JOINT COMMITTEE ON FEEBLE-MINDED

OF

KENTUCKY FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

AND

KENTUCKY CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION

428 SOUTH FIRST STREET

LOUISVILLE, KY.

MRS. HELM BRUCE
KENTUCKY FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

MISS FRANCES INGRAM
KENTUCKY CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION

August 31, 1916

Mrs. Grifith,
Madisonville, Ky.

My Dear Mrs. Grifith:

Plans are being matured for a State-wide campaign in Kentucky on behalf of the feeble-minded. The movement is the result of a growing recognition of the menace to society of these people, a menace due to the fact, first, that the State has not made adequate institutional provision for them; and second, that it has failed to enact laws to provide the means for their identification and for their permanent control and custody.

The first step must be a public recognition of the needs. This must be based on knowledge of the facts.

The second step must be a general demand from the whole State upon the Legislature for—

1. Compulsory medical inspection in the public schools.

2. Establishment of special classes for retarded children.

3. Mental examination of all retarded public school children, and all inmates of children's homes and other child-caring institutions, and of all children and adults brought before courts on charge of delinquency.

4. Increased institutional provision to the end that permanent custody shall be exercised by the State over all children and adults (especially women of child-bearing age) found by such examinations to be so feeble-minded as to render them unfit or unsafe to be outside the State's care or supervision.

5. A commitment law that shall provide for their permanent oversight or custody by the State.

The help of the Women's Clubs of the State must be secured if the above program is to be brought to fruition. Their help will be active and intelligent. But there must be a program that they, and all other agencies in the State, can unite upon. Such a program is being worked out. The first part of it is given in the foregoing. The second part, to include the policy of the State with regard to the increased provision to be demanded, where and how to be made, character and cost of buildings to be erected; all of this will be made the subject of a future letter to the Women's Clubs of the State and other organizations likely to be of help.

The Filson Historical Society

There are some things you can do now and in the immediate future to help in the movement, and the purpose of this letter is to request your co-operation in one or all of the following ways:

1. Put the subject, "The Menace of the Feeble-minded," on your Club program and keep it there until the end we have in view, viz: adequate provision for them by the State, is attained.

2. Refer your Club Members, especially your Program Committee, to the Joint Committee on Feeble-minded of Federation of Women's Clubs and Kentucky Conference of Charities and Correction, 428 South First Street, Louisville, Ky., for literature bearing on the subject.

3. Get the facts concerning feeble-minded persons in your own community. Get these facts through your club members, physicians, public school teachers, ministers, social workers and others. Register these facts if you will, on cards that this Committee will furnish on request, and then send the cards to the Joint Committee on Feeble-minded of Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs and Kentucky Conference of Charities and Correction.

4. Get some of these cases, their present condition and needs, to the attention of the members of the Legislature from your district. Arrange to have the members visit with you some of these cases in their homes. If you cannot do this, take the cases to them. Nothing else will do so much good as to bring our Legislators into ACTUAL CONTACT with actual cases that now exist.

Whatever else you do, let your representatives understand that they now have the opportunity to purify the stream of our citizenship and to simplify our problems of crime and pauperism, delinquency and dependency, by making full State provision for a group of people who very largely make up the several classes of social misfit and contaminate the very life-blood of our people.

At the recent meeting of the Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs at Maysville, Mr. Alexander Johnson, Field Secretary of the Committee on Provision for the Feeble-minded, gave a most interesting and instructive talk on the menace of the mentally defective to the State. Mr. Johnson is one of the experts of the country on this vital question.

The Committee is prepared now to offer the services of Mr. Alexander Johnson to Women's Clubs and other organizations in Kentucky who are sufficiently interested to arrange for public addresses by him on "The Menace of the Mentally Defective." Communicate with Mrs. Helm Bruce, 428 South First Street, Louisville, Ky., if you care to have Mr. Johnson on your program.

We shall be glad to be advised of your interest and co-operation and of any steps taken by you to put in force any of the foregoing suggestions.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Helm Bruce

Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs.

Kentucky Conference of Charities and Correction.

The Filson Historical Society

JOINT COMMITTEE ON FEEBLE-MINDED

OF

KENTUCKY FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

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428 SOUTH FIRST STREET

LOUISVILLE, KY.

MRS. HELM BRUCE
KENTUCKY FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

MISS FRANCES INGRAM
KENTUCKY CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION

Louisville, Ky.,
October 6th, 1916

Mrs. Grifith,

Madisonville, Ky.

My dear Mrs. Grifith:

Mrs. W. L. Gordon, Jr., wrote that she had turned over her circular letter on the feeble-minded to you. I am taking the liberty of sending you some cards under separate cover on which I hope the members of your club will be able to tabulate facts regarding any feeble-minded persons whom they may know.

As I expect to make a report at the Kentucky Conference of Charities and Correction, October 21-23rd on the situation in our state, I should be delighted to secure any facts from your club before that time. If, however, you are not able to return all the cards before that time, I shall be glad to receive any facts you may send later on.

Hoping that you will co-operate with us and thanking you for your kindness in doing so, I remain,

Sincerely,

Mrs. Helm Bruce

The Filson Historical Society

Kentucky Conference of Charities and Correction

GENERAL OFFICERS

President:
MISS FRANCES INGRAM,
428 South First Street, Louisville

Vice-Presidents:
MR. T. J. LEVY, Owensboro
MISS HARRIET ANDERSON, Louisville

Corresponding Secretary:
MR. CHARLES STRULL,
531 South First Street, Louisville

Treasurer:
MISS CLARA KUMMER, Owensboro

Next Annual Meeting

at Owensboro

October 21-23, 1916

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

MISS NAN L. DORSEY, Louisville
MR. MOSE GRABFELDER, Louisville
MR. GUS HEYMAN, Lexington
MISS ELIZABETH M. HUNT, Georgetown
DR. ARTHUR T. MCCORMACK, Bowling Green
MISS ELIZABETH SHAVER, Louisville
and the Officers

Louisville, Ky. September 23, 1916.

The Kentucky Conference of Charities and Correction will be held this year at Owensboro, Ky., Oct. 21-23rd. The objects of the Kentucky Conference are to stimulate an active interest in behalf of the poor, the delinquent, and the defectives in our State, and to discuss and endeavor to bring about the best methods for their care and for the prevention of poverty, crime and defectiveness.

A rich and varied program, dealing with such questions as health, social hygiene, the proper care of the feeble-minded, recreation, rural social service, the standardization of laws in relation to children, the advisability of a State Board of Charities for Kentucky, and a number of other social questions is being arranged. A number of nationally prominent social workers expert in various fields of social endeavor will speak at this Conference.

You are very urgently asked to join the Kentucky Conference and to send delegates to represent your organization to the next meeting. Our Constitution provides that all organizations which have a budget of expenditures amounting to $10,000 or over per year should pay annual dues to the Conference amounting to the sum of $10.00, and organizations whose budget aggregates less than $10,000 per year should pay to the Conference $5.00 as dues. The money so collected in dues is used to meet the expenses of the Conference, to pay the expenses of speakers etc.

By joining the Conference your organization will profit from the discussions by experienced social workers, and will at the same time add strength to the Conference for the good of our State. Will you not please designate at least two delegates to represent you at the Conference and help to make the Conference productive of social good by joining it?

As soon as our program is completed, we will gladly send you as many copies as you can use.

Awaiting your early favorable reply, and in the hope of welcoming your organization as a member of our Conference, I beg to remain,

Yours very respectfully,

CS/ML

Secretary.

The Filson Historical Society

Neighborhood House
428 South First Street
Louisville, Ky.

November 23, 1936

Children's Bureau
Department of Labor
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

Will you please send me information on the following:

"Maternal and child health services, services for crippled children, and child-welfare services; Title V of the Social Security Act."

Thanking you, I am,

Sincerely,

Frances Ingram

Frances Ingram

The Filson Historical Society

IN REPLYING
ADDRESS THE SURGEON GENERAL
U. S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
AND REFER TO

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

WASHINGTON

December 1, 1936

Miss Frances Ingram,
Neighborhood House,
428 South First Street,
Louisville, Kentucky.

Dear Miss Ingram:

Receipt is acknowledged of your request of November 23, for information concerning Title VI, public health work, of the Social Security Act.

An informative pamphlet containing general information on the provisions and operation of Title VI is now in course of preparation. It is anticipated that the publication will be ready for distribution at an early date, when a copy will be mailed to you. In the meantime more complete information may be obtained from Doctor A. T. McCormack, State Health Commissioner, Louisville, Kentucky, who is in charge of the public health program in your State.

A copy of Title VI is enclosed.

Very truly yours,

K. E. MILLER,
Senior Surgeon,
For Chief, Domestic Quarantine Division.

Enclosure

The Filson Historical Society

55-26

B-876 Rev.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
Washington

(Public - No. 271 - 74th Congress)

(H. R. 7260)

AN ACT

To provide for the general welfare by establishing a system of Federal old-age benefits, and by enabling the several States to make more adequate provision for aged persons, blind persons, dependent and crippled children, maternal and child welfare, public health, and the administration of their unemployment compensation laws; to establish a Social Security Board; to raise revenue; and for other purposes.

* * * * * * * * * * *

TITLE VI - PUBLIC HEALTH WORK

APPROPRIATION

SECTION 601. For the purpose of assisting States, counties, health districts, and other political subdivisions of the States in establishing and maintaining adequate public-health services, including the training of personnel for State and local health work, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated for each fiscal year, beginning with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936, the sum of $8,000,000 to be used as hereinafter provided.

STATE AND LOCAL PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

SEC. 602. (a) The Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall, at the beginning of each fiscal year, allot to the States the total of (1) the amount appropriated for such year pursuant to section 601; and (2) the amounts of the allotments under this section for the preceding fiscal year remaining unpaid to the States at the end of such fiscal year. The amounts of such allotments shall be determined on the basis of (1) the population; (2) the special health problems; and (3) the financial needs; of the respective States. Upon making such allotments the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service shall certify the amounts thereof to the Secretary of the Treasury.

(b) The amount of an allotment to any State under subsection (a) for any fiscal year, remaining unpaid at the end of such fiscal year, shall be available for allotment to States under subsection (a) for the succeeding fiscal year, in addition to the amount appropriated for such year.

