

To Dr. Harry Pratt Judson.

Proceedings of the 8th Annual Meeting of
the National Committee for Mental Hygiene,
held at the Hotel Biltmore, New York,
February 2nd, 1916.

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Proceedings of the 8th Annual Meeting of
the National Committee for Mental Hygiene
held at the Hotel Baltimore, New York,
February 2nd, 1926.

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the National Committee for Mental Hygiene,
held at the Hotel Biltmore, New York,
February 2nd, 1916.

Dr. Lewellys F. Barker, President of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, presided at its 8th Annual Meeting, held at the Hotel Biltmore on February 2nd, 1916. The business meeting which began at half-past two o'clock was preceded by an informal luncheon, beginning an hour earlier.

DR. BARKER:

The attendance this year is the largest we have had. Twenty-four of our members are present, coming from fourteen different cities in seven different States and the District of Columbia. Instead of a formal roll call by the Secretary I will give their names: Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. M. M. Acker, Miss Florence M. Rhett, Mr. Otto T. Bannard, Dr. L. Pierce Clark, Dr. Charles L. Dana, Mr. Horace Fletcher, Prof. Stephen P. Duggan, Dr. G. Alder Blumer, Mr. John Koren, Dr. C. S. Little, Dr. A. C. Rogers, Prof. E. R. Johnstone, Dr. Stewart Paton, Mr. William J. Hoggson, Dr. Frederick Peterson, Dr. M. Allen Starr, Dr. Charles P. Bancroft, Dr. C. Macfie Campbell, Dr. Walter E. Fernald, Dr. William B. Coley, Dr. Henry R. Stedman, Dr. Arthur P. Herring, Dr. William A. White, and of the staff, Dr. Thomas W. Salmon and Mr. Clifford W. Beers.

Five additional members had intended to be present but were kept away at the last moment by illness. I refer to Professor Chittenden, Mr. Folks, Dr. Hoch, Dr. Mabon and Mr. Stokes. It is an especial pleasure to

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welcome Mrs. Vanderbilt, who has done so much toward helping the work of the National Committee. We had hoped that Mrs. Anderson might also be present, but this was impossible owing to her absence in the South. Besides members of the Committee we have with us today the following guests: Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson who has been so active in helping to improve conditions among the feeble-minded on Randall's Island; Mrs. Kate Douglas Wiggin who has shown interest in mental hygiene in many ways; Mrs. Charles P. Bancroft who has long been interested in work for the insane; Mr. Wickliffe Rose, Director-General of the International Health Commission of the Rockefeller Foundation; Mr. I. Vernon Weisbrod who has generously given us the benefit of his advice as an attorney-at-law in preparing our plans for incorporating the National Committee; and Dr. George H. Kirby, Clinical Director of the Manhattan State Hospital, who leaves for California tomorrow to conduct a survey of conditions among the insane for our National Committee. To all of these we extend a cordial welcome. Your presence here, indicating your interest in the work of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, is gratifying to every member present. I desire to add that it is a source of regret that Mr. Jerome D. Greene, Secretary of the Rockefeller Foundation, who had planned to come to this meeting could not do so owing to the necessity for making an unexpected trip to the South.

The order of business today is as follows:

1. Approval of minutes of the last Annual Meeting.
2. Reports of Committees and Officers.

The President
General review and forecast

Dr. Barker

Finance Committee
Financial condition

Dr. Chittenden

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The Treasurer	Mr. Bannard
Receipts and expenditures during 1915	
Executive Committee	Dr. Hoch
Organization and personnel	
Plans and needs	
The Committee on Mental Deficiency	Dr. Fernald
Aims and plans	
The Secretary	Mr. Beers
State Societies for Mental Hygiene	
The Medical Director	Dr. Salmon
Surveys	
Work in educational publicity	

3. General discussion of reports
4. Special report of Finance and Executive Committees on Constitution and By-Laws and Incorporation.
5. Election of Officers and Committees
6. New business
7. Adjournment

The Secretary will please read the minutes of the last Annual Meeting.

MR. BEERS:

As all members have received mimeographed copies of the minutes and as our time is very valuable today, I would suggest that the minutes be accepted as mimeographed, without my reading them.

Voted, that the minutes of the 7th Annual Meeting, as mimeographed, be accepted and ordered on file.

DR. BARKER:

The order of business is before you. First there are reports of

committees and officers. These will be comparatively brief, after which we hope to have a general discussion from members and guests.

Report of the President: Dr. Barker.

THE WIDER FIELD OF WORK OF THE
NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR MENTAL HYGIENE.

This is the 8th Annual Meeting of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene. When we last met I read to you an account (that Dr. Salmon had prepared) of the activities of the National Committee up to that time and of the work that had been planned for the year that was to come. The reports of the several Committees and Officers that are to be read this afternoon will convince you of the importance of the work that has actually been done, and of the ability, the industry and zeal of the workers.

Today I shall ask you to look for a few minutes at the still wider field that this National Committee ought sooner or later to cultivate. The earlier Annual Meetings of this Committee were devoted chiefly to planning the work to be done. Recent Annual Meetings have been given over largely to discussions of certain concrete problems that the Committee had undertaken to solve, especially the problem of surveys of conditions as they exist in the United States for public care and treatment of the insane and feeble-minded. You will recall the plans that were made for the study of (1) the methods of administration and supervision, and (2) the laws that deal with the treatment of persons suffering from mental diseases or from mental defect. During the past year this survey-work has been pushed vigorously, thanks to the generosity of the Rockefeller Foundation which, as you know, has appropriated for our use during the present year the sum of

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\$22,800. The results of surveys thus far made have been so helpful that Governors of States, State Boards of Control, State Societies for Mental Hygiene, and others interested in the welfare of the insane and of the mentally deficient, have sent invitations to our Committee to undertake, as soon as possible, surveys in many of the States not yet studied. This survey-work has now gained an impetus that insures its extension, within a reasonable period, to the country as a whole. Though it is true that the surveys have dealt, thus far, more with conditions under which the insane exist than with those pertaining to the feeble-minded, still enough observations have been made upon the latter to show the pressing need of a thorough study everywhere of the provisions for the care of the feeble-minded; and they suggest, too, that investigations should be undertaken, also, along certain new lines in addition to those that have thus far been followed.

The time has now probably arrived when this National Committee, besides following up work already begun, may well give serious attention to plans for the extension of its work to other domains. Those most interested in the whole subject have had clearly in mind, from the time of establishment of the Committee, the fundamental principles that underlie mental hygiene in its wider sense. Writing four years ago of the scope of our work, I defined a campaign for mental hygiene as "a continuous effort directed toward conserving and improving the minds of the people; in other words, a systematic attempt to secure human brains so naturally endowed and so nurtured that people will think better, feel better, and act better than they do now"; and I stated that, broadly conceived, the general problems of mental hygiene are "first, to provide for the birth of children endowed with good brains, denying, as far as possible, the privilege of parenthood to the manifestly

unfit, who are almost certain to transmit bad nervous systems to their offspring -- that is to say the problem of eugenics; second, to supply all human beings from the moment of fusion of the parental germ cells onward, and whether ancestrally well begun or not, with the environment best suited to the welfare of their mentality." The consideration of these two great problems, including, as they do, the influences of heredity on the one hand and of environment (physical, chemical, biological and social) on the other will point the way to concrete work for a National Committee like ours not only during our life-time but for centuries to come. We must begin by collecting facts; we must make these facts known to the people of the United States; and we must organize agencies through which the people may be helped in applying them.

It is the function of our officers and of our Executive Committee finally to decide upon the concrete problems that shall at any given time be attacked. But I hope that each individual member of our Committee may give time and thought to the subject and make suggestions in as large number as possible in order that the Medical Director and the members of the Executive Committee can have before them as large a material as possible from which to select the most promising tasks.

It will not be possible, of course, even should larger means be placed at our disposal, to undertake, at once, work along all the lines that might profitably be pursued. Whatever work we undertake should be thoroughly well-organized, carefully planned in advance; once started, it should be continuously sustained. We must avoid making the mistake of engaging in work that we are not prepared properly to prosecute.

There are many urgent needs for the application of modern psychi-

atric knowledge to social problems; I hope that before long we may be able to undertake to satisfy at least some of these needs. In 1912, I referred to a number of the problems the consideration of which might well, sooner or later, occupy our attention. Among them may be mentioned: (1) the marriage of people with psychopathic tendencies; (2) the relation of puberty, of pregnancy, and of the climacteric periods to mental hygiene; (3) the pedagogic problems connected with children presenting a lower degree of educability than normal; (4) the psychology of the adult criminal and the relations that exist between crime and mental disorder; (5) the psychiatric study of juvenile offenders; (6) the co-operation of psychiatrists with the best legal talent in the revision of law-codes; (7) the psychiatric study of inebriates, paupers, prostitutes, and sexual perverts and a consideration of their sources; and (8) the study of the conditions, hereditary or environmental, that lead to the less out-spoken instances of social maladjustment, including those of the psychoneurotic patients that crowd our hospitals and sanatoria, and those of the large group of persons that, owing to anomalies of character and conduct, provide material for the news-columns of the sensational press.

One important task will be to bring conviction, first to medical men, and later to the general public, that anomalies of feeling and abnormalities of behavior are as much subject to natural laws as are disorders and defects of the intellectual processes. I have been more than once surprised to find that even neurologists and psychiatrists may sometimes be wanting in this insight; whereas they could readily understand and forgive intellectual defects, they assumed an entirely different attitude toward pathological emotions and the feeble or perverted will. Until our neurologists, psychi-

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atrists and medical men generally come more into agreement concerning the affective life and the conative functions, the origin of motives and the explanations of conduct, we can scarcely expect the public at large to bring their ideas of responsibility, of the nature and purpose of punishment, and of the methods for opposing and preventing crime, into accord with the conceptions of modern psychiatry. Let us hope that the work of the new psychiatric clinics already begun and of those soon to be established may, before long, so clarify the minds of the members of the medical profession that medical opinion in every city, town and hamlet in this country may, regarding these fundamental matters, become sufficiently uniform to influence strongly in the desired direction the opinions of the people as a whole. We may then reasonably hope to institute at least some of those reforms, the urgent need of which psychiatrists now foresee, and for the beneficence of which they are willing to vouch.

Voted, that the report of the President be accepted and ordered on file.

DR. BARKER:

The next report is that of the Finance Committee. Unfortunately Professor Chittenden, the Chairman, has been unable to come to the meeting on account of illness. So I will ask Mr. Beers, who is familiar with the work of that Committee, to make an informal report.

MR. BEERS:

I don't quite like the idea of attempting to take Professor Chittenden's place. That is too large an order for a mere Secretary. I can, however, speak in his behalf for I think I know in a general way what he

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would have said had he been here.

Mr. Bannard, in his report as Treasurer; will give a specific list of gifts received during the past year. As you know, the gifts from Mrs. Vanderbilt and Mrs. Anderson came within the fiscal year 1915. In June 1915, Mr. Phipps sent five hundred dollars quite unexpectedly and without solicitation, showing that his interest still continues. The Rockefeller Foundation in September, last, as a result of negotiations concluded by Dr. Hoch and Dr. Salmon, appropriated twenty-two thousand eight hundred dollars for our nation-wide survey of the public care of the insane, that is, for the work to be done during 1916. This brings the budget for the year to approximately fifty-three thousand dollars, including the salary of Dr. Salmon which is paid to him directly by the Foundation. As prosperous as we seem, only slightly over twenty thousand dollars is available for fixed charges. In consequence, the development of the work in proportion to the needs and opportunities is not as great as it might be.

I think I may safely say that one thing Professor Chittenden would have urged, had he been here, is that a definite campaign for funds to carry on the work beyond the year 1919 should be begun at once. We all feel very comfortable now, but we should not forget how uncomfortable we felt less than one year ago. We have pledges of approximately twenty thousand dollars a year for the period ending in 1919. The thing to do, it would seem, is to strive for two things: for an adequate endowment, so a center for the work may be perpetuated, and while trying to secure an endowment to continue our efforts to get pledges for stated periods and gifts for special purposes. In this way those who prefer to endow and those who prefer to give to current expenses may be reached.

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I think I may safely say that one thing Professor Christensen would have urged, had he been here, is that a definite campaign for funds to carry on the work beyond the year 1919 should be begun at once. We all feel very comfortable now, but we should not forget how uncomfortable we felt less than one year ago. We have pledged of approximately twenty thousand dollars a year for the period ending in 1919. The thing to do, if we would seem, is to strive for two things: for an adequate endowment, so a center for the work may be perpetuated, and while trying to secure an endowment to continue our efforts to get pledges for stated periods and gifts for special purposes. In this way those who prefer to endow and those who prefer to give to current expenses may be reached.

We have discovered during the past month, and the Executive Committee has acted on it formally, that our budget must be increased to at least thirty thousand dollars for the next four years if we are to do efficient work, or at least take advantage of pressing opportunities as we ought to do. As a budget of \$40,000 a year for general expenses could be used to great advantage, it is evident that we must secure one of at least \$30,000.

I have had to do most of the begging for the National Committee, as many of you know. Though I find delight in soliciting funds when I can reach directly the object of my attention, begging for the cause ceases to be a joy when I have to interview five or ten people in order to reach my goal. Multiple begging, if I may so describe it, is not only a waste of time but a needless expenditure of energy. It is my hope that members of the National Committee will help me secure interviews. It is not my desire that any member shall ask anyone for a gift. All I ask is a chance to talk with a prospective donor, by which I mean any public-spirited person of wealth who contributes to great causes. Whether a person has an initial interest in our work is not a matter of importance. To arouse that interest is part of my task and to have a chance to arouse it is all I ask - at first.

To prove my point, let me tell you briefly of the way Dr. Favill, a member of our Finance Committee, has offered to help me. He had offered at a previous conference, held in June, 1914, at which Dr. Hoeh, Dr. Salmon and I were present, to do what he could to secure a substantial gift from the McCormick family. On January 26th (1916) the understanding between Dr. Favill and me, when I saw him at Chicago, was that he would arrange

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interviews for me with Mr. Cyrus McCormick, Madam McCormick and Mrs. Emmons Blaine, and other members of that family, I to return to Chicago the middle or latter part of February for the purpose of appealing to such members of the McCormick family as might then be in the city. Had Mr. Cyrus McCormick not been leaving Chicago the day I saw Dr. Favill I might, perhaps, have talked with him then, for Dr. Favill telephoned to Mr. McCormick's office to find out his plans for the day. I think we have a right to feel hopeful of results in the direction mentioned.

It seems to me that some members of the National Committee might be willing to arrange interviews for me with certain people who, I may say, are on my list, first sending them a copy of my book as a test of their interest in the work. It seems to me I am making a fair request. I can't do all the soliciting of funds that is required unless I can reach prospective donors more directly than I have been able to do in the past. If other members would help me as Dr. Favill and two or three other members have offered to do, great progress would be made. In sending me to a prospective and potential donor, no injustice is done, I think, as many of the people I hope to interest will be glad to help once our appeal is presented. Experience proves this true.

We ought to secure an Endowment Fund of one million dollars, as originally planned; and we must secure one of half a million at least, on which sum the income will at least be sufficient to maintain in perpetuity the nucleus of a working staff and an office; in other words, an organization through which the active, unsalaried sub-committees can continue the work without interruption, through hard times as well as good times. By appealing to a carefully selected group of wealthy people, rather than by

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appealing indiscriminately, I am confident the work of our National Committee can be placed on a secure basis financially, not merely for a period of years but for "the centuries to come", as mentioned by Dr. Barker today in predicting the future usefulness of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene.

DR. BARKER:

We hope, I am sure, that the contributions that Mr. Beers is so enthusiastically working for will be secured.

The next report will be that of the Treasurer, Mr. Bannard.

MR. BANNARD:

A treasurer's report is not as interesting as the "problem of energetics", as the Dutchman says in Mrs. Fiske's new play: "Erstwhile Susan." I shall, therefore, simply read a summary of receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year 1915.

The year began with a balance of \$2041.10 in the bank. Contributions for use during the year were as follows:

appealing indiscriminately, I am confident the work of our National
Committee can be placed on a secure basis financially, not merely for a
period of years but for "the centuries to come", as mentioned by Dr.
Barker today in predicting the future usefulness of the National Committee
for Mental Hygiene.

DR. BARKER:

We hope, I am sure, that the contributions that Mr. Beers is so
enthusiastically working for will be secured.
The next report will be that of the Treasurer, Mr. Barnard.

MR. BARNARD:

A treasurer's report is not as interesting as the "problem of
energetics", as the Dutchman says in Mrs. Fiske's new play: "Erastus
Sloan." I shall, therefore, simply read a summary of receipts and expend-
itures for the fiscal year 1918.
The year began with a balance of \$2041.10 in the bank. Con-
tributions for use during the year were as follows:

Mrs. A. A. Anderson	\$10,000
Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt	4,500
Mr. Otto H. Kahn	100
Mrs. George L. Bradley	100
Mr. William Gammel	100
Mr. Henry Phipps	500
Mrs. Thos. R. Proctor	100
Mrs. John N. Hazard	100
Dr. Henry van Dyke	100

In November, the Rockefeller Foundation contributed the first \$5000 of the \$22,800 appropriated for our use in making the nation-wide survey of conditions among the insane.

The disbursements for the year were:

Administration	\$13,704.72
Surveys	1,984.54
Exhibit	294.45
Publications	1,108.63
Advances for traveling expenses, account, Mental Hygiene Surveys	800.00

The balance on hand December 31, 1915 was \$2,197.52, which does not include moneys in two special funds: The Guaranty Fund and the Mental Hygiene Survey Fund.

I have in my hand the detailed Financial Report, prepared by Arthur B. Sinclair, Certified Public Accountant, of 15 Wall Street, New York. I submit it for acceptance. May I, in closing, congratulate the National Committee on the "energetics" of the Secretary.

Voted, that the report of the Treasurer be accepted and ordered on file.

DR. BARKER:

The next report is that of the Chairman of the Executive Committee. In the absence of Dr. Hoch, who is ill, I will ask Dr. Russell to present

Mrs. A. A. Anderson \$10,000
 Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt 4,000
 Mr. Otto M. Kahn 100
 Mrs. George L. Bradley 100
 Mr. William Gammel 100
 Mr. Henry Knapp 200
 Mrs. Isaac N. Proctor 100
 Mrs. John N. Harard 100
 Dr. Henry van Dyke 100

In November, the Rockefeller Foundation contributed the first \$5000
 of the \$25,000 appropriated for our use in making the nation-wide survey of
 conditions among the insane.

The disbursements for the year were:

Administration \$13,704.72
 Surveys 1,284.54
 Exhibit 234.48
 Publications 1,108.82
 Advances for traveling expenses,
 account, Mental Hygiene Surveys 800.00

The balance on hand December 31, 1915 was \$2,197.52, which does
 not include moneys in two special funds: The County Fund and the Mental
 Hygiene Survey Fund.

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 I submit it for acceptance. May I, in closing, congratulate the national
 Committee on the "energetic" of the Secretary.

Noted, that the report of the Treasurer be accepted and ordered
 on file.

DR. BARBER:

The next report is that of the Chairman of the Executive Committee.
 In the absence of Dr. Hood, who is ill, I will ask Dr. Bassett to present

the report.

DR. RUSSELL:

I am sorry that Dr. Hoch is not here to present this report of the Executive Committee, for I think he intended to use it simply as a basis for remarks of his own. However, being a member of the Executive Committee, I can tell you what has been done.

Monthly meetings of the Executive Committee have been held during the past year and, on several occasions, informal meetings, for the purpose of discussing important questions requiring immediate attention. In addition there have been two-joint meetings of the Executive and Finance Committees. These frequent meetings indicate the rapid growth of the work.

During 1915 there were two changes in the membership of the Executive Committee. Miss Julia C. Lathrop, who had been a member since the National Committee was founded, felt obliged to resign on account of the pressure of her own work as Chief of the Children's Bureau. In this action she was also influenced by the feeling that as a Government official she had best not serve on the Executive Committee of an organization whose work was related to that of her own Bureau. Miss Lathrop's resignation was reluctantly accepted and Dr. Stephen P. Duggan, Professor of Education at the College of the City of New York, was elected as her successor. There is still one vacancy in the Executive Committee which, under the by-laws, must be filled by a layman.

The following new members accepted membership in the National Committee during the year 1915:

Dr. C. Macfie Campbell
Assistant Professor of Psychiatry, Johns Hopkins University

Baltimore

the report.

DR. RUSSELL:

I am sorry that Dr. Hook is not here to present this report of the Executive Committee, for I think he intended to use it simply as a basis for remarks of his own. However, being a member of the Executive Committee, I can tell you what has been done.

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The following new members accepted membership in the National Committee during the year 1915:

Dr. C. Macfarlane Campbell
Assistant Professor of Psychology, Johns Hopkins University
Baltimore

Stephen P. Duggan	New York
Professor of Education, College of the City of New York	
John H. Finley	Albany, New York
State Commissioner of Education	
Dr. Arthur P. Herring	Baltimore
Secretary of the Maryland State Lunacy Commission	
William J. Hoggson	New York
President of Hoggson Brothers and of the Putnam Trust Co.	
Edward R. Johnstone	Vineland, New Jersey
Superintendent of The Training School	
Franklin B. Kirkbride	New York
Member of the Board of Managers of Letchworth Village	
Dr. Charles S. Little	Thiells, New York
Superintendent of Letchworth Village	
William Church Osborn	New York
Formerly a member of the New York State Hospital Commission	
Dr. Arthur C. Rogers	Faribault, Minnesota
Superintendent of the Minnesota School for Feeble-minded and Colony for Epileptics	

The present membership is eighty, the maximum number authorized by our present Constitution and By-Laws. If the Constitution and By-Laws to be submitted at this meeting are adopted there will soon be twenty vacancies. This will permit us to add to our number several available candidates who, we believe, will add to the efficiency of our work by their active participation in it or by their counsel.

An important change during the year has been the better organization of our work. This has been made possible, in part, by the increased funds, especially by the assurance of an income of at least \$20,000 for four years which permits us to make more definite offers to well trained people than we felt justified in making previously.

Stephen P. Duggan
 Professor of Education, College of the City of New York
 New York

John H. Finley
 State Commissioner of Education
 Albany, New York

Dr. Arthur P. Herring
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William J. Hoggson
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Dr. Charles S. Little
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 which permits us to seek more definite offers to well trained people than we
 felt justified in making previously.

The divisions of the work of the Committee are indicated in the "organization chart" to be found in each of the Programs distributed. It may be interesting to outline the work done under each division.

Administration

Office organization.

Organization of State Societies for Mental Hygiene and maintenance of relations with them after their organization. (This duty falls almost exclusively upon Mr. Beers.)

Establishing and maintaining relations with other organizations and official agencies carrying on work in mental hygiene or in related fields.

Among such agencies may be mentioned:

U. S. Government
Public Health Service
Bureau of Education
Children's Bureau

National organizations
Rockefeller Foundation
Committee on Provision for the Feeble-minded
National Conference of Charities and Correction
American Social Hygiene Association
American Public Health Association
American Medical Association
National Association for the Study of Epilepsy
American Medico-Psychological Association

State official agencies
Boards of control and administration
Institutions

University Departments of Sociology

Local organizations
Department of Exhibits and Surveys, Russell Sage Foundation
Public Health Committee, New York Academy of Medicine
N. Y. City Committee on Provision for the Feeble-Minded
Committee on Mental Deficiency of the N. Y. Psychiatric
Society
Connecticut Research Association.

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N. Y. City Committee on Provision for the Feeble-minded
Committee on Mental Delinquency of the N. Y. Psychological Society
Connecticut Research Association.

In a number of instances connection with these latter organizations is through Dr. Salmon's membership in them. While it adds to the work of the Medical Director and takes not a little of his time we have felt that the great advantages gained through such affiliations compensate for these disadvantages.

Information

The methods employed in gathering information of all kinds relating to the subjects in which this Committee is interested were described rather fully at the last Annual Meeting. This work has been brought under the direction of an assistant, Mr. Charles C. Brown, who was appointed last July, and there is already evidence of greatly increased efficiency in the work of this department.

Surveys

The surveys are under the general direction of the Medical Director. In his report, Dr. Salmon gives an account of the methods employed in this work. The Rockefeller Foundation pays the salary of our Medical Director and has generously given money for the actual field work of surveys. The surveys, however, put quite an additional load on the expenses of administration, which, I think, should be considered with reference to the further financing of the work.

Educational Publicity

The report of the Medical Director will give an account of the activities of this department during the year. It is felt that no part of our work is second in importance to this and it is urgently desired to secure funds which will permit us to employ a competent man as its Director instead of dividing this work among other officers who

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are already over-burdened with duties and who are often required to be absent from New York for long periods.

It seems to us that the most urgent needs of the National Committee today have reference to organization. Each of these divisions really needs a high-grade man at the head of it, and in order to organize for nation-wide work one can quite understand that the initial expenditure for organization must be comparatively large. While we felt very much gratified a year ago that we got so much money - it appeared so large to us then - spread over this wide field, we now find it insufficient for all urgent needs.

The immediate need that we feel should be provided for in some way is to appoint an assistant to the Medical Director. The Medical Director is obliged to be absent a great deal, as he has to take a very active hand in the survey work. Owing to the special interest of the Rockefeller Foundation in that work and his employment by them, it is, of course, proper that Dr. Salmon devote a great deal of his time to it.

There is need of extending our publicity work, as was mentioned, and we are planning to start a quarterly magazine. The plans are well formulated and an Assistant Medical Director, or somebody employed as the head of a department of publicity, should be available to take a very active hand in this special work. There is opportunity to secure an admirable man. I think everybody would recognize the fact if I should mention his name, which I don't quite feel at liberty to do. The Executive Committee feels that securing an Assistant Medical Director is the most urgent of our present needs.

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reference to needs is that of a fund for special work in the field of mental deficiency. During the year, a special committee was organized to carry on this important branch of the work, and now it should be financed. That should be done quite separately from the other work, because the needed funds cannot be found in our present limited resources. Dr. Fernald will say more about this.

Additional funds are also needed for publications and wider use of the exhibit. We have special information that will be very useful to the public. And I think we all feel that while our first work is to try and bring about better conditions in the care and treatment of mental disorder and mental deficiency as they are recognized today, we believe that we have a broader work in reaching out to the causes that produce these disorders, and spreading abroad information and promoting measures to deal with them. We have the facts, a great many very useful facts, and we believe that psychiatry has a message that should be delivered to the public. It seems as though somebody would be especially interested in this exceedingly useful and progressive feature of the National Committee's work.

DR. BARKER:

I am very glad that the Executive Committee has emphasized the importance of at once employing an Assistant Medical Director. I think that is imperative and I feel sure that the amount of money required for it will be given if the imperative need is made known.

Voted, that the report of the Executive Committee be accepted and ordered on file.

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Voted, that the report of the Executive Committee be accepted and

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DR. BARKER:

The next report will be that of Dr. Fernald, Chairman of our Committee on Mental Deficiency.

DR. FERNALD:

I have the honor to present the first report of the Committee on Mental Deficiency.

It is apparent that the National Committee for Mental Hygiene must carry on work in the field of mental deficiency if it is to perform the tasks set for itself in its announced purposes: - "to help raise the standards of care for those suffering from nervous disorders, mental diseases and mental deficiency; to promote the study of mental disorders in all their forms and relations, and to disseminate knowledge concerning their causes, treatment and prevention"

The State Societies for Mental Hygiene have with common accord undertaken to work in behalf of the mentally defective as well as the insane, and they constitute the best agencies in the different states through which the welfare of the mentally defective can be advanced.

The immediate question for this Committee seems to be, therefore, whether the National Committee should seek to accomplish these purposes in so far as they relate to the mentally defective through work specifically directed towards those ends, or through its general activities. It is the belief of this Committee that the importance of providing adequately for the mentally defective, of encouraging serious study of the relation of mental deficiency to social and economic problems, and of disseminating reliable information regarding these subjects is great enough to make it ex-

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tremely desirable that the National Committee should carry on work in this field as a definite and distinctive part of its activities, and in accordance with a special plan. We realize that if this is to be done, and work on behalf of the mentally defective is not to be merely incidental to the general activities of the National Committee special funds will have to be obtained and workers of the best ability and training secured for this particular task. By this, we do not mean that such work should be in any way divorced from the general activities of the National Committee or those undertaken especially in behalf of the insane, but that it should be provided for by additional resources in money and expert services.

Before making specific recommendations on these points it seems worth while to consider very briefly what the National Committee is already being urged to do in this field, and the resources which would be needed to justify it in undertaking to meet all the demands being made upon it.

The work of the executive officers of the National Committee largely consists in answering the inquiries of persons and organizations who are seeking for exact knowledge concerning mental defect. There is a steady and increasing flow of requests from individuals, organizations and officials for information and advice upon topics which may be listed as follows:

1. The prevalence, importance, social effects and general methods of dealing with mental deficiency.
2. The laws in different States providing for commitment, supervision, and control.
3. Methods of identifying the mentally defective, the practical utilization of mental tests and other diagnostic criteria, the organization and operation of clinics for the diagnosis and treatment of

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2. The laws in different States providing for commitment, supervision and control.
3. Methods of identifying the mentally defective, the practical utilization of mental tests and other diagnostic criteria, the organization and operation of clinics for the diagnosis and treatment of

mental defect, school clinics.

4. Special classes in the public schools, - how organized and conducted, selection of pupils, courses of study, results of training, after-care of former pupils.
5. Training of teachers for the special public school classes.
6. Detailed information concerning the organization, building plans, construction, cost and general operation of public institutions for the mentally defective.
- 6b. Information concerning private institutions for the mentally defective.
7. Laws and proposed laws providing for surgical sterilization of mental defectives, - results of the application of such laws.
8. Extra-institutional care and supervision of the mentally defective.
9. Clinical instruction in mental defect in medical schools.
10. Scientific research in mental defect, - the correlation and utilization of the results of past research in treatment and prevention; advice as to promising fields for future research.
11. Practical opportunities and possibilities for the diminution and prevention of mental defect in families and in communities.
12. Surveys to determine the prevalence of mental deficiency in the whole population of a State, in a community, or in special groups of population, the conditions under which the mentally defective are cared for, and the consequences of their neglect.

There are several methods of dealing with such inquiries.

The first is simply to collect and distribute literature on the

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topics on which information is required.

The second is to answer each inquiry specifically from the information in our possession.

The third is to furnish such information as is available but at the same time to set in motion efforts to obtain much more complete and accurate information than is now obtainable; to keep in constant touch with practical work in this field, and to follow up information with advice and with efforts to advance work among the mentally defective.

The first means could be used by any library or extension department of an educational institution. The second method can be used and is used by the National Committee employing the material which our present work is making available. The third can only be employed by an organization engaged in making a serious, continuous and expertly directed study of the very important problems involved. The issues at stake are too important to justify furnishing inaccurate or incomplete information on these subjects or to fail to actively participate in efforts for betterment which, through such appeals, come to our attention. The standards already set by the National Committee in its work in other fields would not permit us, even if we wished, to adopt such methods.

It seems that the National Committee would be able to meet very effectively and usefully such demands as those which have been enumerated if additional resources in money and expert services were available, but there are requests of a different nature (which are becoming more and more numerous) which cannot be met without large financial resources. These are requests to conduct surveys to determine the incidence of mental deficiency in States or communities. The cost of conducting such a survey in a State

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with the object of making a census of the mentally defective would be very large, - probably not less than \$50,000 in a State of average size; and to be at all successful such a survey would have to be conducted in a State in which there were highly organized social agencies which could co-operate. It is impossible, with the present resources of the National Committee, to conduct such extensive researches, although, with such additional facilities as will be suggested later, gifts for such purposes might be wisely expended under its direction. More intensive surveys would be less expensive, but it is doubtful if many of them would be undertaken for amounts which are likely to be at the disposal of the Committee for this purpose. It seems, therefore, that this is a phase of the work which the National Committee cannot undertake, at least not until special funds for them are secured. If important and extensive field studies such as these cannot be made outright by the National Committee, it is likely, however, that opportunities will come not infrequently to participate in such State surveys, or to undertake either in co-operation with others or on its own account, special studies comparable to the surveys of the care of the insane which are now under way in several States. There are, in addition, many concrete inquiries which it may be greatly to the advantage of the National Committee to make, and which could be done at comparatively slight expense.

The Committee feels that there is a great opportunity of making this organization a clearing-house for exact, well-seasoned, well-rounded knowledge of the various phases of mental defect. The Committee on Mental Deficiency should be increased in number so that it shall represent not only the angle of psychiatric knowledge and institutional experience, but also the eugenic, psychological, sociological, economic and other phases of the

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subject.

This Committee should be able to command the services of an expert medical officer, with psychiatric experience, who should be capable of doing intensive work in the way of collecting, preparing and editing literature which should authoritatively answer those questions which are likely to be asked for the next half-generation.

There is special need of the collection of detailed plans of modern, desirable and approved institutional accommodations for the feeble-minded, with figures and details as to cost; exact information in regard to the use of tests of intelligence; data concerning the location, plans and organization of clinics for mental defect; detailed information in regard to the organization of special ^{school} classes for the feeble-minded.

The Special Committee desires to recommend to the Committee that an attempt be made to secure funds with which to add to the staff of the National Committee a highly qualified medical assistant who will be able to devote his attention almost wholly to work on behalf of the mentally defective, and to provide this assistant with facilities which can be largely used for this special work. We believe that the following additions to the annual budget during the next four years will provide for this assistant and for the special facilities needed:

Salary of Medical Assistant, five thousand dollars; Salary of stenographer, one thousand dollars; one additional room, one thousand dollars; traveling expenses, one thousand dollars; expenses for publicity, publications, lectures and exhibits, two thousand dollars; - a total of ten thousand dollars annually.

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like the one I have read was recently adopted by the Executive Committee as a basis for the further development of the mental deficiency work of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene.

Voted, that the report of the Committee on Mental Deficiency be adopted and ordered on file.

DR. BARKER:

The Medical Director will now present his report.

DR. SALMON:

Report of Dr. Thomas W. Salmon, Medical Director of the
National Committee for Mental Hygiene.

Quoted from the Proceedings of the 8th Annual Meeting, held
February 2, 1916.

I. SURVEYS

When we met last year, it was apparent that the time had come to begin the task which had been uppermost in our minds since the earliest days of planning. Up to that time our studies had been of statistics, reports, laws and systems of administration and supervision, supplemented by some hearsay information of doubtful value. This kind of study was not always interesting, neither was it always easy to show how the great army of the insane was being helped by unravelling the intricate laws which govern their care or by tracing, through the maze of conflicting official activities, the thread which connects patients in institutions with individuals who are actually responsible for their welfare. There can be no doubt, however, that without this preliminary work attempts to make first-hand examinations

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of the conditions which determine the standards for the treatment of mental diseases in the different States would have failed or at least would have provided the National Committee with facts too incomplete to utilize satisfactorily in direct efforts to secure better conditions. Today, armed with the information which has been secured and analyzed, we feel that we can commence an examination of institutional facilities and of the actual operation of laws and systems of supervision with real expertness and that we can base recommendations upon broad and accurate knowledge of all the general factors which influence the care of the insane in the United States.

It was stated at our last Annual Meeting that a plan had been prepared for a survey of the care of the insane which, State by State, would finally include the entire country. Estimates of the length of time required for the different States and the cost of services and of traveling expenses were necessarily somewhat indefinite as the only experience which we had upon which to base such estimates was that gained in the surveys in Wisconsin and South Carolina which had been undertaken by this Committee and in that in Pennsylvania which had been made by Dr. Haviland for the Pennsylvania Public Charities Association. It was believed that not less than \$50,000 would be required to complete a nation-wide survey of the kind which we had in mind. Although there did not seem to be any immediate possibility of securing this sum we continued to make our plans and appropriated from our resources for general expenses as much money as we could spare for surveys in Texas and Arkansas.

In September, the Rockefeller Foundation appropriated \$22,800 for surveys in the sixteen States in which, for one reason or another, it seemed to us work should be undertaken first. This generous appropriation was

enormously encouraging for we realized that our plans for definitely improving the treatment of mental diseases in this country were about to bear fruit.

We commenced at once to arrange to make surveys in sixteen States. There had always been some doubt in the minds of many of those interested in the work of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene whether an entirely unofficial organization such as ours would be permitted to examine such an almost exclusively governmental function as the care of the insane. The first surveys made gave grounds for hoping that our fears in this matter had been exaggerated and it is very pleasant indeed to report now that voluntary invitations have been received from officials in nine of these sixteen States, as well as from others which it had not been intended to examine for some time to come. Perhaps nothing can better illustrate this amazing readiness on the part of public officials to have institutions for the insane under their supervision examined by this Committee than the following letter which was received yesterday from the President of the Board of Managers of the single State institution in Georgia:

"Georgia State Sanitarium
Blackshear, Ga., January 28, 1916.

Thomas W. Salmon, Director,
National Committee for Mental Hygiene,
50 Union Square, New York City.

My dear Sir:

I am advised it is the intention of your committee to make a survey of every State in the Union and that you have just finished with Tennessee and Florida. If my information is correct, Georgia is doubtless on your list for such a survey in the near future. The only institution owned by the State for the treatment and care of the insane

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is the Georgia State Sanitarium, located at Milledgeville, Georgia. Our Board of Trustees has under consideration the question of employing competent experts to make a survey of the Sanitarium from both medical and economic standpoints and I will be very glad if you will advise me if such is included in your program. Please understand that we are ready to cooperate with you in any way in our power when our State is reached.

I thank you in anticipation for your reply, and am,

Very truly yours,

(Signed) JNO T. BRANTLEY

President."

It is safe to say that an invitation such as this would have been unheard of ten years ago. Other factors have been responsible for this but we feel that we are justified in assuming that, in some part at least, the change in sentiment regarding the public's interest in the public care of the insane has been due to the work of popular education carried on by this Committee.

We are fully conscious of the responsibility imposed upon us by such confidence in the impartiality and the disinterested purposes of this Committee. We feel, therefore, that every effort should be made not only to secure the services of the best qualified men in the United States for this work but to have it performed and the reports prepared under the careful supervision of the Executive Committee.

It has been made clear in every instance in our correspondence with official agencies requesting such surveys that this Committee is interested

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in the whole subject of dealing with mental diseases in the State, not merely in the institutional phases of the subject and that, if we undertake a survey, it is with the understanding that a careful examination will be made of the organization and efficiency of administrative boards as well as of institutions and of the facilities for treating mental diseases which exist in the community. The outline which is enclosed in the folder at each place at the table gives some idea of the scope which we intend that every State survey shall embrace. It is very interesting that none of the official agencies to which a similar outline has been presented has felt its desire for a survey grow less ardent. On the contrary, each State has thus far stood up manfully to be diagnosed.

Surveys undertaken during 1915.

South Carolina. Although the survey of South Carolina which was made by Dr. Arthur P. Herring at the request of Governor Manning was completed during 1915, it was reported at the last Annual Meeting. It will be remembered that Dr. Herring's report was transmitted by the Governor to the Legislature as a special message and that laws were enacted and re-organizations effected which went far to correcting the grave abuses which had existed. A few days ago that Governor went to the Legislature in person to recount what had been accomplished during the year and to ask for still larger appropriations for the coming year. He contrasted the conditions which the members of the Legislature had seen at the inspection of the hospital last year with those existing at the present time and he concluded his message with these remarks:

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institution and of its imperative needs, you will discharge that obligation in such a way that it will be a credit to you, representing the people of South Carolina; that it will be a credit to the State of South Carolina, and will show to the world that we are Christians living in a Christian land, and recognizing the highest purposes to discharge our duties, both to God and our suffering fellowmen."

