YEAR BOOK

&

Twenty-Fourth Biennial Report

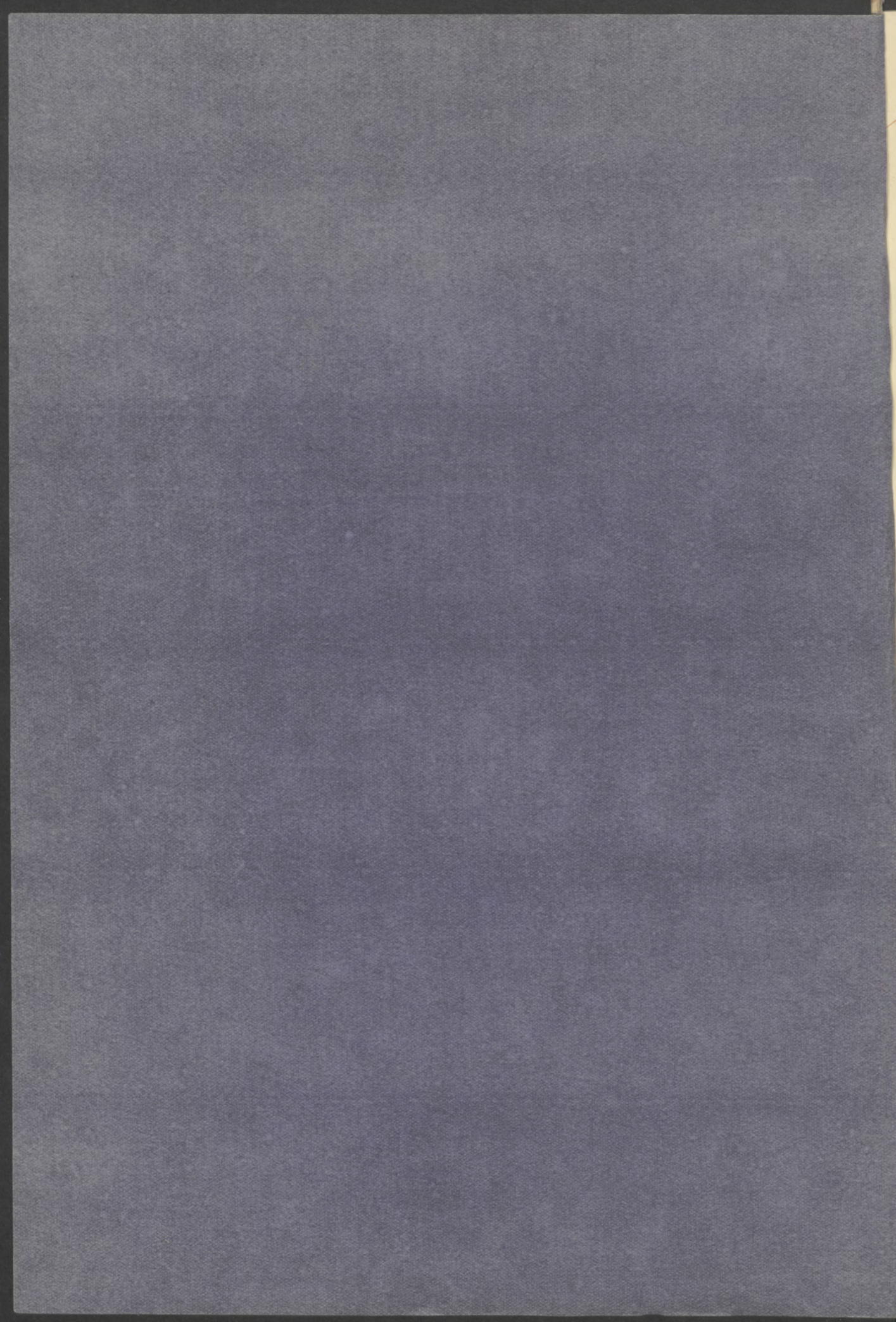
COMPLIMENTARY

Please accept this, our Year Book and Twenty-fourth Biennial Report, as a gleam from the light that shows the way from underprivileged boyhood to worthy manhood. This, the carrier for the gleam, is the handiwork and headwork of the boys in our printing department who achieved such worthy results under the handicaps of inadequate tools and machinery. I present this with my compliments.

Cordially,

Claude D. Jones

Superintendent



BOYS' INDUSTRIAL TRAINING SCHOOL

Official Publication of the Colorado Iudustrial Training School for Boys

Golden, Colorado

THE YEAR BOOK

Including The

Twenty Fourth Biennial Report

Printed by the Industrial Training School Press
January 1929

May this book reflect a gleam
of the light that shows the way
From handicapped and underprivileged boyhood
to successful and worthy manhood.

FOREWORD

CONTENTS

In sincere appreciation

We dedicate this
Our second Year Book

to

Colonel Claude D. Jones
Superintendent

He who is endowed

With unswerving devotion to the cause of underprivileged boyhood;

With far-seeing vision for the development and upbuilding of a training school embodying the best ideals and practices of an age that is making character building and personality adjustments a science of untold value to society;

With boundless energy for carrying out those ideals;

With a dynamics of personality from which radiate inspiration and stimulation, charging with like energy and enthusiasm those with whom he is associated;

With qualities that secure and retain the admiration and emulation of fellow workers;

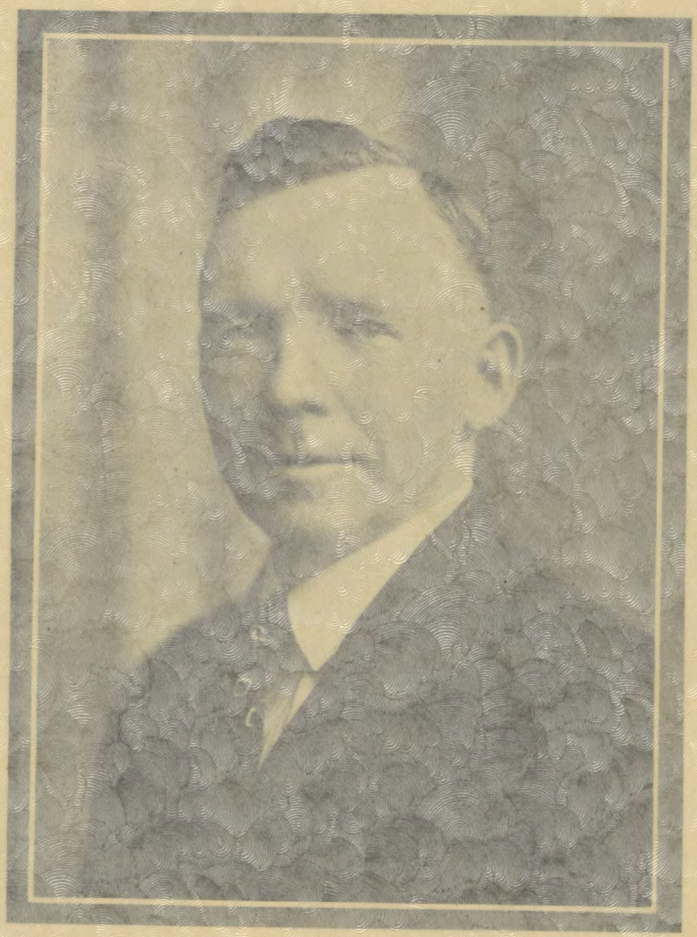
With a spirit of loyalty to the State and Country which he has long served.

He who is

Educator and Administrator

Champion and Friend
of those boys who are most in
need of guidance and help

DEDICATION



COLONEL CLAUDE D. JONES

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DEDICATION

COLONEL CLAUDE D. JONES

Meeting of the Board of Control in the Superintendent's Office

Board of Control

Miss Emily Griffith, Secretary

J. S. Underwood, Member

J. B. Manby, Jr., President

Meeting of the Board of Control in the Superintendent's Office

Board of Control

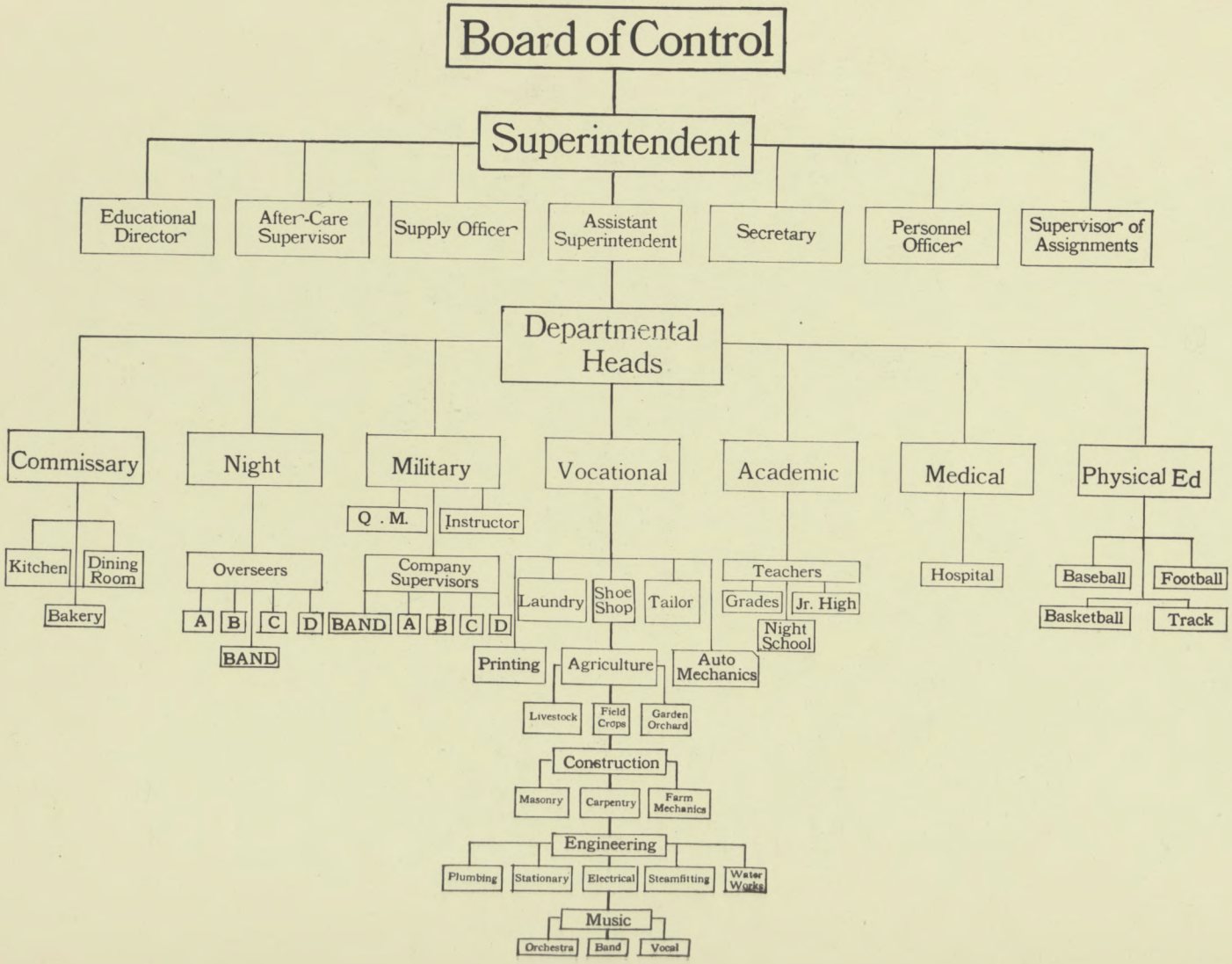
Miss Emily Griffith, Secretary

J. S. Underwood, Member

J. B. Manby, Jr., President

BOYS' INDUSTRIAL TRAINING SCHOOL

ADMINISTRATION CHART



ADMINISTRATION

OBJECT

As stated in Section 2 of a bill before the present Legislature asking that the name of the State Industrial School be changed to that of "Colorado Training School for Boys:"

Said Colorado Training School for Boys is hereby declared to be a home training school for boys committed thereto by the courts as juvenile delinquents, or otherwise, as by law provided and has for its object a general educational training for such boys, adapted and suited to their particular and individual needs and the requirements of society in which they must live and work. Said school shall be regarded primarily as an educational, and not as a penal, reformatory or charitable institution.

ORGANIZATION

Board of Control

The legislative act creating the State Industrial School provides for its supervision and government by a Board of Control, consisting of three members, appointed by the Governor, subject to confirmation by the senate. Each member of the Board is appointed for a term of six years, the term of one expiring every two years, thus always leaving one member who has served not less than four years and another not less than two years.

It is the duty of the Board to decide on policies and methods of operation. It is responsible for the administration and expenditure of all funds of the institution. It determines the number, classification and remuneration of the various employees.

The present Board of Control is admirably fitted for its duties, has a broad comprehension of the purpose and needs of the school and is conscientious and wise in its administration. Mr. J. B. Manby, Jr., who is president of the Board, and Mr. J. S. Underwood of Lamar are prominent attorneys in their communities and are thoroughly familiar with state affairs and institutional problems. Miss Emily Griffith, Secretary, brings to our administration the benefit of her remarkable experience in educational and social fields. As Principal of Opportunity School in Denver she has brought national recognition to Denver and to herself.

Superintendent

Responsibility in administration rests with the Superintendent who is the expert executive and administrator to whom the Board looks for the proper conduct and operation of the affairs of the institution and whom it holds responsible for practical results. He is given complete jurisdiction in the detailed operation of the school. It is to him that the State looks for value received for the investment that it has made; it is to him that the boy and his parents look for just and impartial treatment.

Administrative Staff

The determining factor in successful administration is usually efficient organization. The accompanying chart shows the plan of organization through which the administration functions. Many of the details of administration are cared for by members of the staff, which includes the assistant superintendent and chief clerk, the supervisor of outside operations, the supply officer, the superintendent of buildings and construction, the educational director, the personnel officer, the parole officer and the secretary. Department heads are held responsible for the proper management and conduct of their respective departments.