The Filson Historical Society

(c) Prior to the beginning of each quarter of the fiscal year, the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service shall, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, determine in accordance with rules and regulations previously prescribed by such Surgeon General after consultation with a conference of the State and Territorial health authorities the amount to be paid to each State for such quarter from the allotment to such State, and shall certify the amount so determined to the Secretary of the Treasury. Upon receipt of such certification, the Secretary of the Treasury shall, through the Division of Disbursement of the Treasury Department and prior to audit or settlement by the General Accounting Office, pay in accordance with such certification.

(d) The moneys so paid to any State shall be expended solely in carrying out the purposes specified in section 601, and in accordance with plans presented by the health authority of such State and approved by the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service.

INVESTIGATIONS

SEC. 603. (a) There is hereby authorized to be appropriated for each fiscal year, beginning with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936, the sum of $2,000,000 for expenditure by the Public Health Service for investigation of disease and problems of sanitation (including the printing and binding of the findings of such investigations), and for the pay and allowances and traveling expenses of personnel of the Public Health Service, including commissioned officers, engaged in such investigations or detailed to cooperate with the health authorities of any State in carrying out the purposes specified in section 601: Provided, That no personnel of the Public Health Service shall be detailed to cooperate with the health authorities of any State except at the request of the proper authorities of such State.

(b) The personnel of the Public Health Service paid from any appropriation not made pursuant to subsection (a) may be detailed to assist in carrying out the purposes of this title. The appropriation from which they are paid shall be reimbursed from the appropriation made pursuant to subsection (a) to the extent of their salaries and allowances for services performed while so detailed.

(c) The Secretary of the Treasury shall include in his annual report to Congress a full account of the administration of this title.

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Free Library Historical Society

58126

Bulletin No. 2

Stimulating Public Interest in the Feeble-Minded:

How It Was Done in New Jersey

The Filson Historical Society

Printed by
The Committee on Provision
for the Feeble-Minded

65426

Reprint
From The Training School Bulletin
APRIL 1915

Colonies

(So much interest has been shown in the development of the two colonies that most of this number of THE TRAINING SCHOOL BULLETIN is given over to colony matters. The Menantico colony is an experiment intended to show:

FIRST; That feeble minded men who have had preliminary training in the Training School department can find happy and useful employment clearing rough land and preparing it for farming activities.

SECOND; That they may be properly housed in simple but sanitary buildings which cost much less than the usual amount spent for such purposes.

THIRD; That by giving such simplified occupation as these boy-men may understand, they may contribute toward their own support and the cost of maintaining them may be greatly reduced.

The Burlington County Colony is also an experiment. It is intended to show:

FIRST; That by the cooperation of the citizens of the County with the Heads of the various State Departments, a colony may be developed on State land at no cost to the State.

SECOND; That the colonists may be of help to these departments by running fire lines and fighting forest fires, by furnishing a place for agricultural experimental work, by encouraging vocational education in the community, and by reducing the cost of maintenance of its defective wards.

THIRD; That it may become a social center in a district where such work is as much needed as in the slums of the great cities.)

The Menantico Colony

In the late summer of 1913 the Directors of The Training School established their first Colony just four miles from the parent institution on a piece of uncleared land covered with scrub oak and pine. The tract comprises 530 acres and cost $10.00 an acre. The plot is triangular in shape, two sides facing on public highways, the third bordering the pretty Menantico River, which along this line is fringed with pines and gums. Three springs or small streams flow from well across the land into the Menantico and in or near the swamp land along the river banks are possiblities for cranberry, huckleberry and willow culture.

The soil is much like that at The Training School and under intelligent cultivation should yield good crops of sweet potatoes, berries, fruits and trucking crops.

The first buildings erected were one-story portable houses, three in number; one for dining room and kitchen, one for dormitory purposes with rooms for the attendants and the third for employees and the administra-

The Olson Historical Society

53426

What is Practicable in the way of Prevention of Mental Defect

BY
WALTER E. FERNALD, M. D.
WALTHAM, MASS.

The Filson Historical Society

Reprinted by
Committee on Provision for the Feeble-Minded
502 Empire Building, Philadelphia
1916

55946

PROVISION FOR THE
Feeble-Minded of Kentucky

BY
ARCH DIXON
Henderson

Reprint from Kentucky Medical Journal, January, 1918

The Filson Historical Society

B54 P6

Provision for the Feeble-Minded of Kentucky*

By Arch Dixon, Henderson.

Reprint from Kentucky Medical Journal, January, 1918

A plan that involves the adoption or enlargement of a State policy affecting the lives, liberty and happiness of any part of our citizenship ought to have back of it, first of all, a recognized need. We have no right to ask the public approval of any such policy that is founded on guess-work or mere theory. We require therefore in the formulation of a plan for the better care of the feeble-minded in Kentucky a ground work of proved and accepted facts. The Report made by Dr. Thos. H. Haines, the Scientific Adviser of the State Commission on Provision for the Feeble-minded, furnishes this ground work and also the known and proved facts. These facts I shall present you later on in and excerp made from Dr. Haines' Report to the Governor and the State Commission.

Since I have been a member of the State Board of Control for Charitable Instiutions, I have learned many things in regard to care and management of the inmates of these institutions, more especially have I learned facts relating to the care and management of the Feeble-minded in Kentucky. I know that feeble-minded persons are in hospitals for the insane, where they do not belong; that many more are improperly classified with and treated as criminals and delinquents; that many more are in almshouses where in a majority of cases they are not and cannot be adequately protected; that many more are in institutions for children, in public schools; that a greater number greater than all the foregoing, are at large in their communities free to procreate and perpetuate their kind. I know that feeble-mindedness in inherited and that to this fact is due at least two-thirds of our present feeble-minded population. I know that the feeble-minded mother is more prolific than the normal mother; I know that the feeble-minded are perennial children lacking in judgment and resistance to evil influences and that they are therefore unable to adjust themselves to normal life in the community. I know that the social evil is fed from the ranks of feeble-minded women. I know that public and private organizations dealing with pauperism, inebriety, family desertion, and illegitimacy find this same element of feeble-mindedness entering into and complicating their work in a larger degree perhaps than any other factor. I know that in all our schools there are children that we call backward or retarded, that while much of this lagging behind is undoubtedly due to remediable causes, just as certainly a very considerable part of it is due to a mental deficit that is irremediable. We do not know how large this per cent. is, but we do know that it is large enough to affect, and that it is affecting our whole system of education. These are some of the thing we know. Are they not of sufficient importance to demand the necessity for present action? Assuming that these facts clearly indicate a need wholly neglected or only partially met, a plan which must provide a reasonable method for its development and operation must be adopted. This reasonable method must be at once practical, humane and economic if we expect it to receive public approval.

The most important step of all will be that of making the plan effective by an intelligible and persistent presentation of the need, the facts and the method to the people of the State. What shall we do? How shall we do it? Where shall we begin? The answers to the questions in the light of our knowledge are not difficult.

First: Prevent the further increase of the feeble-minded by cutting off the recognized source of two-thirds of it. This source is the feeble-minded parent. Therefore *prevent parenthood as far as they are concerned.*

The only sure method, as has been demonstrated, is sterilization or permanent segregation in suitable Colonies under State Control.

Second: Abolish, or modify the Pauper Idiot Act.

Third: Enact a commitment law that shall provide for the safe and *permanent* custody or supervision by the State of all persons who after competent examination and by reason of mental defect are found to be or about to become a mental, moral or physical menace to themselves or others.

Fourth: Abolish that clause in the law which demands that these unfortunates shall be returned to the communities from whence they came, the female when she shall have reached the age of 18 years, and the males at 21.

Feeble-minded persons should be under control all their lives; there should be no age of discharge, but only an age of admission to institutions. Their mental defectiveness is life-

*Read before the Kentucky State Medical Association, Louisville, November 6-9, 1917.

The Eugenics Society

long, and their release on the outside world is a crime against society for it simply means the spread of the condition to large numbers yet unborn and the continual increase of defectives to be cared for by the State.

Heredity is the most potent factor in the growth of feeble-mindedness, over two-thirds of all so afflicted being children of like parents, while mating of feeble-minded men and women always results in mentally defective offspring. The FeeblelMinded Institute at Frankfort takes most excellent care of a large number of Feeble-minded who when they reach the age of maturity are turned out to propagate their kind.

Dr. Alexander Johnson says: "Mentally defective women are not immoral but rather unmoral, not having the strength of the normal to be virtuous and a result is their families are two and one-half times larger than the average persons. Unprotected they have as many children as nature will allow. One mentally defective woman if let loose on the community can fill the jails, hospitals for the insane and houses of prostitution with her offspring."

Protection for the feeble-minded—which is at the same time protection of Society—more especially females, is the bounden duty of the State. Kentucky spends over $300,000 a year, about one-half it costs to pay the expenses of her public schools—on her feeble-minded population, more than enough to handle the problem in accord with the latest thought, viz: sterilization or colonization and segregation from which the best results are obtained. Their education is planned to teach them something which will be of use to them in older years. Properly treated, many become self-supporting. The older boys are employed on the farms, in the schools they are taught tailoring, shoemaking, mattress-making, brick-making, together with moulding of concrete blocks, etc., while the girls are taught needlework, kitchen and dining-room work and other branches of domestic science, as well as gardening. Morons are placed in charge of crews of imbecile males. Their amusements include baseball, swimming, music, picture shows, dancing, simple parties, etc., under such conditions they are contented and happy.

Dr. Johnson deplored the erection of fine decorative buildings which are totally inadequate and which are built mainly for show and for the glorification of the Board of Trustees.

As a final analysis, Kentucky Statutes for the Care of the Feeble-minded are laws for the propagation of idiots and imbeciles. The State's tax burden can be reduced one-fourth if this class of dependents could be placed under proper care so that it could not cause social disorder and increasing taxation.

Sterilization or colonization with segregation is the only solution of the problem, as it has been demonstrated that simple farm work is best adapted to the feeble-minded. To clear waste land, to grub stumps, to pile brush for the bon-fire at night, to move dirt in a wheelbarrow one can call one's own, to cut and pile wood for the winter, to help cultivate and gather crops, to feed stock, to aid in simple building construction, all with the consciousness that one has part ownership in the farm and stock, and that by one's labor one is helping to make a home for one's self and companions. This is the kind of work mental defectives can do best and from which they can get the greatest amount of contentment and happiness.

