THE PSYCHOLOGICAL CLINIC OF THE HOSPITAL SOCIAL SERVICE ASSOCIATION.

HELEN THOMPSON WOOLLEY, PH.D.,
CINCINNATI.

THE Psychological Clinic reports as follows on the work of the clinic from November, 1914, to April, 1916. The report is compiled from work done by MARIE NAST WHERRY, B.S., M.D., of Cincinnati, EDWARD S. JONES, former Fellow in Psychology, University of Chicago, and the writer.

§1.

The Clinic was organized by the Hospital Social Service Association for the purpose of administering psychological tests to any patient in whose case a mental examination seemed of interest, from either a social or medical aspect. The Clinic has been able to test every case referred to it to the present time.

Up to April 1, 1916, 93 cases were referred. There were 80 women, from 13 to 33 years of age. All but 10 of the women were between 17 and 27 years of age. There were 13 males from 6 to 30 years of age.

So far, cases have been referred for examination very largely by the social workers, though we hope, now that the Clinic is established in quarters of its own in the new hospital, the staff as well will wish to make use of it. It soon became evident that the class of cases in which the social workers were most interested from the standpoint of mental status, was that of unmarried mothers. Accordingly we decided to begin a study of patients of that type.
We requested the department to refer to us as a comparative series, young women of similar age who were normal in their social behavior. Because of the moving of the hospital and all uncertainties of the period of re-adjustment, the number of cases referred has not formed a sufficiently large series to be scientifically complete, but the results as far as we have gone are interesting and well worth presenting. In considering these results it is necessary to bear in mind the fact that the series can not be regarded as representative of the whole group, because they were to some extent selected by the social worker on the basis of a suspicion of mental defect. This statement applies both to the delinquents and to those of normal behavior. I will give first a brief statistical statement of our results, and then illustrations of typical cases.

§2.

We have employed two systems of testing, the Binet-Simon test, or the Yerkes modification of it, and the series of tests for which scales have been worked out in the Laboratory of the Vocation Bureau of the Public Schools of Cincinnati. The Binet-Simon tests are the ones most widely used for measuring mental deficiency, while the tests of the Vocation Bureau both supplement the other series in deciding borderline cases, and also distinguish between degrees of mental ability in normal individuals.

It has not been possible to give the entire series of the tests of the Vocation Bureau to every subject. Both the time necessary and the low mental status of some of the subjects precluded such a procedure, but from three to fifteen such supplementary tests were given to almost every patient. One on which we lay special stress is called the substitution test.
It measures the speed and accuracy of a piece of routine work which depends upon sustained attention, and rapid accurate reactions to visual symbols. It also measures learning power. These factors are important elements in an efficient mental endowment.

The results in the tests of the Vocation Bureau are stated not in terms of years of age, but in terms of the efficiency, relatively to a group of a given age, with which the test is performed. At present, fifteen years is the greatest age for which standards are available. Accordingly these hospital cases are graded on the performance of normal fifteen-year-old working children. For instance, a record which is as poor as the lowest percent of fifteen-year-old children would be marked 1 percent, while one as good as 25 percent of fifteen-year-old children would be marked 25 percent.

There were 80 women tested, whom we have grouped as follows: (1) Fifty-six sex delinquents; of these 42 are unmarried mothers, 2 were married during pregnancy, and 12 were either married mothers of illegitimate children, or sufferers from venereal disease. (2) Fifteen women who were normal in their social behavior. (3) Nine cases of special difficulties, too diversified in type to be included in a summary.

Of the fifty-six delinquents measured by the Binet or Yerkes scales, one was six years, but under seven; four were seven years, but under eight; twelve were eight years, but under nine; four were nine years, but under ten; eight were ten years, but under eleven; ten were eleven years, but under twelve; seven were normal, but retarded; ten were fully normal.

Of the fifteen women of normal social behavior, measured on the Binet or Yerkes scales, one, a child of thirteen, was nine years, but under ten; three were ten years, but under
eleven; five were eleven years, but under twelve; four were normal, but retarded; two were fully normal.

