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STATE ACTION IN MENTAL HEALTH, 1955

A Summary of Financial, Legal
and Administrative Developments in State Mental Health Programs

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Interstate Clearing House on Mental Health
The Council of State Governments
1313 East Sixtieth Street
Chicago 37, Illinois

PREFACE

This compilation of developments in mental health during 1955 was prepared to give a partial measure of the degree to which recent conferences, studies, reports and recommendations have resulted in legislative action. It provides some comparison among the states of relative progress in various aspects of their mental health programs.

The major portion of the compilation deals with finances and compares appropriations for the current and past fiscal periods. The figures, however, should be used with considerable caution. While the data are comparable for the two fiscal periods within a given state, they are in no way valid for interstate comparisons. They vary widely in terminology, in items included in the budgets, and in the details of the figures reported. A tabular presentation of the data, therefore, would be misleading if it attempted to compare appropriations among the states either in total or in part.

It is also necessary to indicate that the figures on research and training in mental health are tentative and not complete. In most states, public funds for research are not easily identifiable. For example, state hospitals often undertake research and training but find it impossible or not feasible to segregate these costs from their regular operations. Even in the institutions which are explicitly designated as research hospitals or laboratories it is very difficult to separate out research expenditures from training or treatment costs. Research and training programs in mental health also take place in many universities for which state funds are employed, not all of which are included in this compilation. From the data it appears, however, that almost half the states now make specific appropriations for research and training, which is approximately twice the number indicating such specific appropriations in 1953.

In preparing this report we received full cooperation from state budget officers, directors of legislative service agencies and commissioners of state mental hospital and mental health programs. We are, indeed, grateful to them for their invaluable assistance.

We hope that this compilation of state action in mental health will assist the states in further improving their mental health programs.

Sidney Spector, Director
Interstate Clearing House
on Mental Health

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PROGRESS IN MENTAL HEALTH, 1955

Probably the most important and dramatic development in the field of mental health has been an expanding awareness that only a heavy investment in improved treatment, research, and training can stem the mounting costs of caring for and treating the mentally ill in the states.

With more than half a million patients now in state mental hospitals and the number rising at a rate of 10,000 a year, the states are spending approximately \$560 million annually for maintaining and operating their hospitals alone. The entire problem is further complicated by the fact that people are living longer and therefore are more susceptible to mental deterioration. Of every three patients admitted to mental hospitals in 1953, one was 60 years of age or over. In the last fifty years, while the total population 65 and over tripled, the number 65 and over in state hospitals multiplied nine times.

Added to these complicating factors are the mental health needs of approximately 134,000 mentally deficient persons in institutions and the even larger number outside of institutions; the great numbers who suffer from alcoholism and narcotic addiction; the increasing body of delinquents -- both juvenile and adult; and the expanding number of prisoners committed to penal institutions.

Thus state leadership, professional and political, felt this year, as never before, that unless the states emphasized treatment, training and research to an unprecedented degree, they could look forward only to housing progressively growing numbers of patients, to mounting misery on the part of hundreds of thousands of patients, to building costs of almost prohibitive proportions, and to sharply rising burdens on taxpayers.

The Governors' Conference

As a consequence, beginning in 1949, each of the Governors' Conferences has been concerned with this crucial health problem. At the direction of the Governors, the Council of State Governments conducted two comprehensive studies of the care and treatment of the mentally ill in the states. The first report, published in 1950, emphasized the tragic overcrowding of buildings, the need for more adequate facilities and the urgency of more intensive treatment programs. The second, published in 1953, stressed the inadequacy of funds for research in mental health, the shortage of qualified personnel, and how essential was a program of training. Both reports presented extensive factual findings and specific recommendations for meeting the problems.

As a result of these studies, the Governors adopted a resolution to hold a historic National Governors' Conference on Mental Health. The Conference met in Detroit, Michigan, in February, 1954, and has been labeled as a major milestone in the history of the mental health movement. For the first time, Governors, legislators from forty-eight states and commonwealths, mental health and other state officials, and leaders of all the mental health professions gathered together in one place, to discuss at the highest level in state government the means of attacking the great social problem of mental illness.

The Governors adopted a concrete Ten Point Program on mental health, which has become a guide for action in practically every state. The Program called for increased appropriations to secure additional mental health personnel. It urged special appropriations for training and research. And it recommended support from legislatures to raise the level of teaching and supervision in institutions in order to attract and retain the best personnel.

The Governors' Conference as a whole, moreover, felt that specific steps should be taken on a cooperative basis among the states. It therefore directed the Council of State Governments to establish an Interstate Clearing House on Mental Health, for exchange of mental health information, and to aid the states in organizing effective programs of interstate cooperation in this field.

The Council established the Clearing House in 1954, and it has undertaken the following four general functions:

- (1) It disseminates information to all states in the areas of care, treatment and prevention. It compiles and analyzes such information and attempts to make the experience of all of the states available to each.
- (2) It makes arrangements with mental health organizations and outstanding professional leaders to provide technical and professional service on a consultative basis to any state desiring such service in developing, expanding and perfecting its mental health programs.
- (3) It undertakes to formulate model legislation in the mental health field and to assist in interstate arrangements for supervision of and psychiatric service to recently released hospital patients.
- (4) It has developed interstate cooperative agreements and arrangements to pool existing facilities for concerted, regional attacks on problems of mental illness.

Regional Developments

One of the most promising, recent movements has been the initiation and growth of regional cooperation by states in the field of mental health. This type of cooperation, developed largely in the last two years, has permitted groups of states to pool their mental health resources. Thus each participating state can receive the maximum benefits of a total area, rather than rely only on its own facilities.

The regional program farthest advanced to date in this field is that of the Southern Regional Education Board, undertaken at the request of the Southern Governors' Conference in 1954. The Governor of each southern state, from Delaware to Texas, appointed a state mental health training and research committee, made up of state officials, professionals from all fields, legislators, and others. These committees appraised their resources, listed their needs, and made recommendations for improving their situations. As a result, a Southern Regional Council on Mental Health Training and Research was established in 1955. It has appropriations of \$8,000 per year from each of eight states thus far, and the support by the National Institute of Mental Health.

A survey of mental health training and research was undertaken in the Midwest, in 1954, and climaxed by a Midwest Governors' Conference on Mental Health in Chicago, on November 30. It was a duplicate, on a regional basis, of the National Governors' Conference on Mental Health, and adopted a series of resolutions to implement the earlier Ten Point Program. One of the major points stressed was that an additional 10 per cent of total state funds for mental health should be appropriated for training and research. A continuing Midwest Governors' Committee on Mental Health was formed in 1955 to strengthen regional cooperation in the area.

States in the Far West also have moved for cooperation in mental health. At a meeting in March, 1955, of Governors' representatives in San Francisco, called by the Council of State Governments, the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education was requested to undertake an appraisal of training and research resources in the West and of preventive efforts. The Governors of the eleven western states have appointed official committees representing government, the professions and the public, to conduct the survey which has been aided by a grant of \$61,000 from the National Institute of Mental Health. It is expected that the report will present both factual findings and new ideas for a more effective attack on mental health problems in the West.

The northeastern states have developed a continuing regional conference in line with the recommendations of the Ten Point Program. In October, 1954, a

well-established conference of state mental health authorities in that area decided to enlarge its purposes and membership and altered its name to the Northeast State Governments Conference on Mental Health. Participation was expanded to include Governors' representatives, legislators, budget officers, and other state administrators who now have a means of fruitful exchange of ideas and experiences, thereby accelerating efforts in the most promising directions.

Meeting in Burlington, Vermont, in September, 1955, the Northeast Conference adopted a resolution proposing, for all states, an interstate compact in the field of mental health to deal with the problem of non-resident mental patients. The compact provides that a person needing hospitalization because of mental illness or mental deficiency will receive care and treatment regardless of his legal residence and may be transferred to a hospital in another state solely on the basis of clinical considerations. It also permits cooperative interstate arrangements for after-care of convalescing patients and for development of joint facilities. The compact was passed by the Connecticut legislature in 1955 and introduced in the legislatures of a number of other states.

Mental Hospitals

The attempt this year to secure personnel needed to staff institutions and clinics has reached record proportions as measured by funds provided. In a survey of appropriations for the maintenance and operation of mental hospitals, the Council of State Governments found that thirty-eight out of forty-two states from which replies were received had increased their appropriations in 1955, and primarily to obtain needed additional personnel. Probably no objective is rated higher today than that of attracting and retaining, with adequate salaries and incentives, more persons in the mental health fields.

Increases in state appropriations averaged around 10 per cent and ranged up to 45 per cent. Among states which raised appropriations for maintenance and operation of mental hospitals by roughly 25 per cent or more were Connecticut, Indiana, Missouri, Nevada, Ohio, Tennessee, Washington, and Wyoming. At least twelve additional states upped their budgets by from 10 to 25 per cent and included Arizona, Colorado, Florida, Illinois, Iowa, Maine, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, and Utah.

In Indiana, for example, appropriations for the operation of the state hospitals and schools for the mentally deficient were increased by 40 per cent for 1955-57, as compared with 1953-55. However, the amount allocated for salaries of

personnel at these institutions went up by an even greater figure -- 49.3 per cent. From June of 1953 to June, 1955, the number of physicians in Indiana state hospitals rose from 56 to 90; psychologists from 23 to 40; social workers from 20 to 59; nurses from 91 to 168.

Connecticut increased its appropriation from \$27 million in 1953-55, to \$33.6 million for 1955-57. Per patient cost per day went up from \$3.96 in 1954 to an estimated \$4.20 in 1955, and estimates for 1956 and 1957 are \$4.87 and \$4.97 respectively. These increases are prompted primarily by a desire to improve staffing ratios generally and to staff new buildings which will be completed in the present biennium.

The Missouri legislature appropriated in 1955 the largest amount ever approved in the history of the State for the operation of mental institutions. The appropriation for maintenance and operation of its five mental hospitals was increased from \$19.5 million in the last biennium to \$25.7 million, with the largest item of increase being for personal services -- a rise of 54.4 per cent. Nevada raised its appropriation in 1955 by 27 per cent over the previous biennium, the increase to be used to meet higher operating costs, and to provide better nursing care and more adequate salaries. In Washington, the legislature increased mental hospital operating appropriations by approximately 31 per cent for the 1955-57 biennium; major purposes of the increases are to pay salaries of additional staff for new buildings and expanded programs, as well as to carry through a forty hour week and meet new salary schedules following a reclassification. In Wyoming, appropriations for operating mental hospitals were upped 34 per cent, largely to secure additional psychiatrists, psychologists and registered nurses for the State Hospital.

Considerable sums were made available both from regular appropriations and special bond issues to improve and rehabilitate existing buildings and to construct new institutions. Thus, California appropriated over \$14 million, for the construction of a \$5 million Neuropsychiatric Institute at UCLA Medical School and for new buildings at hospitals.

In Florida, \$5 million was appropriated to complete the 1000-bed Southeastern Regional Mental Hospital now under construction near Miami, and a further \$4 million was allocated for the construction of a hospital near Jacksonville to be undertaken if state income becomes available. In Iowa at the Independence Mental Health Institute, a 500-patient building was completed on August 1, 1955, at a cost of \$2 million, and a custodial building at a second Institute will be under construction at a cost of \$1.5 million. In Massachusetts, the capital outlay appropriation in 1954 was \$19 million and amounted to \$8.9 million in 1955.

In Missouri, in addition to appropriating \$1.5 million for capital repairs and replacements, the legislature authorized a bond issue of \$75 million to be voted on in the general election in November, 1956, with proceeds to be used for state institutions. Plans are under way for the proper scheduling of these funds.

A bond issue of \$150 million for capital improvements was approved in Ohio in a November, 1955, general referendum. Half of the proceeds are earmarked for institutions in the Department of Mental Hygiene and Correction. In addition, an immediate appropriation of \$12.5 million was voted for urgent replacements from the general fund.

In Oregon, the legislature appropriated \$6 million toward the construction of a \$15 million hospital of 1,500 beds to be constructed in the Portland area. The Tennessee legislature appropriated \$10 million for capital outlay for 1955-57. Proposed construction plans include several intensive treatment buildings, a new kitchen at Western State Hospital, and employees' quarters at all four institutions. Many other building programs were approved in other states.

Mentally Deficient

Measured in dollars and cents, the states in 1955 are giving unprecedented attention to mental deficiency. Of thirty-four states from which the Council of State Governments received information in its survey, all except two increased appropriations for care and treatment of their mentally deficient. The average increase was close to 20 per cent. Increases of 40 per cent or more were provided in Florida, Indiana, Missouri, Montana, and Tennessee; 30 per cent or more in Connecticut, Maine, Washington, and Hawaii; and over 20 per cent in Iowa, Ohio, and Virginia.

A number of very interesting developments are taking place in the states with new concepts in developing the potentials of the mentally deficient. For example, in Illinois the legislature appropriated \$150,000 from the Mental Health Fund to provide halfway-houses for pre-release training of mentally deficient patients from its two state schools. Rhode Island amended its Act for the instruction of handicapped children to assure special classes for minors who may benefit from them. In South Dakota, for the first time, a special appropriation of \$50,000 was enacted for education of mentally handicapped children to be administered by the Department of Public Instruction.

Of particular interest was the action of the Tennessee legislature in appropriating \$230,000 for a special training program for severely mentally retarded children, to be administered by the Department of Education. This money will be

used to help counties which provide approved instructional and training facilities and services for children aged six to twenty who are not educable but trainable. The State will repay \$3.00 for each \$5.00 spent for this purpose by a local school unit. A special Committee for Severely Retarded Children was created, consisting of the Commissioners of Education, Mental Health, Public Health, and Welfare.

The Texas legislature enacted a Mentally Retarded Persons Act which, for the first time, gives Texas an adequate foundation for administering a training and rehabilitation program for the mentally retarded. The law requires diagnosis and examination before admission and is designed to prevent mentally retarded patients from being misplaced in state mental hospitals.

The Arkansas legislature, in 1955, provided for the first facility ever created in the State dedicated to the training and education of the mentally retarded, through the creation of the Arkansas Children's Colony.

Bond issues and appropriations for construction were emphasized heavily in the last two years. Patient buildings are being erected in Connecticut, Kansas, Missouri, New Jersey, and Washington. Delaware is constructing a medical center in connection with its Colony for the Feebleminded. Iowa completed a vocational school building in 1954 and is now erecting a custodial building. Missouri completed a building for delinquent defectives, and expects to finance further construction from a bond issue. Montana built two dormitories for its State School in 1954. A new bond issue of \$1.5 million is available for additional construction.

An appropriation of \$6.5 million for capital outlay was authorized by the legislature in New Jersey for state schools. An appropriation of over \$1 million in Maryland for fiscal 1956 will provide for the development of a long-term colony for mentally deficient adults. Special emphasis in this project will be placed on rehabilitation through industrial pursuits.

Mental Health Services

Mental health clinics are being established and extended in many states. State hospitals likewise are expanding their outpatient services. This concern for community mental health services is based on the assumption that through them it may be possible to contribute to mental health generally, to prevent unnecessary admissions to hospitals, and to increase the number of persons who can be discharged from mental hospitals.

Several states, including Arizona, Idaho, Missouri and Nevada provided funds for community mental health services for the first time in their histories during

the 1955 legislative sessions. In certain states, including Florida, Illinois, Indiana, North Carolina and Washington, appropriations for such services have been doubled or tripled, and in others raised materially.

Thus, in Delaware approximately \$65,000 of the total operating appropriation for the state hospital will be set aside for the operation of a mental hygiene clinic. A weekly clinic is operated in each of the three counties in Delaware, in addition to the daily clinic at the state hospital.

Use of the state hospital for outpatient clinic services has expanded this year in a number of states, including Kansas, Nevada, Oklahoma and Oregon.

In Connecticut appropriations for the 1955-57 biennium for community mental health services were increased approximately 25 per cent. These appropriations provide for the operation of state psychiatric clinics for children and adults, and for grants to community clinics and general hospitals which establish psychiatric services.

For the operation of mental health clinics, the Florida State Board of Health received an appropriation of \$320,344 for the 1955-57 biennium, an increase of 113.6 per cent over the previous biennium. This increase will be used to 1) augment the support for 13 existing child guidance and mental health clinics; 2) establish new clinics; 3) increase the staff of the Bureau of Mental Health; and 4) extend and intensify a program of mental health education in Florida.

Several states, including Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, New York and Ohio, expanded their family care programs to relieve overcrowding in state hospitals by placing as many patients as possible in suitable homes in the community.

The extent to which traveling clinics are being used in the states is growing. For example, the Missouri legislature in 1955 appropriated \$480,000 for establishment and operation of six traveling clinics to examine, diagnose and treat mentally ill persons on an outpatient basis. The traveling clinic consists of one psychiatrist, one psychiatric social worker, and such other persons as may be necessary. Similar action was taken in Maine, Nebraska, Nevada, South Dakota and other states.

The giant stride to date in this general area of mental health, however, was the enactment in 1954 of the New York Community Mental Health Services Act. It established a permanent system of state aid to local units of government for the support of community mental health services. The act provided for state matching of local expenditures on a 50-50 basis, up to a maximum of \$1 per capita of the

local population. This may result in expenditures of as much as \$15 million a year in state funds. The act for the first time explicitly permits local units of government to spend public funds for mental health purposes. Moreover, provisions of the act fix responsibility for the community's mental health program in a single governmental agency, the local mental health board.