The Governor's recommendations have been heartily approved by public opinion and by the newspapers of his State and there seems no doubt that they will be adopted by the Legislature. The credit for the splendid advances in a single year made by South Carolina in the care of the insane belongs chiefly to the intelligent, warm-hearted and courageous Governor who saw his duty and did it, but it is true that the existence of this organization and our ability to place at its disposal the services of a man qualified to ascertain the facts upon which every recommendation for betterment in that State has been based was also a factor of no little importance.

Texas. At the last meeting a statement was presented regarding the condition of the insane in Texas which had been brought out in a study made by Professor C. S. Yoakum of the University of Texas. During October and November, I spent seven weeks in that State visiting jails and almshouses and conferring with county judges, county physicians, and others fully informed regarding conditions. I personally examined all the insane inmates of twenty county jails and county poor houses and made a careful inspection of each of the three State institutions for the insane, traveling more than 4,000 miles within the border of the State to carry out this work.

Although only four States have a population greater than that of

Texas and it is likely that when the next federal census is taken it will be found that this number has been reduced to three, thirteen States provide for the treatment of a greater number of indigent insane persons. This is a fact of enormous importance to the insane poor of the State.

On August 31, 1915, there were in the three State institutions for the insane in Texas only 5,161 patients. At the end of the preceding year there were 4,661. The substantial increase was due to the provisions of new buildings at the Southwestern Insane Asylum at San Antonio and at the State Lunatic Asylum at Austin. Until these additional accommodations were provided, only 664 new beds had been made available in the preceding six years - a rate of increase much smaller than the rate of increase of the population of the State. We know that, with certain modifications which do not materially affect the general accuracy of the statement, the amount of insanity does not vary greatly in the different States. Whether a State is largely rural or largely urban, devoted chiefly to agriculture or chiefly to manufacturing - if adequate provisions for the indigent insane are made they will be utilized to very much the same extent and similar ratios of the number of insane under treatment to the general population will result. It is the amount of insanity cared for which varies in the different States. We know, then, that the very small number of insane persons in the State institutions of Texas does not represent at all the number of insane persons in the State. Where are the rest to be found?

Unfortunately the experience of other States tells us where to seek for them. In this State, as they are invariably in others, the indigent insane who are not provided for by the State are to be found held without treatment in unsuitable places of detention or utterly neglected in the

homes of the poor.

The insane in County Poor Farms.

A State can evade the duty of caring for its insane. A Legislature can fail, year after year, as that of Texas has done to provide new institutions and can supply additional accommodations at existing institutions to provide for only a part of the inevitable annual increase in the number of patients requiring treatment. Such neglect does not seriously embarrass the State Hospitals and it is not in their cheerful, well-appointed wards that the tragedy of situation thus created is to be seen. It is only in the counties, which cannot evade the duty of providing for their insane, that the inhumanity of a State which neglects to perform its duty to its insane poor can be fully appreciated. Failure of a State Legislature to deal with the problem of insanity fastens upon that State almshouse care of the insane - the saddest and most degrading spectacle in American community life.

It is to the credit of our humanity that the public conscience cannot tolerate the continuance of almshouse care of the insane when once its miseries have been plainly presented to the people. State after State has provided complete State care and liberated the insane from their wretchedness in the almshouses and the county poor farms. Sometimes special investigations have brought this about. In the 50's and 60's the frank and simple statement by a great woman of what almshouse care of the insane actually is led to its ultimate abandonment by more than a dozen States. In others, the creation of State Boards of Charities or of State Insanity Boards and the official reports of such bodies on the plain facts regarding

almshouse care led to the complete assumption of this duty by the State. Today the continued detention of the insane in almshouses is to be found in only a few States. In 1904, the United States Census Bureau found 8,432 insane persons in the county poor farms of this country. By January 1, 1910, the number had been reduced nearly 60 per cent.

In Texas, almshouse care of the insane exists and must continue to exist until the State provides adequately in State institutions for a number of the insane proportionate to the rapidly increasing population. When Governor Colquitt sent letters to all the County Judges in 1914, the replies received showed that persons judicially found to be insane were confined in the Poor Farms of 35 counties. (Only 70 of the 244 counties maintained poor farms.) A full report on my studies in Texas will be made available as soon as possible but at the present time it will suffice to say that the number of insane persons found exceeded by 46 per cent the number reported to Governor Colquitt from the same institutions only a year previously.

Abolition of the small almshouse.

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per 100,000</u>
Pop. almshouses- 1880	66,203	132.0
" " 1890	73,045	116.6
" " 1904	81,764	101.4
" " 1910	84,198	91.5
Number of almshouses with less than 25 inmates (1910)		1,742
Average number of inmates (1910)		35

The insane in County Jails

There is but one level in the care of the insane which is lower than almshouse care. That is incarceration in jails. Almshouse care was the common lot of nearly all the insane in Revolutionary times but, even at

that early period in the history of our country, their confinement in jails as common prisoners was contrary to public sentiment and only tolerated in exceptional instances on account of the lack of any other provision. Years before the long struggle to abolish almshouse care had commenced in this country, imprisonment of the insane was practically abandoned here and in England. Today in Texas there are nearly twice as many insane persons in the County Jails as there are in the Poor Farms of the State.

During the survey upon which this report is based, all the larger County Jails were visited and careful personal examinations made of all insane persons imprisoned. The number found was greater than the number reported to Governor Colquitt a year before.

The sufferings of the insane in the County Poor Farms, deprived of the care of any physicians who understand the diseases from which they suffer without nursing or occupation and provided with only the necessities required to keep the spark of life alight, would so stir the compassion of the humane people of this State, could they but walk among these fellow-citizens of theirs and witness the misery and degradation to which they have been abandoned, that almshouse care would not survive the next session of the Legislature. Take away the meagre attention given in the Poor Farms by those who, while they know nothing of mental diseases or of how to care for it, are moved by kindly impulses and recognize that the insane, like their aged and physically disabled charges, are sent to them for care and not for punishment. Take this away and substitute the harsh discipline of the prison which is designed sternly to punish evil-doers and by its painful memories to restrain them from crime thereafter. Then some picture can be formed of the lot of these poor sick people in the County Jails. Almost without

exception, they have committed no crimes, unless it be a crime to suffer from mental illness, but they share the lot of criminals and in many cases, through the ignorant fears of their jailers, they are denied even the small liberties allowed the criminals. Men and women, white people and negroes, those scarcely out of childhood years and those filled with the pains and infirmities of age, those with types of mental disease which would yield readily to even the simplest treatment and those doomed to mental darkness all their days, I have seen them in the cells of the County Jails of Texas and learned their needs and witnessed their sufferings at first hand. I can say that I have never witnessed such terrible depths of misery as those in which these unfortunate people drag out the months and years waiting for a summons to the State institution which to most of them will never come. Death releases some - the more fortunate - but the others continue to exist for years in filthy cells quite devoid of the hope of release after a definite period which shines before the criminals whose lot they share. The rigors of the jail are intended to impress evil-doers with the terrors of the law. With few exceptions, the prisoners in county jails are young men, most of them in sturdy health but some of them leave the jails broken and ill. It is needless to point out how much more severe punishment confinement in such places is to the unfortunate insane, acutely conscious of the terrible wrong which their State is inflicting upon them and the prey of delusional and hallucinatory terrors as well as those which depend upon actuality. In not a few instances I found the insane in solitary confinement, simply on account of their mental disease, while the criminals enjoyed the companionship of their fellows. Every convention of life is swept away when these unfortunate people enter the jails. Women are bathed by men in

the presence of male prisoners, persons with delusions of sin and impending punishment lie in cells which face the gallows, the weak and helpless are not even protected from physical violence and, in most cases, there is not the slightest semblance of care. The jailers feel that they have discharged their full duty if the insane are prevented from escaping. Persons convicted of serious crimes enter the jails, serve their sentences and regain their liberty while the insane, who have led upright lives and contributed by their honest toil to the prosperity of their State, lie in their cells without hope of release. It is needless to speak further of the inhumanity and injustice of confining the insane in the County Jails. It constitutes a blot upon the honor of the State which every citizen would demand to have erased were the actual facts widely known by the people.

The insane in the communities.

The commitment law of Texas requires what is essentially a criminal procedure in securing the admission to a hospital of a person suffering from mental disease. Incarceration in jail pending commitment is customary even in those rare instances in which a vacancy exists in a State institution at the time of commitment and for by far the greater number who are committed it is necessary for long periods of time. The number of admissions to the three State institutions each year has not kept pace with the increase in population of the State. All the larger counties have, in addition to the number of insane in their Poor Farms and County Jails, long waiting lists of those for whom there is no room at the State institutions. In this way are wasted the early years in the course of mental diseases when the hope of recovery with proper treatment is greatest. Such cases are released to

their relatives "on bond", a fiction which in nowise benefits the patient or protects him or the community from harm. The exact number of such cases "on bond" is not ascertainable but the County Judges state that it is very large. Three hundred seven such cases were reported to Governor Colquitt in answer to his inquiry sent out in 1914. This number and the number confined in the County Jails and Poor Farms represent only the smaller part of the insane uncared for. Deterred by the harsh commitment law, the necessity of confinement in jail pending commitment and the probability of continued incarceration in such places after commitment, there is little reason to wonder at the reluctance of the people to take any steps at all toward the commitment of those dear to them who have developed mental disease. Such cases are, in very large part, kept at home without the benefits of treatment, the cases actually coming to light being made up chiefly of those whose conduct is so disturbed as to make their retention impossible and of those cases arising in the families of the poorest where the heavy additional burden cannot possibly be borne.

The specific needs at the present time.

The institutional provisions needed most urgently at the present time are a sufficient number of new beds to accommodate all the insane, both white and negroes in the County Jails, in the County Poor Farms and at home "on bond". This number cannot accurately be determined without a census (which could be made with little difficulty) but it is certain that not less than a thousand require treatment as soon as provisions for them can be made. If 1,000 new beds and no more are provided now, in less than three years the present situation will be duplicated. The new buildings at the Southwestern

Insane Asylum at San Antonio and at the State Lunatic Asylum at Austin were confidently expected to make confinement of the insane in County Jails and County Farms a thing of the past. What actually happened is shown by the fact that on November 4, 1915, the new buildings had been practically filled (so that only 54 vacancies existed) while the number of the insane in the jails and poor farms was greater than it was when the Legislature was moved by reports of their conditions to make the new provisions. This could have been accurately foreseen. It will be the case until the State provides for a number of insane bearing a proper proportion to its population. There is in the county institutions and in the communities a great group of uncared-for insane and the provision of 500 or 600 or 1000 new beds in the State institutions at one time merely starts the advance guard of this group moving forward to fill the places vacated by those for whom admission to the State institutions is made possible.

To meet the situation it is necessary to provide practically 1,500 new beds at the earliest possible moment and then, in accordance with a definite policy and with plans carefully prepared in advance, to add a sufficient number each year to enable the State to provide full State care at the end of a period of five or six years. It happens that there is an exceptional opportunity at the present time to make the provisions required at a minimum of cost. No other State has the opportunity which presents itself to Texas today for dealing with so great a problem in so simple a manner. A plan for providing 1,475 new beds at a cost of approximately \$500,000 has been prepared and will be presented at a meeting of the Association of County Judges and Commissioners, February 12th.

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Tennessee. A State Board of Control, having supervision over all charitable and correctional institutions in Tennessee was appointed early in the year. In the course of our routine inquiries we got into touch with this Board and a little later we were requested to undertake a study of the insane in that State. The first request was to make an inspection of the institutions and we were informed that the Board had chiefly in mind aid in meeting a particular situation in one of them. We made it quite clear that our interest was in the whole problem of dealing with mental diseases and mental deficiency in the State and that we were as much interested in the efficiency of supervisory and administrative agencies as in that of the public institutions. The Board was not at all deterred by this statement and so a survey was commenced on January 1st by Dr. Sidney D. Wilgus, formerly Chairman of the New York State Board of Alienists and recently Superintendent of the Kankakee State Hospital, Illinois. A report of this survey will have to be deferred until our next Annual Meeting but it may be interesting to state at this time that Dr. Wilgus is confident that his studies will not only produce immediate changes for the betterment of the insane, but will lay the foundations for a very much better type of care than has existed up to this time.

Louisiana. In May a State Society for Mental Hygiene was organized in Louisiana. The care of the insane in that State was unsatisfactory to many humane persons interested in the matter and, within the last few months, a critical stage was reached in one of the two State institutions. There is no State board having control or supervision of charities and corrections in that State, so it was necessary for us to be assured of the co-operation

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of the Governor before we could accept the invitation of the State Society for Mental Hygiene to undertake the survey. This approval was secured and, on January 1st, Dr. Arthur P. Herring, Secretary of the Maryland State Lunacy Commission, commenced a survey. The co-operation with the Governor extended to the rather remarkable degree of permitting me to write the letter of introduction which was to open for Dr. Herring the gates of the institutions and the volumes of the State records. It is needless to say that I performed this duty with much enthusiasm and if no Governor would write just that kind of letter, I am quite sure that it is the kind of a letter a Governor ought to write if he wants a careful examination made of the care of the insane in his State. Dr. Herring is present today and I think that the Chairman might be able to induce him to consent to describe the progress of his work.

California. Dr. Kirby leaves in a few days to commence a survey in California which we think will take three or four months to complete.

Arkansas. In Arkansas a survey is in progress in which this Committee is co-operating with the United States Government, the Committee on Provision for the Feeble-minded and the Eugenics Record Office in making an estimate of the number of feeble-minded. Our part consists in the careful psychiatric examination of all persons confined in correctional institutions in the State. Dr. A. Walter Stearns of Massachusetts will be appointed for this task, a man who has recently completed a similar study in that State.

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Missouri. Invitations have been received from the State Board of Charities
of Missouri to study the care of the insane in that State, and it will be

commenced as soon as a suitable man can be found to make the investigation. Other surveys planned for 1916 are Illinois, where an invitation has been received from the City Club of Chicago and official invitations will be forwarded in a short time; from Indiana, where a conference is to be held on the fifth of this month with the members of a State Commission appointed to investigate the condition of the feeble-minded and insane; in North Dakota where the State University was instrumental in getting official invitations and sent us a letter from the head of every institution in the State receiving State support requesting that such a survey be made. Much interest has been shown in Rhode Island, where the care of the insane is in the hands of a Board of Control and has lately shown some tendency to retrograde. A request has been received from the Society of Mental Hygiene in the District of Columbia and a request from Georgia (which I read a short time ago). We also expect to make a survey in Connecticut and possibly in Rhode Island during the present year.

There is one factor in these surveys which is worth while to mention and that is their sociological interest, quite aside from that related to the care of the insane. It has been thought very desirable that when these trained investigators who are working in various States that their results should be available to people interested in charity organization, social hygiene, prison reform and other movements for bettering social conditions. Therefore arrangements have been made with several national societies conducting field studies for an interchange of information bearing on these subjects.

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Educational publicity.

The other activity of the National Committee upon which I have to report is educational publicity. Twenty thousand copies of our publications have been distributed during the last year. A quarterly magazine entitled: "Mental Hygiene" will be issued beginning on the first of April. It had been decided to commence with an issue of two thousand copies at a subscription price of two dollars a year. Already a lot of the most interesting material is available and we think this will be one of the most successful ventures of the committee. The exhibit has been at the Panama-Pacific Exposition during the entire year and is now on its way to this coast. When it arrives, we intend to remodel it very extensively and put it in a form which permits easy reproduction. In that way, instead of having one exhibit locked up for long periods of time (as was the case at the Panama-Pacific Exposition) we will have a dozen or more exhibits traveling in different sections of the country, following up in many cases the surveys or the work of State societies.

The International Jury of Award awarded the grand prize in hygiene to our Exhibit on Mental Hygiene at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. This is the highest award given in the Department of Hygiene. I may say that this award was received in competition with the exhibit of the Sanitary Department of the Panama Canal and many sanitary undertakings of far greater magnitude than ours. In awarding the prizes, the jury felt called upon to say that one of the reasons for which we received a grand prize instead of a lesser one is that we "kept our feet on the ground" in dealing with a difficult problem. Dr. Stewart Paton, the first Director of the Exhibit, was awarded a bronze medal as collaborator by the same jury.

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Another means of educational publicity is by means of promoting lectures and conferences. That has been done actively during the past year, following the methods described the year before. It is interesting to note that three universities are now prepared to give courses in mental hygiene, the School for Public Health Officers in connection with Harvard University, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology offers a course in mental hygiene; the Public Health Course of the New York University, and the Public Health Course of the University of Buffalo. In each of these, we have co-operated by suggesting topics and the distribution of work.

The hour is getting late. A great many other interesting things could be reported upon at this time, but as our report of this meeting will be printed in full in the new quarterly when it is issued, I think we shall have to defer until that time the thousand and one other things which I would like to speak upon.

DR. BARKER:

If this report had not come to us from a careful, conservative man like Dr. Salmon, I feel sure we would have had difficulty in believing that such conditions exist in the United States, especially in a State like Texas that is supposed to be so progressive. The report shows the importance of the survey work that the Rockefeller Foundation is enabling us to carry on.

Voted, that the report of the Medical Director, be accepted and ordered on file.

DR. BARKER:

The Secretary will now present his report and tell us of the progress of the movement for State Societies for Mental Hygiene.

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MR. BEERS:

The most important part of my work, next to that of soliciting funds and attending to certain details of organization of the National Committee, has been the organizing of State Societies. A year ago there were such agencies, or their equivalent, namely, Committees on Mental Hygiene, in operation in seven States: Connecticut, Illinois, Maryland, Massachusetts, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania; and a local committee at Dayton, Ohio. During the past year Societies for Mental Hygiene have been organized, and are now at work in the District of Columbia, Alabama, Louisiana and California. These were organized as a result of a trip I made last Spring through the South and West. The first three were organized within a fortnight, I having arranged in advance to speak to the groups interested at Washington, D. C., Tuscaloosa, Alabama, and New Orleans. It is interesting to note that the Society at Washington was brought into existence under the auspices of the Washington Society of Nervous and Mental Diseases; that the Alabama Society was sponsored by physicians connected with the State hospitals of that State; and that the Louisiana Society was sponsored by the Louisiana Board of Prisons and Asylums. In California, the invitations to attend the founding meeting of the Society in that State, were sent out on letter heads of the California State Board of Charities and Correction, which Board also furnished the room for the meeting and did many other things to insure the success of the project. The willingness of State and hospital officials to take the initiative in organizing Societies for Mental Hygiene is proof in itself of the success of this phase of the mental hygiene movement. I can easily recall the time when State officials did not take the initiative in this regard.

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Not only has there been an increase of 50 per cent in the number of Societies during the past year, but the number of States about to organize them has increased even more rapidly. Before the end of the present year it is more than likely that Societies will be founded in Rhode Island, Virginia, South Carolina, Tennessee, Mississippi, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Minnesota. Furthermore, centers of interest, which can easily be developed, are known to exist in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New Jersey, Georgia, Florida, Arkansas, Missouri, Wisconsin, Texas, Montana, Oregon and Washington. In a word, all States of importance will probably have Societies for Mental Hygiene at work within the next two or three years. Even today, Societies are at work in States which have more than half of the total number of insane and feeble-minded in institutions in this country. As the most urgent problems at present relate to those in institutions it can be seen that the movement is already national in fact as well as in name.

If there were time, I should like to tell you of the work of the State Societies. As it is, I shall have to wait until I can send you the Proceedings of the 2nd Mental Hygiene Convention, to be held at New Orleans on April 3rd, 1916, in which reports of delegates of all Societies will appear. Suffice it to say, the State Societies are doing excellent work and are, in many ways, a source of help and strength to our National Committee, such, for instance, as arranging for surveys and securing that local co-operation and support so necessary to permanent improvement of conditions among the insane and feeble-minded.

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DR. BARKER:

The officers hope that the members and guests present will engage in a general discussion of the reports offered.

DR. PATON:

I find it difficult to resist the temptation of taking part in the general discussion. Reference has been made to the medal awarded to this Society by the jury of the Panama-Pacific Exposition for the mental hygiene exhibit. There are two persons whose names deserve special mention in connection with this medal: the first is that of Dr. Henry A. Cotton, to whose efforts the success of the first mental hygiene exhibit ever held in this country at the State Charities Conference in Princeton was largely due. The subsequent success of the exhibit is to be attributed chiefly to the work done by Dr. Thomas W. Salmon, with the co-operation of a number of colleagues.

At this time I think it is very important that we should see our problems in perspective. There is always a danger that the abnormal and pathological should become the center of interest. The remarkable words of Pinel, who brought about the first practical advance in the care of the insane, deserve consideration. You will remember that he said his interest in the study of insanity and feeble-mindedness was not limited to these conditions alone but he studied them in order to obtain information which would make it possible to attain a better knowledge of the activities of normal human beings.

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It seems to me that there are two fundamental principles in studying the problems of mental hygiene: the first is to try and assist in person

to measure his or her capacity for adaptation and the second to aid in the acquisition of those mental habits which are essential for the happy and successful adjustment of life. These two great principles of mental hygiene should also be accepted as the basis of a rational system of education.

My experience in university work has convinced me that the time is now favorable for the establishment of departments of mental hygiene or of education with the object of carrying these principles into execution. In every university there are a great many students who would welcome the opportunity of talking over the difficulties they experience, in adjusting their lives, with persons who have a practical biologic, and not merely a scholastic, interest in the problems of education. In a relatively small university such as Princeton, with a picked body of students, the need for a department of this character is very great, and in larger universities situated nearer great centers of population the demand for a department of this character would be even greater.

Not only would it be possible to train students to take an intelligent interest in life as a process of adjustment, but teachers would also be given opportunity to appreciate how much more important it is for their scholars to form good mental habits than to be constantly intent upon the acquisition of information.

I have been greatly impressed to notice the interest of students and teachers in a series of conferences that were given at Princeton on the subject of human activities. The course included not only lectures upon the mechanism of adjustment, the brain and nervous system, but also attempted to point out the methods by which persons may get some idea of the level at which it is safe and advisable for them to regulate their lives. Some of

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the early symptoms of disorders of adjustment were also discussed and the means to be employed in readjusting activities.

It is my belief, based on an experience extending over a number of years, that there is urgent need for the establishment of departments of this character in all our leading universities. If we approach the problems of education from the standpoint of mental hygiene we have taken the first steps to insure the development of a rational system for assisting students to prepare themselves to get the most and the best out of life.

Today the problems of mental hygiene and the need of finding some solution for them are brought to us with great emphasis. We are facing a crisis in civilization; the universities should be first to take an active part in studying the causes which engender envy, malice, hatred, and in the discovery of the methods of preventing in every way possible the development of these abnormal forms of human activities.

A few weeks ago I was consulted by the authorities of two of our most prominent universities in regard to the feasibility and practicability of establishing such departments of mental hygiene, really departments of education in the broad, biological sense. It was also my privilege to attend a meeting called by the Governor of the State of New Jersey and representatives of both houses of the Legislature, at which questions were asked in regard to a plan for establishing a Department of Mental Hygiene in the State of New Jersey.

I don't know whether it would be in order, but I should like to make the suggestion, because if it doesn't come from this society, it will come before long from other sources, that a committee be appointed to take up this question about the establishment of Departments of Mental Hygiene

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DR. BARKER:

Will you make that as a motion?

DR. PATON:

I leave it to you, Mr. President. Probably it is out of order at this time. I simply make the suggestion and do not put it in the form of a motion.

DR. BARKER:

The question will certainly be entertained and is referred to the Executive Committee for consideration and action.

DR. G. ALDER BLUMER:

The lady at my left and I were talking at luncheon about two men who are very much in the public eye at present. One was described as a person who excelled more in the use than in the purpose of words, and the other as an omni-protuberant person. That word "omni-protuberant" pleased me very much, and I should be very glad to have you all carry it home with you. Now, it would be the very irony of fate if I should appear to be in either of those classes in the presence of Mrs. Kate Douglas Wiggin, and if I speak at all, it will simply be to illustrate, I hope, the purpose and not the use of words.

Dr. Salmon has spoken of Texas, and you have yourself, Mr. President, expressed your amazement that such conditions should exist in that great enlightened State. Perhaps, as I am an elderly person and more or

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DR. G. ALGER HUBER:

The lady at my left and I were talking at luncheon about two men who are very much in the public eye at present. One was described as a person who excelled more in the use than in the purpose of words, and the other as an anti-protestant person. That word "anti-protestant" pleased me very much, and I should be very glad to have you all carry it home with you. Now, it would be the very irony of fate if I should appear to be in either of those classes in the presence of Mrs. Kate Douglas Wiggin, and if I speak at all, it will simply be to illustrate, I hope, the purpose and not the use of words.

Dr. Salton has spoken of Texas, and you have yourself, Mr. President, expressed your amazement that such conditions should exist in that great enlightened State. Perhaps, as I am an elderly person and more or

less in my anecdotage, you will excuse me if I speak of an early reminiscence of that State.

In 1877 (it was a long time ago, and I hope you realize that I must then have been an exceedingly young man) I was crossing the Gulf of Mexico from Brashear City to Galveston, and there encountered a certain Dr. George Cupples, who was President of the Texas State Medical Society. My new acquaintance asked me if I would not call upon him when I reached my destination, which was San Antonio, Texas, where he lived. I called upon the doctor very soon, for I was without friends there and very anxious to solve my bread and butter problem. Dr. Cupples stated that he had been reading in the London Lancet a sneering allusion to Texas under the caption, "What good can come out of Nazareth?" He told me that he had it very much at heart to show to the people of the world that as good surgery could be done in Texas with a carpenter's saw and a bowieknife as with the most approved surgical apparatus in London. And I accepted his invitation to help him in that task. My duty was to send out letters to all the surgeons of Texas, get from them reports of their operations, and tabulate results. I was there for about a year, and, sure enough, the result showed that Texas surgery was not only as good as that of London, but even better, statistically, by reason of, I hasten to add, not the superiority of method or the bowieknife and carpenter's saw, but that wonderful climate, in consequence of which a leg, when amputated, will almost grow again.

It may be a far cry from that early experience in Texas surgery to the business in hand, but I have made the little essay in biography to support the contention that, Dr. Salmon having started the ball rolling in Texas, the practice of psychiatry will soon take equal rank with that of the

less in my anecdote, you will excuse me if I speak of an early reminiscence
of that State.

In 1877 (it was a long time ago, and I hope you realize that I must
then have been an exceedingly young man) I was crossing the Gulf of Mexico
from Brazoria City to Galveston, and there encountered a certain Dr. George
Copples, who was President of the Texas State Medical Society. My new
acquaintance asked me if I would not call upon him when I reached my destina-
tion, which was San Antonio, Texas, where he lived. I called upon the
doctor very soon, for I was without friends there and very anxious to revive
my bread and butter problem. Dr. Copples stated that he had been reading
in the London Lancet a sneering allusion to Texas under the caption, "What
good can come out of Nazareth?" He told me that he had it very much at
heart to show to the people of the world that as good surgery could be done
in Texas with a carpenter's saw and a bowditch as with the most approved
surgical apparatus in London. And I accepted his invitation to help him
in that task. My duty was to send out letters to all the surgeons of Texas,
got from their reports of their operations, and tabulate results. I was
there for about a year, and, sure enough, the result showed that Texas
surgery was not only as good as that of London, but even better, statisti-
cally, by reason of, I hasten to add, not the superiority of method or the
bowditch and carpenter's saw, but that wonderful climate, in consequence
of which a leg, when amputated, will almost grow again.

It may be a far cry from that early experience in Texas surgery to
the business in hand, but I have with the little essay in biography to sup-
port the contention that Dr. Sisson having started the ball rolling in
Texas, the practice of psychiatry will soon take equal rank with that of the

high grade surgery which already obtains in the Lone Star State.

Reference has also been made, Mr. President, to the backwardness of Rhode Island, my own State, in certain ways, possibly due to the dual control there in the State service. Perhaps this Committee may have a chance to conduct a survey in Rhode Island and so help us to better things.

It may interest the members of this Society to hear that we are all ready in Rhode Island to establish a State branch of the National Committee. The Trustees of Butler Hospital have addressed themselves almost entirely to that subject in their annual report, so that we shall have in a very few days a propaganda at work there and everything in readiness for Mr. Beers when he comes down to perfect the organization.

MRS. KATE DOUGLAS WIGGIN:

When the exceedingly youthful Dr. Blumer was operating in Texas, I, an exceedingly youthful person of the same generation, chanced to be organizing free kindergartens for the poor in San Francisco, the first experiment of the kind on the Pacific Coast, or indeed west of the Rocky Mountains. I want to say that, although, Alas! I have never gained any fame as a pioneer teacher of the mentally deficient, in reality I was doing unconsciously that very thing; for in my visits among the families in those back alleys and rear houses and crowded tenements, I was constantly coming across these vacant-eyed, loose-lipped, pathetic, tragic figures sitting silently in the front doors or on the back steps. They appealed to me in a way I have no words to describe. There seemed to be no place for them in the universe, for in California, at that date, they either had to be put with the idiots or the insane, and so, whenever possible, their parents fastened them upon

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or the insane, and so, whenever possible, their parents fastened them upon

me in the kindergarten. Some of those that were at all educable, or in any degree curable, came with their sisters or with their brothers and thus became members of my flock. I never had the heart to turn them away, and so I began innocently and ignorantly experimenting with the feeble-minded, and, strange to say, very successfully, though I had no knowledge save that of the trained kindergartner.

A year later, I became acquainted with a very wealthy woman who was the mother of a defective child. I asked her to come to the kindergarten and she saw there two or three of these waifs whom I had collected and kept sometimes with the others, and sometimes in a corner just a little apart. I asked her to visit us, of course, to touch her heart and awake her conscience; and together we managed to enlist people of influence who started the first institution for feeble-minded in that part of California. As the outgrowth of that experience, I wrote two or three years later a book called "Marm Lisa", a very simple story which has had comparatively small circulation. Of course it is a common thing to find feeble-minded heroines in novels; people never seem to mind them, and their authors never seem to realize their condition. I did realize that my little heroine was mentally defective, so that I didn't expect her to be widely popular, and, as a matter of fact, I think only three or four hundred people a year have read this book in which I detailed my experiment for dealing with the hapless children of this class. I had only the kindergarten theory and practice to help me, a great sympathy, and perhaps a singular adaptation to the task, so that I could practically do anything with them without painful effort. (I afterwards trained several kindergartners for this work to which they consecrated themselves with the utmost devotion.) All these experiments are detailed

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in the book in the shape of fiction, and I am now leading up, just as I finish, to the story which has cemented the friendship between Mr. Beers and myself, and which I know that he wishes me to tell. I once had a letter from a well-known physician, who was rather celebrated in his particular line. Indeed he was, I should say, without a flaw of any sort, excepting that he had no sense of humor. His life had been given to the care of the mentally deficient. He wrote me a letter saying that he had read "Marm Lisa" with interest. - "And if," he added, "it is true, as I understand it, that you were a young girl and a 'layman' who had had no special training for this sort of teaching, I consider it quite a remarkable book. I find, however, that all your writings are highly acceptable to our people everywhere. In my capacity as inspector of various institutions in the United States (and Europe) I travel from one end of the country to the other, and, my dear madam, it is no flattery but the simple fact, that wherever I go I find you the favorite author of the feeble-minded."

DR. BARKER:

There are some members of the National Committee who are new members. I wonder if any one of you would care to say a word.

DR. ROGERS:

Permit me to offer greetings from Minnesota which are uneffected by the chill of that northern State, as it lies physically snow and ice bound today, - but rather warmed by a spirit of good fellowship as exemplified, say, by her mid-winter carnivals.

I want to emphasize, as I always take occasion to do when there is an opportunity, the importance of promoting the medical examination of

children in the public schools and in connection with that of carrying on the survey of mentally deficient children, as they are found there. With co-operation between the school examiners and the medical profession of any given community, it would usually be an easy matter to complete the neighborhood survey of the mentally deficient. This extension of the survey by the school system by reason of its relation to the compulsory attendance laws, and its control of the machinery for determining the number of school age children in the community, would unquestionably be justifiable and commendable.

In regard to the organization of a Society for Mental Hygiene in our State: - while we feel that our defective classes are being well cared for, the State is dominated by a progressive spirit that is looking for the best along all lines of human progress, and I believe the time is ripe for such a movement. The chair of public health at the University of Minnesota is adding lectures on mental hygiene and eugenics to its course. The department of sociology at the same institution is this year giving a course on the State care of defectives, dependents and delinquents.

At the School for Feeble-Minded, we are making a careful field study of the families contributing to the population of the institution and have collected fairly full data of this character on about 400 families. Just how much of this data should be published is yet to be determined though it is yielding very interesting and valuable information, not only concerning the amount of mental deficiency in the state but also the unexpected kinship among many of the families involved. Here again we are learning to distinguish between the poor and the pauper, the mere victim of misfortune, or, possibly, the person lacking in financial acumen though contributing

generously to the good of society in other ways, - and the person that contributes nothing, wastes the earnings of others and perchance is the agent of vice and crime. Here again, co-operation between experts in medicine, biology and sociology, properly to analyze and evaluate the data secured from field surveys, is essential to insure its most scientific interpretation.

DR. CAMPBELL:

Dr. Paton has referred to an extremely important point, the institution of mental hygiene as a subject to be taught in the Department of Hygiene of several universities. The general level of thought of the community with regard to mental hygiene will depend to a large extent upon the attitude of the teachers, the lawyers, the ministers, the journalists, and the physicians. It is at the university that these men should have an opportunity of getting insight into the principles of mental hygiene, and their psychological training should bear a much more fruitful relation towards the problems of life than it actually does. The introduction of the problems of mental hygiene into the ordinary psychological curriculum would have far reaching consequences. It would be a great advantage if the teachers of psychology were in intimate touch with the practical aspects of the situation which concern the National Committee, and it would be a very great gain if some of these teachers were to be members of the Committee.

DR. BARKER:

We would like very much to go on with the general discussion, but I see the hour is growing late, and we have still considerable business to

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DR. BARKER:

We would like very much to go on with the general discussion, but
I see the hour is growing late, and we have still considerable business to

transact. I am going to ask Dr. G. Alder Blumer, Dr. Copp and Dr. White to act as a nominating committee for officers and committees, and members whose terms expire at this meeting.

Is there any new business?

DR. SALMON:

I would like to say that I received an invitation from Dr. Blue a short time ago to present to this National Committee the advisability of being represented in efforts to pass the bill establishing a Department of Mental Hygiene in the Public Health Service. The committees of Congress will give hearings during the month of February on this subject, and it is very desirable that this Committee be represented. It seems to me this is a matter which might come before the Committee. A motion in reference to it would be very advantageous.

DR. BARKER:

Will you not offer a motion? It seems so obvious, I think, that our support should be given to the bill now pending.

Voted, that the Executive Committee be empowered to appoint members to represent the National Committee for Mental Hygiene before the committees in Congress having in charge the bill providing for the Department of Mental Hygiene in the Public Health Service.

DR. BARKER:

We will next have the Special Report of the Finance and Executive Committees on Constitution and By-Laws and plans for incorporating the National Committee. Will Mr. Beers present this report?

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act as a nominating committee for officers and committees, and members whose
terms expire at this meeting.

Is there any new business?

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Committee on Constitution and By-Laws and plans for incorporating the Na-
tional Committee. Will Mr. Bower present this report?

MR. BEERS:

To save time, I will give the gist of this report and then offer the report in full for incorporation in the minutes of this meeting.

Since sending out the copies of the proposed By-Laws, on December 31, 1915, the following changes have been suggested and are recommended for adoption:

1. Instead of dividing the membership of the National Committee and the Board of Directors into five groups in the year 1920, it has been discovered that the law requires that this be done as soon as the Certificate of Incorporation is filed.
2. Certain restrictions regarding a quorum at meetings of the Board of Directors have been removed, so a quorum may more surely be secured.
3. Other slight changes have been made as shown in the full report, to correct contradictions which were inadvertently included in the draft sent to the members on December 31st.

I have here a copy of the Certificate of Incorporation, which we are about to file with the Secretary of State. In this, the thirty members of the original Board of Directors are named. These have been designated by a joint-vote of the Executive and Finance Committees, which committees were authorized by the National Committee to do whatever might be found necessary in incorporating the National Committee.

I would suggest that the report of the Executive and Finance Committees be adopted.

Voted, that the report of the Executive and Finance Committees be accepted and ordered on file, the idea being that the By-Laws submitted to all members on December 31, 1915, are hereby amended as recommended in the report.

MR. BEERS:

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I would suggest that the report of the Executive and Finance Committees be adopted.

Resolved, that the report of the Executive and Finance Committees be accepted and ordered on file, the idea being that the By-Laws submitted to all members on December 31, 1916, are hereby amended as recommended in the report.

MR. BEERS:

One amendment to our present By-Laws is to be voted upon today, namely, making provision for a Board of Directors in whose name we may apply for a Certificate of Incorporation. This is required by law.

Voted, that the following section shall be incorporated in our present By-Laws as Section 3, Article I:

The members of the Executive and Finance Committees shall be known as the Directors of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene.

The Committee on Nominations (Drs. G. Alder Blumer, Owen Copp and William A. White) then submitted the following report:

It is recommended that the following persons be elected as officers of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene to serve until the first meeting of the new Board of Directors, held after the organization is incorporated:

President -	Dr. Lewellys F. Barker
Vice Presidents -	Dr. Charles W. Eliot Dr. William H. Welch
Treasurer -	Mr. Otto T. Bannard
Medical Director -	Dr. Thomas W. Salmon
Secretary -	Mr. Clifford W. Beers
Executive Committee -	Dr. August Hoch, Chairman Dr. Lewellys F. Barker (ex-officio) Dr. George Blumer Prof. Stephen P. Duggan Dr. William Mabon Dr. William L. Russell
Finance Committee -	Prof. Russell H. Chittenden, Chairman Mr. Otto T. Bannard (ex-officio) Dr. Henry B. Favill Mr. William J. Hoggson

It is also recommended that the following members of the National Committee, known as "Group #2", whose terms expire at this meeting, be re-

MR. HENRY:

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Voted, that the following section shall be incorporated in our

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The Committee on Nominations (Dr. G. Alder Bunker, Owen Copp and

William A. White) then submitted the following report:

It is recommended that the following persons be elected as officers of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene to serve until the first meeting of the new Board of Directors, held after the organization is incorporated:

- President - Dr. Lewellyn F. Barker
- Vice Presidents - Dr. Charles W. Elick
Dr. William H. Welsh
- Treasurer - Mr. Otto T. Hennard
- Medical Director - Dr. Thomas W. Salmon
- Secretary - Mr. Clifford W. Berra
- Executive Committee - Dr. August Hoch, Chairman
Dr. Lewellyn F. Barker (ex-officio)
Dr. George Bunker
Prof. Stephen P. Duggan
Dr. William Taylor
Dr. William J. Knappell
- Finance Committee - Prof. Russell H. Christensen, Chairman
Mr. Otto T. Hennard (ex-officio)
Dr. Henry S. Yavill
Mr. William J. Hoggson

It is also recommended that the following members of the National Committee, known as "Group 42", whose terms expire at this meeting, be re-

elected for terms of five years each.

