

49
Chicago

RICHARD LOEB

INDEX

Witnesses	Direct	Cross	Re-Dir	Re-Cr
<p>Report of Preliminary neuro-psychiatric examination by Karl M. Bowman, M.D. of Boston, and H. S. Hulbert, M.D. of Chicago.</p>				

WILLIAM J. SWYDE
COURT REPORTER
426 FIRST NATIONAL BANK BLDG.
CHICAGO
TELEPHONE DEARBORN 0586

I N D E X

TO COMMENTS OF DOCTOR KARL M. BOWMAN OF BOSTON AND
DOCTOR H. S. HULBERT OF CHICAGO, ON THE PRELIMINARY
NEURO-PSYCHIATRIC EXAMINATION OF RICHARD LOEB.

Instigation	P.1	CRIMINAL LIFE	66
Circumstances surround- ing examination	1	Reveries or phantasies	67
Extent of examination	1	Reading	72
Conditions of examination	2	Delinquencies	76
FAMILY HISTORY	3	Deceit	78
Paternal side	3	Shadowing	79
Maternal side	5	Delinquencies of acquisition	81
Father, Mother, and siblings	6	False telephone messages, false alarm, arson	90
PERSONAL HISTORY	7	THE FRANKS CASE	94
Physical history	7	THE KIDNAPPING AND MURDER	107
Birth	7	SUBSEQUENT BEHAVIOR AND REACTION	110
Childhood	8	Alibi	111
Youth	9	Newspapers	112
Endocrine history	10	With associate	113
GOVERNESS	12	In jail	114
Observations	19	PSYCHIATRIC EXAMINATION	115
Conclusions	23	Reactions toward the event	116
ACADEMIC HISTORY	24	Planning	117
Important teachers	27	Emotion	118
CHILDHOOD MEMORIES	32	Toward the family	120
Observations on child- hood	33	Alternative crimes	121
THE PATIENT'S ESTIMATE OF HIMSELF	36	Distrust of associate	122
Love Life	44	Suicide	124
Sex Life	45	Depressions	125
PHYSICAL AND NEUROLOGICAL EXAMINATION	47	Escape	126
Basal metabolism	52	Morals	127
Blood pressure	52	Some previous crimes	129
Blood sugar test	53	PSYCHIATRIC OBSERVATIONS	131
Wasserman	54	Intelligence	131
Blood Physics	55	Phantasy	131
Blood Chemistry	56	Inferiority	132
Urine examination	57	CRIMINAL PHANTASIES	133
Urine after glucose test	57	Inadequate emotion	133
X-ray	59	SEX	134
X-ray head and neck	60	Intellectual superiority	134
X-ray of thorax & wrists	62	Compulsion	135
Dental X-rays	65	Immaturity	136
		Sense of proportion	136
		Depressions - Insight	137
		Inadequate emotions	138
		Stereotype	138
		Inheritance or training	139
		Effect, insane nurse	140

RICHARD LOEB

The following examination of Richard Loeb was made at the request of his family through his attorneys, Messrs. Clarence S. Darrow, Benjamin C. Bachrach and Walter Bachrach, in order to determine whether or not insanity was a justifiable plea for defense, he being accused of and admitting the murder of Robert Franks on May 21st, A.D. 1924.

The examination covered a period of eight days, namely, from June 13th, 1924 to June 21st, 1924, inclusive. It has included not only the mental and physical examination of Richard Loeb, but also numerous interviews with members of the family and others who have been more or less intimately acquainted with him, for the purpose of taking an accurate history and studying the case from every possible angle.

The examination included a physical, a neurological, an endocrine and x-ray examination, clinical laboratory examination and an exhaustive psychiatric study.

The examination of the patient took place at the Cook County Jail in Chicago.

(LOEB)

The conditions for examination were exceptionally good. A large well lighted room, about fifteen feet square, was assigned for the examination. The room was completely isolated from all noise and contact with prisoners and officials. Complete privacy was therefore possible. The room was furnished with a large table, chairs, a bed, and a sink with running water, both hot and cold. There was a toilet in connection with this room. The jail authorities were extremely co-operative, and gave every facility possible in their power, to aid in the examination. There was some peeping through the windows from across the courtyard, and one of the newspaper men said he had been watching the examination from a building across the street, using a spyglass. The examination period was usually of two hours duration, and sometimes was just one of the boys; sometimes both. All medical equipment had to be brought in for the occasion. This occasioned great interest on the part of the newspaper men, who took many flashlight pictures in the corridor of the jail, and who tried to interview the patients, examiners or others.

(LOEB)

(LOEB)

FAMILY HISTORY

The family history was furnished by the Mother, the eldest brother, and the uncle, Jacob, on June 15th, 1924.

He was born in Chicago, and is nineteen years of age. The Mother is aged fifty, and in good health. She was born in Illinois of German stock. The father, aged fifty-six, was born in Illinois of German-Jewish stock, and for the last year and one-half has been sick with vascular spasm of the heart, a form of angina pectoris. The paternal grandfather died, at fifty-six years of age, of cancer of the rectum. He was a very quick, alert man. He was quite abusive to his children and beat up the boys. The patient's father, Albert H., was particularly the opposite and was, in general, tender to his boys, including Dick, therefore, Dick and his brothers loved and worshiped their father, and did not want to lose their father's love and respect; the father's wish was law; Dick respected it; he was never caught in a lie.

The paternal Grandmother died, at seventy-three years of age, of hemorrhage of the stomach. She

(LOEB)

was active and alert; the president of several clubs; interested in social work; associated with Jane Addams; she was very fond of Dick (the patient), of whom she was uncritical and to whom she was devoted; she was interested in all her environment, and she was a healthy woman most of her life.

There were five siblings, four boys and one girl. The girl died at birth. The father of the patient was the third of the four boys. The oldest uncle, Sidney Loeb, aged fifty-nine, recently married, was quite a joker, and the boy enjoyed him greatly. He had asthma, and was not too strong. The second uncle, Julius, aged fifty-seven, is a nervous, fidgety, apprehensive and sympathetic man. The third, the father, Albert H., a lawyer, advisor to Sears, Roebuck & Company, and Vice President of Sears, Roebuck & Company. The fourth, uncle Jacob, a public citizen, very active; has been President of the Board of Education of Chicago; interested in welfare movements, broadly; he is a good fellow with his nephews. One notices that he has a private library on crime from a legal viewpoint. None of Dick's cousins were close enough in age to be close playmates.

(LOEB)

(LOEB)

Maternal grandfather died, at fifty-six years of age, of uremia. He was well until his last year. In personality he was not temperamental. He was the fifth of eleven children; patient never saw him; he was not alcoholic; he was interested in politics and in civic welfare in America, although he had been born in Germany, and he established a very happy home.

The maternal grandmother is alive and well, at seventy-one years of age, in Chicago; she was born in Germany; she is healthy, except she has an exophthalmic goiter, which was removed ten years ago by Doctor Mayo; in personality she was busy and interested, gentle, rather strict at home, and full of charity.

Maternal siblings, ten. One sister died at the age of thirty, of childbirth and influenza. She developed a goiter while she was pregnant.

One brother died at the age of twenty-two, of "flumonia".

Four children died in infancy.

There are three brothers and one sister alive. They are all married, and all have children.

Of these children, cousins, only one attracts

(LOEB)

attention. That is Robert Bohnen, who is bright, but not precocious. None of these cousins were close enough to the patient to be playmates.

The father, Albert H. Loeb, is fair and just. He is opposed to the boys' drinking, and often spoke of it; he is not strict, although the boys may have thought he was; he never used corporal punishment. In early childhood he was not a play-fellow with the boys. Mr. Loeb's sickness has prevented him being directly interviewed in relation to the present problem. He has always been somewhat of a worrier, but his wife has been extremely devoted to him.

The mother is a woman in good health, with excellent poise; keen, alert, interested.

Siblings: Allan, now aged twenty-seven; Ernest, aged twenty-four, and Richard, the patient, age nineteen, and Tommy, age ten.

Dick wanted to get closer to his older brothers, but as the two older ones were more of an equal age, they naturally associated together. Dick felt that he was unpopular with them at times, and made his associates boys of his own age, or of his own school grade.

(LOEB)

(LOEB)

PERSONAL HISTORY

PHYSICAL HISTORY

The Mother's health during this pregnancy was complicated by many grippy difficulties, and with antrum infection; she was not very sick; her fever was not remarkable, although there was much morning sickness.

The father's health, prior to conception, was good. He is not an alcoholic man. Somewhere around this period he had renal colic, but we cannot date this definitely in relation to the conception.

The delivery was natural, no forceps were used; labor lasted twelve hours; but there was a subsequent hemorrhage; he was a perfect baby; he was breast fed for three months; the following child, Tommy, was a premature baby; the mother has had no further pregnancies.

(LOEB)

(LOEB)

He was a weakly child until four and a half years at which time his tonsils were removed. He increased slightly in strength until at the age of nine, after which he grew strong and hearty. His weight growth has always been regular.

At thirteen pubic hair first appeared. At fourteen he had only a few hairs and axillary hair first showed at sixteen. There is no history of masturbation. His first intercourse was at fifteen and one-half. At eighteen his voice is still changing. He shaves now every two or three days.

He had whooping cough, measles, mumps and influenza before he was five years old. At four years of age he had an operation in which the tonsils and adenoids were removed.

When nine years of age he had some eye trouble and his lids would tend to stick together for a period of several weeks.

During the past five years he has had numerous attacks of frontal sinusitis. He had gonorrhoea when fifteen years of age, was treated for nine months

(LOEB)

and considered cured.

He had an operation for hemorrhoids two years ago.

For the past year he has worn glasses for reading only. He has had rare headaches. About a month ago he had an acute conjunctivitis or inflammation of the eyes.

There is no history of fainting attacks excepting that once during an initiation ceremony at school he fainted.

When a small child he once had a severe fall from his velocipede when going down hill. He fell on his face and cut his chin and the scar from this still shows. He was not unconscious at this time and no bones were broken.

At fifteen, while at Charlevoix, Michigan, he had an automobile accident and suffered a concussion of the brain. He was treated by two physicians, one Dr. Greenfelder of Chicago who was there at the time and by Dr. Armstrong of Charlevoix. (Doctors Greenfelder and Armstrong have been requested to write a clinical

(LOEB)

(LOEB)

letter touching the same.)

At the age of twelve he stammered some, especially when with stammerers. For the last two or three years he has had tremors of the face which have been increasing and now are easily noticeable when he is emotional.

He has had considerable dental work done, in straightening of the teeth especially, and he still has three baby teeth and an X-ray shows that there are no unerupted adult teeth imbedded.

The patient has always been somewhat cold-blooded. He likes summer better than winter. He has always wanted more blankets on the bed than the average individual and says that he is always tended to wear heavier clothing than his companions.

He feels that he has always drunk more water than the average individual and this has not been due to the idea that it was healthy to drink it but because he actually thirsted for it.

There has been no abnormal desire or craving for sweets, fats, or any particular food.

(LOEB)

In his early life he was rather weak and lacked endurance. At about nine years of age he grew very rapidly and became much stronger.

There is no history of epistaxis (nose-bleed); no hot flashes and no palpitation. There has been no hay fever, eczema, hives, nor asthma. Enuresis (bed-wetting) stopped early. He does not have to get up at night to urinate.

(LOEB)

G O V E R N E S S

The outstanding person in his younger days who was not related to him was his Governess, Miss Struthers, now Mrs. Bishop.

His name for her which he got from his younger brother was "Michiumpa". She entered his life when he was four and a half years old. She is a Canadian who had a high school education and she improved her education during the time she was with the Loeb family. She was about twenty-eight years of age when the Loeb's first employed her. Her sister died insane.

His earliest recollection of her was when she came (he was in error as this episode occurred about a week after she came) -- she went upstairs to unpack or on some such errand and he locked the door as he did not want her to come as his governess.

She had definite ideas of strictness and obedience. She was prompt with her punishments and these punishments were always mild and she never used

(LOEB)

corporal punishment. He soon developed an affection for her and apparently she loved him. He preferred her company to going with the boys, for example if they were going to the movies of an evening. One way in which she hastened his education was by reading books to him and she standardized his taste for good literature. She read him Ernest Thompson Seton as one of the first things. When he was about ten or eleven she read him Child's histories, "The Rise and Fall of the Dutch Republic", "Quo Vadis", "Ben Hur" and various books of Dickens.

The patient preferred to have her read to him to playing with the other children. She also coached him in his schoolwork, thus enabling him to progress more rapidly than the average school boy and she encouraged him to study history and with the vague idea that some day he might be an ambassador. She accompanied him to and from school daily and kept in contact with his teachers.