Other states which provide matching funds for local mental health purposes include Alabama, Connecticut, Illinois and Massachusetts. An act similar in scope and significance to the New York Community Mental Health Services Act was introduced in California in 1955, but failed of enactment.

Training and Research

Training and research -- the twin keys to advances in mental health -- were stressed by legislatures in 1955 as never before. As a consequence of numerous conferences, extensive studies, and the results of research efforts in other areas, it was felt that research and training in the field of mental health held the brightest promise for the future well-being of the nation and for the ultimate reduction of hospital populations.

Although it was impossible to secure valid comparative figures of total appropriations for training and research, the survey by the Council of State Governments in 1955 indicated that the availability of such funds had approximately doubled over 1953.

One of the interesting developments was the trend toward the use of funds from patient fees -- paid either by the patient or his responsible relatives -- for research and training purposes. In some instances, as in Illinois, the funds are put into a special Mental Health Fund. In Illinois this fund had accumulated by 1955 approximately \$12 million for training and research purposes. Of this amount, \$2.2 million were allocated for training programs during 1955-57, and almost \$4 million for biological, social and administrative research. In addition, the state legislature appropriated \$8 million from the fund to build a psychiatric research institute. Also in 1955 the Illinois legislature established a ten-member Psychiatric Training and Research Authority to train psychiatric personnel and to advance knowledge through research. The governing board will have \$1 million a year on a continuing basis at its disposal.

A major stride was exemplified in Ohio in 1955 where the legislature gave heavy emphasis to training and research. A special Bureau of Research and Training was authorized within the Division of Mental Hygiene, with an appropriation of

approximately \$10 million to train and secure the necessary professional personnel for a dynamic effort to intensify treatment, research and preventive efforts. Three new institutes of training and research were created, with a proposed training program for psychiatrists which may be one of the largest in the nation.

A number of other states created special councils to direct training and research programs. For example, in Delaware a State Board on Mental Health was set up to supervise a program of research and training, with \$120,000 as a nucleus with which to seek other, federal and private, grants.

The Florida legislature provided \$250,000 for a new Council on Training and Research in Mental Health, to be employed for research and for training in psychiatry, clinical psychology, psychiatric social work and psychiatric nursing.

The Connecticut legislature allocated approximately \$215,000 for the 1955-57 biennium for training and research. Of this amount, \$42,000 will finance the work of a new Coordinator of Research and Training within the Department of Mental Health, and the remaining sum will cover expenses for training at the Connecticut Post-graduate Seminar in Psychiatry and Neurology as well as for employment of consultants in various specialties.

In Kansas, training programs in the state mental institutions were authorized to receive allocations from the Mental Hospital Training Fund for which the legislature appropriated \$750,000 in 1955. Research projects in institutions also may receive allocations from this fund. Directors of Research and Education have been employed at two state hospitals and a number of research projects are under way. Others are being considered.

Many states are setting aside sizable sums for research in the application of new tranquilizing drugs which have achieved such remarkable results in opening new therapeutic programs for patients previously considered hopeless. For example, in Kentucky the Governor allotted \$100,000 to supplement the drug budgets for the purchase of chlorpromazine and reserpine. In Louisiana, approximately \$500,000 was appropriated for application of drug therapy. Other states that are concentrating research in this area include California, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and New York.

In Nebraska the Psychiatric Institute serves as the core of the mental health training program. Appropriations for 1955-56 approximated \$1 million for the Institute which now offers training in psychiatry, clinical psychology, social services and allied fields. The legislature earmarked \$60,000 for research.

In Michigan, the legislature appropriated \$175,000 for a mental health research center at the University of Michigan, to conduct basic research involving the use of the behavioral sciences as they relate to mental disease. Additional appropriations of \$2.2 million were made to the Children's Psychiatric Hospital,

the Neuropsychiatric Institute and the Lafayette Clinic, all of which emphasize training and research along with treatment programs.

New Jersey established a Bureau of Research in Psychiatry and Neurology, with an appropriation of \$50,000 a year. The Louisiana legislature appropriated \$100,000 for research in mental illness and established a Committee on Research and Therapy to integrate research projects in mental hospitals. Other states which are investing heavily in research and training include Minnesota, Nebraska, New York, Tennessee, Washington and Wisconsin.

Legislative Developments

The mental health codes of the various states received careful scrutiny and analysis in 1955 to assure more adequate legal and medical protection for patients. States that have adopted legislation to modernize their codes include Florida, Indiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, Nevada, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas and Virginia. The Texas legislature in 1955 adopted a constitutional amendment prohibiting mandatory jury trials in the commitment of mental patients. In Arkansas a 1955 statute now provides for the day care of patients.

Several state legislatures enacted provisions for the reorganization of certain activities. In Connecticut the responsibility for licensing mental hospitals and boarding and convalescent homes for mental patients was transferred from the Health Department to the Department of Mental Health. The Bureau of Mental Hygiene also was transferred from the Health Department to the Department of Mental Health as a Division of Community Services. In Delaware the Commission for the Feeble-minded was dissolved in 1955, and the operation of the Delaware Colony was placed under the State Psychiatrist.

A major reorganization was undertaken in Idaho in 1955. Following a report of a Legislative Interim Committee, a Board of Health was created and all mental health facilities placed under it.

The Washington legislature in 1955 set up a new Department of Institutions responsible for mental health, adult correction, veterans' homes and children and youth services. The legislature also authorized the Governor to appoint a Director of Institutions, whose salary would be fixed by the Governor.

In Nebraska greater coordination was effected by vesting the Director of the Psychiatric Institute with the functions of Director of Mental Health for the Board of Control. He now has the responsibility of coordinating treatment, training and research in the State, and also serving as Professor of the Department of Neurology and Psychiatry of the University Medical School. In addition, he serves as the Chief Psychiatric Advisor of the State Department of Health.

The Tennessee legislature placed boarding homes and schools for the mentally deficient under the integrated Department of Mental Health. In New York an amendment to the mental hygiene law in 1955 broadened the powers of the Commissioner of Mental Hygiene to include the areas of research, education, prevention and rehabilitation in the field of mental health.

Changes in salary provisions also were made effective in a number of states. Ohio abolished as of October 1, 1955, the practice of extending maintenance service to personnel as part of their compensation. The Ohio Civil Service Law was amended to remove the positions of Division Chief and Institution Superintendent from the classified civil service.

The Minnesota legislature in 1955 provided for the appointment and removal of superintendents of institutions by the Commissioner of the Department of Welfare upon the advice of the Medical Policy Directional Committee. The Commissioner was given the power to fix individual salaries of superintendents within a set maximum.

The Illinois legislature amended its Civil Service Act so as to exempt physicians pursuing programs of training and service for a limited period of time from civil service regulations.

Study Commissions

Legislatures in many states, in 1955, appointed legislative or other committees and commissions to study problems concerned with several aspects of mental health. The legislatures of California, Florida, Illinois, Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, North Dakota, Washington, and Wyoming requested studies of the care and treatment of the mentally ill, with particular emphasis on the effects of the new tranquilizing drugs.

Arkansas, Illinois, Minnesota, and Tennessee called for an investigation of the problems of alcoholism, including a report on the adequacy of existing facilities for the treatment of alcoholics. The problem of narcotic addicts is being studied in Illinois and New Jersey.

Investigations on juvenile delinquency were assigned in 1955 in Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, and North Carolina.

The care and facilities for the mentally retarded are being studied in Massachusetts, Nebraska and New York.

Surveys of sex crime are being made in New Jersey, Oregon, and Tennessee. Also, Massachusetts is continuing a study of the advisability of making psychiatric services available to the district courts.

The problems of aging are being studied in many of the states. Colorado, in 1955, established a Commission on the Aged, and North Carolina a Citizens Advisory Committee on Problems of the Aging, by executive order. The California legislature, in 1955, created a Citizens Advisory Committee on Aging to the Interdepartmental Committee on Aging established in 1952. The Illinois legislature created a Commission on the Aging and Aged, as did the legislatures in Indiana and Maine. Massachusetts, in 1954, established an Interdepartmental Council for the Aging, and Michigan, in 1955, a Legislative Advisory Council on Problems of Aging. New Jersey, in 1955, created an Old Age Study Commission.

In New York, in 1955, the Governor appointed to his staff a Special Assistant on the Problems of the Aged, to coordinate and direct the various state activities involving the aged. An Interdepartmental Committee on Aging also was established, composed of the Commissioners of Health, Housing, Mental Hygiene, Commerce, Education, Social Welfare, the State Industrial Commissioner, and the President of the Civil Service Commission.

* * * * *

Important forward strides were taken in 1955. Greater ones still are needed to reduce hospital populations and improve the mental health of the nation. But with the awakening of public interest, the concentration on research and training, and the general "stirring in the states" major advances in the battle against mental illness are near and certain.

TRAINING AND RESEARCH

ALABAMA

\$50,000 has been awarded the Department of Psychiatry, University of Alabama Medical School, to train psychiatrists and clinical psychologists; the plan is to develop an accredited three year psychiatric residency program at the University Medical College and to offer internships in clinical psychology as well.

\$18,000 represents an additional appropriation, for training of psychiatrists and clinical psychologists in the Jefferson County Division of Mental Health in cooperation with the Alabama Medical College Department of Psychiatry.

No funds for research as such were made available.

ARIZONA

No special funds are available for training and research.

ARKANSAS

The appropriation for the State Hospital includes funds for a training program for psychiatric residents and for psychiatric technicians. The University of Arkansas also conducts a training program as part of its regular function, but funds are not specifically allocated for this purpose.

There are no specific funds available from the State for research. Funds available for mental health research at the University are primarily from federal or private endowment sources.

CALIFORNIA

As mentioned in connection with hospital construction, almost \$5.5 million has been appropriated for the building of a new Neuropsychiatric Institute in conjunction with UCLA Medical School. \$61,685 was appropriated for its support during 1955-56. This Institute will provide facilities for teaching and research similar to that at Langley Porter Clinic, which is attached to the University of California Medical School in San Francisco.

The appropriation for the Langley Porter Clinic was increased from \$984,756 in 1954-55, to \$1,029,568, in 1955-56.

Total appropriation for research and training in 1954-55 was \$1,000,533, and for 1955-56 is \$1,091,253 -- an increase of 9.1 per cent.

Residency training programs are approved for three years at Langley Porter, UCLA Institute, Metropolitan State Hospital; for two years at Camarillo State Hospital; and for one year at four other hospitals.

COLORADO

No funds were made available specifically for training or research programs in mental health.

CONNECTICUT

The legislature appropriated \$214,698 specifically for training and research programs during 1955-57. No such funds were made available in the previous biennium. Of the total amount, \$41,940 will finance the operation of a statistical unit and the position of Coordinator of Research and Training within the Department of Mental Health. This position has been filled by a psychiatrist.

The remaining \$172,758 is to cover expenses for training at the Connecticut Postgraduate Seminar in Psychiatry and Neurology and for the employment of consultants in various specializations.

DELAWARE

For the first time, the legislature made appropriations for training and research. It appropriated \$120,000 for the next two years as a nucleus for securing additional funds from private and other public sources.

The Governor has established a Board on Mental Health Training and Research, composed of ten men and women from the Governor's Committee and four members of the General Assembly, to approve research projects and allocate funds. The Committee is under the chairmanship of the State Psychiatrist.

FLORIDA

The legislature created a Council on Training and Research in Mental Health and appropriated \$250,000 for it. Of this amount, \$18,000 is set aside for research, the remainder will go for training in psychiatry, clinical psychology, psychiatric social work, psychiatric nursing, and for administrative expenses. The State Board of Health is charged with the responsibility of administering these funds.

The legislature also appropriated \$16,000 for the biennium for the support of the Southern Regional Council on Training and Research in Mental Health.

IDAHO

No special funds were appropriated for training and research.

ILLINOIS

Approximately \$12 million now has accumulated in the Mental Health Fund, which is designated for research, training and prevention in the field of mental health. The Fund secures its revenues from fees paid for patient care by the patients themselves or by their responsible relatives.

In the last two fiscal periods, the legislature appropriated about \$8 million from the Mental Health Fund to construct a Psychiatric Research Institute for the training of psychiatrists and for research into the causes and prevention of mental illness.

A total of \$2,214,620 was allocated for a highly expanded training program during the next two years. Employment-Education grants are nearly three times the amount appropriated for the past biennium.

ILLINOIS (continued)

A new program being initiated at this time is the training of student nurses. Funds will be sufficient for monthly stipends for about 200 such trainees. Slightly over \$775,000 was allocated for operation of five affiliate schools of nursing conducted in state hospitals. An additional \$170,000 was granted for the continuation of a school for the training of psychiatric technicians. A grant of nearly \$95,000 assures the establishment of a new school for practical nurses.

Training of psychiatric residents is to be expanded, with adequate salaries for residents in three and five year programs. Professional seminars and teaching programs in psychiatry, neurology and psychology will be carried on in each state hospital and school, and in-service training of personnel will be intensified in all institutions.

The program of research will have substantial funds in the 1955-57 biennium. \$1,837,978 has been allocated from the Mental Health Fund for research in the fields of mental illness and mental deficiency, including studies of the new drugs, the development of diagnostic tests for children entering school, research on schizophrenia, biochemical studies, and others. \$400,000 has been allocated for research projects to be developed during the next two years.

An additional \$1,599,802 has been allocated for other than purely biological or medical research -- for the improvement of care and treatment of patients at Illinois hospitals -- such as the Volunteer Services Program, the Food Improvement Service, the care of mental patients on a ward where the personnel has had intensive training in psychodynamics and therapeutic care, and the rehabilitation of patients in the community.

The legislature, in 1955, also created a Psychiatric Research and Training Authority within the Department of Public Welfare, to train psychiatric personnel and to advance knowledge through research into causes and treatment of mental illness and mental deficiency. The Board of the Authority consists of ten members appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate, from faculties of medical schools, state and private colleges and universities and psychiatric institutes within the State. The Authority will have up to a million dollars a year on a continuing basis, beginning July 1, 1957.

INDIANA

For research the legislature appropriated \$200,000 to assist in setting up a Psychiatric Research Foundation, to be supported by private and public funds. A \$1,000,000 Research Institute Building is presently being constructed adjacent to the Larue D. Carter Memorial Hospital.

Training programs are also under way at the Carter Memorial Hospital.

IOWA

The legislature appropriated \$160,000 to be used by the University Hospitals at Iowa City for a pilot experiment for retarded and emotionally disturbed children -- \$130,000 for structural operations, and \$30,000 for salaries. The legislature also appropriated \$15,000 per year for the 1955-57 biennium to the College of Medicine at Iowa City, for a study of alcoholism within the State of Iowa.

IOWA (continued)

No appropriations for training and research have been made until now by the State through the Board of Control.

KANSAS

Training programs at the state mental institutions may receive allocations from the Mental Hospital Training Fund. In 1955, \$1 million was appropriated for this Fund; the total actually spent was \$557,626. \$750,000 was reappropriated for the Fund in fiscal 1956, to pay for extra staff necessary to maintain training programs in the three state hospitals and the two schools for the mentally defective.

Psychiatric aide training programs are in progress at all five mental institutions. Training programs for resident psychiatrists (both three and five year programs), clinical psychologists, psychiatric social workers, occupational and music therapists, and clinical chaplains are also being carried on in Kansas. Educational leaves and stipends are granted to employees who agree to remain in the state service for a specified time.

Research projects at the institutions which are part of a training program may receive allocations from the Mental Hospital Training Fund. Up to \$20,000 may be allocated to Topeka State Hospital from the Institutional Salaries and Wages Contingent Fund for the purpose of initiating research projects.

Directors of Research and Education have been employed at Topeka and Osawatomie State Hospitals. Some research projects have been started while others are under consideration and development.

KENTUCKY

From the Governor's fund of \$200,000 approximately \$100,000 is to be used to supplement drug budgets for the purchase of chlorpromazine and reserpine. Part of the \$200,000 also will be used to continue special training projects started last year, including a Practical Nurse School, a Social Work Trainee Program, and a Psychiatric Residency Program.

LOUISIANA

The Louisiana state hospitals now carry on residency and internship programs in psychiatry, clinical psychology, psychiatric social work and psychiatric nursing. A \$600,000 plan for training additional personnel in these four disciplines has been developed by the Governor's Committee on Mental Health Training and Research and will be submitted to the 1956 legislature.

\$100,000 has been appropriated to the Department of Institutions for essential research, in 1955-56, in the field of mental illness. Another \$513,243 has been appropriated for application of drug therapies. Research projects will be carried out as part of this program.

A Committee on Research and Therapy in Mental Illness has been formed, to plan integrated research projects at the mental hospitals of the State. The Committee consists of the hospital superintendents and selected members of their staffs.

MARYLAND

Training is being carried on at the various institutions, in psychiatry, psychology, social work, nursing, rehabilitation work and for psychiatric aides. Funds specifically appropriated for educational and training programs were \$249,171 in 1954-55, and for 1955-56 are \$276,172 -- an increase of 10.8 per cent -- including \$8,000 for Maryland's full participation in the Southern Regional Mental Health Training and Research Program.

For research projects, \$40,222 was appropriated in 1954-55; for 1955-56, the amount is \$30,562. Projects embrace some twenty different aspects in the field of mental health, including such subjects as immunology, electroencephalography, psychological techniques, neuropathology, drug therapy. One hospital has a complete research department with its own director of research.