According to the standard adopted by the American Association for the Study of the Feebleminded, adults who rank from three years up to, but under eight years, are ranked as imbeciles, while those from eight to twelve years are called morons. Interpreting seven as including all cases of seven and a fraction years, there are among the delinquents five cases which rank as imbeciles. Those ranking eight and nine years inclusive are called low grade morons. There are sixteen morons in this group. These twenty-one cases belong in a group which is generally considered low enough in mental status to require institutional care. Three of these are mothers of more than one illegitimate child. Those ranking ten and eleven years inclusive are the high grade morons. There are eighteen individuals in this group. There is a difference of opinion as to the extent to which institutional care is desirable for this group. The more modern standards are inclined to include the so-called high grade morons among the normal, though they are of limited capacity. Among the high grade morons only one is the mother of more than one illegitimate child, and this woman had more marks of insanity than of mental defect. Those who rank twelve years or over are not considered feeble-minded by any authorities. There were seventeen individuals in this group. Among these is one woman who is the mother of three illegitimate children, but she is a common-law wife; one man is the father of all three children.

§ 3.

The tests of the Vocation Bureau yielded the following results: Of the fifty-six delinquents, seven were so low grade and illiterate
that they could not take these tests at all; twenty-one were as poor as the lowest 10 percent of our group of fifteen-year-old working girls; nine fell between 10 percent and 25 percent; six fell between 25 and 50 percent; ten were above 50 percent; three were given too small a number of tests to be ranked.

Of the fifteen women who were normal in their social behavior: Four were in the lowest 10 percent of fifteen-year-old working girls; three were between 10 percent and 25 percent; four were between 25 percent and 50 percent; four were above 50 percent.

In interpreting these results, one needs to bear in mind the circumstances under which these cases were selected. The first thirty-one of the sex delinquents were selected to a great extent on the basis of a suspicion of mental defect. The last twenty-five cases are all the unmarried mothers who have passed through the hospital since November 1, and some other sex delinquents. The percentage of mental deficiency is much higher in the first group than in the second. The figures are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>First group selected</th>
<th>Second group unselected</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Imbeciles and low grade morons</td>
<td>13—42</td>
<td>8—32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High grade morons</td>
<td>12—40</td>
<td>6—24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Normal</td>
<td>6—18</td>
<td>11—44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>31—100</td>
<td>25—100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Probably the percentages of the second group are more fairly representative of sex delinquents as a whole than are those of the first group, though a larger series of cases is needed.

The series grouped together as women of normal social behavior is affected by the same
factor of selection as the delinquents. The social workers have selected cases of suspected mental defect to a greater extent than normal cases. Four of these cases were definitely selected on that ground, and were to some extent deficient. Of the eleven who were taken at random, which was what we desired, none were imbeciles or low grade morons; five, or 45 percent, were high grade morons; six, or 55 percent, were normal.

Summed up on the basis of the tests of the Vocation Bureau, the groups are distributed as follows:

SEX DELINQUENTS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First group selected</th>
<th>Second group unselected</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Too low grade to test...</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lowest 10 percent......</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 to 25 percent........</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 to 50 percent........</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Above 50 percent.......</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Omitted ................</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total ...................</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NORMAL—ELEVEN RANDOM CASES.

| Too low grade to test... | 0 |
| Lowest 10 percent ....... | 1 |
| 10 to 25 percent .......... | 2 |
| 25 to 50 percent .......... | 4 |
| Above 50 percent .......... | 4 |
| Total ..................... | 11 |

§4.

In the tests of the Vocation Bureau, cases which fall below 10 percent are quite certainly defective, and those between 10 and 25 percent are possibly high grade defectives. The Binet tests depend to a much greater extent than the tests of the Vocation Bureau on facility in the
use of language. There are some defectives whose small endowment lies in the direction of the use of the tongue, who rank deceptively high on that system, and other cases whose abilities lie rather in the line of routine work, who rank deceptively low on the Binet scale. Consequently the two series help to interpret one another. We can summarize the two sets of results as follows: Of the fifty-six sex delinquents only twenty-two, or 40 percent, were even fairly good in either type of test, and of these only eleven were good in both types, while thirty-four, or 60 percent, failed in both types of test. Of the eleven women of normal social behavior, eight were fairly good in both types of test, ten were good in one or the other type, and one was poor in both types. The proportion of those who could, with some certainty, be ranked as normal was therefore 20 percent in the case of the sex delinquents, and 73 percent in the group of women of normal social behavior.

