awareness of responsibility to others, low intelligence is accountable for this condition. Poor training in infancy, childhood misunderstanding of social cooperation may bring about the substitution of atypical modal behavior. Over-domination on the part of parents, identical with overprotection in childhood, may cause anti-social modes of responses. Organic pathological conditions are at times responsible for the perversion of available energy. The following steps are advocated to alleviate the condition. Segregation and supervision are the only remedies indicated in the case of idiots, imbeciles and

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<sup>5</sup> Fred Brown, "The Nature of Emotion and its Relation to Anti-Social Behavior", The Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology, 28:457, January 1934.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid., pp.456-57.

low-grade morons. Re-education of the individual and parental education are recommended in the case of the maladjusted adolescents. It is Brown's contention that all social behavior is learned; as a consequence, he entertains the hope for the ultimate elimination and prevention of anti-social modes of conduct now designated as "emotional" in nature.

A number of findings were brought to light in Brown's various reports of his experimentation with his Personality Inventory. Neuroticism does not predominate in any particular social or culture group. Significant differences between neurotic and normal children were found with regards to dreams, school adjustment, home environment, physical condition and social adjustment. There are no significant differences between age and grade standing.<sup>7</sup> Low correlations were obtained for I.Q.'s, socio-economic status, mental and chronological age. A positive relationship exists between neuroticism and age-grade status.<sup>8</sup> Emotionality and intellectual efficiency are antagonistic. Sex does not influence psychoneurotic traits.<sup>9</sup>

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7 Fred Brown, "A Psychoneurotic Inventory for Children Between Nine and Fourteen Years of Age", The Journal of Applied Psychology, 18:575-76, August 1934.

8 ----, "The Problem of Nervousness and Its Objective Verification in Children", The Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology, 31:201, July 1936.

9 ----, "An Experimental Study of the Effect of Neuroticism upon Age-Grade Status of Children", The Journal of Educational Psychology, 29:107-109, February 1938.

The symptoms of neuroticism which are mentioned most frequently in psychological and medical literature have been embodied in Brown's questionnaire. The physical symptoms, which confirm medical investigations, include headaches, enuresis, migraine headaches, vertiginous sensations, respiratory difficulties, chronic fatigue, temporary anaesthesias, vomiting after meals, sickness at the sight of food, fits of coughing and sneezing, transitory pains and frequent micturation.<sup>10</sup> The physical symptoms are described "as unstable and variable, prone to shift rapidly in a short period of time".<sup>11</sup>

Symptoms of an emotional nature, such as anxiety dreams -- running away from someone -- are listed because dreams of psychoneurotic children offer a clue to the syndrome as a whole.<sup>12</sup>

Symptoms related to the school situation vary with the nature of the observer. A school teacher will report the disorderly motor activity in the overactive, twitchy, restless, high-strung, easily excited child. Physical restlessness, left-handedness, nail biting, pencil chewing, home maladjustment, inferior feelings, sex problems, aggressiveness attract

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10 ----, "A Psychoneurotic Inventory for Children Between Nine and Fourteen Years of Age", The Journal of Applied Psychology, 18:575, August 1934.

11 ----, "The Problem of Nervousness and Its Objective Verification in Children", The Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology, 31: 197, July 1936.

12 ----, "A Psychoneurotic Inventory for Children Between Nine and Fourteen Years of Age", The Journal of Applied Psychology, 18: 575, August 1934.

more the disciplinarian's attention, than seclusiveness and withdrawal from the social phases of classroom interaction. However, the psychologist considers sleeplessness, fatigue, inability to concentrate, seclusiveness as the significant symptoms; there are fluctuations between the various components of the syndrome.<sup>13</sup> Brown claims furthermore that difficulty in paying attention, feeling that grades are lower than they ought to be ( this last response may be caused by the tendency on the part of the teacher to underestimate the intelligence and scholastic ability of the withdrawing child ), the difficulty in speaking when called upon by the teacher are indicative of neuroticism in the School situation.<sup>14</sup>

In the Home situation, Brown<sup>14</sup> considers that frequent loss of temper by the father, strictness of the mother, suppression of the child's activity, strictness of both parents, parental favoritism are very significant items. We shall see in a subsequent part of this section how the Good Shepherd Population responded to the significant items.

The Brown-Ottawa Inventory,<sup>15</sup> a French version of Fred Brown's Personality Inventory for Children, was therefore

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<sup>13</sup> ----, "An Experimental Study of the Effect of Neuroticism upon Age-Grade Status of Children", The Journal of Educational Psychology, 29:III-112, February 1938.

<sup>14</sup> Ibid. p. 112.

<sup>15</sup> Shevenell, op. cit.

selected as the tool for detecting neurotic tendencies among the Research Population (Cf. Appendix II, L'inventaire de la Personnalité Brown-Ottawa). This group test is a translation and an adaptation of Fred Brown's Personality Inventory for Children, and is intended for either bilingual or French communities and institutions. This Personality Inventory is an attempt at measuring emotional stability in children ranging from 9 to 14 yrs. of age, and attending Grade V to IX. Slight changes were made in the wording of some items in order to adapt the questions to the institutional situation, and the inmates' degree of intelligence.

The Brown-Ottawa Inventory is divided into five sub-groups representing the following areas for investigation: Physical health which includes twenty-five items; the home adjustment which comprises twelve items; irritability and sensitiveness which take up fourteen items; anxiety and insecurity which total twenty-four items; school adjustment which has five items.

The Personality Inventory was administered collectively to an initial group of twenty-two inmates on December 26, 1946, and to another group of eleven girls on June 28, 1947. The girls attending Grade IV and under, and the mental defectives, a total of seventeen children, were tested individually. When questions were not clearly understood, the questions were given in plainer words adapted to the

intellectual level of the subject; questionable answers were queried, and the ratee was requested to explain herself further. Slight changes were made in the wording of some items so that the questions would apply more readily to the institutional situation.

▲ number of subjects failed to understand the meaning of questions pertaining to being misunderstood (8d); concern with self (22d); disturbance of sight or hearing (23a); lack of self-confidence (25d); too many demands by others (26d); rationalizing failure (28c); inability to get along with friends (36c); sudden head pains (45a); stuttering (53d); wish to be different (58d); and anaesthesias of extremities (61a).

Having considered the nature of neuroticism, its manifold symptomatology, the instrument used to detect psychoneurotic symptoms, and the testing situation, we shall now examine the results obtained by the experimental group on the Brown-Ottawa Personality Inventory. Data which shows the individual scores obtained by the Good Shepherd Population on each item of the test is available on request.