MASSACHUSETTS

Seven state hospitals conduct 12 week courses in psychiatric nursing and practice for professional nursing students. Two hospitals conduct 18 month courses for practical nurses, and each hospital has an attendant on-the-job training program. Five of the state hospitals have training programs for social work students. This embraces three days per week for one year.

The appropriation to the central Department of Mental Health for research at various institutions was \$194,359 in 1955 and is practically the same in 1956 -- \$195,000.

MICHIGAN

Total appropriations for research and training programs using state funds appear to be \$2,562,101 for 1955-56, compared with \$1,338,557 during 1954-55. The largest segments of these funds were appropriated to the research and training centers at the University of Michigan and include the following:

1) \$634,264 to operate the Neuropsychiatric Institute for 1955-56, as compared with \$600,000 the previous year. A considerable portion of these funds is employed for medical education and research.

2) A special appropriation of \$175,000 was made to the new Mental Health Research Institute for basic research involving the use of social, biological and physical sciences in their long-run application to mental disease. In addition, the Institute will participate in the training of residents, internes, medical students and other behavioral scientists in mental health.

3) \$767,837 will be available for 1955-56 to operate the new Children's Psychiatric Hospital which will provide service, training and research. The three functions are inseparable. Training will involve field work with organized teaching in ten disciplines; research now in progress will be expanded.

In the fall of 1955, the Lafayette Clinic was opened as a new \$3.5 million psychiatric teaching and research center. It is to be operated jointly by Wayne University in Detroit and the Department of Mental Health. The appropriation to operate the Clinic during 1955-56 is \$750,000. It is equipped with beds for 120 adults and 25 children, and will serve to train psychiatrists, psychiatric nurses, psychologists and psychiatric social workers.

MICHIGAN (continued)

Appropriated to the Department of Mental Health was \$25,000 for research at the central office for 1955-56. The appropriation for this purpose for the previous year was \$35,000. \$35,000 (including \$6,500 in federal funds) was authorized to finance 12 stipends for social work, 3 for child psychiatry, and one for clinical psychology.

The legislature also appropriated \$175,000 for the first nine months of 1955-56 to be used for application of and research on the new drug therapies.

MINNESOTA

The Department of Welfare received an appropriation of \$173,600 for the 1955-57 biennium, to be used for stipends for seven psychiatric social workers and seven psychiatric nurses. The stipend for a surgical resident in the Burns Unit of Anoka State Hospital will be continued. This residency program has been of immense value in the treatment of mental patients suffering from tuberculosis.

The legislature passed an Act modifying the civil service leave of absence limitation of one year, to permit psychiatric residency training up to five years.

Appropriation has been made for the establishment of a five-year psychiatric residency program under the direction of the Mayo Foundation and the University of Minnesota. The Department also expects to establish a psychiatric aide training program on a stipend basis outside of the mental hospital system.

\$145,000 has been appropriated for research, mostly for the continuation of projects already in progress. A new study has been added on post-insulin shock, and the study of problems in geriatrics is being expanded.

MISSOURI

For 1953-55, the legislature had appropriated an amount of \$100,000 specifically for training of professional personnel. No such special provision was made for the 1955-57 biennium, but a grant of \$40,000 was made to support a program for evaluating the efficacy of the treatment program in one of the state mental hospitals.

An appropriation of \$8,000 was made for a survey of the state mental hospitals by the American Psychiatric Association.

NEBRASKA

The Psychiatric Institute serves as the core of the training program in mental health. The appropriation for the Psychiatric Institute was increased from \$267,250 in 1954-55, to \$1,081,342 for 1955-56 -- by 304.6 per cent. The Institute now offers training in psychiatry, clinical psychology, social service, occupational therapy, psychiatric nursing at the graduate and undergraduate levels, and other allied fields. State and other stipends are available for students in each discipline. An outstanding feature of the Nebraska program is the integration of the University and state mental health facilities. Plans are being developed for close cooperation with Norfolk State Hospital for training purposes.

The 1954 legislature for the first time earmarked money for medical research. For 1954-55 the amount was \$15,000; for 1955-56 it is \$60,000 -- an increase of 300

NEBRASKA (continued)

per cent. A state-wide program of basic and applied psychiatric investigation is being organized and coordinated at this time by a full-time Director of Research, who also serves as Associate Director for the Institute and Professor of Psychiatry in the Department of Neurology and Psychiatry of the University of Nebraska College of Medicine.

NEVADA

For inspection and rating service, the legislature appropriated \$1,500 this year. No special funds are available for training or research; but it is planned that the staff of the Mental Health Section of the Department of Health will devote approximately 10 per cent of their time to research.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

No state funds are being made available specifically for training, but limited trust funds are employed.

Research is organized under a Research Council, which meets monthly. Increasing liaison exists between the State Hospital and the University of New Hampshire.

NEW JERSEY

Training activities have been coordinated between New Jersey's major mental hospitals and the VA hospital at Lyons. Programs also are conducted at the individual institutions, which include an average of \$3,000 in each institution's budget request for this purpose. Psychologists receive in-service training in all institutions of the Department of Institutions and Agencies and in the mental hygiene clinics. The Department of Institutions and Agencies plans to use a portion of its federal funds to provide at least one scholarship each in the fields of psychiatry, psychiatric social work and psychology.

\$1.5 million has been made available this year for a vocational manual training school, as a research and training center in mental deficiency.

A Bureau of Research in Psychiatry and Neurology has been established, with an appropriation of \$50,000 a year, under the direction of the Commissioner of Institutions and Agencies. The Bureau of Social Research of the Department compiles all statistical information on patients at the institutions and mental hygiene clinics.

In addition, \$350,000 was appropriated this year for the purchase of chlorpromazine and reserpine to be used in a large-scale research program at the institutions.

NEW MEXICO

No funds were made available for training and research.

NEW YORK

Costs for training programs are difficult to identify, since they are integrated with other services. There is a residency program for psychiatrists and a

NEW YORK (continued)

ten-week postgraduate course conducted annually. For the first time this year, however, a special fund of \$35,000 has been appropriated for a preceptor program for resident psychiatrists, and \$12,000 for chaplaincy training. New York also has in-service programs for undergraduate and graduate nurses, psychologists, ward attendants, occupational instructors, social workers, etc. The appropriation for the Mental Health Commission provides some stipends in the fields of psychiatric social work, psychiatric nursing, psychology and occupational therapy.

The total appropriation for mental health research is \$2,313,005 for fiscal 1955-56 and was \$2,092,604 for 1954-55 -- an increase of 10.6 per cent. These amounts include appropriations of \$1,660,510 for the New York Psychiatric Institute, \$370,295 for research programs at three state hospitals and three state schools (including \$300,000 for new drugs which are being used partly for therapy and partly for research, the entire program being under research direction), and \$283,000 for special studies in such fields as mental retardation, alcoholism, sexual criminals; the epidemiological research unit got an appropriation of \$142,000. Included in its projects is a community geriatrics study.

NORTH CAROLINA

No special funds were appropriated for training, but the Health Department is encouraging the mental health centers to become affiliated with medical schools and to become training centers. Three of the six centers are on their way to being such. A few stipends will be awarded to students of the various mental health disciplines.

A part-time clinical psychologist is to be appointed to the staff of the Mental Health Section. Among other duties, he will initiate plans for developing mental health research.

OHIO

The legislature, in 1955, created a new Bureau of Training and Research in the Department of Mental Hygiene and Correction and established three new institutes of training and research in Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati. These institutes will cooperate with Western Reserve, Ohio State University and the University of Cincinnati to train psychiatrists and other professional mental health personnel. The legislature appropriated \$10,294,720 to establish this Bureau and to provide additional personnel in all state mental institutions. The State's prolonged care hospitals and community clinics also will be used in providing experience training. Plans and budgets for each of the three centers provide for an enrollment of ten to fifteen new residents each year and ultimately to have 90 to 100 residents in training constantly. Upon reaching full capacity, the training program for psychiatrists may be one of the largest in the world.

In an effort to secure the best possible professional leadership, the legislature removed the positions of division chief and institution superintendent from the classified civil service, and empowered the Director of the Department to set the salary scales. However, in order to ensure a professional career system, the legislation provided that these top people be given a permanent civil service status at a rank just below the positions to which appointed.

OHIO (continued)

For research, a total of \$757,103 had been allocated in 1953-55, including \$241,064 for research purchases of chlorpromazine and reserpine. The amount allocated for this latter purpose for the 1955-57 biennium is \$400,000, and the total appropriation specifically for research for the new biennium, in appropriations and allocations, is \$1 million.

OKLAHOMA

Approximately \$500,000 for the next biennium was appropriated to the Board of Regents for Higher Education for the opening of the neuro-psychiatric wing to the University Hospitals, constructed under the 1949 building bond program. Four first-year residents have been accepted so far, and it is expected that in the near future twelve will be in training, in cooperation with the nearby Veterans Administration Hospital. The appropriation includes the funds needed for the expansion of the mental hygiene clinic mentioned under Mental Health Services.

No special funds were appropriated for research.

RHODE ISLAND

With the exception of some private funds used for research activities, there are no separate budgets for training and research. Funds and personnel devoted to these two purposes are included in the regular budget.

With regard to training, plans have been made for the assignment of resident physicians-in-training at the State Hospital to participate in the program of the mental hygiene clinics, beginning July 1, 1955.

For the past year, the State has employed a Medical Director (Mental Health) in a staff position in the Division of Curative Services, with major responsibility of coordinating functions not only within the Department but among the various community agencies.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Figures for specific allocations for research and training are not available. At both the State Hospital and the State Medical College research in mental health is being carried on, and, since the new Teaching Hospital, operated in connection with the Medical College, has been opened in July, 1955, the two institutions have set up a program to enlarge their training in psychiatry. In addition, funds for training are available in the Central Office of the Mental Health Commission, for the training of social workers, clinical psychologists, and at least one psychiatrist.

SOUTH DAKOTA

A special appropriation of \$150,000 was made for 1955-57 for nurses' psychiatric training at Yankton State Hospital. The same amount had been appropriated for 1953-55.

No special appropriations are made for research, but some research is being carried on at the State Hospital, and it is estimated that the cash cost amounts to about \$2,000 per year and that an amount of \$2,000 in salaries per year could be applied to research.

TENNESSEE

A total of \$105,000 has been budgeted for grants and stipends for 1955-57, as compared with \$30,500 for 1953-55 -- an increase of 244 per cent. Emphasis in training programs is on psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers and nurses, but awards also have been made in the fields of recreational and occupational therapy, physical education, and hospital administration.

Gailor Diagnostic Clinic, which is operated jointly by the Department of Mental Health and the University of Tennessee, and which will receive as a regular budget \$468,000 through the Department for 1955-57 -- as compared with \$420,000 for 1953-55 -- probably will receive another \$149,195 from the Department's contingency fund.

The legislature budgeted \$50,000 for the new biennium -- as in the past -- for research at Central State Hospital by Vanderbilt University. For the first time, the Department of Mental Health has set aside an additional \$60,000 for research. Research projects include special education and mental retardation, improved methods of personnel selection and training, the relationship of motor activity to learning, as well as a state-wide chemotherapy project, and an investigation of the effects of thorazine.

TEXAS

Lump sum appropriations are made to most key government activities, including universities and state hospitals, and it is difficult to determine what funds are allocated for training and research.

The Division of Mental Health contemplates a slight increase in training of professional workers during the coming year. This will consist primarily of additional short courses -- one to six weeks.

The research specialist of the Division will be working with its staff in evaluating the various consultative and educational services they offer. He also will assist in the research aspects of three special projects being carried on by the Division, for the purpose of testing new patterns of preventive mental health services in the community.

During the past year, the Texas Council on Mental Health Research was organized and has been endorsed by the Governor.

WASHINGTON

No funds are appropriated specifically for training.

For research at the Research Building located at Western State Hospital, the 1955 legislature appropriated \$357,644 for the new biennium for a program of research into the prevention and treatment of mental illness. The Section of Research and Statistics in the central office of the Department of Institutions, which tabulates population movement statistics for the mental hospitals, was allocated an amount of \$185,542.

WEST VIRGINIA

No funds are available for scholarships; but some in-service training will be initiated, and some workshops and meetings on mental health are planned by the Health Department.

No special funds are appropriated for research. At the time of the southern survey, in 1954, it was found that about two per cent of the research budget of West Virginia University -- about \$5,000 -- was being spent on mental health research.

WISCONSIN

The Wisconsin Diagnostic Center was opened in the fall of 1954, and its operating appropriation for 1955-57 will be \$789,952, as compared with the initial appropriation of \$464,073. The Diagnostic Center operates in conjunction with the University Medical School in carrying on a psychiatric training program and research into the causes of mental illness.

The training program is financed by a \$38,000 general fund appropriation from the State and certain national mental health funds. The \$38,000 is primarily for training psychiatrists, but additional training programs are under way for psychiatric social workers, psychiatric nurses and psychologists.

There is no separate appropriation for a research program. Research is conducted as part of the treatment and training program of the state hospitals, the Diagnostic Center, the University, and the Psychiatric Institute.

WYOMING

No funds are appropriated for training and research. However, an in-service training program is being conducted under normal operating funds, and a limited training program for psychiatric aides is being resumed this year.

ALASKA

No funds are available for training and research.

HAWAII

No funds are appropriated for training and research. However, the Bureau of Mental Hygiene participates in the training of social work students of the University of Hawaii.

PUERTO RICO

Two scholarships are available for the training of psychiatrists, and there are opportunities for the training of nurses.

STATE MENTAL HOSPITALS

ARIZONA

Total appropriations for maintenance and operation of the State Hospital for fiscal year 1955-56 were \$2,060,278 -- an increase of 9.7 per cent over the \$1,878,750 appropriated for 1954-55. In addition, receipts appropriated to the State Hospital from pay patients and earnings from land grant funds amounted to \$235,066 for 1954-55, and \$180,000 is estimated for 1955-56. Of the \$181,528 increase for maintenance and operation for 1955-56, \$140,938 was to get new personnel.

Capital outlay was increased from \$40,944 to \$98,524 in the general appropriation act. A special act made available \$450,000 for constructing and equipping two wards for geriatric patients, revising and equipping the female disturbed patients building, for installing an additional boiler and accessories, and revising and equipping the main kitchen of the State Hospital.

ARKANSAS

Total appropriations for the State Mental Hospital for 1955-57 stayed the same -- \$3,972,000 per year -- as for the past biennium. However, the item for salaries was increased by approximately \$125,000, while maintenance costs were reduced. An additional appropriation of \$400,000 was authorized for the use of the Cash Fund -- primarily derived from charges for patients' maintenance -- for 1955-57 to be used only for maintenance items. In the previous biennium, the Cash Fund appropriation could be expended as needed, and a significant amount was used for salaries. An appropriation of \$500,000 in 1953-55 made for the erection of a new building could not be utilized in that biennium. It has, therefore, reverted to the regular State Hospital Fund and is available for operation.

In spite of increases in the total amount of funds available for patient care in the past years, the actual per patient per diem cost has decreased, due to the increase in the number of patients under care.

	Number of patients	Per patient per diem cost
1952-53	4,848	\$2.33
1953-54	4,998	2.28
1954-55	5,017	2.25
1955-56	5,100 (estimated)	2.34
1956-57	5,100 (estimated)	2.34

No appropriation was made for capital outlay for 1955-57.

CALIFORNIA

The appropriation for 1955-56 is \$49,255,777, as compared with \$45,795,068 for 1954-55 -- an increase of 7.5 per cent. The additional money will be spent mainly for an increase in the level of service -- 5.5 per cent in nursing personnel, 8 per cent in doctors, and 6 per cent in rehabilitation therapists. This marks the first general increase in level of nursing service since fiscal year 1951-52. The per patient per diem cost will be \$3.56, as compared with \$3.49 in 1954-55.

Capital outlay for institutions for the mentally ill and the mentally defective will be \$18,362,393 for 1955-56, as compared with \$24,552,730 in 1954-55. The appropriation includes \$5,340,000 for the construction of the Neuropsychiatric

CALIFORNIA (continued)

Institute at UCLA Medical School; \$3,979,450 for a 500-bed receiving and treatment unit at Agnews State Hospital; and \$5,248,100 for four ward buildings, with a total capacity of 1,068 beds, at Patton State Hospital.

COLORADO

The State Hospital appropriation for 1955-56 is \$4,600,000, an increase of \$400,000 over 1954-55. The legislature established a Colorado Children's Diagnostic Center to be located at the Colorado Psychopathic Hospital. The Center is to be under the general supervision of the University of Colorado, and \$50,000 was appropriated for the administrative expenses of the Center for the year 1955-56.

CONNECTICUT

Appropriations for the three mental hospitals were \$33,621,979 for 1955-57 -- an increase of 24.5 per cent over the \$27,001,589 appropriated for 1953-55. The increased appropriations were prompted by a desire to improve the staffing ratios generally and to staff new buildings which will be completed in the present biennium.

Per patient per diem costs increased from \$3.96 in 1954 to an estimated \$4.20 in 1955. The contemplated costs for 1956 and 1957 respectively are \$4.87 and \$4.97.