It is interesting to note that only four of the sex delinquents and one of the normal group compare favorably with the best of our fifteen-year-old working girls.

Although the data at hand do not warrant any final statement as to the proportion of mental deficiency among sex delinquents, as far as they go they indicate that about thirty to forty percent of sex delinquents who get into the city hospital are sufficiently low grade mentally to make life under institutional care the only safe career, either for themselves or for society.

During the coming year, we hope to make an investigation of a group of sex delinquents which have not been selected at all, except by entrance to the city hospital, and also to test more unselected women of normal social behavior.
§ 5.

The educational status of these cases is of interest, and confirms the difference in mental capacity in the two groups shown by the tests. In the group of sex delinquents the school grade was as follows: One, no schooling; one, school for defectives; two, indefinite amount of country schooling; two, second grade; five, third grade; one, third grade with additional teaching at home; thirteen, fourth grade; four, fifth grade; eight, sixth grade; four, seventh grade; ten, eighth grade; one, one and a half years in a southern college; four, not stated.

For the normally behaved group of eleven unselected cases, the figures are as follows: Four, fifth grade; four, sixth grade; one, first year high school; one, third year high school; one not stated.

Among the sex delinquents, fifty made definite reports of the amount of schooling they had had: Ten (20 percent) were below the fourth grade, and twenty-three (46 percent) were below the fifth grade, while ten (20 percent) had completed the eighth grade and one had been in a southern college. Of the eleven unselected women of normal behavior, none were below the fourth grade, as against 10 percent of the delinquent group; four had completed the fifth grade; four, the sixth; one, first year high school; and one, second year high school.

The list of occupations followed by the two groups also shows some differences. The list of occupations for the sex delinquents, several of whom report more than one occupation, is as follows: factories, nineteen; domestic work, twenty-one; restaurants and hotels, ten; laundries, five; at home, five; millinery, two; department stores, five; bakery, two; stenography, one; dressmaking, one; distilling, one; total number, seventy-two.
For the normal group, the list is as follows: housework, five; factories, two; tailoring, two; restaurant, one; orphan asylum, one; market stall, one; scrubbing, one; at home, two; total number, fifteen. The only difference that seems worth noting, in view of the small numbers, is the far greater proportion of factory jobs among the sex delinquents. The significance of this fact is probably that the factories offer low grade mechanical work that is within the grasp of some defectives.

§ 6.

The outcome of the cases of sex delinquency is the question of chief social interest. Through the Social Service office, particularly through the remarkably efficient follow-up work of Mrs. Ferree, we have obtained the subsequent histories of most of these cases, though, of course, at the end of one year and a few months, the histories are by no means closed.

Of the group of twenty-one imbeciles and low grade morons, one is in the Delaware Reform School, where she will be kept until she is twenty-one years of age.

One is in the Catherine Booth Home, and of her two children, one is with her mother and one with her grandparents.

One, a girl of fifteen, through Mrs. Ferree's efforts, has been admitted to the home for the feebleminded at Columbus. The infant is being cared for by an aunt. The man who is the father of the girl's child is being prosecuted, and his second trial is about to take place.

One, an alien of about twenty-five years, was sent to a Price Hill convent to await deportation. Shortly before she was to have been deported, she escaped from the convent and was married to a man who is also an alien. In spite of this marriage, she was sent on to
New York for deportation. Her husband, even after he knew that the woman was an imbecile and syphilitic, and that she had been a prostitute, instituted habeas corpus proceedings. The woman was released by the authorities, and returned to Cincinnati, where she now is.

Two are prostitutes. One of these had two children, of whom one died and one is in a foundling asylum.

Six are living with friends or relatives, and have their infants with them. One is a married woman, who has returned to her husband. Three of the fathers of these infants are being prosecuted through the efforts of the Social Service Department. Attempts to prosecute the father in the other cases have failed, either because the parentage could not be established, or because the man could not be reached. In one case he had left town, and the authorities refused to send him back.

One is earning her living as a waitress, while her infant has been adopted by some one.

One is a domestic servant, and her infant is in a foundling asylum.

One, whose infant died, is living with friends, and is still treated at the hospital for syphilis.