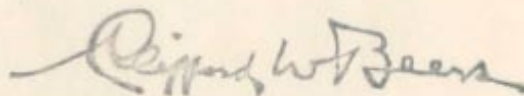
- (1) Mr. Lee Meriwether
- (2) Mr. Sherman D. Thacher
- (3) Mr. Horace Fletcher
- (4) Dr. M. Allen Starr
- (5) Dr. Arthur T. Hadley
- (6) Hon. George P. McLean
- (7) Miss Katherine S. Felton
- (8) Dr. Henry Smith Williams
- (9) Dr. George Blumer
- (10) Mrs. William James
- (11) Dr. August Hoch
- (12) Dr. David Starr Jordan
- (13) Dr. William L. Russell
- (14) Dr. Pearde Bailey
- (15) Dr. Stewart Paton
- (16) His Eminence, James, Cardinal Gibbons
- (17) Rev. Anson Phelps Stokes
- (18) Dr. Benjamin Ide Wheeler
- (19) Mr. Gifford Pinchot
- (20) Dr. E. E. Southard

Voted, that the Secretary cast a ballot electing all of those whose names appear in the lists submitted by the Committee on Nominations.

The Secretary cast the ballot as instructed.

Voted, that Dr. Hoch and Dr. Mabon of the Executive Committee who, after attending meetings of that committee so faithfully during the year, were kept away from today's meeting of the National Committee by illness, be informed by the Secretary of the feeling of regret on the part of those present that they could not participate in this interesting meeting.

Meeting adjourned at 4.30 P. M.



Secretary.

20

CHIEF PURPOSES: *To work for the conservation of mental health; to promote the study of mental disorders and mental defects in all their forms and relations; to obtain and disseminate reliable data concerning them; to help raise the standards of care and treatment; to help co-ordinate existing agencies, Federal, State and local, and to organize in every State an affiliated Society for Mental Hygiene.*

The National Committee for Mental Hygiene

FOUNDED 1909

INCORPORATED 1918

OFFICERS

DR. LEWELLYS F. BARKER
PRESIDENT

CHARLES W. ELIOT
DR. WILLIAM H. WELCH
VICE-PRESIDENTS

OTTO T. BANNARD
TREASURER

FINANCE COMMITTEE
RUSSELL H. CHITTENDEN, CHAIRMAN

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

DR. THOMAS W. SALMON
MEDICAL DIRECTOR

DR. FRANKWOOD E. WILLIAMS
ASSOCIATE MEDICAL DIRECTOR

CLIFFORD W. BEERS
SECRETARY

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

DR. AUGUST HOCH, CHAIRMAN
DR. LEWELLYS F. BARKER
DR. GEORGE BLUMER
STEPHEN P. DUGGAN
DR. WALTER E. FERNALD
MATTHEW C. FLEMING
DR. WILLIAM L. RUSSELL

COMMITTEE ON MENTAL DEFICIENCY

DR. WALTER E. FERNALD, CHAIRMAN

50 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK CITY

THE MENTAL HYGIENE WAR WORK COMMITTEE

MAJOR PEARCE BAILEY, M. O. R. C.
CHAIRMAN

DR. FRANKWOOD E. WILLIAMS
VICE-CHAIRMAN

August 1, 1917.

Dr. Harry Pratt Judson, President,
University of Chicago.
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Doctor Judson:

I enclose a copy of the report recently submitted to the Surgeon General of the Army by the Sub-committee on Clinical Methods and Standardization of Examinations and Reports. The Surgeon General has approved the report and has decided that it be issued as an official circular of the Department for the guidance of those making neurological and psychiatric examinations in the camps.

Sincerely yours,

Thomas W. Salmon
M.D.
Medical Director.

FEW-TWS-M
Enc.

THE PUBLISHERS: To meet for the consideration of mental health, to promote the study of mental diseases and mental hygiene in all their forms, to disseminate information and to help in the treatment of the same, and to help in the prevention of such diseases, the following persons have organized the National Committee for Mental Hygiene.

The National Committee for Mental Hygiene

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
DR. ALBERT BARKER, Chairman
DR. LAWRENCE F. BARKER
DR. EDWARD B. BARKER
DR. EDWARD F. BARKER
DR. EDWARD E. BARKER
DR. EDWARD D. BARKER
DR. EDWARD J. BARKER
COMMITTEE ON MENTAL DEFICIENCY
DR. WALTER D. BARKER, Chairman

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS
DR. THOMAS W. BARKER
General Director
DR. FRANKWOOD E. WILLIAMS
Associate General Director
CLIFFORD W. BARKER
Secretary

OFFICERS
DR. LAWRENCE F. BARKER
President
CHARLES W. BARKER
Vice President
DR. WILLIAM W. BARKER
Treasurer
FRANK T. BARKER
Secretary
RESEARCH COMMITTEE
BARKER F. BARKER, Chairman

80 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK CITY

THE MENTAL HYGIENE WAR WORK COMMITTEE

August 1, 1917.

Dr. Harry Pratt Johnson, President,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Doctor Johnson:

I enclose a copy of the report recently submitted to the Surgeon General of the Army by the sub-committee on Clinical Methods and Organization of Examinations and Reports. The Surgeon General has approved the report and has directed that it be used as a guide in the work of the Department for the Guidance of those taking neurological and psychiatric examinations in the camps.

Sincerely yours,

Thomas W. Barker
Medical Director

7-10-17
100

Chicago, August 3, 1917

Dear Dr. Salmon:-

Your favor of the 1st inst.
with enclosure is received. I shall be inter-
ested in examining this.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J.-V.

Dr. Thomas W. Salmon
National Committee for Mental Hygiene
50 Union Square
New York City

The National Committee for Mental Hygiene

Chicago, August 2, 1917

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New York City

MONTHLY REPORT FOR OCTOBER 1917
ILLINOIS SOCIETY FOR MENTAL HYGIENE

STAFF: Superintendent, Two Field Nurses, Occupational Director,
Two Assistant Occupational Directors, Office Secretary
Stenographer, Janitor, Cook.

Cases referred	111
Referring Agencies	26
Talks and lectures	5
Office calls	179
Telephone calls	503
District calls	108
Average number in workshop daily	11
Articles sold	77
Amount of sales	\$ 275.43
Paid to workers	177.67
Refund materials	96.37
Credited department	1.39
Food	56.94
Average cost luncheon	.16-1/8
Received for luncheons	8.09
Balance in bank, October 31st	\$2606.95

MONTHLY REPORT FOR OCTOBER 1917

ILLINOIS SOCIETY FOR MENTAL HYGIENE

Superintendent, Two Field Houses, Occupational Director,
The Assistant Occupational Director, Office Room 207
Steno-grapher, Janitor, Cook.

TABLE:

111	Cases referred
26	Referring Agencies
2	Talks and lectures
179	Office calls
202	Telephone calls
108	District calls
11	Average number in workshop daily
77	Articles sold
\$ 272.43	Amount of sales
177.67	Paid to workers
26.27	Refund materials
1.39	Credited department
26.94	Food
16-18	Average cost luncheon
8.09	Receives for luncheon
\$2606.92	Balance in bank, October 31st

CHIEF PURPOSES: To work for the conservation of mental health; to promote the study of mental disorders and mental defects in all their forms and relations; to obtain and disseminate reliable data concerning them; to help raise the standards of care and treatment; to help co-ordinate existing agencies, Federal, State and local, and to organize in every State an affiliated Society for Mental Hygiene

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RUSSELL H. CHITTENDEN, CHAIRMAN, FINANCE COMMITTEE

DR. WALTER E. FERNALD, CHAIRMAN, COMMITTEE ON MENTAL DEFICIENCY

MAJOR PEARCE BAILEY, M. O. R. G., CHAIRMAN, WAR WORK COMMITTEE

The National Committee for Mental Hygiene

FOUNDED 1909

INCORPORATED 1916

Mrs. Milo M. Ackers, Hornell, N. Y.
Jane Adams, Chicago
Edwin A. Alderman, Charlottesville, Va.
Mrs. A. A. Anderson, Greenwich, Conn.
Dr. Pearce Bailey, New York
Dr. Chas. P. Bancroft, Concord, N. H.
Otto T. Bannard, New York
Dr. Lewellys F. Barker, Baltimore
Dr. Albert M. Barrett, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Dr. Frank Billings, Chicago
Serg. Gen. Rufery Blue, Washington
Dr. George Blumer, New Haven
Dr. G. Alder Blumer, Providence
William H. Burnham, Worcester
Dr. C. Macfie Campbell, Baltimore
Russell H. Chittenden, New Haven
Dr. L. Pierce Clark, New York
Dr. William B. Coley, New York
Dr. Owen Coff, Philadelphia
Dr. Charles L. Dana, New York
C. B. Davenport, Cold Spring Harbor
Stephen P. Duggan, New York

Charles W. Eliot, Cambridge
Dr. Chas. P. Emerson, Indianapolis
Elizabeth E. Farrell, New York
W. H. P. Faunce, Providence
Katherine S. Felton, San Francisco
Dr. Walter E. Fernald, Boston
John H. Finley, Albany
Irving Fisher, New Haven
Matthew C. Fleming, New York
Horace Fletcher, New York
Homer Foley, New York
Dr. Charles H. Frazier, Philadelphia
James Cardinal Gibbons, Baltimore
Arthur T. Hadley, New Haven
Dr. William Healy, Boston
Dr. Arthur P. Herring, Baltimore
Henry L. Higginson, Boston
Dr. August Hoch, Montecito, Cal.
Wm. J. Hodgson, Greenwich, Conn.
Dr. Walter B. James, New York
Mrs. William James, Cambridge
David Starr Jordan, Palo Alto, Cal.

Harry Pratt Judson, Chicago
Dr. Charles G. Kerley, New York
Dr. George H. Kirby, New York
Franklin B. Kirkbride, New York
Dr. George M. Kling, Boston
John Koehn, Boston
Julia C. Lathrop, Washington
Adolph Lewisohn, New York
Samuel McCune Lindsay, New York
Dr. Charles S. Little, Thiells, N. Y.
George P. McLean, Simsbury, Conn.
V. Everett Macy, Scarborough, N. Y.
Marcus M. Marks, New York
Lee Meriwether, St. Louis
Mrs. William S. Monroe, Chicago
Dr. J. Montgomery Mosher, Albany
Dr. Frank P. Noyes, Jacksonville, Ill.
Cyrus Northrop, Minneapolis
Wm. Church Osborn, New York
Dr. Stewart Paton, Princeton
Dr. Frederick Peterson, New York
Henry Phipps, New York

Gifford Pinchof, Washington
Florence M. Rhet, New York
Dr. Robert L. Richards, Talmage, Cal.
Mrs. Charles C. Rumsey, New York
Dr. Wm. L. Russell, White Plains, N. Y.
Jacob Gould Schurman, Ithaca
Dr. Elmer E. Southard, Boston
Dr. M. Allen Starr, New York
Dr. Henry R. Steadman, Brookline, Mass.
Anson Phelps Stokes, New Haven
Dr. Chas. F. Stokes, Briarcliff, N. Y.
Sherman D. Tracher, Nordhoff, Cal.
Victor Morris Tyler, New Haven
Mrs. Wm. K. Vanderbilt, New York
Henry Van Dyke, Princeton
Dr. Henry P. Walcott, Cambridge
Lillian D. Wald, New York
Dr. William H. Welch, Baltimore
Benjamin Ide Wheeler, Berkeley, Cal.
Dr. Wm. A. White, Washington
Dr. Henry Smith Williams, New York
Robert A. Woods, Boston
Robert M. Yerkes, Minneapolis

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

DR. THOMAS W. SALMON

MEDICAL DIRECTOR

DR. FRANKWOOD E. WILLIAMS

ASSOCIATE MEDICAL DIRECTOR

CLIFFORD W. BEERS

SECRETARY

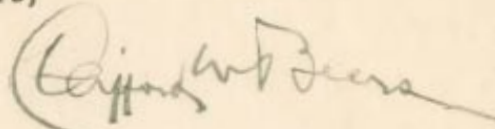
50 UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK CITY

October 22, 1917.

My dear Dr. Judson:

I have the honor to transmit to you a copy of the Proceedings of the 9th Annual Meeting of The National Committee for Mental Hygiene. It gives a glimpse of the work done last year and in reading the Confidential Bulletin, soon to be sent to all members, you will learn of the work done during 1917. In order to keep the members in closer touch with the work than has been possible heretofore, special Bulletins will be issued at intervals between the Annual Meetings.

Sincerely yours,



Secretary.

Dr. Harry Pratt Judson, President,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

CHIEF PURPOSES: To work for the conservation of mental health; to promote the study of mental disorders and mental defects in all their forms and relations; to obtain and disseminate reliable data concerning them; to help raise the standards of care and treatment; to help co-ordinate existing agencies, Federal, State and local, and to organize in every State an affiliated Society for Mental Hygiene

PRESIDENT DR. LEWELLYS F. BARKER
VICE-PRESIDENTS CHARLES W. ELIOT DR. WILLIAM H. WELCH
TREASURER OTTO T. BANNARD
DR. WILLIAM L. RUSSELL, CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
RUSSELL H. CHITTENDEN, CHAIRMAN, FINANCE COMMITTEE
DR. WALTER E. FERNALD, CHAIRMAN, COMMITTEE ON MENTAL DEFICIENCY
MAJOR PEARCE BAILEY, M. O. R. C., CHAIRMAN, WAR WORK COMMITTEE

The National Committee for Mental Hygiene

FOUNDED 1909 INCORPORATED 1918

- | | | | |
|---|--|--|---|
| Mrs. MILO M. ACKER, Hornell, N. Y.
JANE ADDAMS, Chicago
EDWIN A. ALDERMAN, Charlottesville, Va.
Mrs. A. A. ANDERSON, Greenwich, Conn.
DR. PEARCE BAILEY, New York
DR. CHAS. P. BANCROFT, Concord, N. H.
OTTO T. BANNARD, New York
DR. LEWELLYS F. BARKER, Baltimore
DR. ALBERT M. BARRETT, Ann Arbor, Mich.
DR. FRANK BILLINGS, Chicago
SURG. GEN. RUPERT BLUE, Washington
DR. GEORGE BLUMER, New Haven
DR. G. ALDER BLUMER, Providence
WILLIAM H. BURNHAM, Worcester
DR. C. MACFIE CAMPBELL, Baltimore
RUSSELL H. CHITTENDEN, New Haven
DR. L. PIERCE CLARK, New York
DR. WILLIAM B. COLEY, New York
DR. OWEN COPP, Philadelphia
DR. CHARLES L. DANA, New York
C. B. DAVENPORT, Cold Spring Harbor
STEPHEN P. DUGAN, New York | CHARLES W. ELIOT, Cambridge
DR. CHAS. P. EMERSON, Indianapolis
ELIZABETH E. FARRILL, New York
W. H. P. FAUNCE, Providence
KATHERINE S. FELTON, San Francisco
DR. WALTER E. FERNALD, Boston
JOHN H. FINLEY, Albany
IRVING FISHER, New Haven
MATTHEW C. FLEMING, New York
HORACE FLETCHER, New York
HOMER FOLKS, New York
DR. CHARLES H. FRAZIER, Philadelphia
JAMES, CARDINAL GIBBONS, Baltimore
ARTHUR T. HADLEY, New Haven
DR. WILLIAM HEALY, Boston
DR. ARTHUR P. HERRING, Baltimore
HENRY I. HIGGINSON, Boston
DR. AUGUST HOCH, Montecito, Cal.
WM. J. HOGGSON, Greenwich, Conn.
DR. WALTER B. JAMES, New York
Mrs. WILLIAM JAMES, Cambridge
DAVID STARR JORDAN, Palo Alto, Cal. | HARRY PRATT JUDSON, Chicago
DR. CHARLES G. KERLEY, New York
DR. GEORGE H. KIRBY, New York
FRANKLIN B. KIRKBRIDE, New York
DR. GEORGE M. KLINE, Boston
JOHN KOREN, Boston
JULIA C. LATHROP, Washington
ADOLPH LEWISOHN, New York
SAMUEL MCCUNE LINDSAY, New York
DR. CHARLES S. LITTLE, Thiells, N. Y.
GEORGE P. McLEAN, Simsbury, Conn.
V. EVERETT MACY, Scarborough, N. Y.
MARCUS M. MARKS, New York
LEX MERIWETHER, St. Louis
Mrs. WILLIAM S. MONROE, Chicago
DR. J. MONTGOMERY MOSHER, Albany
DR. FRANK P. NORBURY, Jacksonville, Ill.
CYRUS NORTROP, Minneapolis
WM. CHURCH OSBORN, New York
DR. STEWART PATON, Princeton
DR. FREDERICK PETERSON, New York
HENRY PHIPPS, New York | GIFFORD PINCHOT, Washington
FLORENCE M. RHETT, New York
DR. ROBERT L. RICHARDS, Talmage, Cal.
Mrs. CHARLES C. RUMSEY, New York
DR. WM. L. RUSSELL, White Plains, N. Y.
JACOB GOULD SCHURMAN, Ithaca
DR. ELMER E. SOUTHWARD, Boston
DR. M. ALLEN STARR, New York
DR. HENRY R. STEEDMAN, Brookline, Mass.
ANSON PHELPS STOKES, New Haven
DR. CHAS. F. STOKES, Briarcliff, N. Y.
SHERMAN D. TRACHER, Nordhoff, Cal.
VICTOR MORRIS TYLER, New Haven
Mrs. WM. K. VANDERBILT, New York
HENRY VAN DYKE, Princeton
DR. HENRY P. WALCOTT, Cambridge
LILLIAN D. WALD, New York
DR. WILLIAM H. WELCH, Baltimore
BENJAMIN IDE WHEELER, Berkeley, Cal.
DR. WM. A. WHITE, Washington
DR. HENRY SMITH WILLIAMS, New York
ROBERT A. WOODS, Boston
ROBERT M. YERKES, Minneapolis |
|---|--|--|---|

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

DR. THOMAS W. SALMON
MEDICAL DIRECTOR
DR. FRANKWOOD E. WILLIAMS
ASSOCIATE MEDICAL DIRECTOR
CLIFFORD W. BEERS
SECRETARY

50 UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK CITY

January 3, 1918.

Dr. Harry Pratt Judson, President,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Dr. Judson:

The 10th Annual Meeting of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene will be held in the Library at its headquarters, 50 Union Square, New York City, at 2:30 P.M., on Wednesday, February 6th.

The chief business of the day will be reports on our war work already accomplished and the consideration of plans for new kinds of war work soon to be begun. An initial gift of \$15,000 from Miss Anne Thomson of Philadelphia enabled the National Committee to begin its war work and a recent gift of \$25,000 from the Rockefeller Foundation provides for its continuance during the coming year. The importance of the work our Committee is doing in behalf of soldiers and sailors suffering from nervous or mental disorder is indicated in the article by Dr. Salmon, on War Neuroses-- or "Shell Shock," which appears in the October number of MENTAL HYGIENE.

It is earnestly hoped that you may arrange to attend the Annual Meeting on February 6th. A return post-card for your answer is enclosed.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary.

CWB/B
Enc.

Chicago, January 7, 1918

Dear Mr. Beers:

Yours of the 3d inst. is received. I regret that I shall not be able to be in New York for the meeting on February 6th.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. Clifford W. Beers
The National Committee for Mental Hygiene
50 Union Square, New York City

The National Committee for Mental Hygiene

Chicago, January 7, 1918

Dear Mr. Boers:

Your of the 3d inst. is received. I regret that I shall not be able to be in New York for the

meeting on February 6th.

Very truly yours,

January 8, 1918

Dr. J. M. Ball, President,
R.R. 1, Chicago,
Illinois

By Carl W. Boers:

The 1918 annual meeting of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene will be held in the library at the headquarters, 30 Union Square, New York City, at 8:00 P.M., on Wednesday, February 6th.

The chief business of the day will be reports on our work for the year, and the consideration of plans for the coming year. The report of the Executive Committee will be read, and the report of the Finance Committee will be read. The report of the Committee on the Proposed Federal Bill will be read, and the report of the Committee on the Proposed State Bill will be read.

Mr. Clifford W. Boers
The National Committee for Mental Hygiene
30 Union Square, New York City

It is regrettable that you are unable to attend the annual meeting on February 6th. We hope you will be able to attend the next meeting in 1919.

(Signature)

Secretary

CWB/v
Edo.

CHIEF PURPOSES: To work for the conservation of mental health; to promote the study of mental disorders and mental defects in all their forms and relations; to obtain and disseminate reliable data concerning them; to help raise the standards of care and treatment; to help co-ordinate existing agencies, Federal, State and local, and to organize in every State an affiliated Society for Mental Hygiene.

PRESIDENT	VICE-PRESIDENTS	TREASURER
DR. LEWELLYS F. BARKER	CHARLES W. ELIOT	DR. WILLIAM H. WELCH
DR. WILLIAM L. RUSSELL, CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE	RUSSELL H. CHITTENDEN, CHAIRMAN, FINANCE COMMITTEE	OTTO T. BANNARD
	DR. WALTER E. FERNALD, CHAIRMAN, COMMITTEE ON MENTAL DEFICIENCY	
	MAJOR PEARCE BAILEY, M. O. R. C., CHAIRMAN, WAR WORK COMMITTEE	

The National Committee for Mental Hygiene

FOUNDED 1909 INCORPORATED 1918

MRS. MILO M. ACKER, Hornell, N. Y. JANE ADDAMS, Chicago EDWIN A. ALDERMAN, Charlottesville, Va. MRS. A. A. ANDERSON, Greenwich, Conn. DR. PEARCE BAILEY, New York DR. CHAS. P. BANCROFT, Concord, N. H. OTTO T. BANNARD, New York DR. LEWELLYS F. BARKER, Baltimore DR. ALBERT M. BARRETT, Ann Arbor, Mich. DR. FRANK BILLINGS, Chicago SURG. GEN. RUFERT BLUE, Washington DR. GEORGE BLUMER, New Haven DR. G. ALDER BLUMER, Providence WILLIAM H. BURNHAM, Worcester DR. C. MACFIE CAMPBELL, Baltimore RUSSELL H. CHITTENDEN, New Haven DR. L. PIERCE CLARK, New York DR. WILLIAM B. COLEY, New York DR. OWEN COFF, Philadelphia DR. CHARLES L. DANA, New York C. B. DAVENPORT, Cold Spring Harbor STEPHEN P. DUGGAN, New York	CHARLES W. ELIOT, Cambridge DR. CHAS. P. EMERSON, Indianapolis ELIZABETH E. FARRELL, New York W. H. P. FAUNCE, Providence KATHERINE S. FELTON, San Francisco DR. WALTER E. FERNALD, Boston JOHN H. FINLEY, Albany IRVING FISHER, New Haven MATTHEW C. FLEMING, New York HORACE FLETCHER, New York HOMER FOLKS, New York DR. CHARLES H. FRAZIER, Philadelphia JAMES, CARDINAL GIBBONS, Baltimore ARTHUR T. HADLEY, New Haven DR. WILLIAM HEALY, Boston DR. ARTHUR P. HERRING, Baltimore HENRY L. HIGGINSON, Boston DR. AUGUST HOCH, Montecito, Cal. WM. J. HOGGSON, Greenwich, Conn. DR. WALTER R. JAMES, New York MRS. WILLIAM JAMES, Cambridge DAVID STARR JORDAN, Palo Alto, Cal.	HARRY PRATT JUDSON, Chicago DR. CHARLES G. KERLEY, New York DR. GEORGE H. KIRBY, New York FRANKLIN H. KIRKBRIDE, New York DR. GEORGE M. KLINE, Boston JOHN KOREN, Boston JULIA C. LATHROP, Washington ADOLPH LEWISOHN, New York SAMUEL McCUNE LINDSAY, New York DR. CHARLES S. LITTLE, Thiells, N. Y. GEORGE P. McLEAN, Simsbury, Conn. V. EVERIT MACY, Scarborough, N. Y. MARCUS M. MARKS, New York LEE MERIWETHER, St. Louis MRS. WILLIAM S. MONROE, Chicago DR. J. MONTGOMERY MOSEY, Albany DR. FRANK P. NORRURY, Jacksonville, Ill. CYRUS NORTROP, Minneapolis WM. CHURCH OSBORN, New York DR. STEWART PATON, Princeton DR. FREDERICK PETERSON, New York HENRY PRIPPS, New York	GIFFORD PINCHOT, Washington FLORENCE M. RHETT, New York DR. ROBERT L. RICHARDS, Talmage, Cal. MRS. CHARLES C. RUMSEY, New York DR. WM. L. RUSSELL, White Plains, N. Y. JACOB GOULD SCHURMAN, Ithaca DR. ELMER E. SOUTHWARD, Boston DR. M. ALLEN STARR, New York DR. HENRY R. STEDMAN, Brookline, Mass. ADDON PHELPS STOKES, New Haven DR. CHAS. F. STOKES, Briarcliff, N. Y. SHERMAN D. THACHER, Nordhoff, Cal. VICTOR MORRIS TYLER, New Haven MRS. WM. K. VANDERSHILT, New York HENRY VAN DYKE, Princeton DR. HENRY P. WALCOTT, Cambridge LILLIAN D. WALD, New York DR. WILLIAM H. WELCH, Baltimore BENJAMIN IDE WHEELER, Berkeley, Cal. DR. WM. A. WHITE, Washington DR. HENRY SMITH WILLIAMS, New York ROBERT A. WOODS, Boston ROBERT M. YERKER, Minneapolis
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EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

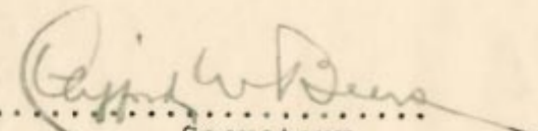
DR. THOMAS W. SALMON MEDICAL DIRECTOR DR. FRANKWOOD E. WILLIAMS ASSOCIATE MEDICAL DIRECTOR CLIFFORD W. BEERS SECRETARY	}	50 UNION SQUARE NEW YORK CITY
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January 19, 1918.

To the Members of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, Inc.

The Executive Committee recommends for adoption at the Annual Meeting of the National Committee, to be held at its office on February 6th, the amendments to the By-Laws which are set forth and explained on the appended pages.

If those who are to attend the Annual Meeting will read this document before coming to the meeting, the adoption (or rejection) of the proposed amendments can be effected without loss of time.



 Secretary.

The Executive Committee recommends that the By-Laws be so amended as to provide that:

- (a) the Board of Directors shall consist of not fewer than thirty nor more than forty members of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, Inc. (At present the membership of the Board of Directors is limited to thirty members.)
- (b) the Board of Directors shall elect an Executive Committee of not fewer than seven nor more than nine directors, including the President. (Its membership is now limited to seven, including the President.)
- (c) the Board of Directors shall elect a Finance Committee of not fewer than three nor more than seven directors, including the Treasurer. (Its membership is now limited to not fewer than three nor more than five, including the Treasurer.)
- (d) the National Committee shall elect not fewer than two nor more than three Vice-Presidents. (The By-Laws at present provide for the election of only two Vice-Presidents.)
- (e) funds shall be subject to draft only on the signature of the Treasurer, or of such assistants as may be appointed by him and be approved by the Executive Committee. (At present only the Treasurer and one assistant may sign checks in the name of the National Committee.)

Explanatory:

(a) Growth in the scope of the work makes it desirable to increase the membership of the Board so that a greater number of actively interested members of the National Committee may also serve as Directors. It is not planned that ten additional Directors be elected at once, the thought being that a few vacancies should be reserved so that new Directors may be elected without delay when circumstances demand such action.

(b) Growth in the scope of the work, which has resulted in many new groups becoming actively interested in the activities of the National Committee, makes it desirable to provide for direct representation in the Executive Committee of

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Explanatory:

- (a) Growth in the scope of the work makes it desirable to increase the membership of the Board so that a greater number of actively interested members of the National Committee may also serve as Directors. It is not planned that an additional Director be elected at once, the thought being that a few vacancies should be reserved so that new Directors may be elected without delay when circumstances demand such action.
- (b) Growth in the scope of the work, which has resulted in many new groups becoming actively interested in the activities of the National Committee, makes it desirable to provide for direct representation in the Executive Committee of

more of these groups, - hence the need for providing two additional places in the Executive Committee, to be filled at the option of the Board, or, between meetings of the Board, at the option of the Executive Committee.

(c) If the membership of the Executive Committee is to be increased by two, that of the Finance Committee should also be increased by two. This will preserve the numerical relationship now existing between these two standing committees which, at times, meet and act jointly. It is believed also that increased financial support for the work may be secured if the Finance Committee is enlarged.

(d) Considerable good may result from making it possible to elect three Vice-Presidents, instead of limiting the number to two.

(e) Under this proposed amendment the Executive Committee, acting with the Treasurer, will be able to provide that more than two accredited officials may sign checks in the name of the National Committee. With only two persons authorized to sign them, as at present, it is conceivable that funds might become temporarily unavailable because of the simultaneous inaccessibility of the two officials authorized to sign. The right to sign checks is safeguarded as this power can be conferred only under a specific resolution of the Executive Committee.

The sections, or sentences, in the By-Laws, if amended as recommended, will then read, as follows:

(a) In reference to increasing the membership of the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE III

Section 1. There shall be a Board of Directors consisting of not fewer than thirty nor more than forty members of The National Committee for Mental Hygiene, Inc. At least ten members of the Board shall be persons other than physicians and at least ten shall be physicians.

Terms of Directors.

Section 2. The Board shall consist of five groups of not fewer than six nor more than eight each, to be designated in the records as Groups "A", "B", "C", "D" and "E", the members of which shall serve as follows: "A" for one year, "B" for two years, "C" for three years, "D" for four years and "E" for five years, dating from the Annual Meeting of the National Committee held in the year 1916. Thereafter their successors shall be elected for terms of five years. The term of each member shall continue until his successor is elected.

(b) In reference to increasing the membership of the Executive Committee:

The following clause to be inserted in the first sentence of Article III, Section 4: "the members (of the Board) shall elect an Executive Committee consisting of not fewer than seven nor more than nine Directors including the President,"

(c) In reference to increasing the membership of the Finance Committee:

The following sentence to be substituted for the third sentence in Article III, Section 4: "The Board shall also elect for a like term a Finance Committee consisting of not fewer ~~more~~ than three nor more than seven Directors including the Treasurer."

(d) In reference to increasing the number of Vice-Presidents:

The clause "not fewer than two nor more than three Vice-Presidents" to be substituted for the clause "two Vice-Presidents" in the first sentence of Article IV, Section 1.

(e) In reference to giving power to more than two officials to sign checks in the name of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene:

The following sentence to be substituted for the last sentence in Article V, Section 6: "Such funds shall be made subject to draft only upon signature of the Treasurer or of such assistants as may be appointed by him and be approved by the Executive Committee."

ARTICLE III

Section 1. There shall be a Board of Directors consisting of not fewer than thirty nor more than forty members of The National Committee for Mental Hygiene, Inc. At least ten members of the Board shall be persons other than physicians and at least ten shall be physicians.

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(b) In reference to increasing the membership of the Executive Committee:

The following clause to be inserted in the first sentence of Article III, Section 4: "The members of the Board shall elect an Executive Committee consisting of not fewer than seven nor more than nine Directors including the President,"

(c) In reference to increasing the membership of the Finance Committee:

The following sentence to be substituted for the third sentence in Article III, Section 4: "The Board shall also elect for a like term a Finance Committee consisting of not fewer than three nor more than seven Directors including the Treasurer."

(d) In reference to increasing the number of Vice-Presidents:

The clause "not fewer than two nor more than three Vice-Presidents" to be substituted for the clause "two Vice-Presidents" in the first sentence of Article IV, Section 1.

(e) In reference to giving power to more than two officials to sign checks in the name of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene:

The following sentence to be substituted for the last sentence in Article V, Section 8: "Such funds shall be made subject to draft only upon signature of the Treasurer or of such assistants as may be appointed by him and be approved by the Executive Committee."

MONTHLY STATEMENT FOR MARCH 1918

ILLINOIS SOCIETY FOR MENTAL HYGIENE

STAFF:

Executive Secretary, Three Field Nurses, Occupational Director,
Three Assistant Occupational Teachers, Office Secretary
Stenographer, Janitor, Cook.

Cases Referred	56
Referring Agencies	21
Talks and Lectures	
<u>Executive Secretary</u>	
Seven Talks.	
<u>Director, Henry B. Favill School</u>	
Classes: Red Cross; Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy; Elgin State Hospital; "The Lighthouse"; Numerous Talks.	
Office Calls	93
Telephone calls	711
District calls	130
Average in Vestroom daily	12
Articles sold	82
Amount of Sales	\$ 149.65
Paid to Workers	112.80
Refund to Materials	35.35
Credit Department	1.50
Food	64.77
Average cost luncheon	.17
Received for luncheons	11.60
Bills Payable	1.100.00
Balance in bank, March 31,	305.17

MONTHLY STATEMENT FOR MARCH 1933
 ILLINOIS SOCIETY FOR MENTAL HYGIENE

STATE:

Executive Secretary, Three Third Street, Commercial District,
 Three Assistant Commercial Secretaries, Office Secretary,
 Stenographer, Janitor, Cook.

\$6	Office Salaries
\$1	Printing Expenses
\$1	Travel and Postage

Executive Secretary

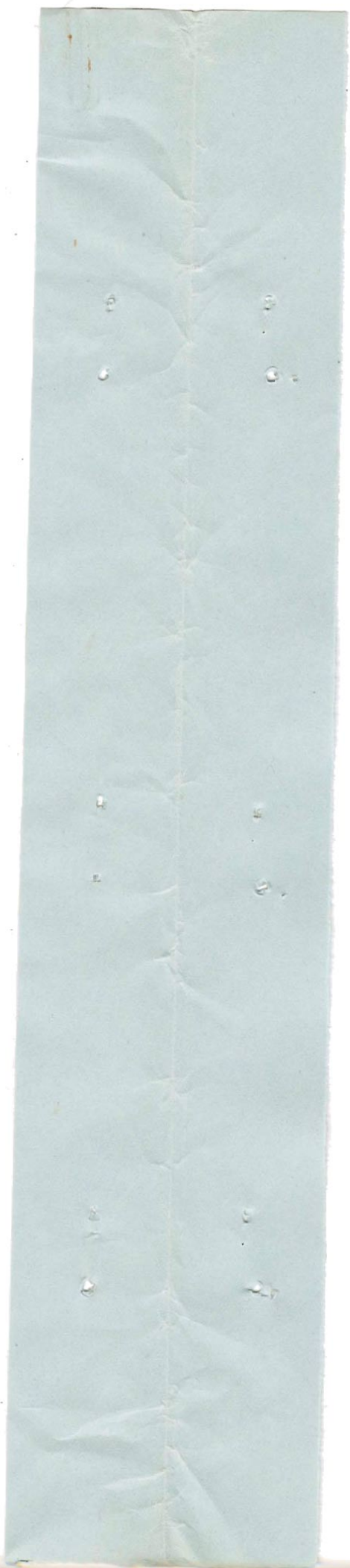
Over Salaries

Director, Henry B. Tavill School

Director: Ed Cross; Office: School of Civics
 and Administration; High State Building;
 "The Lakeside"; Newborn Salaries

\$3	Office Salaries
\$11	Telephone Salaries
\$10	Hotel Salaries
\$1	Salaries in Newborn Salaries
\$2	Articles Sold
\$ 100.00	Amount of Sales
\$10.00	Paid to Newborn
\$5.00	Refund to Hospital
\$1.00	Credit Department
\$0.75	Post
\$1	Storage cost Insurance
\$1.00	Received for Insurance
\$100.00	Gifts Received
\$0.15	Balance in bank, March 31





Proceedings of the 9th Annual Meeting of
the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, Inc.
held at the Hotel Biltmore, New York,
February 7, 1917.

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Proceedings of the 3rd Annual Meeting of
the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, Inc.
held at the Hotel Biltmore, New York,
February 7, 1917.

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3 - 8	Report of the President: Dr. Barker
7 - 10	Report of the Executive Committee: Dr. Hoch
10 - 19	Report of the Medical Director: Dr. Salmon
19 - 23	Report of Associate Medical Director: Dr. Williams ..
23 - 28	Report of the Treasurer: Mr. Bennett, including copy of \$100,000 pledge of Mrs. Anderson toward Endowment
27 - 29	Report of the Secretary: Mr. Best
29	Special topics discussed
<u>Miscellaneous Business</u>	
30	Resolutions
31 - 32	Electron of officers and of members whose terms expire
32	Adjournment of meeting

Proceedings of the 9th Annual Meeting of
the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, Inc.
held at the Hotel Biltmore, New York,
February 7, 1917.

The 9th Annual Meeting of The National Committee for Mental Hygiene, Inc., was held on February 7, 1917, at the Hotel Biltmore, New York. The business meeting which began at two o'clock was preceded by an informal luncheon which began shortly after one o'clock.

The following members of the National Committee were present: Mrs. Elizabeth Milbank Anderson, Dr. Pearce Bailey, Mr. Otto T. Bannard, Dr. Lewellys F. Barker, Dr. George Blumer, Dr. G. Alder Blumer, Prof. William H. Burnham, Dr. C. Macfie Campbell, Dr. William B. Coley, Dr. Charles L. Dana, Prof. Charles B. Davenport, Prof. Stephen P. Duggan, Dr. Walter E. Fernald, Mr. Homer Folks, Dr. Charles H. Frazier, Dr. August Hoch, Mr. William J. Hoggson, Dr. George H. Kirby, Dr. Charles S. Little, Mrs. William S. Monroe, Dr. Stewart Paton, Dr. Frederick Peterson, Miss Florence M. Rhett, Dr. William L. Russell, Dr. Elmer E. Southard, Dr. Henry R. Stedman, Dr. Charles F. Stokes, Miss Lillian D. Wald, and Dr. William A. White; and of the staff, Dr. Thomas W. Salmon, Dr. Frankwood E. Williams and Mr. Clifford W. Beers.

The following guests were present: Miss Charlotte Baker, Mrs. Charles H. Frazier, Dr. Bernard Glueck, Mrs. Helen Hartley Jenkins, Dr. Samuel W. Hamilton, Miss Minna Roman, Mrs. Oren Root, Dr. A. J. Rosanoff, Mrs. W. E. D. Scott and Miss Clara B. Spence.

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THE PRESIDENT:

The large attendance of members of this Committee at its 9th Annual Meeting today is very gratifying. It is a pleasure, too, to welcome as guests of this Committee, a few of those who, though not members, are making important contributions to the cause of mental hygiene, some of them by personal work, some by financial aid, and all by the manifestation of an active and sympathetic interest in our problems.

We are very sorry that Professor Chittenden, the Chairman of the Finance Committee, could not be present, owing to inescapable duties elsewhere, and I wish to mention also our regret that Mrs. Vanderbilt and Dr. Mabon, who expected to be present, have been kept away by illness.

Before going on with the program, I will ask the Secretary either to read or tell us of the minutes of the last annual meeting.

MR. BEERS:

Mimeograph copies of these minutes were distributed to all members of the National Committee. A motion to adopt them as mimeographed will be in order, as all members have had a chance to correct them.

Voted, that the minutes of the last annual meeting be adopted and ordered on file as mimeographed.

THE PRESIDENT:

I may say that the documents that have been put before you, the report on surveys and our new magazine, are not necessarily for study at this moment. You would find it rather a large task to read them, combined with the rest of the program. However, we are sure that you will find in them much of interest regarding the work of the Committee if you will carry

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them home.

I see in the order of business that the President is expected to make a few remarks at the beginning, and I have jotted down a few words. I will not keep you long.