Capital outlay for institutions for the mentally ill for the 1955-57 biennium will amount to \$741,623; for 1953-55, it was \$3,613,652. These figures include allocations from previous bond issues, which were used to construct a 300-bed admission and intensive treatment building at Fairfield State Hospital, a rehabilitation building, two 300-bed continued treatment buildings, and to renovate a medical and surgical building of 250 beds.

A new bond issue of \$15,720,671 approved in 1955 provides for new admission and intensive treatment buildings at Connecticut and Norwich State Hospitals, for a new occupational therapy building, a new clinical and research laboratory, 19 new staff cottages, a new employees' building, and various capital improvements, and allocates \$500,000 for completion of a Child Study and Treatment Home of forty beds.

DELAWARE

The appropriation for 1955-56 for maintenance and operation is \$1,839,900, including \$410,100 for the Special Fund (board of paying patients), as compared with \$1,787,100 (including \$410,100 from the Special Fund) for 1954-55. The increase of 3 per cent is to be used for salaries and wages.

The per patient per diem cost was \$3.38 in 1954, \$3.54 in 1955, and is estimated at \$3.65 for 1956 and 1957.

The appropriation for the 1953-55 biennium for capital improvements was \$245,000. For 1955-57 a total of \$1,665,000 was appropriated. The major items covered by this appropriation are: a building for 105 female patients, one building for 70 male patients, and remodeling and enlarging of the main building.

FLORIDA

The appropriation for the 1955-57 biennium for maintenance and operation of the Florida State Hospital and the Arcadia Branch is \$17,060,729, as compared with

FLORIDA (continued)

\$15,612,335 for 1953-55 -- an increase of 9.3 per cent. In addition, \$200,000 was allocated for the operation of the Southeastern Regional Hospital, which is still under construction.

The legislature appropriated \$1,518,200 for 1955-57 for building and improvements at the Florida State Hospital and the Arcadia Branch. The appropriation for the previous biennium for this purpose was \$6,203,900. \$5 million was appropriated for the biennium 1955-57 to complete the 1,000-bed Southeastern Regional Mental Hospital which is now under construction near Miami, and for which \$5 million was appropriated in 1953-55. In addition, \$200,000 was authorized to initiate plans for the construction of a Northeast Regional Mental Hospital near Jacksonville. A further \$4 million was allocated for the construction of this hospital in a second category of building funds which will be available only if state income is sufficient.

IDAHO

The total amount appropriated from the general fund for the two state mental hospitals during the 1955-57 biennium was \$2,571,275, including \$140,000 for capital outlay. The appropriation for 1953-55 was \$2,650,473. An additional \$416,000 will be raised locally for 1955-57, and \$97,000 for endowments.

ILLINOIS

The appropriations for maintenance and operation of the state hospitals were \$78,835,219 (including \$2,567,219 from the Mental Health Fund) for 1955-57 -- an increase of 9.5 per cent over the \$72,023,500 (including \$832,300 from the Mental Health Fund) authorized for the 1953-55 biennium. The Mental Health Fund is a special fund into which collections of patient fees are being paid and which is being used for mental health activities exclusively.

The per patient per diem cost was \$2.55 in 1954, \$2.70 in 1955. It will be \$2.87 in 1956, and the same amount in 1957.

In the 1953-55 biennium, \$5,480,000 was appropriated from the Mental Health Fund for capital outlay. For 1955-57, \$17,155,000 has been appropriated (including \$3,655,000 from the Mental Health Fund) -- an increase of 213 per cent. Of the 1955-57 appropriation, over \$5.5 million was added to a previous appropriation of \$3,655,000 for the construction of the new psychiatric training and research institute in Chicago. Other construction funds will be used for rehabilitation of existing facilities at Manteno State Hospital, to meet the needs of research projects being carried on there, for the construction of an animal house for research at Galesburg State Research Hospital, and for the planning of a neuropsychiatric chronic disease hospital in the Chicago area.

INDIANA

Total operating appropriations for state hospitals and schools were \$44.5 million for the 1955-57 biennium -- an increase of 40.1 per cent over \$31.8 million authorized for the 1953-55 biennium. \$1,225,494 is provided for fiscal 1956 and \$2,237,436 for fiscal 1957 as a Personal Services Contingency Appropriation for mental institutions. This fund is to be allotted by the State Budget Committee with the approval of the Governor.

INDIANA (continued)

The largest part of the increase in the appropriations is to go to salaries for personnel, rising from \$19.3 million in 1953-55 to \$28.8 million for the 1955-57 biennium -- an increase of 49.3 per cent.

The number of doctors in Indiana hospitals has risen from 56 in June, 1953, to 90 in June, 1955; psychologists from 23 to 40; social workers from 20 to 59; nurses from 91 to 168; and attendants from 1,881 to 2,530. In the same period, total mental hospital personnel rose from 3,505 to 4,963 -- an increase of 29.4 per cent.

Daily per capita operating expenditures for state hospitals were \$2.86 in 1953-54; \$3.29 in 1954-55; they are estimated at \$3.57 for 1955-56, and \$3.68 for 1956-57.

Capital outlay, for all institutions, was \$6,774,050 for the 1953-55 biennium and is \$6 million for 1955-57. Major items for which these funds are to be used are the construction of an intensive treatment building at Central State Hospital and boys' and girls' dormitories at Ft. Wayne State School, among others.

IOWA

Appropriations for the four Mental Health Institutes, including repairs, replacements, alterations or equipment, were \$12,160,000 for the 1955-57 biennium -- an increase of 12.2 per cent over the \$10,834,800 authorized in 1953-55. Within these figures, funds for "Support and Maintenance" were reduced by approximately \$400,000, but money for salaries was increased by more than \$1 million per year, or 30.9 per cent.

The per patient per diem cost was \$2.56 in 1954 and 1955 and is estimated at an average of \$3.13 for 1956 and 1957. The population in the state mental hospitals is expected to decline 8 per cent in the 1955-57 biennium.

At Independence Mental Health Institute, a 500-patient building -- medical center and treatment area -- was completed on August 1, 1955, at a cost of \$2 million. In addition, the state is conducting a custodial building at Mt. Pleasant Mental Health Institute to replace an antiquated structure, at a cost of \$1.5 million.

KANSAS

The appropriation for maintenance and operation of state hospitals for 1956 is \$7,405,479; for 1955 it was \$7,244,760.

The 1954 per capita cost for mental hospital patients was \$4.30 per day. Expenditures for fiscal year 1955 are estimated at \$4.45, and appropriations for 1956 will make it \$4.55, based on current patient population. These figures do not take into account the Hospital Training Fund of \$750,000 for fiscal 1956; or the new Institutional Salaries and Wages Contingent Fund of \$500,000 appropriated in 1955 to the State Board of Social Welfare. This latter fund is a new approach in Kansas to budgeting for personnel. It is based on the number of personnel who should be employed if they were presently available and makes it possible to employ them when they do become available.

For capital outlay, the appropriation for 1955 was \$987,250 and, for 1956, is \$2,074,000 -- an increase of 102.2 per cent. The legislature also approved a measure

KANSAS (continued)

increasing the special tax for charitable institutions and mental hospital building funds from 1/2 to 3/4 mill per year. This means approximately \$1 million more per year for these purposes.

LOUISIANA

The legislature appropriated \$7,716,231 for fiscal 1955-56 for the maintenance and operation of the three state hospitals and the training school. For 1954-55, the amount was \$7,296,329. This was supplemented by \$230,520 by the 1955 fiscal session to increase wages and salaries of low-income employees at the institutions. Thus the increase in appropriations for 1955-56 over 1954-55 is almost 9 per cent.

For capital outlay, the 1952 legislature had appropriated \$2,960,000 for construction at the hospitals and the training school. In 1954, \$8,918,879 was appropriated for construction and was supplemented by \$827,000 at the 1955 fiscal session.

MAINE

The appropriation for the two state hospitals for maintenance and operation was \$6,212,926 for 1953-55, and \$7,257,804 for 1955-57 -- an increase of 16.8 per cent. In 1954, the per patient per diem cost was \$2.88. It was increased to \$2.92 in 1955, to an estimated \$3.28 in 1956, and \$3.36 in 1957.

For capital outlay in 1953-55 the appropriation was \$1,260,000. Among the major items for which this sum was to be used were a 150-bed geriatric building, a laundry building, staff housing. For the 1955-57 biennium, the legislature appropriated \$1,957,500, for such projects as a 154-bed continued treatment building - TB unit, a storeroom, a heating plant.

MARYLAND

The appropriation for maintenance and operation of the four state hospitals was \$11,684,398 for 1956 -- an increase of 7 per cent over the \$10,923,138 for 1955. This increase will finance annual salary increments, the operation and personnel of new facilities, and takes into account a rise in patient population.

The per patient per diem cost for 1954 was \$3.17; was \$3.26 for 1955 and estimated at \$3.33 for 1956.

The capital outlay appropriation for 1955 was \$1,268,800, largely for a special medical-surgical building, and for additions to a special geriatrics building. The appropriation of \$469,150 for 1956 is mainly for further modernization of old structures and for a new central kitchen at one of the hospitals.

MASSACHUSETTS

The appropriation for maintenance and operation of the state hospitals in 1956 is \$33,998,926; for 1955 it was \$32,331,684. The increase of 5.2 per cent will be used for additional personnel and to cover increased expenditures.

MASSACHUSETTS (continued)

The per patient per diem cost in 1954 was \$3.35; \$3.62 in 1955; it is estimated at \$3.74 for 1956.

The amount for capital outlay at state hospitals was decreased from \$19,065,500 in 1955, to \$8,863,000 for 1956. Among the items for which the 1956 appropriation will be used are an addition to the Boston Psychopathic Hospital, to provide therapeutic facilities; admission-treatment buildings at two of the hospitals; major renovations and some expansion of installations. In addition, funds have been made available to complete plans for a building for sexual offenders at Metropolitan State Hospital.

MICHIGAN

The legislature appropriated \$26,725,720 for fiscal 1955-56, representing an 8.1 per cent increase over the \$24,720,447 appropriation for 1954-55. In addition, \$6,038,817 was budgeted for hospitalization of state patients at Eloise (Wayne County) Hospital and in private hospitals during 1955-56. The amount for the previous year was \$6,423,560.

The per patient per diem cost was \$3.08 in 1953; \$3.33 in 1954; \$3.60 for 1955.

Capital outlay appropriations for 1955-56 amounted to \$4,892,000 and were \$5,797,090 during 1954-55. Major construction projects include additions and repairs at state hospitals, an O.T.R.T. Building at Northville, and completion of construction at the Hawthorne Center.

MINNESOTA

The appropriations for maintenance and operation of the state hospitals, including automotive and other equipment, were almost the same for 1953-55 -- \$25,808,321 -- as for the 1955-57 biennium -- \$25,795,660.

The per patient per diem cost in 1954 was \$3.04. The figures for the following years were not available as yet.

The amount appropriated for the building fund was \$5,118,000 for 1955-57 and \$275,600 for 1953-55. These funds are handled by the Minnesota Department of Administration.

MISSOURI

For the 1955-57 biennium, the legislature appropriated the largest amount ever approved in the history of Missouri for the operation of mental institutions. The appropriation for maintenance and operation of the five state hospitals is 32.3 per cent higher than it was for the 1953-55 biennium, rising from \$19,454,416 to \$25,746,912. The largest item of increase was contained in the \$17,114,637 for Personal Service, which is 54.4 per cent above the appropriation for this purpose in the previous biennium.

For 1953-55, the legislature had appropriated \$1,383,350 for additions, repairs and replacements, including \$115,000 for a sewage disposal plant, \$250,000 for an occupational therapy and industrial building, and \$10,000 for a cannery building.

MISSOURI (continued)

The 1955-57 appropriation was \$1,436,810. A bond issue of \$75 million was approved by the legislature for submission to the voters in the November, 1956, election. Proceeds are to be used for repair, remodeling or rebuilding of state institutions.

MONTANA

The appropriation for maintenance and operation of the State Hospital for 1955-57 is \$4,109,782, as compared with \$3,672,590 for the 1953-55 biennium -- an increase of 11.9 per cent.

The per patient per diem cost was \$2.53 for 1954; \$2.56 for 1955; and is estimated at approximately \$2.80 for 1956-57.

For capital expenditures or building programs, no appropriation was made during the 1953-55 biennium. The 1955 legislature approved a bond issue of \$2 million for the Hospital, to be used to build a new receiving hospital, a warehouse, and an employees' residence, should there be sufficient funds.

NEBRASKA

The appropriation for maintenance and operation of the state hospitals is \$6,450,509 for 1955-56 -- an increase of 17 per cent over the \$5,512,370 authorized for 1954-55.

The appropriation for capital outlay, including the Psychiatric Institute, was reduced from \$1,283,244 for 1954-55 to \$997,197 for 1955-56.

The Director of the Nebraska Psychiatric Institute, who is also Professor and Chairman of the Department of Neurology and Psychiatry at the University of Nebraska College of Medicine, was named Director of Mental Health for the Board of Control with the responsibility of coordinating treatment, training, and research. He also serves as Chief Psychiatric Advisor to the Director of the State Department of Health.

NEVADA

The amount appropriated for maintenance and operation of the State Hospital for 1955-57 is \$1,094,521; for 1953-55 it was \$859,716. The increase of 27.3 per cent will be used to cover higher operating expenses, better nursing care, higher salaries, and higher cost of maintenance.

The amount appropriated for capital outlay for the 1953-55 biennium was \$225,000, as compared with \$488,000 for 1955-57 -- an increase of 116.9 per cent. \$48,000 has been allocated for remodeling the administration building and admission services, while \$440,000 will be used for the construction of a new geriatrics unit for about 130 senile patients.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

For 1955-57, the legislature appropriated \$7,241,239 to maintain and operate the State Hospital, including the Diagnostic Laboratory now under the State Hospital. This was a 7.5 per cent increase over the \$6,736,192 for the 1953-55 biennium.

Per patient per diem costs: 1953, \$3.46; 1954, \$3.39; 1955, \$3.57; 1956, \$3.58.

NEW HAMPSHIRE (continued)

For capital outlay, the legislature appropriated \$148,500 for 1955-57, as compared with \$681,730 for 1953-55.

NEW JERSEY

The appropriation for maintenance and operation of the state hospitals was \$23,394,717 for 1955-56 -- an increase of 7.5 per cent over the \$21,766,539 for 1954-55. No major change in appropriations was made for individual hospitals. The primary reason for the increase was the added appropriation required when Ancora State Hospital began full operations, in April, 1955.

The appropriation for 1954-55 for Ancora was \$1,063,507 and is \$2,768,669 for fiscal 1955-56.

The average per patient per diem cost at the state hospitals was \$3.99 in 1954; \$4.04 in 1955; and will be \$4.01 in 1956. The figure for 1957 is not available.

The Neuropsychiatric Institute at Skillman was allotted \$141,000 as a regular, budgeted capital appropriation for 1955-56. All other appropriations for capital outlay at the four state hospitals and at Skillman are from previous bond issues and amount to \$39,419,107.84, including such items as new dormitories, fire proofing of existing buildings, an occupational therapy building, units for seniles, a patients' farm building, employees' housing, and more than \$18.5 million for the construction of Ancora State Hospital.

NEW MEXICO

The appropriation for maintenance and operation of the State Hospital is \$3,273,890 for the 1955-57 biennium and was \$2,987,665 for 1953-55. This constitutes an increase of 9.6 per cent.

The per patient per diem cost is determined by the audit for the previous year on the basis of actual expenditures. The cost, based on expenditures in 1953-54 was \$3.67 for 1954-55. The cost for 1955-56 is not yet available.

The appropriation for capital outlay for the 1953-55 biennium was \$429,401, mainly to take care of some building remodeling. For 1955-57, \$68,000 has been appropriated, in addition to the \$1 million the hospital received from a bond issue.

NEW YORK

The appropriations for maintenance and operation of the state hospitals are \$121,905,453 for 1955-56 -- an increase of 6 per cent over the \$114,992,014 authorized for fiscal 1954-55.

The per patient per diem expenditure was \$3.14 for 1954; \$3.36 for 1955; it is estimated at \$3.54 for 1956 and at \$3.75 for 1957.

The amount appropriated for capital outlay was \$68,928,454 for fiscal 1954-55, and will be \$58,352,173 for 1955-56.

NORTH CAROLINA

Appropriations for maintenance and operation of the four state hospitals for 1955-57 are \$23,788,872 -- an increase of 11.8 per cent over the 1953-55 biennium. At Raleigh and Goldsboro State Hospitals, patients include drug addicts, alcoholics committed by court order, epileptics and criminally insane. Training schools for the feeble-minded, constructed with funds provided by a 1953 bond issue, will go into operation at Goldsboro and Butner State Hospitals in the 1955-57 biennium, and their budgets are included in the appropriations for the two hospitals. The appropriation for the previous biennium for the hospitals was \$21,253,010.

The average per patient per diem cost, based on appropriations, is estimated at \$2.79 for 1955-57.

General fund appropriations and bond issues since 1947 have provided \$27,727,864 for permanent improvements.

NORTH DAKOTA

The appropriation for maintenance and operation of the state hospital is \$4,239,400 for the 1955-57 biennium -- an increase of 13.5 per cent over the \$3,736,530 authorized for 1953-55.

For capital outlay, the appropriation was reduced from \$1,678,480 for 1953-55 to \$635,400 for 1955-57.