⁂ ⁂ ⁂

COMPANY ORGANIZATION

For the sake of convenience in handling and accounting of the boys they are divided into five groups. These groups are made according to the age and state of maturity of the boys, and serve to keep the different ages seperated so that the little fellows do not mingle with the older ones in their family life. These cottage groups also form the companies for the marching drill and ceremonies. This serves to build up an esprit de corps in the companies and leads to much good natured rivalry. The entire social life of the school centers about the companies. Each has its own athletic teams and a lively rivalry exists. Each cottage has a family room where the boys gather during the evening for indoor recreation consisting of various games, reading and conversation. While funds for the furnishing of these rooms has been lacking much has been accomplished in making them attractive by taking advantage of our own facilities to make our own furniture. This project has also furnished worthwhile instruction to the manual training department. Several companies have full size pool tables, the gifts of interested friends.

Evening parties under the leadership of trained adults are given to the boys of each company from time to time. These furnish not only entertainment but training in social contacts.

After-Care Department

George F. Armitage
Supervisor

Since preparing the boy for citizenship is our aim, the test of our training comes after release. For the boy's sake and to fulfill our obligation to society we exercise great care in his placement.

In the first place he is released on his own merit, which means that he has earned his way out through good conduct, proficiency in his work, and commendable effort. No favors are granted; he has earned his right to resume his place in society; he is aware of this and it gives him self-respect.

To what conditions will he return? We assure ourselves through investigations, personal where distance permits, otherwise by means of letters and questionnaires, that the home environment is favorable, that the parental attitude is right (this has in many cases been a matter of education during the time the boy is with us), that there exist opportunities for continued education and where the boy is old enough, for suitable employment.

Consideration must be given the boy's record. What were his mistakes, his weaknesses?

We must not return him, if avoidable, to a situation where the same causes will be operative. We must help to prevent a repetition of the old behavior. We must consider each boy's capacity for adjustment, his limitations, his personality idiosyncrasies in relation to the situation he will have to fit into.

Upon parole the boy and his parents, or guardians, sign a special agreement.

Once having placed him we keep in contact with the boy through our requirement of written monthly reports and through visits and consultations. Through cooperations with public school attendance departments, school principals and teachers, juvenile courts, welfare agencies, employers, parents, relatives and sponsors, problems are worked out and adjustments are made.

Gradually as the boy becomes adjusted we decrease our supervision. This is natural but chiefly it is necessary through our limitation in handling large numbers of boys. A year is the average length of time we can hope to keep in close contact with a paroled boy, although he is under our jurisdiction until the age of eighteen. It is highly desirable that our After Care Department extend its valuable services and make them cover a longer period of time for each individual, but we can operate only within the limitations of our staff. One investigator now covers a field that requires two or three workers.

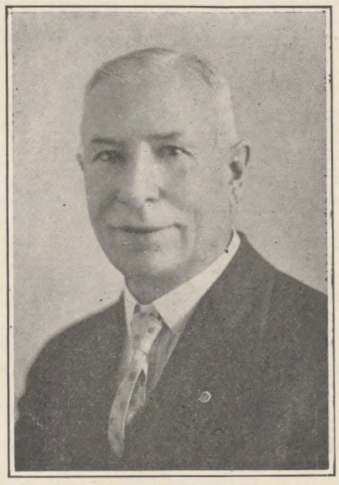
Some idea can be obtained as to the success of our methods by referring to the statistical table on movement of population which shows the small number of returned boys. On the other hand we can point with pride to a great number of boys who are successfully engaged in worthwhile work.

Colonel Claude D. Jones
Superintendent

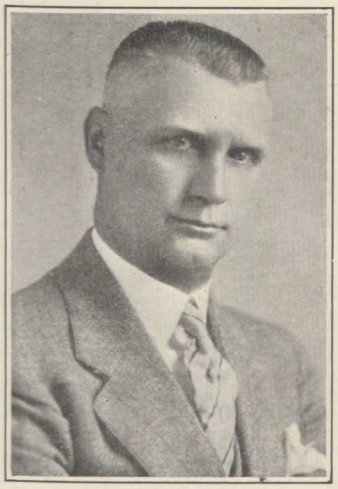
Frank B. Waters
Engineer and Director of
Companies

Administrative

Lloyd L. Mohler
Teacher and Personnel Clerk



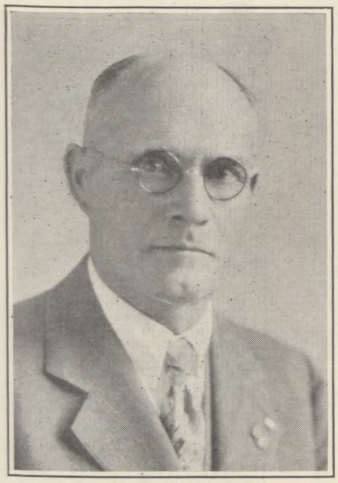
Charles C. Huscher
Chief Clerk and
Assistant Superintendent



Frank Kalina
Supply Officer and Purchasing Agent

Walter A. Hopkins
Educational Director

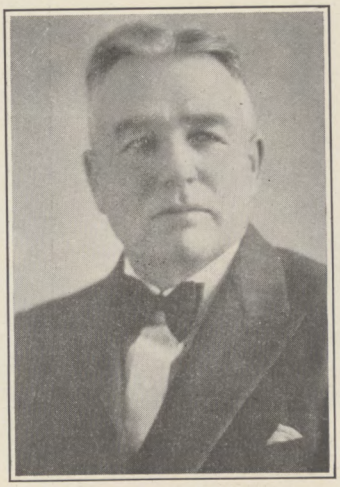
Staff



Joseph C. Taylor
Superintendent of Construction and Buildings

Mrs. Mary Mohler
Secretary

Joe D. Cellman
Instructor in Journalism and English, Editor of Training School News and Year Book



E. Everett Miller
Supervisor Printing Department

Howard E. Johnson
Director of Band, Orchestra and Vocal Music

Carl L. Eiselstein
Assistant Band Director

Omar A. Hedden
Auto Mechanic and Overseer of Transportation

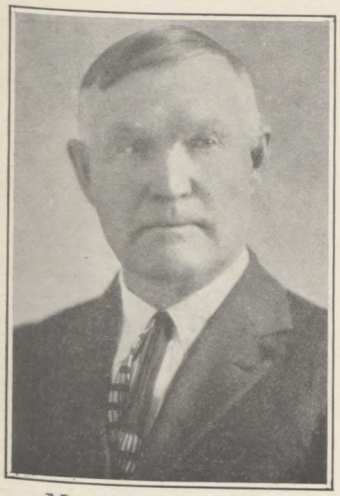
Mrs. Lavonia Johnson
Teacher of English and Oral Expression

H. M. Boyce
Night Overseer

Roy Davis
Laundryman

Mrs. Nannie Mathews
Tailoress

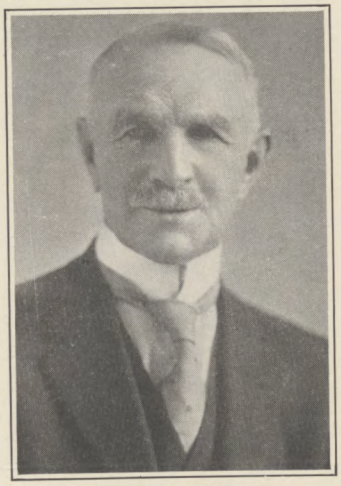
Mrs. Roy Davis
Laundryman's Asst.



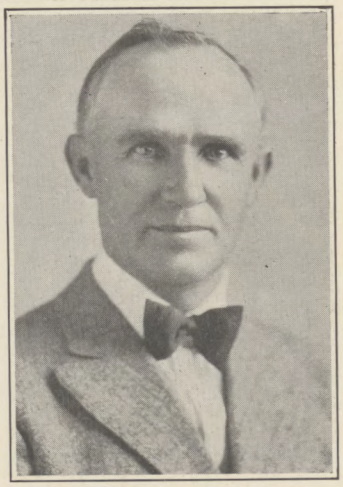
Mr. Adolph Schoech
Assistant Farm and Livestock Manager

Isabelle Smith
Seamstress

Anthony J. Lincoln
Shoemaker



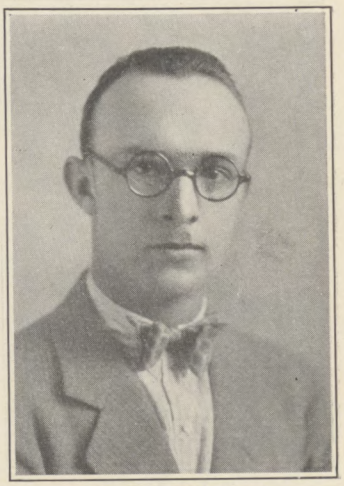
E. E. Weller
Teacher of fifth and sixth grades, Resident Chaplain



August Schultz
Farm and Livestock Manager

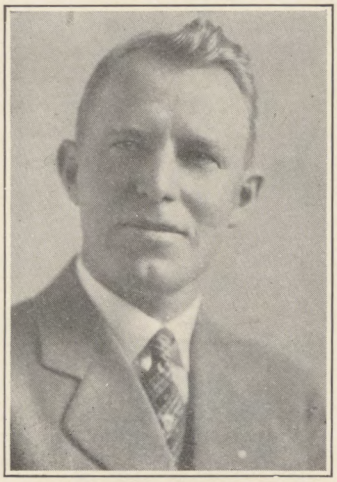
W. R. Franklin
Teacher of citizenship and social sciences

Mrs. Lena Weller
Teacher of first, second, third and fourth grades



Omar Coleman
Painter

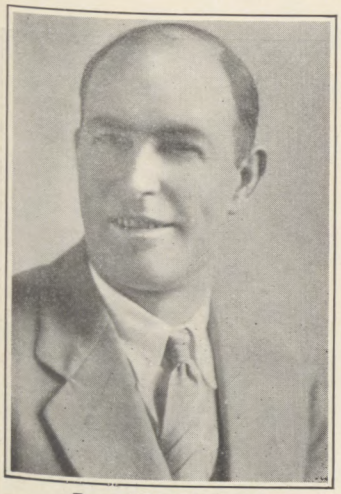
E. M. Witter
Night Overseer



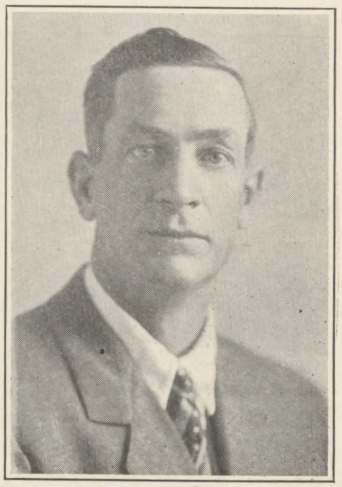
Dewitt Hagood
Cottage and lawn overseer

A. F. Owens
Gardner

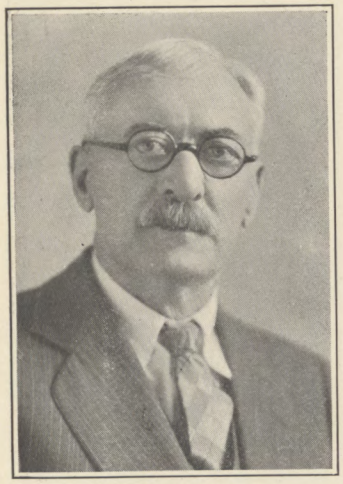
Mrs. Edith Hagood
Teacher of occupational therapy and assistant nurse



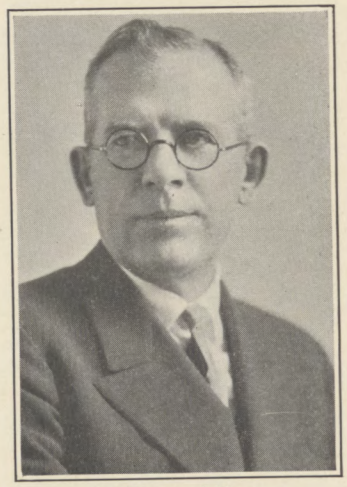
Leo W. Cheney
Carpenter



J. W. Anderson
General Utility

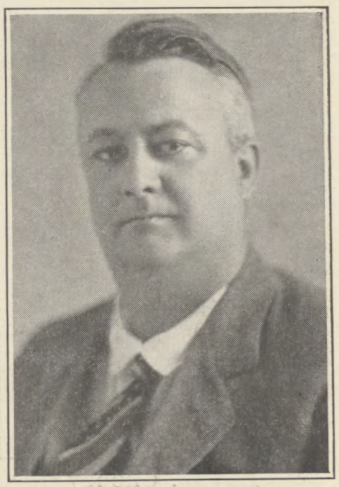


O. C. Fisher
Chef



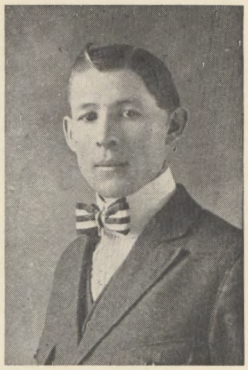
William Allen
Military instructor and
quartermaster

J. W. Wahl
Supervisor of dining room

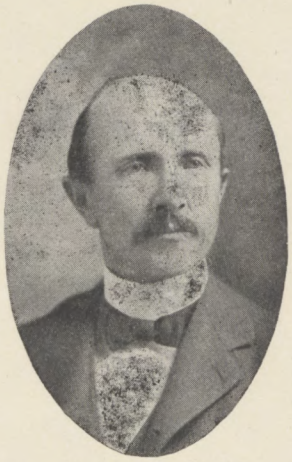


Fred C. Kaeser
Baker and assistant cook

L. R. Johnson
Night Supervisor



G. F. Armitage
Athletic Director
Supervisor of After-Care Department



C. B. Haskell
Night Overseer

D. J. Kiser
Cottage Supervisor

Robert Schoech
Cottage and Farm overseer

CLAUDE DECATUR JONES

SUPERINTENDENT

EVERY man in public office knows that his history is the property of the public. Lacking anything else, the public will make history for him, so he might as well consent to the unveiling of facts. We therefore feel no hesitancy in revealing the results of our research into the past of the Superintendent of the State Industrial Training School, and we know that our reading public will be much interested in what we have found. It is arranged more or less chronologically.

Born near Marquette, Nebraska, Hamilton County, in 1881.