The distribution of the final scores secured by the Research Population, as shown on Table XX, indicates an extremely poor situation in more than half of the cases. The mean score is 30.80 which is higher than the normal mean.

TABLE XX

DISTRIBUTION OF SCORES OBTAINED ON THE BROWN-OTTAWA  
BY THE GOOD SHEPHERD POPULATION  
IN 1946-1948

Scores	No. of Cases	Percentage
5-9	3	6
10-14	2	4
15-19	8	16
20-24	2	4
25-29	10	20
30-34	6	12
35-39	4	8
40-44	7	14
45-49	4	8
50-54	2	4
55-59	1	2
60-64	1 N:50	2
Mean		30.80

Brown<sup>16</sup> reports that a population of 2000 non-delinquents averaged scores ranging between 14 and 19. On the other hand, a selected group of seventeen delinquents yielded an average score of 40 which is much higher than that of the Research Population. These results seem to indicate that delinquency does not breed neuroticism, but that neuroticism in a child might more easily lead to anti-social behavior.

The interpretation of the results obtained on the Brown-Ottawa Personality Inventory should read as follows: scores from 0 to 12 indicate an excellent situation; 13 to 17, good rating; 18 to 22, satisfactory rating; 23 to 26, poor rating; 27 and over, an extremely poor situation which calls for clinical guidance, and psychiatric care. The subjective nature of the responses does not invalidate the results; it indicates the presence of internal tensions which cannot find an adequate outlet, and, as a consequence, build up defense mechanisms which may give rise in the long run to a neurosis and even a psychosis. Medical care is indicated in the case of an organic condition. Table XXI indicates that the majority of inmates offer a poor or very poor emotional state.

The graphline shown in Figure 3 represents the high incidence of neurotic tendencies in the Research Population.

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16 Fred Brown, "The Problem of Nervousness and Its Objective Verification in Children", The Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology, 31:206, July 1936.

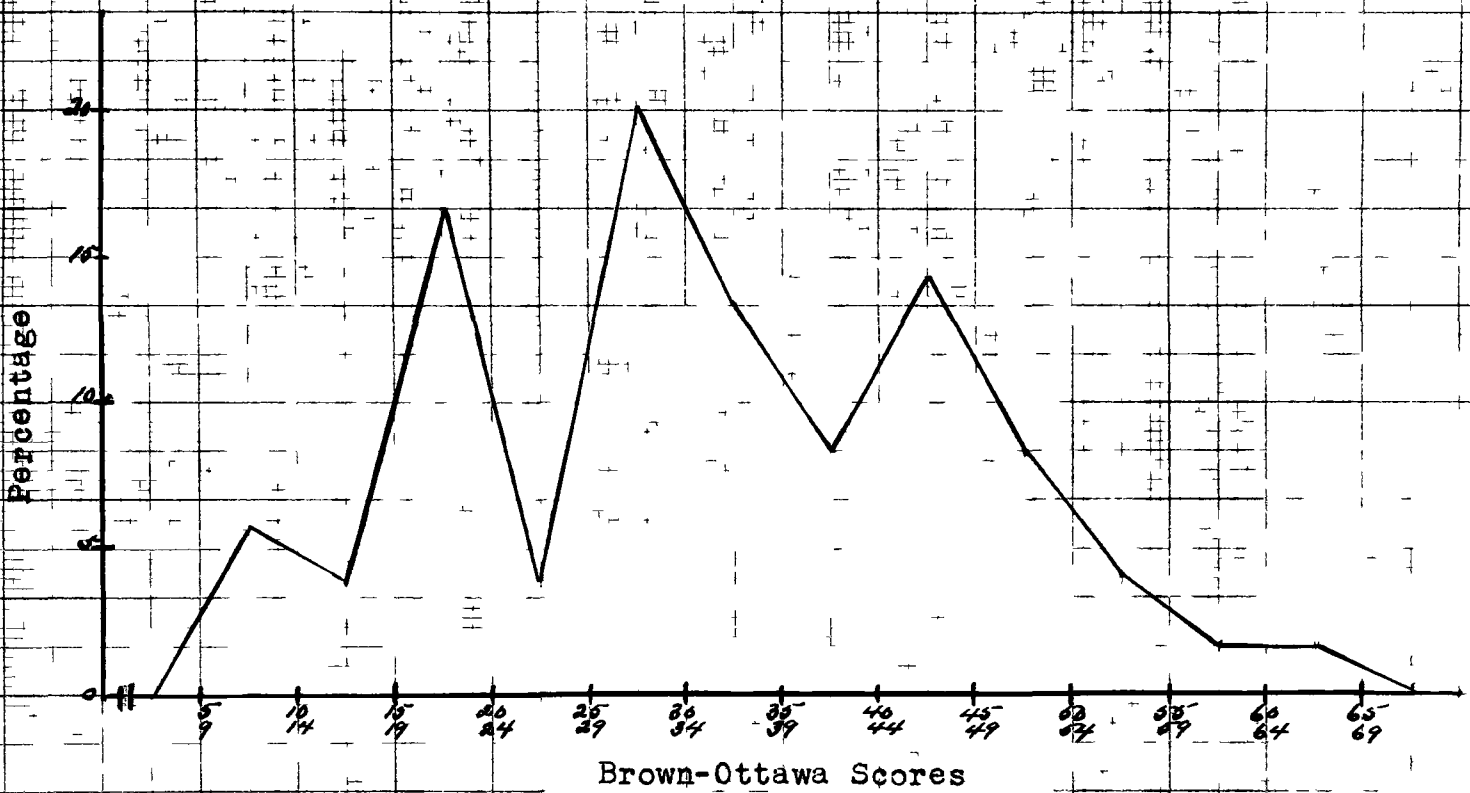


FIGURE 3  
 PERCENTAGE OF ITEMS MARKED ATYPICALLY  
 ON THE BROWN-OTTAWA BY THE GOOD SHEPHERD POPULATION

A large number of cases are concentrated in the 25 to 45 score area, tapering off as they reach the extremely high scores.

TABLE XXI

INTERPRETATION OF THE SCORES OBTAINED ON THE BROWN-OTTAWA  
BY THE GOOD SHEPHERD POPULATION

Scores	Rating	No. of Cases
0 - 12	Excellent Situation	4
13 - 17	Good Situation	7
18 - 22	Satisfactory Situation	4
23 - 26	Poor Situation	6
27 - 80	Very Poor Situation	29 N:50

The length of stay in the institution does not appear to affect adversely the incidence of neuroticism in the experimental group. Table XXII indicates that there is hardly any relationship between the length of residence in the Boarding School section and the abnormally high incidence of neurotic traits in the Good Shepherd Population. More than half of the cases in each interval of residence evidenced the same frequency of high scores. The homogeneity of the scores at all the

intervals of residence minimizes the effect which the period of residence might have on the emotional condition of the residents.