OHIO

The overall, record biennial appropriation for the Division of Mental Hygiene enacted by the legislature this year was \$90,880,954. This amount includes \$7,776,427 for increases in personal service, mainly for higher salaries and additional mental health personnel. Personnel at the various institutions will be increased from a present total of 10,762 to 13,034, including the addition of 142 psychiatrists, 796 nurses, 79 social service workers, 43 clinical psychologists, 126 therapists, and 965 attendants.

The appropriation for maintenance and operation of all hospitals, schools and psychiatric institutes that are the responsibility of the Department of Mental Hygiene and Correction rose from \$69,254,767 (actual expenditures) for 1953-55, to \$86,873,921 for the new biennium -- an increase of 25.4 per cent.

The per patient per diem cost for the intensive and prolonged care hospitals was \$2.45 for 1954 and is estimated at \$2.61 for 1955. At the receiving hospitals, the cost was \$9.89 in 1954 and is estimated at \$12.04 for 1955. The combined estimate for 1956 is \$3.11, and \$3.24 for 1957. At the state schools, the patient cost per day was \$2.27 in 1954 and is estimated at \$2.43 for 1955, \$2.78 for 1956, and \$2.85 for 1957.

The amount appropriated to the Department of Mental Hygiene and Correction for capital outlay for all its institutions for 1953-55 was \$11,374,100, of which \$5,920,500 was for new construction. A bond issue of \$150 million for capital improvements was voted in November, 1955. Half of the proceeds is earmarked for institutions of the Department of Mental Hygiene and Correction. However, to take care of urgent requirements, which cannot be postponed, an appropriation of \$12.5

OHIO (continued)

million was included in the appropriation from the general fund. Of this sum, \$3 million has been allocated to replace the century-old annex at Longview State Hospital by a fireproof structure. \$1 million has been provided for construction or acquisition and rehabilitation of additional mental hospital facilities in the Cleveland area; \$750,000 for a receiving hospital at Dayton, and \$350,000 for construction of the initial portion of a reception center at Columbus State School. The remaining \$7,400,000 will be used for repairs and rehabilitation of and capital equipment for present buildings and existing facilities.

OKLAHOMA

The appropriation for maintenance and operation of the state hospitals for 1955-57 is \$12,367,074; for the 1953-55 biennium it was \$12,433,840. In addition, \$320,000 was appropriated for the new biennium to the War Veterans Commission for the purpose of contracting with the Department of Mental Health for the operation of a Veterans' Ward at Central State Hospital.

The per patient per diem cost, based on actual expenditures, was \$2.11 for 1954 and \$2.31 for 1955. It is estimated at \$2.37 for 1956, based on the operational budget.

It is estimated that for capital outlay the Department of Mental Health will receive about \$1 million from a \$15 million building bond issue. Repair and remodeling of the Veterans' Section of the Central State Hospital was given top priority. Several other institutions in urgent need of utility and service repairs may also receive attention.

OREGON

The two state hospitals received an appropriation of \$11,755,690 for the 1955-57 biennium, while the 1953-55 appropriation for maintenance and operation was \$10,875,729 -- an increase of 8.1 per cent. The estimated rise in patient population is 6.4 per cent for 1955-57.

In 1954-55, the per patient per diem cost for the institutions, including the Fairview Home for mentally deficient, amounted to \$2.90. The average for the two state hospitals for 1955-56 is estimated at \$3.25.

For the 1955-57 biennium, \$6,330,000 was appropriated toward a \$15 million, 1500-bed hospital to be constructed in the Portland area. The hospital will be built in stages, the first stage to provide 450 beds. The completion of this hospital will alleviate overcrowding and make it possible for many patients to be hospitalized closer to home. \$250,000 is immediately available from previous appropriations to purchase a site.

Minor items of replacement for the two state hospitals came to \$491,515 for 1953-55 and to \$422,444 for 1955-57 (included in total figures for maintenance and operation). In addition, \$100,000 was provided for an addition to an existing building at Oregon State Hospital, to provide adequate space for its outpatient clinic.

PENNSYLVANIA

The Department of Welfare this year has outlined a state program for the mentally ill aimed at prevention, treatment and cure rather than mere custodial care.

PENNSYLVANIA (continued)

Among the individual steps to be taken under the new plan are:

No persons politically active shall participate in the management or conduct of the affairs of an institution. Responsibility and authority for management shall be in the first instance lodged in the superintendent.

The ratio of nurses and attendants to patients shall be increased.

Each institution shall be fully manned with professional personnel.

Reclassification of all patients now in state institutions should be undertaken, and the problem of overcrowding be relieved.

The Governor has recommended \$45 million in new tax money for care of the mentally ill. The bulk of this sum would go for bigger salaries and new positions. The salaries of all personnel, professional, technical and lay, shall be increased so as to afford fair compensation and to place Pennsylvania on a competitive basis with industry and with other states in the mental health field.

A contract has been signed with the American Psychiatric Association to make a year-long survey of Pennsylvania's mental hospitals. An additional contract with the APA is under way for a survey, by July 1, 1956, of mental health resources and needs in Pennsylvania.

RHODE ISLAND

The appropriations for the maintenance and operation of the state mental hospital for 1955-56 were \$3,301,455 as compared with the \$3,197,035 for 1954-55. This increase of approximately \$100,000, or 3.3 per cent, is all to be used for additional personnel. Provisions have been made for 165 new positions at the State Hospital.

The per patient per diem cost in 1953-54 was \$2.79.

A second bond issue of \$3 million for new buildings at the State Hospital was approved in November, 1954, at a referendum.

SOUTH CAROLINA

For the fiscal year 1955-56, the legislature appropriated \$6,470,530 for the maintenance and operation of the State Hospital and the two State Training Schools. This was an increase of \$562,913 over the 1954-55 fiscal year, or 9.5 per cent. The increase is for the improvement and enlargement of staff of the three institutions.

The State Hospital has approximately \$2 million in capital funds appropriated in the previous fiscal year but which will be spent during the 1955-56 fiscal year. For construction this year, \$750,000 was appropriated for Whitten Village, one of the State Training Schools.

SOUTH DAKOTA

The appropriation for maintenance and operation, including small building repairs, of the State Hospital was \$3,066,000 for 1955-57 -- an increase of 10.4 per

SOUTH DAKOTA (continued)

cent over the 1953-55 appropriation of \$2,777,000. The major increase was in the appropriation for salaries, which rose from \$1,420,000 in 1953-55, to \$1,700,000 for 1955-57 -- or 20 per cent. Increases in appropriations for salaries were approved in line with the recommendations of heads of the institutions and the Senile Survey Committee.

The per patient per diem cost now is about \$2.71.

Besides the appropriation for minor building repairs included above, a special appropriation of \$338,000 was made for the 1955-57 biennium, for the construction of an employees' building, and for water mains. This compares with \$257,750 appropriated for capital outlay at Yankton State Hospital in 1953-55 -- an increase in the new biennium of 31.1 per cent.

TENNESSEE

The overall appropriation to the Department of Mental Health was \$9,350,000 for 1955-57 -- an increase of approximately 28 per cent over the \$7,290,000 authorized for the 1953-55 biennium.

The budget for maintenance and operation of the three state hospitals has been raised from \$4,928,000 for 1953-55, to \$6,232,000 for 1955-57 -- an increase of 26.5 per cent. In addition, the Department of Mental Health may spend its expendable receipts, estimated at \$2,729,060 for the coming two years. The receipts for 1953-55 were \$2,403,787.

The Department has tentatively budgeted \$572,580 from its contingency fund to the three mental hospitals, for the operation of expanded facilities.

The per patient per diem cost in the three mental hospitals averaged \$1.31 in 1953-54 and is estimated at \$1.52 for 1954-55. It is difficult to forecast the cost for future years, but it should continue to rise.

The appropriation to the Department for capital outlay for 1955-57 is \$10 million, and was half that amount -- \$5 million -- the previous biennium. Proposed construction plans include an intensive treatment building at Central State Hospital, employees' quarters at all four institutions -- three state hospitals and one home for the mentally deficient -- a new central kitchen at Western State Hospital, a training and educational building and an infirmary and intensive treatment building at Clover Bottom Home. An intensive treatment building is under construction at Western State Hospital with previously authorized bond funds.

TEXAS

The appropriation for maintenance and operation of the six state hospitals for the mentally ill is \$13,421,211 for 1956 and was \$11,963,341 for 1955.

There is a continuing \$5 million appropriation per year for construction and repairs at all mental hospitals and schools for the mentally deficient. In 1954-55, approximately 800 beds were added to the hospitals, and about 250 to geriatric centers. It is estimated that about 1,000 more will be added in the next two years.

UTAH

The appropriation for maintenance and operation of the State Hospital for 1955-57 is \$2,950,000 -- an increase of 13.5 per cent over the \$2.6 million for 1953-55.

The per patient per diem cost for 1954-55 was \$3.09 and will be \$3.47 for 1955-57.

The total appropriation for capital outlay for the State Hospital is \$350,000, to be used for a boiler house, repair and remodeling of buildings, and kitchen repair.

WASHINGTON

The appropriation for maintenance and operation of the three state mental hospitals is \$17,118,906 for 1955-57 -- an increase of 31.2 per cent over the \$13,044,286 for the 1953-55 biennium. The increase is to pay salaries for additional staff for new buildings and for expansion of the program, to carry through the forty hour week, and to meet salary requirements after reclassification.

The per patient per diem cost for 1954-55 was \$2.86.

Capital outlay amounted to \$3,001,347 in 1953-55 and will be \$1,949,000 for the 1955-57 biennium. Major projects of construction are a \$500,000 children's unit at Western State Hospital, a \$150,000 Women's Occupational Therapy and Security Building at Eastern State Hospital, and a \$190,000 gymnasium, recreation, and Women's Occupational Therapy Building at Northern State Hospital. The balance will go for major replacements, utilities, and utility and service buildings.

WEST VIRGINIA

Appropriations for maintenance and operation of the mental hospitals were \$4,114,174 for 1955-56 -- the first year in which appropriations were on an annual basis. The amount for the previous biennium, 1953-55, was \$8,111,360.

For capital outlay, the appropriation for 1953-55 was \$3,485,000. Nothing was appropriated for this purpose for 1955-56.

WISCONSIN

The appropriation for maintenance and operation of the three state hospitals and three training schools for 1955-57 is \$19,832,640, \$2 million more than the \$17,803,618 appropriated for 1953-55 -- an increase of 11.4 per cent. The increases are primarily to cover merit raises for all existing positions and for additional positions to staff new facilities which will be put in operation in 1955-57.

In the last ten years, close to \$40 million has been spent for capital outlay at the state hospitals and training schools. In 1955, the legislature made another appropriation of \$6 million for a new colony and training school, in addition to an amount of \$586,016 for 1955-57 for maintenance and capital improvements. For these purposes, the appropriation in the previous biennium was \$614,880.

WYOMING

The appropriation for maintenance and operation of the State Hospital is \$1,453,500 for the 1955-57 biennium (including estimated income from pay patients) -- an increase of 34.1 per cent over the \$1,077,750 for 1953-55. The increase in the appropriation is mainly to procure additional psychiatrists, psychologists and registered nurses.

The per patient per diem cost in 1954 was \$2.07.

The appropriation for capital outlay was increased by 9.8 per cent -- from \$629,630 to \$691,500 -- from the past biennium to 1955-57.

ALASKA

Alaska has no state mental hospital and no institution for the mentally defective. The administrative responsibility for the care of Alaska's mentally ill is with the Federal Government. Mental patients which have to be hospitalized are transferred to the Morningside Hospital, Portland, Oregon.

HAWAII

The Territorial Hospital for the Mentally Ill had almost identical appropriations for the two bienniums -- \$1,190,963 for 1953-55, and \$1,195,000 for 1955-57.

The per patient per diem cost was \$3.91 for 1954; \$3.98 for 1955; and will be \$3.79 in 1956, and \$3.80 in 1957.

In 1953-55, the appropriation for capital outlay was \$525,000, for five new dormitory buildings, relocation of old buildings in the area, a new sewer system and roadway, etc. For 1955-57 an amount of \$185,000 was appropriated for a third floor addition to the present Hospital Unit.

PUERTO RICO

The appropriation for maintenance and operation of the Psychiatric Hospital was raised from \$1,254,842 for the fiscal year 1954-55 to \$1,312,266 for 1955-56 -- an increase of 4.6 per cent, which is due to the inauguration of eight new buildings that require staffing. However, there is no increase in patient load.

The per patient per diem cost was \$1.73 in 1953-54, and \$2.28 in 1955-56.

For capital outlay, \$300,000 was appropriated for 1954-55, and \$400,000 for 1955-56. Also, a commitment has been made for an appropriation of \$500,000 for fiscal 1956-57 and of \$400,000 for 1957-58 for the construction of a 1000-bed Psychiatric Hospital at Ponce, in the southern part of the Island, at a total cost of \$4,800,000. Funds for remodeling the old hospital, in the amount of \$2,945,000, were appropriated earlier.

SCHOOLS FOR THE MENTALLY DEFICIENT

ARKANSAS

There was no specific appropriation for the mentally deficient in the 1953-55 budget. The care of these patients -- approximately 1,100 -- is included in the State Hospital budget.

In 1955, the legislature created the Arkansas Children's Colony, which will offer the first facilities of the State of Arkansas dedicated to the training and education of the mentally retarded. Approximately \$20,000 has been appropriated for administrative costs.

CALIFORNIA

Appropriations were \$12,650,624 in 1955-56 -- 16.9 per cent more than the \$10,822,015 authorized in 1954-55.

The per patient per diem cost was \$4.22 in 1954-55 and will be \$4.00 in 1955-56.

CONNECTICUT

The appropriations for the two state training schools were \$11,480,994 for 1955-57 -- an increase of 29.1 per cent over the \$8,890,173 for 1953-55.

Capital outlay for 1955-57 is \$1,173,242, and was \$6,115,838 for 1953-55. \$3,172,715 of a bond issue of \$18,893,386 will provide for the construction of a 300-bed patient building, employee housing and various capital improvements at the state training schools.

DELAWARE

The appropriation for the Delaware Colony was slightly reduced -- from \$651,000 for 1954-55, to \$629,400 for 1955-56.

\$925,000 was appropriated for the construction of a 130-bed Medical Center, which will include offices for the professional staff, surgical and dental suites, and various other facilities. An additional \$67,536 was appropriated for converting eight cottage kitchens into service pantries.

FLORIDA

The appropriation for maintenance and operation of the Florida Farm Colony for 1955-57 is \$4,382,975 -- 71.4 per cent higher than the \$2,557,521 appropriated for 1953-55.

Appropriations for building and improvements for 1955-57 are \$2,250,000, as compared with \$2,003,000 in 1953-55.

IDAHO

The appropriation for maintenance, operation and capital outlay at Nampa State School for 1955-57 was \$1,511,097, of which \$124,000 was for capital outlay -- an increase of 14.8 per cent over the \$1,316,500 for 1953-55.

ILLINOIS

For the 1955-57 biennium, the appropriation for operation and maintenance of the institutions for the mentally deficient is \$15,957,705 (including \$356,205 from the Mental Health Fund), and for 1953-55 was \$15,353,820 (including \$255,720 from the Mental Health Fund). The increase for the new biennium is 3.9 per cent.

\$2.07 per patient per diem was spent in 1954, and the same in 1955; for 1956 and 1957 the cost will come to \$2.14 per patient day.

For capital outlay, \$330,000 was appropriated from the Mental Health Fund for the 1953-55 biennium, of which \$274,135 has been reappropriated. For the 1955-57 biennium, the legislature appropriated \$150,000 from the Mental Health Fund, to be used to provide half-way houses for pre-release training of mentally defective patients from the Lincoln and Dixon State Schools, and for an addition to the present school building at the Dixon State School.

IOWA

Total appropriations for maintenance and operation, including repairs, replacements, alterations or equipment, are \$6,280,000 for 1955-57 -- an increase of 21.6 per cent over the \$5,164,440 for 1953-55. As is true for the mental hospitals, here, again, a large increase was made in the appropriation for salaries -- more than \$600,000 per year, or 40.4 per cent. However, the allocation for "Support and Maintenance" was reduced, as in the case of the mental hospitals -- by almost \$96,000. No significant change is anticipated in the number of patients.

In each of the years 1954 and 1955, the per patient per diem cost amounted to \$2.04, and for 1956 and 1957 it is estimated at \$2.45, on an average.

A vocational school building at Glenwood State School, at a cost of \$650,000, was completed on September 1, 1954. Plans are being drawn for a patients' Custodial Building at Woodward State School and Hospital for Epileptics, to be constructed during the coming biennium, at a cost of \$1.5 million.

KANSAS

The amount appropriated for maintenance and operation of the institutions for the mentally deficient is \$2,929,614 for 1956 and was \$2,780,509 for 1955. Thus the appropriation is 5.4 per cent higher for the current year.

The per patient per diem cost in 1954 was \$3.27; in 1955 it is estimated at \$3.76, and for 1956 at \$3.97, not including possible receipts from the Hospital Training Fund and the Institutional Salaries Wages and Contingency Fund.

Appropriations for capital outlay for 1955 were \$545,400, and are \$599,000 for 1956 -- an increase of 9.7 per cent. The major item included in the 1955 appropriation was \$500,000 for a patients building and equipment at Winfield State Training School. In the current fiscal year, another \$90,000 has been allocated for this building, and \$300,000 for a power plant at the same institution.