We have a program for the meeting today that we believe will be interesting to the members. The formal reports will be made as short as possible and five or six men will give five-minute talks on certain special phases of mental hygiene work. They are all to indicate broadly profitable lines for future efforts rather than to dwell upon anything that has already been accomplished. Professor Burnham is to give his idea of the place of mental hygiene in education; Dr. Fernald is to speak of the possibility of providing a safe and supervised community life for a large group of the feeble-minded; Dr. Russell is to tell of some of the indirect effects that our surveys of the care and treatment of mental diseases may be expected to have; Dr. Stedman on the teaching of mental hygiene in universities and schools; Dr. Southard is to speak of the necessity of applying mental hygiene work to certain community units rather than to States as a whole, and Dr. White of the influence of mental hygiene in dealing with crime and criminals.

In order that those present may have some idea of the very extensive work that has been carried on during the year without listening to a long report, a folder has been placed before each member giving the report of the work done with appropriations from the Rockefeller Foundation. This report has been prepared by Dr. Salmon, our Medical Director, and gives a very convenient resume of a large part of our activities. I am sure you will agree with me that it reflects great credit on the industry, energy and

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enthusiasm of the workers in the several fields, of the members of our Executive Committee, and especially of our Medical Director.

It is my intention, however, to speak of the work of the year to come rather than of that of the year just closed. Perhaps the most important extension of the work during 1917 will be that of educational publicity. During 1912 and 1913 an exhibit was used rather widely and we published more than we have done in all the time since. This is because other activities have absorbed the entire attention of the few workers. The appointment of Dr. Williams as Associate Medical Director was made for the express purpose of increasing our usefulness in this particular field. We shall endeavor to push the new magazine "Mental Hygiene" as actively as possible, to prepare the exhibit in a form that will permit of its multiplication so that it may be shown in a number of places simultaneously and to urge more effectively than we have been able to do heretofore the establishment of courses in mental hygiene in colleges and universities, more particularly in departments that have to do with the training of physicians, teachers and lawyers. The work of State surveys will, of course, be continued along the lines that have already proved useful and we are very anxious that the striking results obtained in the Psychiatric Clinic at Sing Sing Prison may be made applicable in many other States.

More new State societies for mental hygiene were organized in 1916 than in any previous year. I think that the momentum that this movement has gained, wholly through the zeal and efficiency of Mr. Beers's labors in this direction, will make it possible to organize a still larger number of societies in 1917. I wish I could give an adequate idea of the enormous pressure under which our staff has been working with our limited means and small force,

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for officers of the State Societies would then realize why it is that we have been unable, in these formative years, to follow-up and assist the work of the State societies as we desired.

You ought to know also that the relatively large amount of money contributed by the Rockefeller Foundation does not assist in any way the National Committee in its administrative expenditures. The money appropriated for State surveys is scrupulously restricted to the payment of salaries and expenses of the men conducting such work. Nevertheless, every new survey undertaken, and especially such tasks as the Nassau County survey and the establishment of the Psychiatric Clinic at Sing Sing, adds to our labor in the central office and, by just so much, reduces the time that can be devoted to other things.

If the Rockefeller Foundation continues to have confidence in our work, it seems reasonable to hope that appropriations will come from that source that will enable us to render most effective aid in dealing with a wide range of specific mental problems in the different States. This cannot constitute all our work, however, and there is urgent need that the Committee should have not less than \$40,000 a year for work that is not supported by the Rockefeller Foundation but which, in many instances, grows directly out of that which is done with the Foundation's appropriations. As far back as 1909, this amount was thought by the founders of the Committee to be the minimum budget essential for good work and yet, I believe, that no one, with the possible exception of Mr. Beers, had any conception at that time of the place that the National Committee would fill in the country at large and the opportunities and responsibilities that would come to it.

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At a critical time like that in which at this moment we find ourselves, everyone must be impressed with the transcendent importance of sane thinking, sane feeling and sane behavior. It is the duty of every man and woman in the nation from the occupant of the highest office in Washington to the humblest toiler in the most sparsely settled district to use his mind and his body in the way that will contribute most not only to his own welfare, but also to that of the country to which he owes his allegiance and to that of mankind as a whole. Never before in the world's history has there been such girding up of the loins, such stimulus to feeling, such stress of imagination, such demand for intellect of the highest order, such spiritual struggle, as present necessities are creating. Out of the world-chaos of today, a new world-order must be made to emerge. Let us hope that the social and political readjustments that result may in some way compensate for the appalling price that is now being exacted. And let those interested in mental hygiene see to it that no effort is spared in the future to prepare the human mind for making such world progress as will be adequate to the world's needs with avoidance of those miseries and horrors that hitherto have seemed inevitable.

THE PRESIDENT:

It is in order to appoint a Nominating Committee to present nominations for such officers as are elected by the National Committee and for members of "Group #1", and members of "Group A" of the Board of Directors, whose terms expire today.

Voted, that the President appoint a Nominating Committee of three. The President appoints Dr. Bailey, Dr. Little and Mr. Hoggson.

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selves, everyone must be impressed with the transcendent importance of some
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THE PRESIDENT:

It is in order to appoint a Nominating Committee to present nomi-
nations for such officers as are elected by the National Committee and for
members of "Group B", and members of "Group A" of the Board of Directors,
whose terms expire today.

Voted, that the President appoint a Nominating Committee of three.

The President appoints Dr. Bailey, Dr. Little and Mr. Hoggson.

THE PRESIDENT:

I will ask Dr. Hoch, as Chairman, to read the report of the Executive Committee.

DR. HOCH:

The Executive Committee begs leave to submit the following report to the Board of Directors, and through it to the members of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene.

During the year 1916 there were ten meetings of the Executive Committee, of which two were held jointly with the Finance Committee. In addition, there were repeated informal conferences of members of the Executive Committee, called to consider important questions demanding immediate attention.

Mention should first be made of changes in the personnel of the National Committee, among its officers, and of additions to its working staff.

The new By-Laws which became operative when the National Committee was incorporated on May 11, 1916, provide that new members may be elected to the National Committee only upon prior recommendation by the Executive Committee, and that the Executive Committee shall have power to elect new members between annual meetings of the National Committee. Under this provision, the following eight new members were added to the National Committee during the year 1916:

Dr. William Healy of Chicago, Director of the Juvenile Psychopathic Institute, whose work in connection with delinquent children and especially his recently published book "The Individual Delinquent", are of the greatest merit and set new standards in this type of psychiatric work.

Miss Elizabeth E. Farrell, Superintendent of Ungraded Classes in the New York Public Schools, whose untiring

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work.

Miss Elizabeth E. Farrell, Superintendent of Graded
Classes in the New York Public Schools, whose untiring

and well-directed work in behalf of the backward pupils in the schools has been of great value.

Mrs. William S. Monroe of Chicago, long a member and now President of the Illinois Society for Mental Hygiene, who has not only secured most of the money needed for its work but has voluntarily and wisely directed its activities continuously for several years past.

Dr. Charles P. Stokes, Medical Director of the New York City Board of Inebriety, who, while Surgeon-General of the United States Navy, set new standards in hygiene and in the study of the personality as a means of increasing individual efficiency, and who, in his present capacity, is the leader in the official efforts of the City of New York to deal with inebriety.

Dr. Frank P. Norbury of Jacksonville, Illinois, formerly alienist of the State Board of Administration, a psychiatrist who has contributed much toward raising standards of public care of the insane in Illinois and who has aided in the work of popular education in mental hygiene.

Dr. George H. Kirby, Clinical Director at the Manhattan State Hospital, Ward's Island, New York and professor of psychiatry at New York University, - one of the most capable psychiatrists of the country, who, moreover, appreciates in an unusual degree the social obligations of the psychiatrist.

Dr. Charles G. Kerley, Professor of Pediatrics, New York Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital, and Attending Physician to the Babies Hospital of New York, who has long been recognized as one of the great clinicians of the country, author of one of the best and most practical text-books on Diseases of Children.

Miss Lillian D. Wald, President and Head Worker of The Henry Street Settlement of New York, whose distinguished services in many fields, especially the extension of nursing to the school and the home, have been of inestimable value.

During the year, three members of the National Committee have died: Dr. Henry B. Favill, Dr. James B. Angell and Dr. Arthur C. Rogers. Appropriate resolutions on these deaths will be offered later in the meeting.

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Appropriate resolutions on these deaths will be offered later in the meeting.

One member of the National Committee resigned during the past year, Prof. Edward R. Johnstone of Vineland, N. J.

The rapid growth of the work of the National Committee brought it about that the burden became too great for one medical officer to carry. In order to improve the situation (it has by no means completely remedied it) the Executive Committee voted to create the position of Associate Medical Director. In August, 1916, this position of Associate Medical Director was filled temporarily by the appointment of Dr. Samuel W. Hamilton, who was kind enough to help the Committee in the capacity mentioned for a period of three months. In November we were fortunate enough to secure the services of Dr. Frankwood E. Williams, who for three years had been Executive Secretary of the Massachusetts Society for Mental Hygiene. He was appointed Associate Medical Director in charge of our division of educational work and began work as an active member of the staff on January 1st of this year.

Last summer Miss Mabel W. Brown became Librarian, succeeding Miss Florence Wilson who resigned. In June last, Dr. Horatio M. Pollock, a statistician who had had special training with reference to work in our field, was appointed Consulting Statistician for a period of one year. Part of Dr. Pollock's duties is the supervision and direction of the statistical work of the office, which work is being carried on by Miss Edith M. Furbush, a well-qualified statistician.

Reference has been made to the incorporating of the National Committee. The Certificate of Incorporation was granted on May 11, 1916, and on June 6th the Board of Directors met and completed the organization under the provisions of the new By-Laws. At the meeting of the Board of Directors, the resignation of Mr. Victor M. Tyler as Director was accepted,

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and Dr. William B. Coley was appointed to succeed him. Dr. Coley was also elected a member of the Finance Committee to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Dr. Favill.

I shall not say anything about the actual work as Dr. Salmon, Dr. Williams and Mr. Beers will do this.

As required by the By-Laws, a budget prepared and approved by the Executive and Finance Committees was adopted on December 15, 1916 for the year 1917. This budget was approved by the Board of Directors at a meeting held this noon.

In conclusion let me give expression to the satisfaction which we feel over the progress of the work of the National Committee, its growing influence in the country, and the great results which have been accomplished. All this is due chiefly to the devotion of those who do the actual work, under the capable leadership of the Medical Director, as well as to the generous financial support which has been received from various sources.

Voted, that the report of the Executive Committee be accepted and ordered on file.

THE PRESIDENT:

I will now call upon the Medical Director, Dr. Salmon.

DR. SALMON:

It seems rather unfair to distribute packages of documents weighing twenty pounds, more or less, with the promise that there will be no official report and then to inflict a report, but there are some things which can be better said face to face than in cold type. I promise that, in the first place, I will be brief and, in the second place, that I won't

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It seems rather unfair to distribute packages of documents weighing twenty pounds, more or less, with the promise that there will be no official report and then to initiate a report, but there are some things which can be better said face to face than in cold type. I promise that in the first place, I will be oral and, in the second place, that I won't

be statistical. It may be very exhilarating to the workers themselves to realize that the distance traveled by our surveyors during the year would reach to the moon and half way back to the earth and that the amount of printers' ink used in spreading mental hygiene would float a battleship, but I can readily see that with the members generally a very small amount of such information might go a long way. In the envelopes you will find a report which was prepared for the Rockefeller Foundation on the first two years' work done under their appropriations. As this work has constituted a large part of the activities of the Committee during the last two years, it constitutes, in effect, a report of our main work.

This report contains brief summaries of the surveys which have been conducted in Tennessee, Louisiana, California, Connecticut and Georgia, and also of the surveys in cities - Chicago and New York - which are now under way. Reference is made in this report to the establishment of the psychiatric clinic at Sing Sing, and to the enormous influence which that clinic has exerted, not only in upholding the humane standard at Sing Sing at the most critical period of its existence, but in influencing the care of prisoners and the attitude toward crime in other states. The Nassau County Survey, by which name we describe an effort to determine the approximate prevalence and the social significance of feeble-mindedness in Nassau County, New York, has been completed and the report is now being prepared.

Within the last few weeks new activities have been opened to the National Committee. The Rockefeller Foundation is likely to make an appropriation which will enable us to place the services of expert advisors at the disposal of State commissions on the feeble-minded. I think nothing which we can undertake will be of greater service. There is an enormous

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interest throughout the country at the present time in feeble-mindedness. This interest has led to the appointment of State Commissions in a number of States to study the needs of the feeble-minded and to recommend to the Legislatures the best means of meeting them. Usually these commissions are appointed by the Governor. They consist of members of the legislature, a specialist in mental disorders, an educator and several citizens interested in general philanthropic work. They go about their task and in a few months or a year they bring back reports in which the social significance of feeble-mindedness is pointed out and in which the results of various so-called surveys are presented. Many of these reports have been excellent and have laid the groundwork for greatly increased institutional provisions and a mechanism of laws for dealing with the feeble-minded. Others have not been so good. Much of the data collected has been valuable, but badly interpreted, and some of the data has been defective and inaccurate. We think that if each such Commission had a scientific advisor to help in outlining the scope of the work, in conducting and supervising the surveys and interpreting the results, the cause of providing for the feeble-minded would be much advanced.

In this report which is before you all these activities will be found described rather more fully than I am able to do now. We have also included a statement as to the more important work planned for 1917.

Now I would like to give just a few facts regarding some of the internal affairs of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene. I realize that these may have very slight general interest, and still so much improvement has been made during last year in the organization by which we attempt to carry on the tasks we have set for ourselves, that it may be of interest

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to tell just what this has been. Our greatest acquisition has been Dr. Williams. The services of a man of Dr. Williams's training at this time insure the success, I think, of our magazine and of the efforts at public education in mental hygiene which during the last two years have been far below our hopes and our expectations.

In the National Committee for Mental Hygiene we maintain what we call a "division of information". It is the purpose of this division to collect dependable information upon all topics related to mental hygiene work, and then to disseminate this information in whatever way seems likely to be most helpful. The incoming activities are under the charge of the librarian and the statistician, and the outgoing activities, conducted for the most part by the Medical Director and now by the Associate Medical Director, too, consist of replies to a host of different questions. I think it was two or three years ago that we gave a list of one week's inquiries and the enormous range of topics impressed everyone with the wide range of interest in mental hygiene. The requests now received in a single day sometimes cover topics as diverse as those given in the list which was presented two years ago. A mother in Iowa makes inquiry because she is anxious about the welfare of a backward child. It is our duty to tell that mother the importance of getting expert advice and then put her in touch with the best person in that locality to give that advice. The same day's mail may bring the entire organic law of a State regarding the insane with the request that as soon as possible, preferably by return mail, the law be returned with such additions and suggestions as occur to us. Plans for establishing a psychiatric hospital, plans of new buildings, problems in care and nursing -- all come in and are passed to our division of information.

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The replies are perhaps not always the best that it would be possible to send, but we do feel that we give out the most dependable information which our resources will permit. That is not very exciting work; it is often pretty prosaic. It takes a lot of time of several different people, but we feel it is one of our chief duties to spread enlightenment upon these topics.

Much of our work relates to the care of the insane in institutions, a field of mental hygiene which all of us believe is less important perhaps than any other, when the broader conception of mental hygiene is borne in mind. But this is not of our choosing. The terrible conditions existing in Tennessee almshouses which you will find described in our folder constitute a legacy from another generation. They are due to an attitude toward insanity which prevails in very few localities today. We cannot ignore such conditions however. We must go into those States and devote a large proportion of our time, energy and money to dealing with conditions which are not twentieth century problems at all, but I would not want any member to feel that we are unmindful of twentieth century problems because we give a good deal of our attention to tasks such as these.

A twentieth century problem is the extension of the frontiers of psychiatry so that the schools and prisons will be the chief fields of efforts and not the institutions for the so-called insane, and we are trying very earnestly to do our share to extend these frontiers. Already the demand for psychiatrists in these social activities almost equals that in the institutional care of the insane. In New York City today, the Police Psychopathic Laboratory has just completed its organization, consisting of a director, three assistant psychiatrists, a psychologist, clinical stenog-

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raphers and social workers. The laboratory at Sing Sing consists of the director, Dr. Glueck, who is here today, two assistant psychiatrists, a psychologist and field workers. The Children's Court has established a clinic with three well-trained psychiatrists and a clinic in connection with the Penitentiary and the Workhouse on Blackwell's Island will be open in a few days.

A few years ago no one took an interest in these things except the police officers and magistrates who had to deal with them, but today the demand for psychiatrists for such work is insistent. When a new activity of that sort is started, almost invariably a request comes to us to help in its organization. The men who are to do this work are the men who have the heaviest responsibility in our profession. They are the frontiersmen in this new activity of mental hygiene and they need the qualities of frontiersmen - energy, hope, courage and idealism. Such men, who in addition to these qualities have modern training in psychiatry, are rare in this country today. There are not more than 150 psychiatrists, I think, in the United States. I do not mean there are not more physicians engaged in the care of the insane, but by psychiatrists I mean men who practice the science of psychiatry. From that small group of 150 men must be taken those who are to do the work of frontiersmen. There is no more urgent need than for better trained men in this field.

Our opportunities have outrun the number and quality of men available to do the work. Now exactly the same situation existed a few years ago with reference to public health. The development of tropical sanitation, the great stimulus to health work which our acquisition of the Philippines gave us, brought about a great increase of interest in general hygiene and

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sanitation, and new tasks were devised without men to execute them. The same is true of psychiatry, and we must do what was done in that case; we must set about at once to train the men for these positions and to see that the supply is sufficient for the needs. Otherwise something even worse will happen than the mere failure to carry on these tasks. They will be carried on by men unfitted to do the work and that will result in the abandonment of projects which I think are the most hopeful before civilization today.

What would happen at Sing Sing if instead of being able to secure the services of Dr. Glueck and his assistants, we had had to put poorly equipped men in those places? The whole plan of discovering the part of psycho-pathology in crime and of dealing with mental factors as such would have received a setback from which it probably would have taken another generation to recover.

There may be a good deal of difference of opinion as to how these workers are to be secured. But it seems to me that there is one practical way in which any persons interested in providing one new worker in the field, can do so at a minimum expense. That is by the establishment of a fellowship in mental hygiene, open to men who have graduated from the best medical schools and have had hospital training and who, moreover, have an intense desire to go into this new field of preventive medicine. If such fellowships were established at, say, \$1,000 a year for a period of two years, I think it would be possible to secure in a very short time a considerable number of adequately paid men for these tasks.

Just the type of training would need some careful thought, but everyone would agree that the first year of the two should be spent in some psychiatric institute where the young physician would have an opportunity to

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acquire a sound knowledge of clinical psychiatry and neuro-pathology. There are institutions of that sort - the New York Psychiatric Institute at Ward's Island, the Phipps Psychiatric Clinic at Baltimore, the Boston Psychopathic Hospital and the State Psychopathic Hospital at Ann Arbor, which I think would gladly take on men of this sort for one year's work.

The second year's work would begin to offer chances of differentiation. Half of it, I think, should be spent in the field work of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene. There are going on today surveys and studies which would be glad to utilize the services of upwards of twenty such men. One such study is going on in Tennessee. Every almshouse and every county jail in that State is to be visited by a competent psychiatrist with the purpose of finding out what kind of human beings are filling the beds in those institutions and how they might be better cared for. We could utilize the services of two or three such men. Dr. Glueck at Sing Sing could utilize half a dozen men with advantage to the clinic and to themselves. Arrangements could be made for some of them to receive training in the unique laboratory of psycho-pathology at Ellis Island.

The last half year of this period of training should be used, it seems to me, in the man's chosen work. If he feels more inclined to court work, work in prisons or work with immigrants, through our many contacts the National Committee could provide just the opportunities which each requires. At the end of two years such training we would have trained, interested, enthusiastic new workers in mental hygiene.

This plan, it seems to me, does not require an elaborate institute, it does not require a great pile of brick and mortar, but it does require enough funds to keep these men going, and enough interest on the part of our

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medical schools to point out these new fields of work.

It is an almost impossible task in presenting our work to know enough to sit down and let other people talk, because there are so many things that I would like to bring before the whole Committee. I often think the only contact some members of the Committee have with the work is when they receive the notice of the Annual Meeting and a few months later when they receive the proceedings. At an occasion like this, therefore, when so many are present in the flesh, it is almost too tempting to give up. Still I believe that the most valuable part of this meeting will be the presentation of plans for future work and of broad views regarding mental hygiene itself, not the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, which is after all only an agency and an instrument.

I wish to take one moment to acknowledge the help, first from the office force, which has been received in this work. This help has come from those who, I am convinced, have insight into what we are trying to do and who give their time, not for the compensation, but for the pleasure of the work. I don't know about many other offices of this sort. I do know about some, however, and I have never seen such zeal and interest and good nature in doing the difficult tasks that we see in our own office. Probably that is a good example of mental hygiene close at home.

I would also like to acknowledge the help received from members. Not a single member has been asked to do a task who has not at once responded. I often wonder what they think about us when they get a telegram to support a bill in Congress or in a State Legislature, without the slightest idea whether that bill regulates the price of eggs or excludes insane immigrants.

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THE PRESIDENT:

That one suggestion about fellowships in mental hygiene, I am sure, will bear fruit. Here at least fifty people have heard the suggestion. They know that \$1,000 is necessary for one fellowship.

We have with us this year an Associate Medical Director, Dr. Frankwood E. Williams. May I ask Dr. Williams to tell us of his hopes and plans regarding our educational work, which he is to direct?

DR. WILLIAMS:

Mr. President and members of the Committee: As I have only been in office since the first of January, I cannot make much of a report upon what I have done, but it may be of interest to the members to know what we have in mind in developing this new department.

Three years ago when I became the Executive Secretary of the Massachusetts Society for Mental Hygiene I found little interest in or knowledge of mental hygiene among the general public. For the first six months most of our efforts were devoted to arousing interest. Gradually, in response to the publications sent out by the National Committee and our State

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Society inquiries and letters from all directions began to be received. Eventually we were swamped by these requests for data and for information.

Our publications, which we first issued in lots of a thousand, had to be issued in lots of two thousand, and the time came when it was impossible, because of lack of funds, to publish enough of our publications to supply the demand, not in Massachusetts alone, but throughout the entire country. In view of this tremendous interest which is not yet at its maximum, I think it is important that we should be prepared to harness this interest. These people are going to get information somewhere. If we do not give them reliable data, then they are going to get information of another kind. We are none too soon in getting into the field and preparing data that is non-controversial and dependable for the use of these people. In meeting this need, our educational department will be of great service.

Our chief vehicle will be, of course, our magazine, "Mental Hygiene". I feel that it is important that in planning for the magazine we hold to a broad conception of mental hygiene. It is very clear in our own minds that we must not make this a journal on feeble-mindedness or on the care of the insane, or a journal upon the legal side of mental disease, but that, conceiving mental hygiene very broadly, we must touch as many angles as possible and draw to our editorial desk papers from leaders in the various fields. The articles in "Mental Hygiene" can be used as the basis of our propaganda material. Reprints in large numbers can be published and circulated by the National Committee and the State societies, and by other organizations interested in phases of our work. A wide circulation, for instance, of Dr. Salmon's article, "The Insane in a County Poor Farm," in the January number of "Mental Hygiene", would, I am sure, be very effective.

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We wish to stimulate the printing of articles on the various phases of mental hygiene in the local medical journals. This is a field, I believe, that has never been developed. There will come to our desks many articles that will contain good material, but still are not quite up to the standard of "Mental Hygiene". It will be possible also to get competent men to prepare articles especially for the local medical journals. Furthermore, we hope to furnish reliable articles to the popular magazines of the higher type, and to furnish special material to the newspapers.

Then there is another point I wish to touch upon. So far the articles in "Mental Hygiene" have been prepared for the leaders of the community. The articles in the current issue are ones that will appeal essentially to those who know something about the field, to the professor in the University, to the better trained men and women in the community. That is very important and for a long time our appeal must be mainly to them. We must not forget, however, that it is essential that the facts which we know so well and which later our leaders will know, must also be known by the every-day man and woman of the community. It is difficult to prepare material that is at the same time accurate and yet so simple in language that it can be understood by those not specially trained. We must develop somewhere and in someone a technique for doing just this thing, and I hope that in the next few months or years that we can do this, so we may soon have literature that we can send to the man upon the street, that he too may understand something in regard to mental hygiene.

Then we must go a step further. We must prepare literature in languages other than English. There are a great many communities, as we all know, where English is not spoken at all, and it is from these communities

We wish to stimulate the printing of articles on the various phases of mental hygiene in the local medical journals. This is a field, I believe, that has never been developed. There will come to our desks many articles that will contain good material, but still are not quite up to the standard of "Mental Hygiene". It will be possible also to get competent men to prepare articles especially for the local medical journals. Furthermore, we hope to furnish reliable articles to the popular magazines of the higher type, and to furnish special material to the newspapers.

Then there is another point I wish to touch upon. So far the articles in "Mental Hygiene" have been prepared for the leaders of the community. The articles in the current issue are ones that will appeal essentially to those who know something about the field, to the professor in the University, to the better trained men and women in the community. That is very important and for a long time our appeal must be mainly to them. We must not forget, however, that it is essential that the facts which we know so well and which later our leaders will know, must also be known by the every-day man and woman of the community. It is difficult to prepare material that is at the same time accurate and yet so simple in language that it can be understood by those not specially trained. We must develop some-where and in someone a technique for doing just this thing, and I hope that in the next few months or years that we can do this, so we may soon have literature that we can send to the man upon the street, that he too may understand something in regard to mental hygiene.

Then we must go a step further. We must prepare literature in languages other than English. There are a great many communities, as we all know, where English is not spoken at all, and it is in these communities

that we are getting large numbers of our feeble-minded and insane and criminal types. I hope it will be possible for us to prepare something so simple that people of foreign birth who speak English can understand it, and secondly that such articles can be translated into various languages. All these communities have their special organizations and by co-operation with these local organizations we can do a broad work which will be useful.

To what Dr. Salmon said in regard to the scholarships, I would like to say that I have been thinking along this line myself, although we have not talked it over. I believe very firmly that we should get our material before the various Universities, as has been mentioned by the President, and that we should stimulate men and women, as they are passing through the academic courses, to enter the field of mental hygiene. It is in the academic course that the choice of a profession is made. I believe that we should stimulate students to look at mental hygiene as a career, and that once they have decided upon entering this field that their course should be carefully planned. This course should include not only the subjects which are necessary to enter a medical school, but a broad foundation in sociology, economics, psychology and philosophy. With this broad special training and such courses as are required for entrance to the medical school, they can then enter upon their medical work and pass through the course which Dr. Salmon has outlined. At the present time there are not enough well-trained people to take up the various positions now open to them, and we shall make a great mistake if we push into these positions people who have not a broad foundation for their work. We should have in mind the future and begin to prepare men and women of requisite capacity for the work that lies before us.

that we are getting large numbers of our best minds and brains and original types. I hope it will be possible for us to prepare something as simple that people of foreign birth who speak English can understand it, and secondly that such articles can be translated into various languages. All these communities have their special organizations and by co-operation with these local organizations we can do a broad work which will be useful.

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THE PRESIDENT:

Dr. Williams has laid out a large program and I am sure we all wish him every success in carrying out the work.

May I ask Mr. Bannard to present his report as Treasurer and also in the absence of Professor Chittenden, the Chairman, to read the report of the Finance Committee?

MR. BANNARD:

The detailed report of the Treasurer consists of the report of Mr. Arthur B. Sinclair, a certified public accountant, which has been accepted by the Board of Directors and will appear in the minutes of the Board. Its more important items are mentioned in the report of the Finance Committee. The receipts for the year amounted to nearly \$68,000, a very gratifying showing in these troublesome times. The cash balance on December 31, 1916, amounted to \$15,881.69, representing for the most part funds for surveys. As Treasurer, I wish to make my acknowledgement to Mr. Hoggson who, in serving as Assistant Treasurer, has rendered valuable service. I will now read the report of the Finance Committee.

The Rockefeller Foundation appropriated to the National Committee during the year 1916, the sum of \$27,000 for the following purposes:

\$10,000 for the Nassau County Survey, the nature and purposes of which have been described by Dr. Salmon.

\$10,000 for the establishment of a Psychiatric Clinic at Sing Sing Prison which important work has also been described by Dr. Salmon.

An additional appropriation of \$3000 was made to the National Committee so that the scope of the study of the public care of the insane in Cook County, Illinois, might be widened.

THE PRESIDENT:

Dr. Williams has laid out a large program and I am sure we all wish
him every success in carrying out the work.

May I ask Mr. Barnard to present his report as Treasurer and also
in the absence of Professor Chittenden, the Chairman, to read the report of
the Finance Committee?

MR. BARNARD:

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Mr. Arthur B. Sinclair, a certified public accountant, which has been
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satisfying showing in these troublous times. The cash balance on December
31, 1918, amounted to \$18,681.88, representing for the most part funds for
surveys. As Treasurer, I wish to make my acknowledgement to Mr. Hodgson
who, in serving as Assistant Treasurer, has rendered valuable service. I
will now read the report of the Finance Committee.

The Rockefeller Foundation appropriation to the National Committee
during the year 1918, the sum of \$27,000 for the following purposes:

- \$10,000 for the Homan County Survey, the nature and
purpose of which have been described by Dr. Salmon.
- \$10,000 for the establishment of a Psychiatric Clinic
at Sing Sing Prison which important work has also been
described by Dr. Salmon.
- An additional appropriation of \$2000 was made to the
National Committee so that the scope of the study of
the public care of the insane in Cook County, Illinois,
might be widened.

\$4000 was appropriated to the National Committee so that it could appoint a scientific adviser, a physician of requisite experience, to serve for four months as the active director of the survey which is being made in Kentucky by the Kentucky Commission on Provision for the Feebleminded.

Special gifts received during the year from individuals were two gifts of \$5000 each given by Mrs. E. H. Harriman and Mrs. Willard Straight for use in meeting general expenses.

The most important action taken during the past year with reference to the Finances of the National Committee was its vote regarding endowment and special gifts as indicated in the following resolution:

"WHEREAS, the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, Inc. has at present for general expenses a guaranteed annual income of approximately \$25,000 for the period ending on December 31, 1919, but no guarantees beyond that time; be it therefore

Voted, that the Finance Committee be empowered to plan and conduct a campaign for an Endowment Fund of at least Five Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$500,000) in behalf of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, Inc., so that, if possible, the annual income from Endowment may be equivalent at least to the present annual income guaranteed for the period ending December 31, 1919; and be it further

Voted, that the Finance Committee be empowered also to include as a part of its campaign, continuous efforts to secure special gifts for special purposes and for the needed increase of the annual budget, it having been conclusively proved that the sum of \$25,000 a year is inadequate for the proper development of the work of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, Inc.

\$4000 was appropriated to the National Committee so that it could appoint a scientific adviser, a physician of requisite experience, to serve for four months as the active director of the survey which is being made in Kentucky by the Kentucky Commission on Provisions for the Feeble-minded.

Special gifts received during the year from individuals were two gifts of \$8000 each given by Mrs. E. H. Harriman and Mrs. Willard Straight for use in meeting general expenses.

The most important action taken during the past year with reference to the finances of the National Committee was its vote regarding endowment and special gifts as indicated in the following resolution:

"WHEREAS, the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, Inc. has at present for general expenses a guaranteed annual income of approximately \$28,000 for the period ending on December 31, 1919, but no guarantee beyond that time; be it therefore

Resolved, that the Finance Committee be empowered to plan and conduct a campaign for an Endowment Fund of at least five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000) in behalf of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, Inc., so that, if possible, the annual income from Endowment may be equivalent at least to the present annual income guaranteed for the period ending December 31, 1919; and be it further

Resolved, that the Finance Committee be empowered also to include as a part of its campaign, continuous efforts to secure special gifts for special purposes and for the needed increase of the annual budget. It having been conclusively proved that the sum of \$28,000 a year is inadequate for the proper development of the work of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, Inc.

Under this provision, efforts were at once begun to secure pledges toward the desired endowment fund. That progress has been made may best be shown by reading the following pledge, which has been given by Mrs. Elizabeth Milbank Anderson who on previous occasions has so generously proven her interest in our work:

November 29th, 1916.

Otto T. Bannard, Esq.,
Treasurer, National Committee for Mental Hygiene, Inc.,
50 Union Square, New York City.

Dear Mr. Bannard:

I am very much interested in the effort about to be made to raise an adequate endowment, the income of which will be available to perpetuate the work of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, Inc. I discussed this matter at some length with Mr. Beers and I am now prepared to pledge the sum of \$100,000 upon the condition that your Committee will use its best efforts to raise an additional sum of \$900,000, to the end that the Committee will have at its disposal an endowment of at least \$1,000,000, a sum which, to my mind, is clearly needed if the full benefits of the undertaking are to be realized. The payment of the \$100,000 is to be made as follows:

When the Committee has secured from others, either in money or pledges, payable within one year of their date, the sum of \$450,000, I will pay \$50,000, and I will further pay \$10,000 for each additional \$90,000 secured by the Committee in money or pledges until I have redeemed in such manner the balance of my pledge. of \$100,000. Should your Committee succeed in raising the minimum endowment of \$500,000, as above mentioned, prior to the expiration of the period during which I

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November 23rd, 1916.

Otto T. Barnard, Esq.,
Treasurer, National Committee for Mental Hygiene, Inc.,
30 Union Square, New York City.

Dear Mr. Barnard:

I am very much interested in the effort about to be made to raise an adequate endowment, the income of which will be available to perpetuate the work of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, Inc. I discussed this matter at some length with Mr. Beers and I am now prepared to pledge the sum of \$100,000 upon the condition that your Committee will use its best efforts to raise an additional sum of \$200,000 to the end that the Committee will have at its disposal an endowment of at least \$300,000, a sum which, to my mind, is clearly needed if the full benefits of the undertaking are to be realized. The payment of the \$100,000 is to be made as follows:

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have heretofore pledged \$10,000 a year for general expenses, it is understood that upon the payment of the \$50,000 as above, a credit at the rate of \$2500 a year shall be made on account of the annual payments due from me under the former pledge and similar pro rata credits shall be allowed as and when my additional payments are made under this pledge.

I am well satisfied with all that has been accomplished since Mr. Beers first stirred my interest in the work and I feel that we all owe him a debt of gratitude for the important part he has taken in focusing public attention on a subject of such vital concern to the community. I earnestly hope that your efforts to place the work on a permanent foundation will meet with complete success.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) ELIZABETH MILBANK ANDERSON

(Applause)

In conclusion, it may be said that definite plans for a campaign which will enable us to secure the desired endowment of \$1,000,000 are under way. This campaign, it is believed, will also enable us to secure an added number of special gifts for use during stated periods. It is not the intention of the Finance Committee to ask individual members of the National Committee to do any personal soliciting of gifts. It is, however, desired that any member who may be willing to do so, shall give Mr. Beers, upon whom the task of soliciting the funds will rest almost exclusively, such advice as may be helpful in interesting people likely to contribute to our Endowment Fund or general budget.

have heretofore pledged \$10,000 a year for general expenses, it is understood that upon the payment of the \$85,000 as above, a credit at the rate of \$2500 a year shall be made on account of the annual payments due from me under the former pledge and similar pro rata credits shall be allowed as and when any additional payments are made under this pledge.

I am well satisfied with all that has been accomplished since Mr. Boers first stirred my interest in the work and I feel that we all owe him a debt of gratitude for the important part he has taken in focusing public attention on a subject of such vital concern to the community. I earnestly hope that your efforts to place the work on a permanent foundation will meet with complete success.

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THE PRESIDENT:

One-tenth of the whole amount has already been pledged. It surely will not be long before the other nine-tenths will be forthcoming.

May I ask the Secretary, Mr. Beers, to say something about State Societies and plans for securing funds?

MR. BEERS:

Perhaps I should say at once that, though the raising of funds for the work is one of my chief duties, this is the one day in the year when I do not ask for gifts for the National Committee. I shall, however, tell you of our plans for financing the work and suggest ways in which members can help, if they feel so inclined.

As you know, the Board of Directors has voted that an Endowment Fund be raised. By common consent, my own included, this task will rest largely upon me. As I played a very active part in getting this group to start the work it is but fair that I should do what I can to insure its continuance. I welcome the task and confidently believe the desired Endowment can be secured. I shall, however, need the help of members - at least to the extent of arranging for me to talk with various people of wealth. In the early years of work I was willing to worm my way into the presence of likely donors. Indeed, I used to enjoy the process. But now that the work is well established and its value proved, I do not think I should be forced to depend exclusively upon my own efforts to secure interviews. It seems fair that members of the Committee should pave the way for me. This can be done without any member having to ask for a gift. Frankly, I wish to do the asking myself. All a member need do is to arrange for me to talk with a likely donor about our work and needs. I simply want a fighting chance to

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win for our National Committee a fair share of the money that the person interviewed intends to give for charitable work of one kind or another.

Thanks to Mrs. Anderson, we have been able to inaugurate our campaign for endowment with a wonderfully helpful pledge of one hundred thousand dollars. Where to find nine others willing to sign similar pledges, and so complete the million dollar fund, is the question. Of course, we shall gladly accept pledges for smaller amounts; but I believe we should strive to find nine donors willing to give \$100,000 each. If this is hitching one's wagon to a star, or to a constellation, so much the better. Only the discriminating donor contributes, or has thus far contributed, to our work. In consequence, the search for givers of the rare type mentioned should be continued. With the help of the members of this Committee, with whom I intend to have talks as opportunity offers, I am sure we can secure an Endowment and so perpetuate a work which everyone concedes will always be needed. Furthermore, in our quest for endowment, funds for current expenses can be secured from those who may not be interested in endowment.

As a temporary substitute for an endowment of the National Committee, I advocate the organizing of Societies for Mental Hygiene in all States, which is another of my chief duties. With representative groups at work in all States, the national movement will, perforce, succeed and the continued existence of the National Committee as the directing and coordinating agency will be all the more necessary. Today, Societies are at work in sixteen States and interest in organizing such agencies is known to exist in eight or ten other States. Where interest does not exist it can easily be created.

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the State Societies by means of publications and exhibits. We must, however, do more than this. When our resources permit we should employ Field Secretaries who can go in person to the various State Societies and remain long enough to place their work on an efficient basis. The National Committee owes it to itself and to its affiliated agencies to give this sort of help. Only in this way can the work be effectively co-ordinated. The State Society movement is so important that we might well make it the topic of the day at some future annual meeting. My purpose today has been simply to give you a glimpse of its possibilities.

THE PRESIDENT:

The endowment seems even closer. We will now pass on to the five-minute talks listed on the program.

Talks were then given as follows:

"The Possibility of Providing a Safe and Supervised Life for a large Group of the Feeble-minded in the Community", by Dr. Walter E. Fernald, Superintendent of the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded;

"The Influence of Mental Hygiene upon Methods of Dealing with Crime and Criminals", by Dr. William A. White, Superintendent of St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Washington, D. C.;

"Some of the Indirect Results which may be expected to follow our Surveys of the Care and Treatment of the Insane", by Dr. William L. Russell, Medical Superintendent of Bloomingdale Hospital;

"Mental Hygiene and Education", by Prof. William H. Burnham, Clark University;

"The Teaching of Mental Hygiene in University Medical Schools", by Dr. Henry R. Stedman;

"The Community as a Unit for Mental Hygiene Work", by Dr. E. E. Southard, Director, Boston Psychopathic Hospital.

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"The Community as a Unit for Mental Hygiene Work", by Dr. E. E. Southard, Director, Boston Psychopathic Hospital.