TABLE XXII

COMPARISON BETWEEN THE ABNORMALLY HIGH INCIDENCE OF NEUROTIC TRAITS AND THE LENGTH OF INSTITUTIONALIZATION

Interval of Residence	Total No. of Cases	No. of Cases with Abnormally High Scores
3 - 9 years	12	8
2 years	10	5
1 year	10	7
6 - 12 months	7	2
0 - 5 months	11 N:50	7 N:29

The coefficient of correlation between the I.Q.'s and the scores obtained on the Personality Inventory is practically non-existent as evidenced by Appendix III. This fact confirms Brown's finding, referred to on page 101 that low correlations were found between levels of intelligence and the incidence of neuroticism.

A breakdown of the atypically marked responses, as presented in Table XXIII, indicates that the greatest number of affirmative answers occurred on the Irritability and

Sensitiveness questions; physical symptoms were elicited on slightly less than half of the items pertaining to health. One third of the questions regarding Anxiety and Insecurity, and the School situation were answered in the affirmative. These ratios would point to a high incidence of neurotic tendencies among the Research Population.

TABLE XXIII

SCORES OBTAINED IN THE FIVE SUBDIVISIONS  
OF THE BROWN-OTTAWA BY THE GOOD SHEPHERD POPULATION

Situation	% of Items Marked Atypically
A - Physical Symptoms	44.00
B - Home Situation	18.50
C - Irritability and Sensitiveness	45.57
D - Anxiety and Insecurity	38.33
E - School Situation	34.00
Mean Percentage	38.12

An analysis of the questions which elicited the highest incidence of atypical responses in the various areas of investigation enlightens us further as to the emotional state of the experimental group. In the physical symptoms' subgroup,

fatigue upon arising (71a) evidenced the highest incidence. In a decreasing order of frequency, paroxysms of coughing or sneezing (50a), sluggish circulation (29a), frequent stomach pains (39a), nervousness (35a), and frequent headaches (13a) were reported by more than half the population.

On the whole, the home situation did not offer many outstanding problems; this apparently happy home situation may be accounted for by the fact that the children were living away from the home environment; the institution was likened to a home by the few who considered the Ottawa Good Shepherd more or less as their permanent home, having lived there for several years. Verbal home discipline (24b) produced the highest incidence of affirmative responses. This response would apply to both the home and the institution. The actual loss of a parent, regardless of the psychological significance, conditioned the response of subjects in several instances. Parental favoritism elicited a number of affirmative answers. Impatience and irritability, loss of temper on the part of the father were evidenced occasionally but did not constitute major issues. The relatively low frequency of atypical responses in the home situation subgroup may be due to the fact that usually children of poor socioeconomic and cultural background do not come under strict parental control, and, in many instances, may even lack control of any kind because of their parents' laxity or ignorance.

Reaction to loud sounds (75b) and easily hurt feelings (79b) were reported by the majority of the Research Population in the Irritability and Sensitiveness subdivision. A large number reacted badly to teasing. Most of the girls were sensitive to scolding.

Anxiety and insecurity symptoms produced a number of symptomatic responses in a large proportion of the inmates. Most of the girls experienced difficulty in falling asleep, whilst many suffered from insomnia during the night. Persistent ideas, feeling ill at ease when one had nothing to do, nightmares were reported in a number of cases.

The children appeared to be satisfied with the school situation. More than half of the girls were conscious of making too many mistakes in their home work. One third experienced difficulty in paying attention in class, difficulty in speaking when called upon by the teacher, and felt that their grades were lower than they ought to be. These three last symptoms are considered as indicative of neuroticism, and might be due to perfectionistic attitudes on the part of the teachers.

The high incidence of symptomatic responses could be attributed to the artificial institutional environment which forces the children to live in close proximity, and creates a high degree of similarity between them with reference to

personality traits.<sup>16</sup> The cloistered mode of living, the strictly enforced convent routine whose inflexibility inhibits a child's individuality, and removes satisfactory outlets for pent-up tensions are additional factors which increase emotional maladjustment in the Research Population. Lack of adequate facilities for physical activities would account for several of the physical symptoms, such as difficulty in getting to sleep, wakefulness during the night.

However, the institutional environment is not altogether to blame for the high frequency of neurotic scores in the experimental group. Brown reports that

emotional instability is greater among children in institutions than in children who live with their parents in the general population. Comparison of the former with children of low socio-economic status whose parents contribute heavily to the population of institutions reveals a similarity between the two. Socio-economically inferior children living at home resemble the institutional children when compared for neurotic traits. Neurotic tendencies are not attributable to the institutional environment, but are a consequence of the environment from which they originate.<sup>17</sup>

Inferior food, parental intelligence, ignorance of child behavior and needs, economic security, and general

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16 -----, "Neuroticism of Institution versus Non-Institution Children", The Journal of Applied Psychology, 21:380, August 1937..

17 Ibid., p. 383.

squalor of low class homes become as many factors which promote emotional maladjustment.<sup>18</sup>

In our closing remarks, let us once more emphasize the fact that no data was given by the Good Shepherd authorities regarding the children's problems pertaining to personality, behavior, school progress, physical handicaps, nervous condition. This kind of information would have proved a great clinical value; furthermore, it would have enabled us to control the necessarily subjective results achieved on the Brown-Ottawa Personality Inventory. Better evaluation of the difficulties on hand, and guidance might have been possible if the children's problems could have been discussed openly with the nuns directly responsible for the supervision of their daily activities.

In spite of the lack of verified social and behavioral data, our general observations confirm Brown's various findings, especially the following conclusions: the lack of relationship between intelligence quotients and high scores on the Personality Inventory, the effect of institutional life in building up collective emotional states, the high incidence of neuroticism among children of low socio-economic status. No anti-social modes of behavior were revealed in the examination of our data; it indicates the absence of delinquent girls

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<sup>18</sup> -----, "A Comparative Study of the Influence of Race and Locale upon Emotional Stability of Children", The Pedagogical Seminary and Journal of Genetic Psychology, 49:340, December 1936.

among the Boarding School Section. Permanent segregation and supervision are not recommended here as the level of intelligence in the experimental group was found to range from the borderline group to the dull normal one. Lack of follow-up work with the parents and an individualized program do not allow for the re-education of the parents and the children. The shut-in nature of the immediate environment, the close interrelationship of the individuals within the group itself, constitutional factors, and poor socio-economic conditions emerge as the chief components of the disturbing emotional situation prevailing among the Research Population at the time of the survey.