With regard to the patient's relationship

(LOEB)

(LOEB)

with his governess he states that she always had a tremendous influence over him. She had charge of disciplining him and was a great believer in law and order. He believes that she was very strict and although she never was brutal or used corporal punishment her punishment was fairly severe and always prompt.

The patient states that he soon discovered that he could escape detection and the punishment by lying to her and he soon started lying to her whenever there was a chance to escape punishment.

The patient states "I always obeyed her to the minute -- second. Her word was law. To myself I would think certain things were not as they should be. I would brood some. To "get by" her I formed the habit of lying."

As an example of her strict punishment he states that when he was seven years of age once the nurse failed to meet him to bring him home from school and so he did not wait for her. She put him to bed for the afternoon for doing this.

He states further "As a boy I was kept under and did not do the things other boys did. When she

(LOEB)

left I sort of broke loose".

The patient was not allowed to walk home from school alone until he was in the fourth or fifth grade. As a small child he did not indulge in athletics to the extent other children did. When he spent his first summer at camp he was very homesick so his governess came up to visit him.

"At ten she treated me as an equal -- I think she was so anxious for me to develop into the type of boy she wanted that she overdid it."

The patient feels that her punishment was too severe and that he was too much in her company. "With all her faults I am convinced she loved me intensely and felt she was doing it for my betterment."

The patient feels that his governess was instrumental in having him go through school so rapidly and it was largely due to her urging that he made such rapid progress. He feels that this was a mistake.

With regard to her attitude toward him the patient feels that it was essentially one of "Maternal

(LOEB)

love". She always showed a somewhat repressed attitude about sex matters. She would never come into the toilet if the patient was on the toilet. She never discussed anything of a sex nature with the patient and very carefully and skillfully avoided doing so so that the patient states he never realized that there was any difference between the two sexes until he was eleven years old. At this time he was told about sex matters by the chauffeur. She never appeared to him to be a creature of any sexual interest.

At the table he often would boast and manifestly seek for praise. For example if company was present he would boast which distressed his older brothers, and Michiumpa protected him and said punishments were in her province.

Apparently she was not aware of his secret readings from the age of eleven and sometimes he would turn on the light at the head of his bed and read until he went to sleep.

She was not aware of the influence on him by Jack Mengel (Weaver) who was his chum from the

(LOEB)

age of eight to fourteen, a boy who was not wealthy and who had no governess but who has since become a forger and is now or was serving time in the Federal Penitentiary when last heard of.

As he grew older she was assigned to the care of his younger brother who was now growing up. She did not like this. There was more or less friction in the family and finally she was "let go". As the rule was in the Loeb household, that all the servants who had been there for any length of time were pensioned when they left, she was pensioned.

Before she left she had encouraged this boy to take her side of the disharmony between herself and Mrs. Loeb and apparently at this time she was becoming very paranoid and suspicious and he uncritically accepted her unusual methods of thinking as normal. However she did try to make him love his parents more than he loved her.

She was not successful at first but later on to her disappointment she was overly successful.

(LOEB)

She left the household when Dick was fifteen and since then she has married and has been living in Boston but her married life has not been fruitful nor pleasant. On the other hand she has developed some peculiar sexual ideas probably based on her long celibacy and repression, coupled with her delayed marriage.

Sometime recently she returned to Chicago and made a scene in front of Dick and expressed some sexual delusions of persecution and ideas of reference. She had visited with the patient and they had lunch together at the Drake Hotel. He was obviously interested in her only mildly because she had been his faithful nurse but her reaction was that of a woman spurned and she hoped now that this boy whom she had loved would be a man who had learned to love her.

She returned to Chicago after the arrest of young Richard to help him in any way that she could and through the attorneys, arrangements were made for an interview. She is very reserved,

(LOEB)

(LOEB)

quiet and strict. Her memory is good. She is correctly oriented. She is not frank in her attitude and she has an unusual amount of irritability which is easily aroused and which persists for a long time. It was noticeable that her eyelids were red as though she had been weeping recently. She is a woman of attractive appearance, modestly and carefully dressed. She was under considerable tension. Her mouth was dry; she held her jaw tightly together and talked through her lips. Occasionally she mis-spoke: for example, she said that Dick entered the eighth grade when he was seven years old when she should have said the third grade. She described the same educational narrative or school history that had been previously told. She had no criticism of herself. (Her sister died insane).

She denied any imperfection in herself while she was governess and she denied any imperfection with the boy during her stay with the family. She said that he was quite all right at fifteen years

(LOEB)

of age at which time she left the home, whereupon he was defeminized by others who taught him to drink and to go out with girls.

She said that he was a lazy boy but a bright student. He was lazy until he got along in several grades at school when he found that he could graduate in one year less time than expected if he would study and so he began to study hard.

His parents had promised him a trip to Europe for a year with her but after graduating early as he tried to do the parents went back on their offer. This disappointment was very great to the patient and the patient brooded but he did not cry.

She felt and he felt that the parents and older brothers were unfair to Dick. There was a great change in the patient about the time he left high school. He sought the limelight. He had always been selfish and she had not been able to eradicate this trait. She wanted him to love his

(LOEB)

(LOEB)

parents more than anyone else but when he did take his father's side in opposition to her side in some matter or other she was greatly disappointed.

She visited him in Chicago on a trip west and at Christmas time 1922, and then she noticed a very definite change in him towards her. She did not say that she still loves him and wants him to love her nor that she is jealous of the girls nor jealous of his relations, but it is obvious. She denies totally any naughtiness on his part, or sex impulses in the boy under her care. She denies that he ever questioned her about sex matters and then says that when he did she turned his questions aside in a gentle way.

She denies that he ever had fears or any disorder in his sleep.

She would not say anything which might reflect on the boy even though she was plainly told that a complete understanding of this boy was essential for an accurate diagnosis. Her attitude was definitely paranoid towards men in general. She

(LOEB)

was very irritable and definitely seclusive and not accessible on complex topics. She denies that she wants money for helping the boy and yet she refuses to tell all that she knew of him.

As unexpectedly as she came to Chicago, so she has departed for Europe.

From her history and observation she gives definitely the impression of a paranoid personality. Her general viewpoint is the conventional one and she shows no real insights into childhood psychology and is quite plainly a person devoid of the understanding necessary to deal properly with children.

Some of the mistakes that she made were that she was too anxious to have him become an ideal boy and would not allow him to mix enough with other boys. She would not overlook some of his faults and was too quick in her punishment and therefore he built up the habit of lying without compunction and with increasing skill. // She was quite unaware of the fact that he had become a petty

(LOEB)

(LOEB)

thief and a play detective, but as she was with him so constantly the parents did not scrutinize him particularly.

After she left he reacted like the alleged minister's son and mistook liberty for license.

(LOEB)

HIS ACADEMIC HISTORY

He received tutoring by his governess from the age of four and a half to seven when he entered the third grade. He finished the seventh grade at twelve, according to his account and there were only seven grades and he graduated. He then entered the university school at Hyde Park, Chicago, which was in the neighborhood of his home. He graduated from High School after two years' study at the age of fourteen. He secured extra credits in German and French and he took a summer correspondence course in history and also in special Latin Lessons.

After graduating from high school he entered the university of Chicago at fourteen years. The first two years at the University of Chicago he took the regular course and lived at home. His governess was still with him his first year in college and still tutored him.

He entered the University of Michigan as

(LOEB)

a junior when sixteen years old. His credits from the University of Chicago were cut so that it was necessary for him to take extra courses at Michigan. He graduated from the University of Michigan at eighteen and received considerable notoriety as the youngest graduate that they ever had. He received no scholastic honors.

During his summer at college he played most of the time. After his first year at the University of Chicago he started a course in history during the summer but discontinued it because of lack of interest. Against the next summer he took correspondence courses and soon dropped it.

In the fall of 1923 he entered the graduates department of the University of Chicago and studied American and European History.

During the last three summers he said that his family had their summer home near Charlevoix, Michigan, and during one summer at least he had a tutor there who assisted him in correspondence courses. And

(LOEB)

he said he received high grades, but actually he was intellectually lax and slid through with his studies with as little effort as possible and with fair grades.

The patient himself states that after high school his education was along the lines of least resistance, that he was lazy and only exerted himself as much as was necessary and that he never received any honors. He has an A.B. Degree from the University of Michigan.

He had intended to study law next year at the University of Chicago but his arrest prevented his graduate degree this scholastic year. During this year of graduate study he had a great deal of spare time.

The patient states that he finished high school in two years because his governess urged him to do so. Also because his family and others praised him and people tended to look up to him. He did not find the studies at all hard.

He changed from the University of Chicago to the University of Michigan at the beginning of his

(LOEB)

(LOEB)

junior year because he was dissatisfied with college life at the University of Chicago. He felt that it was very much like going to high school. He felt that he had to live at home under repression and he desired more personal freedom. There was also considerable glamour about going away to school. He had visited Ann Arbor to see a football game and had been much impressed with the college spirit. At Chicago he was not a member of any college fraternity.

- - - - -

When the patient was asked what teachers stood out most clearly in his memory he first mentioned a Miss Gillespie who taught him history during his first year in college. He describes her as a fine teacher, clear and very business-like. When questioned he states that she does not remind him of anybody else that he knows. When asked if she resem-

(LOEB)

bles his governess in any way he states that they were both women and both teachers but he saw no further resemblance between them.

The other teachers mentioned in the order in which he gives them are:

Professor McLaughlin who taught history at the University of Chicago. The patient remembers him because he gave his lectures so forcefully;

Next he speaks of Professor Ulrich Phillips at the University of Michigan. He states that he was in the closest contact with him of any of his teachers. He likes him because he taught history and was a very pleasing personality. Professor Phillips liked the patient and secured his admission to a study club composed of students and the faculty. Professor Phillips is a southerner and the patient describes him as being big, tall, very likable and his gestures were quite striking and appropriate and his manner of speech was likewise noticeable. The patient did well in his courses. The patient

(LOEB)

does not feel that Professor Phillips reminds him of anybody else that he knows;

Next is mentioned Mr. Peeper who was very forceful and very brainy and had piercing eyes. The patient then mentions Mr. Bovee who gave him his first French and Latin lessons in high school and was his closest friend in high school;

He next speaks of Mr. Shull who taught zoology at Ann Arbor. The patient disliked him. "He talked and talked and never changed the intonation of his voice." On the other hand he admired his technique and the fact that the lectures were always extremely logically arranged and finished exactly at the bell. He took zoology because he had heard that it was an easy course and he had to have some science. The first term he received a poor grade in the subject and his pride was considerably hurt. As a result he registered for zoology the second term;

There was also a Mr. Donaldson, who taught sculpture and architecture and he liked to have

(LOEB)

things systemitized. Mr. Wenley the patient regards as a genius.

The patient states that he always liked history best and gives as his reason that it was very easy for him and that he had received a good start in it because of some correspondence course which he took under a Miss Frances Knox. He has never seen her but she would send him a list of questions and he would write the answers which she would correct. He thinks she is an elderly woman. He admired very much the way she graded and corrected his papers and criticized them.

The patient felt that the history of the South was most interesting to him. He thinks that that may be due to the fact that he had it under Professor Phillips.

The most interesting characters in history to him are Calhoun and Clay. He admired Calhoun because of his arguments in favor of nullification. He was interested in Clay at first because he was very fond of Church's life of Henry Clay and also because Clay was unable to secure his ambition in life.

(LOEB)

He first became interested in history by his governess reading him stories of the Scottish chiefs. The Spartans always interested him and he admired them greatly.

Asked if Frederick the Great was one of his favorite characters he replied that he admired his ability but was not particularly impressed by him.

He admired Roosevelt and managed to secure by correspondence an autograph signature from Mr. Roosevelt. This was in connection with "Richard's Magazine."

Asked what historical movements were of most interest to him and he said that the American Revolution had been interesting and he had always particularly admired the frontiersmen.

Next to history he had preferred fine arts while in college. In high school he had preferred chemistry and had made himself a little chemical laboratory in his basement. He never

(LOEB)

(LOEB)

carried on with chemistry after high school. He states that he had heard that it was hard.

In all his study of history he states that he has never had any ideal character.

When the patient was asked what use he expected to make of his education and what his ambitions were he stated that he expected to study law the next year. He said that he had always intended to study law. At one time he had thought of teaching history but he felt that he was not of the scholarly tupe. Asked why, he replied that he was always lazy and that he never would sit down and apply himself.

- - - - -

Asked about his earliest childhood memory the patient said that he sees a picture of the back stairs, the porch of the house and some one giving him a dish of oranges and bananas. He feels that he was sick at this time.

A second memory is of his climbing a

(LOEB)

tree and singing.

The third memory he gives is the coming of his governess and his looking her in the attic. He states that she promptly punished him by making him sit in a chair for five minutes. This was a new form of punishment which he had never received previously and he was rather disconcerted by the character of it.