THE PRESIDENT:

I know I express the feeling of all members when I say that we thank these gentlemen for their instructive addresses. We have only a few minutes left. There are resolutions to adopt on the death of three members who have died since the last Annual Meeting, Dr. Henry B. Favill, Dr. James B. Angell and Dr. Arthur C. Rogers. I would suggest that the resolutions on the death of Dr. Angell and Dr. Rogers be referred for preparation, and sending, to the Executive Committee.

So voted.

THE PRESIDENT:

Mrs. Monroe has prepared a resolution on the death of Dr. Favill which I will ask her to read.

WHEREAS, Dr. Henry Baird Favill, who died in Springfield, Massachusetts, February 20, 1916, was one of the founders and first President of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, and a member of the Finance Committee until his death, and

WHEREAS, from the beginning, he was of inestimable value to the Committee because of his professional knowledge and sympathy; his power of initiative; his just vision; his unswerving directness in working out, one by one, the necessary steps for the advancement of its plans; and especially the extraordinary personal magnetism, which inspired others with his own enthusiasm, and,

WHEREAS, his power and nobility of character will be, it is hoped, an inspiration to his successors and a dominant force as long as it exists,

THE PRESIDENT:

I know I express the feeling of all members when I say that we
thank these gentlemen for their instructive addresses. We have only a few
minutes left. There are resolutions to read on the death of those members
who have died since the last Annual Meeting, Dr. Henry B. Fawcett, Dr. James
E. Angell and Dr. Arthur G. Rogers. I would suggest that the resolutions
on the death of Dr. Angell and Dr. Rogers be referred for preparation, and
sent to the Executive Committee.

So voted.

THE PRESIDENT:

Mrs. Monroe has prepared a resolution on the death of Dr. Fawcett
which I will ask her to read.

WHEREAS, Dr. Henry Baird Fawcett, who died in Springfield,

Massachusetts, February 20, 1918, was one of the founders and first
President of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, and a member
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WHEREAS, from the beginning, he was of inestimable value to the

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of initiative; his just vision; his unswerving firmness in working
out, one by one, the necessary steps for the advancement of its plans;
and especially the extraordinary personal magnetism, which inspired
others with his own enthusiasm, and

WHEREAS, his power and nobility of character will be, it is hoped,

an inspiration to his successors and a dominant force as long as it

exists,

THEREFORE, be it resolved by the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, in convention assembled, in the City of New York, State of New York, this Seventh day of February, 1917, that this body deeply mourns the too early death of this great physician, big-hearted man, and devoted servant of humanity, while it rejoices in his example and influence.

BE IT RESOLVED, that a copy of this resolution be sent to his family and that it shall be entered in the minutes of this meeting.

So voted.

THE PRESIDENT:

I will ask for the report of the Nominating Committee.

DR. LITTLE:

In behalf of the Nominating Committee I desire to submit the following report:

At its Annual Meeting, the National Committee elects the following officers, to serve until the next annual meeting:

President
Two Vice-Presidents
Treasurer
Secretary

The National Committee has the power to fill vacancies in the Board of Directors and also elects members of Group #1, whose terms expire today.

It is, therefore, recommended that the following persons be re-elected:

President,
Vice-Presidents,

Treasurer,
Secretary,

Dr. Levellys F. Barker
Dr. Charles W. Eliot
Dr. William H. Welch
Mr. Otto T. Bannard
Mr. Clifford W. Beers

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following report:

At its Annual Meeting, the National Committee elected the following

officers, to serve until the next annual meeting:

President
 Two Vice-Presidents
 Treasurer
 Secretary

The National Committee has the power to fill vacancies in the Board

of Directors and also elect members of Group A, whose terms expire today.

It is, therefore, recommended that the following persons be re-

elected:

Dr. Lewis F. Barker	President
Dr. Charles W. Eliot	Vice-Presidents
Dr. William H. Welch	
Mr. Otto F. Barnard	Treasurer
Mr. Clifford W. Beers	Secretary

It is recommended, that the following persons be re-elected to serve as members of Group #1 of the National Committee to serve for five years:

Miss Jane Addams
Dr. Levellys F. Barker
Dr. George Blumer
Prof. Russell H. Chittenden
Dr. Charles E. Davenport
Dr. Charles P. Emerson
Dr. John H. Finley
Dr. Arthur P. Herring
Miss Julia C. Lathrop
Mr. William Church Osborn
Mrs. William S. Monroe
Dr. Henry R. Stedman
Miss Lillian D. Wald
Dr. Henry Smith Williams

It is recommended that the following persons be re-elected to serve as members of Group "A" of the Board of Directors, to serve for five years:

Mrs. Elizabeth Milbank Anderson
Dr. G. Alder Blumer
Dr. Charles L. Dana
Prof. Stephen P. Duggan
Mr. Franklin B. Kirkbride
Rev. Anson Phelps Stokes

Voted, that the Secretary cast a ballot electing all officers, Directors and members as recommended in the report of the Nominating Committee.

MR. BEERS:

For the information of those who were not present at the meeting of the Board of Directors, I wish to say that the Board, as authorized by the By-Laws, elected the following officers:

Medical Director,	Dr. Thomas W. Salmon
Associate Medical Director,	Dr. Frankwood E. Williams

It is recommended, that the following persons be re-elected to
serve as members of Group #1 of the National Committee to serve for five
years:

Miss Jane Adams
Dr. Lewis F. Barker
Dr. George Blumer
Prof. Russell H. Gifford
Dr. Charles S. Lavenport
Dr. Charles P. Emerson
Dr. John H. Wainey
Dr. Arthur P. Herring
Miss Julia G. Lathrop
Mr. William Church Osborn
Mrs. William S. Monroe
Dr. Henry E. Seaman
Miss Lillian D. Wald
Dr. Henry Smith Williams

It is recommended that the following persons be re-elected to
serve as members of Group "A" of the Board of Directors, to serve for five
years:

Mrs. Elizabeth Milbank Anderson
Dr. S. Alder Blumer
Dr. Charles L. Dana
Prof. Stephen F. Duggan
Mr. Franklin B. Kiple
Rev. Anson Phelps Stokes

Noted, that the Secretary cast a ballot electing all officers,
Directors and members as recommended in the report of the Nominating Com-
mittee.

MR. BROWN:

For the information of those who were not present at the meeting
of the Board of Directors, I wish to say that the Board, as authorized by the
By-laws, elected the following officers:

Medical Director, Dr. Thomas W. Salmon
Associate Medical Director, Dr. Frankwood F. Williams

Executive Committee

Dr. Lewellys F. Barker
Dr. George Blumer
Dr. August Hoch
Dr. William Mabon
Dr. William L. Russell
Prof. Stephen P. Duggan
Mr. Matthew C. Fleming

Finance Committee

Prof. Russell H. Chittenden
Dr. William B. Coley
Mr. William J. Hoggson
Mr. Otto T. Bannard

Mr. Victor M. Tyler was elected to fill the one existing vacancy in the Board.

THE PRESIDENT:

As there is no other business to come before the National Committee, a motion to adjourn is in order.

So voted.

Meeting adjourned at 4.30 P.M.

Richard W. Beer

Secretary.

Executive Committee

Dr. Leveille F. Barker
Dr. George H. Meyer
Dr. August Hook
Dr. William Nelson
Dr. William L. Russell
Prof. Stephen P. Duggan
Mr. Matthew C. Fleming

Finance Committee

Prof. Russell H. Christman
Dr. William H. Coffey
Mr. William J. Hodgson
Mr. Otto T. Barnard

Mr. Victor M. Tyler was elected to fill the one ex-acting vacancy

in the Board.

THE PRESIDENT:

As there is no other business to come before the National Com-

mittee, a motion to adjourn is in order.

So voted.

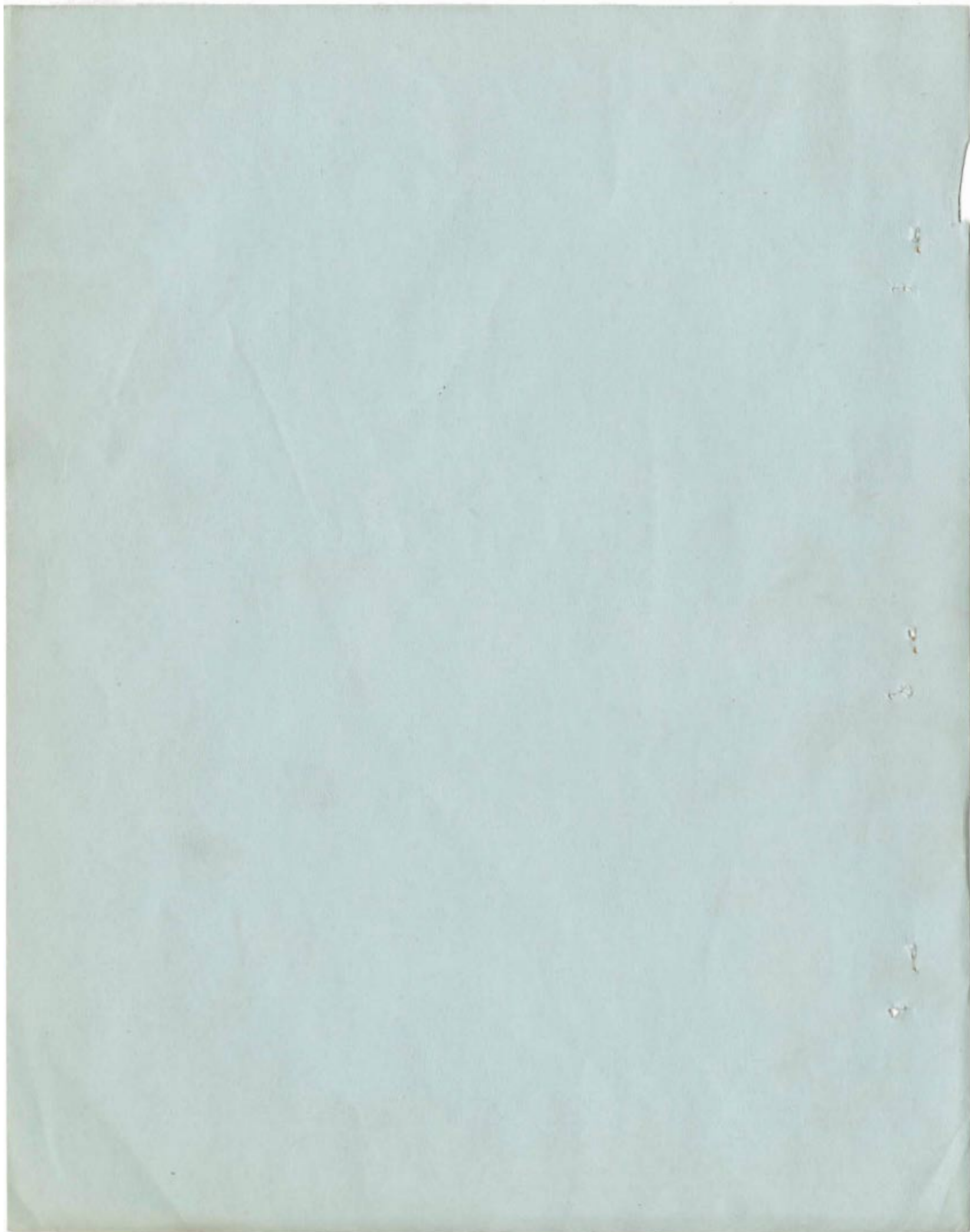
Meeting adjourned at 4:30 P.M.


Secretary.

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The National Committee for Mental Hygiene

FOUNDED 1909

INCORPORATED 1918

OFFICERS
DR. WALTER B. JAMES
PRESIDENT
CHARLES W. ELIOT
DR. BERNARD SACHS
DR. WILLIAM H. WELCH
VICE-PRESIDENTS
OTTO T. BANNARD
TREASURER
FINANCE COMMITTEE
DR. WALTER B. JAMES, CHAIRMAN
WAR WORK COMMITTEE
DR. CHARLES L. DANA, CHAIRMAN

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS
COLONEL THOMAS W. SALMON, M. C.
MEDICAL DIRECTOR ON LEAVE
MAJ. FRANKWOOD E. WILLIAMS, M. C.
ASSOCIATE MEDICAL DIRECTOR ON LEAVE
DR. FRANK P. NORBURY
ACTING MEDICAL DIRECTOR
CLIFFORD W. BEERS
SECRETARY
50 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK CITY

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
DR. WILLIAM L. RUSSELL, CHAIRMAN
DR. GEORGE BLUMER
DR. OWEN COPP
STEPHEN P. DUGGAN
DR. WALTER E. FERNALD
MATTHEW C. FLEMING
DR. WALTER B. JAMES
DR. GEORGE H. KIRBY
COMMITTEE ON MENTAL DEFICIENCY
DR. WALTER E. FERNALD, CHAIRMAN
DR. V. V. ANDERSON, PSYCHIATRIST
IN CHARGE OF THIS SPECIAL WORK

February 19, 1919

To the Members of The National Committee for Mental Hygiene:

It is with pleasure that I transmit a statement which will prove more interesting than some of the documents forwarded prior to our recent Annual Meeting. I submit herewith an account of gifts to the amount of \$90,000 which Mrs. Elizabeth Milbank Anderson has generously made to The National Committee for Mental Hygiene, under the terms set forth in the appended letter of Mr. Albert G. Milbank of the date of February 14, 1919. These new gifts of Mrs. Anderson are:

- A special gift of \$5,000 for the use of the Finance Committee in seeking funds to complete the \$1,000,000 Endowment toward which Mrs. Anderson, about two years ago, pledged \$100,000 upon condition that the whole amount be raised.
- A special fund of \$10,000 for educational publicity and propaganda in connection with our reconstruction work.
- A special fund of \$10,000 for use in employing several psychiatric social workers in furtherance of our reconstruction work. (Mrs. Anderson also agrees to give a like amount for this purpose during 1920.)
- A pledge of \$10,000 a year toward our general expenses for the five-year period 1920-1924, inclusive, contingent upon the securing of a like amount from other sources for the same purpose and for the same period. (This \$50,000 pledge supplements one for the same amount given by Mrs. Anderson for general expenses to cover the years 1915-1919, inclusive, which, together with a similar pledge from Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, served as the basis of our general expense budget during recent years, and, among other things, made it possible for the organization to administer the numerous special gifts for special purposes received since 1915.)

Mrs. Anderson also has agreed to contribute \$5,000 for the initial expenses of the International Committee for Mental Hygiene, which is now being organized and about whose work a newspaper account is herewith submitted.

The National Committee for Mental Hygiene

RESIDENTIAL COMMITTEE
 DR. WILLIAM J. SPENCER, CHAIRMAN
 DR. GEORGE B. STANLEY
 DR. EDWARD C. TAYLOR
 DR. WILLIAM H. WATSON
 DR. WILLIAM D. WATSON
 DR. WILLIAM D. WATSON
 DR. WILLIAM D. WATSON
 DR. WILLIAM D. WATSON
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 DR. WILLIAM D. WATSON

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS
 DR. THOMAS W. BALDWIN, M.D.
 DR. WILLIAM D. WATSON, M.D.
 DR. FRANK R. HOBBS
 DR. FRANK R. HOBBS
 DR. FRANK R. HOBBS
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OFFICERS
 DR. WILLIAM D. WATSON
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 DR. WILLIAM D. WATSON

February 16, 1919

To the Members of The National Committee for Mental Hygiene:

If it is with pleasure that I transmit a statement which will prove more interesting than some of the documents forwarded prior to our recent Annual Meeting. I submit herewith an account of gifts to the amount of \$90,000 which Mrs. Elizabeth Milbank Anderson has generously made to The National Committee for Mental Hygiene, under the terms set forth in the appended letter of Mr. Albert G. Milbank of the date of February 14, 1919. These are gifts of Mrs. Anderson are:

A special gift of \$5,000 for the use of the Finance Committee in seeking funds to complete the \$1,000,000 Endowment toward which Mrs. Anderson, about two years ago, pledged \$100,000 upon condition that the whole amount be raised.

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A pledge of \$10,000 a year toward our general expenses for the five-year period 1920-1924, inclusive, contingent upon the securing of a like amount from other sources for the same purpose and for the same period. (This \$50,000 pledge supplements one for the same amount given by Mrs. Anderson for general expenses to cover the years 1915-1919, inclusive, which, together with a similar pledge from Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, served as the basis of our general expense budget during recent years, and, among other things, made it possible for the organization to administer the numerous special gifts for special purposes received since 1915.)

Mrs. Anderson also has agreed to contribute \$5,000 for the initial expenses of the International Committee for Mental Hygiene, which is now being organized and about whose work a newspaper account is herewith submitted.

Other Financial Resources

I also take pleasure in reporting that a pledge of \$10,000 toward the \$60,000 general expense budget of our National Committee for Mental Hygiene for the current year, a copy of which is appended, has recently been secured, largely through the efforts of our Treasurer, Mr. Otto T. Bannard, from a new organization (still in process of formation), which will become payable when the \$29,000 needed to complete the \$60,000 budget shall have been secured. (Of the general expense budget, \$21,000 has been pledged unconditionally and, as mentioned above, \$10,000 conditionally.)

It is confidently believed that all of the desired \$60,000 of the general expense budget can be secured, if members of the National Committee will send to me the names of persons likely to contribute. No mention of the source of the information will be made without permission. Though our National Committee has been fortunate in securing financial support for the current fiscal year, it must be remembered that only \$1,000 is actually pledged for the period beginning next year. As the work is growing rapidly, a general expense budget in excess of \$60,000 will be needed during and after 1920 if the needs are to be met effectively. The advice and help of all members is, therefore, desired in solving the problem of support for the future.

Special appropriations for special purposes from the Rockefeller Foundation

At our Annual Meeting, held on February 5th, it was reported that the Rockefeller Foundation had appropriated the sum of \$79,000 for special activities of our National Committee during the year 1919, as follows:

- \$25,000 for surveys on feeble-mindedness and for work relating to them.
 - \$20,000 for war and reconstruction work.
 - \$15,000 for surveys of the public care of mental diseases.
 - \$15,000 for studies in the psychopathology of crime.
 - \$ 4,000 for use in continuing to introduce uniform statistics on mental diseases in the United States.
- This Foundation also again contributes the services of Dr. Thomas W. Salmon, our Medical Director.

In presenting this report of appropriations from the Rockefeller Foundation, I do not mean to imply that I secured this money. In the absence of Dr. Salmon, several representatives of our National Committee participated in the negotiations that resulted in these appropriations.

In addition to the above special appropriations, our National Committee holds a special fund amounting to \$8,200 collected by Miss Eleanor Adler and others for use in re-education and after-care work in behalf of members of the army,

Other Financial Resources

I also take pleasure in reporting that a pledge of \$10,000 toward the \$80,000 general expense budget of our National Committee for Mental Hygiene for the current year, a copy of which is appended, has recently been secured, largely through the efforts of our Treasurer, Mr. Otto T. Bennett, from a new organization (still in process of formation), which will become payable when the \$29,000 needed to complete the \$80,000 budget shall have been secured. (Of the general expense budget, \$21,000 has been pledged unconditionally and, as mentioned above, \$10,000 conditionally.)

It is confidently believed that all of the desired \$80,000 of the general expense budget can be secured, if members of the National Committee will send to me the names of persons likely to contribute. No mention of the source of the information will be made without permission. Through our National Committee has been fortunate in securing financial support for the current fiscal year, it must be remembered that only \$1,000 is actually pledged for the period beginning next year. As the work is growing rapidly, a general expense budget in excess of \$80,000 will be needed during and after 1930 if the needs are to be met effectively. The advice and help of all members is, therefore, desired in solving the problem of support for the future.

Special Appropriations for Special Purposes from the Rockefeller Foundation

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 - \$20,000 for war and reconstruction work.
 - \$15,000 for surveys of the public care of mental diseases.
 - \$15,000 for studies in the psychopathology of crime.
 - \$4,000 for use in continuing to introduce uniform statistics on mental diseases in the United States.
- This Foundation also contributes the salaries of Dr. Thomas W. Salmon, our Medical Director.

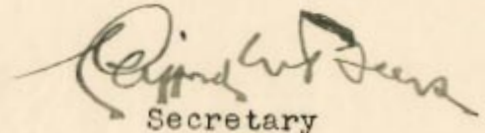
In presenting this report of appropriations from the Rockefeller Foundation, I do not mean to imply that I secured this money. In the absence of Dr. Salmon, several representatives of our National Committee participated in the negotiations that resulted in these appropriations.

In addition to the above special appropriations, our National Committee holds a special fund amounting to \$8,200 collected by Miss Eleanor Adler and others for use in reduction and after-care work in behalf of members of the army.

preferably officers, who have suffered from so-called shell shock (war neurosis) and who, for one reason or another, may still be in need of further treatment.

Summary

Assuming that all of the \$60,000 budget for general expenses will be secured during 1919, the budget of the National Committee for this year will then amount to \$172,200, as against a budget of \$3,000 for the year 1911, when the first funds were received. This indicates a very healthy growth of the work and also growth of interest in the work. It indicates also the heavy responsibility that rests upon members of The National Committee for Mental Hygiene. Work so well begun and so well developed must be continued on even broader and more costly lines than heretofore if our organization is to discharge its obligations to the public, especially to the groups in whose behalf it primarily works. As stated, advice or suggestions from any member of the National Committee regarding ways or means to secure funds for the development and maintenance of the work will be deeply appreciated by the Finance Committee and by the undersigned.


Secretary

CWB/M

P.S. It is assumed that members of the National Committee will feel grateful to Mrs. Anderson for her generous gifts and pledges, which now amount to about \$240,000. If members care to send to me expressions of appreciation, I can prepare a statement quoting parts of their letters and send a copy to Mrs. Anderson, as a testimonial of the organization as a whole. As Mrs. Anderson does good by stealth, she must be thanked stealthily and this indirect method seems desirable in the circumstances.

(COPY)

MASTEN & NICHOLS
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law
49 Wall Street, New York.

February 14, 1919

Dear Mr. Beers:

I had a most interesting and encouraging session with Mrs. Anderson during my ten days' stay with her in California. She entrusted to my care so many delightful commissions to execute that I am simply swamped, but this letter will give you briefly what she is prepared to do so far as The National Committee for Mental Hygiene is concerned. She is willing to pledge for the purpose of establishing:

(1) A psychiatric social service chiefly for the benefit of returned soldiers and sailors suffering from mental and nervous disorders: (a) for propaganda, as indicated in your letter, such sum as your committee shall deem necessary during the year 1919, up to \$10,000; (b) five (5) psychiatric social workers, not to exceed \$2,000 each per annum, to cover their salaries and traveling expenses for the years 1919 and 1920, one of them to be assigned for duty in Connecticut, making an aggregate not to exceed \$10,000 for each of those years.

(2) A special gift of \$5,000, as indicated in your letter, to enable you to secure other gifts for the purpose of raising the one million endowment (to which Mrs. Anderson has already made a conditional pledge and which may have to be paid in securities).

(3) She will renew her pledge of \$10,000 a year toward the general expenses of the National Committee for the years 1920

(COPY)

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- (3) She will renew her pledge of \$10,000 a year towards the general expenses of the National Committee for the years 1920

to 1924, inclusive, on condition that the Committee secures from other sources pledges to the value of \$10,000 a year for the years embraced in that period.

(4) A special gift to promote the establishment of the International Committee for Mental Hygiene, as indicated in your letter, provided, upon Dr. Salmon's return, I have a satisfactory interview with him on this subject.

I know with what satisfaction this message will be received by you and your associates and it is a great personal pleasure to me that I should have been the channel through which your appeal and Mrs. Anderson's response were made.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) ALBERT G. MILBANK

Clifford W. Beers, Esq.,
The National Committee for Mental Hygiene,
50 Union Square,
New York City.

(Explanatory - by C. W. Beers)

That there is no doubt about the gift to the International Committee, is shown by the following telegram, and the certainty of Dr. Salmon approving the project.

Gallup, New Mexico
February 3, 1919

Clifford W. Beers

National Committee Mental Hygiene, 50 Union Square, New York

MRS. ANDERSON APPROVES IDEA OF INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE AND WILL
CONTRIBUTE FIVE THOUSAND. WILL ALSO ACT FAVORABLY ON SOME OF
THE OTHER REQUESTS.

(Signed) MILBANK

to 1924, inclusive, on condition that the Committee secure from other sources pledges to the value of \$10,000 a year for the years embraced in that period.

(4) A special gift to promote the establishment of the International Committee for Mental Hygiene, as indicated in your letter, provided, upon Dr. Salmon's return, I have a satisfactory interview with him on this subject.

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Yours sincerely,

(Signed) ALBERT O. MILBANK

Clifford W. Beers, Esq.,
The National Committee for Mental Hygiene,
50 Union Square,
New York City.

(Explanatory - by C. W. Beers)

That there is no doubt about the gift to the International Committee, is shown by the following telegram, and the certainty of Dr. Salmon approving the project.

Salina, New Mexico
February 3, 1919

Clifford W. Beers

National Committee Mental Hygiene, 50 Union Square, New York

MRS. ANDERSON APPROVES IDEA OF INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE AND WILL CONTRIBUTE FIVE THOUSAND. WILL ALSO ACT FAVORABLY ON SOME OF THE OTHER REQUESTS.

(Signed) MILBANK

GENERAL EXPENSE BUDGET FOR YEAR 1919
 THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR MENTAL HYGIENE, Inc.
 Adopted at the Joint-Meeting of the Executive
 and Finance Committees, held Nov. 20, 1918

A - Administration

Acting Medical Director	\$ 5,000
Associate Medical Director	
Secretary	5,000
Bookkeeper	1,500
Stenographer	1,140
"	1,040
"	900
File Clerk	900
Messenger	720
Special services - stenographic, etc.	570
Librarian	1,800
Clerk	900
"	720
Statistician	1,800
Stenographer	1,140
Rent of offices, 50 Union Square	3,520
Traveling expenses	1,500
Stationery (including printing of letterheads, forms, etc.)	800
Telephone service	300
Telegrams and cables	400
Postage	800
Office supplies	500
Miscellaneous	700

B - Educational Publicity

Printing of reports, pamphlets, reprints, etc.	2,000
Distribution of these	300

C - MENTAL HYGIENE

Publishing MENTAL HYGIENE	2,500
Distribution	200
Miscellaneous	100

D - Library

Books	700
Periodicals and binding	200
Equipment (file case, magazine rack, shelving and card catalogue unit)	250
Incidentals	100

E - The following items, amounting to \$22,000, are a part of this budget, but expenditures in excess of \$38,000, as listed above, are not to be made until pledges or funds covering expenditures under the following items are in hand:

For use in developing Mental Deficiency Plan adopted in 1916	10,000
Creating new Mental Hygiene Exhibit	5,000
Additional stenographers and clerks	3,500
Additional printing of reports, pamphlets, etc.	1,000
Additional postage, etc., for distribution of printed matter now in stock	1,000
Special circularizing to increase subscription list of MENTAL HYGIENE	1,000
Additional miscellaneous, equipment, etc.	500

\$60,000

GENERAL ACCOUNT BUDGET FOR YEAR 1918
 THE NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR MENTAL HYGIENE, INC.
 Approved by the Board of Directors of the Executive
 and Finance Committee, held Nov. 20, 1918

<u>A - Administration</u>	
\$ 8,000	Salary Medical Director
2,500	Associate Medical Director
1,500	Secretary
1,200	Bookkeeper
1,000	stenographer
500	" "
500	File Clerk
500	stenographer
500	stenographer
1,500	Special services - stenographic, etc.
1,500	Librarian
500	Clerk
500	" "
1,500	stenographer
1,100	stenographer
2,500	Rent of office, 50 Union Square
1,500	Traveling expenses
500	Stationery (including printing of letterheads, cards, etc.)
500	Telephone service
500	Postages and orders
500	Books
500	Office supplies
700	Miscellaneous
<u>B - Educational Activities</u>	
2,000	Printing of reports, pamphlets, reports, etc.
300	Distribution of these
<u>C - Mental Hygiene</u>	
5,000	Publishing MENTAL HYGIENE
500	Distribution
100	Miscellaneous
<u>D - Library</u>	
500	Books
500	Periodicals and binding
500	Equipment (file case, magazine rack, shelving and card catalogs, etc.)
100	Incidentals
<u>E - The National Institute, including the 1918, 1919 and 20th</u>	
10,000	At this point, the organization is aware of 1918, 1919 and 20th
5,000	as listed above, and not to be made until in light of their
5,000	existing expenditures under the following headings in 1918:
10,000	For use in developing mental hygiene plan abroad
5,000	in 1918
5,000	Creating new mental hygiene societies
5,000	Additional stenographers and clerks
1,000	Additional printing of reports, pamphlets, etc.
1,000	Additional postage, etc., for distribution of
1,000	printed matter now in stock
2,500	Special contributions to literature
2,500	Subscription list of MENTAL HYGIENE
500	Additional miscellaneous equipment, etc.

The National Committee for Mental Hygiene

FOUNDED 1909

INCORPORATED 1918

OFFICERS

DR. LEWELLYS F. BARKER
PRESIDENT

CHARLES W. ELIOT
DR. WALTER B. JAMES
DR. WILLIAM H. WELCH
VICE-PRESIDENTS

OTTO T. BANNARD
TREASURER

FINANCE COMMITTEE

DR. WALTER B. JAMES, CHAIRMAN

WAR WORK COMMITTEE

DR. CHARLES L. DANA, CHAIRMAN

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

LT. COL. THOMAS W. SALMON, M. D.
MEDICAL DIRECTOR ON LEAVE

MAJ. FRANKWOOD E. WILLIAMS, M. D.
ASSOCIATE MEDICAL DIRECTOR ON LEAVE

DR. FRANK P. NORBURY
ACTING MEDICAL DIRECTOR

CLIFFORD W. BEERS
SECRETARY

50 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK CITY

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

DR. WILLIAM L. RUSSELL, CHAIRMAN

DR. LEWELLYS F. BARKER

DR. GEORGE BLUMER

DR. OWEN COPP

STEPHEN P. DUGGAN

DR. WALTER E. FERNALD

MATTHEW C. FLEMING

DR. GEORGE H. KIRBY

COMMITTEE ON MENTAL DEFICIENCY

DR. WALTER E. FERNALD, CHAIRMAN

DR. V. V. ANDERSON, PSYCHIATRIST
IN CHARGE OF THIS SPECIAL WORK

February 1, 1919

My dear President Judson,
Your secretary informs me that you may be in New York early this month and that Mrs. Judson is here already. If either or both of you will come to our annual meeting on February 5th, we shall feel highly honored.

Sincerely yours
Clifford W. Beers

50 Union Square, New York,
January 30, 1919.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

To those who have been invited to attend the 11th Annual Meeting of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, to be held in an Assembly Room on the 20th floor, (the floor above the offices of the National Committee) of the Guardian Life Insurance Building, 50 Union Square, at the northeast corner of Fourth Avenue and 17th Street, New York, at 2.30 P.M. on Wednesday, February 5th, 1919.

Program of the Meeting

At 2.30 P.M., Dr. Lewellys F. Barker, President, will call the meeting to order. The routine business can probably be transacted within a quarter of an hour.

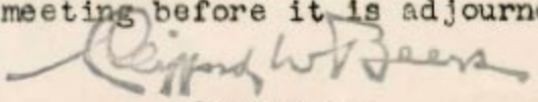
At 2.45 P.M., or thereabouts, Dr. William H. Welch of Baltimore, a Vice-President of the National Committee, will deliver an address and act as Presiding Officer for the rest of the meeting at the request of Dr. Barker.

Between 3 and 4 o'clock the following officers will report briefly on the phases of the work indicated by their titles:

Dr. William L. Russell, Chairman of the Executive Committee
Mr. Otto T. Bannard, Treasurer and a member of the Finance Committee
Dr. Walter E. Fernald, Chairman of the Committee on Mental Deficiency
Dr. Charles L. Dana, Chairman of the War Work Committee
Dr. Frank P. Norbury, Acting Medical Director of the National Committee, who, in the absence of Col. Thomas W. Salmon, the Medical Director, who is still in France, and Major Frankwood E. Williams, Associate Medical Director, who is on a tour of inspection in the South for the Surgeon-General of the Army, will report on phases of the active work and on plans for reconstruction and post-war work.

Between 4 and 5 o'clock, Dr. C. K. Clarke, Medical Director of the Canadian National Committee and Dr. Clarence M. Hincks, Associate Medical Director and Secretary of that organization, will tell of the remarkable progress made by this new National Committee; after which Mr. Clifford W. Beers, Secretary of The (U.S.) National Committee, will tell of plans for organizing an International Committee for Mental Hygiene which is to bring National Committees into existence in various countries and co-ordinate their work.

After the numerous but relatively brief addresses listed above have been delivered, general discussion will follow. Though the program presented may seem long, it is assumed that those who attend the meeting will do so because of their interest in the work and will, therefore, not consider a two and one-half hour meeting any too long under the circumstances. Members or guests who have the courage to attend the meeting after reading this program, will deserve and will be given the privilege of leaving the meeting before it is adjourned.


Secretary

50 Union Square, New York,
January 30, 1919.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

To those who have been invited to attend the 15th Annual Meeting of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, to be held in an Assembly Room on the 20th floor, (the floor above the offices of the National Committee) of the Guardian Life Insurance Building, 50 Union Square, at the northeast corner of Fourth Avenue and 17th Street, New York, at 2.30 P.M. on Wednesday, February 27th, 1919.

Program of the Meeting

At 2.30 P.M., Dr. Lewis F. Barker, President, will call the meeting to order. The routine business can probably be transacted within a quarter of an hour.

At 2.45 P.M., or thereabouts, Dr. William H. Welch of Baltimore, a Vice-President of the National Committee, will deliver an address and act as Presiding Officer for the rest of the meeting at the request of Dr. Barker.

Between 3 and 4 o'clock the following officers will report briefly on the phases of the work indicated by their titles:

- Dr. William L. Russell, Chairman of the Executive Committee
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- Dr. Walter E. Fernald, Chairman of the Committee on Mental Deficiency
- Dr. Charles L. Dana, Chairman of the War Work Committee
- Dr. Frank P. Norbury, Acting Medical Director of the National Committee, who, in the absence of Col. Thomas W. Salmon, the Medical Director, who is still in France, and Major Frankwood E. Williams, Associate Medical Director, who is on a tour of inspection in the South for the Surgeon-General of the Army, will report on phases of the active work and on plans for reconstruction and post-war work.

Between 4 and 5 o'clock, Dr. C. K. Clarke, Medical Director of the Canadian National Committee and Dr. Clarence M. Hinks, Associate Medical Director and Secretary of that organization, will tell of the remarkable progress made by this new National Committee; after which Mr. Clifford W. Beers, Secretary of the (U.S.) National Committee, will tell of plans for organizing an International Committee for Mental Hygiene which is to bring National Committees into existence in various countries and co-ordinate their work.

After the numerous but relatively brief addresses listed above have been delivered, general discussion will follow. Though the program presented may seem long, it is assumed that those who attend the meeting will do so because of their interest in the work and will, therefore, not consider a two and one-half hour meeting any too long under the circumstances. Members or guests who have the courage to attend the meeting after reading this program, will deserve and will be given the privilege of leaving the meeting before it is adjourned.

Clifford W. Beers
Secretary

Chicago, February 6, 1919

Dear Mr. Beers:

President Judson asks me to acknowledge your letter of February 1 with the notice of January 30, and to say that he was not in New York on the date of your meeting, and therefore was not able to be present.

Yours very truly,

Private Secretary

Mr. Clifford W. Beers
The National Committee for Mental Hygiene
50 Union Square, New York City

50 Union Square, New York
January 30, 1919

URGENT NOTICE

To those who have been invited to attend the 11th Annual Meeting of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, to be held in an assembly room on the 20th floor of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, 50 Union Square, at the northeast corner of Fourth Avenue and 17th Street, New York, at 8:30 P.M. on Wednesday, February 6, 1919.

ATTENTION OF THE PRESS

Dear Mr. Beers:

President Judson asks me to acknowledge your letter of February 1 with the notice of January 30, and to say that he was not in New York on the date of your meeting, and therefore was not able to be present.

Yours very truly,

Dr. Clifford W. Beers
The National Committee for Mental Hygiene
50 Union Square, New York City

Secretary

The National Committee for Mental Hygiene

FOUNDED 1909

INCORPORATED 1916

OFFICERS
DR. LEWELLYS F. BARKER
PRESIDENT
CHARLES W. ELIOT
DR. WALTER B. JAMES
DR. WILLIAM H. WELCH
VICE-PRESIDENTS
OTTO T. BANNARD
TREASURER
FINANCE COMMITTEE
DR. WALTER B. JAMES, CHAIRMAN
WAR WORK COMMITTEE
DR. CHARLES L. DANA, CHAIRMAN

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS
LT. COL. THOMAS W. SALMON, M. D.
MEDICAL DIRECTOR ON LEAVE
MAJ. FRANKWOOD E. WILLIAMS, M. D.
ASSOCIATE MEDICAL DIRECTOR ON LEAVE
DR. FRANK P. NORBURY
ACTING MEDICAL DIRECTOR
CLIFFORD W. BEERS
SECRETARY
50 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK CITY

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
DR. WILLIAM L. RUSSELL, CHAIRMAN
DR. LEWELLYS F. BARKER
DR. GEORGE BLUMER
DR. OWEN COPP
STEPHEN P. DUGGAN
DR. WALTER E. FERNALD
MATTHEW C. FLEMING
DR. GEORGE H. KIRBY
COMMITTEE ON MENTAL DEFICIENCY
DR. WALTER E. FERNALD, CHAIRMAN
DR. V. V. ANDERSON, PSYCHIATRIST
IN CHARGE OF THIS SPECIAL WORK

January 29, 1919

To the Members and Directors of
The National Committee for Mental Hygiene:

It is hoped that all members of the National Committee and of its Board of Directors will read the appended abstract of the minutes of the last Annual Meeting of the National Committee and of the Board; and it is especially requested that those who intend to come to the Annual Meeting on February 5th shall read this document in order that the minutes may be ordered on file without being read at the meeting.

Attention is especially invited to the report of the Finance Committee on Pages 5 - 11, and to the report of the Committee on Resolutions on Pages 11 - 15, which are the only reports given in full in this document.

Within a few days the Program and Docket of the coming Annual Meeting will be sent to all members. A reading of this promised document in advance of the meeting will make it possible to transact the routine business within half an hour and so leave plenty of time for addresses on new developments in the work and for general discussion. Among those who will speak in addition to the Executive Officers of the National Committee are Dr. William H. Welch, Dr. Walter E. Fernald; Dr. C. K. Clarke and Dr. C. M. Hincks of Toronto, the Executive Officers of the Canadian National Committee for Mental Hygiene. Some interesting and, possibly, surprising announcements regarding the development of the international movement in mental hygiene will be made.