## CONCLUSION

In this survey of fifty dependent girls confined within the Boarding School section of the Ottawa Good Shepherd, we have reviewed the origin of the Order of Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd of Angers, its special calling, spirit, the guiding principles from which spring the training methods, the structure enclosing both the nuns and the inmates, its various activities, and the vitality of the Order as evidenced in the large number of well established houses and recent foundations in Canada and the United States.

The Order's zeal for the salvation of souls motivated the establishment of a House of Refuge in Ottawa in 1866 by the senior branch of Our Lady of Charity and Refuge. The disastrous 1938 fire brought about the affiliation of the Ottawa Monastery with the generalate of Angers, the provincial Mother House being located in Montreal. Norms for child caring institutions were applied to describe the concrete environmental situation. Many good points were discovered in favour of the local institution. The nuns are known for their untiring devotion and constant striving exercised in the religious and moral training of the girls entrusted to their care. The nuns endeavor to give the préservées a formal and vocational education in keeping with their resources, and to

substitute socially accepted patterns of behavior for objectionable personality traits through the coercive restraints which the institutional structure imposes upon the girls. The religious authorities are concerned with the girls' physical health, food, clothes, and their general well-being. The physical plant would be quite acceptable, when compared with the present-day standards prevailing in Canadian Catholic Resident Schools for Girls, if it were not for the lack of space and equipment for leisure time activities. However, the strictly enforced enclosure, the paucity of contacts with the outside world, an exclusively religious atmosphere, the absence of leadership and facilities required for a well-rounded recreational program, constitute a decided handicap in the promotion of wholesome emotional health and intellectual growth. The pursuit of an intense and predominantly religious training would appear to defeat the objectives which the Order sets out to achieve, as evidenced by the large turnover in the Boarding School population.

Having considered the remote and immediate factors which influence the personality make-up of the Research Population, we proceeded with the description of the experimental group, examining its social background, its mental assets and drawbacks, and its emotional state.

A study of the vital data disclosed that the experimental group consisted of early teen-age dependent girls, mostly French speaking of the Roman Catholic faith, and

originating from the Ottawa Valley, the urban areas being better represented than the rural ones. A teaching problem was brought to light in the Third Grade which combined a wide range of ages with varying degrees of intellectual proficiency; mental deficientes constituted the predominating group. The occupational level of the children's fathers ascribed them to the marginal income stratum. On the whole, married couples patronized the institution, with widows and widowers supplying a good number of admissions. The préservées, in many instances, belonged to broken-up and unstable homes which produce emotional instability. Sizes of families differed greatly, five children being the average number of offspring.

The administration of the Bellevue-Ottawa Intelligence Rating Scale enlightened us as to the mental endowment of the Good Shepherd Population. The Research Population's mental level is primarily of the borderline and dull-normal classifications, as the majority of the girls scored below the normal range. The subtests confirmed mental deficiency as the general trait. Subtests denoting general intelligence, namely, Block Design, Information, Arithmetical Reasoning and Similarities, elicited a poor performance. On the assumption that Arithmetic Reasoning and Information frequently furnished an accurate estimate of the subject's scholastic achievement, the general prognosis for the whole experimental group would be very poor as the scores obtained on these two subtests

were the lowest of the entire battery. However, one must take into account the fact that the Research Population scored below the level achieved by mental deficient on Information, thus indicating that lack of intellectual opportunities for growth is no doubt responsible for this very poor performance. The Good Shepherd Population obtained higher scores on the subtests which are recommended for their value in detecting mental deficiency, e.i., Block Design, Picture Completion, Digit Span and Comprehension. The experimental group achieved better Performance scores than Verbal ones, thus pointing to a group of below-average individuals. One might query whether the mental picture of the Good Shepherd Population is a true one. Orlo L. Crissey reports, in a study on mental development as related to institutional residence that

in environments where the mental level is primarily that of the normal and dull-normal child, individuals classified as borderline and moron tend, as groups, to remain constant or to show light gains, while those designated as normal or superior show consistent losses. A trend is indicated for losses to be dependent upon the extent of deviation from the average of the group.<sup>1</sup>

Unfortunately, we were not able to repeat the mental examination in order to determine the amount of gain or loss during a specific interval of residence. However, the great majority

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<sup>1</sup> Orlo L. Crissey, Mental Development as related to institutional residence and Educational achievement (University of Iowa Studies, Studies in Child Welfare, 1937), Vol. 13, No.1 pp.81, cited by Orlo in The Child in the Institution, p.4.

of very poor scores achieved on the Information subtest, even by the more intelligent girls, would indicate that a lack of mental stimulation among the Research Population is partially responsible for their low scores. Residence in a cloistered institution offering a limited range of learning opportunities is decidedly an adverse factor in the mental development of the children. The make-up of the population would point to the advisability of an educational program built along vocational training lines rather than formal education standards. Special teaching methods are also indicated for the mental defectives.

The degree of emotional instability, as disclosed by the Brown Ottawa Personality Inventory, proved to be abnormally high within the Good Shepherd Population. The majority of the girls were found to be in need of psychological and psychiatric care. The close proximity with which individuals live within the group, creates a high degree of similarity between them with reference to personality traits, and may thus account for the homogeneity of the scores. The confined mode of living intended to promote a constant striving for religious perfection, the lack of adequate physical activities, the poor socio-economic conditions of the children would explain the high incidence of neuroticism discovered among the experimental group. Physical symptoms were elicited in 44.00% of the health items while questions pertaining to

sensitiveness and irritability secured positive responses on 45.57% of the items. It would have been interesting to have measured the impact of the children's neuroticism on the religious staff who are exposed for a lifetime to the same physical conditions. The application of sociometrics would have disclosed, no doubt, some valuable data on the social relationships of the individuals within the group. However such experimentation could not be carried out under the present rules and regulations of the cloistered institution. Return to a normal environment, e.i., their own homes, would tend to decrease the tense emotional condition existing within the girls. Subsequent examination of the discharged children was not possible at the time of this survey.

On the whole, this study of dependent children confined within a cloister proved enlightening in spite of the absence of conclusive findings. It showed fifty dependent children living an intensively religious life under fairly good physical conditions, except for the absence of recreational leadership and facilities. The girls enjoyed a limited amount of underdeveloped intellectual endowment, and evidenced a high incidence of neuroticism. Return to a normal environment would tend to decrease the intensity of the emotional tension, and might even cause it to disappear entirely. Permanent residence in the institution by way of membership in the Association of consacrées, whenever they have reached

the age limit in the Preservation Class, might prove acceptable to those girls who enjoy this mode of living in spite of its physical discomforts. The intensively religious life would compensate for the restrictions imposed upon their personality development and their physical activities.