At the age of two years he went with his family to Rolla, Missouri, where he was brought up on a farm, attending grammar and high school in Rolla, graduating from high school in 1900.

His fighting spirit early manifested itself, for in 1898 he tried to enlist at the age of 16 in the Spanish-American War by joining one of the pri-

vate companies gotten up by a self-appointed captain and drilled by the electric light until ten o'clock at night, thinking that he had joined the army, but Claude woke up to the fact that his company was not in the army, and therefore he was turned down when he tried to pass for 21. After trying three times and for two years, he enlisted on April 10, 1900, for service in China and the Philippines. He spent three months in China, arriving in Tien-tsin, China, a few days after Pekin had fallen into the hands of the Allies.

November 24 he landed in the Philippines with the 3d Artillery, serving as infantry, and spent one year in southern Luzon under command of J. Franklin Bell. After one year of field service, he spent a year and a half in Manila, mostly on special duty as center fielder for the Army team of baseball in the Manila League. After two and a half years of service in the Philippines, he was discharged April 10, 1903, in San Francisco, having been away from the United States two years and eight months out of three years service in the United States Regular Army. He attained the rank of sergeant.

1903 and 1904 attended northern Illinois Normal School and Business College at Dixon, Illinois.

1904, 1905, 1906, 1907 he attended Valparaiso University forty-eight weeks out of each year, graduating in the scientific, classical, surveying, educational courses with the degrees of Bachelor of Science, Bachelor of Pedagogy, Bachelor of Arts. In 1907 he was employed as instructor in parliamentary law and debating in addition to his work as student.

1912 he completed his work for his Master's Degree in Science, receiving same in that year.

1913, 1914, 1915 he attended the Summer Sessions of the University of California, taking courses in school administration, economics, bacteriology and English.

In the summer of 1917, entered the Officers' Training Camp, Leon Springs, Texas. Commissioned First Lieutenant of Field Artillery in November. Went to Camp Jackson, South Carolina, and help train an artillery unit which landed in France June 1, 1918. After a brief training period, went in to the French in the Chateau-Thierry advance with a detachment of 100 men and late was assigned to the 42d Division with the same detachment until this offense was completed. He participated in the following operations in France, being promoted to the rank of Captain on September 2, 1918.

Champagne-Marne Defensive—July 15th to July 18th.
Aisne-Marne Offensive—July 18th to August 6th.
Chateau-Thierry Sector—August 6th to August 18th.
Oise-Aisne Offensive—August 18th to September 10th.
Was in Argonne scrap at various times from this until the Armistice with some intermission in the hospital.

Returned to United States, January, 1919.
Went to Phoenix, Arizona, in 1907 as head of the Science Department of Phoenix Union High School, and remained in such capacity until

granted a leave of absence for the war. After the war, resumed his position as Vice-Principal, Instructor in Chemistry and Commandant of the Military Department and Supervisor of Student Activities.

During the summers has been employed as follows:
1908, Health Inspector under Dr. Blue in San Francisco Bubonic plague epidemic.

1909, Deputy County Recorder at Flagstaff.
1910 to 1913, taught summer school at Phoenix High School.
1919 and 1920, Deputy State Superintendent.
1921, Training Officer, U. S. Veteran Bureau in California.
1922, in active service as student and instructor in Denver and Ft. Bliss Citizens' Military Training Camp.

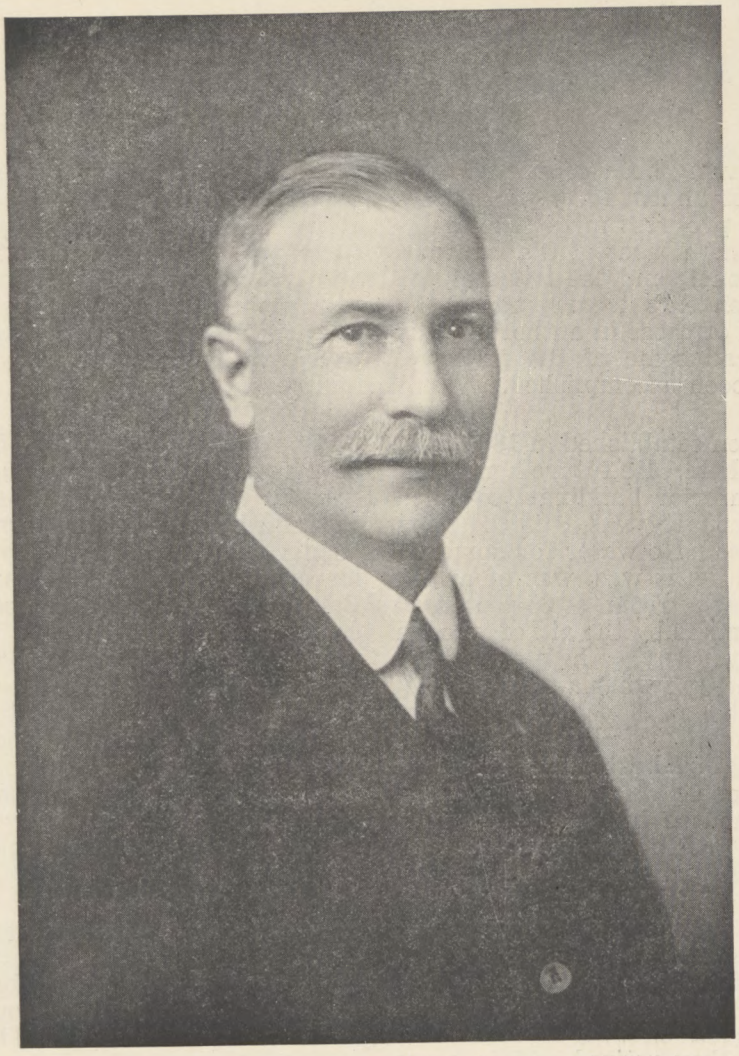
He held a Reserve commission in the Organized Reserves of the U. S. Army as Major, Field Artillery, 382d Regiment, 103d Division, Organized Reserves. Promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, which commission he now holds.

1908, married Effie Cox of Illinois, who was a college mate. Has three children, Eleanor, Kinsey, and Betty.

1916, 1917, Secretary of Rotary Club under Dr. Benenett and Pat Gettins. Was delegate at the San Francisco and Cincinnati conventions, 1915-1916. Served three terms as Directors. Is a charter member, being a member of Wallace Button's committee of five which initiated the organization of Rotary.

1923 came to Denver to take position with Olinger Highlanders as Commandant. Two years with Highlanders.

1925 took examination for position of Superintendent at State Industrial School, where he has been since.



Charles Huscher, Assistant Superintendent

Charles Huscher has served the Boys' Industrial Training School during the past forty years.

In the following article he tells of the struggle of the school and its development since 1881.

Historical Reminiscences

By Charles Huscher, Assistant Supt.

THE writer, having been connected with this school for almost forty years, having seen the progress made, the ambitions of the different Boards of Control realized (to some extent), and the trials of the different Superintendents in carrying out the wishes and orders of those in authority, it is but fitting to recall some of the improvements that have been accomplished.

The school, when established in 1881, was a sorry sight to behold. Its future home consisted of a few inferior buildings, so-called fire traps. The property was acquired from the School of Mines. No water for domestic purposes and such as it was, was of an inferior quality drawn from a 65-foot well situated on the campus by the aid of wooden buckets on a pulley. Anyone having such an experience can imagine what a task was before them when they had to haul the water some distance to the so-called laundry as then existed. Buildings heated by coal stoves were a constant menace to the one hundred or so boys then housed in a building about two hundred feet long and illuminated with kerosene lamps. A corral and barns of lumber was situated on the campus about where the band building now stands. A carpenter and shoe shop in a long, low building also was in the immediate vicinity. Small houses of one or two rooms were scattered about. One night watchman outside, administered to the boys after they retired and in cases of sickness acted as physician until morning, when the so-called family fathers took charge and would report it to the proper authorities. Everything was hauled by teams and a trip to Denver was an all-day job, even though one started early in the morning.

Grass and trees were an unknown quantity. Sidewalks nil and clothing of an inferior quality. Food, although cheap at that time, was palatable, boys always looking for Sunday evening lunch, which consisted of a piece of pie and gunger, a liberal allowance, particularly the gunger (cake). No table cloths were to be seen in the boys' dining room and the dishes consisted of tin plates and iron knives, forks, and spoons. These were some of the handicaps that confronted the administration in the early days. Compared with today, the boys are living in luxury.

So-called trades were few, and a boy never stayed here long enough to get a good start in any of the vocations he would like to follow. Since this time, things have changed for the better. Boys wishing to follow such trades as Printing, Carpentering, Painting, Auto Mechanics, Engineering, Laundering, Cattle Raising, Dairying, Farming, Gardening, Cooking, Baking, Shoe-making, Tailoring and Electrical Engineering can now get a fair start in these trades. During the last three years the school has improved by leaps and bounds and there is much more room for improvement. One who sees this school today and who has seen it in the early days must marvel at the advancement.

In the administration department in former times only the necessary data was kept as to a boy's record and these were usually so filed away that no one could find anything about a boy's standing. This has been immensely improved by Colonel Jones by having each boy's record filed in a folder where instant access is to be had if anyone wants information about a certain boy. Many improvements for the boys are planned and if we can get the buildings, machinery and tools now being asked for, in two years more we can show the people of this state that they have not wasted their money in providing adequate means to save the unprivileged boy, and fitting him for a higher sphere in life, where he can make his own way, feel independent and be a man among men.

MEMBERS BOARD OF CONTROL AND SUPERINTENDENTS

Lists of Members of the Board of Control and Superintendents since organization of the school, July 11, 1881:

MEMBERS BOARD OF CONTROL

NAME	RESIDENCE	FROM	TO
F. Gardner	Frankstown	1881	1885
S. W. Fisher	Golden	1881	1882
A. L. Emigh	Fort Collins	1881	1882
W. B. Osborn	Loveland	1882	1885
W. G. Smith	Golden	1882	1887
W. N. Megrue	Pueblo	1885	1893
A. L. Emigh	Fort Collins	1885	1889
J. C. Hummel	Denver	1887	1893
J. M. Morris	Golden	1889	1893
B. F. Williams	Denver	1893	1895
W. J. Jackson	Pueblo	1893	1894
Joseph Mann	Golden	1893	1895
Mrs. E. G. Curtis	Canon City	1894	1897
C. P. Hoyt	Golden	1895	1897
C. W. Lake	Golden	1895	1899
W. A. Smith	Denver	1897	1901
Chas. Landes	Pueblo	1897	1903
G. H. Kimball	Golden	1899	Died, 1903
H. E. Bell	Denver	1901	1901
J. R. Schermerhorn	Denver	1901	1913
Thos. J. Downen	Pueblo	1903	1909
Joseph Dennis, Jr.	Golden	1903	1911
Frank G. Mirick	Pueblo	1909	1915
Wm. Sweetser	Golden	1911	Died, 1912
S. A. Cunningham	Golden	1912	Died, 1914
Evangeline Heartz	Denver	1913	1915
Otis A. Rooney	Morrison	1914	1917
D. R. Hatch	Golden	1915	1921
Mrs. A. G. Rhoads	Denver	1915	Died, 1923
Chas. W. Owens	Golden	1917	1921
Alva A. Swain	Denver	1921	1924
Mrs. Stuart D. Walling	Denver	1925	1925
Arthur H. Bosworth	Denver	1924	1925
Chas. J. Buckman	Golden	1926	1927
William Williams	Golden	1927	1927
Rex B. Yeager	Denver	1925	1926
Emily Griffith	Denver	1925	Now in Office
J. B. Manby, Jr.	Edgewater	1927	Now in Office
J. S. Underwood	Lamar	1927	Now in Office

SUPERINTENDENTS

NAME	RESIDENCE	FROM	TO
W. C. Sampson	Plainfield, Ind.	June, 1881	Apr. 1889
D. R. Hatch	Golden	Apr., 1889	July, 1893
R. W. Morris	Pueblo	July, 1893	Mar., 1894
G. A. Gerrard	Fort Morgan	Apr., 1894	Feb., 1896
R. G. Smither	Denver	Feb., 1896	Jan., 1898
R. L. Olds	Denver	Mar., 1898	May, 1901
Frank G. Mirick	Pueblo	May, 1901	Jan., 1902
W. W. Branson	Golden	Mar., 1902	Aug., 1902
Fred L. Paddleford	Industrial School	Aug., 1902	Nov., 1924
Ben F. Taylor	Industrial School	Nov., 1924	Aug., 1925
Claude D. Jones	Industrial School	Aug., 1925	Now in Office

Board *of* Control

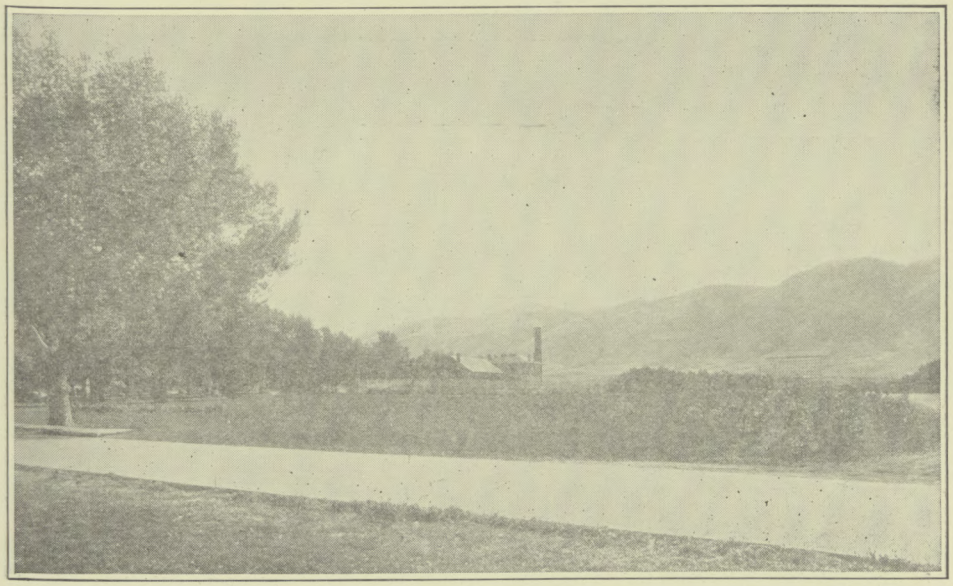
J. B. Manby, Jr., President ..... Edgewater
Miss Emily Griffith, Secretary ..... Denver
J. S. Underwood, Member ..... Lamar

CLAUDE D. JONES ..... Superintendent

Officers and Employees

(Arranged according to length of continuous service and classified according to Civil Service. Those marked with (*) were employed at the school during former periods, but were away some months or years before date given.)