To Dr. Harry Pratt Judson

Clifford W. Beers
Secretary

CWB/M

The National Committee for Mental Hygiene

INCORPORATED 1911

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

DR. WILLIAM H. BURNHAM, President
 DR. LAWRENCE F. BARKER, Secretary
 DR. EDWARD C. HARRIS, Treasurer
 DR. JOHN T. BARNARD, Chairman
 STEPHEN P. COCHRAN, Vice-Chairman
 DR. WALTER E. FERNALD, Director
 MATTHEW C. STUBBS, Director
 DR. GEORGE W. HALL, Director

COMMITTEE ON HOSPITAL REFORMS
 DR. WILLIAM H. BURNHAM, Chairman
 DR. W. H. ALDRICH, Vice-Chairman

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

LT. COL. THOMAS W. SALMON, M.D., President
 MAL. THAKKWOOD, WILLIAM, M.D., Secretary
 DR. FRANK F. NORBURY, Treasurer
 DR. CLYDE W. BEERS, Chairman
 DR. WALTER E. FERNALD, Vice-Chairman

30 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK CITY

OFFICERS

DR. LAWRENCE F. BARKER, President
 DR. WILLIAM H. BURNHAM, Secretary
 DR. EDWARD C. HARRIS, Treasurer
 DR. JOHN T. BARNARD, Chairman
 STEPHEN P. COCHRAN, Vice-Chairman
 DR. WALTER E. FERNALD, Director
 MATTHEW C. STUBBS, Director
 DR. GEORGE W. HALL, Director

FINANCE COMMITTEE
 DR. WILLIAM H. BURNHAM, Chairman
 DR. WALTER E. FERNALD, Vice-Chairman

WAR WORK COMMITTEE
 DR. CHARLES J. OAK, Chairman

January 23, 1913

To the Members and Directors of
The National Committee for Mental Hygiene:

It is hoped that all members of the National Committee and of its Board of Directors will read the appended abstract of the minutes of the last Annual Meeting of the National Committee and of the Board; and it is especially requested that those who intend to come to the Annual Meeting on February 5th shall read this document in order that the minutes may be ordered on file without being read at the meeting.

Attention is especially invited to the report of the Finance Committee on pages 8 - 11, and to the report of the Committee on Resolutions on pages 11 - 15, which are the only reports given in full in this document.

Within a few days the Program and Booklet of the coming Annual Meeting will be sent to all members. A reading of this promised document in advance of the meeting will make it possible to transact the routine business within half an hour and so leave plenty of time for addresses on new developments in the work and for general discussion. Among those who will speak in addition to the Executive Officers of the National Committee are Dr. William H. Welch, Dr. Walter E. Fernald, Dr. C. K. Clarke and Dr. C. M. Hinks of Toronto, the Executive Officers of the Canadian National Committee for Mental Hygiene. Some interesting and possibly surprising announcements regarding the development of the international movement in mental hygiene will be made.

Lawrence F. Barker
 Secretary

To Dr. Harry Pratt Judson

CWB/M

Abstract of the Minutes of the 10th Annual Meeting of
The National Committee for Mental Hygiene, Inc.,
and of the 2nd Annual Meeting of its Board of
Directors, held February 6, 1918.

The 10th Annual Meeting of The National Committee for Mental Hygiene and the 2nd Annual Meeting of its Board of Directors were held concurrently at the offices of the National Committee, 50 Union Square, New York City, on Wednesday, February 6, 1918.

As provisions in the By-Laws of the National Committee and in the Membership Corporations Law of the State of New York, under which The National Committee for Mental Hygiene is incorporated, make it necessary for the Board to act on certain matters and for the National Committee itself to act upon certain other matters, various votes herein recorded were made, as occasion required, either by the Board or by the National Committee as a whole, as indicated in this abstract of the minutes.

Dr. Lewellys F. Barker, President, presided and called the concurrent meetings to order at 2.45 P.M. The following members of the National Committee were present (those whose names are marked with an asterisk being also directors): Dr. Charles P. Bancroft, Dr. Lewellys F. Barker*, Dr. Albert M. Barrett, Dr. G. Alder Blumer*, Dr. C. Macfie Campbell, Dr. L. Pierce Clark*, Dr. William B. Coley*, Dr. Owen Copp*, Dr. Charles L. Dana*, Prof. Stephen P. Duggan*, Miss Elizabeth E. Farrell, Dr. Arthur P. Herring, Mr. William J. Hoggson*, Dr. George H. Kirby, Dr. George M. Kline, Dr. Charles S. Little,

Abstract of the Minutes of the 10th Annual Meeting of
The National Committee for Mental Hygiene, Inc.,
and of the 2nd Annual Meeting of its Board of
Directors, held February 6, 1918.

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Mental Hygiene and the 2nd Annual Meeting of its Board of
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February 6, 1918.

As provisions in the By-Laws of the National Committee
and in the Membership Corporation Law of the State of New
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incorporated, make it necessary for the Board to act on cer-
tain matters and for the National Committee itself to act
upon certain other matters, various votes herein recorded were
made, as occasion required, either by the Board or by the
National Committee as a whole, as indicated in this abstract
of the minutes.

Dr. Lewis F. Barker, President, presided and called
the concurrent meetings to order at 2:45 P.M. The following
members of the National Committee were present (those whose
names are marked with an asterisk being also directors): Dr.
Charles F. Bancroft, Dr. Lewis F. Barker, Dr. Albert M.
Bartlett, Dr. G. Alder Bowers, Dr. C. Macfie Campbell, Dr. J.
Pierce Clark*, Dr. William E. Coley*, Dr. Owen Cooper, Dr.
Charles L. Dana*, Prof. Stephen P. Duggan, Miss Elizabeth E.
Farrall, Dr. Arthur P. Herring, Mr. William J. Hoggan*, Dr.
George H. Kirby, Dr. George M. Kline, Dr. Charles S. Little,

Dr. Stewart Paton*, Dr. Frederick Peterson, Dr. William L. Russell*, Dr. Charles F. Stokes and Miss Lillian D. Wald. Several other members who had expected to attend were absent on account of illness or unescapable duties elsewhere. There were present of the staff: Dr. Frankwood E. Williams, Associate Medical Director, and Mr. Clifford W. Beers, Secretary. It was announced that Dr. Salmon was absent on leave in France, serving as a Major in the Medical Reserve Corps and as Senior Consultant in Neuro-Psychiatry to the American Expeditionary Forces.

The Secretary then presented the minutes of the previous Annual Meeting and of the 1st Annual Meeting of the Board of Directors, after which it was

Voted, that the minutes of the 9th Annual Meeting of the National Committee held on February 7, 1917, and the 1st Annual Meeting of the Board of Directors held on the same date, mimeographed copies of which were mailed to all members and Directors prior to this year's meeting, be and they hereby are approved and ordered on file.

Dr. Barker then delivered his address as President, speaking to the subject: "The First Ten Years of The National Committee for Mental Hygiene with some Comments on its Future." (A revised version of this extemporaneous address, comprising twenty pages, was published in MENTAL HYGIENE (issue of October 1918). Members may turn to that copy of the magazine and find the address which, at an early date, will also be issued in pamphlet form and sent to all members.)

Dr. Stewart Paton, Dr. Frederick Peterson, Dr. William L. Russell, Dr. Charles F. Stokes and Miss Lillian D. Wald. Several other members who had expected to attend were absent on account of illness or unassignable duties elsewhere. There were present of the staff: Dr. Frankwood E. Williams, Associate Medical Director, and Mr. Clifford W. Beers, Secretary. It was announced that Dr. Salmon was absent on leave in France, serving as a Major in the Medical Reserve Corps and as Senior Consultant in Neuro-Psychiatry to the American Expeditionary Forces.

The Secretary then presented the minutes of the previous Annual Meeting and of the last Annual Meeting of the Board of Directors, after which it was

Voted, that the minutes of the 9th Annual Meeting of the National Committee held on February 7, 1914, and the last Annual Meeting of the Board of Directors held on the same date, mimeographed copies of which were mailed to all members and Directors prior to this year's meeting, be and they hereby are approved and ordered on file.

Dr. Barker then delivered his address as President, speaking to the subject: "The First Ten Years of The National Committee for Mental Hygiene with some comments on its future." (A revised version of this extemporaneous address, comprising twenty pages, was published in MENTAL HYGIENE (Issue of October 1918). Members may turn to that copy of the magazine and find the address which, at an early date, will also be issued in pamphlet form and sent to all members.)

Voted, that the President's interesting and stimulating address and forecast of the work be accepted and incorporated as a part of the full proceedings of this meeting.

Voted, that the President appoint a Nominating Committee to recommend nominations for officers and positions to be filled by the National Committee, as provided in the By-Laws.

The President appointed Dr. Charles P. Bancroft and Dr. Charles F. Stokes to serve as a Nominating Committee for the National Committee, to bring in before the close of the meeting a report on nominations for positions to be filled by the National Committee.

Voted, that the President appoint a Nominating Committee, consisting of Directors, to recommend nominations for officers and positions to be filled by the Board of Directors, as provided in the By-Laws.

The President appointed Dr. William B. Coley and Dr. L. Pierce Clark as a Nominating Committee for the Board to bring in before the close of the meeting a report on nominations.

Voted, that the President appoint a Committee on Resolutions.

Under the vote, Dr. G. Alder Blumer was appointed, with the request that he report before the close of the meeting.

Dr. William L. Russell, Chairman of the Executive Committee, then presented his report, nominally to the Board of Directors but, at the same time, to the National Committee as a whole.

Voted, by the Directors present, that the report of

Voted, that the President's interesting and stimulating address and forecast of the work be accepted and incorporated as a part of the full proceedings of this meeting.

Voted, that the President appoint a Nominating Committee to recommend nominations for officers and positions to be filled by the National Committee, as provided in the By-Laws.

The President appointed Dr. Charles F. Sanneroff and Dr. Charles F. Stokes to serve as a Nominating Committee for the National Committee, to bring in before the close of the meeting a report on nominations for positions to be filled by the National Committee.

Voted, that the President appoint a Nominating Committee, consisting of Directors, to recommend nominations for officers and positions to be filled by the Board of Directors, as provided in the By-Laws.

The President appointed Dr. William B. Coley and Dr. I. Pierce Clark as a Nominating Committee for the Board to bring in before the close of the meeting a report on nominations.

Voted, that the President appoint a Committee on Resolutions.

Under the vote, Dr. G. Alder Bunker was appointed, with the request that he report before the close of the meeting.

Dr. William L. Russell, Chairman of the Executive Committee, then presented his report, nominally to the Board of Directors but, at the same time, to the National Committee as a whole.

Voted, by the Directors present, that the report of

the Chairman of the Executive Committee be and it hereby is accepted and ordered on file as a part of the minutes of the Board and be it further

Voted, by the members of the National Committee present, that this report be also incorporated in the full proceedings of this meeting of the National Committee.

In behalf of Mr. Bannard, the Treasurer, who was unable to attend the meeting, the President requested Mr. William J. Hoggson, a member of the Finance Committee, to present the report of the Treasurer.

Mr. Hoggson summarized the report of the auditor, Mr. Arthur B. Sinclair, a certified public accountant, after which it was

Voted, by the Directors present, that the report of the Treasurer be and it hereby is approved and ordered on file as a part of the minutes of the Board and it was further

Voted, by the members of the National Committee present, that this report be accepted by the National Committee and incorporated in the full proceedings of its 10th Annual Meeting.

In the absence of Professor Russell H. Chittenden, Chairman of the Finance Committee, who had recently gone to Europe on a mission for the Government, the President asked Dr. William B. Coley, a member of the Finance Committee, to present the report of that Committee, after which it was

Voted, that the report of the Chairman of the Finance Committee be and it hereby is approved by the members of the Board present and that it be incorporated in the minutes of the

the Chairman of the Executive Committee be and it hereby is accepted and ordered on file as a part of the minutes of the Board and be it further

Voted, by the members of the National Committee present, that this report be also incorporated in the full proceedings of this meeting of the National Committee. In behalf of Mr. Bernard, the Treasurer, who was unable to attend the meeting, the President requested Mr. William J. Hoggson, a member of the Finance Committee, to present the report of the Treasurer.

Mr. Hoggson summarized the report of the auditor, Mr. Arthur B. Sinclair, a certified public accountant, after which it was

Voted, by the Directors present, that the report of the Treasurer be and it hereby is approved and ordered on file as a part of the minutes of the Board and it was further

Voted, by the members of the National Committee present, that this report be accepted by the National Committee and incorporated in the full proceedings of its 1934 Annual Meeting.

In the absence of Professor Russell H. Chittenden, Chairman of the Finance Committee, who had recently gone to Europe on a mission for the Government, the President asked Dr. William E. Coley, a member of the Finance Committee, to present the report of that Committee, after which it was

Voted, that the report of the Chairman of the Finance Committee be and it hereby is approved by the members of the Board present and that it be incorporated in the minutes of the

Board, and be it further

Voted, by the members of the National Committee present, that this report be incorporated in the full proceedings of its 10th Annual Meeting.

Attention being called to the fact that Professor Chittenden had served continuously as Chairman of the Finance Committee since the creation of that Committee in 1911, during which period the active work had been begun and placed on a secure basis financially, it was

Voted, that The National Committee for Mental Hygiene and its Board of Directors extend to Professor Chittenden hearty thanks for his faithful and efficient services during the seven years that have elapsed since the first gifts for the work were received.

Owing to the fact that the members of the National Committee have not recently received any summary of the finances of the organization, the report of the Chairman of the Finance Committee is herewith incorporated in full:

As the Treasurer has reported on the receipts and expenditures of the past fiscal year, this report, in line with the President's summary of progress since the founding of the National Committee, will deal with its finances during that period.

General Expense Fund

All of the original members of the organization remember the high hopes held at the beginning regarding the financing

Board, and be it further

Voted, by the members of the National Committee present, that this report be incorporated in the full proceedings of its 10th Annual Meeting.

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General Expense Fund

All of the original members of the organization remember the high hopes held at the beginning regarding the financing

of the work, - and the difficulties experienced in realizing those hopes. After two years of uncertainty, however, the tide turned in our favor. Since 1911, when the first substantial gifts were received, contributions and pledges to the amount of \$212,000 for general expenses have been secured, of which \$21,300 represents pledges available for use in 1919. Though the money for Dr. Salmon's salary did not pass through our treasury, it having been paid to him by the Rockefeller Foundation, it is included in the \$212,000 as the contribution of his services as Medical Director is the equivalent of a direct gift toward our general expenses.

General Expense Budgets

The total general expense budget in 1911 amounted to \$3,500. Since 1912 the annual general expense budget has averaged \$27,000.

Gifts and pledges for general expenses

Gifts and pledges for general expenses since 1911 may be summarized as follows:

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General Expense Budgets

The total general expense budget in 1911 amounted to \$3,500. Since 1912 the annual general expense budget has averaged \$27,000.

Gifts and pledges for general expenses

Gifts and pledges for general expenses since 1911 may be summarized as follows:

	<u>Totals</u>
1911-12 New York Foundation	\$ 4,500
1911-12 Mr. Henry Phipps	55,000
1914-19 Mrs. Elizabeth Milbank Anderson	50,000
1915-19 Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt	44,500
1915-18 Rockefeller Foundation (Dr. Salmon's salary)	28,000
1916-18 Mrs. E. H. Harriman	15,000
1916 Mrs. Willard Straight	5,000
1917-21 Messrs. Adolph and Samuel Lewisohn	5,000
1911-18 Miscellaneous contributions ranging from \$5 to \$500 each	5,000
	<hr/> \$212,000

Funds for special purposes

No substantial gift for a special purpose was received prior to January 1915. Since then gifts, pledges and appropriations available for special purposes, not included under our General Expense Budgets, have amounted to \$199,300. It is interesting to note that about \$125,000 of this amount has been appropriated to the National Committee since January 1917 and it is reassuring to know that over \$100,000 of this sum is still available for use during the current fiscal year. The funds for special purposes include \$15,000 contributed in April 1917 by Miss Anne Thomson of Philadelphia for use in inaugurating our war work. Included also are pledges and gifts to the amount of \$7,300 secured by the National Committee by Dr. Felix Adler and his daughter and her friend, Miss Ruth Lawrence, for

1911-12	New York Foundation	\$ 4,500
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1914-19	Mrs. Elizabeth Milbank Anderson	50,000
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1915-18	Rockefeller Foundation (Dr. Salmon's salary)	28,000
1916-18	Mrs. E. H. Harriman	15,000
1916	Mrs. Willard Straight	5,000
1917-21	Messrs. Adolph and Samuel Lawson	5,000
1911-18	Miscellaneous contributions ranging from \$5 to \$500 each	5,000
<hr/>		\$212,000

Funds for special purposes

No substantial gift for a special purpose was received prior to January 1915. Since then gifts, pledges and appropriations available for special purposes, not included under our General Expense Budgets, have amounted to \$192,500. It is interesting to note that about \$125,000 of this amount has been appropriated to the National Committee since January 1914 and it is reassuring to know that over \$100,000 of this sum is still available for use during the current fiscal year. The funds for special purposes include \$15,000 contributed in April 1917 by Miss Anne Thomson of Philadelphia for use in inaugurating our war work. Included also are pledges and gifts to the amount of \$7,500 secured by the National Committee by Dr. Felix Adler and his daughter and her friend, Miss Ruth Lawrence, for

intensive "after-care and re-education work," a phase of war work to be begun when and if circumstances demand. Of this amount Mr. and Mrs. Henry Phipps contributed \$1,000 each, a relative of Dr. Felix Adler has pledged \$5,000, available upon demand, and the sum of \$300, representing similar gifts, was secured by Miss Lawrence. The significant feature of this special gift of \$7,300 is that it was brought to the National Committee by persons who, at the time, were not connected with its active work.

All other gifts and appropriations for special work outside the General Expense Budget have been made by the Rockefeller Foundation. Since 1915 the Foundation has appropriated for special purposes to the National Committee, funds amounting to \$173,800. Including the salary paid Dr. Salmon, which has been listed already under our funds for general expense, the total appropriations of the Foundation amount to \$205,800, of which, as already stated, more than \$100,000 is still available for use.

I shall read the complete list of appropriations by the Rockefeller Foundation as it deserves to be incorporated in our permanent records, so generous and noteworthy is its support of our work:

intensive "after-care and re-education work," a phase of war work to be begun when and if circumstances demand. Of this amount Mr. and Mrs. Henry Philipa contributed \$1,000 each, a relative of Dr. Felix Adler has pledged \$5,000, available upon demand, and the sum of \$300, representing similar gifts, was secured by Miss Lawrence. The significant feature of this special gift of \$7,300 is that it was brought to the National Committee by persons who, at the time, were not connected with its active work.

All other gifts and appropriations for special work outside the General Expense Budget have been made by the Rockefeller Foundation. Since 1915 the Foundation has appropriated for special purposes to the National Committee, funds amounting to \$175,800. Including the salary paid Dr. Salmon, which has been listed already under our funds for general expense, the total appropriations of the Foundation amount to \$206,800, of which, as already stated, more than \$100,000 is still available for use.

I shall read the complete list of appropriations by the Rockefeller Foundation as it deserves to be incorporated in our permanent records, so generous and noteworthy is its support of our work:

Dr. Salmon's salary, 1915-1918 inclusive, at \$7,000 a year \$28,000

Surveys

Public care and treatment of insane, 1915-1918, completed in 12 states and communities; provision for similar surveys in 2 or 3 additional states\$35,800

Public care and treatment of feebleminded, 1917 and 1918, work carried out in Kentucky, under way in Maine, and planned for near future in other states.. 39,250

A demonstration psychiatric study of mental abnormalities in a given community (Nassau County, N. Y.), 1916 10,000

85,050

Demonstration studies in psychopathology of crime

Clinic at Sing Sing Prison, 1916-1918 25,000

Other studies 22,500 47,500

(Only study yet begun under this grant is that in connection with Children's Court in New York City to cost \$8,920.)

Establishing uniform statistics on mental diseases, 1918 2,750

War Work

Dr. Salmon's trip abroad for special study in 1917 of mental disorders and war neuroses in British Army which formed basis for plan for American Army 2,500

Proposed naval psychiatric unit (not yet definitely decided upon) 15,000

Special war work of National Committee, 1917 and 1918 25,000 42,500

\$205,800

Dr. Salmon's salary, 1915-1918 inclusive, at \$7,000 a year \$28,000

Surveys
Public care and treatment of insane, 1915-1918, completed in 12 states and communities; provision for similar surveys in 2 or 3 additional states \$35,800
Public care and treatment of feebleminded, 1917 and 1918, work carried out in Kentucky, under way in Maine, and planned for near future in other states.. 39,250
A demonstration psychiatric study of mental abnormalities in a given community (Wassau County, N. Y.), 1918 10,000

\$85,050

Demonstration studies in psychopathology of crime
Clinic at Sing Sing Prison, 1916-1918 25,000
Other studies 22,800
(Only study yet begun under this grant is that in connection with Children's Court in New York City to cost \$8,200.)

\$47,800

Establishing uniform statistics on mental diseases, 1918

2,750

War Work
Dr. Salmon's trip abroad for special study in 1917 of mental disorders and war neuroses in British Army which formed basis for plan for American Army

2,500

Proposed naval psychiatric unit (not yet definitely decided upon) 16,000

Special war work of National Committee, 1917 and 1918 25,000

42,500

\$208,800

Campaign for Endowment

At our meeting last year we had the great pleasure of reporting that Mrs. Elizabeth Milbank Anderson had pledged \$100,000 toward our desired Endowment Fund of \$1,000,000, the sum of \$50,000 to become payable when gifts or pledges to the amount of \$450,000 are secured, the remaining \$50,000 of the pledge to be paid when and as \$90,000 of each of the remaining five \$100,000 portions of the fund are pledged or secured.

Owing to the situation created by the war, no new pledges toward Endowment have been secured but the Finance Committee and Mr. Beers are at work on the problem. As we now know that the work of our National Committee is becoming of greater importance each day, in part because of the war, and as people not previously interested in our work are becoming interested, there is every reason to believe that our quest for Endowment will in time succeed. The help of all members, however, will be needed if we are to make permanent the work already so well established by The National Committee for Mental Hygiene.

The President then called upon Mr. Beers, the Secretary, to report upon his special activities, namely: the organizing of State Societies for Mental Hygiene and helping to secure funds for the National Committee.

Voted, that the report of the Secretary be and it hereby is accepted by the members of the National Committee and of its Board of Directors and that the report be incorporated in the minutes of the Board and in the full proceedings of the

Campaign for Endowment

At our meeting last year we had the great pleasure of reporting that Mrs. Elizabeth Milbank Anderson had pledged \$100,000 toward our desired Endowment Fund of \$1,000,000, the sum of \$50,000 to become payable when gifts or pledges to the amount of \$450,000 are secured, the remaining \$50,000 of the pledge to be paid when and as \$30,000 of each of the remaining five \$100,000 portions of the fund are pledged or secured. Owing to the situation created by the war, no new pledges toward Endowment have been secured but the Finance Committee and Mr. Beers are at work on the problem. As we now know that the work of our National Committee is becoming greater importance each day, in part because of the war, and as people not previously interested in our work are becoming interested, there is every reason to believe that our quest for Endowment will in time succeed. The help of all members, however, will be needed if we are to make permanent the work already so well established by The National Committee for Mental Hygiene.

The President then called upon Mr. Beers, the Secretary, to report upon his special activities, namely: the organizing of State Societies for Mental Hygiene and helping to secure funds for the National Committee.

Voted, that the report of the Secretary be and it hereby is accepted by the members of the National Committee and of its Board of Directors and that the report be incorporated in the minutes of the Board and in the full proceedings of the

10th Annual Meeting of the National Committee.

Dr. Frankwood E. Williams, the Associate Medical Director, was then asked by the President to present the report of his special activities which, during the year, have related largely to educational publicity and war work and to duties performed in the absence of the Medical Director, after which it was

Voted, that the report of the Associate Medical Director be and it hereby is accepted and ordered on file as a part of the minutes of the Board and of the full proceedings of the 10th Annual Meeting of the National Committee.

The President then called for the report of the Committee on Resolutions.

Dr. G. Alder Blumer, acting for the Committee on Resolutions, reported as follows:

"Moved, that the resolution adopted by the Executive Committee on March 17, 1917, on the death of Dr. William Mabon, together with the editorial which was published in the April number of MENTAL HYGIENE, copies of which were sent to Dr. Mabon's family, be considered as a resolution of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, said resolution and editorial to be incorporated in full in the permanent records of The National Committee for Mental Hygiene."

Voted, that the above recommendation of the Committee on Resolutions be and it hereby is unanimously adopted.

The Committee on Resolutions presented also the following resolution:

WHEREAS Major Thomas W. Salmon, M.O.R.C., is absent

10th Annual Meeting of the National Committee.

Dr. Frankwood E. Williams, the Associate Medical

Director, was then asked by the President to present the report

of his special activities which, during the year, have related

largely to educational publicity and war work and to duties

performed in the absence of the Medical Director, after which

it was

Voted, that the report of the Associate Medical

Director be and it hereby is accepted and ordered on file as a

part of the minutes of the Board and of the full proceedings

of the 10th Annual Meeting of the National Committee.

The President then called for the report of the Com-

mittee on Resolutions.

Dr. G. Alder Bunker, acting for the Committee on Reso-

lutions, reported as follows:

"Moved, that the resolution adopted by the Executive

Committee on March 14, 1917, on the death of Dr. William Mabon,

together with the editorial which was published in the April

number of MENTAL HYGIENE, copies of which were sent to Dr.

Mabon's family, be considered as a resolution of the National

Committee for Mental Hygiene, said resolution and editorial to

be incorporated in full in the permanent records of the

National Committee for Mental Hygiene."

Voted, that the above recommendation of the Committee

on Resolutions be and it hereby is unanimously adopted.

The Committee on Resolutions presented also the follow-

ing resolution:

WHEREAS Major Thomas W. Salmon, M.O.R.C., is absent

from this Annual Meeting on account of war service in France with the American Expeditionary Forces, which he is serving as Chief Consultant in Neuro-Psychiatry, be it resolved, that the occasion be seized to spread upon our records the following .MINUTE as tribute and greeting to the Medical Director of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene and adviser to the Rockefeller Foundation on subjects relating to mental health.

Minute

Dr. Thomas W. Salmon, before entering upon work in mental hygiene, was for fourteen years a member of the United States Public Health Service. While serving the Government his attention had been directed toward problems relating to the insane and thus he became the logical choice of the National Committee for its medical directorship, in which position, since 1912, he has been continuously active and extraordinarily efficient, insomuch that at the recent annual meeting of the National Institute of Social Sciences he was awarded a presentation medal in recognition of his distinguished services in the field of mental hygiene. What Major Salmon has accomplished since our declaration of war, at home and abroad, in laying the foundations for adequate care and scientific treatment of mental and nervous diseases in the Army and Navy is a matter of common knowledge to many of us. If one were challenged to crowd into a single sentence the reason for his achievements, one might say that he presents the combination of qualities mentioned by John Adams as essential to the performance of a herculean task in 1776, to wit, "the meekness of

from this Annual Meeting on account of war service in France with the American Expeditionary Forces, which he is serving as Chief Consultant in Neuro-Psychiatry, be it resolved, that the occasion be seized to spread upon our records the following MINUTE as tribute and greeting to the Medical Director of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene and adviser to the Rockefeller Foundation on subjects relating to mental health.

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Moses, the patience of Job, the wisdom of Solomon, with the valour of David."

A member of this National Committee has well said that "his great success is dependent primarily upon an absolutely free mind -- that is, free from conflicts, it being conflicts which make a man hesitate and doubt and make it impossible for him to see the clear, straight, simple and direct path of procedure." Another has recorded his appreciation by saying that 'many of the men whose scientific researches would never have been possible but for Dr. Salmon's work may outshine him in worldly fame, but none will be likely soon to show such a union of social imagination with practical cogency among men.' In the happy phrase of William James, all his work "clicks into place." A third member has animadverted on his mental processes as "continuous, unbroken by over-valued ideas and obsessions, and on his being a good example of common sense at its best." For, after all, how true a saying it is: "Common sense is the treasure of the mind and judgment is the key to its storehouse, even as diamonds enhance the hue of rubies or emeralds." Still another member says of Major Salmon that "more than any man of his time he is able to make practical and scientific conditions of the various theories of the psychologists, psychiatrists and the specialists in nervous disease." And if one may add one more appreciation to this mosaic of encomium, let it be in the words of another member: "His medical ability has been made very much more productive through his wide outlook and through his unusual realization of the profound social significance of his special branch of medicine."

Moses, the patience of Job, the wisdom of Solomon, with the
valour of David."

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medical ability has been made very much more productive through
his wide outlook and through his unusual realization of the
profound social significance of his special branch of medicine."

Finally, one may reflect that while the prosaic mind may organize and prepare, and demonstrate efficiency, something more is necessary for final and progressive action. That something exists in Major Salmon's vision and humanism, without which, as alas, we know to our sorrow, man may be for efficiency instead of efficiency for man.

The National Committee for Mental Hygiene looks forward to the time when Major Salmon may resume his great work at home after a war-won peace and meanwhile consoles itself, and bespeaks solace for him, in that fine Homeric line which in our vernacular has been rendered, "For an enduring heart have the destinies appointed to the children of men."

Voted, that the above resolution be and it hereby is unanimously adopted and that it be incorporated in the minutes and full proceedings of the 10th Annual Meeting of the National Committee, and that a copy of it be sent to Major Salmon.

The Secretary at the request of the President then submitted for action the proposed amendments to the By-Laws, as set forth in the mimeographed statement sent to all members of the National Committee more than two weeks in advance of the meeting, as required in the By-Laws. The proposed amendments recommended for adoption by the Executive Committee will, if adopted, so change the By-Laws as to provide that

- (a) the Board of Directors shall consist of not fewer than thirty nor more than forty members of The National Committee for Mental Hygiene, Inc. (At present the membership of the Board of Directors is limited to thirty members.)

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- (a) the Board of Directors shall consist of not fewer than thirty nor more than forty members of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, Inc. (As present the membership of the Board of Directors is limited to thirty members.)

- (b) the Board of Directors shall elect an Executive Committee of not fewer than seven nor more than nine directors, including the President. (Its membership is now limited to seven, including the President.)
- (c) the Board of Directors shall elect a Finance Committee of not fewer than seven directors, including the Treasurer. (Its membership is now limited to not fewer than three nor more than five, including the Treasurer.)
- (d) the National Committee shall elect not fewer than two nor more than three Vice-Presidents. (The By-Laws at present provide for the election of only two Vice-Presidents.)
- (e) funds shall be subject to draft only on the signature of the Treasurer, or of such assistants as may be appointed by him and be approved by the Executive Committee. (At present only the Treasurer and one assistant may sign checks in the name of the National Committee.)

Voted, unanimously, that the proposed amendments be and they hereby are adopted and that the various sections effected by the amendments be changed to read as follows:

- (a) in reference to increasing the membership of the Board of Directors:

ARTICLE III

Section 1. There shall be a Board of Directors consisting of not fewer than thirty nor more than forty members of The National Committee for Mental Hygiene, Inc. At least ten members of the Board shall be persons other than physicians and at least ten shall be physicians.

Terms of Directors

Section 2. The Board shall consist of five groups of not fewer than six nor more than eight each, to be designated in the records as Groups "A", "B", "C", "D" and "E", the members of which shall serve as follows: "A" for one year, "B" for two years, "C" for three years, "D" for four years and "E" for five years, dating from the Annual Meeting of the National Committee held in the year 1916. Thereafter their successors shall be elected for terms of five years. The term of each member shall continue until his successor is elected. Vacancies occurring in the Board between Annual Meetings of the National Committee may be filled by the Board of Directors.

(b) The Board of Directors shall elect an Executive Committee of not fewer than seven nor more than nine directors, including the President. (Its membership is now limited to seven, including the President.)

(c) The Board of Directors shall elect a Finance Committee of not fewer than three nor more than seven directors, including the Treasurer. (Its membership is now limited to not fewer than three nor more than five, including the Treasurer.)

(d) The National Committee shall elect not fewer than two nor more than three Vice-Presidents. (The By-Laws at present provide for the election of only two Vice-Presidents.)

(e) Funds shall be subject to draft only on the signature of the Treasurer, or of such assistants as may be appointed by him and be approved by the Executive Committee. (At present only the Treasurer and one assistant may sign checks in the name of the National Committee.)

Voted, unanimously, that the proposed amendments be

and they hereby are adopted and that the various sections effected by the amendments be changed to read as follows:

(a) in reference to increasing the membership of the Board of Directors:

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(b) In reference to increasing the membership of the Executive Committee:

The following clause to be inserted in the first sentence of Article III, Section 4: "the members (of the Board) shall elect an Executive Committee consisting of not fewer than seven nor more than nine Directors including the President."

(c) In reference to increasing the membership of the Finance Committee:

The following sentence to be substituted for the third sentence in Article III, Section 4: "The Board shall also elect for a like term a Finance Committee consisting of not fewer than three nor more than seven Directors including the Treasurer."

(d) In reference to increasing the number of Vice-Presidents:

The clause "not fewer than two nor more than three Vice-Presidents" to be substituted for the clause "two Vice-Presidents" in the first sentence of Article IV, Section 1.

(e) In reference to giving power to more than two officials to sign checks in the name of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene:

The following sentence to be substituted for the last sentence in Article V, Section 6: "Such funds shall be made subject to draft only upon signature of the Treasurer or of such assistants as may be appointed by him and be approved by the Executive Committee."

After the By-Laws had been amended as indicated, the President asked the Committee on Nominations appointed to act in behalf of the National Committee to submit its report. Dr. Charles F. Stokes reported as follows:

"The National Committee for Mental Hygiene, as provided in its amended By-Laws, elects a President, three Vice-Presidents, the Treasurer and the Secretary; and elects also the successors to the members of Group "2" of the National Committee and of Group "B" of the Board of Directors - whose terms of office expire today."

(b) In reference to increasing the membership of the Executive Committee:

The following clause to be inserted in the first sentence of Article III, Section 4: "The members (of the Board) shall elect an Executive Committee consisting of not fewer than seven nor more than nine Directors including the President."

(c) In reference to increasing the membership of the Finance Committee:

The following sentence to be substituted for the third sentence in Article III, Section 4: "The Board shall also elect for a like term a Finance Committee consisting of not fewer than three nor more than seven Directors including the Treasurer."

(d) In reference to increasing the number of Vice-Presidents:

The clause "not fewer than two nor more than three Vice-Presidents" to be substituted for the clause "two Vice-Presidents" in the first sentence of Article IV, Section 1.

(e) In reference to giving power to more than two officials to sign checks in the name of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene:

The following sentence to be substituted for the last sentence in Article V, Section 6: "Such funds shall be made subject to draft only upon signature of the Treasurer or of such assistants as may be appointed by him and be approved by the Executive Committee."

After the By-Laws had been amended as indicated, the President asked the Committee on Nominations appointed to act in behalf of the National Committee to submit its report. Dr. Charles F. Stokes reported as follows:

"The National Committee for Mental Hygiene, as provided in its amended By-Laws, elects a President, three Vice-Presidents, the Treasurer and the Secretary; and elects also the successors to the members of Group "2" of the National Committee and of Group "B" of the Board of Directors - whose term of office expire today."

The Nominating Committee therefore recommended the adoption of the following votes:

Voted, that the following persons be elected officers of The National Committee for Mental Hygiene, to serve until the next Annual Meeting and until their successors are elected:

President	Dr. Lewellys F. Barker
Vice-Presidents	Dr. Charles W. Eliot Dr. Walter B. James Dr. William H. Welch
Treasurer	Mr. Otto T. Bannard
Secretary	Mr. Clifford W. Beers

Voted, that the following members of Group "2" of the National Committee, whose terms expire today, be re-elected members of Group "2", each to serve for five years:

Major Pearce Bailey	Major Henry L. Higginson
Dr. G. Alder Blumer	Dr. Samuel McCune Lindsay
Dr. C. Macfie Campbell	Dr. Stewart Paton
Dr. Walter E. Fernald	Mr. Gifford Pinchot
Mr. Matthew C. Fleming	Mr. Robert A. Woods
Dr. William Healy	

The Chairman of the Executive Committee has reported the election of five new members of the National Committee during the past year. These members, however, when elected by the Executive Committee, were not assigned to any given group. It is therefore recommended that the following vote be adopted:

Voted, that Dr. Walter B. James, Dr. George M. Kline, Mr. Adolph Lewisohn, Mr. V. Everit Macy and Major Robert M. Yerkes be assigned to places in Group "2" in the National Committee, to serve for terms of five years each dating from

The Nominating Committee therefore recommended the

adoption of the following votes:

Voted, that the following persons be elected officers

of The National Committee for Mental Hygiene, to serve until the next Annual Meeting and until their successors are elected:

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Dr. Lewis P. Barker | President |
| Dr. Charles W. Elliot | Vice-Presidents |
| Dr. Walter B. James | |
| Dr. William H. Welch | |
| Mr. Otto T. Barnard | Treasurer |
| Mr. Clifford W. Beers | Secretary |

Voted, that the following members of Group "2" of the

National Committee, whose terms expire today, be re-elected

members of Group "2", each to serve for five years:

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| Major Pearce Bailey | Major Henry L. Higginson |
| Dr. G. Alder Bunker | Dr. Samuel McBurne Lindsay |
| Dr. C. Macfie Campbell | Dr. Stewart Paton |
| Dr. Walter E. Fernald | Mr. Clifford Pinchot |
| Mr. Matthew C. Fleming | Mr. Robert A. Woods |
| Dr. William Henry | |

The Chairman of the Executive Committee has reported

the election of five new members of the National Committee

during the past year. These members, however, when elected

by the Executive Committee, were not assigned to any given

group. It is therefore recommended that the following vote

be adopted:

Voted, that Dr. Walter B. James, Dr. George M. Kline,

Mr. Adolph Lewison, Mr. V. Everit May and Major Robert M.

Yerkes be assigned to places in Group "2" in the National Com-

mittee, to serve for terms of five years each dating from

this meeting, as do other members of this group.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee held on October 31, 1917, Dr. George H. Kirby was elected by the Executive Committee to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Dr. Hoch, who now resides in California. The provision in the By-Laws, which gives the Executive Committee power to fill vacancies in its own membership between meetings of the Board, does not specifically state that a person so elected shall necessarily be a member of the Board at the time of his election. It is, however, implied, and it is recommended that the following vote electing Dr. Kirby to the Board, be adopted:

Voted, that Dr. George H. Kirby be elected a member of the Board of Directors to fill the vacancy in Group "C" occasioned by the death of Dr. Mabon.

The new vacancies in the Board of Directors, which now exist because of the adoption of the amendment making it possible to increase the membership from thirty to forty, should not, in the opinion of the Nominating Committee, all be filled at this time. The only recommendation, therefore, that the Nominating Committee desires to make with reference to new members of the Board is that it proposes for adoption the following vote:

Voted, that Major Pearce Bailey, Dr. Walter B. James, Mrs. Charles C. Rumsey, and Major Robert M. Yerkes be elected to membership in the Board, and that in the order named they shall be assigned to places in groups B, C, D and E.

After the President had given the members of the National Committee the opportunity to discuss the report of its

this meeting, as do other members of this group.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee held on

October 31, 1917, Dr. George H. Kirby was elected by the

Executive Committee to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resig-

nation of Dr. Hoob, who now resides in California. The pro-

vision in the By-Laws, which gives the Executive Committee power

to fill vacancies in its own membership between meetings of the

Board, does not specifically state that a person so elected

shall necessarily be a member of the Board at the time of his

election. It is, however, implied, and it is recommended that

the following vote electing Dr. Kirby to the Board, be adopted:

Resolved, that Dr. George H. Kirby be elected a member of

the Board of Directors to fill the vacancy in Group "C" occa-

sioned by the death of Dr. Mabon.

The new vacancies in the Board of Directors, which now

exist because of the adoption of the amendment making it possible

to increase the membership from thirty to forty, should not, in

the opinion of the Nominating Committee, all be filled at this

time. The only recommendation, therefore, that the Nominating

Committee desires to make with reference to new members of the

Board is that it proposes for adoption the following vote:

Resolved, that Major Fenton Bailey, Dr. Walter B. James,

Mrs. Charles C. Rumsey, and Major Robert M. Yerkes be elected

to membership in the Board, and that in the order named they

shall be assigned to places in Groups B, C, D and E.