Notwithstanding the crystalized pattern of conventual behavior, the result of century old traditions, efforts could be made to improve the educational program and the recreational activities so as to meet the individual needs of the children. The revision of the cloistered religious orders which the Vatican plans to carry out in the near future <sup>2</sup> might lead us to anticipate the ultimate removal of the cloister from the Ottawa monastery. This step would promote normal relationships with the community at large, thus broadening out the children's range of learning experiences, and removing a definite source of emotional strain. As a result, the children's religious life might lose its intensity, but on the other hand, a healthier emotional equilibrium would be achieved. Better adjustment to everyday problems could be learned in a concrete fashion. The moral training given at the institution might be associated with happier experiences, and as a consequence, carry over into adulthood. Mother Euphrasia Pelletier had

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<sup>2</sup> The Ottawa Evening Journal, August 25, 1949.

set a realistic goal for her training methods when she had envisaged a Christianlike and self-supporting life in the world for the majority of her préservées.

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Gives instructions as to the use and the correction of the questionnaire; includes a classification of employment for scoring purposes.

Wechsler, David, The Measurement of Adult Intelligence. Third Edition; Baltimore: The Williams & Wilkins Com., 1944. 258 pp.

Defines the author's concept of intelligence, and its corollaries, mental deficiency and mental deterioration; describes the selection and features of the subtests; the standardization processes; outlines the diagnostic and clinical features; a Manual of Instructions and Intelligence Quotients Tables are included.

#### B. PERIODICAL ARTICLES

Brown, Fred, "The Nature of Emotion and Its Relation to Antisocial Behavior", The Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology, 28: 446-58, January 1934.

Reviews the theories expressed by the exponents of the specific emotional patterns, such as, facial expression, and the physiological schools; gives a description of the nature of emotion, concluding that anti-social behavior is due to a faulty use of overcharged reactions to relieve a tension state rather than to any fundamental physiologic disorder.

\_\_\_\_\_, "A Psychoneurotic Inventory for Children Between Nine and Fourteen Years of Age", The Journal of Applied Psychology, 18: 566-77, August 1934.

Explains the nature of his sampling, scrutinizes the

questionnaire items for their validity and reliability, and offers an analysis of the data thus obtained.

- \_\_\_\_\_, "The Problem of Nervousness and Its Objective Verification in Children", The Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology, 31: 194-207, July 1936.  
 Outlines the definite criteria used in the diagnosis of "neuroticism", and certain findings which were made in the process of standardizing his Personality Inventory for Children.
- \_\_\_\_\_, "A comparative Study of the Influence of Race and Locale upon Emotional Stability of Children", The Pedagogical Seminary and Journal of Genetic Psychology, 49: 325-42, December 1936.  
 A statistical study of emotional stability among various racial groups of varied socio-economic levels, establishing the fact that there exists a close relationship between emotional stability and the socio-economic status of children.
- \_\_\_\_\_, "Neuroticism of Institution versus Non-Institution Children", The Journal of Applied Psychology, 21: 379-83, August 1937.  
 A statistical study of the incidence of neuroticism among institutionalized children and non-institutionalized children selected from families with a low socio-economic status. The results are attributable to the environment from which the children originate rather than the institutional environment.
- \_\_\_\_\_, "An Experimental Study of the Effect of Neuroticism upon Age-Grade Status of Children", The Journal of Educational Psychology, 29: 107-113, February 1938.  
 A statistical study of the effect of neuroticism on school progress and the school situation in terms of the school child.
- Wechsler, D., H. Israel and B. Balinsky, "Study of the Subtests of the Intelligence Scale in Borderline and Mental Defective Cases", The American Journal of Mental Deficiency, 45: 555-58, April 1941.  
 A statistical differentiation of Borderline and Mental Defective cases through their respective performance on various subtests of the Wechsler-Bellevue Scale.

## C. ENCYCLOPEDIA AND DIRECTORIES ARTICLES

- , "Les Religieuses de Notre-Dame de Charité du Bon-Pasteur d'Angers (Canada)", Le Canada ecclésiastique. 62nd Edition; Montreal: Librairie Beauchemin Limitée, 1948. pp 781-84.  
R.C. Church Year Book for Canada. Gives statistical information regarding the various houses of the Good Shepherd in Canada.
- , "Sisters of Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd", The Encyclopedia of Canada, 1st Edition, VI, pp. 12-13.  
A brief account of the origins of the Order in France, and its various Canadian establishments.
- , "Sisters of Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd", The Official Catholic Directory. Complete edition; New York: P.J. Kennedy & Sons, 1945. p. 871.  
List of the Order's establishments in the various American dioceses showing the population of each houses, and its special undertakings.
- LeJeune, Rev. L., "Bon-Pasteur ou Ordre de Notre-Dame de Charité d'Angers", Dictionnaire général du Canada, 1st edition, I, p. 205.  
An outline of the Order from its inception up to the time of the foundation of the Angers' branch, and its subsequent establishment in Montreal; reviews its various Canadian undertakings, and the Canadian sponsored establishments in South America.
- Lemieux, O.M.I., Rev. Edmond, "Sisters of Our Lady of Charity of Refuge", The Encyclopedia of Canada, 1st edition, VI, p. 12.  
A short review of the order's beginning years, its general purpose, and its particular works of mercy.

## D. NEWSPAPERS

- The Ottawa Evening Citizen, July 22, 1938.
- The Ottawa Evening Citizen, June 25, 1948.
- The Ottawa Evening Journal, August 8, 1949.

Morrisseau, O.M.I., Rev. Henri, Ce qu'il est advenu du premier collège de Bytown. Ottawa: Le Droit, October 16, 1948, p. 9.

An account of the successive uses to which was put the wreckage from the original Bytown College.

A P P E N D I C E S

QUESTIONNAIRE REGARDING SOCIAL DATA OF MY CLINICAL AND CONTROL POPULATION

Name . . . . . Case No . . . . .

Address prior to admission . . . . .

Birthdate . . . . . Baptismal certificate available? . . . . .

Birthplace . . . . . Racial origin . . . . .

Education . . . . . Own occupation . . . . .

Date of admission . . . . . Date of discharge . . . . .

Days out of institution . . . . . Time spent in institution . . . . .

Reason for institutionlization . . . . .

. . . . .

Conditions under which admitted (commitment, agreement to pay board, transfer from another institution, etc.) . . . . .

In case of private placement, is board paid regularly? . . . . .

Names and addresses of parents and guardians . . . . .

. . . . .