EXCERP FROM REPORT OF DR. THOS. H. HAINES TO THE STATE COMMISSION ON PROVISION FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED.

Number of the Feeble-Minded in the State and the Present Cost of Maintaining Them.

Thus without exhibiting censuses, except in institutions, it is shown that the State of Kentucky has on its hands large numbers of children and grown-ups, who must be recognized as perennial children, and therefore needing the parental care of the State.

A very small part if this number (360) is being temporarily cared for at the Kentucky Institute for Feeble-minded Children at Frankfort. But the needs of these are very inadequately met, when they are turned back on communities at 18 years of age. The man or woman who has the mind of a child of nine years is not able to guide himself by moral standards. And ten years training at a State Institution is sheer waste of time if she is turned out at 18. Better have no school and save the $65,000 annually spent upon this institution, if it is thus made the means of making the higher class pupils more attractive and more marriageable, and lets go all restraint and control of them when they come to child-bearing age. The institution and the State, by such a plan, distinctly foster and help on the propagation of the feeble-minded.

The parental function of the State in regard to the feeble-minded is further most seriously miscarried in the cases of the 2200 beneficiaries, under the Pauper Idiot Act. No parent can discharge his obligation to his child merely by paying out money, no matter how much he pays. There are relations of fostering care and guardianship which *cannot be purchased.* It has been the tactic assumption of this institution (Pauper Idiot Act) in Kentucky, that this personal care would be supplied by the committee appointed to care for and spend the yearly allowance. But committees often have no intimate care of the feeble-minded person, and in any case very few of these 2200 committees appreciate the need of care being extended just to children. As a matter of fact, there is greater need of this personal care and guarding because, together with their lack of

self-control, the feeble-minded have stronger impulses than children. This is especially true of the sexual instinct.

The Pauper Idiot Act would fail to prevent the evils arising from the lack of self-control of feeble-minded persons, if it were effectually administered and the $65,000 really reached the idiots. This it does not do. This item, however, figures $165,000 which goes from the State treasury every year for the feeble-minded.

The Kentucky Children's Home Society is hindered in its work by the fact that more than one-fifth of the children received are perennial children and therefore unplacable. One-fifth of the money the State gives this Society annually is $12,000. The children are passed on rapidly. More than the feeble-minded acutally found are handled with such a sum.

Seventy-four deaf and eight blind children at the State schools, who are feeble-minded, cost the State about $5,000 a year.

One-hundred feeble-minded delinquents at the House of Reform cost the State $15,000 annually.

Thirty-four feeble-minded actually found by random selection and mental examination at the Frankfort Reformatory and thirty kept in the idle gang at the Eddyville Penitentiary, because they have not mind enough to work, make it safe to assume that there are fifty feeble-minded among the two thousand offenders of these two institutions. The net cost per man per day in these institutions for the last year, reported (June 30th, 1915) was 44 1-4c and 43c. These poorer workers really cost considerably above the average. They are drones. Their arrest and convictions also cost something. The feeble-minded in the two penitenitaries cost the State at least $7,000 a year.

By the statements of the Superintendents there are 552 feeble-minded and epileptics among the patients at the State Hospitals for the Insane. These, at the current per capita allowance, all cost the State upwards of $85,000 a year. It is hardly assumable that the majority of these could be comfortably placed in colonies for the feeble-minded and epileptic. The superintendents would probably like to have most of them go, but the actions of some of them demand their retention at institutions for the insane. Supposing that half of them are cases suitable for transfer, we may add $42,000 to the present expense of the State for the Feeble-minded as such.

Large amounts of money are spent by the State for public education and a great many feeble-minded are in the public schools. These should be in State institutions for the feeble-minded in order that they should be securing the only kind of training suited to their limited capacity. Such training would prepare them for much happier lives than they can be fitted for in the regular schools. Removing them from the public schools would also remove a great hindrance to the educational progress of many normal children. Feeble-minded and epileptic children make abnormal demands upon the time of the teacher and thus deprive normal children of their dues. Such a change, therefore, would effect notable savings all around and prove most salutary to all concerned.

Putting together these itemns which are actually paid out of the treasury of the Commonwealth now on account of feeble-minded persons, and because they are feeble-minded, we have a grand total of $321,000. Summing up the persons involved in each item, exclusive of the public schools, we find 3052 now cared for by the State as feeble-minded or epileptic and for the most part properly placable in Colonies for the Feeble-minded and epileptic."

Therefore, Be it Resolved, by the Kentucky State Medical Association, that, Whereas:

The Pauper Idiot and Feeble-minded persons of the State of Kentucky, under the existing laws for the maintenance of such persons, are not properly cared for and the cost and expense of providing and caring for them is largely in excess of what it should be—as shown by the following table of present expenditures of the State for the Feeble-minded and epileptics in Institutions.

Kentucky Institution for Feeble-minded Children, $65,000; No. of cases, 360.

Pensions of $75 to 2200 Pauper Idiots, $165,000; No. of cases, 2200.

Kentucky Children's Home Society (1-5 appropriation), $12,000; No. of cases 31.

Feeble-minded Deaf and Blind at the State Schools, $5,000; No. of cases, 32.

Kentucky House of Reform, $15,000; No. of cases, 100.

Feeble-minded at Reformatory and Penitentiary, $7,000; No. of cases, 50.

Feeble-minded and Epileptics removable from State Hospitals, $42,000; No. of cases, 275.

School funds used for Feeble-minded, $10,000.

Total amounts, $321,000; Total No. of cases, 3048.

Therefore, Be it Reolved, That as some three thousand wards of the State are costing over three hundred thousand dollars each year, most of them being treated as if they had average common sense and could if they would take the parts of men and women in the world, and since they are children in mind and always will be, and their own children will be for the most part feeble-minded, it is an unwise and wasteful expenditure the State is making.

And Whereas, Under the present law governing the management of the Feeble-Minded Institute, at Frankfort, the super-

intendent is compelled to return all inmates to their homes who have reached the age of maturity, in other words these feeble-minded men and women are turned loose upon the community to propagate their kind all of whom will be feeble-minded.

Therefore, Be it Resolved: That under the circumstances the Institute is in reality increasing rather than decreasing the number of these poor unfortunates. In fact, the Feeble-Minded Institute is a regular nursery for the growth of feeble-minded inmates who are in a way specially prepared for procreating more feeble-minded.

Therefore this law should be abolished.

And Whereas: The State of Kentucky annually pays out of its treasury one hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars in pensions for Pauper Idiots, many of whom are physically able to earn their own living and are being employed in farm work and otherwise, by dishonest parents, or committees, who collect the pension of seventy-five dollars which the State pays for supposedly helpless Idiots.

And Whereas: Many of these Idiots marry—usually feeble-minded women—and become the fathers of other idiots, or if they do not marry become the progenitors of illegitimates who are also idiots or feeble-minded.

Therefore, The Pauper Idiot Law should be abolished or modified.

And Whereas: The law under which feeble-minded and insane persons are commited is defective in many ways.

Therefore, Be it Resolved: That a safe Commitment law should be enacted that will provide for the safe and *permanent* custody or supervision by the State of all feeble-minded persons of whatsoever degree.

The only sure method as has been proven, is sterilization or permanent segregation in suitable colonies under State control.

And Whereas: Hereditity is the most potent factor in the growth of Feeble-Mindedness, over two-thirds of all so affected being children of like parents, for the reason that the mating of feeble-minded men and women always results in mentally defective offspring.

Therefore, Be it Resolved: That the feeble-minded should be under control all their lives, there should be no age of discharge but only an age of admission to institutions. Their mental defectiveness is life-long, and their release on the outside world is a crime against Society for it simply means the spread of the condition to large numbers yet unborn and the continual increase of defectives to be cared for by the State.

Whereas: Kentucky spends the enormous sum of over three hundred thousand dollars a year—about one-half as much as the expense of her public schools—on her feeble-minded population, more than enough to handle the problem in accord with the latest thought, Sterilization, Colonization and Segregation.

Therefore, Be it Resolved: That the plan of Sterilization or Colonization and Segregation, from which the best and most satisfactory results are obtained, not only for the colonists but for the State as well, should be adopted.

Whereas: The present plant of the Feeble-minded Institute at Frankfort is totally inadequate to house and properly educate more than one-fourth of this population. This Institute under the splendidly efficient management of the Superintendent Dr. S. L. Helm, is at present caring for and educating a population of three hundred and sixty, while the remainder of the three thousand and odd defectives are scattered among institutions and schools of the State in environments unfitted for their education and welfare.

Therefore, Be it Resolved: That the Feeble-minded Institute at Frankfort should be sold or otherwise disposed of and the proceeds of such sale be invested in a body of land—not less than five hundred acres—whereupon cottages should be built largely by the labor under proper direction, of the older male inmates. Where under the plan of Sterilization or Colonization and Segregation these mental weaklings, with proper training, may become self-supporting, where the older boys may be employed on the farm and in the schools be taught tailoring, shoemaking, mattress and broom-making, together with moulding of concrete blocks wherewith their cottages may be built.

The girls may be taught sewing, cooking and dining room work and other branches of Domestic Science together with work in the laundry and in gardening, etc.

Therefore, be it further resolved by the Kentucky State Medical Association: That a copy of these resolutions be furnished to the Governor and to each member of the next General Assembly for information and action, and that we also ask the cooperation and assistance of all the physicians and good citizens of the State of Kentucky, and especially of the Women's Clubs and all other good women of the State, to aid us in securing such legislation as will lead to the betterment of the condition of our unfortunate Pauper Idiots and Feeble-minded persons.

COPY OF AN ORDER made by the Kentucky State Board of Control for Charitable Institutions, at a meeting held at the Kentucky Institution for Feeble-minded Children, November 1st, 1917, the following members being present: R. A. Cook, Garrett S. Wall, J. F. Butts and Dr. Archibald Dixon:

"Dr. Archibald Dixon having read to this Board a paper and resolutions he had prepar-

ed to be read before a meeting of the Kentucky State Medical Association, to be held in Louisville, Ky., on the 6th. 7th and 8th of November, 1917; on motion, this Board heartily indorses said paper and resolutions and hereby concurs in all the statements contained in both."