MAINE

The appropriation for maintenance and operation of the State School for 1955-57 is \$3,054,194, compared with \$2,362,887 for 1953-55 -- an increase of 29.3 per cent.

MAINE (continued)

The capital outlay appropriation for 1955-57 in the amount of \$1,113,591 will cover the costs of a maximum security unit, a TB unit, employees' housing, a school building and gymnasium, delayed maintenance and repairs. \$272,700 was appropriated for capital outlay for the previous biennium -- for kitchen alterations, staff housing, hurricane damages, delayed maintenance and repairs.

MARYLAND

The amount for maintenance and operation of the state training school is \$2,710,907 for 1956. The reasons for this 14.4 per cent increase over the \$2,368,705 authorized for 1955 are to finance annual salary increments, the operation and personnel of new facilities and a rise in patient population.

The fiscal 1956 appropriation for capital outlay of \$1,117,600 will be spent for some modernization, to supplement funds for an additional nursery, and to start the development of a long-term colony for mentally deficient adults; special emphasis will be placed on their rehabilitation through industrial pursuits, while less attention will be paid to educational and medical aspects. A fiscal 1955 capital outlay appropriation of \$466,250 is to go for a building for emotionally disturbed children.

MASSACHUSETTS

For 1955-56, the legislature had appropriated \$9,977,128 for maintenance and operation of the state schools; for 1954-55, the appropriation was \$9,700,514. The budget for the new fiscal year is 2.9 per cent higher.

The per patient per diem cost was \$3.70 in 1954; \$3.83 in 1955; and is estimated at \$3.73 for 1956.

The appropriation for capital outlay was raised from \$1,066,900 for 1954-55, to \$1,735,500 for 1955-56. Most of the funds are for remodeling, renovations, etc. In addition, funds were made available for the completion of plans for a dormitory building and facilities at Fernald State School and a school building and gymnasium at Wrentham State School.

MICHIGAN

For fiscal year 1955-56, the legislature appropriated \$13,345,150 to maintain and operate institutions for the mentally deficient. This was an increase of 6.9 per cent over the \$12,488,917 of 1954-55. An additional \$723,766 was appropriated for 1955-56 for the care and treatment of state patients in the Wayne County Training School.

Per patient per diem costs at the institutions for the mentally deficient were \$3.08 in 1953; \$3.25 in 1954; and \$3.50 in 1955.

Capital outlay expenditures for 1955-56 will come to \$3,197,015, as compared with \$2,580,939 in 1954-55.

MINNESOTA

The appropriation for the institutions for mentally deficient is \$10,072,386 for 1955-57, including automotive and other equipment -- an increase of 8.6 per cent over the \$9,281,005 authorized for 1953-55.

MINNESOTA (continued)

For capital outlay, the legislature increased the appropriation by about 290 per cent -- from \$2,100,000 for 1953-55, to \$7,193,250 for 1955-57.

MISSOURI

The appropriation for maintenance and operation of the two state schools soared 42.6 per cent -- from \$3,540,464 in 1953-55, to \$5,050,000 for 1955-57. The increase for personal service was even larger -- 61.2 per cent -- from \$1,969,464 for 1953-55, to \$3,175,000 for the 1955-57 biennium.

The \$1,842,000 for capital outlay appropriated for the 1953-55 biennium included \$500,000 for a building for delinquent defectives and \$1 million for a building for mental defectives. The appropriation for 1955-57 is \$599,000, including \$140,000 for a sewage disposal plant.

A bond issue of \$75 million was authorized to be voted on in a general election, in November, 1956. The proceeds are to be used for the repair, remodeling or re-building of state buildings and properties at all or any of the penal, correctional and reformatory institutions, the state training schools, state hospitals, and other eleemosynary institutions, and institutions of higher education of the state, and for additional buildings where necessary. No specific amounts have been allocated. The legislature will control appropriations and expenditures.

MONTANA

The legislature appropriated \$575,290 for 1955-56 for maintenance and operation of the State Training School, which is an increase of 41.3 per cent over the \$409,115 appropriated for the preceding year.

The per patient per diem cost was \$2.45 in 1954-55; it is estimated at \$2.16 for 1955-56 and at \$2.29 for 1956-57.

The appropriation for capital outlay, including repairs and replacements, was \$30,145 in 1954-55, and is \$27,210 for 1955-56. In addition, two new dormitories, with a capacity of 100 each, were built in 1954-55 at a cost of \$650,000, and in that year payments also were completed on a \$550,000 hospital at the School. The legislature this year approved a \$1.5 million bond issue available for new construction.

NEBRASKA

The appropriation for maintenance and operation for the Beatrice Home is \$1,284,928 for fiscal 1955-56 -- an increase of 8.6 per cent over the \$1,183,000 for 1954-55.

For capital outlay, \$490,635 was appropriated in 1954-55; for fiscal 1955-56 the amount was \$40,592.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

The appropriation for maintenance and operation of the Laconia State School was raised to \$1,595,680 in 1955-57 from \$1,341,321 in 1953-55 -- a 19 per cent increase.

Capital outlay for the School for 1955-57 amounted to \$324,100, as compared with \$105,550 for 1953-55.

NEW JERSEY

For the operation of the state schools, the appropriation is \$5,560,773 for 1955-56 and was \$4,850,960 for fiscal 1954-55 -- an increase of 14.6 per cent for the new fiscal year.

There was an appropriation for capital outlay of \$34,000 for the Vineland State School in 1954-55. The bond issue program makes available \$6,583,135 for the state schools and includes such items as new dormitory and nursery buildings, sewage facilities, food service buildings, and an auditorium. The legislature in 1955 also made available \$1.5 million for a vocational training school as a research and training center for mentally deficient persons.

NEW YORK

For maintenance and operation of State Schools for the mentally deficient appropriations were \$25,027,066 for 1955-56 -- an increase of 8.4 per cent over the \$23,087,885 authorized for fiscal 1954-55.

The appropriation for capital outlay for the schools has risen from \$5,941,617 in 1954-55, to \$8,417,081 for fiscal 1955-56.

NORTH CAROLINA

The appropriation for maintenance and operation of Caswell Training School, a separate institution for mentally defective children, is \$3,607,006 for the 1955-57 biennium; this is 7.6 per cent more than the \$3,351,663 for 1953-55.

The average per patient per diem cost, based on appropriations, is estimated at \$2.67 for 1955-57.

General fund appropriations and bond issues since 1947 have provided \$15,094,550 for permanent improvements, including \$9 million for the construction of schools for the feeble-minded at the Goldsboro and Butner State Hospitals.

OKLAHOMA

The appropriation for maintenance and operation of the state schools was increased slightly -- from \$2,578,380 for 1953-55, to \$2,605,078 for the 1955-57 biennium.

Based on actual expenditures, the per patient per diem cost was \$1.96 for 1954; \$1.94 for 1955; and based on the operational budget, for 1956 it will be \$2.01.

OREGON

The appropriation for maintenance and operation is \$4,046,281 for the 1955-57 biennium, and was \$4,064,848 for 1953-55. An estimated rise of 7.8 per cent in patient population is expected during the 1955-57 biennium.

The per patient per diem cost for 1955-56 is estimated at \$3.07.

Capital outlay for minor items at Fairview Home was reduced from \$225,200 for 1953-55, to \$102,810 for the 1955-57 biennium (included in totals for maintenance and operation). However, \$845,000 has been appropriated by the legislature for a cottage for non-ambulatory patients aged 5 to 12 years, with a capacity of 150; for an

OREGON (continued)

administration building; and for construction of a multi-purpose building, to provide space for an auditorium, gymnasium, recreational rooms, occupational therapy rooms, and the like.

SOUTH DAKOTA

The overall appropriation for the State Training School for maintenance and operation is \$1,411,500 for 1955-57, and was \$1,208,000 for 1953-55 -- an increase of 16.8 per cent. Salaries went up 13.9 per cent, from \$660,000 in 1953-55, to \$751,500 for 1955-57.

The per patient per diem cost at the Redfield School now is about \$2.27.

For repair of a ward building, construction of an abattoir and sewer intake, \$62,000 has been appropriated for 1955-57. The appropriation for capital outlay at the School in 1953-55 was \$485,000.

TENNESSEE

The Clover Bottom Home for the mentally deficient has an appropriation for maintenance and operation of \$1.2 million for 1955-57 and received \$852,000 during the previous biennium. The increase for 1955-57 amounted to 40.8 per cent.

The per patient per diem cost was \$1.33 in 1953-54, and is now \$1.56.

TEXAS

For maintenance and operation, the three schools for the mentally defective and the Abilene Hospital received an appropriation of \$5,210,337 for 1955-56, which is 11.1 per cent more than the appropriation of \$4,691,415 authorized for 1954-55.

There is a continuing \$5 million appropriation per year for construction and repairs at all mental hospitals and schools for the mentally deficient. During 1954-55, approximately 1,450 beds were scheduled to be completed at the state schools. At least another 300 will probably be added in the next two years.

The legislature, in 1955, authorized the creation of a diagnostic center for the mentally retarded in keeping with the spirit of the new Mentally Retarded Persons Act which requires that all committed mentally retarded be diagnosed prior to admission.

UTAH

The maintenance and operation appropriation for the State School is \$1,330,200 for the 1955-57 biennium -- an increase of 13.2 per cent over the \$1,175,000 appropriated for 1953-55.

The per patient per diem cost was \$2.48 in 1954-55 and will be \$2.63 for 1955-57.

The appropriation of \$550,000 for capital outlay will be used for a custodial building, for alteration and repair, and building and maintenance repairs.

WASHINGTON

The appropriation for maintenance and operation of the two schools for the mentally deficient was raised to \$7,726,733 for the 1955-57 biennium -- an increase of 33.5 per cent over the \$5,788,400 for 1953-55.

\$2,489,014 was the appropriation for capital outlay for the previous biennium. For 1955-57, the appropriation is \$901,250. This includes \$337,500 for buildings for patients.

WYOMING

The appropriation for the 1955-57 biennium is \$995,000, which is 18.1 per cent more than the \$843,912 authorized for 1953-55.

The appropriation for capital outlay was increased from \$317,600 for 1953-55 to \$381,600 for 1955-57 -- 20.2 per cent.

HAWAII

The appropriation for its Home for the Feeble-Minded was raised by 27 per cent -- from \$1,522,332 in 1953-55 to \$1,933,979 for 1955-57.

The per patient per diem cost was \$3.12 for 1954; \$3.23 for 1955; and will be \$3.59 in 1956 and 1957.

For repairs and alterations, an appropriation of \$56,780 was made for 1953-55. For 1955-57, the appropriation is \$115,555 -- an increase of 103.5 per cent.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

ALABAMA

The state appropriation for general mental health was increased by \$10,000, from \$20,000 in 1954-55, to \$30,000 in 1955-56. The increase will be used to augment the staffs at mental health clinics. In addition, \$7,000 has been earmarked for a mental health clinic in Gadsden, to be matched by at least an equal amount of local funds. In addition, federal aid funds were upped from \$49,300 to \$64,500. In all, the State Division of Mental Hygiene will have \$50,200 more to work with in 1955-56 as against 1954-55.

ARIZONA

For 1955-56, the legislature appropriated \$12,512 for mental health services. There was no such appropriation at all in 1954-55.

ARKANSAS

No specific state funds are appropriated for clinics. There is one mental hygiene clinic which is operated by the University, but primarily from federal fund sources.

CALIFORNIA

Appropriations for the state mental hygiene clinics have been increased by \$17,125, or 3.6 per cent -- from \$472,831 in 1954-55, to \$489,956 in 1955-56. State financed clinics exist in Los Angeles, San Diego, Fresno, Sacramento, Chico, and Riverside. In addition, federally aided activities for administration and the Berkeley Clinic amount to \$628,966 for 1955-56, compared with \$612,570 for 1954-55.

COLORADO

No funds were appropriated for mental health services for 1955-56.

CONNECTICUT

Appropriations have been increased by 24.4 per cent -- from \$357,095 in 1953-55 to \$444,102 for the 1955-57 biennium. These appropriations provide for the operation of state psychiatric clinics for children and adults and for grants to community clinics and to general hospitals which establish psychiatric services. Federal grants for 1955-57 are estimated at \$69,600.

DELAWARE

The legislature does not appropriate funds specifically for mental health clinics. However, approximately \$65,000 of the total appropriation for maintenance and operation of the State Hospital is allocated by the Hospital for the operation of the Mental Hygiene Clinic. A weekly clinic is operated in each of the three counties in Delaware, in addition to the daily clinic at the State Hospital. The clinic expects to expand its activities by about 15 per cent if additional personnel can be obtained.

FLORIDA

For the operation of mental health clinics, the Bureau of Mental Health of the Florida State Board of Health received an appropriation of \$320,344 for the 1955-57 biennium, as compared with \$150,000 for the previous biennium -- an increase of 113.6 per cent. This increase will be used (1) to augment support for the thirteen existing child guidance and mental health clinics (2) to establish new clinics (3) to increase the staff of the Bureau of Mental Health (4) to extend and intensify the program of mental health education in Florida.

IDAHO

For the first time in the history of Idaho, money was appropriated for preventive mental health -- \$41,310.

ILLINOIS

The legislature appropriated \$696,000 for 1955-57, as compared with \$180,000 for the previous biennium -- an increase of 286.7 per cent. In addition, \$300,000 are anticipated from the federal government, making a total just short of \$1 million. The major part of the appropriation is being used to support thirty-six clinics of the Department of Public Welfare and to assist, on a reimbursement basis, fifteen community clinics which provide their own personnel. It is expected that eight more will be added in the near future. Grants are also made for such projects as rehabilitation services for conditionally discharged patients and a day nursery for emotionally disturbed children. Also, an educational program, including survey and seminars, and the distribution of pamphlets and films, is being financed from these funds.

INDIANA

Funds available for community clinics will be \$290,000 for the next biennium, as compared with \$70,000 for 1953-55 -- an increase of 314.3 per cent. A new family care program also is to be inaugurated with an appropriation up to \$100,000. This will permit the placement of certain mental patients in family boarding homes and thus tend to step up their rehabilitation right in a community setting.

IOWA

The seven county community clinics existing at present are financed from funds raised at the local level and from federal funds. Special appropriations for mental health services never have been made by the State. However, all four Mental Health Institutes do have outpatient clinics, which are gradually attracting more patients, though they are not located in centers of population.

KANSAS

The primary purpose of the Division of Mental Hygiene of the Kansas State Board of Health is a broad educational program dealing with mental illness and its prevention. The Division also assists communities in the organization and development of community guidance centers. No state funds are provided for the work of the Division. It uses federal funds to finance its activities.

KENTUCKY

There was no legislative session in Kentucky in 1955. However, it is interesting to note that the Governor transferred \$200,000 from his Contingency Fund to the

KENTUCKY (continued)

Department of Mental Health, among others for the purpose of providing one additional social worker in each of the four state hospitals, to start a Family Care Program.

LOUISIANA

The amount appropriated for outpatient guidance centers was \$197,457 for 1954-55, and \$197,369 for 1955-56. The amount was increased by \$84,600 in federal funds for the two years.

MAINE

\$39,693 was appropriated for 1955-56, while, for 1954-55, the amount was \$34,349 -- an increase this year of 15.6 per cent. An additional \$19,000 will come from federal funds. Five major cities in the State receive direct clinic services, while the traveling clinic visits outlying areas. More consultation services to schools and communities will be given through a psychiatric social work consultant.

MARYLAND

Community clinics ("preventive" clinics) are conducted largely by the Department of Public Health and by the two University teaching hospitals. Clinics conducted by the Department of Mental Hygiene are primarily concerned with after-care and integration in the community of discharged patients. A new clinic is getting under way for advisory service to children who are wards of the Department of Welfare. Of the total appropriation for the state hospitals, \$718,640 was allocated for social services and rehabilitation in fiscal 1955, and for fiscal 1956 the amount is \$802,240 -- an increase of 11.6 per cent.

MASSACHUSETTS

State appropriation for mental health services were \$342,568 for fiscal 1955 and are \$346,588 for fiscal 1956. As a general policy, the State provides key professional personnel and professional direction for community clinics, while local communities provide quarters, equipment, supplies and additional personnel. Joint state and local financing now exists in two-thirds of the sixteen active community clinics. It is expected that in the next year or two similar arrangements will be made with the remaining clinics. Three more mental health centers are expected to begin operation in 1956. A training program has been started in July, 1955, in conjunction with the Harvard School of Public Health, for the position of community mental health center director, as a special preparation for psychiatrists to work in the field of community mental health. A two year seminar program has been established under the Division of Mental Hygiene for the training of community mental health consultants. Another function of the Division is educational, through pamphlets and other publications and through in-service educational programs for public health nurses and teachers.

MICHIGAN

The appropriation for 1955-56 for the five adult clinics, 16 child guidance clinics, the Detroit Children's Center and the boarding out of patients in private homes was \$1,668,101 -- an increase of 4.6 per cent over the previous year's \$1,594,482. Of this total, \$1,025,000 will be expended for the boarding-out program. The Department of Mental Health is planning to continue its expansion of community clinics both in adult mental health and child guidance.

