

ing only field and general officers. To supply the requisite personnel, a school for training in military psychology was established in the Medical Officers' Training Camp, Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia. Approximately one hundred officers and more than three hundred enlisted men received training at this school.

"The work of mental examining was organized finally in thirty-five army training camps.

"A grand total of 1,726,000 men had been given psychological examination prior to January 1, 1919. Of this number, about 41,000 were commissioned officers. More than 83,000 of the enlisted men included in the total had been given individual examination in addition to the group examination for literates, for illiterates, or both.

"Between April 27 and November 30, 1918, 7,749 (0.5 per cent) men were reported for discharge by psychological examiners because of mental inferiority. The recommendations for assignment to labor battalions because of low grade intelligence, numbered 9,871 (0.6 per cent.). For assignment to development battalions, in order that they might be more carefully observed and given preliminary training to discover, if possible, ways of using them in the army, 9,432 (0.6 per cent.) men were recommended.

"During this same interval there were reported 4,744 men with mental age below seven years; 7,762 between seven and eight years; 14,566 between eight and nine years; 18,581 between nine and ten years. This gives a total of 45,653 men under ten years mental age. It is extremely improbable that many of these individuals were worth what it cost the government to maintain, equip and train them for military service."

Col. Pearce Bailey, Medical Corps, U.S.A., in *Mental Hygiene* for July, 1918, published with the approval of the Surgeon General, U.S.A. says "Among the first 13,481 recommendations for discharge, there were for mental defect 4,737 or 35.1 per cent.

In a report of the examination of the.....Regiment, U.S. Army, for nervous and mental diseases, by K. M. Bowman, A.B.M.D., Captain M.B.C., U.S. Army, General Hospital No. 6, Fort McPherson, Ga., Assistant Physician Bloomington Hospital, appears the following:—

"Subjoined are the method of examination and the results obtained in the examination of a newly formed regiment in our army for the presence of nervous and mental diseases. The method of examination was worked out by the writer. It is not claimed that there is anything new in the scheme, but it is felt that the careful detailing of a method of examination, together with the results obtained by the use of the method in examining 1,189 men, may be of some value.

"The results may briefly be summed as follows: By the use of a rapid outline examination and a second examination of suspects, a regiment of 1,189 men were examined for nervous and mental diseases. As a result, 27 men, or 2.2 per cent. were found to be suffering from "nervous or mental disease in sufficient degree to warrant their discharge."

In order to show that this examination was not confined to the rank and file, it appears from a paper read by Brig.-Genl. Ed. L. Munson, M.D., General Staff, U.S. Army, before the Council on Medical Education of the American Medical Association in Chicago on March 3rd, 1919, that the Medical profession itself was not exempt. He details the somewhat unexpected result thus:—

"The psychologic tests of officers and men at Camp Lee, as shown on the accompanying chart, should be a shock to the complacency in this respect of our