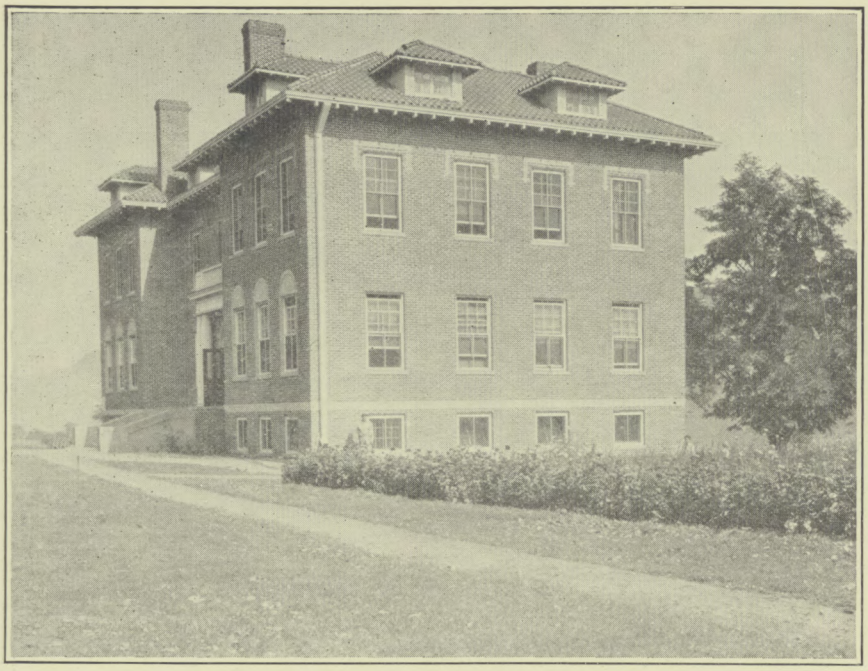
*Chas. Huscher, Assistant Superintendent	February,	1896
*Rev. E. E. Weller, Teacher	April,	1902
*D. J. Kiser, Blacksmith	May,	1905
*Mrs. E. E. Weller, Teacher	September,	1910
A. J. Lincoln, Shoemaker	May,	1911
*Mrs. Nannie Mathews, Seamstress	March,	1916
*Dr. E. W. Kemble, Physician	March,	1919
Robert Schoech, Company Commander	January,	1920
*Adolph Schoech, Assistant Farm Superintendent	January,	1923
L. R. Johnson, Night Supervisor	January,	1924
*Roy Davis, Laundryman	March,	1924
August E. Schultz, Superintendent of Farm	March,	1924
Carl L. Eiselstein, Company Commander	June,	1924
*Frank Waters, Company Commander	August,	1924
Mrs. Ella Shockley, Nurse	February,	1925
*Col. J. C. Taylor, Superintendent of Buildings	April,	1925
J. W. Wahl, Guard—Overseer	May,	1925
L. W. Cheney, Carpenter	September,	1925
*John Anderson, General Utility	September,	1925
F. B. Kalina, Guard—Overseer	September,	1925
L. L. Mohler, Teacher	October,	1925
Wm. M. Kirk, Guard	October,	1925
F. C. Kaeser, Baker	December,	1925
Edith Hagood, Supervisor of Recreation	March,	1926
D. F. Hagood, Company Commander and Teacher	March.	1926
O. C. Fisher, Cook	August,	1926
E. M. Witters, Guard	August,	1926
George F. Armitage, Teacher, Military Instructor, etc.	August,	1926
F. C. Roberts, Guard	September,	1926
William A. Allen, Military Instructor	August,	1927
B. B. Baker, Relief and General Utility	July,	1926
Henry Boyce, Guard	March,	1927
Mary Carey, Secretary to Superintendent	December,	1927
W. R. Franklin, Teacher	July,	1928
Joe D. Cellman, Teacher	September,	1928
C. W. Gist, Laborer	March,	1928
C. B. Haskell, Guard	February,	1927
O. A. Hedden, Auto Mechanic	January,	1928
W. A. Hopkins, Teacher	August,	1928
H. E. Johnson, Director of Band and Orchestra	August,	1928
Lavonia L. Johnson, Teacher	September,	1928
*E. E. Miller, Printer	October,	1928
A. E. Owens, Gardner	May,	1927
Isabelle Smith, Seamstress	February,	1928
Mrs. Alta O. Davis, Assistant to Laundryman	February,	1927



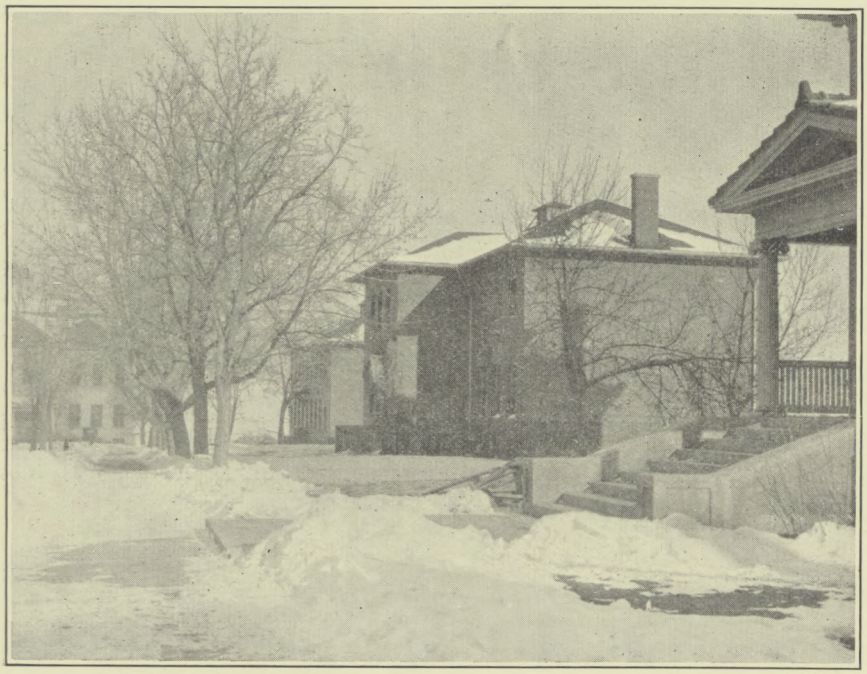
Approach to School Campus Showing Lookout Mountain in the distance.

CAMPUS VISTAS

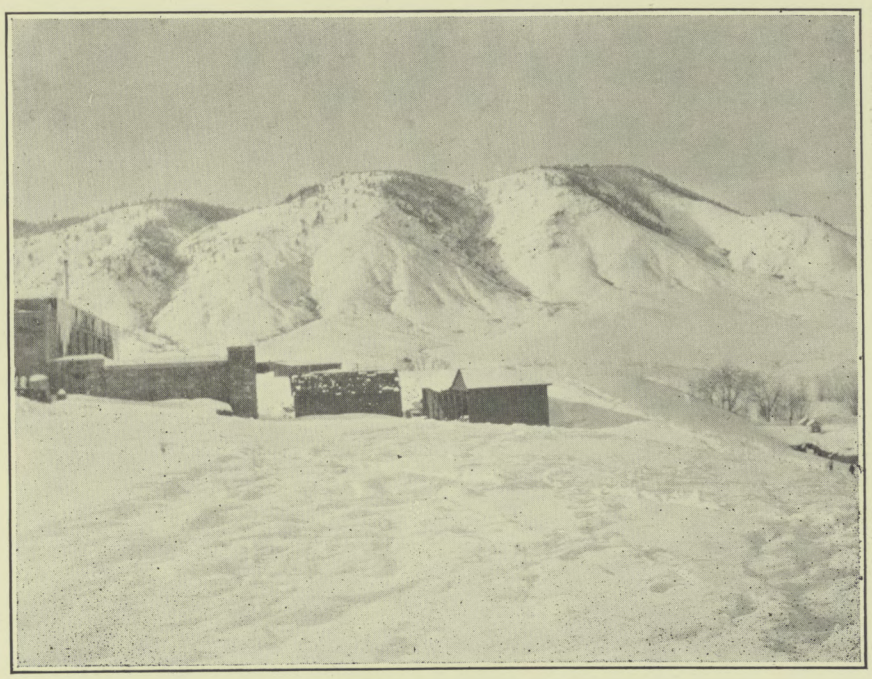
Happy days indeed! Boys taking care of the wide expanses of campus lawn under the spreading branches of the fine old maple trees where there is shade, and the gentle zephyrs float across from hill to hill.



School days - The Home of the 3 R's



A Row of Cottage Buildings

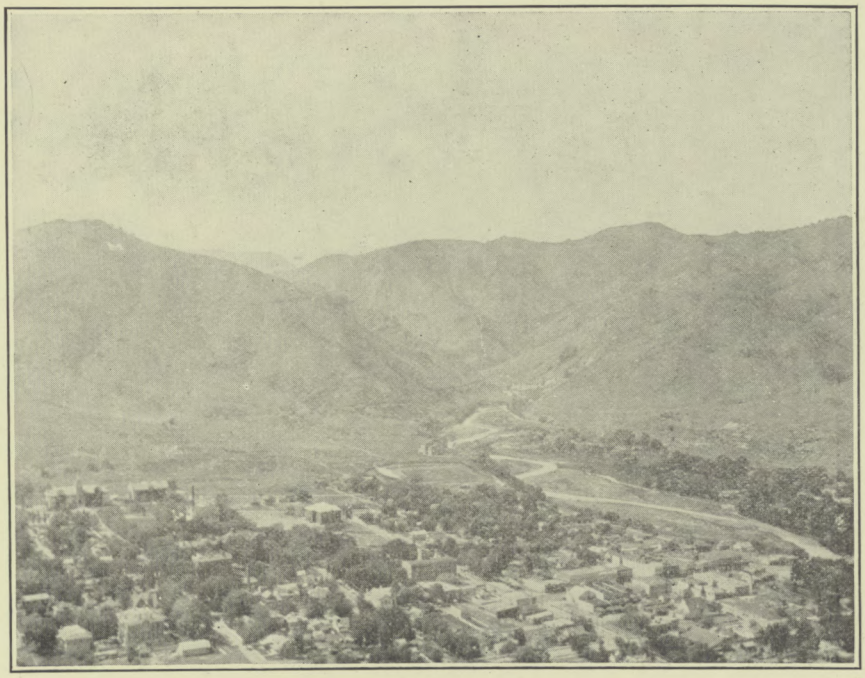


Located one mile west of the school, rises Lookout Mountain in all its grandeur - the first formidable barrier of the Rocky Mountains.

On the summit of the mountain is Wm. F. Cody's (Buffalo Bill's) final resting place. In the summer time it is a mecca for motorists who come from far and near.

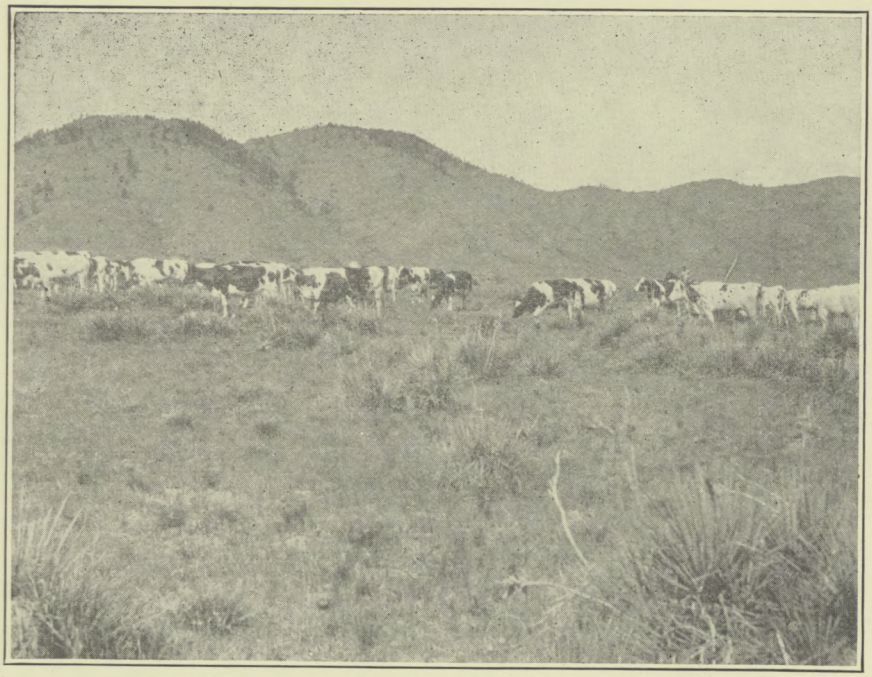
Where once all was green and fresh and birds warbled in the bright sunshine on a beautiful summer day, now all is silent with the touch of old man winter, and the bleak, stark north wind.

On the bench where once mother and son sat in joyful reunion, the snow is drifted cold and white, but memories of summers past bring a promise of summers that will come again.