He also remembers that he was to receive a desk as a birthday present. The desk was ordered from Marshall Field & Company and was supposed to have been delivered in the morning but did not arrive until afternoon. The patient remembers his disappointment and restlessness in waiting for the desk.

It was observed that he read good books; Dickens and Thackeray, but not the Alger books, although he did read "Little Lord Fauntleroy." He was rarely observed day dreaming. Nightmares were very rare. Sometimes he would talk or laugh in his sleep but not

(LOEB)

often. He slept soundly and was hard to waken. He would read abed before sleeping.

It was recognized that he was an easy and glib liar. He was immodest and selfish. He was quite an able actor. For example, at one time at an affair at the Club he dressed as an Indian and pretended to be an Indian and when the steward called him "Dick" he was extremely provoked. However, he didnot seem to believe that he was actually Hiawatha, but he wanted others to fall in line with his play.

Once he talked to his mother about running away because nobody at home liked him very much, especially his older brothers. He frequently expressed self-pity. He was not a success in managing his savings account.

He never appeared to crave a thrill or excitement but was rather quiet in his conduct. He was never observed crying unless he had been sick or injured. He kept his troubles to himself and did not make a confidante of his mother nor of his father

(LOEB)

nor brothers. He was especially careful to see that his father knew nothing but good things of him.

There was a marked change in his conduct after Miss Struthers left, although at home he seemed to be much the same boy as before, quiet and rather affectionate, extremely polite and respectful.

(LOEB)

THE PATIENT'S ESTIMATE OF HIMSELF.

The patient states that he has always been very curious but does not feel that his curiosity has been of an abnormal type. Anything which would cause the average individual to be curious would simply make him curious. While lazy at times he has a tremendous output of energy and physically does not tire easily. He is rather inclined to be a leader in athletics and games which he enjoys. He makes friends very easily and feels quite at ease with strangers.

He had many friends but was inclined to hold off a little towards them and seldom became very close with an individual. He dropped his friends rather easily because he often tired of them. He always liked to be in the company of one or more fairly close friends and felt that as a rather necessary part of his life.

He feels that he was very skillful in making friends or dropping them so that he could do it without causing any feeling on the part of

(LOEB)

(LOEB)

the other person. He likes to have knowledge which the others do not possess and gets a marked feeling of superiority under such conditions.

He has always felt himself fairly dependent on the opinion of others and has always felt it necessary to have one or two close friends who tend to look up to him. He likes very much to be in the limelight and to receive favorable attention and comment from others.

He is inclined to be a leader and likes to dominate his environments but can fit himself easily into any sort of a situation so that he does not become bothered or upset if someone else happens to be dominating the particular situation and he is compelled to assume a minor role.

He is quite impulsive in things he does and says and often regrets afterwards the way he has behaved. This quality exists to such a degree that during the past year or two he has set himself definitely to alter himself in this respect.

(LOEB)

He is inclined to be fault finding and to expect perfection in others and to be disappointed when he does not find it. This has played a part in his friendship because as soon as he finds his friends does not measure up to his ideals he tends to drop him.

While the patient often acts without reflection and is quite impulsive he nevertheless plans a great deal and works out consistent schemes for the future.

He is open and frank with others as long as he feels there is nothing he wants to conceal, but if he feels it is to his interest to hold anything back he does so. He therefore gives an appearance of great frankness which is not true. The patient says that he will tell a lie with no compunction whatever and that he is completely dishonest.

He often has swings of moods. When alone he usually becomes quite pessimistic. These pessimistic moods have increased during the past two years. He would make some tactless remark and others at school would criticize him. He would

(LOEB)

then become depressed and brood over it. He feels that he has been much less popular during the past year. He has contemplated suicide a number of times. On the other hand these spells of depression are fairly superficial and very easily thrown off so that in the midst of one of these spells of depression if he should make a date with some girl friend or go out with one of his boy friends the depression immediately vanishes.

In actual physical combats he is a coward. He has not been in a fight since he was ten years old. He was especially afraid of losing his eyes or of injury to his legs and he was afraid of being beaten up by a gang of boys such as at camp. He was not particularly afraid of new punishments as he was afraid of the repetition of punishments which he had experienced. On the other hand he is quite reckless in regard to personal safety in other ways. For instance he will go out in a storm in a small boat when he knows that it is a dangerous thing to do, without feeling the least bit of fear.

(LOEB)

He has always been inclined to self-pity. In his quarrels with the family he has always felt that he was right but with others he has often realized that he was wrong. The basis for most of the family quarrels has been due to a feeling that he was not as well treated as his other two brothers. He feels that his governess increased this tendency on his part by telling him how bad his brothers were and how unfair they were to him.

During the past two years this family friction has tended to decrease.

As a very small child he feels that his relations towards his parents was normal. There was no marked attachment toward either father or mother. His father was extremely busy and he saw but little of him. He never refused to submit to discipline and he never contemplated running away or refusing to obey. He simply accepted the wishes of the superior forces and bided his time.

He never did anything because he thought it was right. As far back as he can remember his parents' wishes carried but little weight with him

(LOEB)

excepting that it might seem expedient to accept their wishes.

He has always been fond of athletics and outdoor sports such as tennis, swimming, hockey, skating and so forth. He has never played football. This was due to his father's objection and the fact that the boys around his neighborhood did not play football. Also he felt that he had not the physique to be a good football player.

He has always been interested in camping and motor boating and outdoor life in general but this has never been linked up with any intellectual pursuits such as botany, zoology or the like.

He has always been fond of bridge and while he has played some other card games he has not been particularly interested in them. He is considered an extremely good bridge player and has spent a great deal of time playing.

(LOEB)

(LOEB)

He is fond of dancing and mixed society. He has used alcohol considerably since he was fifteen and has gotten drunk a number of times.

When he would become angry he never said much but would walk away and he would be quiet on his return. But he thought considerably over the provocation. He said furthermore that he never wanted to be right per se.

In 1913 at the age of seven he and Jack Mengel built a five-foot square room with a pointed roof. This was used for a playhouse. A year or so later the boys formed a guinea pig company and used the playhouse for the office of the company. In 1916 Richard Loeb with five or six other boys published two issues of a small three-by-five inch 34-page journal called "Richard's Magazine". His contribution was that of being the editor, manager and author. His writings showed quite advanced thinking for a boy of his age and reflected well the humanitarian environment of his home. For example

(LOEB)

(LOEB)

he wrote on a tragedy of the war, and another about good reading.

As he advanced in school more rapidly than his associates did he with equal rapidity dropped them from his close acquaintance.

At Ann Arbor in his junior year of college (that is during his first year at Ann Arbor) he joined the Z.B.T. (Zeta Beta Tau Fraternity).

He has always been careful of his personal appearance and neat and clean about his person and has liked to appear well dressed. He has always had a pleasant consciousness of his own body.

(LOEB)

L O V E L I F E

The patient has always been moderately attracted towards the opposite sex but has never had any marked love affairs.

When he was fourteen he had a rather transient attachment for a girl of his acquaintance, Dorothy, but this never progressed very far. There has never been any antipathy towards the opposite sex. He is always looking forward in a somewhat vague way to marriage and a family of his own. His ideal for a wife has been a woman who was "sweet and pretty" rather than intellectual.

At the present time he has a number of girl friends but has no serious attachment towards any of them.

(LOEB)

S E X L I F E

The patient had no sex knowledge of his parents, of his brothers or his governess. He had no realization of the difference between the sexes until he was eleven years old. At this time the chauffeur told him something about such matters. He absolutely denies ever having masturbated. He states that it was not until after he had entered college at fourteen that he knew that people had sex intercourse.

His first experience was at fifteen with a woman of easy virtue who attracted him and who infected him with gonorrhoea. He sought advice from his older brother and from one of his uncles, being particularly desirous of keeping knowledge of all of this from his father whose respect he wanted to maintain.

Subsequently his sexual relations have been without complications.

His sexual activity has varied somewhat with the environments in which he found himself but

(LOEB)

(LOEB)

it has seemed to be less at summer time than at other times. He has had relations indiscriminately between public and semi-public women. He feels that he is less passionate than the average young man and sexual life is a moderate pleasure to him. "I could get along easily without it. The actual sex act is rather unimportant to me."

What pleasure there is in sex is their normal relationship. He has never been very potent. Alcohol has decreased his potency although it has increased desire. He feels that he is less potent than the average young man of his acquaintance.

(LOEB)

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

GENERAL APPEARANCE: Well developed, well nourished.

69", 142# Hair distribution masculine, fair amount. Skin clear warm and moist. Nails normal. Bandages of left knee. Anterior curvature of 10th dorsal vertebra.

COMPLAINTS: No subjective complaints except head cold (slight) and bed bug dermatitis.

CRANIAL NERVES:

1st (SMELL): Smell recognized each nostril.

2nd (OPTIC): Reads small type with each eye. Visual fields normal to rough tests. Color sense O.K. Optic disc not as sharply defined on left, but no visible pathology. Cf. special report.

3rd, 4th, 6th (EYELIDS, MUSCLES & PUPILS): Pupils Rt 3 mm, left $2\frac{1}{2}$ m m.) react promptly to direct light with fair excursion. Consensual reaction present, accommodation O.K.

(LOEB)

irregularity of outline.

PUPILS 3 & 4 & 6 neg. No nystagmus, diplopia, strabismus, nor ptosis.

5th (TRIFACIAL) Motor normal. Rare slight choreiform movements of facial muscles, more when emotions are aroused.

7th (FACIAL) Normal.

8th (AUDITORY) Hears watch at arm's length, and whispered voice at 4 feet.

5th, 9th (TASTE) Normal.

9th, 10th (THROAT) Motor O.K. Palatal reflexes O.K.

10th (LARYNX) O.K. Voice & phonation O.K.

on test phrases.

11th (SPINAL ACCESSORY) O.K.

12th (TONGUE) Slight coarse tremors of tongue.

REFLEXES:

BICEPS: equal and active.

TRICEPS))
WRIST)) slow, equal on both sides

PATELLAR lively & equal

ACHILLES present

PLANTAR Normal, No Babinski, Oppenheim, Gordon nor Chaddock.

(LOEB)

(LOEB)

CLONUS None

EPIGASTRIC O. K.

ABDOMINAL O.K. least on upper left quadrant -
present but diminished.

CREMASTERIC O. K.

SPINAL CENTERS:

BLADDER O.K.

RECTUM O.K.

GAIT: O. K. except limping of hurt left leg.

STATION: O. K.

KERNIG: Neg.

MOTOR POWER	GRIP, RIGHT	LEFT	NORMAL
	36	33	36

No paralysis nor paresis. No atrophy nor hypertrophy.

TREMORS: Irregular coarse tremors of face and of
tongue, none of the fingers nor body.

CO-ORDINATION: No inco-ordination nor ataxia on finger
to finger, nor finger to nose tests.

(LOEB)

SPEECH: Normal to test phrases.

SENSATION: Inner posterior and frontal aspects of middle 1/3 of both legs vague area of poor thermal discrimination. Pin point and light touch normally discriminated everywhere. **No astereognosis.**

HEAD AND NECK: Tonsils out. Eyes neg. Ears neg. Nose clear. Teeth crowded, long, narrow, left lower canines prominent, 3 baby teeth (two upper lateral incisor defective growth - treated. No prognathism.

CIRCULATORY SYSTEM -- PULSE: 72 **BLOOD PRESSURE:** 100/60

LUNGS: Neg. Slight broncho-vesicular breathing at both apices esp. right, with increased tactile fremitus and vocal fremitus.

ABDOMEN: Neg. Rt side rather rigid.

SKELETAL SYSTEM: Ant curvature of lower dorsal spines.

GENITO URINARY SYSTEM: Two small pigmented spots on glands.

(LOEB)

LYMPHATIC SYSTEM: Few inguinal and cervical glands.

ENDOCRINE AND VEGETATIVE NERVOUS SYSTEM: Thyroid not palpable. Genitalia normal.

OTHER FINDINGS: Dermographia. Arm white line and red line with white border on chest.

SUMMARY: No marked pathology.

(LOEB)

Basal metabolism, June 14th, 1924:

Age: 19.

Height: 69".

Weight: 144 lbs.

Body area: 1.81 square meters.

Temperature: 98.2

Pulse: 78 per minute.

Respiration: 11 to 15 per minute.

Time: 4.60--4.675 min.

Average Metabolic Rate: 41 calories per
hour per square meter.

Observed Metabolic Rate: 34 calories
per hour per square meter.

Result: -17% (*Minus seventeen percent.*)

Blood Pressure: 100 systolic.

60 diastolic.