One has married the father of the child; the man is an alcoholic.

One is doing exceedingly well as a domestic servant in a very superior family. She has her child with her. This woman is the highest grade mentally of the group, and has gone to a family where she is carefully guarded and guided.

One has been sterilized, and is now at home, with her infant. This girl, though she was of very low grade herself, belonged to a family where there were some intelligent members. They were willing to keep her at home, but realized that they could not assume the responsibility for her behavior. In view of the
fact that compulsory segregation for life is not possible in this state, sterilization seemed the wisest course. To convert the family to this point of view required some tact and skill, but Mrs. Ferree, seconded by Miss Elsinger of the Juvenile Court, finally succeeded. The operation was successfully performed at the hospital.

Three cases have been lost sight of. In one of these, the history of the two infants is known; one died, and one is in the Norwood Foundling Asylum.

Only two of these cases have been disposed of in a manner which is fairly safe for society, the one who was sterilized, and the one who was sent to Columbus. To be sure, the former may yet become a spreader of venereal disease, and the latter may at some later date be taken out of the home at Columbus by her family, and once more become a public charge. However, in the absence of any state law for the permanent segregation of defectives, nothing better could be done. In none of the other cases is society safeguarded from a repetition of these offenses. Most of these deficient delinquents are still at large. The one in the Catherine Booth Home is only temporarily housed. The one at Delaware will be set free when she is twenty-one. The fact that one of these illegitimate infants was adopted by a family through an asylum, is an illustration of the sort of injustice to the public which is being practiced by many well intentioned child-caring agencies. This particular infant was afterward recalled through the efforts of Mrs. Ferree, and one family has been saved a bitter experience.

§7.

The careers to date of the eighteen high grade morons, are as follows:

11
One, who had symptoms of insanity, was placed in the Sacred Heart Home and has since become a Roman Catholic. Of her two children, one met death at her hands, and one is in a foundlings' home. This woman brought suit against the foundling asylum to regain custody of the child, but, in view of the fate of her first infant, the authorities refused to grant it.

Three of these girls have returned to the homes of their parents, with their infants. One has a sister with two illegitimate children, who is also living at home.

Three have lost their infants by death, and are now living with relatives.

One has married the father of the child, and is abused and cruelly treated by him.

Three have married men other than the fathers of their illegitimate children and have their babies with them in their own homes.

One has surrendered her infant to be adopted and is working as a domestic servant.

Two have boarded their babies out, and are working, one as a domestic and one in a factory.

One is in God's Bible School, with the infant. The father is in jail, through the efforts of the Legal Aid Society.

Two are living at Hope Mission. One of these is working as a saleswoman. Her baby is sick at the hospital.

One has been returned to her mother in another town.

§ 8.

The following cases illustrate the various types of sex delinquent:

Case forty-five: an unmarried mother, fifteen years of age. On the Yerkes form of the Binet test, she measured a little less than seven years. She was so low grade that it was
useless to try most of the tests of the Vocati-
on Bureau. She had been in school until
twelve years of age, when she was in the third
grade. Since leaving school, she has been
staying at home. This girl's defect was very
evident to casual observation. Her whole
behavior was very childish. She can not be
trusted with any responsibility. The care of
her infant is entirely beyond her capacity,
though she is very docile and good tempered.
According to the girl (and after seeing her,
it is hard to believe she could make it up), the
father of the infant is a well-to-do merchant
of her neighborhood, who took advantage of
her docility and simplicity. The child's mother
is dead, and although the family is decent
and self-respecting, there is no supervision for
such a girl. Through Mrs. Ferree's efforts,
the State Institution for the Feeble-Minded
at Columbus has taken this girl, and the father
of the infant is being prosecuted. His second
trial is about to begin.

Case two: a sex delinquent, seventeen years
of age. She came from Kentucky, had almost
no school training and was one of the most
illiterate of the whole group. On the Binet
scale she measured seven and one-half years.
She could not make simple change, name the
months of the year, tell the date, count back-
wards from twenty to one, or tell the four
primary colors.