Name and address of organization or individual last caring for child . . . . .

. . . . .

Name and address of organization or individual to whom discharged? . . . . .

. . . . .

Health record - good, fair or bad . . . . .

Has any medical care been given? Where? . . . . .

Has any dental care been given? Where? . . . . .

Any special problem in connection with personality, behaviour, school progress, physical handicap, nervous condition (enuresis) . . . . .

. . . . .

Parental status (whether living, dead, remarried, separated, divorced, unmarried) . . . . .

. . . . .

Father's occupation . . . . . Mother's occupation . . . . .

Number of brothers . . . . . Sisters . . . . .

Please use back for any additional remarks

## L'INVENTAIRE DE LA PERSONNALITÉ BROWN - OTTAWA

*Personality Inventory for Children*, by Fred Brown.

Traduit et adapté sous la direction de R.-H. SHEVENELL, O.M.I.

La préparation de ce questionnaire a été facilitée par un don du Conseil canadien des Recherches en Éducation.

NOM	ÂGE (au dernier anniversaire)	DATE	
DATE DE NAISSANCE	.....ÉCOLE	.....	GRADE
1 <sup>c</sup> Vous sentez-vous très mal à l'aise lorsqu'on vous gronde?			OUI NON
2 <sup>a</sup> Avez-vous souvent les pieds ou les mains engourdis?			OUI NON
3 <sup>d</sup> Vous arrive-t-il souvent de vous réveiller au milieu de la nuit?			OUI NON
4 <sup>b</sup> Trouvez-vous que vos parents sont trop sévères pour vous?			OUI NON
5 <sup>b</sup> Faites-vous bien des fautes dans vos devoirs?			OUI NON
6 <sup>o</sup> Prenez-vous du temps à vous calmer après une colère?			OUI NON
7 <sup>b</sup> Trouvez-vous cela difficile d'être attentif en classe?			OUI NON
8 <sup>d</sup> Vous semble-t-il qu'on ne vous comprend pas?			OUI NON
9 <sup>a</sup> Vous sentez-vous quelquefois sur le point de perdre connaissance?			OUI NON
10 <sup>b</sup> Les devoirs de classe sont-ils trop difficiles pour vous?			OUI NON
11 <sup>d</sup> Avez-vous déjà rêvé que votre mère était morte?			OUI NON
12 <sup>b</sup> Avez-vous quelquefois le désir de vous sauver de chez vous?			OUI NON
13 <sup>a</sup> Avez-vous de gros maux de tête une ou deux fois par semaine?			OUI NON
14 <sup>d</sup> Avez-vous de la difficulté à vous rappeler les choses?			OUI NON
15 <sup>b</sup> Vos parents se fâchent-ils souvent contre vous?			OUI NON
16 <sup>d</sup> Votre coeur bat-il des fois de façon à vous empêcher de dormir?			OUI NON
17 <sup>o</sup> Vous fâchez-vous quand on vous taquine?			OUI NON
18 <sup>b</sup> Pensez-vous que vos notes sont trop basses à l'école?			OUI NON
19 <sup>b</sup> Avez-vous un frère ou une soeur que vos parents semblent aimer mieux que vous?			OUI NON

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Ce questionnaire est enregistré. Sa reproduction en tout ou en partie, soit au miméographe, soit à la gélatine, ou de toute autre façon, en vue de vente ou de distribution gratuite, est une violation des droits d'auteur.

20°	Vous sentez-vous habituellement énervé? . .	OUI
21 <sup>A</sup>	Etes-vous très difficile au sujet de la nourriture?	OUI
22 <sup>D</sup>	Vous arrive-t-il parfois de penser à vous-même au point d'oublier où vous êtes?	OUI
23 <sup>A</sup>	Vous est-il déjà arrivé d'avoir été incapable de voir ou d'entendre pendant quelques instants?	OUI
24 <sup>B</sup>	Vous a-t-on dit à la maison que les enfants devaient se taire et écouter?	OUI
25 <sup>D</sup>	Vous semble-t-il quelquefois que vous n'êtes pas comme les autres enfants?	OUI
26 <sup>D</sup>	Trouvez-vous que vos parents s'attendent à beaucoup trop de vous?	OUI
27 <sup>A</sup>	Vous sentez-vous toujours fatigué?	OUI
28°	Etes-vous embêté par des choses qui ne semblent pas embêter les autres?	OUI
29 <sup>A</sup>	Avez-vous d'ordinaire les mains et les pieds froids?	OUI
30 <sup>D</sup>	Faites-vous ordinairement des rêves épeurants?	OUI
31 <sup>A</sup>	Echappez-vous souvent ce que vous tenez?	OUI
32 <sup>D</sup>	Avez-vous quelquefois un désir très fort de prendre un objet qui ne vous appartient pas?	OUI
33 <sup>E</sup>	Trouvez-vous cela difficile de parler en classe quand le professeur vous questionne?	OUI
34°	Est-ce qu'on trouve que vous avez mauvais caractère?	OUI
35 <sup>A</sup>	Vous sentez-vous toujours nerveux?	OUI
36°	Vous querellez-vous souvent avec vos camarades?	OUI
37 <sup>A</sup>	Vos bras et vos jambes remuent-ils parfois malgré vous?	OUI
38°	Etes-vous toujours malchanceux?	OUI
39 <sup>A</sup>	Avez-vous souvent mal au ventre?	OUI
40 <sup>D</sup>	Avez-vous toujours la crainte qu'un malheur va vous arriver?	OUI
41°	Lorsqu'on vous dit de faire quelque chose, êtes-vous porté à faire le contraire?	OUI
42 <sup>A</sup>	Votre lit est-il parfois mouillé quand vous vous levez le matin?	OUI
43 <sup>D</sup>	Prenez-vous parfois beaucoup de temps à vous endormir le soir?	OUI
44 <sup>D</sup>	Refusez-vous quelquefois de jouer parce que vous avez peur de perdre?	OUI
45 <sup>A</sup>	Avez-vous parfois des douleurs subites dans la tête?	OUI
46°	Est-ce facile de vous faire fâcher?	OUI
47 <sup>D</sup>	Avez-vous déjà rêvé que vous étiez enfermé à clef dans une chambre et incapable d'en sortir?	OUI
48 <sup>B</sup>	Vous êtes-vous déjà sauvé de la maison?	OUI
49 <sup>A</sup>	Vous fatiguez-vous facilement? . . .	OUI