(LOEB)

Blood Sugar Test, June 17th, 1924:

Before taking glucose, 105 mg. per 100 cc of blood. At 11:43 A.M. he was given 97 grams of glucose in lemon water. He had had no breakfast. His bladder was emptied of urine shortly before he took the glucose. For urine examination see special report. Thirty minutes later a specimen of blood was taken and its blood sugar was 110 mg. Sixty minutes later a specimen of blood was 183 mg.

120 minutes after taking glucose his blood showed 88 mg.

The normal is 80 mg. to 120 mg. per 100 cc of blood. These blood specimens were withdrawn by Dr. Hulbert and marked with the patient's name and insignium written by Dr. Hulbert, taken to the laboratory at 5 South Wabash by Dr. Hulbert and analyzed by Dr. Hulbert and recorded by Dr. Hulbert.

(LOEB)

Other laboratory tests:

The specimen of blood for Wasserman reaction was withdrawn at 12:13 noon June 17th, 1934, by Dr. Hulbert and marked by Dr. Hulbert and taken to the laboratory by Dr. Hulbert and examined by Dr. Hulbert and the Wasserman was negative. There was a complete haemolysis. This was recorded by Dr. Hulbert.

(LOEB)

At about 1 P.M. June 17th, 1924 a drop of blood was withdrawn from the patient's ear by Dr. Hulbert, the haemoglobin was measured by Dr. Hulbert and found to be 85 per cent.

The red blood cells were 5,570,000, and the white cells were 6,600 per cubic mm.

The color index was .077.

In the differential count the small mono nuclear lymphocytes were 26 per cent and polymorpho nuclear neutrophiles were 74 per cent.

Coagulation time 4 minutes.

(LOEB)

BLOOD CHEMISTRY

The blood non-protein nitrogen was 37 mm.
per 100 cc of blood, the normal being
25 to 35 mm.

There were 56 volumes per cent of carbon
dioxide, the normal value being 65 per cent.

(LOEB)

Urine Examination:

Specific Gravity, - 1034.

Transparency -- Clear.

Color: Amber.

Reaction: Acid.

Albumen: Absent.

Sugar: Absent.

Indican: Absent.

Casts: Absent.

Mucus: Present.

Epithelial cells: few.

Leucocytes: few.

Crystals: few.

Calcium: oxalate.

Thirty minutes after taking the glucose, sugar was absent from the urine.

Sixty minutes after taking the glucose, sugar was absent from the urine.

One hundred and twenty minutes after taking the glucose sugar was absent from the urine.

These urine specimens were passed in the presence of Dr. Hulbert; labeled by Dr. Hulbert

(LOEB)

with the patient's name and a special
insignium and carried to the laboratory by
Dr. Hulbert and examined by Dr. Hulbert
and recorded by Dr. Hulbert.

(LOEB)

On July 17th, 1934 X-ray examinations were made of the thorax, of the wrists, of the skull and jaw. These structures were examined by Dr. Hulbert under the fluoroscope and found to be the same as shown in X-ray films.

The X-ray films were identified at the time when picture was taken with the name of the laboratory, the date, the name of the patient and Dr. Hulbert's name and the laboratory number 14994, and with Dr. Hulbert's watch chain to which was attached a small pocket compass and an emblem of the Veterans of the Foreign Wars.

These plates were taken to the laboratory by an assistant who carried them in Dr. Hulbert's presence. They were developed in Dr. Hulbert's presence, and identified at that time by Dr. Hulbert. And these plates show the same pathology that Dr. Hulbert observed through the fluoroscope.

(LOEB)

June 19, 1924.

No. 14994.

Dr. H. S. Hulbert,
5 S. Wabash Ave.,
Chicago.

Re: Richard Loeb

Req: X-ray Examination of SKULL and JAW and CERVICAL
SPINE Stereo Lateral Projections.

X-RAY EXAMINATION OF HEAD AND NECK: With the right side of the head against the plate and in right lateral recumbent posture, the following are the X-ray findings:

Cranial Vault: The shadows representing the tables of the skull indicate normal thickness of same, and the intertabular bone structure is of normal density. On the lateral skull wall the markings indicate normal coronal and lambdoid sutures. Several of the venous channels are clearly seen on the shadows. No unusual blood vessel markings are noted, and there are no shadows that represent increases or decreases of tissue density in the intracranial region. The pacchionian depressions are not

(LOEB)

prominent, nor are there any of the usual x-ray indications of intracranial pressure (digitation).

Base of Skull: The anterior, middle and posterior fossae of the skull appear normal from the X-ray standpoint. The sella turcica is of the usual size and shape for this age of individual. The anterior and posterior clinoid processes are neither increased or decreased in size. The mastoid cells all appear to be normally pneumatic.

Face and Jaws: The shadows of the facial bones present no variations from normal. The jaw region (special plate taken of left side) reveals an absence of the lower left second bicuspid tooth, together with shadows representing corrective dental procedures.

Cervical Spine: These bones and joints, as well as surrounding soft tissues, are normal from the x-ray standpoint.

(LOEB)

June 19, 1924.
Dr. H. S. Hulbert,
5 S. Wabash Ave.,
Chicago.

No. 14994.

Re: Richard Loeb.

Req: X-Ray Examination of THORAX AND WRISTS.

THORAX: (Stereo PA Projections, Patient Standing)

Pulmonary: Both pulmonary fields are seen to be of normal transparency.

Pleural: The pleural margins are also clear.

Heart and Aorta: The heart occupies a more central position than is found in most individuals, but there are no shadows which indicate that this is of pathological significance. The aortic diameters are normal throughout.

Mediastinum: The superior mediastinal shadows are not increased, and there are no indications of a persistent thymus or other similar increase of tissue density in this area.

WRISTS: The bones of the distal portions of both forearms, wrists, hands, and fingers are represented by shadows that denote normal condition and development of these several structures. All epiphyses indicate normal condition of same.

(LOEB)

Dr. Eisenstadt has furnished some dental films which his records show were taken of Richard Loeb on June 9th, 1919, and Dr. Prothero has furnished some dental films which his records show were taken for Dr. Eisenstadt on June 12th, 1922 and the reports on those show that on the right side the first and second upper bicuspid are missing and on the left upper side the second bicuspid is missing and on the lower left the permanent bicuspid is missing.

These dental films cannot be legally identified although clinically they prove the same thing. Namely, that the boy has several baby teeth in his jaw without the permanent teeth imbedded to replace them.

(LOEB)

C R I M I N A L L I F E

Although this man has indulged in many criminalistic reveries and in more or less criminalistic practices, it was all done without any inkling or knowledge on the part of his parents, brothers, governesses or teachers. It seemed necessary, in his reveries, that he be the "master criminal mind" and have a small group, possibly only one associate, who would look up to him. In his practices this has been carried out, therefore, not even his acquaintances were aware of his tend of thought or his actions, unless they were the one or possibly more boys associated with him in these practices. The possible exception to this, which we have not yet ascertained, is that he may have indulged in boastful reveries in talking with the boy Jack Mengel (Weaver).

It is to be noted that recently he swaggered in front of one of his girls and told her how hard he was, and how he was occupied as a bootlegger, although he had never been bootlegging, so this was purely, make-believe.

During the neuro-psychiatry examination, in his recitation of his criminal career he was not altogether frank. Without any indication, facially or otherwise, he would lie or repress certain instances, unless he

(LOEB)

imagined that the examiner was previously aware of those instances. When questioned about this later he said that he failed to mention certain things because either he thought it advisable not to mention them or because he had been advised not to mention them. So, obviously, there are gaps in his story of the development of crime. His oldest brother, Allah, does not know of these untold stories, but the patient says he will not tell them unless Allan advises him so to do.

On the other hand, there is a certain legal advantage in minimizing the broadcasting of his episodes, even keeping them secret from his attorneys, examiners or relatives, consequently no great effort should be made to bring forth details which he wilfully repressed.

REVERIES OR PHANTASIES

His phantasies usually occurred between the time of retiring and the time sleep came over him. He estimates that this period was, on the average, of half an hours duration. There were three types to his hypnogonic thoughts. He states that his phantasies first assumed importance at the age of about ten or eleven. Before going

(LOEB)

(LOEB)

to sleep and while lying in bed he would imagine himself living out some scene. He speaks of this as "picturization". There were several phantasies which recurred with great frequency, perhaps the earliest of these was that he would picture himself in jail; he would imagine that he was being stripped of his clothing, being shoved around and being whipped. There was a great feeling of self-pity with this, but no feeling of fear; "I was abused, but it was a very pleasant thought; the punishment inflicted on me in jail was pleasant; I enjoyed being looked at through the bars, because I was a famous criminal". It was not possible to ascertain any connection between his being in jail and his punishment at home for actual things which he had done, but it is noteworthy that at about this time he became proud of his ability as a liar in evading punishments by his governesses. Linked up with the idea of his being in jail was the idea of his being a famous criminal. This phantasy seemed to evolve from the first phantasy of being in jail and came on slightly later. He would particularly imagine himself as the "Master Mind" directing others.

Another phantasy was to think of himself as a frontiersman shooting at others. In this phantasy he

(LOEB)

(LOEB)

would get under the bed clothes which, in his imagination, were impregnable to bullets. He would then live out, in his phantasy, various scenes of frontier life.

A later phantasy was to think of himself as an "ideal fellow". In this phantasy he would imagine that he was extremely good-looking, very athletic, rich, owning several automobiles, a member of a college fraternity and a great football hero. In the phantasy he would commonly come to college as a sophomore already having a great reputation. In his phantasy he never actually went through a scene of a football game, but always pictured himself as a back-field man and on the offensive side so that he could make a touch-down. When he would get to such a scene he would experience considerable difficulty in working out all details, because there seemed to be a good many contradictions. As a result he never would actually finish such a scene. His audience was always very vague they were usually good-looking girls and a college group, but there was never any one particular person whom he felt anxious to impress with his great qualities.

In his phantasies about crime the patient gradually commenced to imagine himself doing all sorts of crimes;

(LOEB)

(LOEB)

HE derived intense pleasure from such phantasy, and particularly felt a feeling of being superior to others, in that they did not know he was connected with the crime and he knew the truth about it, while they did not. A number of his actual crimes were the direct result of a great deal of pleasurable phantasy in regard to a particular type of crime.

On particular point connected with all this phantasy was the idea that he was the "Master Mind" who was so clever at planning crimes that he could escape detection from the greatest detectives of the World; thus he would be in truth the "Master Criminal Mind" of the century, and would work out a wonderful plan for a crime which would stir the country and which would never be solved.

In this connection it is interesting to note that he had paid a great deal of attention to the mysterious disappearance of Charlie Ross, and was greatly interested in the fact that this mystery had never been solved.

In all his criminal phantasies the thing that gave him pleasure would be the prestige to himself as the "Master Mind" directing the criminal operations which no detective could solve. There was never any particular emphasis

(LOEB)

on financial profits to himself, and when that did appear it was merely to make the "picturization" consistent and logical.

It is also interesting to note that in all his phantasies of crime he always had one or a few more associates with him, and that he was the leader.

In all of his phantasies there is not a single instance of his performing a crime alone, where there was no one to appreciate his skill. He did not seriously entertain the idea of assuming and supporting a role in a previously organized gang, such as joining up with Tommy O'Connor, or "Egan's Rats" or the Fontana Gang, nor any group of well-known bootleggers in his community. He did not phantasy extensively on such things as robbing the Federal Reserve Bank in Chicago, nor indulging in mail robberies. He did phantasy somewhat of becoming a professional criminal and a gentleman of leisure ostensibly engaged in business, but this phantasy was not vivid or extensive. He planned a perfect crime and then a withdrawal from life of crime. He did not phantasy using his legal training when he had acquired it as a means for further crime; nor did he make any special studies

(LOEB)

(LOEB)

at school to help him in his criminalistic reveries.

READING

As a small child he was read very excellent and standard books by his governess, as has been mentioned previously. The one book which seems to have made the most profound impression upon him was a book which he read before he was ten years old. He cannot remember the title to this book. He gives "The Beloved Traitor" as something like the title; it was a book with a blue cover; there was the picture of a pretty girl for a frontispiece; the book was of about 300 pages and of average size; he thinks that he found the book in the bookcase, probably among his brother's books. He read this book mostly in his bedroom, but does not believe that he hid it. He has the impression that his governess found him reading it and reproved him for doing so. The book was the story of a famous criminal; the scene was laid in the United States. There were a number of different stories of crime which this man committed. The first one that he mentioned, in recollection, is where the man secured a position as a

(LOEB)

(LOEB)

washwoman in a bank; he carried his tools with him, hidden in the clothes, and each day managed to drill a little on the safe until it was finally opened. Later the patient mentioned that he is not sure whether this criminal was successful in the bank robbery and had some vague recollection of a wooden pail filled with soapsuds or "soup" breaking, and that this perhaps prevented the successful carrying out of the bank robbery, whereupon he hid in a dopefiend's den in New York. Another story was that the criminal kidnaped a boy and they hid in a padded room in the attic of the boy's home. This padded room had been made for an insane ancestor of the boy, but later the room had been closed in such a way that nobody knew it was there. While hiding in the padded room the criminal received messages from a confederate who posed as an organ grinder and signalled to him by the tunes he played on the organ. This crime was successful and they got the money. The patient states in regard to this book, "I think this started me off on the whole thing". The book finally became lost. He believes that he loaned it to some boy in a grammar school.