There were very few of the tests of the Vocati-
on Bureau that she could do at all, and those
were very badly done. This girl was pleasant
and tractable, and was evidently making a
real effort to do well. She had worked for
some time in a paper box factory for not more
than $4.00 a week. Then, at an amusement
park, she met a man who offered her $18.00
a week as a chorus girl, and she went off with
him without any hesitation. When asked why
she did it, she said it was because $18.00 a week was so much more than $4.00. She was never paid by the man, but received her living expenses as his mistress. Through the efforts of the Social Service Department, this girl has been placed in Delaware, where she is to be kept until she is twenty-one years of age. After that, she will doubtless once more become a problem for social workers. They have discovered at Delaware that she has a good singing voice, and she is now one of the leaders of the choir.

The next two cases are of somewhat higher grade. They are ranked as medium grade morons.

Case twelve: the woman was married, but had left her husband for another man, who was the father of her illegitimate child. She was a sufferer from venereal disease, and was operated upon at the hospital. On the Binet scale, she was graded at eleven years old, but in the other series of tests she failed very badly. All the harder language tests and the simplest tests of practical reasoning were beyond her. Her rank was only one percent on the scale for fifteen-year-old working girls. This girl had completed only three grades in the public school. She had earned from $5.00 to $9.00 a week as a presser in a shirt factory. Since leaving the hospital, she has been helping her married sister keep a boarding house.

Case thirty-six; also a married woman, twenty years of age, mother of one illegitimate child. Her husband had deserted her before the birth of the second child. She measured barely ten years on the Binet scale. Her memory and learning power were particularly defective. In the tests of the Vocation Bureau she ranked only one percent on the fifteen-year-old scale. Although she had remained in school in a convent of the industrial type,
until she was eighteen, she had completed only five or six grades. She had a particularly sunny disposition. This woman had been a domestic servant at $4.00 a week for a short time; but had worked for a longer period as a chambermaid in a hotel, at $15.00 a month, an occupation which she greatly preferred. She is now at home with her mother and brother who support the family. She cares for her two children.

The next two cases are probably high grade morons. They are examples of uneven development.

Case four: an unmarried mother, nineteen years of age, who had the most meager knowledge of the father of her child. She had met him but once after attending a moving picture show, had never seen him since, and did not know his last name. On the Binet scale, she measured about ten years. This low record was due to her inability to use or interpret language readily. In the tests of the Vocational Bureau she failed in those of a language type, but was above the average of fifteen-year-old working girls in memory, routine learning, perceptual reactions and practical thinking. In general understanding, then, she was very deficient, but in a mechanical type of efficiency she was above the average. She had dropped out of school after completing the fourth grade, though she was not very retarded at the time. Her occupation, when she worked, was waitress in a restaurant. Much of the time she had been staying at home with her parents. Her sister is also at home, with two illegitimate children. The court refused to commit her to an institution.

Case six: an unmarried mother, aged fifteen. On the Binet scale she ranked at eleven and one-half years, but in the tests of the Vocational Bureau she ranked low, 20 percent. She
was particularly low in the learning test. Her strong point, then, was rather in the use of language, than in the more routine processes. In school she had completed the eighth grade. She was a mere child and had never worked for her living. Since leaving the hospital, she has married a man who knows her history, and now has her baby with her in her own home.

The following two cases are to be considered normal mentally, the second one of higher grade than the first.

Case seven: an unmarried mother, nineteen years of age. On the Binet scale she measured just under twelve years, and on the scale of the Vocation Bureau she was about the average of the fifteen-year-old working girls. She had completed the eighth grade in school. Her occupation had been clerk in a grocery store at $5.00 a week, except for some time spent in domestic work. She seems to have been the victim of a vicious man, a man so bad that her parents would not allow her to marry him under any circumstances. Since leaving the hospital, she has married another man, and has her baby with her in her own home.

Case nine: a sex delinquent, aged twenty-two, and a public health problem. In the series of Binet tests, she ranked exceptionally high. In the tests of the Vocation Bureau, she was also the most intelligent of the group. Her general rank was as high as 90 percent of fifteen-year-old working girls. The only test in which she failed was that of the solution of a mechanical problem. She had completed seven grades of the public school. She had worked steadily for some time in a millinery shop at $6.00 a week. A bad home environment, characterized by general disagreement and frequent rows within the
family, which started her to running away from home for various periods of time, seems to have been the cause of her troubles. Her subsequent history is not known to the office.