SEGREGATION AND STERILIZATION.

The very comprehensive and valuable report of the condition of the feeble-minded children and adults in Kentucky recently made by Thomas H. Haines, M. D., scientific adviser to the State Commission on provision for the feeble-minded of our State, contains much information and many valuable suggestions as to the proper care, custody and education of these unfortunates. Segregation and continued control through life seems to be his plan, and the Board of Control and the Medical staff under its control must heartily agree with Dr. Haines, but we go further and believe and strongly urge that the Legislature should authorize and permit the sterilization of all the feeble-minded that become wards of the State or receive assistance from the State. Segregation is a partial remedy to decrease the number of such unfortunates, but sterilization will be a complete remedy and is steadily and rapidly growing in favor in many of our more progressive States.

COPY ATTEST:

GEO. B. CLAYWOOD, Secretary.
Kentucky State Board of Control for Charitable Institutions.

DISCUSSION:

The Secretary: I desire to move that the preambles and resolutions offered by Dr. Dixon be referred to the House of Delegates with the recommendation that they be passed. (Motion seconded.)

Cyrus Graham, Henderson: This is a remarkable exposition. It is something that I know very little about. It is a revelation to me, still it seems so far-reaching and so radical that I would like to see the House of Delegates discuss this subject very freely, before referring it back for final action. This paper is a remarkable exposition of the traditions of the feeble-minded institutions in the State of Kentucky, and I never have heard at any meeting of the Medical Association of the State of Kentucky anything like it. There must be something in it. There must be something radically wrong in the management of our eleemosynary institutions, and I think the subject is so far-reaching and so radical and so important that it should be discussed by the House of Delegates before being referred back.

Arch Dixon, Henderson: Every word I have said in that paper is absolutely true. Every word has been corroborated by an expert who has gone over the state and made a survey of all these things. I know, because I have been a member of the Board of Control of Charitable Institutions since last January. I have been enlightened; I have had my eyes opened and I have seen these defects and faults.

Let us take up the pauper idiot act, it is over 100 years old. It is an infamous law to turn a woman or girl after she has reached the age of 18 years, after having been raised in a feeble-minded institute and has reached the child-bearing period, out to propagate her species. How in the name of common-sense can the State of Kentucky expect to decrease the number of imbeciles if we do not change these laws.

W. P. Sprague, Lexington: This is one of the most important subjects that can be brought before this Association. The gentlemen who think there can't be anything wrong would probably not think so if they knew more about the subject of the feeble-minded. Next to the venereal question and tuberculosis, it probably ranks third in actual importance to the State of Kentucky and to the medical profession because of the fact we do not know much about it, and if we do not study it and inform ourselves in regard to it, we will not make very much advance. It is of such wide scope and so great in extent, that the resolutions that have been prepared and offered by Mr. Dixon should be discussed and some additional explanation be given with all the information furnished to the membership of this Association before they are finally passed.

The President: As the Chair understands it, this matter is referred to the House of Delegates, and after discussion there the resolutions will be reported back to the Association if the House thinks proper to do so, but the Chair does not feel that we can afford to take any more time in discussing this subject now in a general way.

Motion put and carried, and the resolutions were so referred.

The Filson Historical Society

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FOR THE PEOPLE'S HEALTH

Flint Public Historical Society

COMMITTEE ON PROVISION FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED

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To disseminate knowledge concerning the extent and menace of feeble-mindedness and to suggest and initiate methods for its control and ultimate eradication from the American people.

The work of the Committee is carried on through public addresses by the Field Secretary, Alexander Johnson, Miss Elizabeth S. Kite, and others of the staff; special and general literature dealing with the subject of feeble-mindedness; exhibit charts; stereopticon slides; and correspondence. These services are offered by the Committee to State Commissions on the Feeble-Minded, Women's Clubs, Medical and Teachers' Associations and other organizations and individuals interested in or desiring information on the subject. Address correspondence to the Executive Secretary.

THE FEEBLE-MINDED

"Each of us has known individuals who never grew up physically but did grow up mentally. They are known as 'dwarfs.' They are under some handicap—but are often delightful and extremely useful people. They do not constitute a national problem.

"All of us know some individuals who grew up physically but never grew up mentally. They are known as 'feeble-minded.' They are under a terrible handicap and are a tremendous moral, physical and financial burden on the homes to which they belong, the public schools which they often attend, and the society of which they form a part. They do constitute a grave national problem."—*(Handbook, National Welfare Exhibit, Toronto, Can.)*

The Filson Historical Society

What Is Feeble-Mindedness?

Feeble-minded persons, because of a defect of the brain existing from birth or early age, do not "grow up" mentally. Though adults in years and stature, they remain children in mental habits and capacities.

Some of them, known as idiots, are absolutely helpless. Mentally they are infants.

Others, known as imbeciles, have a mental capacity corresponding to that of a child of from three to seven years. These can be taught to care for their own personal needs, to avoid common dangers, and often they can be trained to do simple tasks.

The highest grade of feeble-minded, sometimes called morons, have the mental capacity of children eight to twelve years of age. Many of them can be taught to do complex manual labor, under direction, so long as it involves no planning, reasoning, and independent judgment.

All the feeble-minded lack self-control. They yield easily to temptation. They usually fail to earn an independent living. They often drift into immorality and crime. Many of them are the objects of charity. Their immoral tendencies and lack of self-control make the birth-rate among them unusually high. Their defect is transmissible from parent to child.

Some of the Known Facts

At least three persons in a thousand are feeble-minded.

On this basis there are 280,000 feeble-minded persons in the United States.

Proper public provision has been made for less than 30,000.

Sixteen States have made no provision.

Not a single State has made adequate provision.

At least 250,000 are without suitable care and protection, and 70,000 of these are women of child-bearing age.

The feeble-minded lack in judgment and resistance to evil influences.

They complicate every social problem.

Feeble-minded children never become normal. They require individual training which the public schools, as now organized, do not give.

Special classes should be provided in which hand, not head, work must be emphasized.

The special class should be a clearing-house, not a receptacle. Its aim must be to train children for useful and happy lives adjusted to their mental capacity.

The special class requires the specially trained teacher.

The States must provide suitable institutions for all feeble-minded persons whose presence in the community constitutes a menace to themselves or to society.

Under proper care the feeble-minded lead happy, and, many of them, useful lives.

Proper care costs less than neglect.

The Filson Historical Society

Pamphlet publications on: The Spirit of Social Work, The Neighborhood, Housing, The Church, Recreation, Labor, Public Health, Social Hygiene, Medical Social Service, Relief, Institutions, Remedial Loans, The Child, Juvenile Delinquency, The Deaf and Blind, The Defective, The Criminal, Public Supervision and Adiministration, Statistics and Publicity, and other similar subjects. **Effective brief presentation by recognized authorities.** Write for information and pamphlet prices.

Membership in the Conference: Since its organization in 1874 this leading national association of social workers has sought to raise the standards of social service. Its annual meeting lasts a week and has an attendance of about 3,000 delegates. All those interested in the high purposes of the Conference are cordially invited to join. Annual dues $3.00. Members receive free the cloth-bound volume of Proceedings and the Bulletin published five times a year.

For information or pamphlet prices write:
NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION,
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The Filson Historical Society

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REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON STIMULATING PUBLIC INTEREST IN THE FEEBLE-MINDED*

E. R. Johnstone, Superintendent, The Training School, Vineland, N. J.

There are many more feeble-minded people in this country than the average person believes. True feeble-mindedness is not curable. Feeble-mindedness is strongly inheritable. The average families are large. Their presence entails a heavy burden upon society. Society is inclined to be indifferent. To care for them costs money, but it is cheaper in the long run to do it right. The public must be informed so that they will instruct their legislators to make the necessary appropriations. We want more facts, but we know enough to keep us busy.

Let me quote from those who know:—

> It is conservative to say that there are at least four feeble-minded persons to each thousand of the general population.[1]
>
> No really feeble-minded person ever was, or can be, entirely cured.[2]
>
> At least two-thirds of the feeble-minded have inherited their feeble-mindedness.[3]
>
> The average number of children born in a family is four, whereas in these degenerates we find 7.3 each, and if the still-born children are included, the disproportion is still more striking, as the average number of children born in each family is brought up to 8.4.[4]
>
> Truants, incorrigibles and mentally deficient classes overlap much more than the public at large imagine.[5]
>
> Careful inquiries have placed the proportion of mentally defective persons in certain correctional institutions at from 20 to 30 per cent.[6]
>
> Of three hundred prostitutes, fifty-one per cent were feeble-minded. All doubtful cases were recorded as normal. Not more than six of the entire number seemed to have really good minds."[7]

[1]—Fernald: Prevention of Mental Defect, National Conference of Charities and Correction 1915, p. 290.

[2]—Fernald.

[3]—Goddard: Feeble-Mindedness, Its Causes and Consequences, p. 47.

[4]—Tredgold: Report of Royal Commission of England, Pt. 6. p. 199.

[5]—Rogers: National Conference of Charities and Correction 1907, p. 471.

[6]—Salmon, Clark and Dana: Outlines for a State Policy for Dealing with Mental Deficiency. Medical Record, April 17, 1915.

[7]—Massachusetts Commission for the Investigation of the White Slave Traffic, So-Called. Report 1914, p. 29.

*No. 69, Reprints of Reports and Addresses of the National Conference of Charities and Correction, 1916 Meeting at Indianapolis. Order by number. Write for descriptive list of publications, 315 Plymouth Court, Chicago, Ill.

MENTAL HYGIENE BULLETIN

VOLUME I, NUMBER 10 | PUBLISHED BY THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR MENTAL HYGIENE | DECEMBER, 1923

KENTUCKY MENTAL HYGIENE SURVEY

OUTSTANDING conditions revealed by the recent mental-hygiene survey of Kentucky are the large number of children in rural schools who should have special attention on account of mental and physical handicaps; the great need for personality analysis, educational work, and character training for the prison, reformatory, and jail populations; the lack of adequate social service in the state hospitals; and inadequate school, housing, and hospital facilities at the state institution for mental defectives.