(LOEB)

(LOEB)

He next mentions as books of this type that he had read, a series of stories by Packard on the crook "Jimmie Dale". He mentions, "It seems like that was close to the name of the hero in the blue book". He first read the Packard books in 1919 when he was about fourteen years of age. The first one he read with a boy of about his own age at the farm at Charlevoix. "Jimme Dale" was an expert crook, and his motives were always noble. For example, he might rob somebody before a gang of unworthy crooks could rob the same man, because "Jimmie Dale" had found out that they were planning so to do, and when the crooks came they found the booty was gone, and later "Jimmie Dale" returned the booty to the owner.

The patient describes "Jimmie Dale" as an "expert " crook"; he was very "dashing" and had a noble viewpoint.

He read about "The Beloved Traitor". This may have been the title of the blue book, or was suggested by it. In this the crook was finally apprehended by a detective, he thinks, but does not recollect that part, as it is very hazy. He thinks the detective solved the organ grinder mystery. He thinks that the bank robbery was not successful because the wooden pail broke in which

(LOEB)

(LOEB)

he had the "soup". He is hazy on these points.

He read a number of the Sherlock Holmes stories, including "the Sign of the Four", when nine or ten years old. He remembers reading "Michael Strogoff". The thing which he remembers particularly in this book is that when an attempt was made to blind the hero by pressing a hot sword against his eyes, the hero chanced to see his mother in the audience, and tears came to his eyes, to such a degree that his sight was not destroyed by the hot sword. He pretended to be blind, however, and was thus able to carry out his plan.

He also remembers reading "813" by Maurice LeBlanche, while at Charlevoix.

He read "Anthony Trent, Master Criminal", about three years ago. He thinks this was written by Martin. It made a profound impression upon him.

He denied reading "Raffles".

(LOEB)

(LOEB)

THE PATIENT'S DELINQUENCIES

At a tender age he discovered that he could evade punishment from his governess by lying, and he quickly and skilfully adopted this reaction to escape unpleasant consequences. At no time did he ever experience the slightest feeling of guilt or remorse for lying. His lies were practically always successful since his governess and family and friends all considered him a very frank and truthful lad, and his appearance was not one of guile. He was very successful in concealing many things from his brothers and this enabled him to assume an added superiority towards his brothers. Sometimes his brothers were aware of the fact that he was lying to his governess. The patient has continued to lie, to evade any unpleasant situation, up to the present time. In fact, he has carried this to such extreme that at times he would lie to his folks without sufficient cause. This led some of his friends to tell him, in a "quiet way", that he was crazy and his cousin, _____ Loebm specifically told him that he thought he was crazy to lie to his folks when it was not necessary, nor ~~amanga~~ advantageous. The patient would also lie in a boastful way, to his friends and acquaintances. For

(LOEB)

(LOBE)

instance, he would tell them what exceptional grades he had made at college, although this was not the case. He boasted of his sexual prowess and his numerous affairs with girls, whereas he now states that he has always been relatively less potent, sexually, than his companions. Recently he has derived a great deal of satisfaction from telling a girl acquaintance that he was a bootlegger, which was not the case. He would also tell her of fictitious dates with other girls. Once he tore his shirt, shot a hole in it, and then put it on and wore it to visit to the same girl. He took a revolver with him. He showed her his shirt and told her he had had a fight in a saloon and that was how it had happened. He enjoyed very much shocking her and hearing her beg him not to do this. He also told another girl, about this same time, that he was a bootlegger.

In the examination there were times when it was known that he was lying. He didn't know that the fact that he was lying was manifest. The closest scrutiny at these times did not show any fluctuation in his appearance or manner when he was lying. He is ^a very skillful liar. Sometimes his lies take the

(LOEB)

(LOEB)

form of omitting the facts, at times by misleading, and at other times by making false claims. When questioned about lying his philosophy justifies it. He says he knows that it is wrong to lie, and yet his own lies do not bring him any sense of guilt.

DECEIT.

He was deceitful to his friends in other ways. He was extremely fond of bridge and was a very successful player. Not satisfied with this, however, he arranged with his companion an elaborate set of signals whereby his companion would signal to the patient the cards which he held. The patient would then bid and play the hand.

He was even deceitful with his closest companion. As an example, he would purchase gin and offer to let his companion have half of it, and then would lie to him about the price so that his companion would pay the entire cost of the gin and the patient would secure his share for nothing.

To his boy friends he would "shoot them a hot line, to make them think I was a hard egg".

(LOEB)

(LOEB)

"Shadowing" an alleged criminal was about the earliest manifestation in activity of his reading books on criminalism, and he began this practice at about the age of ten or eleven years. The first incident he remembers was that he noticed a beggar woman, a "hag", on the street; she was very unusual in her appearance. He "shadowed" her for two hours, watching everything she did, and trying to avoid having her notice that he was "shadowing" her. She examined several garbage and refuse receptacles; he playfully imagined that she was a participant in some great crime; she went to the back doors of houses; he even followed her one time when she went into a yard between a fence and a chicken coop where she squatted to pee; this aroused in him no erotic feelings; after about two hours he was tired and went home.

Another time he noticed an unusual-appearing beggarman, who merely walked quietly along the street. The patient followed him for about two miles, observing his behavior carefully, but nothing unusual happened. This type of behavior was repeated a number of times, so that the patient followed persons about, phantasing in his own mind that he was a detective "shadowing" them.

(LOEB)

(LOEB)

In more recent years he played the game of detective with his little brother aged 7. Each would start from a certain goal; the game was to see who could observe the other the more frequently without himself being observed. The game stopped when finally such as by turning a corner, they came face to face. They recounted the times they had seen each other and under what circumstances, and whoever had made the greater number of observations won the game.

As recently as two years ago one time he was visiting one of his uncles and "shadowed" him home; at that time he wore a mask, and just as his uncle came to his own front door step the patient said to him "hold up your hands" but his uncle said, "Run along home. Dick, don't be foolish".

When about eleven or twelve years of age he used to walk from his house to that of his French teacher after supper, as he was taking French lessons. He would walk alone. While walking along he would ~~mix~~ phantasy himself the "Master Criminal" directing other criminals what houses to "burgle". He would actually give signals with his hands, which were to be interpreted, by his imaginary confederates, as directions for them to follow. He would

(LOEB)

(LOEB)

notice whether a house was lighted by the street light or shaded by trees, and whether it would be a desirable place to rob. This phantasy has continued since the age of eleven, and as recently as two months ago, when walking along by himself, he made these signals with his hands, phantasying that he was directing his confederates.

DELINQUENCIES OF ACQUISITION APPEARED EARLY

He stole, when eight or nine, from a boy who lived next door. This boy had a sum of money, probably about one dollar. The patient found out where he hid it, and then stole it, and hid it under the roof of a shanty in his own back yard. He does not think that he ever spent this money or made any use of it. He had absolutely no compunction or feeling of guilt or fear connected with this theft. He got quite a "kick" out of the feeling that he had stolen this money and knew where it was, and that the rightful owner did not.

About this same time, probably shortly after, he and another boy had a lemonade and candy stand for on The patient stayed and watched the stand while the boy went to lunch. He took the things home, and

the toy cash register with the money in it, in the ground. He is not certain but what he was a little scared at this time.

He soon developed the habit of picking up things in stores whenever an opportunity offered. He would take anything that he could. It made no difference whether he needed it or whether he would be able to use it in any way. He feels that the thrill and excitement of doing it was the cause, and the actual value of the thing taken played a very minor role.

He stole several pipes from a department store, with another boy. During the last year in camp it was the custom to give each boy two cookies when he finished swimming. One day the patient stated to the cook that Mr. C, one of the counsellors, wanted two cookies and had asked him to get them for him. He was given two cookies by the cook. Later Mr. C himself came to the cook and asked for his cookies and it was discovered what the patient had done. He was denied swimming privileges for two weeks. The patient states that he did not desire the two cookies himself, he merely thought it would be a clever thing to do, and, therefore, had tried to do it. He had no feeling of guilt or shame at doing wrong, but felt "ashamed"

(LOEB)

(LOEB)

at being so unskillfull as to be caught.

The patient thinks that he was once caught stealing. At the school there was a store which was kept by a Mond-headed clerk named Fred. The patient thinks that Fred once saw him walk off with something from the school store. He was taken back to see the clerk, and everything was all settled. There was no especial emotional reaction to this situation, and the patient had no feeling of guilt or remorse, but he was ashamed at being caught.

As he grew older he saw to it that someone was associated with him in the carrying out of the thefts, which he himself planned.

When he was fifteen years old he discovered that the keys to his mother's Milburn Electric car would fit any other Milburn Electric. He and another boy stole a car, at the patient's initiative; they had been drinking; they used the car to travel about, to send in false fire alarms. They would park their car to talk or to drink. While parked a truck from the garage where the true owner of the car kept his car appeared, and the boys started to drive away; they were followed by the truck; they turned down various streets, and were still followed by the truck. They became quite excited and the patient had quite a thrill. They

(LOEB)

jumped from the moving car. The car must have hit a pole. The patient was quite indifferent to that. The boys escaped by running down an alley. The patient ran down the alley for more than a block and caught a passing trolley car and left the neighborhood. The other boy was not as successful in his criminal technique, and hid. Afterwards the patient went to the other boy's house for a period of time, then to the patient's home, where they changed their outward attire, replacing the cap with a hat, putting on an overcoat where no overcoat had been worn before, and so forth. At the patient's instance, they walked toward the scene of the wrecked car, but the other boy would not go on, saying that the danger was greater than the thrill warranted.

A month later he planned to steal another car, a Milburn electric, and talked the other boy into it, although they had a car for themselves that night. They parked the stolen car some distance away, and walked to a restaurant and went in. While there, the "Cops" came in and asked who owned that Milburn Electric down the street. Like all the other patrons of the restaurant, the boys denied ownership. The "Cops" also asked if anyone had been using that car, and the boys, like

(LOEB)

the others denied that also. This narrow escape was very thrilling. They discussed afterwards both the thrill of jumping out of the moving car and the thrill of having the police examine them, and the patient enjoyed reminiscing on this, but the other boy thought it was too dangerous.

From the age of fifteen on, for a reason which has not been disclosed, the patient occasionally would plan and execute his plan of having his associate drive him around town, and he, the patient, would throw bricks through the windshields of unoccupied cars that were standing at the curb. Once they made a mistake and crashed through a car in which two "spooners" were on the back seat. The man shot at the boys as they drove away rapidly. This greatly increased the thrill of excitement of the occasion. They were never apprehended for this practice.

More recently this practice has changed somewhat, to planning and carrying out their plans of driving about and throwing bricks through the plate glass windows of stores. As a rule they turned off the tail lights before starting on these trips. Once they were shot at by two police watchmen standing near the store, whose pre-

(LOEB)

(LOEB)

sence had not been observed by the boys in their plans or in their driving and throwing bricks. The police shot at them, making this a memorable occasion.

When the patient was fourteen years old he stole a one hundred dollar Liberty Bond from his eldest brother's desk and put it in his own desk. This was found by his brother at one time while casually going through the patient's desk.

When sixteen years old the patient stole two bottles of liquor from a second cousin, at Charlevoix.

When eighteen years old he planned with his close associate the robbing of a wine cellar of some friends who lived in Hubbard Woods. These people were moving to Chicago, but at the time were in New York on a visit. There was an interval of several days when the people would be away, although possibly they left behind their maids or a watchman. This robbery was very carefully planned by the patient and discussed with the other. The patient bought a chisel to break into the house. He bound the chisel with adhesive tape. They took ropes with them to tie up the maid if discovered. They carried two loaded revolvers to shoot at the night watchman if

(LOEB)

necessary. On the first trip to Hubbard Woods the car which they used was not in perfect condition, it made a "put-put" noise and was rather slowed up, so they reconnoitered, and as they couldn't make a quick getaway, they didn't try robbery that night. The next night they tried again, and they came out in the patient's car, not his friend's and parked the car near the house. They worked quite a while trying to break in the window but were not successful, so they gave up the whole idea, as the family would soon return. The pleasurable part in this robbery was the planning cleverly, the reward of the liquor was secondary. As the planning had been successful, although the execution was a failure, the patient was not disappointed at the outcome.