50 <sup>D</sup>	Avez-vous déjà rêvé que votre père était mort?	OUI	NON
51 <sup>B</sup>	Vous faites-vous trop mener à la maison?	OUI	NON
52 <sup>A</sup>	Est-ce que parfois la vue de la nourriture vous rend malade?	OUI	NON
53 <sup>D</sup>	Bégayez-vous quand vous voulez parler?	OUI	NON
54 <sup>B</sup>	Vous semble-t-il parfois que vos parents ne sont pas vos vrais parents?	OUI	NON
55 <sup>A</sup>	Avez-vous souvent le nez bouché?	OUI	NON
56 <sup>D</sup>	Y a-t-il des idées qui vous reviennent sans cesse dans la tête même si vous ne voulez plus y penser?	OUI	NON
57 <sup>B</sup>	Vos parents vous "crient-ils par la tête"?	OUI	NON
58 <sup>D</sup>	Souhaiteriez-vous parfois être fait autrement que vous ne l'êtes?	OUI	NON
59 <sup>A</sup>	Vous arrive-t-il parfois de vous mettre à tousser et à éternuer?	OUI	NON
60 <sup>D</sup>	Changez-vous souvent d'idée avant de faire quelque chose?	OUI	NON
61 <sup>A</sup>	Vous arrive-t-il parfois de n'être plus capable de sentir vos bras, vos doigts ou vos jambes?	OUI	NON
62 <sup>D</sup>	Vous sentez-vous parfois en peine quand il n'y a rien à faire?	OUI	NON
63 <sup>O</sup>	D'ordinaire, les lumières fortes vous fatiguent-elles?	OUI	NON
64 <sup>D</sup>	Avez-vous parfois honte de vos rêves?	OUI	NON
65 <sup>B</sup>	Votre mère est-elle trop sévère pour vous?	OUI	NON
66 <sup>A</sup>	Avez-vous souvent mal aux dents?	OUI	NON
67 <sup>O</sup>	Avez-vous d'ordinaire mal à la tête lorsqu'on vous dit de faire quelque chose qui vous déplaît?	OUI	NON
68 <sup>B</sup>	Est-ce que l'argent vous cause parfois de l'inquiétude?	OUI	NON
69 <sup>A</sup>	Etes-vous facilement essoufflé?	OUI	NON
70 <sup>D</sup>	Craignez-vous parfois que les gens ne croient pas ce que vous leur dites?	OUI	NON
71 <sup>A</sup>	Vous sentez-vous fatigué ou épuisé quand vous vous levez le matin?	OUI	NON
72 <sup>B</sup>	Votre père se met-il souvent en colère?	OUI	NON
73 <sup>D</sup>	Rêvez-vous parfois que vous essayez de vous sauver de quelqu'un qui veut vous faire mal?	OUI	NON
74 <sup>A</sup>	Vous arrive-t-il quelquefois de vomir après les repas?	OUI	NON
75 <sup>O</sup>	Le tapage vous tombe-t-il sur les nerfs?	OUI	NON
76 <sup>A</sup>	Votre main tremble-t-elle parfois au point de vous empêcher d'écrire?	OUI	NON
77 <sup>D</sup>	Vous sentez-vous habituellement triste?	OUI	NON
78 <sup>A</sup>	Avez-vous parfois des douleurs qui changent de place dans votre corps?	OUI	NON
79 <sup>O</sup>	Est-ce que c'est très facile de vous faire de la peine?	OUI	NON
80 <sup>A</sup>	Avez-vous souvent besoin d'aller aux toilettes?	OUI	NON

# Notes cliniques

	Facteurs	Appréciation	Recommandation
a)	2 49 9 52 13 55 21 59 23 61 27 66 29 69 31 71 35 74 37 76 39 78 42 80 45		
b)	4 51 12 54 15 57 19 65 24 68 48 72		
c)	1 38 6 41 17 46 20 63 28 67 34 75 36 79		
d)	3 44 8 47 11 50 14 53 16 56 22 58 25 60 26 62 30 64 32 70 40 73 43 77		
e)	5 18 7 33 10		

## APPENDIX III

COMPARISON OF RESULTS OBTAINED ON  
 THE BELLEVUE-OTTAWA AND THE BROWN-OTTAWA  
 BY THE GOOD SHEPHERD POPULATION,  
 IN 1946-1948

Case No.	Bellevue-Ottawa (I.Q.)	Brown-Ottawa (Score)
1	67	26
2	83	17
3	79	16
4	76	26
5	53	5
6	57	32
7	48	14
8	106	25
9	94	11
10	80	34
11	73	46
12	101	29
13	86	17
14	62	41
15	78	36
16	69	17
17	92	20
18	61	41
19	109	30
20	100	36
21	75	34
22	43	25
23	72	52
24	83	44
25	86	35
26	57	28
27	79	26

COMPARISON OF RESULTS OBTAINED ON  
THE BELLEVUE-OTTAWA AND THE BROWN-OTTAWA  
BY THE GOOD SHEPHERD POPULATION,  
IN 1946-1948

Case No.	Bellevue- Ottawa (I.Q.)	Brown- Ottawa (Score)
28	83	46
29	85	43
30	80	47
31	88	46
32	90	32
33	62	31
34	65	16
35	72	63
36	90	18
37	98	55
38	104	40
39	103	42
40	103	50
41	83	18
42	63	42
43	50	26
44	66	37
45	63	7
46	80	16
47	71	29
48	72	20
49	74	9
50	70	29

$r = 0.0098$

## APPENDIX IV

### AN ABSTRACT OF

#### A Survey of a Shut-In Population of Dependent Girls<sup>1</sup>

This survey of a shut-in population of fifty dependent girls, selected from the Preservation Class of the Ottawa Good Shepherd monastery, grew out of an abortive attempt at detecting emotional instability among wayward girls admitted for remedial care in Good Shepherd Homes. The original project intended exploring the various possibilities which the Wechsler-Bellevue Intelligence Rating Scale offers in the detection of neuroticism.

Unforeseen circumstances prevented the author from obtaining the necessary data among the older adolescent population which constituted the better sampling for research purposes. The material already collected among the younger adolescent group, was used in this survey of an adolescent population living within a confined precinct.

The first chapter outlines the history of the Order of Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd of Angers, its special calling, its spirit, the guiding principles which permeate the training methods, the different categories of

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<sup>1</sup> Claire Valin, A Survey of a Shut-In Population of Dependent Girls (Ottawa: Institut de Psychologie, 1950), xii-140pp.

nuns and inmates within the Order, its various undertakings in Canada and the United States.

The origins of the Ottawa Monastery are reviewed in the second chapter. The topics discussed in the outline of the present day set-up are taken from modern child welfare standards and goals for child-caring and child-placing agencies. Relevant data was gathered indirectly through conversations with the nuns and the girls, official documents, and chance observations made over a period of several months in the course of the testing procedure. Except for the absence of recreational leadership and facilities, physical conditions were found to be good.