Prior to this study, the National Committee for Mental Hygiene made two studies of mental-health conditions in Kentucky. In 1916 Governor Stanley, by direction of the General Assembly, appointed a commission on provision for the feebleminded, which invited the National Committee to make a study of the conditions of care and training of feebleminded persons in that state. In 1922 a careful mental-health survey was made in Louisville, upon the invitation of the Welfare League of Louisville, the state and local health officers and nursing associations, judges of county and city courts, relief agencies, and the Mental Hygiene Committee of Louisville.

The present study, which was authorized by the 1922 General Assembly, included the following institutions: the three state hospitals for mental diseases, the state institution for the feebleminded, the state penitentiary, the state reformatory, eleven county jails, eight county almshouses, and the Houses of Reform at Greendale. A number of family studies were also made, and 874 children in rural schools were given careful study.

In all institution studies, whenever possible, and in the studies of school children, the preliminary procedures were a group intelligence test and a personal history of each individual in the group. By means of these two lines of approach, it was possible to select for further attention the problem personalities. These problem personalities were studied more carefully. Many of them were given individual psychological examinations, the Stanford-Binet tests being used. In assessing personality, social, economic, and physical factors were considered of quite as much importance as intelligence rating. The aim of the study of each person was to ascertain the nature of his mental constitution, to find out what kind of person he was, and if abnormal the nature of the abnormality and the most successful method of treating him, with a view to restoring him to mental health.

The report contains numerous illuminating findings, but limited space makes it desirable to confine attention primarily to conditions found in the rural schools.

Inasmuch as 3,000 school children were included in the survey of Louisville referred to above, it was considered best in this survey to make a study of children in the rural schools. Accordingly, the following schools were selected as typical samplings of various kinds of rural population: in the northeastern part of the state, two schools in a region where the land is rather poor, and one in the blue-grass section; in the southeastern part of the state, six schools in the "hills" in a coal-producing county; and in the western part, two schools in a farming district, and two more among coal miners.

Of the 874 children studied in these schools, 151 or 17.3 per cent were either mental defectives or borderline defectives; 77 others or 8.8 per cent

(*Continued on page two*)

LOS ANGELES CHILD GUIDANCE DEMONSTRATION

Los Angeles has been chosen to receive the next child-guidance demonstration. On January 1, the Division on Prevention of Delinquency of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene will place one of its demonstration clinics in that city for one year.

During the demonstration period a number of pediatricians, neurologists, psychiatrists, psychologists, and social workers in Los Angeles will work with the clinic as volunteers. The public schools, the juvenile court, and the social agencies have developed a program in connection with the clinic. It is planned to do intensive work on a limited number of individual cases, and illustrate what can be accomplished if a community's resources are concentrated on a given problem child. It is expected thereby to develop methods and technique that can be applied later to all problem children in the city. This desire for an intensive piece of work during the demonstration period, together with the unusual coöperation of the social forces in the city, should make this demonstration outstanding in its results.

A Mental Hygiene Committee, composed of 200 citizens, representing the

(*Continued on page three*)

NEW COMMUNITY CLINIC

The United Workers of Norwich, in conjunction with the State Board of Health and the Norwich State Hospital, has opened a neuropsychiatric clinic. Miss Betsy Mitchell, who was graduated from Smith College and also from the Smith College Training School for Social Work, is organizing the social work of the clinic. Miss Mitchell's former experience in psychiatric social work has been at the Boston Psychopathic Hospital and with the American Red Cross Home Service in Brooklyn.

The Filson Historical Society

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FRANKWOOD E. WILLIAMS, M.D., Editor
EDITH M. FURBUSH, Associate Editor

HEALTH AND GOOD-WILL: INTERNATIONAL

Health is not a local matter. Disease does not respect national borders. A focus of infection in one state is a danger to all states. With the modern facilities for travel a focus of infection in an otherwise remote spot of the earth menaces the greatest centers of population.

Such is the conception of public health held by the International Health Board of the Rockefeller Foundation, as was made clear by the various speakers at a dinner given by the Foundation on December 4, in honor of the health officers from eighteen foreign countries who had just completed a study of public-health problems and measures in this country, under the auspices of the Health Section of the League of Nations. For a period of three months these physicians, following a rigorous schedule prepared by the U. S. Public Health Service, had been studying the work of the national, state, county, and city departments of health: organization, method, and procedure, special problems of education, law, and law enforcement, and of the laboratory. The representative from the Ukraine conferred with those whose daily tasks bring them in touch with the larger aspects — national and state — of health problems; but he also jounced about in the Ford car of the rural county-health officer, making with him his daily rounds, learning of his success and of his failures. Although he felt far from home and in a strange land indeed when faced with lettuce with "Russian dressing," he found himself at ease with a tube of agar and with the vision and spirit of the health officer.

The visit of these health officials to the United States represents the third general interchange of public-health personnel arranged by the Health Section of the League of Nations. The first took place in Belgium and Italy in 1922, and the second in England and Poland during February, March, and April, 1923.

In the present group were representatives, delegated by their respective governments, from France, England, Italy, Russia, Poland, Spain, Holland, Belgium, Greece, Jugoslavia, Germany, Switzerland, Norway, Mexico, Salvador, Brazil, Chile, and Canada.

The system of international interchange of public-health personnel was made possible by a contribution to the Health Section of the League of Nations from the International Health Board of the Rockefeller Foundation.

While the politicians strut along their borders and scowl, or comb their beards and smile—this interests a mental hygienist—the health officers pass over, and about the laboratory table discuss those things that know no national borders.

KENTUCKY MENTAL HYGIENE SURVEY

(*Continued from page one*)

were diagnosed as psychopathic persons; 3 had psychoneuroses; 1 epilepsy; and 13 endocrine imbalance. In other words, 245 of the 874 children, or 28.0 per cent, were found to be mental problems.

As regards their physical condition, 319 were in good, 428 in fair, and 124 in poor physical condition. One hundred and ninety-nine children had no noticeable defects. The fact that 1,086 physical defects were found among 675 children emphasizes the need for more public-health work among rural children.

Considerable repetition of grades was found, even among the normal children. Seventy-six of the 369 normal children, and 112 of the 260 dull-normal children had repeated grades once or twice. All instances of three or more repetitions of grades were found among the defective and psychopathic children. Of the 61 borderline mental defectives, 51 had repeated grades; of the 90 mentally defective, 86; and of the 77 psychopathic children, 51.

Only 224 of the children were found to be in the correct grade according to their mental ages, while 101 were in grades lower than were merited by their mental ages. On the other hand, 549 children were in grades higher than their mental ages would seem to warrant.

In comparing mental age with chronological age, it was found that only 104 children tested at age, 34 above age, and the remaining 736 below age. Much greater lack of coördination was therefore found between mental age and actual age than between mental age and school grade.

"This amount of retardation should not be regarded as particularly critical of the methods pursued by the particular schools attended by these particular children. It holds of public schools generally. The mental diagnoses presented show the necessity for a radical change in the whole method of approach, when the school undertakes to meet the problems of the individual child. . . . The lack of coördination between the opportunities offered by the school and the needs of the individual child is so complete that remedy cannot be found in any given general modification of instructional methods.

"It is necessary to dig into the roots of the individual child's problems. It is necessary to make over completely the process that we have called education, in order really to educate mentally handicapped children. It is necessary to use the clinical method of approach and to make a mental analysis of each problem child. It will be necessary for the school to be ready, after such analyses are completed, to arrange programs to minister to the limited facilities and peculiar needs of each exceptional child.

"The public school is the first line of defense. It is the first social-service agency and it deals with all the children. The extension of the activities of the school health clinic to the conservation of the pre-school child is

(*Concluded on page four*)

The Filson Historical Society

INDIANA MENTAL HYGIENE SOCIETY

The eighth annual meeting of the Indiana Society for Mental Hygiene was held at the Claypool Hotel, Indianapolis, December 17. The general topic of the meeting, which was in the form of a conference, was *Some Accomplishments in the Field of Mental Hygiene.* There were three sessions. The morning was concerned with what the institutions have done, the afternoon with the schools, and the evening with the community. The speakers included superintendents of two state hospitals, of the state school for feebleminded, of the state institution for epileptics, of the state prison, of the state training school for boys, and of the state training school for girls; Dr. Charles P. Emerson, Dean of the Indiana University School of Medicine; Prof. H. H. Young, Department of Psychology, Indiana University; Miss Edna R. Jatho, Psychologist, Indiana School for Feebleminded Youth; Mrs. Helen T. Woolley, Merrill Palmer School, Detroit; a number of persons connected with the public schools of Indianapolis and other cities of the state; Leet B. Myers, Director of Community Welfare, Evansville; Miss S. Ethel Clark, General Secretary, Social Service Bureau, Richmond; Hon. Frank J. Lahr, Judge of Juvenile Court, Indianapolis; and Dr. Frankwood E. Williams.

BOOK REVIEW SUPPLEMENT

The January number of *Mental Hygiene* will carry a supplement devoted entirely to reviews of books. For some time it has been impossible to cover in the Book Review Section of the magazine all the books appearing that are of interest to the readers of *Mental Hygiene.* This supplement makes it possible to present at some length critical reviews of certain books. Among those treated in this way will be *A Study of American Intelligence,* by Carl C. Brigham, Ph.D.; *Problems in Dynamic Psychology,* by John T. MacCurdy, M.D.; *Papers on Psychoanalysis,* by Ernest Jones, M.D.; and *Nursing and Nursing Education in the United States,* the report of the committee appointed by the Rockefeller Foundation in 1919 to study the subject of nursing education in this country. The supplement will also contain a general list of the more valuable books on mental hygiene that have appeared in recent years, as well as selected lists on special topics.

CONSULTANT SERVICE FOR CLINICS

The Division on Prevention of Delinquency of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene announces a consultant service for cities in this country that are not in a position to receive one of the demonstration clinics conducted by the Division. A special appropriation from the Commonwealth Fund makes this service possible.

The change in policy regarding the placing of the Division's child-guidance clinics and the longer period that must be devoted to the demonstrations as a result make possible the choice of a very limited number of cities. Only those cities are selected for demonstration clinics in which the social, educational, and medical resources are adequate and in which it is possible to carry out a comprehensive program for using these facilities in treatment.