In November of 1923 the patient planned to return to Ann Arbor to rob his own fraternity house with the assistance of his close associate. The patient had been a member of this fraternity the two previous years and knew the layout of the house and the customs of the fraternity brothers. The time set was Saturday night or early Sunday morning, after one of the great football games. The fraternity men would probably either be tired or be asleep as a result of drinking. There would be many visitors in the house coming in at unusually late

(LOEB)

(LOEB)

hours, so that if these two young men were observed coming in nothing much would be thought of it. He hoped to find the football guests had more money than the fraternity men. He knew that it was the custom there for all to undress on the second floor and leave their clothes there and go to the third floor dormitory to sleep. He very carefully worked up a plausible excuse to offer to his family to be away at this time, saying that he was going to go to Evanston to a fraternity function, where fraternity investigation was being carried on during the football season, and said that he expected to return to Chicago Sunday afternoon by five o'clock. To back up his excuse to the family he wrote a letter to himself, sent it to Ann Arbor and had it mailed from there to his home, requesting him to go to Northwestern on this occasion. He and his associate motored to Ann Arbor and arrived O.K. at about the appointed time, three o'clock Sunday morning. They wore masks and broke into the house. They had with them two flash lights two loaded revolvers, rope, and a chisel wrapped with tape, to knock anyone over the head who might interfere; but they found the door was unlocked and nobody paid any attention to them. They went through the clothes

(LOEB)

on the second floor as planned and picked up about seventy four dollars, several watches, many knives, a typewriter, fountain pens, Eversharp pencils, but no stickpins. They got nervous hearing noises in the house. It was an enormous satisfaction to them, particularly to the patient, to prove that his theories which he had evolved in advance in making such a robbery, were practicable. "We took everything we could lay our hands on that was of any use; we knew we would hear about it and could discuss it with the other boys."

The patient's companion picked up the typewriter and brought it along as part of their booty, but without any specific purpose other than to take everything possible and cause the maximum amount of trouble to the members of the fraternity. They had planned to rob the fraternity house to which the other associate belonged. The patient was not as interested in robbing the other fraternity house as the other man was, although they had shared in the planning. He began to make objections, but his associate insisted, so they went into the other near-by fraternity house. This house did not lend itself so nicely to robbery, because the men slept on

(LOEB)

(LOEB)

the second floor sleeping porch, not on the third floor. Here they picked up a camera on the first floor, but did not go up to the second floor because they heard the snores of the people sleeping there. They became rather panicky, especially the patient, and they departed, not with the best feelings toward each other.

They drove home and arrived at the appointed time, namely, late Sunday afternoon. Their trip home was marked by a very important discussion, of.

At times he sent in false telephone messages, fire alarms, and committed arson.

One day he and his companion called up the Harvard School. The patient asked for a certain Mr. _____ an instructor, who was then in his classroom. The patient stated that he had a very important message which must be given to Mr. _____ personally. When Mr. _____ came to the phone the patient inquired, "Is this Mr. _____ ? " On being answered in the affirmative he inquired if Mr. _____ was alone. The question was answered in the affirmative. The patient then said, "Take the receiver in your right hand and stick it up your ass". About ten minutes later he again

(LOEB)

(LOEB)

called the Harvard School and asked for the same Mr. _____
When he was told that Mr. _____ could not come to the
phone he asked that a message be taken to him. When he
was told that a message could be taken to him he said, "Tell
Mr. _____ he can take it out now."

During this whole episode the patient endeavored
to conceal his identity, but apparently his companion
was identified in it, and punished.

The patient also turned in a false fire alarm
and a riot call, sending the departments to the Harvard
school.

During his second year in college when fifteen
years of age, he called the fire department a number of
times on false alarms.

One time, in the company of three other boys,
he telephoned to the fire department that the Cooper-Carlton
Hotel was on fire. Two of the boys then became frightened
and left the hotel, but the patient and his close associate
remained to "see the excitement".

Once, while the patient was a student at Ann Arbor
and his friend from Chicago came to visit him, they turned
in a false fire alarm.

(LOEB)

(LOEB)

The patient at first omitted any account of setting fires. He did this deliberately, with the feeling that it was for his own self-interest not to reveal anything about it. When confronted with the fact that he had set a number of fires he did not appear in the least embarrassed, and said, "Oh, didn't I tell about that? It was one of the things I meant to tell; I didn't intend to omit it." His manner was extremely polite and courteous. He gave the impression of being absolutely frank and straightforward, and his manner was extremely convincing.

The patient ~~rather~~ went on to relate that he, with his companion had planned to set fire to a shack on a vacant lot. Accordingly they drove in their cars to within about five blocks of the shack. The patient then parked his car there and got into his companion's car. They then drove over to the shack, poured some gasoline on the floors and walls and set fire to it. They then jumped into his companion's car, drove five blocks to where the patient's car was parked, got out and got into the patient's car and drove back to the scene of the fire, in order that the patient might have the thrill of watching it and talking with the crowd, sneering at

(LOEB)

(LOEB)

their ignorant guesses as to the cause of the fire, offering impossible solutions themselves, and getting a great feeling of satisfaction from the fact that he knew the real solution to the mystery, and that nobody else did.

In the matter of arson, the pleasure was not in the destruction of property, nor in revenge, but was in both the planning to set fire and escape without identification, and, second, to know more about the affair than the bystanders who collected, and the experts, such as the fire attorneys who were called.

X

He denied being implicated in the so-called gland robbery of Mr. Ream, and he denied being at Geneva in the case of the "Ragged Stranger" who was found dead with his hands cut off and his face mutilated (which crime is usually attributed to Warren Lincoln), and he denied having participated in any other delinquencies, but later referred to four episodes, for which the letters "A, B, C, and D" were suggested. It was found, forensically, inadvisable to question him about these.

(LOEB)

(L O E B)

T H E F R A N K S C A S E

In November, 1923, while the patient and his companion were on their way home from robbing the fraternity houses at Ann Arbor they got into a heated argument; each one was disgusted with the other's work in the robberies; they raised other personal questions about which they were disharmonious; their friendship threatened to collapse. This argument was very bitter and lasted for several hours. It was suggested at that time that the friendship should dissolve. However, both gained by this friendship in several ways, and therefore they came to an agreement to perpetuate the friendship under certain restrictions. The patient wanted an assistant in the carrying out of his plans in the criminal activities. The other man, with his exaggerated idea of his own mental superiority over all the world, and not wanting to be entirely lonesome, but needing someone who could understand him and who could associate with him as requested, they agreed that the patient could call on the other for assistance in a

(LOEB)

certain number of times, in certain intervals of time, and the other could call on the patient for companionship.

This relationship was to last until the associate went to Europe in the summer of 1924. The patient's companion agreed to be absolutely under any orders that the patient might give, except ridiculous commands and things that would cause trouble or friction with his family. In order, however, that his companion should not accede to the patient in every minor request and under all conditions, it was understood that the patient's companion should use his own discretion about accepting the patient's suggestions or commands, except when the patient should say "for Robert's sake". Whenever the patient used this phrase in a request it meant that it was a part of this contract, and that his companion should do as the patient suggested. This phrase was used in conversation in place of the profane phrase "For Christ's sake" or

(LOEB)

(LOEB)

of the slang phrase "for John's sake", which was more or less current in the conversation of groups to which these boys belonged. This rather cryptic use of language was developed. For instance, if one of the boys telephoned the other that he saw a bargain at 12th and 50th streets, the listener would know that he was to meet the speaker at 12:50 o'clock that night. Or if one said over the telephone "I suppose they have destroyed the Lansing envelopes", the other one would understand that he was to destroy the Lansing envelopes and that the impersonal "they" directly related to himself, the listener.

The patient was the one who planned and enjoyed planning these subterfuges. Each secretly felt that the other was his superior mentally. Each felt that the continuation of this friendship would be extremely profitable to himself, and each felt that abandonment of this friendship would be very hurtful, and possibly dangerous.

In a peurile way, comparable to most boys of about eleven or so years of age beginning their gang or tribal life, they made a contract, or compact.

(LOEB)

The ritualism or oath taken on this has not yet been disclosed, but it was made sincerely and with binding effect. It was to endure on essentials, even though they might disagree on other things, such as New Year's engagements and things like that. It has persisted, in spite of the fact that certain mistakes have been made, causing each one to look down at the other as being not intelligent, or not cunning enough.

This compact was to them largely a practical affair and was not affected by emotions aroused by their respective personal inclinations.

It should be noted that the patient had an extreme interest in planning crime, and directed his thinking towards devising a satisfactory scheme of operations. On the other hand, his companion did not apply himself honestly to aiding in working out satisfactory plans, but rather hoped to delay things by raising objections to ideas that the patient proposed, and by proposing impossible or unsuitable schemes as a means of taking up time.

However, it may be said that the patient's companion did propose a number of suggestions which

(LOEB)

(LOEB)

to the patient, appeared quite practical and of value, although there were many which the patient considered impractical and of no value.

On the way back from Ann Arbor the plan of kidnapping a boy coupled with the idea of ransom was first broached by the patient. The patient had a definite boy in mind at that time. The patient did not like this boy nor his family, the details of which have not been brought out. He was the patient's own age, and rather large for his age. The patient's idea was to get hold of this boy when he was coming back from a party and lured him into an automobile. He could not figure any safe way of getting the money. The patient and his companion discussed this idea quite frequently, the patient enjoying these discussions intensely. Neither of them, however, could think of any simple and certain method for securing the money. They continued to discuss the matter, weighing the pros and cons, suggesting methods, only to pickflaws in them.

(LOEB)

In March, 1924, the patient conceived the idea of securing the money by having it thrown off of a moving train. This idea was discussed in great detail and gradually developed into a carefully systematized plan. It was figured out first that the money should be thrown off of a moving train when it was dark, somewhere in the country. He and his companion spent many uncomfortable afternoons going over the Illinois Central tracks looking for suitable locations. Finally his companion suggested the idea of settling upon a certain brick factory on the left side of the track, as a landmark. There was considerable discussion as to what car to use. Both the patient and his companion felt that it was not safe to use either of their own cars. The patient developed an intense interest in the plan, and found also that it gave him a very pleasant topic for conversation when he and his companion were together, or drinking, or driving about. Patient's companion suggested that they rent a car. So the patient went to the Morrison Hotel, on May 7th, and registered under the name of Ballard. An elaborate plan for building up an identification was

(LOEB)

(LOEB)

worked out, letters were sent to Mr. Ballard at the Hotel, and a bank account was opened in his name.

(When the patient came to this point in the narrative he looked decidedly interested, drew up his chair, talked almost in dramatic whispers, with considerable tension, his eyes constantly roaming the room, in fact, he showed intense emotional reaction here in the repetition of that which he said had been very thrilling for him.)

On May 9th patient's companion went to the "Rent-a-Car Company" and said that he wished to rent a car, saying that he was a salesman, that he was new on this route and preferred not to give any of his customers as references. He did, however, give a Mr. Louis Mason, and gave a telephone number of a Pay Station in a restaurant. The patient was stationed at this phone and answered it when the

(LOEB)

(LOEB)

automobile people telephoned, stating that he was Mr. Louis Mason, and that his companion was quite reliable and could be trusted with a car.

The plan by this time had been changed considerably. It had been decided to secure any suitable young boy, mainly because he would be easier to handle, and to select him without any emotion of dislike.

The patient and his companion discussed, at considerable length, the choice of a suitable subject for kidnapping. The patient's companion suggested that they get a girl. The patient objected to this, and stated that it would be much more difficult because girls are much more carefully watched than boys, and because, having relations with a kidnapped girl would not necessarily be part of a perfect kidnapping-ransom crime. The patient jokingly also suggested that they kidnap the patient's younger brother, aged ten. The

(LOEB)

(LOEB)

patient did not seriously consider doing this.

They then considered half a dozen boys, any one of whom would do, for the following reasons: that they were physically small enough to be easily handled and their parents were extremely wealthy and would have no difficulty or disinclination to pay ransom money. These boys' identities were not sought, but for convenience of discussion their first names were given as follows.

The patient stated that they no longer considered kidnapping the boy first considered, because he was away to school. It was also felt that a smaller boy would be easier to kidnap, and they planned to kill him at once in order to be safer from detection.

Since they planned to kidnap a boy who was known to them, because it would be easy to lure him into their automobile, they felt it was necessary to kill him at once to avoid any possible identification of themselves by the victim should he escape or their plans go awry.

The patient did not anticipate the actual

(LOEB)

killing with any pleasure, but said that it probably would not have been sickening. The killing apparently has no other significance than being an inevitable part of a perfect crime in covering one possible trace of identification.