After the President had given the members of the

National Committee the opportunity to discuss the report of its

Nominating Committee, it was

Voted, unanimously, that the report of this Nominating Committee be and it hereby is accepted and that it be ordered on file as part of the full proceedings of the 10th Annual Meeting of the National Committee, and be it further

Voted, that the persons nominated for the various offices and for membership in the National Committee and in its Board of Directors be and they hereby are unanimously elected.

Dr. L. Pierce Clark, in behalf of the Nominating Committee appointed by the President to act for the Board of Directors then submitted the following report:

"The Board of Directors, under the By-Laws, each year elects the members of the Executive and Finance Committees and confirms the appointment of the Medical Director upon prior recommendation by the Executive Committee.

Moved, that the following members of the Board be elected members of the Executive Committee: Dr. Lewellys F. Barker, Dr. George Blumer, Prof. Stephen P. Duggan, Dr. Walter E. Fernald, Mr. Matthew C. Fleming, Dr. George H. Kirby and Dr. William L. Russell, and that its present Chairman, Dr. Russell, shall continue to serve as Chairman until re-elected or until his successor is appointed by the Executive Committee.

Moved, that the following members of the Board be elected to membership in the Finance Committee: Mr. Otto T. Barnard, Prof. Russell H. Chittenden, Dr. William B. Coley and Mr. William J. Hoggson, and that its present Chairman, Prof. Chittenden, shall continue to serve as Chairman until re-elected or until his successor is appointed by the Finance Committee.

Nominating Committee, it was

Voted, unanimously, that the report of this Nominating Committee be and it hereby is accepted and that it be ordered on file as part of the full proceedings of the 10th Annual Meeting of the National Committee, and be it further

Voted, that the persons nominated for the various offices and for membership in the National Committee and in its Board of Directors be and they hereby are unanimously elected.

Dr. L. Pierce Clark, in behalf of the Nominating Committee appointed by the President to act for the Board of Directors then submitted the following report:

"The Board of Directors, under the By-Laws, each year elects the members of the Executive and Finance Committees and confirms the appointment of the Medical Director upon prior recommendation by the Executive Committee.

Moved, that the following members of the Board be elected members of the Executive Committee: Dr. Jewell F. Barker, Dr. George Bunker, Prof. Stephen P. Duggan, Dr. Walter E. Ferri, Mr. Matthew C. Fleming, Dr. George H. Kirby and Dr. William L. Russell, and that its present Chairman, Dr. Russell, shall continue to serve as Chairman until re-elected or until his successor is appointed by the Executive Committee.

Moved, that the following members of the Board be elected to membership in the Finance Committee: Mr. Otto T. Barnard, Prof. Russell H. Chittenden, Dr. William B. Coffey and Mr. William J. Hoggson, and that its present Chairman, Prof. Chittenden, shall continue to serve as Chairman until re-elected or until his successor is appointed by the Finance Committee.

Moved, that the reappointment of Dr. Salmon as Medical Director of the National Committee be confirmed and that the conditions of the vote of the Executive Committee giving Dr. Salmon leave-of-absence for the duration of the war be and it hereby is confirmed, and be it further

Moved, though the By-Laws do not require it, that the appointment by the Executive Committee of Dr. Frankwood E. Williams, as Associate Medical Director, be and it hereby is confirmed."

After the President had given the Directors an opportunity to discuss the report of its Nominating Committee, it was

Voted, unanimously, that the report of this Nominating Committee be and it hereby is accepted by the Board of Directors and ordered on file as part of the minutes of its 2nd Annual Meeting, and be it further

Voted, that the persons nominated be and they hereby are elected or appointed to the respective positions mentioned in the report.

At each Annual Meeting of the Board of Directors, in order to comply with the law under which the National Committee is incorporated and also because of certain provisions in the By-Laws, certain actions have to be taken by the Board of Directors. In order to meet this situation, the following votes were unanimously adopted by the Board of Directors:

Voted, that the Treasurer, under Section 5, Article IV, of the By-Laws, be authorized to have custody of the general and permanent funds of The National Committee for Mental

Moved, that the resignation of Dr. Salmon as Medical Director of the National Committee be confirmed and that the conditions of the vote of the Executive Committee giving Dr. Salmon leave-of-absence for the duration of the war be and it hereby is confirmed, and be it further

Moved, though the By-Laws do not require it, that the appointment by the Executive Committee of Dr. Frankwood E. Williams, as Associate Medical Director, be and it hereby is confirmed."

After the President had given the Directors an opportunity to discuss the report of its Nominating Committee, it was Voled, unanimously, that the report of this Nominating Committee be and it hereby is accepted by the Board of Directors and ordered on file as part of the minutes of its 2nd Annual Meeting, and be it further

Voled, that the persons nominated be and they hereby are elected or appointed to the respective positions mentioned in the report.

At each Annual Meeting of the Board of Directors, in order to comply with the law under which the National Committee is incorporated and also because of certain provisions in the By-Laws, certain actions have to be taken by the Board of Directors. In order to meet this situation, the following votes were unanimously adopted by the Board of Directors:

Voled, that the Treasurer, under Section 5, Article IV of the By-Laws, be authorized to have custody of the general and permanent funds of the National Committee for Mental

Hygiene, Inc.

Voted, that the Treasurer, under Section 6, Article V, be authorized to deposit the funds of the corporation in the New York Trust Company and to allow such assistants as may be designated by the Executive Committee and under such conditions as it may prescribe, to keep and draw against a sub-account in the Bank of the Metropolis in New York City.

Voted, that the Finance Committee, under Section 1, Article VII, be authorized to make and change investments.

Voted, that the lease of offices be approved and that authorization be given to renew it and to lease additional rooms as needed, provided funds in hand or pledges warrant doing so.

Voted, that the general expense budget of \$28,300 for the fiscal year 1917, adopted by the Executive and Finance Committees at their joint-meeting on December 19, 1917, be and it hereby is approved, subject as to such modifications as may be made in it by joint action of these two Committees.

Hygiene, Inc.

Voted, that the Treasurer, under Section 6, Article V, be authorized to deposit the funds of the corporation in the New York Trust Company and to allow such assistants as may be designated by the Executive Committee and under such conditions as it may prescribe, to keep and draw against a sub-account in the Bank of the Metropolis in New York City.

Voted, that the Finance Committee, under Section I, Article VII, be authorized to make and change investments.

Voted, that the lease of offices be approved and that authorization be given to renew it and to lease additional rooms as needed, provided funds in hand or pledges warrant doing so.

Voted, that the general expense budget of \$28,300 for the fiscal year 1917, adopted by the Executive and Finance Committees at their joint-meeting on December 19, 1917, be and it hereby is approved, subject as to such modifications as may be made in it by joint action of these two Committees.

Summary of General Expense Budget for 1918

Salaries	
Medical Director (Paid directly by Rockefeller Foundation)	
Associate Medical Director	\$ 5000
Secretary	5000
Chief Clerk	2250
Assistant Clerk	1500
Librarian	1500
Statistician	1500
Seven stenographers and copyists	5300
Rent	2280
Postage	400
Telephone and telegraph	350
Permanent equipment	150
Books and periodicals	100
Office supplies	240
Printing and stationery	100
Special services	100
Traveling expenses	100
Miscellaneous	30
Printing four issues of MENTAL HYGIENE 2,500 copies each	2000
For reprints	400
	<hr/>
	\$28,300

The allowances for many of the items listed are inadequate, but it is confidently believed that it will be possible to increase them through the securing of additional contributions for general expenses. In the fund for war work appropriated by the Rockefeller Foundation for use during 1918, a sum is set aside for extra expenses incurred in doing this special work.

Voted, that the decision of the Executive and Finance Committees at its joint-meeting on December 19, 1917, to secure, if possible, an additional sum of at least \$25,000 for general expenses, so the work may be developed in accordance with the needs, be and it hereby is ratified.

After the business of the day had been transacted, brief addresses were made by Dr. Horatio M. Pollock and Dr. Bernard Glueck. Dr. Pollock, Consulting Statistician of the

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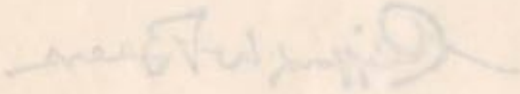
National Committee, described the National Committee's plan for co-operating with the American Medico-Psychological Association in efforts to establish uniform statistics of mental diseases throughout the United States. Dr. Glueck gave a brief account of the work he had done under the supervision of the National Committee at the Psychiatric Clinic at Sing Sing Prison.

The meeting adjourned at 5 P.M.

Reynold W. Beers

Secretary.

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Secretary.

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ELNORA E. THOMSON SUPERINTENDENT
157 E. OHIO STREET SUPERIOR 2911

Illinois Society for Mental Hygiene

CHICAGO

AUGUST

20th

1918

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

JANE ADDAMS
MARY M. BARTELME
WILLIAM J. CALHOUN
HENRY B. FAVILL
WILLIAM C. GRAVES
ALICE HAMILTON
SAMUEL A. HARPER
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SYDNEY KUH
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ANNA HAMIL MONROE
HARRY OLSON
MARY ROZET SMITH
HERMAN C. STEVENS
ADELAIDE WALSH
MARY H. WILMARTH
SIDNEY D. WILGUS

Dr. Harry Pratt Judson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Dr. Judson:

There will be a very important meeting
of the Executive Committee of the Society at the
City Club on Thursday noon at 12:30.

Extremely important business is to come
before the Committee, involving the present finan-
cial condition of the Society and a possible reor-
ganization of it, and serious questions must be de-
termined at this meeting.

Please do not permit anything else to
interfere with your attendance.

For the Committee,

Yours respectfully,

Jane C. Graves
Jan 10 1918
Feb. 9 1918
Jane C. Graves

The Great International Movement for Mental Hygiene, Explained by Clifford W. Beers

BY CHARLES W. WOOD.

MOST of the newspapers last week carried a story of the proposed formation of an international committee for mental hygiene. The movement was launched at a dinner in the home of Dr. Walter B. James, No. 7 East 70th Street, and so many prominent names were connected with the proposal that the story was accepted as an important piece of technical news. Probably few readers realized that this dinner marked one of the most dramatic achievements in world history and launched a movement in which every community on earth is vitally concerned.

Mental hygiene is a new movement. Its object, obviously, is the preservation and improvement of mental health, the prevention of insanity and feeble-mindedness, the institution of such measures to keep our minds from going wrong as our public health movements have already inaugurated to preserve our physical wellbeing. And just as the science of sanitation has completely revolutionized our attitude toward physical disease, this new movement is designed to change our ignorant and inhuman attitude toward mental suffering. It intends to drain our psychic swamps; to let the pure sunlight of reason into the dark places where unreason breeds to-day; to correct our social and industrial habits; to reform our schools, our charities and our correctional institutions, not merely to decrease the death rate but to relieve those nervous and psychic strains which result in nervous or mental collapse.

The instigator and acknowledged leader of this drive for human happiness is Clifford W. Beers, founder and Secretary of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, at No. 59 Union Square, the pioneer agency of its kind in the

world.

Mr. Beers, now only a little past forty, has had a career so amazing as to be almost unbelievable. Ten years ago, when the Sunday papers were still featuring the fanciful and the grotesque, he was a Sunday Magazine sensation. Shortly after his graduation from Yale he suffered a mental breakdown. From 1900 to 1903 he was a patient in hospitals for the insane, and so great was his depression that for two years he refused to speak. Suddenly he regained his reason, but not until he had suffered agonies of misunderstanding and ignorant treatment which no one not placed in the same position could possibly comprehend. When he recovered, instead of drawing a veil over the whole dread memory, he wrote his autobiography, portraying in detail the complete history of his successful battle with unreason.

A man who has had an extraordinary physical adventure has little hesitation in telling about it; but for some reason or other very few people have ever dared to recount their mental wanderings. Any one shrinks from labelling himself as having been insane, and Mr. Beers was a man of unusual delicacy. But he had suffered—and thousands of others were still suffering—agonies which in their very nature must be inarticulate. Unreason cannot explain its predicament to reason. So Mr. Beers stilled his natural desire to escape notoriety and dedicated his future to the cause of the most helpless and hopeless sufferers on earth.

His book, "A Mind That Found Itself," was the result. Fortunately, it received the indorsement of Prof. William James, the foremost psychologist of the day. Neurologists, psychiatrists and philanthropists all over the country

became interested. That was what Mr. Beers had aimed at. Without resources of his own adequate to finance such a project, he was able soon to enlist support for the starting of his scheme.

It is one thing to have a pure motive. It is another thing to make good. There are no reservations to-day in the tributes paid to Mr. Beers. Seventeen State organizations in America, combined under the National Committee, have already wrought sweeping reformations in the treatment of the insane and are helping to secure proper care for the feeble-minded. More than \$200,000 has been raised for this purpose as a direct result of the publication of "A Mind That Found Itself," combined with the personal efforts of the author.

During the past few years the work of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene has attracted peculiar attention. On its urgent recommendation the United States Army created a Division of Psychiatry, Neurology and Psychology in the Medical Corps under the charge of Col. Pierce Bailey, and enlisted over 500 neurologists and psychiatrists for the work in camp and at the front. As one of the results, a system of mental examination for all enlisted men was prepared, and 56,000 otherwise fit soldiers were excluded from service. Most of these men, if sent to the front, would have been excellent candidates for shell shock.

Col. Thomas W. Salmon, Medical Director of the National Committee, was placed in charge of this work with the American expeditionary forces in France. The American Army suffered relatively little from shell shock, and Dr. Salmon to-day is recognized as one of the leading authorities on war neurosis. At the beginning of the war the British Army suffered terribly

from this new terror. They had made the mistake of bringing many of its victims to the base hospitals, where they were not able to receive treatment until the neurosis had developed almost beyond reparation. Newer methods of treating them at the front resulted in hundreds of cures, effected oftentimes in a few days, sometimes in a few minutes.

Last year Canadian specialists founded a National Committee for Mental Hygiene in Canada, and just now some of the foremost philanthropists of England are interested in a similar movement. It is from these activities and the success of the two existing National Committees that the proposal for an international committee emanated.

"The need for an international organization," said Mr. Beers, when I called upon him the other day, "will scarcely be disputed by any one who has given the subject a thought. Little progress was ever made in the matter of public health until we ceased to view it as merely a personal matter.

"The full meaning of our work cannot be understood unless it is remembered that any sane treatment of the insane is a matter of very recent history. Only a few decades ago they were herded in poorhouses and prisons or allowed to wander through our communities as the butt of ridicule and the special target for barbarous small boys.

"The insane cannot understand the sane. It is absolutely necessary, then, that the sane shall understand the insane. Our whole attitude toward mental suffering must be changed. So long as physical sickness was supposed to be the work of evil spirits little progress could be made in combating it. But we have not entirely abandoned that attitude toward mental

sickness. There seems to be some peculiar disgrace attached to it, and the sufferers even in some fairly good institutions are kept outside the pale of normal sympathy.

"But if the work of mental hygiene is to be taken up in all seriousness, we must go much further than this institutional reform. We must learn to discover the incipient cases of mental disease. Mental disorders sometimes follow nervous breakdowns, which, with a little knowledge of mental hygiene, might easily have been averted. Many people holding responsible positions are haunted by peculiar fears which fester, as it were, in their minds, until suddenly they shock the community by seemingly unaccountable crime. These men may be the very ones who report to general practitioners regularly for physical examination, while keeping their mental condition a terrible secret to themselves.

"Mental examinations and psychological tests should become common. Being ashamed of our psychic defects is no way to get rid of them. When a knowledge of mental hygiene has been instilled in the public mind as thoroughly as have the principles of physical hygiene, we may expect as great progress in public sanity as we have already made in public health.

"But we must go much further than this general education. We must examine our communal institutions for their effect upon the mental health as thoroughly as we look to their sanitation to-day. A great many school children become nervous wrecks. Why? Possibly the trouble lies in an ill-advised system of education.

"Most of our prisons are filled with 'repeaters,' men who are serving their second, third or fourth terms. Why? The exact relation of

the insanities to crime should be determined, and our prison practices should also be studied by competent psychiatrists, as has been done at Sing Sing Prison by Dr. Glueck. And why not study our industrial practices as well? No one is permitted to keep his factory unsanitary; why should he be permitted to keep it filled with nerve-wrecking jobs?"

Mr. Beers, with his stranger-than-fiction career, is to-day an inspiring example of normality. He is the exact opposite of the fanatic, and refers to his own experience, if at all, only because the personal reference seems necessary in order to further his work. Then he does it in a most matter-of-fact, impersonal way. There is a certain humor in the situation that appeals to him; not in his hospital experiences, for those were anything but humorous, but in the idea of a man "beginning life by writing his autobiography." He also sees the humor of a man's becoming a philanthropist before he acquires any money to give away.

To-day the world-wide organization is almost an accomplished fact. A contribution for its initial expenses has been made by Mrs. Elizabeth Milbank Anderson of this city. The International Committee will include in its membership at the start some of the best known names in England, France and Italy, as well as from Canada and the United States. It will probably have its headquarters in New York, and its first work will be the organization of national committees in all countries ready to take up the work. It is the hope of Mr. Beers that each country shall also establish a National Institute for Mental Hygiene to direct the researches in the many lines proposed, and that there shall eventually develop an International Institute to co-ordinate the world-wide activities.

Read York Sunday Tribune Feb. 16/19.

England is building a cruising dirigible adapted to cross the Atlantic. Which will first perform the feat, a balloon or an airplane? It should prove an interesting rivalry. But that one or the other type of aircraft will establish this new flying record in the near future seems more and more probable.

Those persons who complained of the slowness of the service at the peace table will now have enough to keep them occupied until other courses are served.

The per capita circulation based on the estimated population of the country of 106,731,000 persons was estimated by the United States Treasury to be on Jan. 6 this year \$55.76, as compared with \$56.23 on Dec. 1 last. The money in circulation Jan. 1 was also estimated to be \$5,120,424,908, compared with \$5,993,627,863 on Dec. 1. This decline in the per capita and in the total circulation of money, while relatively slight, is an indication of a return, slow though it be, to normal conditions and prices, a return which is usually indicated sooner at the United States Treasury than elsewhere.

Military justice as administered by our forces in the occupied district of Germany resembles the article that we have at home. One native who had army supplies in his possession was fined 3,000 marks, whereas another who misused the United States flag was let off on the payment of 500 marks. The first offender must have had an American accessory. The second was clearly hostile and treacherous on his own account.

War-time restrictions on railroad dining-car service will be modified on March 1. Will that mean an improved service or will the change only be in line with railroad operating service under Federal control?

vital Bill of Rights between peoples and governments.

Neither Mr. Wilson nor Mr. Taft originated the idea of a League of Nations. Neither of them did the actual work of drafting the Constitution. But for President Wilson it would have had no part in the final peace and the nations would have settled back into the international relationships that bred this war. But for Mr. Taft's vigorous and patriotic support it is possible that Mr. Wilson would have failed completely at the peace table, regardless of the public sentiment that sustained and applauded him.

To these two Americans, President and ex-President, the world owes its first Great Charter of peace and liberty and universal justice.

OUR 11,000,000 UNNATURALIZED ALIENS.

The American people have too long deluded themselves with flattering phrases about the United States being the great melting-pot in which all nationalities, as though by magic, underwent a rapid process of fusion and became converted into citizens of standard type. To the general dismay it has been discovered that of its own accord the melting-pot does not melt.

The statement of Raymond F. Crist, Deputy Commissioner of Naturalization, that over one-tenth of the population of the United States is composed of unnaturalized aliens tells only part of the story. Of the millions of aliens who have gone through the legal forms of naturalization a very large proportion have not in any sense been Americanized, and, though citizens, they are still alien in habits of thought, in speech and in their general attitude toward the community.

Up to the beginning of the war an average of 1,000,000 immigrants a year arrived in the United States. In the natural order of things those of foreign speech, who predominated, tended more and more to group themselves in compact bodies which were virtually impervious to American

of "Christian democracy"?

In view of the political methods of the Anti-Saloon League which the Christian Advocate and all similar publications support and sustain, it is rather late in the day to denounce "the imperial control" of the Mormon Church as "contrary to the ideals of our Republic."

OLD HOUSES AS ART EXHIBITS.

The Thomas Wentworth house in Portsmouth—Benning Wentworth's, of course—has been bought for the Metropolitan Museum, whose Director hopes soon to see its eight beautiful rooms set up in New York.

For a new country, we have our share of historic houses which preserve something of the atmosphere of old days. The Washington Headquarters in Morristown, the Philippe Manor in Yonkers, the Jumel, Lefferts, Dyckman, Van Cortlandt and other houses in New York, half a dozen each in Albany, Germantown and sundry towns that might press their claims, worthily represent the class—in which Mount Vernon stands supreme and unapproachable.

Museum experts will draw distinctions between historic interest and art value. Of residences whose perfection of interior detail and exterior proportions betray the artist's touch we have also our share. These, commonly called "Colonial," are really in many cases post-Colonial. The McIntyre doorways of Salem, work of a great architect not even named in the encyclopedias, date, like the New York City Hall, from the early nineteenth century. The Wentworth house comes near the close of the Colonial period.

What there was in the years 1760-1830, interrupted by two wars, that favored the simultaneous production in many parts of the country of houses which were masterpieces of art, let historians dispute. It is enough for the busy world of to-day to recognize, study, profit by and preserve the priceless treasures left by the builders and clients of an era of good taste that was all too brief.

The Sunday editions that they may know without question of doubt exactly what the Father of His Country would think of Woodrow Wilson were the great soldier and statesman of the Nation's youth here to judge.

R. F. H.

Brooklyn, Feb. 13.

THE PEOPLE'S FORUM.

Americans With German Names.

To the Editor of The World:

I agree with W. L. Lingenfelder's idea of German names. During the war it was offensive to listen to the shurs of some (so-called) Americans or American citizens of German birth.

My name is Schmidt. Why should I change it to Smith, when in heart I am a thorough American—with relatives all fighting for our liberty?

Mrs. L. SCHMIDT.

New York, Feb. 14.

P. S.—Were there any braver men in our service than Rickenbacker and Meisner? Three cheers for them.

A Captious Republican Orator.

To the Editor of The World:

Can't some one start a society for the suppression of Beck? Periodically this supposed-to-be great lawyer breaks forth in abuse of President Wilson so exaggerated as to facts that it becomes foolish.

Mr. Beck is becoming a nuisance. Does he realize it?

CHARLES C. RIVERS.

New York, Feb. 11.

Deaths From Pneumonia.

To the Editor of The World:

I see in to-day's World that a child died while "under Christian Science treatment." I am not a member of the Christian Science Church, but The World is so manifestly unfair in this attitude that I cannot help but protest.

I am jealous of The World's reputation for fair dealing. To be explicit, you say a child died under Christian

Savannah, Feb. 13.

MACHINERY INTO THE DISCARD?

To the Editor of The World:

In an editorial in The World of Sunday, "Then and Now," the editor writes in a perfectly able manner, as usual, on the ability of membership in that Congress known as the Forty-fourth, as compared with the lack of that quality in the present Congress. The Forty-fourth had to deal with one of the great crises in our history. The World says—a crisis when that honest man, that sterling patriot, Samuel J. Tilden of New York, was elected to the Presidency but did not receive the office. The editor names twenty Senators and forty-two members of the House in that Congress—names that thrill the minds of those readers of The World who well remember the days when those great men figured so prominently in our history. One of the number, the great James G. Blaine, would soon have been President but for the indiscretion of Eurohard on the eve of election, in the "Rum, Romanism and Rebellion" business. Describing the contrast between that body and the one now in session at Washington, the editor says:

It is inconceivable that public intelligence has deteriorated in the last forty years to the extent that the relative character of these two Congresses would indicate, but something serious, and very serious, has happened to the public life of the country. In one of the great crises of all history the United States has a Congress of wisdom, and what is still worse, a Congress that does not know it is composed of pygmies. It is not even sensible enough to be reverent in the face of its vast responsibilities. . . . A strange state of affairs for a people who have just decided the destiny of the world and now find themselves without the capacity to set their own house in order.

Washington is a "city of magnificent distances," but there isn't room enough there for all the millions that compose this Nation, and so we must send delegates to represent us. Intelligent, pa-

(I drank enough to float a mammoth ship),
And they wished us kindly godspeed on our way to Germany—
They saw how eager we were for the trip.

In France they couldn't do enough—I tell you they were fine;
Those peasants love "ze brave American."
They made us sandy omelettes and gave us good red wine,
And I learned to ask for "caff" and "du pain."

We sure gave it to the Boches—I guess they're running yet
From Chateau-Thierry, St. Mihiel as well,
And when the Prussians got a squib at our marines, you bet
The last words that they heard were "Give 'em hell!"

And sometimes on the night watch, beneath the star shells' glare,
I could picture those at home, just sitting round,
And I'd grab my pocket tightly, just to feel the picture there,
As I wallowed in the muddy, shell-scarred ground.

But we're leaving lois behind us—some of the very best
Shall sleep forever in the breast of France.
They were heroes, every one of them, who conquered as they fell;
They knew they'd checked the mighty foe's advance.

So it's now for home and mother (oh, I'm a lucky guy!);
I'm bringing a Hun helmet and the smile of victory,
An appetite for cakes and maple syrup and mince pie,
And every land but Yankee-land is no man's land to me.
MART HARNET SAYAGE.

WHO DAILY SAW it enacting regulations for railways, inspecting and managing mines and erecting monuments—who were led to regard it as the patron of science, literature and the fine arts and the dispenser of honors and rewards—who found it undertaking the manufacture of gunpowder, superintending the breeding of horses and sheep, playing the part of public gasconade, and monopolizing the sale of tobacco and snuff—who saw it attending to everything, from the erection of public works down to the sanitary inspection of prostitutes—was it not natural that men so circumstanced should acquire exalted ideas of state power? And having acquired such ideas, were they not likely to desire the state to compass for them unattainable benefits; to get angry because it did not do this, and to attempt by violent means the enforcement of their wishes?

There are other modes too, says Mr. Spencer, in which social stability is endangered by this interference system: "It is a very expensive system. The further it is carried the larger become the revenues required; and we all know that heavy taxation is inseparable from discontent. Moreover, it is in its nature essentially despotic. In governing everything it unavoidably cramps men, and by diminishing their liberty of action angers them. It galls by its infinity of ordinances and restrictions; it offends by professing to help those whom it will not allow to help themselves, and it vexes by its swarms of dictatorial officials who are forever stepping in between men and their pursuits."

Keeping church and state separate is vitally essential to the life of a nation. But shall we be able to accomplish this in view of the recent performances of the "people's" representatives in denying us the privilege of the ballot to decide questions of legislation for ourselves? Make no mistake, the progress of church and state amalgamation is going on apace, and when we contemplate the wonderful accomplishments of the Anti-Saloon League with a campaign fund of but \$2,000,000 toward this end, it makes the cold chills creep up our back when we think what they will be able to accomplish if the campaign to raise \$200,000,000 for a like purpose is a success. F. H. ALLEN.

The University of Chicago
Department of Medicine

June 3, 1924

President Ernest D. Burton
The University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

Dear President Burton:

With respect to the problem of mental hygiene I inclose herewith a copy of an article on the maintenance of sanity by Sir Leslie Mc Kenzie. This article appears in Nelson's Loose-Leaf Living Medicine, published in 1923, Volume ~~124~~, pages 28 to 32.

VII

As I have stated to you on several occasions I feel that the problem of mental hygiene is our most serious health problem in the University community. The need is obvious. Undoubtedly much can be done even in the present state of our knowledge and our knowledge requires extension.

I have talked the matter over with Deans Wilkins and Field, and with Drs. Reed, Wells, and Jordan. All are agreed that the University should take a step in the direction indicated.

Dr. Jordan is anxious that mental hygiene should eventually be included as a Department or sub-division in the projected School of Hygiene. This would be an important step and one which has, I believe, not yet been taken in America.

As an immediate beginning it would seem desirable to appoint a psychiatrist interested in mental hygiene, with a small staff, on the staff of the University Health Officers. It happens that one of the foremost experts in this field in America is available to the University. Although it is too early to put this work on a permanent footing in the new School of Medicine and Public Health, his immediate appointment would be a great asset to the University in its own health problem and the individual appointed would have an opportunity of making a place for himself in the new school.

I should be very glad to discuss this matter further with you at your convenience.

Sincerely yours,

Franklin C. Ullman

The University of Chicago

Department of Psychiatry

June 5, 1934

President James H. Doolittle
The University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

Dear President:

This report is the product of several sessions of the Institute for the Study of the Social Sciences at the University of Chicago. It is a study of the social sciences in the United States and is published in the *Journal of Social Issues*, volume 1, pages 1-10.

I have talked to you on several occasions and I feel that the report is a very good one. It is a study of the social sciences in the United States and is published in the *Journal of Social Issues*, volume 1, pages 1-10. The report is a study of the social sciences in the United States and is published in the *Journal of Social Issues*, volume 1, pages 1-10.

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Handwritten signature

Very truly yours,
[Signature]

The University of Chicago

Department of Medicine

new folder

Fw 12

June 20, 1924

President Ernest D. Burton
The University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

Dear President Burton:

With further reference to your letter of June 11. I did not discuss the matters relating to Mental Hygiene in detail with Mr. Flexner, but I did tell him of my conversation with Dr. Frankwood Williams.

I called on Dr. Frankwood E. Williams, Medical Director of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, at 370 Seventh Avenue on Tuesday, June 17th. I told him that the University was contemplating two steps: first, a plan for the appointment of a psychiatrist in the service of the health of the student body; and second, the establishment of a division of Mental Hygiene functioning in the proposed school of Hygiene and Public Health.

I found Dr. Williams to be very much interested in both of these proposals. He stated that the National Committee for Mental Hygiene has been negotiating with the Rockefeller Foundation for funds to carry out the first of these proposals in several universities. The funds have not yet been voted by the Rockefeller Foundation but he expects that they will be by next November. I inferred that the National Committee for Mental Hygiene would be glad to cooperate with the University of Chicago in the first of these proposals.

As to the second proposal, Dr. Williams showed very keen interest. He stated that he had been looking for a place to start a Department of Mental Hygiene for the purpose of research and of educating the various kinds of personnel required in the work of Mental Hygiene. Up to the present time he had found no satisfactory place on account of the fact that in all of the Medical Schools and Schools of Public Health at present existing there is a rigid curriculum required of all students. He showed extreme interest in our plans and indicated that he felt that the University of Chicago would be an ideal place for the sort of department for the sort of work he has in mind.

It seems that Dr. Williams also expects to obtain funds for the budget of such a Department from the Rockefeller Foundation and that these funds would then be turned over by the National Committee to the University in which they feel there is the best outlook for success. Dr. Williams indicated that he would probably come to Chicago sometime during the summer for further conference in regard to the matter and that in the meantime he will draw up a tentative program and budget for the Department proposed.

I have already talked with Dr. Jordan with regard to this matter and have been assured of his interest in the project. I shall report to him further regarding my conference with Dr. Williams.

The University of Chicago

Department of Medicine

June 20, 1934

President Ernest B. Burton
The University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

Dear President Burton:

With further reference to your letter of June 11, I did not discuss the matters relating to Mental Hygiene in detail with Mr. Fleming, but I did call him to my conversation with Dr. Frankwood Williams.

I called on Dr. Frankwood E. Williams, Medical Director of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, at 570 Seventh Avenue on Tuesday, June 11th. I told him that the University was contemplating two steps: first, a plan for the appointment of a psychiatrist in the service of the health of the student body; and second, the establishment of a division of Mental Hygiene functioning in the proposed school of Hygiene and Public Health.

I found Dr. Williams to be very much interested in both of these proposals. He stated that the National Committee for Mental Hygiene has been negotiating with the Rockefeller Foundation for funds to carry out the first of these proposals in several universities. The funds have not yet been voted by the Rockefeller Foundation but he expects that they will be by next November. I inquired that the National Committee for Mental Hygiene would be glad to cooperate with the University of Chicago in the first of these proposals.

As to the second proposal, Dr. Williams showed very keen interest. He stated that he had been looking for a place to start a Department of Mental Hygiene for the purpose of research and of educating the various kinds of persons required in the work of Mental Hygiene. Up to the present time he had found no satisfactory place on account of the fact that in all of the Medical Schools and Schools of Public Health at present existing there is a right opinion required of all students. He seemed extremely interested in our plan and indicated that he felt that the University of Chicago would be an ideal place for the sort of department for the sort of work he had in mind.

It seems that Dr. Williams also expects to obtain funds for the department from the Rockefeller Foundation and that these funds would then be turned over by the National Committee to the University in which they feel there is the best outlook for success. Dr. Williams indicated that he would probably come to Chicago sometime during the summer for further conferences in regard to the matter and that in the meantime he will draw up a tentative program and budget for the department proposed.

I have already talked with Dr. Jordan with regard to this matter and have been assured of his interest in the project. I shall report to you in the near future by conference with Dr. Williams.

President E. D. Burton

-2-

6/20/24

With regard to Dr. Adler Dr. Williams feels that he might be satisfactory for the first plan that alone would be carried out. He does not feel, however, that Dr. Adler would be suitable to be a leader in the larger plan and he feels that the two plans should be worked out simultaneously, the first step being the securing of a head of the projected Department. For this position he feels that it is important to secure the services of one of the leaders in the movement which is going forward and he feels confident that the services of such an individual can be obtained.

In view of the above and in view of the fact that in any case the National Committee for Mental Hygiene will not have funds available for carrying out their projected program for work in Mental Hygiene among University Students it would seem advisable to take no further steps pending the outcome of our conversation with Dr. Williams.

Sincerely yours,

Franklin C. McLean

FCMcL/NG

With regard to Dr. Walter Dr. Williams' feeling that he might be called
 to carry out the first plan, that alone would be carried out. He does not
 feel, however, that Dr. Walter would be suitable to be a leader in the larger
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Sincerely yours,

Franklin C. Wilson

FWC:W

THE MAINTENANCE OF SANITY

Sir Leslie M^cKeuzie

In the wide field of mental diseases, we are only beginning to understand the possibilities of prevention. For some thirty years, I have had occasion to study the principal textbooks of insanity, and many of the investigations into mental instability, the hysterics, the neuroses, fixed ideas, and other studies of the same order. Within the last few years the work of Freud has made itself felt all over the world. Today, the Freudian studies are to be numbered by thousands. To the steadily accumulating masses of clinical psychology, the psychoneuroses of the war have added abundantly. At this hour, it is probable that, among clinical studies, the study that has most advanced in scientific specialization is the study of psychoneuroses. Recently, at a psychological symposium in London, some three hundred persons of all varieties of philosophical creed and psychological experience gathered to hear a discussion on Instinct and the Unconscious. Every person present had some definite professional interest in the discussion. There were physiologists, psychologist, metaphysicians, teachers, medical alienists, medical psycho-analysts and general students of medical psychology. This meeting of laymen and experts indicated the widespread social interest in the new application of psychology. In this relation the social mind has given evidence of the deep desire to penetrate into psychological mysteries. Probably at no time within the last century has "psychical research" focused the interests of a greater number of earnest people. Briefly, every section of the community has been, in some degree, affected through the emotional uprisings of the War. The terrible stresses of the field have produced a huge crop of insanities, of psychoneuroses, or other forms of psychophysical dissociation or disintegration. Among the many clinical problems forced upon us by the War, these psychological disintegrations take a leading place. For years to come, the mental hospitals, the asylums, the psychiatric clinics, the rest homes, the psychotherapeutic practitioners of all varieties will have no difficulty in finding new material for treatment.

THE NATURE OF EMOTION

The Nature of Emotion

In the field of mental diseases, as the only beginning to understand
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 ologist, anthropologists, teachers, medical students, medical psycho-analysts and
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 the widespread and keen interest in the new application of psychology. In this rela-
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 ical systems. Probably at no time within the last century has psychology received
 so much the interest of a greater number of earnest people. Briefly, every section
 of the community has long been engaged, effected through the scientific, religious
 of the few. The terrific success of the field has produced a new era of psych-
 ical, of psychosomatics, or other forms of psychophysiological phenomena or their
 registration. Among the many clinical problems raised again by the Freud, have psych-
 ical disturbances like a leading place. For years to come, the mental hospitals
 the asylum, the psychiatric clinics, the rest homes, the psychosomatics journal
 elements of all varieties will seem to multiply in climbing new heights for treat-

The avalanches of cases thus thrown upon the medical world compel us to inquire whether these phenomena of the War are more a product of it than a revelation of conditions that were formerly only suspected. At any rate, a large number of scientific men found among the new material endless problems both of general and individual psychology. Naturally, every mode of treatment has been brought in-to use; results have not always told a consistent tale; the various schools Freudian, anti-Freudian, and others have, as usual, tended to claim exclusive successes; but the broad result of it all is that now, as never before, the whole field of the neuroses, the psychoneuroses, the insanities invites the application of preventive medicine.

But, for the last thirty years, the movement towards prevention has been steadily gaining. In Great Britain, probably one of the chief points of departure was the late Dr. Mercier's *Sanity and Insanity*. Here for the first time, so far as I know, insanity was defined as a disorder of conduct, not merely a disorder of the mind. With a thoroughness and a lucidity all his own, Dr. Mercier applied the conception of organism and environment to the somewhat muddled chaos that then passed for the scientific study of the insanities. He held that insanity proper arises only when the person fails to adapt his conduct to the ordinary social environment, and is unable to make allowance for temporary or permanent hallucinations or fixed ideas or other personal peculiarities. For thirty years he applied this conception to the critical re-classification of the varieties of morbid psychology and, from this standpoint, his books are lucid contributions to the theoretical studies of mental diseases. Meanwhile, however, Pierre Janet, Raymond, Binet, and others in France, not to speak of Freud of Vienna and Jung of Zürich, have steadily presented us with new points of view for the analysis of the hysterics and other psychoneuroses. Over twenty years ago, William James declared the products of Janet's work at La Salpêtrière --and he followed Charcot--to be among the most important contributions to the study of life and mind. In particular, Pierre Janet's and Raymond's studies of the neur-

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 for the scientific study of the intellect. He held that insanity proper arises
 only when the person fails to adapt his conduct to the ordinary social conditions,
 and in order to seek attention for temporary or permanent delinquencies or fixed
 ideas or other abnormal mental states. For many years he applied this conception
 to the actual re-organization of the variables of organic psychology and, from this
 standpoint, his cases are found particularly in the treatment of mental of organic
 disease. Schizophrenia, however, is the most frequent, manic, and depressive forms,
 not to speak of forms of dementia and lack of insight, have steadily grown up in the
 two points of view for the analysis of the system and other psychomotor. Over
 twenty years ago, Maudsley has founded the principle of "insanity" as a term to be applied
 - and he followed through - to be sure, the most important considerations in the study
 of life and mind. In particular, Maudsley's and Maudsley's studies of the human

oses and hysterias in "Névroses et Idées Fixes" laid the foundations of curative and preventive treatment. In the records of cases, nothing is more striking than the frequency of shocks following some toxic infection like typhoid fever. In typhoid, as is well known, mental dissociation often succeeds to the period of fever and, during this post febrile period, the patient is peculiarly sensitive to shocks of any kind. At the time, there is no apparent result; but, in after months or years, some peculiarity reveals itself, perhaps as a fixed idea of intermittent hysterical attacks, with the usual anesthetics, dysesthesias, or hyperaesthetics. In many cases, the toxic disease is not the sole cause of the condition; but it is so frequent a factor that it cannot be ignored. Here, therefore, is a hint for preventive medicine. Long before Freud, Jung, and others of related schools applied to the psychoneuroses the subtly elaborated methods now understood, Charcot, Janet, and their pupils had shaken up the alienist mind to a better insight into the psychological aspects of nervous disease. From the soil thus prepared by so many scientific workers, the methods of the modern psychologist have grown and continue to grow. In America, the work of Dr. Morton Prince, Dr. Boris Sidis, and, on the theoretical side, the work also of William James, have shown with what richness of material this clinical field is provided. Psycho-analysis claims its hundreds of practitioners and already there are many varieties of "school." Year by year, almost week by week, new expansions crowd upon us until it is now not too much to say that the whole world of mental disorders not less than the world of education has been transfigured. Among the best products of the new methods may be named the work of Dr. Healy, of Chicago, and his co-workers on the Individual Delinquent and criminology generally. For the first time one finds in such books as these that intimate study of the whole individual history that alone reveals the meaning of "crime." Even a partial account of the American work alone, would take ten times the space that this impressionist sketch can afford.