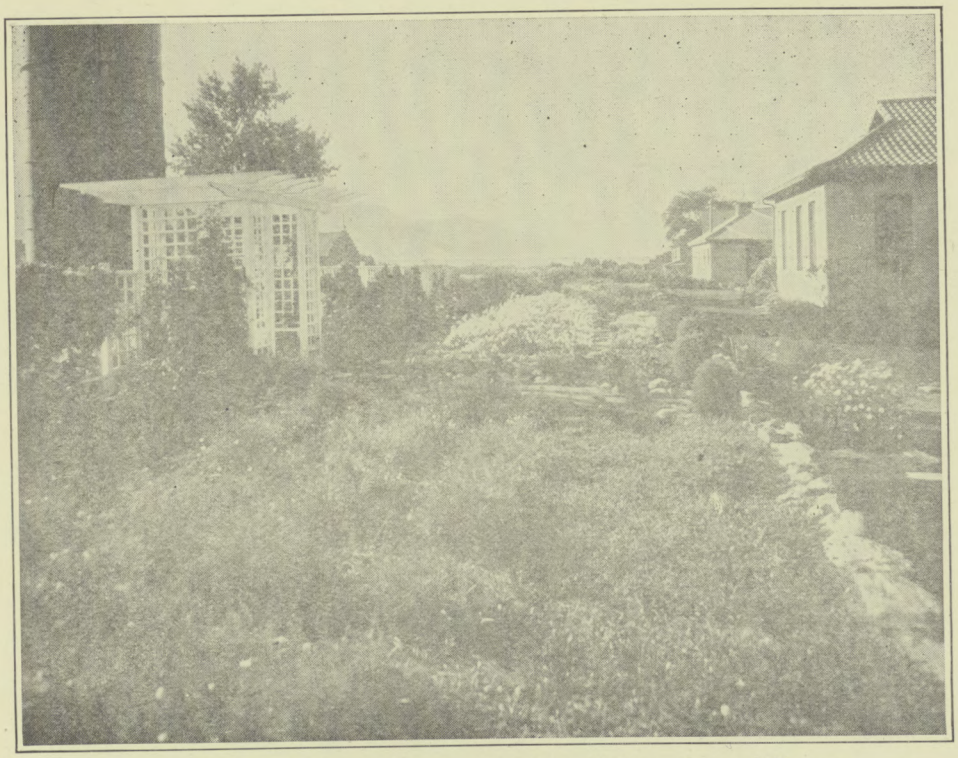


Golden, once the capital of Colorado, and still the Gateway to Clear Creek Canyon and the surrounding gold and silver producing hills.

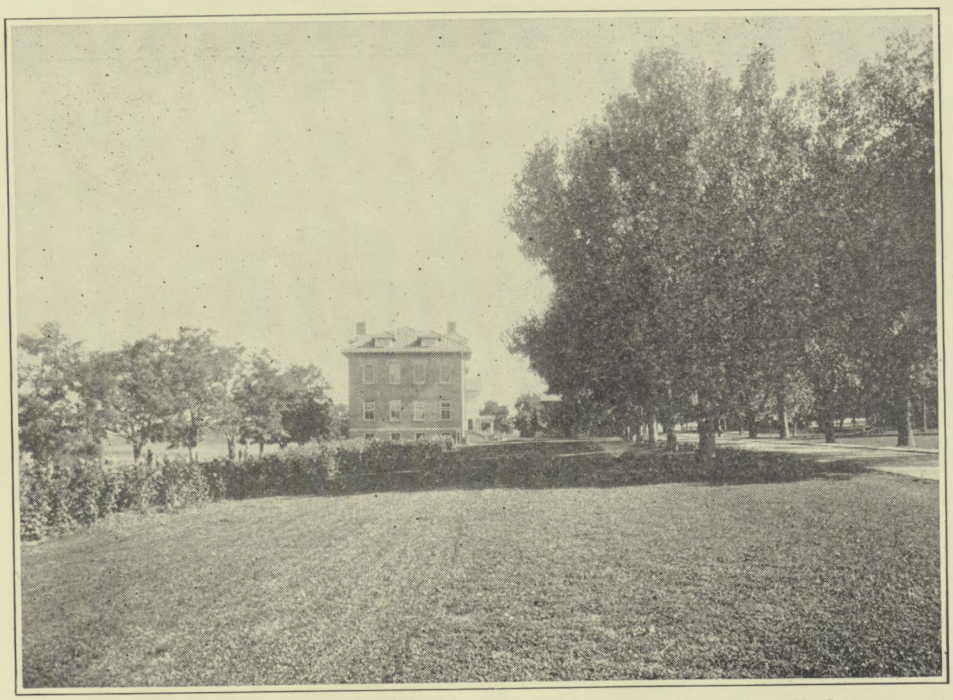
The "M" on Lookout mountain, insignia of the School of Mines is much larger than it looks in this picture taken from Castle Rock, at least the "frosh" who paint it every year think so.



Suggesting the old cattle days when the open range was a Man's Country, here is the school's prize herd in the pasture at early spring. The smiling blue skies, tinted a soft azure, makes us dream of the time when the buffalo herds grazed, and it was the Redman's paradise as well as his chief hunting ground.



Where Red Red Roses Grow-- the hospital garden of flowers.



Looking south toward the school over a carpet of well kept grass.

Report of Superintendent

Board of Control,
State Industrial School for Boys,
Golden, Colorado.
Honorable Members:

I herewith submit my report as Superintendent of the State Industrial School for Boys for the biennial period 1927-1928 in conjunction with reports from various department heads, which, with the report of the Board of Control, presents the complete picture of the school, its activities, progress, outlook, and requirements.

The condition of the school during the past two years has been, on the whole, satisfactory, considering the limitations placed upon us through lack of facilities and funds. There have been improvement and progress in general throughout the departments, due to organization of effective effort and interest on the part of the personnel of the school rather than because of any betterment in facilities and equipment for which there has been inadequate provision.

A spirit of service is evident among the school's employees in keeping with the Superintendent's own conception of the nature of our task and with advanced social thought which considers such a school a place for training for useful citizenship rather than a place of punishment. During the past few years society's attitude toward so-called juvenile delinquents has changed. With growing attention paid to social structure, social mal-adjustments, social betterment, individual psychology and mental hygiene, we know that it is impossible to isolate one or a series of anti-social acts of an individual, mete out punishment for that and call our duty done. An individual is largely the product of environment, present and past. The home, school, neighborhood, his employment and recreation, all provide experiences which make up for him his environment. From his reactions to these experiences habit patterns form and social or anti-social conduct develops.

In illustration, when a baby is first picked up he cries in involuntary protest; soon he cries that he may be picked up. Thus a habit groove is started. During the first five years of a child's life impressions are the most potent for future social or anti-social conduct. There follows a period of abatement in growth after which comes the hazardous period of adolescence at which time growing processes are quickened and the child becomes again extremely receptive to impressions. Also certain corrections and adjustments are possible during this period and it is extremely important that certain physical and mental habit corrections be made to gain a wholesome attitude toward life and a hopeful ambition for one's own place in the social order.

Consider, then, the serious responsibility placed upon us in receiving boys of this age. (The law sends them to us from the ages of ten to sixteen—the period of adolescence.) Thus it is our opportunity and serious responsibility to provide right experiences, to correct certain physical and mental defects, to see that proper emotional adjustments are made, and to develop proper habit formations, all to the end that the individual may contentedly and successfully take his place in the social order. The greatest consideration in his training is that it is to be for useful, pro-

ductive citizenship. This requires a particular type of educational training, proper home and community environment, and opportunities for self-expression and self-development, mentally, physically and spiritually, in keeping with the best educational and social thought.

The time is not only at hand, but is past due when the public, through responsible officials and legislators, must recognize the fundamental needs of society and the contributions that this school should make to these needs, and should provide trained leadership, adequate facilities and opportunities for this great purpose. If we give consideration only to the materialistic side of our problems and measure everything in dollars and cents, we lose sight of our principal mission—that of human service.

There are, of course, certain physical requirements and the funds to provide the same are absolutely essential. But once provided we can give our thought to the human problems—the particular and individual needs of the boys entrusted to our care. In a sense these boys who are products of their social environment belong to the members of the General Assembly, present and past, since they make the laws that send them here; it is their responsibility to make provision for the future of these boys. The failures due to inadequate support and training are largely theirs.

Something like six thousand boys will pass through this school during the next ten years. What kind of citizens are they going to make? THEY WILL BE THE KIND THEY ARE NOW BECOMING. Seventy-five per cent will make good citizens with the proper kind of training and treatment. Heredity has given them possibilities for good or bad; determination is left largely with their training and environment. Thus far they have been handicapped in environment and training and now they deserve a fair chance to adjust themselves socially and economically.

The physical needs of our school involve large expenditures at this time, as they have accumulated through lack of funds, to such an extent that they are now tremendous. From a good business standpoint, they should have been met each biennial period, but with political and so-called economical expedients they continue to be neglected thus adding greatly to our future burdens, to say nothing of robbing the boys of proper opportunities for becoming useful citizens. It is our hope to be able to build, materially and spiritually, in keeping with wise business and sound educational policies, a training school that will develop through a period of years into a proper home, school and community, with leadership, facilities and equipment to accomplish our highest ideals in behalf of the boys, the State and society.

Considering the limitations that have been placed upon us because of lack of facilities and equipment, we feel that a great many aspects of our situation are satisfactory. In our leadership we have more or less developed sympathetic understanding of problem boys; there has been a ready response to our methods. Employees have given unselfishly of their time and efforts under the handicap of lack of proper tools and inadequate compensation. The boys are contented and busy. Many of our activities as portrayed are contributing to constructive future good, and we point to these, together with our administration policies, aims and ideals, as promise of increased future good that may be derived from better trained leadership and additional educational facilities largely along the line of the manual type of training gotten in wood work, metal work, and other shop trades. Our idea is to make this truly an opportunity school for

handicapped underprivileged boys, to meet their particular and individual needs and the requirements of society. This is our high mission and solemn duty and it can be accomplished with the co-operation of legislators, state officials and with the intelligent understanding and co-operation of the public.

In conclusion, I wish to express recognition and appreciation of the loyal co-operation and unselfish service of the teachers, technicians and employees of the school.

Allow me, also, to most sincerely express in behalf of myself and all employees appreciation of the devoted and unselfish service of each and every member of the Board of Control and to recognize the stimulation and inspiration that this service gives us.

Respectfully submitted,

CLAUDE D. JONES,

Superintendent

School Seeks Recognition as Colorado Training School for Boys

Following bill introduced in legislature proposes change in name, classification, and source of revenue.

A BILL

FOR

AN ACT

CONCERNING THE STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, LOCATED AT GOLDEN, COLORADO, AND LEVYING AN ANNUAL TAX FOR THE USE, BENEFIT, MAINTENANCE, IMPROVEMENT AND SUPPORT THEREOF:

Be It Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:

Section 1. That the name of the State Industrial School, located at Golden, Colorado, be and the same is hereby changed to "Colorado Training School for Boys."

Section 2. Said Colorado Training School for Boys is hereby declared to be a home training school for boys committed thereto by the courts as juvenile delinquents, or otherwise, as by law provided, and has for its object a general educational training for such boys, adapted and suited to their peculiar and individual needs and the requirements of society in which they must live and work. Said school shall be regarded primarily as an educational, and not as a penal, reformatory or charitable institution.

Section 3. There shall be levied annually, beginning with the year 1929, upon all taxable property in the state for the use, benefit, maintenance, improvement and support of said institution, a tax of one-fifth of one mill on each and every dollar of the assessed valuation of said taxable property, to be assessed and collected in the same manner and at the same time as is now or may hereafter be prescribed by law for the assessment and collection of state taxes.

Section 4. The entire fund derived from such levy each year, together with the cash receipts of said institution is hereby appropriated for the use, benefit, maintenance, improvement, and support of said institution, as the Board of Control may deem necessary.

Section 5. The General Assembly hereby finds, determines and declares that this Act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health and safety.

Section 6. In the opinion of the General Assembly an emergency exists; therefore, this Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Special Report on the New Boiler House and Heating Plant

November 30, 1928.

To his Excellency, William H. Adams,
Governor of the State of Colorado,
and
To the Members of the
Twenty-Seventh General Assembly:

During the summer of 1928 the State Industrial School was faced with an acute emergency owing to the breaking down of our heating plant and system. The State Boiler House Inspector condemned outright two of our three boilers; the remaining boiler was allowed to be kept in use with the stipulation that if it were removed from service we could not again use it. Our smoke stack, through corrosion, partially collapsed, and we were faced with the alternative of going through the winter with the hazard of being without heat for our institution or of taking some emergency action. After long and thorough study of the situation, and with the advice and consent of the Governor, this emergency was met by constructing a new boiler house and installing two new boilers which are now serving the institution, for the indebtedness of which the General Assembly will be asked to make provision.

HISTORICAL: Setting forth the history of the situation, we incorporate herein a letter from the State Inspector of Steam Boilers, the report of the Superintendent to the Board of Control under date of June 5, 1928, a resolution passed by the Board of Control dated June 5, 1928, a letter from Governor Adams dated August 9, 1928, and a letter from Mr. Roach, representing the Attorney General.

The following letter is the culminating report of a long series of inspections, examinations and reports over a period of many months, all of which pointed to the inevitability of remedial action.

June 7, 1928.

The Board of Control,
Colorado State Industrial Training School,
Col. Claude D. Jones, Superintendent,
Golden, Colorado.

Gentlemen:

As per request, I have this day made a thorough inspection and examination of your boilers, mechanically and otherwise, and to be very frank with you, you have no plant at this time. You have one boiler which will stand the test. The other two are junk, and have been for years.

The large boiler I refer to was bricked in in the year 1909, and the brick work has been patched and repaired until it is just patch upon patch,—so there is nothing left for me to do but condemn the setting and prohibit the use of same until it is put in safe condition.

The other two small boilers might answer the purpose for a small hot water heating plant, but are useless to your business and a menace to life and property. All the brick stays and rods are burned off and the boilers are just braced against one another. Take any one away and the rest would fall down.

I could say a lot more about the plant and boilers, but I have been hammering at it for the last year or two—making recommendations to help you get by—thinking you would soon be in some position to better yourselves, but after looking your boilers and heating plant over today I do not care to assume the responsibility for anything that may happen.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) WM. M. CROWLEY,

State Inspector of Steam Boilers.

The Superintendent's report to the Board of Control under date of June 5, 1928, summarizes the whole situation. It follows:

June 5, 1928.