They anticipated a few unpleasant minutes in strangling him. (The patient's face registered the expression of disgust), and they planned, for each of them, namely, the patient and his associate, to have ahold of one end of the strangling rope and they would pull at the same time, so that both would be equally guilty of the murder. They did not seem to feel that this would give them a closer tie in their friendship. It was the sharing of culpability. It was not anticipated that the blow on the back of the head with the taped chisel would be fatal.

The patient states that he thinks that during the last week preceding the crime he had less pleasure in his anticipations; he didn't want to back out because of their extensive plans, because

(LOEB)

of the time spent, because of the trouble they had gone to, and because of his associate being in it with him, and he was afraid of what the associate would think, should he not go ahead. Nevertheless, he states that he had "some relish" for it.

They decided to get any young boy whom they knew to be of wealthy family, to knock him unconscious, then to take him to a certain culvert, there to strangle him, then pour hydrochloric acid over his face, penis and any identifying scars to retard identification, and to strip off all his clothes for the same purpose, to push the body deep into this funnel-shaped culvert, through which the water flowed, expecting the body to entirely decompose and never be found.

They had also perfected the plan for securing the money. The victim's father was to be told to put the money in a cigar box and seal it. He would be told to seal it with sealing wax, to throw him off the train and make him think that a messenger was to be used to carry the money, then

(LOEB)

(LOEB)

he would receive a telephone call telling him there was a yellow Cab outside. He would then be told to go to a certain place, a "Keep-the-City-clean" box, where he would find a note which would tell him that he was to get a phone call, at a particular telephone booth in a certain drug store. He would then receive a telephone message to board the 3:18 train, to look in the telegram receptacle in the rear car, where he would find a note directing him to throw the money off the train at the proper place, namely, when he passed a "red factory" on his lefthand side, almost immediately after the train passed a certain station.

The boys arranged to have their rented car, with a black cloth over the license plate, backed up to the tracks at the place where the box would be thrown. They had timed the train. They had arranged that if the train was late it probably meant that there had been some flaw in their plans and that the father had sought aid, whereupon they would drive away in their car and

(LOEB)

(LOEB)

not wait for the train. They then planned to return home and to enjoy the sensation which probably would be created, as they themselves, of all the world, only would know the facts.

They felt perfectly assured that their plans were so perfected that they themselves would never be suspected, and, of course, never be apprehended. They planned to divide the ten thousand dollars ransom money equally, and had made no definite plans as to the expenditure of this money, more than intending to keep it to themselves as security in case their savings and spending money would be insufficient for their respective needs.

(LOEB)

(LOEB)

THE KIDNAPPING AND MURDER

"We got the boy and disposed of him as planned on Wednesday. The note did not stick to the 'Keep-the-City-clean' box cover, as planned. We decided to leave out the box and phone Mr. Franks to go to the drug store. Thursday the associate 'phoned to the Yellow Cab, and to Mr. Franks, and I left the letter in the train. We drove to the factory to wait for the money, but read in the newspaper that the body had been found. So we made our escape without waiting for the train. We returned the car to the agency at 4:30 Thursday."

X
(At this point he choked up and wiped his nose with his finger.)

"We got him into the car. He was hit over the head with the chisel, dragged him into the back seat from the front seat, gagged, but he was dead when we got to the culvert, and we didn't need to strangle him."

"At the time I got great excitement, great

(LOEB)

heart-beating, faster, which was pleasant. I was cool and self-possessed. / I had quite a time quieting down --- (my associate.) I cooled him down in five minutes after we got him into the back seat, thinking him still alive. I got calmer, while quieting my associate. He was hit on the head several times. He bled. My associate said "this is terrible, this is terrible." I told him it was all right, and joked and laughed, possibly to calm myself, too."

"No, I didn't have an erection, nor any discharge, nor any sexual sensation at this time."

"The chisel was used with tape on the sharp end to protect the hand from being cut."

(This was facetiously called His "toy".)

"A chisel was preferred to a gun, as making less muss. The chisel was used from behind."

In disposing of the body there was no need to strangle the boy. He was already dead, so he was stipped; hydrochloric acid was poured on the face, some of which ran into the mouth, on the genitals and

(LOEB)

and on the abdomen where there was a surgical scar, in order to prevent or delay identification. No other liberties were taken with the body. The body was put in a funnel-shaped culvert, through which the water was flowing. The water came in through a larger hole, through which the body was placed, and flowed out through a smaller hole, too small to let the body be washed away. Unfortunately, the body was not kicked far enough into this hole and a foot remained protruding, visible to a passer-by.

(LOEB)

HIS SUBSEQUENT BEHAVIOR AND REACTION

The day after the killing they returned the car at 4:30 to the Renting Agency and went to their homes. The patient discussed the case with his family. At first he stated that he got more of a "kick" in discussing it with his own family, but he later changed his statement and said that he felt he got a little less "kick" because he had "some slight remorse."

His mother said that whoever did it should be tarred and feathered. "This tickled my sense of humor, to think that she was saying this about her own son."

On the other hand, the patient was a little worried by the attitude of his father, who seemed a "little quiet." He wondered whether his father might suspect anything.

The patient witnessed a part of the funeral, in that he passed by the house at the time the coffin was being brought out to the hearse. He stated that he did not purposely pass by at that time to see the funeral, but it should be remembered that he mentioned

(LOEB)

at one time the idea of kidnapping a close friend in order that he might be one of the pallbearers at the funeral, and hence get an added thrill from it.

The patient states that he experienced no remorse about the crime, except that when he saw the coffin being brought out by the small "bright-faced boys" he felt a little uncomfortable. He denied sending flowers.

At no time has he dreamt of this crime or has his sleep been interefered with in any way.

On the Friday, Sunday and Tuesday following this crime he had sex connections with three decent women. There has been no other sexual incidents.

After the glasses had been found he planned to establish a very definite alibi, such as being on a drinking party. He and his associate agreed, at the patient's insistence, that this alibi would be good until the subsequent Wednesday and that if they were apprehended after Wednesday, namely, a week from the time of the crime, the alibi would not be used

(LOEB)

and they would then say that the elapse of a week had made them forget exactly the details of what had happened on the previous Wednesday.

The patient stressed this very greatly, that the alibi would only be used if they were apprehended within a week from the time of the crime.

When _____ (his associate) confessed that the patient had killed Robert Franks, the patient then said that _____ (his associate) had killed Robert Franks. The reason for that was that his associate had forgotten, apparently, the time limit during which this alibi was to have been used, and used it on the eighty day after the crime, causing their alibies not to agree. The patient when arrested on Thursday, the eighth day, used the secondary alibi, namely that he could not recall where he had been.

The patient read with avidity the newspaper accounts of the crime and "got a tremendous kick" from discussing this crime with various members of the community, all of whom were of course intensely interested in it.

(LOEB)

(LOEB)

At one time when suspicion turned somewhat towards the patient and his associate, he telephoned to his associate, and in a rather "third-person way" discussed the crime and said "I don't think they will catch the criminals, and I suppose that they have destroyed the Lansing envelopes". Whereupon his associate said, over the 'phone, "Yes, I'll do it." This crude technique irritated and annoyed the patient.

At another time, over the telephone, the patient called up his associate and suggested that the associate come over to the patient's home, but the associate said that he couldn't come over then, as he was being shadowed he thought, but the associate wanted the patient to come over to his house. He commented, "I don't admire his criminal ability."

In the hands of the State's Attorney and the police the patient was apparently very frank in his talks and confessions and enjoyed being the center of a spectacle of nation-wide interest.

In the County Jail the patient is pleased when requested to pose for the flash-light photographers and takes great pains to see that his hair

(LOEB)

(LOEB)

is perfectly combed before posing. He speaks as though he were modest about being in the lime-light, but his actions indicate that he derives great pleasure from it.

He has shown nothing unusual in his behavior in jail; his life is quiet and well ordered; he eats and sleeps well, often going to sleep while his associate was being examined, psychiatrically, in the same room; he is correctly oriented in the three spheres. He takes a lively interest in the jail routine and in the affairs of the other prisoners, speaking of their crimes and their prospects with the usual jail phraseology, such as "I think so-and-so will get the rope"; "I think so-and-so will get the street."

At times he has a contemptuous attitude towards his associate for the associate's ignorance of such phraseology. For example, his associate didn't know the significance of the phrase "I got a bum rap", when one of the other prisoners used it,
(LOEB)

(LOEB)

meaning that he was falsely arrested.

In a friendly psychiatric examination the boy is apparently frank, but is not absolutely so; sometimes distorting his statements, but, without anything to indicate it, and sometimes suppresses much data. He enjoys mysterious whispered conferences with one or the other of his visitors, excluding the third party from his conversation. He does not swagger dramatically about this, but he is keenly interested and alert, and shows it.

- - - - -

(LOEB)

(LOEB)

The patient discussed his own feelings and reactions to this event, with apparent frankness and in considerable detail.

He stated that the planning of the crime caused intense excitement, and so did the actual writing of the letters. "I knew it would make a stir in the newspapers. I got an intense thrill out of the plans. The cleverness of the crime appealed to me."

He felt that he could hoodwink the police, and that this would always remain an "unsolved" mystery.

He had no hatred toward the boy. / As the hate of his first-planned victim disappeared, the excitement of the planning grew, and the money developed as an afterthought. / Neither he nor his associate would have done it without the money. That extra five thousand would have been secured^{ITY}, "and five thousand is five thousand."

The patient had three thousand three hundred dollars in the bank at the time, and felt that he would

(LOEB)

have no difficulty in getting more money from his family if he wanted it.

The patient lists as his reasons for committing the crime, first, the pleasure of planning it, second, the notoriety which the papers would give to the crime and the fact that he could talk it over with other people and derive a thrill from his feeling of superiority, in that he knew the true facts about the crime, and third, the money to be gained.

These, he feels, are the only three causes for committing the crime.

He states, "the planning of it gave me pleasure, it kept me busy; if I had been busy I might not have done it." (He was talking a post-graduate course at the University of Chicago this year and his school work was very easy for him and left him a great deal of spare time, not even requiring regular attendance at his classes.) "We anticipated a few unpleasant minutes in strangling the victim." (The facial expression of disgust.)

(LOEB)

"We anticipated especially the money" (facial expression of interest); "we thought we had it all so cleverly worked out and we felt certain of not being caught, or we would not have gone into it. I had considered the possibility of being caught and I was afraid my father, a sick man, couldn't stand the shock, but I felt so certain of not being caught that we went on with it."

He expressed remorse at his being caught. When asked if he would go through with this crime again if he felt certain that he would not be discovered, he replied, "I believe I would if I could get the money."

The patient's attention was called to a newspaper account of an interview with Mrs. Franks, the mother of the victim, in which she stated that she had no desire to see the boys hanged, but would like to talk with them to know whether her son

(LOEB)

suffered and what happened to him in his last moments. The patient was asked whether it would upset him at all to talk with Mrs. Franks and he replied that he thought it would upset him a little and make him feel sad. He said that when he read this interview in the paper "my first feeling was joy, that it might help us, her not feeling vindictive, then a little remorse, not much, perhaps a little bit; but, on the other hand, I forgot it right away in reading another paper. I haven't any distress now in thinking of it. What would make me sad would be to see Mrs. Franks in pain, but it does not make me sad to think about her or anyone being in pain. It is uncomfortable for me to see someone in pain."

The patient stated that although he had no feeling of remorse about the crime he felt "very, very sorry" about it for his family's sake, because it might cause them distress. His manner was not at all convincing as he said this, and he seemed quite unconcerned. "I would be willing to increase the

(LOEB)

chance of my hanging to save the family from believing that I was "the arch fiend". My folks have probably had the blow softened by blaming him, and his folks by blaming me. But before I decide" (to take the responsibility) "in order to save my family, I must consult with my ^{OLDER} ~~elder~~ brother first, but it may not reach that importance."

When questioned about his attitude towards his family the questioning was directed toward the possibility of some of them having been considered as the victim for this superior crime, he described having, in a joking way, proposed to his associate that his own younger brother, Tommy, be the victim; and his associate, jokingly, agreed with it, jokingly, but they gave up the idea because it was not practicable for this reason:- that if Tommy had disappeared, the patient would have to be at the home and with the family during the period of the hunt and could not be foot-loose to carry out the plans of securing the ransom money. "I couldn't have done it because I am tremendously fond of him."

(LOEB)

He also contemplated using his older brother, as the victim, but abandoned the idea for the same reason, that it was not practicable, and he, himself, would have to stay at home.

Furthermore, he had contemplated using his own father, Mr. A. H. Loeb, as the victim, but this would not be practicable, because then "who would furnish the money?"

He and his associate had also contemplated using Mr. Nathan Leopold, Senior, as the victim, but the same objection was raised, that it was not practicable, and there would be no one to furnish the money.