MINNESOTA

There was a slight increase in the 1955-57 appropriation over the previous biennium. The Department of Welfare plans to use federal funds to supplement existing staff in two clinics under its jurisdiction.

MISSOURI

\$480,000 was appropriated by the legislature for the establishment and operation of six traveling clinics, to examine, diagnose, care or treat mentally ill persons on an outpatient basis. The traveling clinic is to consist of one psychiatrist, one psychiatric social worker and such other personnel as may be deemed necessary. Two of the six clinics are to be under the supervision and direction of the Superintendent of St. Louis State Hospital, and one each under the supervision and direction of the superintendent of each of the other four state hospitals.

Preventive and educational programs in mental health for the State are under the Division of Health. No state funds are specifically designated for these programs.

MONTANA

The appropriation for mental health services for the 1955-57 biennium is \$144,000. It was \$120,566 for the past biennium -- an increase of 19.4 per cent.

NEBRASKA

It is planned that the Community Services Division of the Nebraska Psychiatric Institute will be state-wide in scope, coordinating related services of other state agencies. The Chief of Community Services for the Psychiatric Institute will direct the program which provides three outstate clinics, a traveling clinic, consultative and evaluative services for non-psychiatric institutions, public and private agencies, other communities and schools. A program of public education is to be developed in cooperation with the Department of Health and the University of Nebraska Extension Division.

NEVADA

The State Hospital was given permission by the legislature to establish an outpatient clinic on the hospital grounds.

\$47,000 was appropriated for 1955-57 to the Mental Health Section of the Department of Health. These funds will be used (1) to hire a full-time psychiatric social worker for the psychiatric team (2) to increase the time of the consultant psychiatrist. This will permit the establishment of a part-time clinic in northern Nevada and a traveling clinic for the rest of the State (3) to add a full-time clinical psychologist to the staff in eastern Nevada or a social worker to the staff in southern Nevada. No specific appropriation for mental health services was made in 1953-55, although \$5,000 was made available last year by the Health Department as part of its preventive medicine program.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

The appropriation for mental health services (operation of Winant House) is \$118,472 for 1955-57 and was \$112,684 for 1953-55. In addition, \$140,000 was appropriated for the operation of the Child Guidance Out-Patient Department during 1955-57.

NEW JERSEY

Plans for community clinics include year to year augmentation of state appropriations together with continued efforts to encourage local governmental units and community chests to aid in the financing of new clinics. Printed educational material and audio-visual aids are made available without charge to local groups by the Department of Institutions and Agencies. The appropriation for mental health services for fiscal 1954-55 was \$479,098 and has been raised to \$553,073 this year -- an increase of 15.4 per cent.

NEW MEXICO

No appropriations have been made specifically for mental health services.

NEW YORK

The budget for mental health services was stepped up most significantly for fiscal 1955-56 -- by 763.2 per cent -- in order to meet the requirements of the new Community Mental Health Services Act passed in 1954. The Act provides for a one to one matching of local expenditures for community services, up to \$1.00 per capita of the local population. It thus can eventually mean the expenditure of up to \$15 million for this purpose, but it is expected that community requirements will not exceed \$4.1 million this year, which is the amount of the appropriation for 1955-56. Last year, when the Act first went into effect, the appropriation was \$475,000.

The appropriation for the After-care Clinics in New York City has been raised from \$547,775 in 1954-55, to \$575,000 for fiscal 1955-56. Appropriations for other activities connected with community mental health -- the Mental Health Commission, Child Guidance Clinics, Family Care Program (which has an appropriation of \$1,965,300 for 1955-56), clinics for alcoholics (\$95,000 for 1955-56 as compared with \$120,000 for 1954-55), etc. -- were cut slightly. The total appropriation for 1955-56 thus is \$7,662,300, as compared with \$4,267,184 in 1954-55 -- an increase of 79.6 per cent.

NORTH CAROLINA

The appropriation for mental health services for the 1955-57 biennium is \$270,992 -- a 250 per cent increase over the appropriation of \$77,310 for the previous biennium. The amount specified for salaries includes the salary for a new position in the Mental Health Section of the State Health Department -- a Health Educator.

With the increased appropriations, the State Health Department has initiated steps for reaching a goal of ten regional mental health centers -- each center to provide diagnosis, treatment, consultation, education, research, and three to become training centers for mental health disciplines. The appropriation also includes \$188,000 for mental health centers; it will enable the six existing centers to expand their programs by increasing their mental health staff; one part-time child guidance clinic will be in a position to operate full-time. Two new centers are about to open up, with initial staffs of a full-time psychiatrist, clinical psychologist, psychiatric social worker and secretary. The mental health educational aspects also are to be strengthened and developed by the Health Educator.

NORTH DAKOTA

The mental health services are carried on by the State Department of Health and are primarily aimed at prevention, specifically through a program of counselling and guidance.

OHIO

Expenditures from state funds for 1953-55 were \$1,963,925 for mental health services. For 1955-57, \$2,838,000 has been appropriated -- an increase of 44.2 per cent. In addition, \$198,000 will be available from federal funds. These services include \$1,400,000 for clinics, \$308,000 for educational and other services, and \$680,000 for an expanded family care program. Special attention is to be given to community classes for the mentally retarded for whom the appropriation was almost doubled -- from \$230,000 to \$450,000. The appropriations for clinics and for family care also were increased by about 45 per cent.

The American Psychiatric Association is conducting a state-wide survey of total resources and total needs for mental health in Ohio. This will be an evaluation of community factors affecting the mental health of Ohio's citizens and an inventory of all community resources which work toward preserving and protecting good mental health.

Legislation was also passed authorizing counties to establish mental health clinics. State funds may be allocated and distributed by the Division of Mental Hygiene for their establishment and operation.

OKLAHOMA

There is only one mental hygiene clinic which is financed by state funds -- the outpatient clinic of the University Hospitals. Sufficient funds were appropriated this year to expand operation of the clinic from two days a week to full time. Legislation this year has authorized one specific county to finance, from county funds, a mental hygiene clinic begun by public subscription.

The State Department of Health does not receive any special state appropriation for its mental health program, which puts primary emphasis on educational efforts to prevent mental illness. \$31,000 was granted by the federal government for 1955.

OREGON

The outpatient program and preventive mental health services are under the administration of the Mental Health Section of the State Board of Health. The state appropriation for 1954-55 for these services was \$23,420 and was raised to \$33,230 for 1955-56 -- an increase of 41.9 per cent. The Board of Health plans to add a full-time psychiatrist to the professional staff, which now consists of one psychiatrist, one mental health nurse consultant, and one psychiatric social work consultant. Direct service is given to child guidance clinics in five counties and consultation in two others.

In addition to these services, outpatient clinics have been established at the Fairview Home and the Oregon State Hospital. Also, there are outpatient clinics for children and adults at the University of Oregon Medical School, and a community child guidance clinic in Portland is financed by the United Fund.

PENNSYLVANIA

With regard to mental health services, the Department of Welfare feels that total diagnostic clinics should be established in state-aided general hospitals. Plans are ready to activate a \$6 million program for establishment of child guidance and mental health treatment centers at universities and general hospitals.

RHODE ISLAND

Total state appropriations for mental hygiene services were increased from \$112,445 in 1954-55, to \$132,160 for 1955-56. This 17.5 per cent increase will permit more competitive salaries for community service personnel.

SOUTH CAROLINA

For mental health services other than those carried on by the State Hospital and the two State Training Schools, the legislature appropriated \$139,546 for 1955-56, a decrease from the \$146,102 for fiscal 1954-55, but equal to the actual expenditures for 1954-55. If the federal funds allotted to the Mental Health Commission are expanded, expenditures will be increased in the field of training.

SOUTH DAKOTA

\$30,000 is the appropriation for 1955-57 for the Mental Health Section of the Department of Public Health for community services -- the same as for the previous biennium. Plans are to continue sharing of costs in two mental health clinics, and it is hoped that a third clinic can be put in operation. In addition, the State Hospital operates four traveling clinics.

TENNESSEE

The Department of Mental Health has budgeted \$222,000 for clinics, exclusive of federal funds. Including federal funds, approximately \$375,000 will be spent in 1955-57. These funds will be available to communities that wish to institute and maintain such services during 1955-57. The funds are available on a 50-50 state-local basis. In addition to this, \$16,000 has been budgeted for distribution of Pierre the Pelican Series of mental health education pamphlets.

In addition to the five existing clinics (including the follow-up clinic at Central State Hospital), it is hoped that another ten will be opened during the next biennium, and one existing clinic probably will open a second unit.

For 1953-55, the amount budgeted for mental health services totalled \$147,237, including federal funds.

TEXAS

The Division of Mental Health of the Department of Health is responsible for preventive mental health activities. No state funds have been appropriated specifically for this purpose by the legislature, but the appropriation for the Health Department as a whole was increased, and this will indirectly benefit the Division. Approximately \$150,000 will be available from federal funds for 1955-56, as compared with \$112,500 for the preceding fiscal year.

In 1954, a new clinic was opened in addition to the five community mental health clinics already in existence in the State with full-time directors. Another clinic will be opened this year. Four of the five clinics had increased their staffs as of July 1, 1955, and contemplate further increases this year.

The central office staff of the Division will be increased from four to six, by the addition of a mental health nursing consultant and a research specialist. Additional consultation and educational services also will be provided by the Division.

TEXAS (continued)

A uniform statistical reporting plan was inaugurated July 1, 1955, for community psychiatric clinics in the State, including a centralized tabulating service provided by the State Health Department.

UTAH

No special state funds are appropriated for mental health services. Under the Health Department, two co-equal divisions have been set up -- a Division of Clinics and Treatment, and a Division of Mental Health Education. The former is responsible for the Utah Child Guidance Clinic and the Mental Hygiene Clinic, both of which are housed in the Department of Psychiatry of the College of Medicine and staffed by professional staff of the University. The clinic team of the Child Guidance Clinic spends two days a month in southern Utah.

The Mental Health Education Division carries out a public awareness and a program of interpretive help to teachers; it also operates counseling clinics where clinical psychologists work with the children and psychiatric social workers with their parents and teachers. The Division is very active in community organization of mental health services

VERMONT

A total of \$63,940, including \$19,000 of federal funds, has been allocated to the Child Guidance Clinics in the State Department of Health for the year 1956. Expenditures for 1955 were \$60,207, including \$18,909 of federal money. The program will emphasize the consultation role of the staff in addition to the usual clinical functions.

WASHINGTON

During the 1953-55 biennium, the Governor made available funds for a delinquency prevention program. Child guidance centers were set up and delinquency prevention consultants and juvenile control officers employed. Expenditures amounted to \$177,646. For the continuation of this program, \$423,889 has been allocated for the next biennium.

The legislature authorized the establishment of outpatient clinics at the three state hospitals. But no appropriations have been made to implement this program, although emergency funds may become available.

WEST VIRGINIA

The state appropriation for the mental health program, which is carried out by the Department of Health, was reduced from \$27,725 in 1954-55, to \$13,380 in 1955-56. This decrease was offset by an increase in funds from local and federal sources. The bulk of the funds is used for the operation of the community mental health clinics. Other activities include mental health education and leadership in community organizational efforts.

WISCONSIN

Total state appropriations for mental health services were reduced from \$245,412 in 1953-55, to \$156,583 for 1955-57. However, the 1953-55 appropriation included the cost of a program of alcohol studies amounting to more than \$100,000, which was

WISCONSIN (continued)

discontinued for 1955-57. The actual appropriation for personal services in the Division of Mental Hygiene was increased from \$133,141 to \$143,720, or 7.9 per cent.

WYOMING

Mental health services are rendered by the Health Department. Appropriations were increased from \$4,130.59 for 1953-55, to \$5,500 for the 1955-57 biennium -- by 33.2 per cent. The health department psychiatric consultant visits six Wyoming cities on a scheduled basis.

ALASKA

Appropriations for mental health services were increased more than 146 per cent -- from \$25,000 for the 1953-55 biennium, to \$61,530 for 1955-57. The Alaska Department of Health has a Mental Health Section, under the direct supervision of a Chief who is a psychiatrist. This Section has been expanding its activities by establishing a second mental health team, which includes a clinical psychologist and a psychiatric social worker. Since there are two mental health teams now, better service can be given in the various areas. This expansion also will make possible a plan whereby greater follow-up work can be done on patients discharged back to the communities from Morningside Hospital, Portland, Oregon. The major part of the work of both teams is the holding of community clinics, but staff members also are available for consultation services.

HAWAII

Territorial funds appropriated for mental health services in 1953-55 amounted to \$158,982. For 1955-57, the amount is \$310,196, including \$110,091 transferred to the Bureau of Mental Hygiene of the Department of Health for allocations made to the Psychological and Psychopathic Clinic. By an Act of the legislature, this Clinic of the University of Hawaii, established in 1945, was abolished as per July 1, 1955, and its duties, powers, functions, equipment, some of its personnel, and its funds were transferred to the Bureau of Mental Hygiene. This adds to the functions of the Bureau that of providing psychological testing services to the public schools.

The legislature authorized the establishment of an Alcoholism Clinic within the Department of Health for the City and County of Honolulu. Half of the estimated funds of \$16,000 which will be available for this purpose from liquor license fees, must be used for patients' hospitalization up to seven days; the other half will provide money to pay salaries of a half-time psychiatric social worker, a half-time secretary, a psychiatrist once a week, and a general practitioner once a week.

PUERTO RICO

Appropriations for mental health services for 1955-56 amount to \$86,463 as compared to the previous year's \$74,156. This resulted from an increase in federal appropriations. Plans for additional clinical services of a traveling clinic nature are now being considered.

REORGANIZATION AND COMMITMENT LEGISLATION

ARKANSAS

The statute governing hospitalization in the State Hospital was amended to include Day Care.

The legislature created a Commission on Alcoholism, composed of seven members, to study the problem of alcoholism and to perform certain duties in regard to its control and to the rehabilitation of alcoholics. Provision also was made by this legislation for the hospitalization and commitment of alcoholics.

CONNECTICUT

The General Assembly established the Department of Mental Health as the Mental Health Authority (previously, the State Health Department was the Authority).

The Bureau of Mental Hygiene was transferred from the Health Department to the Department of Mental Health as the Division of Community Services. The new Division is concerned with aid to psychiatric services in general hospitals and to community psychiatric clinics, and conducts psychiatric clinics for children.

The responsibility for the licensing of boarding and convalescent homes for mental patients and of private mental hospitals was transferred from the Health Department to the Department of Mental Health.

DELAWARE

By act of the legislature, the Commission for the Feebleminded was dissolved, on June 30, 1955, and the operation of Delaware Colony was placed under the control of the State Board of Trustees and the Superintendent of the Delaware State Hospital.

FLORIDA

The law covering admission of persons to mental hospitals was amended, revised and modernized so as to facilitate early treatment, and, for the first time in Florida, to provide for voluntary commitment. The law also includes procedures for restoring civil rights to mental patients, and was passed by the legislature without opposition. A committee, representing psychiatry, county judges and state mental hospitals, worked long and successfully at this major modernization of the mental health code.

IDAHO

A major reorganization was undertaken in Idaho this year. A Legislative Interim Committee recommended to the legislature that a Board of Health be created within the State and that all mental health facilities be under a Director within the Board of Health. The legislation was passed creating a State Board of Health within which there is a Department of Public Health and a Department of Mental Health.

ILLINOIS

The statutes pertaining to the definition, commitment and detention of sexually dangerous persons were revised and now provide that such persons previously committed to the Department of Public Welfare are to be recommitted to the Department of Public Safety within sixty days.

ILLINOIS (continued)

The Civil Service Act was amended so as to exempt physicians pursuing programs of training and service for a limited period of time from civil service regulations.

A Psychiatric Training and Research Authority, to consist of ten members -- from faculties of the medical schools, state and private colleges and universities, and psychiatric institutes within the State -- was established within the Department of Public Welfare, to train psychiatric personnel and to advance knowledge through research in the causes and treatment of mental illness and mental deficiency.

INDIANA

The legislature, in 1955, passed an Act providing that the amount to be charged persons liable for the maintenance of a mental patient is not to exceed \$10 a week. The provision for the deferment of sums not paid has been removed from the statutes.

Money collected from patient fees is to be deposited in a special fund, known as the "Mental Health Fund." \$100,000 from this fund will be used for the cost of the Family Care Program; \$290,000 to establish mental health and child guidance clinics in the State, and the balance for construction, repairs and rehabilitation of psychiatric hospitals.

Funds for the new Family Care Program will be available after January 1, 1956. It provides for the placement of mentally ill persons in family boarding homes in an attempt to rehabilitate as many mentally ill in a community setting as possible. Payment will be made by the hospital to which a patient was committed, in an amount not exceeding the average per capita cost per patient in the hospital.

The legislature also passed a number of acts to modernize the Mental Health Code of the State. One such Act provides that a person who abuses, mistreats or neglects a mentally ill person in the care of a state psychiatric hospital shall be guilty of misdemeanor, subject to fine and imprisonment.

Another Act provides for a better method for transfer of patients from a penal institution to a state hospital.

A very important Act sets up a more efficient method for the restoration of civil rights of discharged patients, streamlining the procedures and, at the same time, removing the burden of cost for the patients.

IOWA

A psychiatric department is to be established at Broadlawn County Hospital, to provide for temporary admission of patients for observation, examination, diagnosis and treatment, which admission shall be for a period of not more than sixty days.

