Comfort the Feebleminded

Now we exhort you, brethren, warn them that are unruly, <u>comfort the feebleminded</u>, support the weak, be patient toward all *men*. -I Thessalonians 5:14

"Oh! Hi Tim. Tim, this is Daniel. Daniel, this is Tim. I met Daniel at the park today." This was the introduction to the man sitting at my dining room table. I had just come into my apartment after work. My roommate was fixing Daniel something to eat.

Daniel looked "homeless." He wasn't. He lived in a half-way house in Oakland, California. Daniel was drawing Social Security income although he was only in his early 40s. His mental and emotional level was sub-par. Therefore, he qualified for government assistance. He could do a certain amount of physical and mental work, but could not do that consistently long term.

Daniel started coming to church. After he was baptized and received the Holy Ghost, we let him move in with us. His treatment at the facility he lived in was not good. The goal for us was to help him manage his own money and get a room to rent.

There are many details to Daniel's story. Everyone has a history. He was my roommate more than once while he attended our church and we were trying to help him. Those details aren't that important. This article is about how we handle different people.

My pastor at that time told me he was praying, asking God, "How can I help Daniel?" The Lord's response was the above portion of scripture, "Comfort the feebleminded."

The result of the "fall of man" is that there are many flaws. Some flaws are "physical." I present that varying levels of brain function are sometimes the result of the fall in to sin. For some people all the synapses are not firing. They want them to, but it's not going to happen.

IQ Basics

By Rodrigo de la Jara from www.iqcomparisonsite.com

What is intelligence? The definition I like is that intelligence is "the ability to learn or understand or to deal with new or trying situations ... also : the skilled use of reason" (4). I have heard some people misuse the word smart to mean knowledgeable. That is like confusing velocity with distance. That one can lead to the other does not mean that they are the same thing, especially in societies where education is not universal.

I.Q. = Intelligence Quotient

There have been various classification systems for IQ.

Terman's classification was (3):

| IQ Range | Classification |
|--------------|--------------------------------|
| 140 and over | Genius or near genius |
| 120-140 | Very superior intelligence |
| 110-120 | Superior intelligence |
| 90-110 | Normal or average intelligence |
| 80-90 | Dullness |
| 70-80 | Borderline deficiency |
| Below 70 | Definite feeble-mindedness |

(Terman wrote the Stanford-Binet test (1))

Later, Wechsler thought that it would be much more legitimate to base his classifications on the Probable Error (PE) so his classification was (3):

| Classification | IQ Limits | Percent Included |
|----------------|--------------|------------------|
| Very Superior | 128 and over | 2.2 |
| Superior | 120-127 | 6.7 |
| Bright Normal | 111-119 | 16.1 |
| Average | 91-110 | 50 |
| Dull Normal | 80-90 | 16.1 |
| Borderline | 66-79 | 6.7 |
| Defective | 65 and below | 2.2 |

Mental deficiency used to be more finely classified using the following technical terms that later began to be abused by the rest of society (2):

| IQ Range | Classification |
|----------|-----------------------|
| 70-80 | Borderline deficiency |
| 50-69 | Moron |
| 20-49 | Imbecile |
| below 20 | Idiot |

These are now obsolete. The terms 'mentally retarded' and 'mental retardation' were officially replaced by 'intellectual disabled' and 'intellectual disability' by Rosa's Law in 2010. Before the fifth edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual (DSM 5), which now uses the terms 'intellectual disability (intellectual developmental disorder)', the following was the classification of retardation in the USA (2):

| IQ Range | Classification |
|----------|----------------|
| 50-69 | Mild |
| 35-49 | Moderate |
| 20-34 | Severe |
| below 20 | Profound |

References

(1) Berk, L.E. (1997). Child Development, 4th ed. Toronto: Allyn and Bacon.

(2) Reber, A.S. (1995). The Penguin Dictionary of Psychology, 2nd ed. Toronto: Penguin Books.

(3) Wechsler, D. (1944). The Measurement of Adult Intelligence. Baltimore: The Williams & Wilkins Company.

(4) The Merriam-Webster Dictionary Online: <u>http://m-w.com/cgi-bin/dictionary?book=Dictionary&va=intelligence</u>

Most churches don't have people on *every one* of the above levels. No doubt each church has individuals that fall somewhere on *many* of these intelligence levels. The second chart is split like a bell curve. There are numerically even percentages on both sides of the 50% normal. Notice there are as many Dull Normal people as there are Bright Normal. There are as many Borderline as there are Superior. Subsequently, there as many Defective as there are Very Superior.

As ministers, pastors in particular, we all have stories of people we have had to help "think." Whether the inability to think things "all the way through" is the result of the fall, former drug abuse or something else is irrelevant. The reality is there are people that just need help "thinking." If we find ourselves gifted enough to be in the categories of Normal and above, we have a biblical mandate in this verse.

Brethren, my exhortation is that we all seek the help of God to discern the differences between the <u>unruly</u>, the <u>feebleminded</u> and the <u>weak</u>. Then with that discernment we handle each accordingly <u>in patience toward all</u>.