The consultant service is intended for cities that are planning to develop clinics on their own initiative. These cities, whenever they have funds ready for the organization of their clinics, may secure a consulting psychiatrist and a consultant in psychiatric social work, who will remain with their personnel for a period of several months, while the organization is getting started, and will assist in developing technique and methods.

Several cities have made application for such aid. Those interested in securing further information should address the Director of the Division, Dr. V. V. Anderson, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York City.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Beginning with the eighth volume of *Mental Hygiene,* in January, 1923, the subscription price of the magazine will be increased from two dollars to three dollars a year. Present subscriptions will be carried at the lower price until their expiration in 1924.

LOS ANGELES CHILD GUIDANCE DEMONSTRATION

(*Continued from page one*)

medical profession, the courts, the public schools, Chamber of Commerce, social agencies, and other bodies in Los Angeles, has developed and underwritten a program that provides for a permanent clinic following the demonstration period, with a minimum budget of $25,000 a year. This committee has employed a full-time secretary, who will carry on an educational program under the direction of an educational committee.

Fortunately the Los Angeles public-school system, under the direction of Dr. A. H. Sutherland, has already developed special classes and special schools, and individual methods of training problem children, while the Juvenile Court is well organized, under the direction of Dr. Miriam Van Waters.

Los Angeles has a chapter of the American Association of Social Workers. This organization will work very closely with the demonstration, and place full-time, carefully selected social workers in the child-guidance clinic.

Dr. A. J. Rosanoff, formerly of Kings Park State Hospital, New York, now located at Los Angeles, is chairman of the organizing committee of the Los Angeles Mental Hygiene Committee, and will work as one of the volunteer psychiatrists at the clinic. The demonstration will be under the direction of Dr. Ralph P. Truitt, formerly Medical Director of the Illinois Society for Mental Hygiene. Dr. Christine M. Leonard will be chief of the staff.

ALCOHOL AND MENTAL DISEASE

The Department of Information and Statistics of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene is preparing a study on the use of alcohol in relation to mental disease. This article presents social facts concerning patients admitted to 96 state hospitals in this country during the year 1922, and shows the decrease in this form of mental disease during recent years. It aims to correct some current fallacies concerning the effects of prohibition on mental disease. It will be published in *The American Review.*

The Filson Historical Society

KENTUCKY MENTAL HYGIENE SURVEY

(*Continued from page two*)

the most natural expansion of public-school activities. The school will thus be able to abort and prevent many problems of both physical and mental health before the age when the school life of the child now starts. It would simplify many of its own educational tasks later and would enable many boys and girls to develop more effectively."

The following recommendations were made for rural schools:

1. Medical and nursing service for the diagnosis and correction of physical defects.

2. Mental clinics, with each consisting of a psychiatrist, psychologist, and psychiatric social worker as a minimum, for the study and diagnosis of children presenting problems either by their lack of progress in school or by their behavior difficulties.

3. Special classes for mental defectives and other facilities specially designed to further the training of the mentally handicapped children.

"The mental clinic must be a mobile or traveling clinic. . . . The relations between the clinic and the school should be such that the school would invite the clinic. It should be made the privilege of the school to call in this group of consultants on its own most difficult problems. The coöperation of the state board of education and the board of charities and correction, in securing the functioning of such clinical groups in the rural schools, is suggested by the success of a similar plan in Massachusetts.

"In that state the public schools are districted to the state institutions (state hospitals and schools for the feebleminded). The superintendent of each institution is responsible for the organization and functioning of a school clinic group, or clinical team, which visits annually each school in the district. This clinical team consists of a psychiatrist, a psychologist, and a psychiatric social worker. For each problem child brought before the visiting clinic, they secure a physical examination, a family history, a personal and developmental history, a history of school progress, an examination in school work, an examination in practical knowledge, a history of economic efficiency, a history of social and moral reactions, and a psychological examination."

Among the recommendations based upon the entire survey, the following stand out as most important:

(1) The appointment of a commissioner of mental health to be placed in charge of all institutions and agencies treating patients who are mentally ill, training mentally defective persons, or in any way aiming to conserve mental health. He should be selected on account of his special ability and training in the field of psychiatry and his success as an administrator.

(2) Statutory provision for voluntary admission to the hospitals for mental diseases and to the school for mental defectives.

(3) Revision of laws regulating admission to the state hospitals so as to include provisions for emergency commitment, temporary care, and observation.

(4) The inauguration of a colony plan for institution-trained boys and girls in institutions for feebleminded, which would serve as stepping stones from institution life to community life.

(5) Provision for supervision by experienced psychiatric social workers of all patients paroled from the mental hospitals and institution for mental defectives.

(6) A separate state institution for defective delinquents.

(7) A separate hospital for the care and treatment of epileptics.

(8) Indeterminate sentences to institutions for delinquents.

(9) Reorganization of prisons and industrial training schools, with the superintendent an expert criminologist, with the clinical work under a psychiatrist, the training work under an educator, and the parole work under experts in social service.

(10) Mental clinics for the public schools.

(11) Requirement by law that public schools organize special classes or other special training facilities for mentally handicapped children, with appropriations from the state school fund to provide at least half the salary of each teacher so employed.

(12) Supervision of feebleminded in the community by experienced psychiatric social workers.

This survey was conducted by the Division on Mental Deficiency of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, and the report was prepared by Dr. Thomas H. Haines, Director of the Division. Forty-one citizens representing various sections and interests in the state constituted the advisory committee.

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Mental Hygiene Archive

PHYSICIANS FORUM
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510 Madison Avenue, New York 22, N. Y.

The WAGNER-MURRAY-DINGELL BILL, *a brief summary*

Here is a short digest, section by section, of S. 1050 and HR 3293, the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill. Here you will find information that you need for discussions, speeches, editorials or articles which you may write. If you wish full information on Federal grants to States on a matching basis, for hospital construction, public health services and other facilities included in the bill, you should consult the text of the bill itself.

Sec. 1 — SHORT TITLE: SOCIAL SECURITY AMENDMENTS OF 1945.

Sec. 2 and 3 — GRANTS AND LOANS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF HEALTH FACILITIES — $5,000,000 is authorized as grants to States to assist in making surveys to assure that hospital and health center facilities are built where most needed. $950,000,000 in grants and loans to States is authorized over a 10 year period for building and expanding hospitals and health centers especially in rural communities and needy areas.

Sec. 4 — GRANTS TO STATES FOR PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES — Provides Federal grants to States from general revenues for expansion of public health services to develop adequate public health services in all parts of the country.

Sec. 5 — GRANTS TO STATES FOR MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES — Provides Federal grants to States from general revenues for maternal and child health and welfare services.

Sec. 6.—COMPREHENSIVE PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAM—Provides Federal grants to States for public assistance to needy individuals — aged, blind, dependent children and others who are not eligible for medical care under the provisions of the National Social Security System. Included are money payments to any aged person, dependent child, blind person or other needy individuals, medical services to needy individuals, payments for care of children in foster homes and such services as may assist in making needy individuals self-supporting.

Sec. 7 and 8 — A NATIONAL SYSTEM OF PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT OFFICES — Provides for continuation of Federal operation of the United States Employment Service, an expanded and strengthened national system of public employment offices to assist war workers, war veterans and all others to find employment opportunities, to promote employment in private industry and on farms, to bring together available workers and available jobs.

Sec. 9 — NATIONAL SOCIAL INSURANCE SYSTEM — Consisting of health insurance, unemployment insurance, temporary disability insurance, and retirement, survivors and extended disability insurance.

(Over)

The Physicians Forum Society

Part A — *Prepaid Personal Health Service Insurance for 135,000,000 Persons* — Provides for insurance of all medical care costs including hospital insurance; not State medicine. Freedom of medical practice is carefully safeguarded. Each insured person can choose his own doctor from among all physicians or groups of physicians who have voluntarily agreed to go into the insurance system. Each doctor or group of doctors is free to go in or stay out of the insurance system. Doctors who participate are free to accept or reject patients who may wish to select them as their family doctor. Participating doctors are free to choose the method through which they are to be paid from the insurance fund. Patients and doctors may change the arrangements after they have been made, if they become dissatisfied. Various provisions assure that medical benefits will be of highest quality, will emphasize prevention of disease, and will be adapted to the needs and practices of the community, in both rural and urban areas. Hospital care would be available 60 days per year, with a possible maximum of 120 days, if experience proves that the insurance fund can afford it. A National Advisory Policy Council will be established from names submitted by professional and other organizations concerned with medical service, education, hospitals, etc. The Surgeon General is directed to decentralize the administration of the program by giving priority and preferences to the use of existing State and local agencies. Two per cent of the total amount expended for health insurance is to be used for grants-in-aid to non-profit institutions and agencies for purposes of research and professional education.

Part B — *Unemployment and Temporary Disability Insurance Benefits* — On a Federal basis. Benefits of $5 to $30 per week up to twenty-six weeks for workers and their dependents; if funds are adequate, up to fifty-two weeks for unemployment.

Part C — *Retirement, Survivors and Total Disability Insurance Benefits* — Provides for more liberal benefits than existing law. Minimum, $20 per month; maximum, $120.

Part D — *National Social Insurance Trust Fund* — All funds invested in United States Government bonds.

Part E — *Credit for Military Service* — $160 wages credited under the insurance system for each month of military service. The individual war veteran and his family would thus be insured for all social insurance benefits provided in the bill, including health insurance, without deductions from his pay during military service.

Part F — *Coverage Provisions and Definitions* — Extends coverage to about 15,000,000 additional persons, including independent farmers, domestic workers, professional and self-employed persons, small businessmen.

Part G — *Social Insurance Contributions* — 4% each on employers and employees on all wages up to $3600 a year. Government contribution authorized when necessary.

Part H — *General Provisions* — Judicial review, National Advisory Council and rehabilitation of disabled persons.

Sec. 10 — DEFINITIONS — Contains general definitions.

FOR ADDITIONAL COPIES WRITE TO THE NATIONAL OFFICE OF THE PHYSICIANS FORUM,

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The Care & Treatment of the Insane & of the Feeble-minded in Ky.

In the legislation of Ky. from the admission of the State to the Union, June 1, 1792 until the present time, it is difficult to discover any definite plan in respect to developing standards of care for dependent classes. History in fact, seems to show that the state has met its social problems according as their urgency has been made clear to the responsible members of the community but that often information in respect to standards has been lacking & progress slow.