The legislature enacted a law providing that the court may order a medical examination for a suspected "criminal sexual psychopath" and, if findings warrant, may commit such person to a state hospital. Upon release, such person must be placed on probation for a minimum of three years.

After consultation with the Board of Control, the superintendents of the four Institutes, and the Directors of Mental Institutions and Psychological Services,

IOWA (continued)

the Governor made plans for the establishment of a facility at Mt. Pleasant Mental Health Institute, near the University of Iowa Hospitals, where specialists may be obtained in operating a new facility.

KANSAS

The building program was expanded by the legislature in approving a measure increasing the special tax for the Charitable Institutions and Mental Hospital Building Fund from 1/2 to 3/4 mill per year. This means that approximately \$1 million more will be available per year.

A House Bill provides for the establishment of mental health clinics in certain counties and authorizes a tax levy therefor.

Another House Bill makes appropriations for the Kansas Treatment Center for Children which is to be constructed in Topeka, the appropriations amount to \$643,500.

The legislature passed an Act to repeal the ban on marriage of epileptics and of mentally diseased after restoration of civil rights.

MASSACHUSETTS

Some changes were enacted concerning the commitment of mental patients.

MINNESOTA

The legislature passed an Act eliminating a previous provision that a patient must be physically returned to the committing court sixty days after commitment if in the opinion of the superintendent there is no need for further hospitalization. The law permits the use of provisional discharge during the sixty day period following commitment and clarifies the patient's status upon discharge.

An Act was passed allowing extended provisional status for certain professional personnel, particularly research workers, beyond the presently permitted twelve months.

The legislature provided for the appointment and removal of superintendents of institutions by the Commissioner of the Department upon the advice of the Medical Policy Directional Committee. It permits the Commissioner to fix individual salaries of the superintendents within a set maximum. Formerly, the salaries were set by the legislature. The Act also provides for an increase in salaries of superintendents.

The Medical Policy Directional Committee will now meet on a mandatory basis at least six times a year, and the Medical Director of the Department of Welfare will be the chief executive officer of the Department's medical program.

MISSOURI

The legislature passed a Bill to revise the commitment laws of mentally ill persons and to provide for voluntary admission without the necessity of going through the Probate Court.

NEBRASKA

The Director of the Nebraska Psychiatric Institute was named Director of Mental Health for the Board of Control, with the responsibility of coordinating treatment, training and research. The Director also is Professor and Chairman of the Department of Neurology and Psychiatry, and he serves as Chief Psychiatric Advisor to the Director of the State Department of Health.

NEVADA

The legislature approved changes and additions to the statutes for the protection of the mentally ill.

NEW JERSEY

It is planned to transfer the supervision of the mental hygiene clinics from the state hospitals to the central offices of the Department of Institutions and Agencies, under the direction of a supervising psychiatrist, with the assistance of a supervising psychiatric social worker.

NEW YORK

The legislature enacted a law sponsored by the Department of Mental Hygiene which puts admissions to mental institutions on a medical basis and eliminates much of the purely legalistic formalities.

An amendment to the Mental Hygiene Law broadens the powers of the Commissioner of Mental Hygiene to include specifically the areas of research, education, prevention and rehabilitation.

The Governor appointed to his staff a special assistant on the problems of the aged to coordinate and direct the various state activities involving the aged. An interdepartmental committee on aging was established, composed of the Commissioners of Health, Housing, Mental Hygiene, Commerce, Education, Social Welfare, the State Industrial Commissioner, and the President of the Civil Service Commission.

NORTH CAROLINA

The State Health Department has been designated the Mental Health Authority by statute. The law also assigns to the Department responsibility for promoting, setting standards, and establishing policies for the financing of the mental health centers. The same law authorizes the Hospitals Board of Control to establish outpatient mental hygiene clinics at any of the institutions under its control and to operate such outpatient facilities as are essential for its in-service training program in psychiatric care and treatment.

The general statutes relating to the operation and administration of the state hospitals for the mentally disordered were revised and amended.

OHIO

The practice of extending maintenance services to personnel as part of their compensation has been abolished as of October 1, 1955. The civil service law has been amended to remove the positions of division chief and institution superintendent.

OHIO (continued)

from the classified civil service, but retains civil service status for incumbents within other classifications. Various classes of physician-specialists are to be established, and members of the present staff are to be reclassified and reassigned in accordance with new job specifications, qualifications and responsibilities.

Several amendments were passed concerning the laws governing the care of the mentally ill. One such amendment provides that a person may be discharged as improved, in which case he is not restored to legal competency.

OKLAHOMA

Some amendments to the Mental Health Law were passed, reducing, among other provisions, the minimum notice requirement from three days to one.

OREGON

The legislature passed a Bill facilitating the restoration of competency to mentally ill patients.

PENNSYLVANIA

Legislative proposals include authorization to appoint a Deputy Secretary of Welfare, with the title of Commissioner of Mental Health, who shall be a psychiatrist, serving for a five year term, and eligible for reappointment.

The duties of Boards of Trustees would be advisory in nature, rather than administrative.

RHODE ISLAND

The legislature amended the Act providing for the instruction of handicapped children to assure special classes for minors who may benefit from them.

SOUTH CAROLINA

A major reorganization in South Carolina was accomplished in 1953, with the enactment of a new Mental Health Code for South Carolina, establishing the Mental Health Commission and creating the office of Director of Mental Health.

SOUTH DAKOTA

The number of members of the Board of Charities and Corrections was increased by the legislature from three to five.

Another Act abolished the Board for the State Soldiers' Home and the State Sanitarium and transferred jurisdiction over these institutions to the Board of Charities and Corrections.

The legislature directed to eliminate statutory references to "insane" or "insanity" and to substitute the words "mentally ill" or "mental illness." Also, provisions for voluntary admission to the State Hospital were liberalized, to permit patients to avoid quasi-public commitment procedures.

SOUTH DAKOTA (continued)

A special appropriation of \$50,000 was made for the education of mentally handicapped children. This is the first such appropriation in South Dakota. It is to be administered by the Department of Public Instruction.

TENNESSEE

Under legislation passed this year, boarding homes and schools for feeble-minded were placed under the Department of Mental Health. Also, the Department is now empowered to examine all prisoners in penal institutions who are eligible for parole or release.

A special committee for severely retarded children was created, to consist of the Commissioners of Education, Mental Health, Public Health, and Welfare. Salaries of the heads of state departments were increased from \$7,800 to \$10,000.

\$230,000 was appropriated for a special training program for the severely mentally retarded children, to be administered by the Department of Education. This money is to be used to aid counties providing approved instructional and training facilities and services for children aged 6 to 20 who are not educable but trainable. The state will repay \$3.00 for each \$5.00 spent for this purpose by a local school unit.

A law was passed authorizing the Department to make contracts for care of mental patients at private nursing homes.

Laws were enacted authorizing voluntary admission of patients to mental institutions and authorizing commitment for observation.

The legislature created a Commission on Alcoholism, with an appropriation for the biennium of \$150,000, of which \$60,000 shall be made available upon request for suitable facility for the study and treatment of alcoholics. The Commission consists of ten members, with staggered, three-year terms, to be appointed by the Governor, and the Governor, ex officio. The law recognizes alcoholism as an illness.

TEXAS

A constitutional amendment was adopted by the legislature for submission to the voters, to allow waiver of jury trial in the commitment of mentally ill persons. Present constitutional provisions have been held to make jury trial mandatory in commitment for an indefinite period. The amendment would permit the writing of a new commitment law and adds the requirement that commitment must be based on medical or psychiatric testimony.

Another Act provides that all initial admissions to state mental hospitals shall be for ninety days only. It does not apply to the criminally insane. This Act is designed to permit diagnosis by qualified medical personnel before commitment for an indefinite period. It will help prevent the commitment of aged persons who are not mentally ill, and will allow those who can be successfully treated in ninety days to return home after treatment without further hospitalization.

The legislature enacted a Mentally Retarded Persons Act which gives Texas an adequate foundation for administering a training and rehabilitation program for

TEXAS (continued)

mentally retarded persons, under the administration of the Board of Texas State Hospitals and Special Schools. The law requires diagnosis and examination before admission and should prevent mentally retarded persons from being misplaced in state mental hospitals.

WASHINGTON

The 1955 legislature divided the Department of Public Institutions into two departments: The Department of Institutions was assigned the management of state institutions and is now divided into four divisions -- mental health, adult correction, veterans' homes, and children and youth services; the Department of General Administration has taken over the supervision of contract, construction, procurement, and financial agencies.

The legislature authorized the Governor to appoint a psychiatrist as the Director of Institutions, with the salary to be fixed by the Governor without limitations thereon, providing, however, for an advisory committee to make recommendations to the Governor as to the amount of salary to be paid.

ALASKA

The legislature has submitted a request to the President, Congress and the Secretary of the Interior of the United States to pass H.R. 610, which primarily provides for modernization of present outmoded commitment procedures and for the transfer of the administrative responsibility for the care of Alaska's mentally ill from the Federal Government to the Territory of Alaska.

Another Act authorizes the Alaska Board of Health to contract with hospitals in Alaska and with qualified specialists for interim and short-term care of the mentally ill. The Act also establishes a revolving fund to carry out its purposes.

HAWAII

In February, 1955, the Board of Health reorganized the Bureau of Mental Hygiene, creating a Division of Mental Health which is composed of a Bureau of Community Services -- with primary responsibility for consultation and educational services -- and a Bureau of Mental Hygiene -- primarily to provide diagnostic and treatment services to children and adults.

LEGISLATIVE STUDY COMMITTEES AND COMMISSIONS

CALIFORNIA

The State Senate has authorized an interim committee to study problems of mental health with special reference to the new drugs, and the Assembly Public Health Committee also is making a study of mental illness during the legislative recess.

The Senate Interim Committee on Treatment of Mental Illness created by the legislature in 1955 is to study all facts relating to the treatment of mental illness, alcoholism and narcotic addiction.

The legislature also created a Senate Interim Committee on Education and Rehabilitation of Handicapped Children and Adults, to study existing state policies pertaining to the education and rehabilitation of all physically and mentally handicapped persons, and the financial, administrative, professional and legal problems involved.

The Senate Interim Committee on Social Welfare was requested to continue its study of all facts relating to aid to the aged, blind, needy children, and other handicapped children.

California has an Alcohol Rehabilitation Commission under the chairmanship of a state hospital superintendent.

An Interdepartmental Committee, composed of the Directors of Social Welfare, Corrections, Youth Authority, and Mental Hygiene, is studying the problems of the aged. The legislature, in 1955, also provided for a citizens advisory committee to work with the Interdepartmental Committee.

CONNECTICUT

The Legislative Council was requested to conduct a study of the psychiatric care and treatment of mentally disturbed minors at the Connecticut School for Boys and at Long Lane Farm.

The Council also was requested to study the subject matter of Bills relating problems of aged citizens and the old age assistance laws, and to submit its report in 1957.

The legislature created an Interim Commission to report, in 1957, on a study of the need and plans for the construction of a "Golden Age Village" to house old people at the New Britain Memorial Hospital.

FLORIDA

An interim joint legislative committee of four Representatives and three Senators was created to study mental health needs and make recommendations to the 1957 legislature. The resolution instructs the committee to investigate mental health conditions in the State and especially the effect of the new drugs.

ILLINOIS

A Commission on Mental Health, consisting of three members of the Senate, three of the House, three citizens, and the Director of the Department of Public

ILLINOIS (continued)

Welfare, is to study all activities under the Mental Health Code relating to the admission and discharge of patients and to determine the need for remedial legislation.

A Commission on the Aged and Aging -- consisting of five members of the Senate, five of the House, and five citizens, was created to study existing knowledge and programs in this field and to make recommendations for better integration in the social and economic life of the State of persons between the ages of 45 and 64.

A Commission on the Care of Alcoholics -- consisting of five members of the Senate, five of the House, and five citizens -- was created to study the hospitalization, care and treatment of alcoholics and the adequacy of existing facilities.

A Narcotics Investigation Commission, consisting of three members of the Senate, three of the House, and three citizens with special qualifications, is to make a study of the problems concerning the use of and traffic in narcotics.

INDIANA

The 1955 legislature created a Commission on the Aging and Aged to encourage study and research in the problems of the aged and to disseminate information.

A Juvenile Delinquency Study Commission is to survey and modernize juvenile delinquency laws to assist juvenile courts in handling juvenile delinquents.

KANSAS

The legislature adopted a resolution directing the Kansas Legislative Council to undertake a comprehensive survey and study of mental health and mental illness legislation and report to the 1957 regular session.

MARYLAND

The House of Delegates passed a resolution to establish a committee to study the administration of the mental hospitals, their needs and deficiencies, and to recommend improvements.

MASSACHUSETTS

A committee was appointed to study methods of committing persons to mental hospitals and their rights, care, treatment and release.

Another committee was appointed to make an investigation and study relative to the prevention of child delinquency, the rehabilitation of delinquent children, and the advisability of establishing institutions for the treatment of such children.

A third legislative committee is to make an investigation and study relative to retarded children and the training facilities available for them.

The legislature also resolved to further continue the study by the Department of Mental Health relative to the advisability of making psychiatric services available to the district courts.

MICHIGAN

Joint Interim Committees were established, to study problems pertaining to juvenile delinquency and the care and treatment of mentally retarded persons, particularly mentally retarded children.

MINNESOTA

The legislature created a Commission on Public Welfare -- to consist of five Senators and five Representatives -- to study all laws relating to programs administered by the Department of Welfare, except correction programs, and to report its findings and recommendations to the 1957 legislative session.

The legislature also created a Commission on Alcoholism of not more than ten members -- to consist of two Senators, two Representatives, the remaining members to be appointed by the Governor -- to study the problems of alcoholism in the State with respect to the treatment and rehabilitation of the chronic offender, the criminal alcoholic, the tuberculous alcoholic, and the woman alcoholic, the findings and recommendations to be submitted to the Governor by September 15, 1956.

The legislature further established a Commission to study juvenile delinquency, crime and corrections in Minnesota, including such aspects as physical plant, types of detention, rehabilitation programs and personnel, admission, release and parole procedures. The Commission is to consist of five Senators and five Representatives. It is to submit its findings and recommendations to the 1957 session of the legislature.

NEBRASKA

The Legislative Council was asked to appoint a committee to make a study of the problem of providing facilities for the training or education of severely mentally retarded children, the report and recommendations to be submitted to the next regular session of the legislature.

MONTANA

A Child Welfare Advisory Committee was created to make a study and report, due December 15, 1956, in preparation of a complete code of laws to be introduced at the 1957 legislative session relating to the procedures and care of delinquent, dependent and neglected children.

NEW JERSEY

In 1954, a Commission was appointed to Study Juvenile Delinquency.

Also in 1954, a Commission was appointed to Study Punishment and Parole of Sex Offenders, and an Advisory Commission on Lesser Offenders.

The 1955 legislature appointed a Commission to Study Old Age in New Jersey.

NEW YORK

Two legislative committees were appointed, one for mental retardation, and one for juvenile delinquency. The committee on juvenile delinquency cooperated with the

NEW YORK (continued)

Attorney General and with the Youth Commission in developing a conference on delinquency, in 1955.

A major Governor's Conference on Aging was held in Albany, October, 1955, to pool ideas and recommendations for a concerted solution to the problems of an aging population.

NORTH CAROLINA

The legislature authorized the Governor to appoint a Youth Service Commission, of five members. This commission is to make recommendations to the Governor by July 1, 1956, as to necessary legislation for the prevention and control of juvenile delinquency, and the supervision, training, care, correction and treatment of juvenile delinquents. The commission also shall establish standards for juvenile court judges.

NORTH DAKOTA

The legislature requested the North Dakota Legislative Research Committee to draft a substantive revision of the mental health laws and to make a study of the problems involved in the operation of the State's present mental health program.

OHIO

The Legislative Service Commission was requested to study the problem of juvenile delinquency and crime throughout the State and to submit its report to the legislature by January 15, 1957.

OREGON

A special interim committee was established by the legislature to study sex crime prevention and to submit its report and recommendations to the Governor and the legislature by the beginning of its next session.

PENNSYLVANIA

The appointment of a thirty-member Mental Health Advisory Council, each to serve for a term of five years, is suggested.

TENNESSEE

The legislature by resolution requested the Legislative Council to study sex offenses and district juvenile or family courts and to report to the next General Assembly.

TEXAS

The Legislative Council was requested to conduct a study on the problems of care and treatment of the criminally insane, of their commitment and release and the need for additional facilities.

WASHINGTON

The Governor has appointed a Mental Health Survey Committee which is to assess the mental health needs and resources of the state.

WASHINGTON (continued)

The Subcommittee on Public Institutions of the Legislative Council was requested to investigate the administration of all state institutions, particularly the adequacy of the state mental hospital program.

The Subcommittee on State Government of the Council is to study the feasibility of codifying the laws relating to children.

WISCONSIN

The legislature requested the Legislative Council to study methods of financing costs of state and county institutions, including financial responsibility for the care of tuberculous insane.

WYOMING

The Governor appointed forty members to a state-wide Mental Health Survey Committee in connection with the western survey of mental health resources and needs.

HAWAII

The legislature requested the Legislative Reference Bureau to conduct a study on the need for an institution other than training schools to care for and aid mal-adjusted children, and to report its findings to the 1957 session of the legislature.

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