

hereditary class of defectives must not be allowed to perpetuate their decadent stock.

The programme in a given state for meeting the needs of these highly varied and heterogeneous groups must be as flexible and complex as the problem itself. It will be modified and developed as our knowledge and experience increases.

To sum up, the programme now possible includes the mental examination of backward school children, the mental clinic, the travelling clinic, the special class, directed training of individual defectives in country schools, instruction of parents of defective children, after-care of special class pupils, special training of teachers in normal schools, census and registration of the feeble-minded, extra-institutional supervision of all uncared-for defectives in the community, selection of the defectives who most need segregation for institutional care, for such care, increased institutional facilities, parole for suitable institutionally-trained defectives, permanent segregation for those who need segregation, mental examinations of persons accused of crime and of all inmates of penal institutions, and long-continued segregation of defective delinquents in special institutions.

The above programme would require team work on the part of psychiatrists, psychologists, teachers, school authorities, normal schools, parents, social workers, institution officials, parole officers, court officials, prison officials, etc. There would be a centralized formulation of plans and methods, but most of the real work would be done in the local community.

The degree of development of the programme in a given state would depend upon existing public sentiment on the subject, and this would be measured by the wisdom and influence of the responsible officials.

Nearly every suggestion in the proposed programme is already being followed in some state. No one state has anything like a complete programme.

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