This is true in respect to provision for the care of mentally defiant & defective persons. Perhaps because mental ills are frequently so obvious as to necessitate immediate attention, practically the first social legislation of the State was directed toward the relief of insane persons. In 1816 the Legislature granted permission to the inhabitants of the Co. of Fayette to incorporate an institution at Lexington which the citizens had erected at their own expense "for the accommodation of lunatics, & other distempered & sick poor of said county, wherein they might be properly submitted, and afforded sufficient accommodation in attendance, lodging, diet, medicine, & regular advice necessary for their comfort & restoration." 1

1 Acts of the General Assembly of Ky. - 1816 - Chap. CCCXCV p. 640.

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Financial difficulties overtook the founders of the asylum & in 1822 "The Lunatic Hospital", as the institution was called, was offered to the State for the payment of its debts. (1) Actually six hundred dollars was paid by the State for what was to be known as the "Ky Lunatic Asylum at Lexington" the second state asylum to founded in the U.S. (2)

It may well have been that this first recognition & assumption of the State's obligation to the insane, brought demands from those who had hitherto cared for mentally handicapped persons without thought of remuneration: at any rate the next legislative steps in that direction was the enactment in 1825 of a law which has been greatly abused, & was from the first, of doubtful constructive purpose. Keepers of lunatics or idiots were given the right to apply to the circuit courts of the counties in which they resided for an allowance of $50.00 per annum for the care of such persons, and the granting of such an allowance was mandatory provided the person was proven to have no estate. (3)

The first report, available to the writer, of the "Managers of the Ky Lunatic Asylum at Lexington, written in 1840, indicate that the standards of care & treatment of the insane had reached no high level at that time (4) for terms of patients' admission it refers to the straw which was used for filling the patients' beds; the attendants are denominated as "keepers", a name used until many years later. Although at the end of the year 142 patients were housed in the Asylum the estimated expenditures for the ensuing year were only $14,500, a nominal sum even at that date. Since the opening of the institution, 842 patients had been admitted.

1. Ky. Documents - 1869 - Doc. 3, p. 11.
2. " " 1869 " 3 " 11.
3. " Statutes - 1825 - Chap. 121 - p 117.

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It may well have been that this first recognition & assumption of the State's obligation to the insane, brought demands from those who had hitherto cared for mentally handicapped persons without thought of remuneration: at any rate the next legislative step in that direction was the enactment in 1925 of a law which has been greatly abused, & was from the first, of doubtful constructive purpose. Keepers of lunatics or idiots were given the right to apply to the circuit courts of the counties in which they resided for an allowance of $50.00 per annum for the care of such persons, and the granting of such an allowance was mandatory provided the person was proven to have no estate. (3)

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1. Ky. Documents - 1869 - Doc. 3, p. 11.
2. " " 1869 " 3 " 11.
3. " Statutes - 1825 - Chap. 121 - p 117.
4. " Documents - 1840 - p. 328.

Collins "Annals of K. p 79-194

1860 - Ky Institute for feebleminded children established at Frankfort

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Government Document - "Patients in Hospitals for Mental Diseases - 1923 - p253 table 124
246 " 123

Carroll's Ky Statutes - 1930 - Chap 16 - p268
Editor's note:

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1922

MENTAL HYGIENE

Co-operation with State Board of Health in operation of a flying clinic

Investigation of cases of feeble-mindedness reported.

The Filson Historical Society

Talk given by Dr. Frank J. O'Brien, May 24, 1922, at Hopkinsville, Ky.

MENTAL HYGIENE.

The National Committee for Mental Hygiene, which for the past several years at the request of governors and legislatures has conducted surveys of the insane, of the feebleminded and of the epileptic, is now completing a mental hygiene survey of the City of Louisville, and is about to commence a mental hygiene survey of the State of Kentucky, this latter as the result of a resolution passed by the last General Assembly requesting it. The object of these surveys is to determine to what extent abnormal mental conditions, especially, are complicating the handling of our school children, our dependents and our delinquents. As a result of the survey it is hoped that a more efficient and humane handling of these unfortunates will be possible based upon the recommendations made.

You may say, "What is Mental Hygiene, and why this special interest at this time?" Mental Hygiene is that division of medicine which is concerned with, first, the early recognition, proper care and treatment of abnormal mental conditions; second, the prevention of these conditions.

There is at the present time an unparelled interest in this subject of mental hygiene. The stimulous for this perhaps is four-fold. First, the examinations of that vast army of recruits during the last great war brought to light that there were many young men still in the prime of life who were found to be physically or mentally wanting; and in a great number of cases, they were found to be both mentally and physically deficient. The important phase of this is the fact that a very large proportion of these men rejected for defects were never even recognized before as being other but the prime of American manhood. Second, institutional officials, especially officials of dependent and delinquent institutions have long since been petitioning judges and other committing officials that they stop sending feebleminded, epileptic and insane to them. At the same time pointing out that they were unprepared, both by personnel of staff and equipment, to even take care of these groups, let alone treat them. These abnormal individuals could not fit into the routine of the institutions and as a result were a serious handicap to the form of discipline required there. Most important of all, however, is the fact that these poor unfortunates are not being given, in such institutions, the care and treatment that they should have as physical or mental patients. Third, the social service worker. In handling individuals or families often for years, she realizes finally that she has been unable to accomplish anything in making them better citizens and that all she has done has been to provide material and immediate relief. She, in seeking further help, has sought the aid given through or by mental hygiene. Fourth, another type of stimulous in mental hygiene has come from the public school teacher- she who is dealing with the same problems day in and day out, watching the reactions of the children of approximately the same chronological age to the types of problems. She realizes the potentialities of her children toward assimilation of knowledge varies from the child who grasps and retains the information imparted by her, very accurately, to the child who sits and looks as if the teacher were speaking an unknown tongue. On the other hand the teacher recognizes also that there is a child who finds it very difficult, if not impossible, to adjust himself or herself to that particular group. In other words, the teacher recognizes that her problems are many if she is going to do her duty in helping these children to develop into ideal manhood and womanhood. To do this, however, she knows she must have help and she, again, turns toward this phase of preventive medicine,

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which by its accurate methods of individual analysis, is able, in some cases at least, to supply this help.

The history of the Insane, of Dependency and Delinquency brings to light the fact that because we have been negligent of our youth when many of the early symptoms of abnormal mental or physical conditions manifested themselves, that society has been required to carry a very heavy burden in attempting to care for these individuals when they became socially maladjusted. We are told on good authority that fifty percent of the insane is preventable. What a terrible accusation this is when we think of the great amount of money that is being spent needlessly every year and the great amount of unnecessary human suffering and sorrow that is being caused by our neglect. A great percentage of our dependent and delinquent institutions are there because of society's neglect only. Again we feel how wanting we have been found to be in performing our duty. As a result of the foregoing, together with this insatiable demand on both public and private purses for the care of these unfortunates, at a time when little else but institutional care can be given them, a higher social consciousness is demanding a more economical, a more humane and a more intelligent handling of these social derelicts.

The proper handling of these unfortunates means that they should be studied early, at a time when much can be done in preventing their failure in the future. To do this, we must have the proper machinery whereby every school child can be studied, individually and completely, which means physically, mentally and socially.

This brings us, therefore, to the public school child. Any teacher will tell you that she has in her room at least one, and very frequently more, who are not doing the work of the grade. In other words, all public school children are not alike. And to find out which are abnormal and what type of help each one needs, we must study them as young as possible and not wait until nothing but institutional care can be offered. We must study them early before mental or physical deterrioration has become so great, or before antisocial habits have become so much a part of their very selves that almost nothing in the line of prevention can be done.

Although only ten percent, perhaps, of any school population is abnormal, it is from this ten percent that our institutions gather ninety percent of their population in many instances. Although there is only a very small proportion that are unusual or abnormal, this small group becomes very large and very important in the very near future, forming the background of our great army of failures.

In studying the inmates of our dependent and delinquent institutions we learn that feeblemindedness stands out as the greatest single causative factor of both dependency and delinquency. For this reason feeblemindedness is one of our most important social problems.

Feeblemindedness is a condition of mental arrest existing from birth or early childhood, due to which an individual is incapable of carrying on the affairs of life with ordinary prudence. The feebleminded cannot learn by the same methods as do the normal children, they require special methods and they should be taught by teachers specially trained in teaching

Tarrytown Historical Society

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by these methods.

In this connection it must be always remembered that there is no necessary casual relationship between feeblemindedness and dependency or delinquency. Our feebleminded become dependents and delinquents through our neglect. Because they are unable to learn by the methods of the public school class room, they are sooner or later thrown out of school and thrust on to society, incapable of self-support. Is it any wonder that such people become dependents and delinquents? In many cases, because of the above procedure, they are not only forced out of school unable to earn a living, but in many cases as illiterates.

In the public schools we also have the super normal intellectual child, the epileptic, the psychopathic or neurotic child, the child suffering from speech defect and the child with unusual personality make-up The epileptic and feebleminded, at least, should be in separate classes by themselves and given the treatment and care their conditions demand.

Although space does not permit a thorough discussion of these conditions underlying such maladjustment, it is evident, I hope, that the causes of dependency and delinquency and insanity are, in very many cases, tangible and it is only through our own neglect that we have to care for this great host of insane, dependents and delinquents. A very large proportion of it was preventible if we would but create the machinery for early recognition and proper treatment.

The keynote, then, of this whole subject is prevention. Prevention through early study, a study of the individual and not the group, and the study of the individual in toto.

We may be told that we have not the money to provide proper clinics where such studies can be made. This is absolutely not true, for it is not a question of not being able to pay for these unfortunates, for we are already paying for them, but in a most unintelligent and uneconomical way, namely, by taking care of the fruits of failure and doing absolutely nothing to prevent failure, itself. The question really is, therefore, shall we continue to pay for these groups as we have in the past, or shall we commence to apply some of this money at the beginning of the process and to prevent many of these individuals from becoming failures? Present procedure is like the man with a leaky boat, who goes out in it day after day and spends all his time bailing out the water instead of patching up the hole. In other words, we are sitting at the foot of the river gathering in the social derilicts as they flow down. If we are to do our duty, we must climb the ragged hillside and dam the river at its source by caring for these individuals when care means the prevention of failure, and thereby not only relieving the state of a large proportion of this great expense now necessary for their care, but at the same time we will be returning to society desirable, self-supporting citizens, thereby doing the state a two-fold benefit.