§ 9.

The group of adult men tested were all normal in their social behavior. All but one were normal in the tests, and three were very superior. The one who was subnormal was twenty-six years of age, and said he was a painter by trade. He measured a little below ten years on the Binet scale.

He was also markedly below the standard of fifteen-year-old working boys in the tests of the Vocation Bureau. His power of routine learning, his immediate memory, and his solution of simple mechanical problems were all of the poorest. This man had had only a few years in school. The social workers report that the man proved to be a consummate liar. They are doubtful whether he ever was a painter. He is now at home with his father.

The only other man who fell below normal in the Binet scale was an Italian. In the tests of the Vocation Bureau, which depend, to a less extent on understanding language, he more than made up for the defect.

One of the boys tested was insane at the time we saw him, and was quite incapable of carrying out any series of tests. Our only expectation was that we might get some indication as to whether or not he had been feebleminded before he was insane. The only point on which we could be certain was that he had not been a very low grade mental defective. Although he had absolutely no power of sustained attention, and could not carry out any tests, or do any consistent thinking, still he understood instructions for the tests very rapidly. Even a test as difficult as giving
the opposites to a list of words, he understood readily, though he could not hold the idea in mind long enough to carry out the test. The school report was that the child had been allowed to enter the fifth grade, but was not really able to do the work. The fifth grade at thirteen years is a degree of retardation which arouses a suspicion of some degree of mental defect. After he became somewhat quiet, this boy was sent to work in the handi-
craft department, where he gradually returned to a fairly normal state. He was then given a complete test. He ranked nine years on the Yerkes scale, and his other tests were about those of an eight or nine-year-old child. He is therefore a high grade defective. The doctor thought it possible that his temporary insanity was brought about by constant urging, including some punishment which was almost brutal at home, seconded by insistent urging at school, in the attempt to make him do the school work of a normal child of his age, a totally impossible task for him to accomplish. The father was far more ambitious for his son than wise in his treatment. The boy was discharged from the hospital and sent home with the understanding that he was to be transferred to another school, where there were special provisions for deficient children. The home atmosphere, however, rapidly induced his previous violent state. He was returned to the hospital in about ten days, and there probated and sent to Long-
view. In view of his rapid relapse, it seemed probable that definite mental disease, probably dementia precox, had set in.

One of the young men referred to us was a case of attempt at suicide. He had been ar-
rested on a charge of stealing drugs from the drug firm which employed him. The articles he had stolen were all women's toilet appliances. He had blondined his hair. Among
his possessions were letters from various parts of the country, whose content showed him to be one of a coterie of sexual perverts. The Judge was inclined to regard all sexual perverts as mentally deficient. This young man, however, passed all mental tests with an averagely good or even superior record. His ambition in life was to become either an interior decorator or a designer of women’s clothes. One great source of sorrow at being arrested and confined in the hospital was that he had missed the Russian Ballet, and with it the Bakst scenery and costumes. He displayed a remarkable degree of mental agility in avoiding any admissions which would implicate him in sexual perversion. Even Dr. REED, in an attempted psycho-analysis, could get nothing regarding the history of the case. The Judge was inclined toward a work-house sentence, but the social service department was convinced that such treatment would do no good whatever. The Judge finally settled the case by sending the young man out of town, since there was no satisfactory legal method of dealing with him.

§ 10.

The workers combining in this report wish to express their appreciation of the co-operation of the social workers of the social service office in making this investigation possible. They are particularly indebted to Mrs. FERREE, in whose charge most of the cases have been. She has furnished all the information about the subsequent histories of the patients.

Aside from such assistance as we can offer in giving advice about the best plan to pursue in individual cases, where the decision often rests upon the degree of mental ability or disability of the patient, we hope the outcome of the work of the clinic will be to furnish a body
of facts about mental deficiency as a social menace, which can be used directly to further legislation providing for adequate methods of protecting society. Some law for the permanent segregation of deficient delinquents in institutions of an industrial type, is urgently needed. The work of the social service department in dealing with sex delinquents, in spite of the fact that it is unusually efficient, will be to a great extent unsatisfactory until we have such a law. Sex delinquents are neglected in most places, because they seem so difficult and so hopeless.