To the Board of Control,
Colorado State Industrial Training School,
Golden, Colorado.
Honorable Members:

During the past several months I have very carefully analyzed the condition of our utilities at the Colorado State Industrial Training School. I have been particularly apprehensive as to the ability of our boiler plant to perform during the coming winter without making exhaustive and expensive changes. In a minor measure I have been concerned over the deficiency of our domestic water system and have not been satisfied as to the ability of that system to provide for such emergencies as might be imposed by serious fire. Various technical experts have been secured to report upon these matters and they have been asked to express their

candid opinion as to the adequacy of the boiler plant and the water system. They have given their suggestions and recommendations as to various remedies which would modify serious defects. In all of these studies I have been actuated by the desire of the Board, in co-operation with the expressed policy of governing State Officials, to avoid all extravagance and to reduce expenditures to the absolute minimum. In pursuance of this policy I have often considered expediencies rather than standing fast upon the development of a permanent plan. Expediencies generally are against my better judgment, and unless they have a permanent value, I know they are not economic in consideration of the future of this institution.

Without exception those solicited for advice and assistance have unqualifiedly condemned our present heating plant. Without exception they have stated that it was inefficient, often they have stated that it was dangerous and subject to disastrous failure which might readily occur at a critical time. For your information, the comments, in abbreviated form, of various authorities are herewith submitted; the original reports are on file in my office and are available for your inspection.

1. Report of J. A. Hunter, University of Colorado, College of Engineering, dated October 19, 1926:

   "These boilers with the exception of boiler No. 4 have practically served their time and usefulness and are dangerous. . . . The boiler house is old and dilapidated; the roofing is of corrugated iron, is full of holes and not worth repairing. The building itself a fire hazard.

   "It is evident that at some time the trusses have been on fire. . . . has corroded to such an extent that it is in need of repair and at best its life will be short.

   "If fire should break out in the woodwork of the boiler house, the resulting damage to the boilers would undoubtedly be great enough to cause the entire institution to be without heat for several days.

   "The cost of remodelling the plant . . . would be about $12,000.00. . . . It will only provide temporary relief . . . and would not be a satisfactory plan."

2. Report of J. A. Hunter on October 3, 1927, after inspection of stack:

   "The bottom section, or base, I found to be corroded on the inside to such an extent that in places the plates are as thin as paper and it is liable to collapse at any time due to vibration from wind action. . . . Top section is very dangerous . . . advise that the five top rings be taken down and four guy wires placed on the remaining portion of the stack to prevent the stack from toppling over. . . . Recommend steam blower to make up for loss of draught."

3. Report of Durbin Van Law, consulting engineer, dated December 13, 1927:

   "Brick work and setting of 120 horse-power boiler very poor.

Buckstay rods have become corroded and parted. The brick work shows large cracks. . . . The brick work is so poor that it threatens the setting of the boiler.

"The other two boilers are in very bad shape. Grates are burned out. Minor mechanical defects are to be noted on both, and in my estimation, continued service without proper attention may render them unsafe at a reasonably early date. . . .

"Stack has become so corroded at the base that it became unsafe and a top section of 27 feet had to be removed. . .

"The power house building is in a very poor state of repair. . . . All in all, I can say without any equivocation whatsoever, that the present plant is unsatisfactory, unsuitable, and constitutes an element of hazard in its present condition. Without a shut-down to remedy what are now minor defects, the plant is likely to go out of service at any time. The Board of Control would be amply justified in declaring that an emergency exists, and proceeding to construct a new plant."

4. The Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company's report, dated June 1, 1928:
"Report on three H. T. Boilers, Nos. 1, 2, 3. In boilers Nos. 1 and 3 very little scale or sediment was noted. . . . The tubes in No. 3 boiler are badly pitted and corroded. . . . The shell plates and heads are only in fair condition and show signs of wasting and long usage. The tube ends are thin on the ends and are not bonded over in front head of No. 1 boiler. The settings and linings of both Nos. 1 and 3 are in bad condition, and the center walls are leaning against boiler shells. (Extensive repairs listed in order to make boilers safe for operation.)

"No. 2 boiler is of single sheet construction which is now obsolete and is not permitted under A. S. M. E. Boiler Code laws.

"Owing to the age and poor condition of these boilers and the expense it will take to put them in operative condition we would advise that they be taken out and replaced with boilers of modern design. We believe this is necessary from the viewpoint of safety and economical operation."

The boilers now in service are very old. They have been in continuous operation for many years and while our operating force has striven to the best of its ability to properly maintain the apparatus in working condition, these men could not be expected to unduly prolong the life of wornout apparatus. One boiler has already been withdrawn from service and dismantled on account of mechanical condition which could not be remedied. Last winter a section of the stack gave way and had to be removed. We were able to complete the heating season and to supply necessary steam only through the most vigilant efforts on the part of our plant engineer and his operating crew. To face another season with this deteriorated equipment gives me the greatest alarm. I should be remiss in my duties as Superintendent of this institution were I to fail to present this situation to you squarely.

For the foregoing reasons I am obliged to take this opportunity to state to you that I consider that an acute emergency faces this institution and to offer my recommendation that adequate measures be taken immediately to rectify conditions as they at present exist. I offer to you the benefit of all information and reports which have come to hand from engineers and others whose assistance has been solicited and who are in a position to know whereof they speak. I subscribe to the correctness of their diagnosis and respectfully urge this Board to institute a construction program which will provide this institution with new heating facilities before the advent of the next heating season. Such a construction program will require money. A bill was passed by the last legislature providing funds for the purpose in the amount of twenty-two thousand dollars. This bill was vetoed by the Governor for reasons of which you are well aware. At the time of the veto the seriousness of the condition was not accurately known. By virtue of information which has subsequently been compiled it is not improper to tacitly admit that different action should have been taken. To fail to present this matter again would be a dereliction of duty on the part of all concerned; it is far better to face such a responsibility now than to attempt to justify misfortune which might later occur. The failure of any of the existing boilers during the next heating season would have the effect of either closing the institution or at least very seriously crippling it.

As to the water supply system a serious situation confronts us, though it is possibly not as acute from the standpoint of routine operation as is the heating plant. Some months ago our antiquated triplex water supply pump gave out to the extent that it could not be continued longer in service. While purchasing new pumps an endeavor was made to satisfy the requirements of the Rocky Mountain Fire Underwriters, this to afford reasonable protection against fire and at the same time to derive the benefit of a better insurance classification. The Rocky Mountain Fire Underwriters suggested pump capacity which would deliver a minimum of 550 gallons of water per minute at a pressure on the mains of 100 pounds. Pumps to perform this service were purchased, utilizing motor apparatus then on hand. In the course of this transaction it developed, however, that the existing system consisting of pipe lines, storage tank, etc., was not adaptable to this increased pump capacity. At the present time we are delivering a greater quantity of water than we ever did formerly, but we are still unable to meet the Underwriters' requirements and we have not adequate protection against fire hazard. To provide against such hazard, some rather extensive changes will be necessary in the existing system and it is probable that a different pumping arrangement will have to be contemplated, though probably the pumps which we now have may still be utilized. The quantity of water which we are now able to deliver is adequate for domestic uses but the fire hazard should not be ignored. It is my belief that this also constitutes an emergency and as such is worthy of your consideration at this time, along with the other emergency which has been above described.

Water and heat are vital necessities in an institution such as this one, and the personnel stands ready as it has in the past to devote its skill and interested efforts in deriving the maximum of service from the facilities at hand. It is my judgment, however, that existing facilities have so deteriorated as to make them unfit for continued service and to consider temporary expedients is to be classed as wasteful and thoroughly unsatisfactory. There is always the danger that the expedient which arises out of minor catastrophes will result in permanent utilization, ever calling for further expedients and resulting in an ultimate installation not at all in

keeping with the needs of the institution or with the ultimate sums which will have to be expended.

I urge that the Board of Control of the Colorado State Industrial Training School present this situation to the Governor of the State of Colorado and to his Auditing Board. Affairs are sufficiently grave as to justify the Governor in declaring that an emergency exists and authorizing the expenditure of necessary amounts from the general funds of the State of Colorado. This is conveyed to you as my definite recommendation. If special unappropriated funds are available they may be utilized through proper arrangement with the Auditing Board. This report has not to do so much with the manner of accomplishment as it has with portraying a situation which can and must be remedied.

The heating plant situation has been reported in considerable detail. On December 13, 1927, Durbin Van Law, a Consulting Engineer, rendered a report upon the heating requirements of the institution and this report contained a preliminary estimate upon the cost of one new boiler to be installed in a new boiler house building. The amount set forth in the estimate was $25,985. This report was later reviewed, architectural sketches of the building were submitted by G. Meredith Musick, a Denver architect, and a revised estimate was made in the amount of $24,985. This estimate was jointly submitted by the architect and the engineer. Both estimates were based upon the utilization of station labor and both estimates were of preliminary nature in the absence of working drawings or price solicitations. It is, however, believed that these estimates are reliably accurate for present consideration and afford the basis to secure necessary appropriation. In the light of these reports I respectfully suggest that the sum of $25,000 be made available for the construction of a new boiler plant. The most feasible plan is for the installation of single boiler with capacity for taking care of all present steam requirements and reasonable provision for increase in the size of the institution in the future. The present boiler plant under this plan is to be placed in fairly serviceable condition so as to afford some degree of standby protection and would be called into service for a few hours at a time if need be while the new boiler was being cleaned or repaired. Ultimately a second new boiler would have to be provided at an added expense of about $13,000. This scheme provides for a boiler house which would accommodate this second boiler. The plan contemplates no elements of expediency; consideration is given only to the very best of apparatus such as might have a permanent value in this institution. A slightly cheaper plan might be developed, but the financial outlay would still be considerable and a certain degree of repetition would be necessary later. In asking an appropriation of several thousands of dollars, it is my firm belief that the job should be rightly done in the first place and I believe that the suggested plan is the proper one.

A detailed estimate has not been prepared covering changes in the water supply system; there has been no authority given me to conduct the necessary surveys in this regard. I believe that the water supply system should be examined in its entirety and that a plan should be adopted for immediately remedying the principal defects, which plan would allow for future construction as required. The suggestion has been made that a pumping unit be developed to provide for normal domestic supply with a supplemental booster set to be placed in operation in case of fire. This would entail at least one new pump and probably a new pipe main of adequate size from the pump house to our water tower. If you authorize it, a detailed survey may be started at once, but, due to lack of

construction time, I urge that a maximum appropriation be solicited immediately. It would appear that $5,000 for this purpose would be adequate.

In summary them, immediate requirements call for the following sums:

For construction of boiler house with one boiler unit	$25,000
For renovation and improvements to water supply system	5,000
Total	$30,000

I need scarcely add that expedited action is imperative. Certain final studies must be completed before construction work may start. Boiler equipment is not available for immediate delivery; there is a necessary time interval between the start and the completion of such a construction project. Were boiler orders to be placed on this date, it would take the maximum of diligence and application on the part of all concerned to place the new boiler in service by an early date in October. Our most optimistic estimate would be to provide relief before the real intensity of winter sets in. The emergency exists and prompt measures must be taken to thwart the serious consequences that may result from procrastination.

Respectfully submited,

(Signed) CLAUDE D. JONES,
Superintendent.

Basing its action on this report and upon careful consideration of the whole matter, the Board of Control adopted the following resolution:

WHEREAS, the Board of Control of the Colorado State Industrial Training School has received a report from its Superintendent, Claude D. Jones, setting forth the condition existent within the heating plant of said institution and, further, portraying the lack of adequate facilities and protection in the water supply system;

AND WHEREAS, All of the conditions described by Superintendent Jones have been convincingly reported by technical experts and consultants to whom these problems have been presented;

AND WHEREAS, this Board, after sufficient consideration of this entire matter, has reached the conclusion that the welfare of the institution is in jeopardy;

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, by the Board of Control in special meeting assembled that the report submitted by Superintendent Jones, under date of June 5, 1928, be and is hereby accepted, that his conclusions are hereby endorsed and that an emergency is hereby declared which if disregarded might cause loss of life and damage to public property;

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That this Board does hereby respectfully petition the Governor of the State of Colorado to exercise his offices and authority to avert this situation and to authorize and to make available sufficient public moneys to complete the measures that will afford full and permanent relief;

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the Governor of the State of Colorado as an official record of the attitude and action of this Board.

Done this 5th day of June, A. D. 1928, at Golden, Colorado.

J. B. MANBY, JR.,
President
EMILY GRIFFITH,
Secretary.
J. S. UNDERWOOD,
Member.

ATTEST:
CLAUDE D. JONES,
Superintendent.

The resolution was presented to Governor Adams and after several conferences with the Board, the Superintendent, the Consulting Engineer and others, the Governor, under date of August 9, approved the construction of a new heating plant by virtue of the following letter:

August 9, 1928.

To the Board of Control,
Industrial School for Boys,
Golden, Colorado.

Gentlemen:

Referring to your letters, and our several conferences, regarding the condition of the boilers and heating plant at your institution, and more particularly to the report of the State Boiler Inspector on file with you.

If in your opinion it is clearly shown that an emergency exists, justifying the erection of a new boiler and heating plant, it is my opinion that the Board has full authority to enter into negotiations and complete the same to the end that the lives of the inmates and property of the institution may be conserved.

In the event that you do conclude the emergency to be sufficient to justify such action, we will do what we can to present the matter in proper form to the incoming legislature with a view of securing reimbursement for the expense entailed.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) WM. H. ADAMS,
Governor.

Preparations then went forward on plans and specifications and the entering into contracts. The following letter from Mr. Charles Roach, representing the Attorney General, assures the contractor of the power of the Board of Control to contract indebtedness in such an emergency:

August 22, 1928.

The Babcock & Wilcox Company,
Denver, Colorado.
Attention Mr. Harry Byers:
Gentlemen:

At the request of the Board of Control of the State Industrial School for Boys at Golden, Colorado, this is to advise you that the Board of Control of that Institution has the general power to enter into contracts for maintenance, repairs and improvements for the institution, and that with the consent of the Governor, in cases of emergency, the Board has the power to contract indebtedness in behalf of the institution for the making of repairs and improvements thereof; such indebtedness to be paid by future legislative appropriations out of revenues of the current fiscal period.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM L. BOATRIGHT,
Attorney General.
By
CHARLES ROACH (Signed)
Deputy Attorney General.

After consideration of proposals, the Board of Control directed that acceptance of the following contracts be authorized.

1. Building—Brook-Henry, Denver, Colorado.
2. Plumbing—Linder Hardware Company, Golden, Colorado.
3. Electric Wiring—A to Z Electric Company, Denver, Colorado.
4. Boiler Equipment—Babcock & Wilcox, Denver, Colorado.
5. Steam Piping and Incidental Erection—Joseph F. Pfeiffer, Denver, Colorado.