From a general survey of these investigations, and from an intimate study of many of them, I conclude that the possibilities of prevention in morbid psych-

and hysteria in "The Case of Miss T." all the symptoms of organic and
 preservative treatment. In the course of time, nothing is more striking than the
 frequency of attacks following some kind of infection like typhoid fever. In general,
 as is well known, mental disturbances often recur in the period of least rest,
 during the post-febrile period, the patient is peculiarly susceptible to attacks of
 any kind. In the first place, there is no agreement amongst our authors as to what
 some peculiarly recurring attacks, perhaps as a direct line of inheritance, hysterical
 attacks, with the usual mental, physical, or hysterical. In many cases,
 the toxic disease is not the cause of the condition; but it is an frequent
 factor that is almost to be ignored. Very, therefore, is a hint for preventive treat-
 ment. Long before the onset, and others of related details, still in the
 psychopathology the study of different methods and understand, however, that, and
 their pupils and others up the student, and to a better degree into the general
 subject of organic disease. From the author's point of view, the most important
 factors, the nature of the system, psychology, and even the nature of the
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 directly that are very valuable as "method." That by your, almost work by each,
 the explanation given upon the point is in the first instance, and that it is
 of general interest not less than the study of education has been investigated, being
 the best points of the new method may be found in the work of Dr. Davis, of Chicago,
 and his explanation of the individual differences and individuality generally. For the
 first time now that in such books as these, the author's study of the child's
 mind history, the same events in relation to "nature," have a special account
 of the relations with them, would like to see the new work that is being published
 which set forth.

From a general survey of these interesting papers, and that of related work
 of any of them, I conclude that the possibilities of preventive treatment are

ology are greater than has hitherto been dreamed of. Even in the clinical investigations of the insanities, such as general paralysis of the insane, so-called phthical insanity, the confusional states, and many other varieties, the operation of specific toxins has been abundantly demonstrated. How far the toxins are primary causes, how far they are secondary factors of special degenerations of the neurons, it is, in many classes of disease, impossible to say; but, in reviewing text-book after text-book within the last thirty years, I have been frequently struck with the steadily increasing importance assigned to various toxins. It is now accepted that general paralysis of the insane is one of the many degenerations due to syphilis: a fact long suspected but now proved. Now that syphilis is probably capable of complete cure, general paralysis of the insane will gradually vanish from our asylums as jail fever has vanished from the jails, or as typhus fever has almost vanished from our communities. In time, the same will be true of all the toxic insanities, which must now be thought of not as diseases of "mind," but as incidental deliriums of particular intoxications. In other words, they can be treated as physical disorders referable to positive causes, not as mere complexes of "mental" symptoms. They will fall into line with the deliriums of pneumonia, or typhoid fever, or typhus, or similar forms of altered temperature due to disturbances of metabolism. Not seldom, the delirium of typhus has been mistaken for mania and, indeed, all the symptoms of mania may be there; equally the delirium of pneumonia is frequently mistaken for delirium tremens, with which, of course, it may be identical. Yet, no clinical physicians who understands his business would think of treating the delirium of pneumonia to the neglect of the specific toxemia of symptom. Neither would he regard the mental symptoms of cerebrospinal meningitis as a complete account of that disease.

It is important to follow this thought a little further. For the study of the toxic insanities suggest the need for a new orientation in the descriptions of all the insanities. Open any of the older text-books of insanity, even those that

ology are treated as if they were identical. It is true that the identical
 actions of the identical, such as several paragraphs of the present, as well as the
 identical faculty, the intellectual nature, and many other varieties, the operations of
 specific faculties have been abundantly demonstrated. But for the faculty are identical
 nature, but for they are secondary factors of general operations of the nature,
 it is, in any class of illness, impossible to say that, in ordinary language,
 other text-book within the last thirty years, I have been frequently struck with the
 identity of the operations assigned to various organs. It is now found that
 general operations of the nature is one of the many operations due to identical
 text may represent the same power, but that again is a probably example of non-
 place our general operations of the nature will gradually tend from one organ to
 all have been omitted from the list, as an organ never has almost omitted from
 our operations. In this, the new will be one of all the organs, which
 and now in thought of one as disease of "this," but as identical definition of
 general operations. In other words, they can be treated as physical operations
 identical in positive nature, but as mere complexity of "total" operations, they will
 fall into the list of definitions of operations, or general, or specific, or
 the form of almost operations due to distinctness of operations. The nature,
 the list of organs has been omitted for many and indeed, all the operations of
 will not be treated equally the definition of operations is generally identical for
 identical nature, with which, of course, it may be identical. But, in identical
 physical and the operations of a nature will not be treated as identical of
 identical to the nature of the general nature of organs. It is true that
 give the total operations of a nature, and the nature is a complex nature of that
 nature.
 It is important to notice that a change in the nature, for the nature of
 the total operations appear the same, but the operations in the nature, as of
 all the identical, that any of the identical operations is identical, and that

have become classica, and you will not read far before you find positive studies of the nervous system--lucid, precise and intelligible--mixed with vaguely conceived and ill-defined terms of an uncritical psychology. This is the heritage from the centuries of effort to describe mental diseases in terms of older theories of the "soul" or "mind" as some rarefied material thing that entered into "possession" of the body. If the scientific study of insanity in Mercier's sense, or mental disorders generally, is to advance in precision, it must base itself on the conception that, at least for the purposes of this study, the human organism is a unity with mental and physical aspects. The mental symptoms are, of course, a necessary guide to the discovery of physical conditions; but they must not be regarded in abstraction from their physical embodiment. There is little doubt that the failure to recognize this unity of the organism has produced masses of descriptions as confused as, in the pre-bacillary days, symptomatic descriptions of laryngeal diphtheria or tuberculosis.

We may take yet one more step towards a positive science of the insanities. Persistent investigation continues to show that the ductless glands play an enormous part in maintaining the physiological balance of the organism. The marvelous world opened to us in the last generation by the use of thyroid extract continues to widen. That some of the unresolved insanities will ultimately be expressible in terms of disturbances of the secretions of the ductless glands admits of little doubt. When the functions of those glands have been fully explored, it is probably that the physical causes of many mental syndromes will be revealed. When we try to integrate in imagination the subtle effects of evanescent quantities of adrenalin, or tuberculin, or the products of the thyroid, or pituitary body, we are compelled to recognize immense new possibilities of prevention. The most hurried scrutiny of the last few years of research shows that, in this field of diagnosis and treatment, we are still almost at the beginning.

If the insanities are thus to be progressively redeemed by the steady appli-

cation of physiological and pathological researches, the text-books will soon be less loaded by traditional terms like melancholia, exaltation, the manic-depressive insanities and the like. Already there are many signs that the older traditions are fading before a better understood analysis of the nervous system, an increasingly adequate conception of the part played by the toxins and ductless glands, an increasingly precise understanding of psychology, normal and morbid.

But now we come to the borderland. While the social need for the segregation of the insane has ended in the massing of insane persons in large institutions that make scientific study possible and fruitful, the borderland of the psychoneuroses continues to be more and more scientifically explored. Towards this expansion of methods two psychological movements have contributed materially. First, there is experimental psychology. Ever since Wundt laid the foundations of physiological psychology, thousands of men have been busy in their psycho-physical laboratories, and have helped in the recasting of psychological method. In the application of experimental psychology to education, to industry, and to social conduct generally, there are outstanding names: Meumann, McKeen Cattell, Münsterberg, Stanley Hall, Titchener, Thorndike, Whipple, and whole schools of others. The development of the Binet tests for mental deficiency, the elaboration of statistical methods for the testing of individual efficiency, the innumerable niceties of apparatus and method designed to test sensory and motor capacity, attention, perception, memory, association, economy of learning, illusions, and the many elaborations that these terms imply are there to justify in the concrete this new department for the study of mind and character.

Second, there is an accelerated movement for the study of the psychoneuroses. Here the chief impulse has come, not from the scientific laboratories, but from the clinical institutions. As Charcot brought before the consciousness of the world the rich scientific materials of the nervous hospitals, Janet and others bettering his methods and results, so the renewed study of hysteria and other vari-

eties of psychoneuroses have flooded the world with materials for investigation and provisional theories for their explanations. In these investigations, there are many schools; but the workers in all the schools work upon the raw clinical material. They do not confine themselves to the so-called normal mind; they range over all the manifestations of mental life. Nor is it the abnormal alone that is studied, although the abnormal manifestations claim the most attention; but in clinical institutions, in educational institutions, in private clinics, the psychologists, medical and other, are seeking to come to close quarters with every peculiarity of mental function. It is here that the psychoneuroses take their place. They are not to be considered as manifestations of insanity; if they were, nine-tenths of mankind would, at some period or other, be properly counted insane. They are to be studied as special deviations from the normal function of the organism and, when they are so studied, the results are astoundingly good. And here we do not need to pin ourselves to any single conception of method whether it name itself psycho-analysis, or suggestion, or psycho-therapeutics, or hypnotism, or psychological re-education. The minds are various enough to engage competent men on every methodological bias. In the ferment now raging among the psychologists of Europe and America, we are apt to lose sight of the fundamental ideas and to overstress points of detail. Time alone is the test. Meanwhile, psychological clinics are springing up. They employ all practicable methods of psychophysical re-education. They help to conserve for the psychoneurotics a sufficiency of will and purpose to let them keep touch with daily duty and gradually overcome their internal mental conflicts.

There are other developments too: not least, the application of psychological methods to the study of crime. Münsterberg, in a popular book, showed how the methods of experimental psychology and suggestion could be used to unveil the complexities of apparently simple crimes. He showed how difficult it is to obtain accuracy of observation when the subject of observation is a series of events. He

also of experiments have found the same results for investigations
 and practical theories for their experiments. In some investigations, however,
 we may observe that the results in all the subjects are upon the same lines
 and that they are similar to those in the other cases, but they vary
 over all the investigations of mental life. But in the absence of some data
 needed, although the general conclusions drawn are not identical, but in all
 local institutions, in educational institutions, in private schools, in
 law, medical and other, are working in some or other manner with every possible
 type of mental function. It is here that the experiments take their place. They
 are not to be considered as investigations of function, if they were, nine-tenths
 of mental work, at some point or other, be properly conducted. They are
 to be studied as general deductions from the general function of the organism and
 when they are so studied, the results are accordingly good. And here we do not
 need to be particular to any single conception of mental activity. It is
 psychological, or sensation, or feeling, or judgment, or psychological
 reflection. The mind is various enough to require careful and every method
 applied that in the present case, the psychological of function and form
 and we are not to lose sight of the fundamental ideas and to understand points of
 detail. The study is the local, scientific, psychological, clinical and
 experimental. The study is the study of psychological conditions. They are
 to be considered as the experimental, scientific, and general to the
 study of the mind, not only in the study of the mind, but in the study of
 the mind. There are other conditions that we need, the general, the
 logical methods in the study of other conditions, in a local case, where the
 the study of experimental conditions, and the study of the mind, and
 conditions of generally study other. It is not now that it is in the
 knowledge of observation and the study of conditions in a series of cases.

gave reasons to justify special training of all those concerned with the management of crime. More recently, Dr. Healy of Chicago in his study of the Individual Delinquent and later works, has shown how the whole field of crime can now be worked over from a new standpoint. When the positive science of a book like this is compared with the larger theories of the accepted criminologies, the superior fruitfulness of the newer methods may be realized. Crime is seen to be a function of two variables--the individual and the environment; and nothing but the detailed study of the individual by all the methods that social investigation and scientific psychology have elaborated can throw any light even on the individual case. This is, perhaps, a slight overstatement; but the records of many hundreds of cases investigated by Dr. Healy and his co-workers leave one with the feeling that all our ordinary methods of dealing with crime are a poor approximation to the complexity of the facts. The large world of crime lies on the borderland of psychology. Yet, in the ordinary training of the medical student there is practically nothing but the traditional records of poisonings, murders, suicides and the like to be found in the text-books of medical jurisprudence. Nevertheless, the health and careers of millions of people depend on the good advice of the medical psychologist, who, however, is still so rare that he has to find his training--not in the general medical schools, but in the rapidly growing psychological clinics or nervous hospitals. Here, again, is a whole department where preventive ideas are of the crudest and most ineffective order. Some years ago, I asked the head of a National Prisons Board whether he thought that, in his thirty years of administration, he had really done anything towards the prevention of crime and his answer was nothing. The rough work of the police is only now coming under the scrutiny of the skilled social psychologist.

have known to justify special training of all those concerned with the management
of crime. More recently, Dr. Baily of Glasgow in his study of the industrial
accident and how to prevent them shows that the whole field of crime can be
viewed from a new standpoint. From the scientific studies of a few years ago
based upon the latest theories of the mind and behavior, the question arises
whether or not the present methods may be revised. There is now to be a question of
revising the industrial and the management of crime by the scientific study
of the individual in all the various social investigations and scientific
studies have established the fact by experiment on the individual case. This is
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depend on the good advice of the medical psychologist, and, however, it will be true
that he has in the past been largely ignorant of the general medical sciences, but it is
rapidly moving psychological studies on nervous hospitals. Here, again, in a
department where preventive ideas are of the greatest value, we have the
two years ago, I think the first of a hospital for the study of the mind in
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the prevention of crime and the study of the mind. The study now of the
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WMC

DR. RALPH F. TRUITT
DIRECTOR, DIVISION ON
PREVENTION OF DELINQUENCY

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EXECUTIVE
ASSISTANT

CLIFFORD W. BEERS
SECRETARY

DR. FRANKWOOD E. WILLIAMS
MEDICAL DIRECTOR

DR. GEORGE K. PRATT
ASSISTANT TO THE
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DR. SAMUEL W. HAMILTON
DIRECTOR, DIVISION ON
HOSPITAL SERVICE

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DIRECTOR, DIVISION ON
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EDITH M. FURNISH
STATISTICIAN

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DR. WILLIAM A. WHITE

April 2, 1925.

Dear Dr. Burton:

I have the honor to inform you that at a recent meeting of the Executive Committee you were elected to membership in The National Committee for Mental Hygiene. Your familiarity with certain phases of its work makes us hope that you will join with us as a member, and, from time to time, give us the benefit of your advice and help.

Sincerely yours,

Clifford W. Beers
Secretary.

Dr. Ernest D. Burton, President,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dr. William W. Keen
New York, N. Y.

Dr. Lawrence W. Harrison
New York, N. Y.

Dr. Frederick E. Williams
New York, N. Y.

Dr. Charles L. Darrow
New York, N. Y.

Dr. Albert L. Taylor
New York, N. Y.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR MENTAL HYGIENE

110 SEVENTH AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY

ASSOCIATE COMMITTEE
Dr. William W. Keen
Dr. Lawrence W. Harrison
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Sincerely yours,
Ernest D. Burton
Secretary

Dr. Ernest D. Burton, President,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

MENTAL HYGIENE BULLETIN

VOLUME III, NUMBER 2

PUBLISHED BY
THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR MENTAL HYGIENE

FEBRUARY, 1925

THE BETTER WAY

NOT long ago a prominent citizen of a suburb of Boston was discovered in the hallway of his home, dead, with a bullet wound between his eyes. In the cellar was found his brother-in-law, a brilliant young physician, semi-conscious from bruises and knife wounds. The latter said that the victim had been shot by burglars, who then attacked him (the doctor) and threw him down stairs.

After removal to the hospital where he had been serving as an interne, the physician's wounds were declared superficial and self-inflicted. On discovery of additional evidence he was arrested, and though denying the

crime, was subsequently indicted by the grand jury on the charge of murder.

aminated with a view to determine his mental condition and the existence of any mental disease or defect which would affect his criminal responsibility." Note that the psychiatrists appointed by the Department of Mental Diseases are not asked merely to declare the person as "sane" or "insane" but are permitted the wider and more sensible latitude of discovering the presence or absence of "any mental disease or defect." On the authorization of the Department the prisoner in this case was examined by four psychiatrists, one of whom was the superintendent of the State Hospital for the Criminal

"I HAVE a constantly deepening sense of the importance of the work the National Committee for Mental Hygiene is doing and believe it ought to be extended to every American college. Thousands of students are now falling down in scholarship or character for reasons entirely concealed from their teachers or even from the students themselves. I hope the National Committee will make special efforts to extend its work throughout this important field."

*W. H. P. Faunce, President,
Brown University,
Providence, R. I.*

From time to time the Commonwealth of Massachusetts has enacted some forward-looking and practical legislation. One notable law, passed in 1921, came automatically into effect in the case under discussion. This law requires a psychiatric examination and study of "every person indicted by a grand jury for a capital offense, or any person who is known to have been indicted for any other offense more than once, or to have been previously convicted of a felony." The State Department of Mental Diseases is called on to "cause such a person to be ex-

Insane where the prisoner had been held pending trial, following an attempt at suicide.

The next step in this unique display of common sense in medico-legal affairs was taken when the trial began. Twelve jurors were drawn in forty-five minutes without a challenge. The District Attorney to whom the reports of the psychiatrists had previously been given then outlined to jury and court the facts of the case. He described the crime and emphasized the utter absence of a motive, "as sane beings understand the term." No hatred of the victim existed, no quarrel had taken place, but the defendant was urged by

(Continued on page three)

CHILD GUIDANCE CONFERENCE

The Division on Prevention of Delinquency, conducted by the National Committee for Mental Hygiene as part of the Commonwealth Fund's Program for the Prevention of Delinquency, held its annual conference on February 20, 21 and 22 in the quarters of the Cleveland Demonstration Child Guidance Clinic.

Those attending included the staff of the Division and representatives from the National Committee for Mental Hygiene; the Commonwealth Fund; the Bureau of Children's Guidance; the Joint Committee on Methods of Preventing Delinquency; the Children's Memorial Clinic of Richmond, Virginia; and the permanent Child Guidance Clinics, established as a result of the activities of the Division on Prevention of Delinquency, in Dallas, St. Louis, Memphis, Minneapolis, St. Paul and Los Angeles. The Louisville and Cincinnati clinics, established following surveys made by the National Committee for Mental Hygiene before the beginning of the Commonwealth Fund Program, were also represented.

The program of the conference covered questions of administration, policy, community organization, training and clinical technique—in general the main issues and problems arising in child-guidance work and various methods of meeting them. These were first considered in committees and then reported and discussed in open conference. Besides considerable informal entertainment by the Cleveland Clinic staff, the Division gave a dinner at which members of the Cleveland Demonstration Advisory Committee were guests.

The conference gave an opportunity to those working in a new field to become acquainted, to exchange ideas, and to get a fresh perspective of their problems.

MENTAL HYGIENE BULLETIN

Official Publication of
 THE
 NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR MENTAL HYGIENE
 PUBLICATION OFFICE,
 372-374 BROADWAY, ALBANY, N. Y.
 EDITORIAL OFFICE, 370 Seventh Ave.,
 New York City

Issued Each Month except July and August

Subscription: Fifty cents a year

Entered as second-class matter Feb. 17, 1923, at the Post Office at Albany, N. Y., under the Act of Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at the special rate of postage as provided for in Section 1102, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized Feb. 17, 1923.

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

A DANGER SIGNAL

A red light along the railroad track means danger ahead. Most persons know this. Few, however, seem to realize that certain other warnings, though lacking this chromatic distinction, may indicate trouble in the offing. Mental depressions suggest themselves as examples. Not the ordinary and transient spells of "blues" that almost everyone has at one time or another, but a deep and prolonged depression, all out of proportion to the ascribed cause, and one that should be interpreted as an important symptom of a mental illness. To the psychiatrist no ruby semaphore set against the Twentieth Century Limited bespeaks a greater need for taking precautions against disaster, than does the onset of a pathologic depression. He well knows how often self-destruction follows on the heels of lost hope and morbid self-accusation, and he urges sheltering, protective care in a suitable hospital until the danger has passed.

Unfortunately, many of the lay public fail to interpret depression in the same terms as the psychiatrist. The daily press frequently carries dispatches telling of the suicide of some individual whose family, friends, or business associates "had noticed for some time that he had been worried and despondent." Well-meant advice to "cheer up" or to travel for a change of scene likewise fails of its purpose in such cases. Where a depression is the symptom of mental disease—and that is often—the sufferer is quite immune to ordinary logic or argument. He lives in a gloomy, pathologic realm of his own, where values and perspectives are morbidly

distorted. Such a person can be helped and safeguarded from self-destruction only in one way—understanding hospital care.

Mental disease and suicide have long been partners. Not long ago the National Committee for Mental Hygiene authorized Dr. A. Warren Stearns of Boston to make a study of a series of cases of suicide in Massachusetts and to determine, if possible, their causes. Briefly, his report covered 167 such cases occurring between November 1, 1920, and April 1, 1921. He found that a single definite cause for suicide was present in only a few cases, but that when they were all grouped according to the outstanding cause, 65 or 32.9 per cent were due to mental disease. Furthermore, in practically all cases where it was possible to gain some understanding of the individual's previous emotional state, one symptom especially—depression—was almost invariably present.

In 1923 the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company recorded among its industrial policyholders, 1,081 suicides, among whom mental disease was definitely specified as a contributory cause in 212 cases, or in one out of every five. In this connection, the company's *Statistical Bulletin* says: "It must be realized that this is a minimal estimate; it included only those cases where, from the decedent's history, as gathered from the family or from the clinical record, a diagnosis of mental disease could be made."

If it is true that from one-fifth to one-third of all suicides are due to mental disease, and that depression is almost invariably a warning symptom, then it is obvious that the majority of such suicides are preventable. Relatives, friends, and business associates usually notice the mounting despondency in ample time to take action if only they can be made aware of the possibility (nay—the probability) of self-harm. In such cases they should consult the psychiatrist early. It may be that in a few instances a frank outpouring of the difficulty into the ear of one who understands is all that is needed to dispel the specter. As no one but the trained psychiatrist, however, can tell in advance which types are amenable to this treatment, it is far

better to play safe and seek expert advice at the onset.

NEW YORK'S PSYCHIATRIC CENTER

Construction is expected to begin this year of the State Psychiatric Hospital and Institute, which is to be erected in New York City in connection with the new medical center that is being developed jointly by Columbia University and the Presbyterian Hospital. This new psychiatric building will serve as a research and teaching center as well as a hospital for the early treatment of mental disorders. The cost of construction, which will approximate \$1,500,000, will be borne by the state. Bills have been enacted in this state establishing such an institute and hospital in 1904 and in 1920, but the project has been delayed because of the failure to obtain a site. Now that the site has been donated to the state, the hospital and institute are assured. The present Psychiatric Institute, now located on Ward's Island, will be moved to the new quarters, and there will be from 150 to 200 beds for patients.

FELLOWSHIP IN EXTRAMURAL PSYCHIATRY

A fellowship for training in extramural psychiatry has been granted by the Executive Committee of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene to Dr. H. C. Schumacher. Doctor Schumacher is a graduate of St. Louis University, and of the St. Louis University School of Medicine. His preliminary training in psychiatry was at the Yankton, South Dakota, State Hospital, under the clinical direction of Dr. F. V. Willhite. Doctor Schumacher is at the present time a post-graduate student at the School of Public Health, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore.

MENTAL HYGIENE IN FLORIDA

A mental hygiene association and clinic is being organized in conjunction with the Red Cross in Miami, Florida. During the winter the clinic will be under the direction of Dr. Tom A. Williams, of Washington, D. C.

THE BETTER WAY

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God, according to his story, to commit the crime.

The District Attorney, Mr. Robert T. Bushnell, then stated that two courses were open for the state to pursue. One, was to put the defendant on trial as a sane man and scour the country for alienists who would testify that he was sane. He pointed out that "ordinarily, insanity is a plea used by the defense. The state puts in its case and the defense then tries to prove that the defendant was insane at the time he committed the act. As we see it, however, it is not the duty of the district attorney to prove an inno-

defense asked the Judge to order a verdict of "not guilty by reason of insanity." The jury quickly returned this verdict and the court then committed the defendant to the State Hospital for the Criminal Insane for life. Less than half a day was consumed in this trial.

We have commented at length on this case for several reasons. It shows without doubt that there is a better way to handle medico-legal cases than has traditionally been the practice in the past. It shows that so-called "reform" laws need not result in coddling or pampering wrong-doers. It shows there is a just and a practical common ground on which lawyers and doctors

self-aggrandizement, would have had no difficulty in convincing a non-medical jury that the defendant's alleged insanity did not exist, with a resulting verdict not in accord with the facts.

Instead, a humane and decent district attorney, interested at the same time in preserving both public funds and public safety, pursued the logical course in view of the findings. He estimated that it would cost the taxpayers of Massachusetts at least \$50,000 to hold the protracted and spectacular trial sure to result from a bitterly fought legal battle. Most of this sum has thus been saved to taxpayers and the public has been even more securely protected by this verdict

NEW PAMPHLETS NOW READY*

- A Plea for Greater Frankness in Dealing with Those Who Are Mentally Sick, by Ransom H. Sartwell, M.D.
- Dispensary Contacts with Delinquent Trends in Children, by Esther L. Richards, M.D.
- Psychiatric Treatment and Probation, by Bernard Glueck, M.D.
- Feeble-mindedness, by Walter E. Fernald, M.D.
- Suggestions for Reading in Mental Hygiene, by Kathleen Ormsby and Frankwood E. Williams, M.D.
- Some Undesirable Habits in Children and Suggestions as to Treatment, by Jessie Taft, Ph.D.
- Prohibition and Alcoholic Mental Disease, by Horatio M. Pollock, Ph.D., and Edith M. Furbush.
- Report of the North Dakota Mental Hygiene Survey with Recommendations, by Thomas H. Haines, M.D.
- Objectives for Special Classes in the Public Schools, by Francis N. Maxfield, Ph.D.

** Note: Any of these pamphlets may be obtained for a nominal sum by sending to the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York City. There is also ready the revised List of Publications distributed by the National Committee. Copies will be sent on request without charge.*

cent man guilty, nor yet to prove an insane man is sane. Rather is it his duty to lay before the court and jury all the facts of the case and to bring out the truth."

In suggesting the alternative course, which, he declared, he proposed to follow, this prosecutor displayed rare judgment and unusual social insight. "In view of the psychiatrists' reports I cannot conscientiously argue that this defendant is sane and if the court directs a verdict of insanity, I shall not oppose it."

He then put the various alienists on the stand, all of whom briefly explained the reasons for their conclusions. Not one was cross-examined. At the end of their testimonies the counsel for the

may meet, to the advantage of the public. No such shameful spectacle as the Loeb-Leopold trial could have arisen had Illinois had such a provision in its legal code. At the time of enactment of the Massachusetts law that made possible the disposition of this case, there was a feeling on the part of some that it "wouldn't work." The incident just narrated proves it does "work"—and admirably. The defendant's insanity was of an obscure type, not affecting his intellectual faculties, and to casual outward appearance it might, and did, escape detection for years. None but trained psychiatrists could reasonably hope to establish an accurate diagnosis. In all likelihood an unscrupulous prosecutor, eager for

than if one of murder in the second degree had been rendered. In the latter instance many convicted prisoners are paroled after a few years, while in the case under discussion, release before natural death will be well-nigh impossible. Moreover mutual respect of law and medicine has not been endangered and, most important of all, the prisoner has been accorded an intelligent treatment wholly in keeping with modern concepts of medical jurisprudence, which is concerned more with the individual than with his crime.

We commend this action of Massachusetts and a common-sense prosecutor to other states. Surely it is the better way.

WHAT TO READ?

Many inquiries on reading received by the National Committee for Mental Hygiene are of general interest. All questions will be answered as formerly by correspondence, but some, more especially those which can be answered briefly, will be published here each month.

X. Y. Z., California: *Is a very busy man; has been appointed to an official board; wants one book on mental deficiency.*

Stanley P. Davies' *Social Control of the Feeble-minded; a Study of Social Programs and Attitudes in Relation to the Problems of Mental Deficiency* probably covers the social aspects of this subject better than any other single book. It is published and distributed by the National Committee for Mental Hygiene.

M. W. G., Madison, Wisconsin: *Wishes to know more about the conditioned reflex.*

See chapters on this subject in William H. Burnham's *The Normal Mind* (D. Appleton & Company, New York). Doctor Burnham's is the clearest exposition of the subject of which we know. We do not believe that you will stop with the reading of these chapters, as every chapter has valuable material in it. We call particularly to your attention the chapter entitled *Success and Failure as Conditions of Mental Health*.

B. H. R., St. Louis, Missouri: *Does not find the definition of psychiatric terms in medical dictionaries very helpful.*

For short definitions see James W. Bridges' *An Outline of Abnormal Psychology*, second edition, revised (R. G. Adams & Company, Columbus, Ohio); for a more extensive description of terms, William A. White's *Outlines of Psychiatry* (Nervous and Mental Disease Publishing Company, New York).

E. L. M., Birmingham, Alabama: *Is there a book that discusses quacks and charlatans in the field of mental hygiene?*

Yes, both past and present—J. J. Walsh's *Cures; the Story of the Cures*

that Fail (D. Appleton & Company, New York). Many will object to the treatment that Freud receives in this book, but otherwise the book is good.

F. F., Chicago: *Could you give me the names of authors of some books not too technical in language that would help me towards a working knowledge of psychiatry as it applies to my pastoral work?*

We would suggest as a beginning *The New Psychology and the Preacher* by H. Crichton Miller (Seltzer, New York), *The Normal Mind* by William H. Burnham (Appleton, New York), *Personality and Social Adjustment* by Ernest R. Groves (Longmans, Green, New York), *The Psychology of Insanity* by Bernard Hart (Putnam's, New York), *Three Problem Children* (Joint Committee on Methods of Preventing Delinquency, New York), *The Challenge of Childhood* by Ira S.

TO BE ADDED TO YOUR READING LIST

The Psychology of the Unadjusted School Child. By John J. B. Morgan, Ph.D. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1924. 300 p.

The New Psychology and the Preacher. By H. Crichton Miller, M.D. New York: Thomas Seltzer, 1924. 246 p.

Fitting the School to the Child; an Experiment in Public Education. By Elisabeth A. Irwin and Louis A. Marks. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1924. 339 p.

Wile (Seltzer, New York). For additional reading see *Suggestions for Reading in Mental Hygiene*, and a *Selected List of Books on Mental Hygiene and Allied Subjects*, published by the National Committee for Mental Hygiene.

"A Friend in Need," McKeesport, Pennsylvania: *Writes anonymously, as she has "too much pride to reveal these things to anyone," describes her present mental state and asks that we tell her how she may keep from going insane. She asks also that our answer be printed in MENTAL HYGIENE, where she will look for it.*

Adequate advice cannot be given through correspondence as the situation must be known in more detail than can

be given in a letter. There should be no "pride" about a matter of this kind. The patient is in no way to blame for her present mental state, and need be no more humiliated by it than if she had contracted pneumonia. Neither is it likely that she could raise herself "by her own bootstraps" through any general advice we might give her, or advice she might find in books to which we could refer her. As in the case of any illness she needs the skilled assistance of one expert in these matters. There are able psychiatrists in Pennsylvania to whom we would gladly refer her if we knew her name and address.

C. H. G., Indianapolis: *Finds most books on child training too elaborate for the mothers she meets in her work.*

Angelo Patri in *Child Training* (D. Appleton & Company, New York) deals with various incidents and situations which arise in the life of a child, in a brief but cogent and interesting way.

I. W. G., Omaha: *Wishes to know about a school in Belgium, she thinks Brussels, in which certain mental-hygiene principles have been incorporated in an educational method.*

The reference is probably to the school in Brussels conducted by Dr. Ovide Decroly. An account of this school and its methods will be found in *The Decroly Class; a Contribution to Elementary Education* by Amélie Hamaide (Dutton). The translation has been made by Jean Lee Hunt.

W. E. F., Augusta, Maine: Since our reply to your question in January, we have been informed that the Plymouth Court Press of Chicago has printed an exposition of the Leopold-Loeb trial, under the title *The Amazing Crime and Trial of Leopold and Loeb*. This book gives an excellent and correct account of the trial. It includes a brief report which was compiled by Dr. Karl M. Bowman and Dr. Harold S. Hulbert, together with the joint report of Doctors White, Healy, Glueck and Hamill. It contains a portion of the testimony of the psychiatrists for the prosecution and the final plea of Attorneys Darrow and Crow.

A LESSON IN "ECONOMY"

In the January BULLETIN we commented editorially on the enforced resignation of Dr. Byron E. Biggs, Superintendent of the Indiana School for Feeble-minded Youth, and of the appointment to that position of the brother of the Governor-elect of the state. The new superintendent's qualifications for this work, it will be recalled, consisted in being at one time a county agricultural agent and later the manager of the farm conducted by the institution.

It is highly significant, therefore, to learn that since his accession to office, the new superintendent has made "Economy" his slogan. This, of course, is highly commendable. Being a "business man" and without medical or scientific knowledge of the affairs he has been appointed to direct, it is quite understandable that he would have definite ideas of how economy might best be attained.

Folderols and fads, of course, are always the first to go in any retrenchment program of a public institution. They merely provide soft jobs for otherwise useless old maids and result only in pampering the inmates. With his eye fixed sternly on his goal, therefore, our new superintendent proceeded to give the taxpayers of Indiana (to say nothing of the politicians) a lesson in dollar saving.

First, we are informed on excellent authority, he discharged the institution's social worker. Having gotten rid of this dead wood, the new-fangled psychologist was the next to go. At least two presumably superfluous teachers received a hint of their forthcoming detachment from the payroll. But economy is a stern taskmaster and retrenchment failed to stop with staff decapitations.

The inmate girls who had been returned to their communities on parole and under supervision, partially if not wholly to support themselves in useful jobs, were next ordered back to

the institution (presumably because there were no more social workers to supervise them). Likewise those boys and girls who had profited from their institutional residence and had improved to the point of being able to assist nearby farmers and housewives by the day were called in.

All in all, economy seems to have been given a great send-off. We can visualize the new superintendent, his governor-brother, the politicians and the members of the Board of Trustees, who meekly executed the gubernatorial edict to convey to Dr. Biggs a hint that he had become *persona non grata*, all gleefully rubbing their hands at the dollars saved by these prunings. This "economy" will look well in the next annual report. What will not appear in the next annual report is that, so far as this institution is concerned, Indiana has been "penny wise and pound foolish"; that in reverting to a custodial institution the state will maintain the most expensive and least socially useful type of institution.

Perhaps it is "good business" to deal with the feeble-minded in the manner of this new superintendent. However, we are aware that to house in public institutions and to feed and clothe their mentally crippled wards costs the various states of the Union an average of several hundred dollars per year per patient. Obviously inmates are non-producers so long as they are kept within four walls. We also know that it has been amply demonstrated that many inmates of such institutions can be taught simple trades or housework and under moderate supervision can be returned to their towns and villages surprisingly well able to care for themselves. It costs a little more for a few years while they are being trained, to be sure, than does mere custodial care, but once fitted to a job compatible with their limited intellects many become self-supporting. We suspect this program of "economy" in the long run is going to cost the taxpayers of Indiana a pretty penny.

SURVEY OF TEXAS MENTAL HOSPITALS

The subject of the care of the insane in Texas is dealt with from every angle in the forthcoming report of the survey made by the National Committee for Mental Hygiene in 1924 upon the invitation of the 38th Texas Legislature. The findings and recommendations are comprehensive both in scope and character. The report calls for what is practically a reorganization of the state's system of care for its mentally disabled wards.

The people of Texas have long known the great need of increased institutional provision to relieve the crowded condition of existing hospitals and do away with the abominable practice of locking the mentally sick in jails and prisons for lack of space in hospitals. They are not aware, however, of the great disparity between the standards defined in the report and actual conditions in this state. They will be surprised to know that such relics of a darker era in the history of the care of the insane as crib beds, locked chairs and chains are still in use in restraining and controlling excited patients in some places in Texas.

The Committee's experts looked into every phase of the problem and have made recommendations touching on medical and nursing personnel, hospital construction, fire hazards, food economics, the appointment of hospital executives, commitment laws, occupational therapy, psychopathic hospitals, methods of treatment and prevention, out-patient clinics, and other important questions. They advocate the renaming of existing hospitals by eliminating the words "lunatic" and "insane," an important step in removing the connoted stigma, disgrace and fatalism associated with these terms in the minds of the people, and securing a more hopeful attitude with reference to the curability and prevention of mental disease.

The Committee found a great deficiency in the number of doctors, nurses and attendants assigned to the care and treatment of patients, an almost complete absence of medical

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A NEW APPOINTMENT

George K. Pratt, M.D., has been appointed to the staff of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene as Assistant to the Medical Director.

Since 1921 Dr. Pratt has been Medical Director of the Massachusetts Society for Mental Hygiene in Boston. His psychiatric experience began in Michigan where, for some time, he served as Assistant Physician in the Oak Grove Hospital for mental diseases under its Superintendent, Dr. C. B. Burr. Later he entered private practice in this specialty.

During two years of war service, he held a commission in the Neuro-Psychiatric Corps of the Army on duty both in this country and in France.

Dr. Pratt entered upon his new duties with the National Committee on February 1st.

SURVEY OF TEXAS MENTAL HOSPITALS

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records concerning these patients, general idleness among patients able to engage in occupations of various kinds, no efforts at the systematic training of nurses and attendants, no real attempt to classify patients according to the variety of mental conditions from which they suffer and individual needs of treatment, and no provisions for temporary care and observation.

The Committee recommends the rewriting of the insanity law to facilitate the earlier admission to hospitals of persons suffering from mental disease than is now the practice, due to mistaken conceptions regarding the functions of such institutions, and the legalistic character of present commitment procedures. The method of "trying" an individual for his "insanity" by a lay jury before he can be admitted to an institution intended to treat and cure disease of the mind, just as other hospitals deal with diseases of the body, smacks of crime and disgrace, and is condemned as anachronistic and alien to present humanitarian thought and practice in social relations.

A medical point of view, the Committee maintains, should permeate the state's dealings with this class of its disabled dependents. "Actually the number of mentally sick individuals who entertain seriously the idea that they have been deprived of their constitutional rights," the report states, "is very small and the Texas method of commitment means that a mentally sick individual must have his sickness determined, in a large percentage of cases, by a jury of laymen, with the result that only those patients whose mental disease is so obvious as to be apparent to anyone, are likely to have their commitment acted upon favorably." Present-day teaching on the subject emphasizes the principle that the earlier persons with mental disease come under the care and treatment of those who are skilled in treatment, the greater are the opportunities for their early improvement, recovery, and return to the community. "The present arrangement," the report points out, "operates to permit admission to state hospitals of only those who are well advanced in mental disease, and this defeats one of the primary purposes for which the institutions exist." It is contended that admission to a hospital for mental diseases should be no more difficult than admission to a hospital for physical disorders.

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