He had proposed, and ^{WITH} ~~that~~ his associate had contemplated, using Dick Rubel, a very close friend of the patient and his associate, towards whom neither the patient nor his associate had any ill feeling or grudge, as the victim. The patient stated that he enjoyed this idea immensely, because since he was a close and trusted friend of the family he would undoubtedly be asked to be a pall-bearer at the funeral and "this gave me a

(LOEB)

tremendous kick."

The plan of kidnapping Dick Rubel was given up because "Dick Rubel's father was so tight we might not get any money from him."

Also they felt that since he was such a close friend they might be supervised and be expected to be around, and therefore could not carry out the plan successfully. / And furthermore, they might be suspected, because they were such close friends and associated so much with him, therefore, they would be sure to be questioned if Dick Rubel should disappear.

The patient and his associate were on very intimate terms, but the patient states that his associate often stated that he would never entirely trust the patient, since the time the associate had found that the patient was taking unfair financial advantage of him.

The patient's attitude towards his associate has been somewhat changeable. He states,

(LOEB)

(LOEB)

"In a way I have always been sort of afraid of him; he intimidated me by threatening to expose me, and I couldn't stand it."

Of late the patient had often thought of the possibility of shooting his associate. / "I had always considered him a bad influence upon me."

He goes on to explain this by saying that he means that he never could have carried out his crimes alone, but required an associate to be with him, and therefore, his companion, by being his associate, was a bad influence. / He was also afraid that his associate might betray him and did not have any confidence in him.

He often contemplated shooting his associate when they were out together and had the associate's revolvers along. / He thought of pointing the revolver at his associate and shooting him. He denied ever having thought of hitting him over the head with the chisel. "The idea of murdering a fellow, especially alone, I don't think I could have done it. If I could have snapped my fingers and made him pass away in a heart attack, I would have done it."

(LOEB)

One reason why he never murdered his associate was that he felt that he would be suspected, and there was no very safe way of doing it.

In connection with this he had often contemplated murdering his associate and securing a new pal.

It is to be noted that in this later account he contradicts himself about the use of the chisel, for he states that he often contemplated hitting his associate over the head with the chisel, later shooting him, breaking the crystal of his watch, robbing him and leaving things in a way to give the impression that his associate had been robbed, that there had been a struggle, and he had been killed during the struggle.

- - - - -

The patient has often contemplated suicide. At one time he discussed it with his associate. Follow-

(LOEB)

ing a quarrel his associate had suggested they play a poker game to see which one should commit suicide. The patient did not agree to this, and although his associated threatened to kill him, the patient felt that he would be quite able to evade the issue and prevent any harm to himself.

The patient has frequently contemplated suicide during his spells of depression. He feels that if there had been some simple and graceful way of committing suicide, which would not allow people to know he had committed suicide, he would have done it.

Since being in jail he has considered the question of suicide in a very careful way, and has rejected it because he felt that if he were to die, there was no added discomfort in letting the law take its course. He also felt that it would be much better for the family if he were to be hanged, rather than to commit suicide as a way of escaping hanging.

(LOEB)

However, he again reiterates that if there were some graceful way of committing suicide, so that nobody would know that he had committed suicide, and hence there would be no stigma to the family, he would do it.

He has contemplated escape from the jail but he does not want to do this if it would distress his family to have him disappear and be known as either a criminal or insane person. Before he decides to escape he wants to discuss this with his older brother, Allan. He thinks an escape could be managed by spending a few thousand dollars in bribing the guards at the jail and by someone giving him a gun. He says this without any swagger, as though it is only a matter of careful detailed planning, which his mind can do. He has made no plans as to where he would go, should he escape.

(It must be borne in mind here, that Tommy O'Connor, one of the most desperate and one

(LOEB)

of the most intelligent criminals Chicago has ever known, did make a successful jail delivery from this jail within the last few years. Under the administration of Captain Westbrook it is extremely improbable that it would be a successful jail delivery, because the discipline is greatly improved.)

The patient discussed his own views as to religion and morals . He has often discussed morals with his associate, who has insisted to him that the only wrong he (the patient) can do is to make a mistake, and that anything that gives him pleasure is right for him to do. "I took this statement with a great big dose of salt (smile) -- no, grain of salt, and its only effect was to make me more stuckup. I think I bear physical pain fairly well, but not unusually stoically."

(LOEB)

The patient states he has never been able to accept this view of morals, and that his viewpoint is the conventional one, although he has not lived up to it. He believes there is a definite and universal right and wrong, depending on conventions in part. He does not believe in a life hereafter, but is not absolutely sure; when you die, that's all. He does not believe there is an immortal soul to live after. "Speculation won't solve it, so I gave up thinking about it."

He sees the incongruity of his own standards, compared to his own conduct, but explains it by saying that he is somewhat superior to others, and that conventions, therefore, should not bind him.

He says that he is sorry (for his present predicament) for the family's sake, and says he should be sorrier; he says it is wrong. He doesn't know what should be done to him. He felt the law should take its course, unless he can avoid it in

(LOEB)

some way. He would repeat, maybe, if he knew he would not be discovered.

- - - - -

In discussing his previous crimes and his plans, the patient states that he has continued to steal money from his family as late as one month ago. He has often thought of robbing houses of jewels, but has never made any serious attempt at this .

When he and his associate quarrelled in March the patient considered securing another friend for his criminal operations. He actually hinted concerning this to this friend, but as he met with no favorable response, he did not press the matter further.

As he had considered that he and his associate would no longer be together after June of this year[†] he had thought of other ways of continuing

(LOEB)

(LOEB)

his career of crime. One idea was to rent a room in a bad neighborhood and hang around pool rooms and meet criminals. He never went any further with this idea than to contemplate it.

He had also considered becoming a clever financial criminal after he finished his law course, and states that he had considered crimes similar to that of Koretz, who had put through a gigantic stock swindle.

Although he considered the possibility of becoming a "gentleman crook", he absolutely denies ever having read "Raffles". He even denies ever having heard of the book or ever having seen or heard of the play.

-

(LOEB)

PSYCHIATRIC OBSERVATION

The patient's intellectual functions are intact, and he is, obviously, of high intelligence. Neurological and physical examination was extensive, but did not show any pathology except the low basal metabolism ^(-17%) which may be related to his relatively low sexual potency. He is correctly oriented and in excellent contact with his surroundings. He denies any hallucinatory experiences, and there is no evidence of their presence. He has no feeling that people are against him or that he is being treated unfairly at the present time; but he often felt, as a child, that he was treated unfairly and discriminated against, and he still believes this to be so.

The patient is intensely selfish and wrapped up in his own thoughts and feelings. There has been a profound indulgence in phantasy or reveries in early childhood, in which he has always been the hero. These have taken the turn of being

(LOEB)

(LOEB)

heroic in criminalism. They have been so proliferated that they act as compulsions and seem to be the direct cause of his crime. The criminal always was superior in cleverness in planning.

The patient has always had a marked feeling of inferiority. Tracing this back it appears to start at the time when he felt he was being too severely punished and not understood by his family or governess, and when he felt he was not receiving sufficient affection from his parents and brothers.

Up to the age of nine he was inferior physically, being rather frail. He was not allowed to play freely with other boys in strenuous outdoor games. As a result he tended to spend a good deal of time by himself, thinking over his unsatisfactory life of reality, and constructing a wishful world of phantasy in which he occupied a dominant role and in which his emotional life was satisfied.

It was at this time he first encountered some detective stories which he read surreptitiously

(LOEB)

(LOEB)

and with great avidity. These made a profound impression upon him. It is to be noted that he was able to read by himself earlier than the average boy, with the consequent discrepancy between his reading and his judgment.

He actually put some of his phantasies of crime into operation at an early age, and derived intense pleasure from them. He invented the childish games of "shadow", and of detective and robber, which he has played up to as late as two years ago.

From earliest age he never seems to have experienced the slightest feeling of remorse or guilt for any misconduct and his only self-reproach has been when he has not been sufficiently clever to escape detection or to lie out of a difficult situation. He has a pathological minimum of critique, or self-criticism.

As he grew older he grew stronger physically, but another physical defect became noticeable, which prevented his feeling on equal terms with other boys, this was his delayed maturity

(LOEB.)

and lack of sexual potency. He soon recognized that he was lacking in this respect compared with his associates, and to compensate for this he stressed his intellectual superiority and scholastic maturity and sought opportunities to demonstrate his superiority over others in this way.

To cover up his relative impotence he boasted to his comrades of his sexual prowess and his numerous sexual episodes with women. Although as a matter of fact, he felt only a very slight thrill from sex relations with women, and only did it because it was the thing to do, and because he would be regarded as inferior by his comrades if he did not.

He only received moderate grades in his studies yet he boasted to his comrades of his excellent marks, and carefully kept any of his reports away from them. He convinced his friends that he was quite superior mentally, and derived an intense feeling of satisfaction from being considered their superior in this respect. His closest associate,

(LOEB)

who was considered by many as being more brilliant than the patient, frequently told the patient, that he, the patient, was the greatest mind of the century. All this focused the patient's attention upon the emotional satisfaction gained from demonstrating his intellectual superiority over others. He soon realized that the possession of knowledge which others did not possess, was a great thrill; and he found that by committing crimes, and knowing the true details, he could discuss them with others who were unaware of the true facts, and thus receive a secret thrill and satisfaction, which was most pleasurable.

As his attention and interest became focused in crime, and away from actual scholastic pursuits, his superiority showed itself along this line and he was content to lie, in a boastful manner, in regard to his scholastic abilities, rather than being compelled to actually achieve excellent grades in school work. This feeling of superiority made him indifferent to the feelings of others. He apparently never derived any satis-

(LOEB)

(LOEB)

faction from seeing others suffer; in fact, the actual witnessing of suffering by others was rather unpleasant to him and annoyed him for that reason. The only thing that he desired of other people was that they should look up to him, consequently he had no very close friends but did have a close confederate in crime who deferred to the patient's superiority in intelligence and criminalism.

Many of his boy associates considered him rather immature in judgment and did not acknowledge any marked superiority on his part. In fact, at times they would criticize his behavior severely. For instance, the patient had become so in the habit of lying to his parents to evade punishment that he would frequently lie without any adequate cause and when it served no useful purpose, but even increased the possibility of his getting into trouble. This was noted by some of his boy friends, who frankly told him he was "crazy" for acting in this way.

The defect in his sense of proportion is obvious.

- - - - -

(LOEB)

(LOEB)

From a very early age the patient has been subject to fits of depression, particularly when alone. These spells of depression apparently started following punishments, a sense of exclusion during childhood. They have continued up to the present time. These spells of depression come on whenever he is alone, but disappear whenever he is occupied with companions. As a result he cannot bear to be alone and demands constant companionship. These depressions would never last more than a few hours, and as mentioned before, would disappear whenever some ~~present~~^{pleasant} activity presented itself. During these spells of depression he often contemplated suicide, but never attempted it.

The patient has some insight into his peculiarities and says that the idea has often come to him as to whether he was "all there." He states that during the past year he has felt different. He feels that he cannot concentrate so well, that his memory is not so good and that he cannot carry on conversation and small talk with others, as well as

(LOEB)

(LOEB)

formerly.

The total lack of appropriate emotional response to situations is one of the most striking features of his present condition. This is not carried out in a consistent manner, but is full of contradictions; so that we see the patient refusing to escape from jail because it might hurt the family in some way, and yet contemplating kidnapping and murder of members of his own family without the slightest emotional reaction to it. Although he is quite anxious for his mother to have the minimum amount of suffering, and not wishing to do anything to bother her, he tells how his sense of humor is aroused by his mother's indignation against the kidnappers and murderers of Robert Franks. Another example of this split between his emotions and his ideas is the robbery of his own fraternity house. There are many such instances.

His crimes, as phantasied, were rather stereotyped, but there was some evolution or growth in his plans.

(LOEB)

(LOEB)

For example, he always used a taped
chisel, he always struck from behind; in several
instances he wanted to leave the signs of a
struggle, and leave a broken watch behind; in
several instances he thought of kidnapping and
ransom with confederates, in a fantastic way.
There seems to be a poverty of new ideas in the
planning of his various crimes.

- - - - -

There is nothing about the patient's con-
dition to show any evidence of a hereditary nature,
and there is not the slightest reason to suppose
that a condition of this kind will be transmitted
to future generations by any of his siblings or
relatives. This condition is acquired within
the life history of the individual, and dies out
when he dies.

There is nothing elicited, from a most
careful and painstaking history from all possible

(LOEB)

sources to suggest that the family, either by omission or commission, contributed towards his delinquencies in the way they trained this boy.

His early nurse, who ^{has} ~~early~~ developed an insane, paranoic state, undoubtedly had a very serious and deleterious effect on him.

(LOEB)

June 24, 1924 Karl M Bowman M.D. Boston
June 24, 1924 H S Hulbert, M.D., Chicago

last COPY (Carbon)