The cost of the project is summarized below.

COST SUMMARY

New Boiler Plant

Obligations of record payable out of funds to be appropriated by the General Assembly:

Babcock & Wilcox
By contrast dated August 21, 1928.

Two longitudinal drum, horizontal water tube boilers, 175 nominal horse power, to develop 200% rating; and two motor driven, divided compartment stokers, 55 sq. ft.—all erected and bricked up on contractor's foundations	$26,514.00
Special steel work in nature of platform for fan and water heater with special flue connections and supporting stoker as authorized October 30, 1928	1,267.00
Freight and handling charges on apparatus shipped to Babcock & Wilcox factory for consolidation with boiler shipment to afford carload rate on above apparatus	57.00
	$27,838.00

Forward		$27,838.00

To Joseph F. Pfeiffer

By contract dated August 29, 1928
One Claridge induced drive fan with motor. The furnishing of material and labor necessary to complete the plant including the providing of the following principal items of equipment:

One Hoppes feed water heater
Two boiler feed pumps
One vacuum return pump
One automatic Sump pump
One cast iron blow-off tank
One stope steel stack with ventilator hood
Coal loading platform with ladder
Two coal hoppers
Access ladder to fan deck with dock plates complete
Pressure reducing valves
Temperature regulator
Boiler stope valves and other necessary valves, fittings, and general steam and water piping necessary to complete the boiler plant and connect with the existing system, all erected in place

Total		$ 9,485.63

To A to Z Electrical Company
By contract dated August 10, 1928

For general electrical wiring inclusive of the furnishing of a switch board to control all circuits of the entire institution together with lighting outlets and fixtures within the boiler house	$ 1,019.00	
For modifications to general switch board to provide switch control for electrical apparatus within the plant and including necessary conduits, wires, and other control apparatus to control boiler plates	290.00	
		$ 1,309.00
		$38,632.63
Forward		$38,632.63

To Brook Henry
By contract dated August 22, 1928

For power house building	9,731.00

To Linder Plumbing Company
By contract dated August 10, 1928

For domestic water supplies and sewerage connections within the boiler plant	495.00
TOTAL	$48,858.63

In addition to the above indebtedness, expenditures were authorized by the Board of Control out of our maintenance fund for materials and labor necessary to raise steam pressure in the main steam header with necessary pressure reducing valves and connections and the installation of necessary condensate return lines in the amount of three thousand two hundred fifty-five dollars ($3,255.00). Also expenditures were made or authorized from the regular school funds to cover the cost of preliminary tunneling, excavations, engineering and architectural fees, which, including the above amount, will total something in excess of seven thousand dollars ($7,000.00), thus indicating the Board's effort to reduce as far as possible the outstanding indebtedness. The cost of the boiler house and heating plant was further reduced by the use of unskilled labor of our boys and by using building stone gathered from school property.

CONCLUSION: In conclusion we wish to state that in our opinion we have provided a boiler house and heating plant most excellently suited to our present and future needs at an initial and operating cost consistent with the wisest economy and public policy. However, attention should be called to the fact that to bring our whole heating and water system including radiation up to requirements and standards of efficiency, it will be necessary to expend something like twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000.00) in the next biennial period. Appropriation for this expenditure is being asked for under the head of "Replacements and new equipment for water system, fire prevention, plumbing, lavatories and electrical supplies." The importance of this request must be considered as imperative since reasonable benefits from our splendid heating system cannot be realized without these improvements. In fact we really consider most of these as coming under the head of our emergency but they were not included on account of a desire to keep the amount of the emergency indebtedness to the minimum.

This modern boiler house and heating plant with the contemplated expenditures just mentioned will meet all of our present and future needs for many years to come.

Respectfully submitted,
BOARD OF CONTROL,

J. B. MANBY, JR., President

EMILY GRIFFITH, Secretary

J. S. UNDERWOOD, Member

Report of the Board of Control

November 30, 1928.

To his Excellency, William H. Adams,
Governor of the State of Colorado,
and
To the Honorable Katherine L. Craig,
Superintendent of Public Instruction.

In compliance with the law creating the Board of Control of the State Industrial School for Boys, we respectfully submit this, the twenty-fourth biennial report of the Board. This report is for the two years beginning December 1, 1926, and ending November 30, 1928. The Superintendent's report is included herein and made a part hereof.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

Number of boys November 30, 1926	257
Received during term	391
Total number of boys cared for	648
Died	1
Discharged	150
Escaped	4
Paroled	219
Total number leaving school during term	374
Remaining in school November 30, 1928	274
	648
Average number per day during term	291

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES AND FINANCIAL STANDING
as of
NOVEMBER 30, 1928

RECEIPTS

Appropriation, maintenance	$175,000.00
Appropriation, salaries	96,000.00
Cash receipts, including $5,831.63 from last biennial term	55,036.25
Deficit (maintenance)	14,385.61
Total	$340,424.86

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Maintenance	$209,283.95
Salaries	110,768.43
Cash in Treasury (Balance from Cash Receipts, November 30, 1928)	5,983.87
Deficit (maintenance)	14,388.61
Total	$340,424.86

OUTSTANDING AND UNPAID INDEBTEDNESS

Maintenance fund indebtedness	$ 14,388.61
Boiler house and heating plant indebtedness	48,858.63

In addition, other obligations in amount to consume cash balance in cash fund (largely in connection with heating plant).

COST PER CAPITA 1927-1928

Average number of boys per day	291
Average number of teachers, technicians and employees	50

	Term	Year	Day
Maintenance, total cost	$ 768.63	$384.31	$1.0529
Salaries, total cost	380.65	190.33	.5214
Total per capita cost	$1,149.28	$574.64	$1.5743
Maintenance per capita cost distribution			
Clothing	64.81	32.41	.0888
Food	241.24	120.62	.3305
Beds, bedding and towels	10.52	5.26	.0144
Hospital	8.07	4.03	.0110
Furniture and Fixtures	6.41	3.20	.0088
Education	40.20	20.10	.0551
Laundry	7.27	3.64	.0100
Dining room, kitchen, bakery equipment	9.13	4.56	.0125
Stationery and office expense	13.88	6.94	.0190
Farm, garden and lawn	21.74	10.87	.0265
Fuel	42.86	21.43	.0587
Power, light and water	29.70	14.85	.0408
Tools and implements	8.58	4.29	.0118
Freight and express charges	3.96	1.98	.0054

Insurance	9.48	4.74	.0130
Discharged, paroled and returned boys	20.43	10.22	.0280
Repairs, equipment and machinery	143.57	71.78	.1998
Livestock	55.58	27.79	.0761
General expense	31.20	15.60	.0427
Total	$ 768.63	$384.31	$1.0529

CASH RECEIPTS

Balance from last biennial term	$ 5,831.63
U. S. boarders	38,026.29
Horse department	115.00
Junk, etc.	9.00
Cattle department	1,633.95
Subscription to magazine	85.25
Printing for Girls' Industrial School and others	21.93
Swine department	3,924.20
Royalty on clay	20.48
Rent from Hoyt house	260.00
Meals and board	298.39
Automobile repairs, etc.	40.00
Sale of sacks	100.70
Sale of garden produce and bakery goods	1,622.26
Poultry department	140.43
Sale of wheat	414.32
Telephone calls	1.10
Sale of films	.60
Express rebate	1.95
Cash insurance	986.60
Insurance rebate	34.31
Baling hay and straw	736.80
Sale of coal	43.54
Sale of model bread board	.50
Sale of school photo	.50
Band receipts	229.48
Rebate on metal returned	6.00
Insurance claim (Miss Pettit)	50.00
Bringing boy from Pueblo for sheriff	5.10
Sale of cottonwood logs	23.90
Gas tax refund	27.81
Sale of commissary supplies	8.51
Sale of Scout books	3.60
Sale of manual training rug	1.40
Use of truck by Golden High School	10.00
Sale of flowers	1.30
Sale of sheep	6.00
Return for half tones (Underwood)	11.84
Rebate on Scout suit	8.50
Use of tractor and labor	22.00
Hospital bills	71.80
Rebate on track ribbons	4.00
Sale of kindling wood	32.00
Picking strawberries	4.00
Rent from pasture	64.00
Sale of soap barrels	3.70
Sale of grease and scraps	91.49
Total	$55,036.25

PREFACE—In making a detailed study of the needs and requirements of our school for the next biennial period, based upon our experience during the past bienniums, we have taken into consideration that the Industrial School must be home, school, and community.

What kind of home, school, and community opportunities and environment are worthy of the great American commonwealth of Colorado and in keeping with the best and the highest standards of society? We hold that it is the function of the state to set the ideals and standards for home, school, and community and that it is its first duty to do this for its own wards, the boys of the State Industrial School. This can be done only by providing adequate maintenance, trained leadership, and proper facilities at a cost consistent with good business economy and commensurate with the best interests of society.

We have, therefore, made provision in our budget for the minimum needs for proper home environment, educational facilities, and trained leadership, to the end that as many boys shall be turned back to society socially and vocationally efficient. We feel that the wisest economy demands that we have sufficient funds to accomplish this high mission.

In our opinion, every public spirited taxpayer and citizen of Colorado would not only readily admit but would demand that the boys committed to our care by the courts as wards of the State should be properly and adequately supported and cared for and furnished the needed opportunities for an all-around educational training for citizenship, in keeping with the best standards of public service. This of necessity would require specially trained leadership—teachers, technicians, and overseers who are qualified by training and personality for their positions and who have a sympathetic understanding of the nature and needs of problem boys.

One who has an intelligent understanding of the nature and needs of the boys committed to our care realizes that the chief object of the Industrial School, in addition to its providing a home, must be to provide specialized education and training for successful citizenship for a class of boys who, through an unfortunate combination of circumstances, have been deprived of the opportunities so essential to their development into good citizens. On account of their unfavorable environmental conditions these boys, as sent to us, are handicapped in taking their place as useful workers and citizens of our State. They are society's underprivileged children—those children who have not been given a fair chance for self-expression and self-development in accordance with their nature and needs, and the requirements of society in which they must take their place and live. It is our object to assist them as far as possible so that they will have a fair chance.

It naturally follows, therefore, that the Industrial School is not a penal institution, but a specialized type of educational training school for a special class of boys. In consequence we have undertaken, in our requests, to make provision in a conservative way for certain facilities which are absolutely essential if we are to be successful in carrying out our mission.

NEEDS

For the next biennial term, the school should have:

For support and maintenance for 300 boys	$260,000.00
For salaries, wages and maintenance for teachers, technicians and employees	157,360.00
For general repairs and upkeep	25,000.00
For permanent improvements and equipment:	
a. For replacements and new equipment for water system, fire prevention, plumbing, lavatories and electrical supplies	25,000.00
b. For farm and garden buildings, fencing, etc.	10,000.00

c. For bakery, dining room, and kitchen replacements, equipment and improvements 10,000.00
d. Opportunity school buildings and industrial training shops 150,000.00

MAINTENANCE—It is necessary to make adequate provision for proper housing, clothing, feeding, educational training, instruction and leadership for our boys. Your attention is called to the costs under these headings during the last biennial period. We submit that these are very low and meet only the minimum necessities. For instance, a thirty cent per day ration for growing boys is inadequate. We have increased this item some $35,000.00 to make the ration equal to that of the United States army, namely, fifty cents per day per boy. This seems reasonable enough to us when it is considered that the United States Government can buy more cheaply than we can and that growing boys require a diet equal in quantity and more expensive in quality than adults. It must also be remembered that we must have adequate facilities and equipment in bakery and kitchen for preparation of foods; the item of food also includes serving. The clothing cost for a growing boy is one that every parent understands. Our request for clothing allowance is about $32.00 per boy per year. Our other maintenance increases amount to only $16,000.00 over the last biennial period, distributed over maintenance items in modest sums.

SALARIES—It will be noted that in *Distribution of Funds* under the heading of Salaries, we expended $110,768.43. There was appropriated for this purpose only $96,000.00. The difference of $14,768.43, an apparent deficit, was made up out of our cash receipts. However, it must be remembered that so large an amount in cash receipts cannot be counted on during the coming biennium as we had in the one just closed: the United States Boarder population is very uncertain and with the increase of the number of State boys, it must decrease; certain arrangements for farming on shares cannot be counted on next year (during the past biennial period $5,000.00 was saved on hay alone through share work).

It can easily be seen that the appropriation for salaries was insufficient. It was not equal to that provided for in the last biennial period. The total amount expended for salary and wage compensation, including maintenance furnished and cash paid in lieu thereof, was $147,661.92. Of this amount, $20,000.00 was paid in cash in lieu of maintenance furnished. The value of the maintenance furnished to employees living at the school was $17,000.00, computed at the rate of $35.00 per month. The explanation of this situation is as follows: It has been the custom since the organization of this school and until the last General Assembly to make one appropriation under the heading of maintenance, which included salaries. The last General Assembly saw fit to divide these two items of maintenance and salaries into two funds. The Board of Control is convinced that this division is wrong and limits the administration in its ability to meet the changing demands and needs as between the two funds. In fact, we think the principle of so many funds is wrong and out of keeping with strict economy and business management. There are other reasons that we are able to advance on this point.

The present administration also inherited the system of compensation to employees on the basis of salaries and maintenance. Since living accommodations at the school are sufficient for less than one-half of our employees, it has been necessary for the others to live elsewhere, thus depriving them of maintenance furnished. Some years ago, previous to the present administration, the Board allowed $35.00 per month in cash per employee in lieu of maintenance furnished, resulting as has been shown in an expenditure of $20,000.00 in cash for this item alone during the last biennial period.

Certain inequalities have crept in together with the fact that this maintenance allowance is really compensation for services rendered, namely, salaries. The Board of Control feels that this system should be abolished. In our budget request under salaries and wages for the biennial period 1929-30 the arrangement of paying for or furnishing maintenance has been eliminated. We are requesting for salaries an amount that will represent the total compensation an officer may receive in terms of salaries and wages. Any maintenance furnished must be paid for at a fixed rate which will be turned into the State Treasury.