In summary it should be pointed out that Mental Hygiene stands primarily for prevention. Prevention requires thestudy of the individual and not the group, a study of the individual when he is as young as possible, the study of him completely, physically, mentally and environmentally,

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By this method a great amount of the money now being spent unnecessarily for the care of our social failures can be saved, and the amount of human suffering and sorrow greatly reduced. As a result, society will not only be relieved of this great burden, but she will be enriched by the addition of a goodly number of dependable and desirable members.

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Conversation with Dr. McCormack.
April 12, 1923.

Improvement in the public water supplies and sewerage under the Bureau of Sanitary Engineering. Quite a number of new instalations of Filter Plants and of Chlorination Plants. An extension of the sewer systems. About 20% in the state supplied with clean drinking water this last year.

A new all time County health department has been opend in Johnson County, Big Sandy Valley, makes 12 all together.

The extensive organization, under the Bureau of Child Hygiene, ---------- ------ infancy and maternity. 40 Public Health nurses in the state, each one in a different County. 11 in Louisville. The State Board of Health is furnishing 5 new nurses to the Public Health Nurses under the State board. All done under the Sheppard-Towner Act.

An increase of 300% of the number of patients treated under the Bureau of Veneareal Disease, both men and women. 3 all time men, Dr. Barnett here, Dr. Hays in Pineville. Male and female prostitutes referred to them by County Judges, nurses, doctors, etc.

Under the bureau of Trachoma 20 or 30 Counties holding clinics and have operated on about an average of 75 people to a County.

Dr. McCormack graduated the second class of Labratory technicians within the last year, 10 graduated in each class and all have been placed in positions that pay from $100.00 to $150.00 a month, all functioning, the majority in Kentucky, one to the Mayos, one to Wisconsin, one to S. Carolina.

Graduated first class of Sanitary Inspectors, all ex-service men.- 5 in class. All in Kentucky.

7 nurses in School of Public Health now, 2 are mountain girls were working there and are going back there.

There is going to be an active campaign made to put it in politics. Stand pat to keep the State Board of Health out of politics.

In the labratory now there is enough vacine to vaccinate 600000 people against typhoid fever, that will be given free to the doctors of the state, it was prepared in the labratory here. We are spending more money in Kentucky for typhoid fever than we are for roads and we are getting more typhoid than we are roads, because we are getting what we pay for. Get the women to popularize vaccine for typhoid, it protected the army and it will protect Kentucky.

Popularize calling physicians when there are white patches in the throat. The deaths of diptheria in the state all clearly showed that the doctor wasn't called until the third or fourth day of the disease. There is no reason why any intelligent family should have diptheria any longer. You furnish vaccine against diptheria free.

A number of Tuberculosis Clinics have been held, in 8 counties, by Bureau of Tuberculosis and the State Tuberculosis Assn together. These organizations have had x support of the Women's Clubs always and

The Filson Historical Society

in those counties they have found that 50% of those with TB. had not sent for a physician but had been taking patent medicine or home remedies. They threw away their day of grace because they had not been treated soon enough. We have reduced all TB. 50% in 10 years. We can still lower it.

2 things- Physical education in the public schools and urge the systematic examination of well people at least once a year, by their physician.

3 schools in Madison County----------it showed that the country children were frequently not fed enough milk or green vegetables and are markedly under-nourished and are not fit to make progress in school or in life. ---- 3 other schools in Kentucky.

Mrs. Halleck-
Attitude Industrialy.

Mrs. Darnell is going to make recommendation, her committee joining with the legislative committee. Not any outstanding advance in industry due to the reaction and fear after the war. We are just about in the same place that we were.

Mrs. Hambo in the Health Department, working with Dr. Ellis Owen, she investigates health in the factories. That is a hopeful note. Health has made tremendous stride in Kentucky. If it links up with hours we may look for more hopeful situation soon in the world of industry.

The report from the Government is coming out piecemeal. Part of it came out on hours, part has just come out on wages and part is coming out on health and conditions.

The Filson Historical Society

...xing conditions ... admission to the ...natorium, not in... consistent with ... law itself.

"The purpose ... the bill is to provide for the treatment of indigent persons who are unable to pay for their maintenance at the institution. No person is to be received as a patient who has not been a resident of the State for at least twelve months next preceding his application for admission, nor shall a person be received as a free patient, unless there is filed with his or her application for admission a certificate of the County Judge stating that from evidence submitted to him he is of the opinion that such applicant is unable to pay for maintenance.

Admission of Patients.

"In the admission of free patients the board, as nearly as it may be done, must grant to the respective counties of the State the right to have admitted their proportionate and proper number of free patients, preference being given to applicants from counties where no provision has been made otherwise for the treatment of persons suffering from tuberculosis. Where patients, who have been maintained free in the sanatorium, acquire estates which may be subjected to debt, the Auditor is authorized to bring suit in the name of the Sanatorium to recover the cost of maintaining such persons in the institution. Like provision is made for the recovery from a husband or parent who is able to pay for a wife or child maintained in the institution. These provisions follow similar provisions of the Kentucky law with reference to asylums.

"The expense of the conveyance of indigent patients to the Sanatorium shall be paid by warrants of the Auditor on the Treasurer of the State, and the sum due for conveyance to be certified by the Medical Superintendent of the Sanatorium, and the cost shall one copy of each to be sent to the Auditor.

Board of Trustees.

"The government of said sanatorium shall be vested in a Board of Trustees to consist of seven residents of the State, either men or women; one from each Appellate district. At least two of these trustees shall be legally registered physicians. Within ten days after this act shall be in force and effect, the Governor shall appoint the said trustees. The terms of office of persons first appointed, as above provided, shall be as follows: Two for a term of two years, two for a term of four years, and three for a term of six years. Thereafter, as their terms expire, their successors shall be appointed in the same manner, but for the term of six years each. A trustee shall hold office until his or her successor is appointed and qualified. Any vacancies occurring in said board shall be filled for the unexpired term by the Governor.

"The board is made a body corporate with all powers necessary to carry out the purpose of the act, and the Secretary and Treasurer ... bill to execute ... with approved sureties, fidelity bonds for the faithful performance of their respective ... The board is given the power to remove in its discretion the Secretary or Treasurer.

"The general control of the sanatorium is in the Board of Trustees, who are empowered to secure a site best adapted for the purpose of the sanatorium and most economical to the State, having regard in the selection to water supply, drainage, facility of access, with a quality of soil suitable for farming purposes, and price asked for the land. The trustees are empowered further to accept on behalf of the State any gifts of money, freights, land or other property, but are prohibited from accepting any such donation as a consideration in whole or in part of the location of the sanatorium at any particular place.

Compensation of Board.

"The members of the board are to serve without compensation of any kind, but are to be reimbursed for any actual expenses necessarily incurred in the performance of their duties. Two of the trustees are required to make a thorough visitation of the sanatorium monthly and the whole board such a visitation annually. On each of these occasions the superintendent is required to submit a written report of the state of the institution. At the annual meeting on the first Friday of June of each year complete reports are to be submitted to the board by the superintendent, the Secretary and the Treasurer, together with a full statement of accounts, all of which are to be transmitted to the Governor for publication by the Auditor.

"The board is to appoint a medical superintendent of the sanatorium, who is not a member of the board, who must be a legally qualified physician and graduate in medicine and surgery from some medical college recognized as in good standing by the State Board of Health, of acknowledged skill in his profession, and must have had special training and experience in a hospital or sanatorium for tuberculosis. The board is given power to pass rules and by-laws ... lutie...

Dec 19 1909

...LE HERALD SUNDAY

STATE LEGISLATURE MAY GIVE KENTUCKY IDEAL SANATORIUM

Institution for Treatment of Tuberculosis Will Be Asked for in Bill to Go Before General Assembly.

AN APPROPRIATION OF $120,000 IS WANTED.

Measure Has Many Attractive Features—Clauses to Preclude Grafting.

Kentucky will have one of the finest sanatoriums for the treatment of tuberculosis in this country, if the bill providing for the "Kentucky State Tuberculosis Sanatorium," which will be introduced ... next meeting of the General Assembly, meets with the approval of that body.

Every provision in the new measure tends to an ideal institution, and the bill will have the backing of the Kentucky Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, of the Kentucky State Medical Association and the State Board of Health. A digest of the bill as compiled by its authors, is as follows:

"For the purpose of securing a site and the construction of appropriate buildings with the necessary equipment, it carries an appropriation of $120,000. $60,000 to be provided annually for the purpose of paying running expenses and maintenance. All of the moneys called for in the bill are to be paid out on warrants of the Auditor upon the Treasurer of the State only upon vouchers that have been duly countersigned by the President. All vouchers ... issued in duplicate.

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exceed six (6) cents per mile for patient from his starting point to Sanatorium, the distance to be estimated by the closest usual route of travel.

"If at any time the accommodations of the Sanatorium will permit the admission of patients in excess of the indigent patients sent by the various counties, persons who are able to pay for their care and maintenance may be received into the Sanatorium.

Duty of Superintendent.

"The Medical Superintendent is to be the chief executive officer of the sanatorium, having general superintendence thereof under the by-laws and regulations prescribed by the board. He is required to keep full and fair records of his official acts, and of the patients received in the sanatorium, and to admit any member of the board at any time into every part of the sanatorium.

"Provision is made for the appointment, by the Medical Superintendent, with the advice and consent of the board, of one or more assistant physicians, each of whom must be a graduate in medicine and surgery from some medical college recognized as in good standing by the State Board of Health, and of acknowledged skill in his profession.

No Grafting.

"The Medical Superintendent and all employes are forbidden to collect any fee of any kind from any patient for services rendered such a person while a patient in the sanatorium.

"No member of the Board of Trustees is to be permitted to be interested directly or indirectly in any contract, or receive any benefit directly or indirectly from any contract made with the sanatorium. The Secretary or Treasurer is made the custodian and no money may be disbursed, except on properly itemized vouchers, signed by the Secretary and countersigned by the President."

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