A description of the experimental population is given in the third chapter which elaborates upon the girls' social environment, their mental endowment, and their neurotic tendencies. The following tools were used in the study of the Research Population.

The Family Welfare Association of America application form was found quite adequate in securing the basic information regarding the social background of the Good Shepherd Population. The parents' employment was classified according to the norms set down in Sims' Manual of Directions for the Socio-Economic Score Card. The social data elicited from the girls, however incomplete and subjective its nature, was embodied in the present survey because it shed some light on the children's milieu.

The innate intellectual endowment and limitations of the Good Shepherd population were assessed through the use of the Bellevue-Ottawa Intelligence Rating Scale, the third experimental version A, which is a French version of the Wechsler-Bellevue Scale. The two main sources of reference were David Wechsler's The Measurement of Adult Intelligence, and David Rapaport's "The Bellevue Scale" in his Diagnostic Psychological Testing. The administration and the scoring of the test were patterned on the instruction found in Wechsler's Manual. French was the vehicular language which was employed throughout the testing procedure.

Neurotic tendencies were detected with L'inventaire de la personnalité Brown-Ottawa, a French adaptation of Fred Brown's Personality Inventory for Children.

Several tables and three figures illustrate the results achieved by the Research Population on the various tests.

On the whole, this study of dependent girls confined within a cloister proved enlightening in spite of the absence of conclusive findings. An examination of the vital data disclosed that the experimental population consisted of ten to sixteen year old dependent girls, mostly French speaking, of the Roman Catholic faith, and originating from the Ottawa Valley. As a rule, married couples patronized the institution, with widows and widowers supplying a good number of

admissions. The préservées, in many instances, came from broken-up and unstable homes which breed emotional instability. The occupational level of the children's fathers ascribe them to the marginal income stratum. Sizes of families differed greatly, five children being the average number of offspring.

The Research Population's mental level is primarily of the borderline and the dull-normal classification, the majority of <sup>the</sup> girls having scored below the normal range. The results obtained on the various subtests confirmed mental deficiency as the general trait. Residence in a cloistered institution, which offers a limited range of learning opportunities, is decidedly an adverse factor in the mental development of the children.

The degree of emotional instability proved to be abnormally high within the Good Shepherd Population. A great number of girls were found to be in need of psychological and psychiatric care. The confined mode of living intended to promote a constant striving for religious perfection, and the poor socio-economic conditions of the children would explain the high incidence of neuroticism discovered among the experimental group.

Suggestions are offered in the concluding chapter for the improvement of the educational program, the recreational activities, the mental growth, and the emotional equilibrium of the girls.

An annotated bibliography is enclosed at the end of the thesis.

Appendices include a specimen of the questionnaire which was drawn up to secure social and clinical data in connection with the Research and the Control Population; a copy of the Inventaire de la personnalité Brown-Ottawa; a comparison of results achieved on the Bellevue-Ottawa and the Brown-Ottawa by the Good Shepherd Population, indicating a coefficient of correlation of 0.0098. Tables showing the Vital Data, the Subtest Scores and IQ's secured by the Research Population on the Bellevue-Ottawa Intelligence Rating Scale, the Itemized and Total Scores obtained on the Brown-Ottawa Personality Inventory are available on request.

Missalvase May 25<sup>th</sup>

Statement of problem ?  
1. - What was the problem?

Poor English

(Preoccupied by the population = not by the problem)  
We lacked a Seminar

2. - What bearing do the first two chapters have on the Survey?

3. - Why not subdivide Chapter into three parts (70 pages)

4. - Justify the use of the Neurotic Group and the Path.

5. - Condenses = ps 65 - 119 - 190.  
False use of Mental Deficiency

6. - Can you compare Raw Scores? p. 91!

Dr. Dayhaw = Commented on Field Wk. -  
a problem and a conclusion?

- Sampling? Rules of
- Comparisons of Groups - Dissimilar in many ways
- Interpretations of Results - What meaning?
- Grave error = Norms? Which? Comparative groups!
- Meaning of a Mean in a heterogeneous group
- What contribution has this thesis been?

## Brief Comments on

A Survey of a Shut-in Population of Delinquent Girls by Claire Valin

1. There is something in this piece of work that deserves encouragement: it is a bit of original work. By that, I mean that the author did not content herself with re-copying already well-edited literature. It is not a job that can be done in a library room. On the contrary, it is field work with all of its difficulties: gaining entrance into educational establishments, examining and interviewing real people, etc... Unfortunately, the originality stops there: I see no original problem studied, no original conclusion arrived at.

2. There are very many errors in the methodology of research. For instance:

- a) the problem of sampling: the author speaks of "adequate sampling" or ignores the problem. In both cases, the reader does not feel that she has observed any of the rules of sampling.
- b) Comparisons of groups. Groups can be easily compared when they are alike ~~and~~ dissimilar in every respect save for the experimental factor. In this study, the groups are ~~different~~ in so many ways that any difference in score is very ambiguous in interpretation; it can be due to any one of the factors of dissimilarity or to various combinations of them.
- c) Tables or graphs. Errors in titles or in omission of a table from which a graph is plotted.
- d) Interpretations. Often one interpretation is given when another is just as plausible and no reason is given for the choice of the first interpretation. Ex. p. 66. a low score is interpreted as a "lack of intellectual endowment" when the difference in "milieu de culture" in which these girls were brought up and that in which the norms were obtained might account for that. On page 107, the direction of a relationship is given, what is cause and what is effect: this is a hazardous step.
- e) Use of norms. The author seems to overlook much of the theory of the meaning of norms.
- f) The use of means for heterogeneous groups. When the ages run from 10 to 16 years, what is the meaning of a mean on a test meant for adults, i.e. where mental growth has ceased?

3. Nothing is said of the psychological methods in the institution: personnel, methods, of diagnosis, methods of treatment, disciplinary methods, etc.

4. Are the proper definitions given at the beginning of the study: "protegées", "préservées" etc ?

5. Rapaport's Control Group does not seem "analogous (p.58)" to me: men and not girls, not institutionalized instead of institutionalized, different countries, different milieus, different ages, different everything....

6. One gets the impression that the author is overjoyed when her observations confirm somebody else's: Brown's,.... and on that account that she is tempted to interpret her own data in the light of somebody else's findings, precisely to find confirmation.

7. Finally, and most importantly, just what is being studied? Just what is the contribution made by this study? If another writer wants to quote this study, how would he finish the sentence: "Claire Valin has established that ....." ?