It can be shown, however, that the total compensation received by officers is not out of line with the value and character of services similarly rendered in the business and professional fields. In fact, on the average, it is lower. Also please consider that employees put in longer hours than the average on the outside. For instance, each employee puts in an average of one-third more time each day than the average working day of eight hours; that is, between ten and eleven hours a day of his time is required. If we deduct one-third of an officer's monthly compensation to his overtime, the amount would be fair comparison of his compensation with others for like service. It was perhaps on that theory of overtime service required that the system of maintenance furnished or paid in cash was established.

Another point to be considered in regard to the type of officers employed and the services expected from them may be explained as follows: The State Industrial Training School is a training school for a special type of boy who requires trained leaders, teachers, and technicians. The boys are not prisoners, and employees are not guards. The guard or policeman type of employee would be as much out of place as an inexperienced, unqualified, unsuitable person trying to teach in the public schools. It is not a question of watching and guarding, but one of teaching and leading. These boys are more difficult to train than the average boy because of the handicaps that have been imposed through an unfortunate combination of circumstances in their environment which has retarded their development and handicapped them in social and economic competition. To overcome these handicaps, we require leadership and facilities which may be adapted to the nature and needs of these boys so that they will have a fair chance to succeed and be useful citizens.

Our budget request for 1929-30 includes salaries which represent total maintenance and total compensation. There will be no maintenance furnished or money paid in lieu thereof. Hence, it is obvious that our request is not based upon an increase of salaries, but is simply reducing the total compensation to a salary basis, and whether the same is paid from two funds—salary and maintenance—or from one fund, doesn't materially affect the situation, though it would seem on the face of our request that we are asking for large increases. When maintenance and salaries were paid out of one fund, namely, maintenance, this was not an acute problem, but it has been a most serious and annoying one during the last biennium, hence the necessity for changing the basis of compensation and for our request for only one fund to include maintenance and salaries under the heading, maintenance.

GENERAL REPAIRS—Our request of $25,000.00 for general repairs and upkeep should be granted. The State of Colorado has a capital investment of some three-quarters of a million dollars in property and

facilities at the State Industrial School. Needed funds for repairs, replacements, and upkeep have not been appropriated during the past years until the needs for the same have accumulated with each biennial period to such an extent that comparatively large sums become increasingly imperative to bring our conditions up to normal, or what they should have been, had these needs been met each biennial period. When this situation is once adjusted and made normal each biennial period will require a comparatively small appropriation. When it is considered that buildings and equipment are from twenty to forty years old, it is obvious that replacements and repairs increase each succeeding biennial period. Wise economy, good stewardship and business management require that these needs be met.

PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS AND EQUIPMENT — We are asking $25,000.00 for replacements and new equipment for water system, fire prevention, plumbing, lavatories, and the electrical department. Our present water system is inadequate for domestic use and fire prevention. Our plumbing and lavatories are badly in need of replacements to meet the minimum standards of adequate service and proper sanitation. Likewise our electrical wiring and facilities require replacements and extension to meet the needs of the institution and the standards of the underwriters. New steam lines are an absolute necessity to realize benefits from our new heating plant. The service to the buildings and the radiators in the same require replacement and modernizing to complete our heating system.

With the above expenditure of $25,000.00 we would have a modern heating plant and water system, plumbing and lavatory facilities, and modern electrical facilities, not only adequate but sufficient to meet our needs along these lines for years to come. We feel that this expenditure is imperative. (Note: See Special Report on Boiler House and Heating Plant.)

In regard to our farm and garden buildings and fencing it must be borne in mind that we have not had an appropriation for this purpose for years. With our increasing livestock and farm operations and with the natural wear and tear on temporary buildings and fences the necessity is obvious. We also submit that we are conducting our agriculture as an educational activity and that this should be done with the best methods and facilities worthy of the State of Colorado. From time to time small appropriations are needed for this purpose and therefore, since our livestock and farm productions have increased, the request for this appropriation is justified.

Permanent improvements and equipment are needed in the bakery, dining room, and kitchen. Our present bake oven is antiquated and worn out. The floor in our dining room is dilapidated and requires extra supports to keep it from caving in. Certain equipment in the kitchen, dining room and bakery is likewise worn out and in need of replacement. New and modern additions are badly needed. This is another example of facilities and equipment becoming antiquated and worn out from a period of long usage. We can reasonably expect a complete breakdown requiring emergency action at any time and therefore an appropriation of $10,000.00 for this purpose is deemed absolutely necessary.

One of the greatest needs at the Industrial School is that of additional dormitory facilities. As a matter of fact, three hundred boys

are sleeping in space where proper sanitary living conditions are adequate for only about one hundred and fifty. For instance, sixty to seventy boys are living and sleeping in space adequate for only thirty or forty. There is need for several additional modern dormitories of the cottage type. This condition has existed for years and is condemned by health authorities. The appropriation asked for provides for converting the so-called school building into a dormitory, thus relieving our congested living and sleeping conditions, and for the erection of a school building and industrial training shops with equipment. There never has been a school building provided for the boys at the Industrial School. Requests have been made for the same during many previous biennial periods but have not been met, notwithstanding that the old manual training shops and dormitory building was burned in 1924 and has never been replaced. We should have an opportunity school for a special class of boys who require the manual type of training and education. Our plan includes pre-vocational courses in wood and metal work with a carpenter shop, automobile mechanics shop, modern class rooms for the academic work and a special room in the basement for the print shop. This will give us an educational training unit suited to the needs of our boys and worthy of a state school and added living and sleeping facilities to relieve our unsanitary and congested dormitory situation. The opportunity school building and industrial training shops can be built out of rock from our own place with our boys doing all of the unskilled labor, at the cost of about seventy-five per cent of contract price.

We feel our first duty is to provide proper maintenance and living conditions for our boys from the standpoint of a home. Our second duty, however, is to provide educational opportunities and facilities together with trained leadership, in order that the state and society shall receive the largest benefits from their expenditure. Sixty per cent of our boys come from broken homes and most of them are experiencing the only proper environmental and educational opportunities they have ever had. However, these must be suited to the peculiar needs of boys who are thus handicapped; they are failures of our public school system for the most part and are products of our social environment. They must be assisted to make their place in society as useful workers and worthy citizens.

CONCLUSION—The above and foregoing considerations lead us to the following conclusions:

1. The name of our school should be changed to, "Colorado Training School for Boys."
2. It should be recognized and defined as an educational training school for problem boys.
3. It should have special facilities for a specialized education suited to their nature and needs.
4. A millage levy in the amount of two per cent of one mill should be provided for its maintenance, support, and for permanent improvements and equipment. We submit that this means of financial support is in accordance with the best economic thought.

In accordance with the above conclusions we are having a bill introduced in the General Assembly changing the name of the Industrial School to that of "Colorado Training School for Boys," recognizing it as a specialized type of educational institution and providing for a two-tenths of one mill levy for its maintenance, support,

and needed facilities. We submit that this means of support is in accordance with the best social thought in education and seems to us to be the only means by which adequate provision can be made to meet present and future needs and is for the best interests of society, the State, and the boys committed to our care.

REFERENCE—Reference is hereby made to the Superintendent's Report and the records of the various departments and to the Special Report on the Boiler House and Heating Plant, all included herein and made a part of this report.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS—The Board of Control acknowledges its indebtedness and thanks to:

Governor Adams, for his kindly interest and helpfulness;

The Civil Service Commission, for its cooperation;

The members of the Twenty-sixth General Assembly, for their devotion to public interest;

The teachers, technicians, overseers, and employees of the School, for their unselfish and efficient service;

The members of the Film Board of Trade for gratis service in furnishing pictures for the boys;

The many kind friends who have contributed in various ways to the boys' welfare.

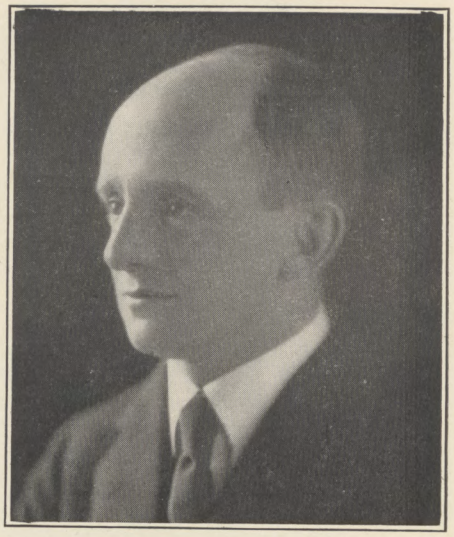
Respectfully submitted,

J. B. MANBY, JR., President

EMILY GRIFFITH, Secretary

J. S. UNDERWOOD, Member

The Industrial School Gets the Benefit of New Boiler Practice



Durbin VanLaw

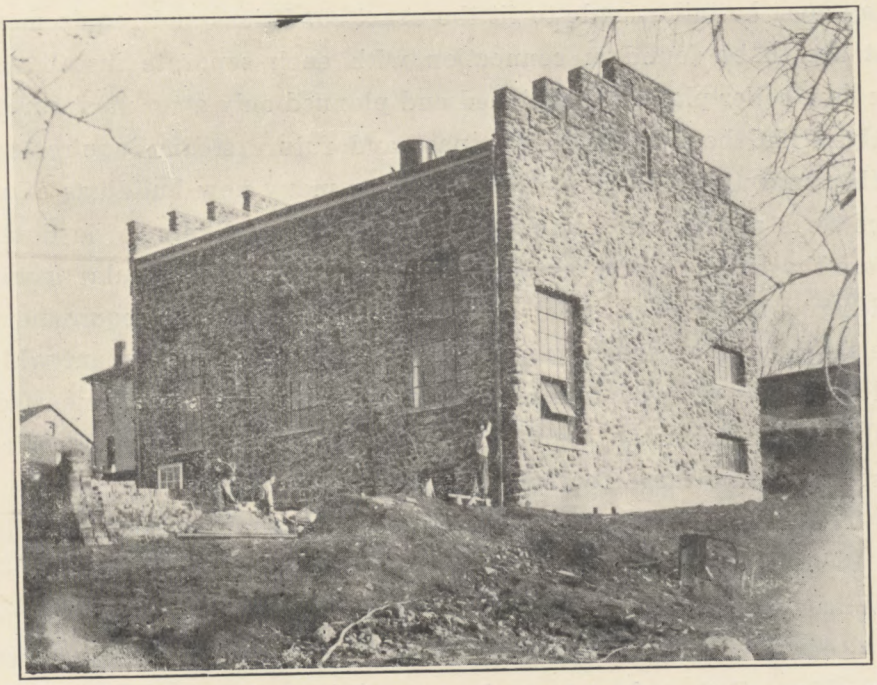
The day of the unsightly boiler plant is a thing of the past. Modern engineering practice has made possible an effective, compact, and thoroughly sightly installation for the generation of steam for heating institutions of the sort found at Golden. Such an installation is the one now being completed at the Colorado State Industrial School. Plants of today must be tailor-made to fit the exact conditions and requirements that are to be found in connection with each separate installation. The new boiler plant was designed and planned only after most careful analysis had been made of the past and future steam requirements of the institution. Building plans call for many new buildings of various sorts and future heating requirements seem likely to be double before the building program is completed. It is no particular trouble to design a boiler plant which is large enough to serve all requirements. The skill of the engineering profession lies in designing a plant which will take care of maximum requirements and at the same time effectively handle minimum requirements. Among other things the plant must not be too large for efficient present operations.

The Colorado State Industrial School has purchased and installed two Babcock & Wilcox boilers, and each is equipped with a Babcock & Wilcox divided-type, chain grate stoker. Each boiler is designed for a nominal rating of 175 boiler horsepower, but the heating has been so arranged that each one can be operated continuously at 200% of

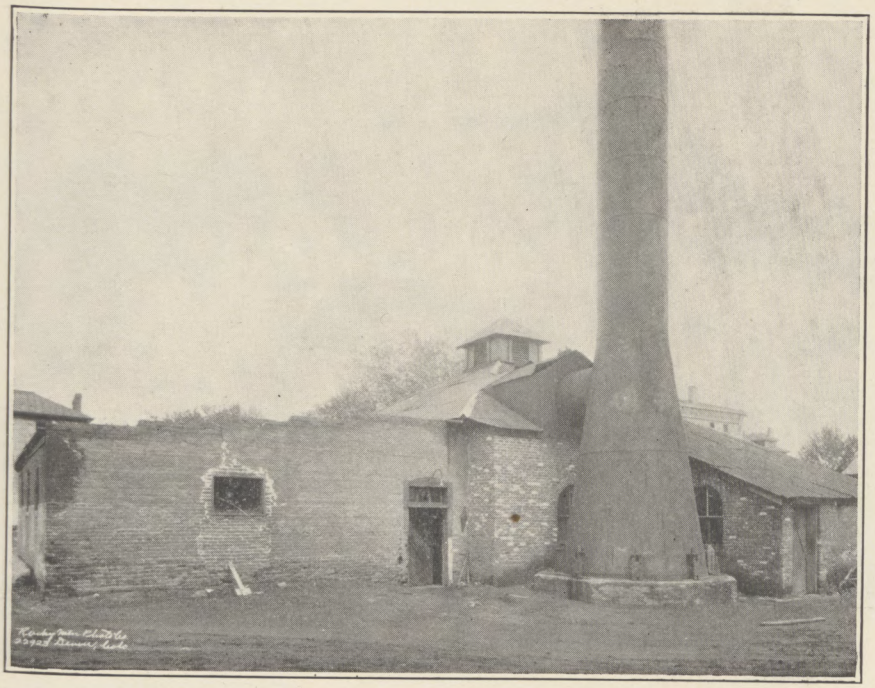
its rating. This is accomplished by heighth of setting, draft, and stoker grate area. The present steam requirements are about equal to the nominal rating of one boiler. Consequently each boiler is sufficient to take care of not only the present load, but also any nominal expected future load. Operation will be very efficient throughout the entire range of loading from the lightest present summer load up through the heaviest future winter load, and since there are two boilers the plant has an ample safety factor which amply secures the heating service at all times.

The plant is unique in that it has no smokestack. Draft is artificially provided by means of a large induced draft fan manufactured by the Clarage Fan Company. It is mounted on a platform on top of the boilers and is hardly visible from the firing floor. This makes a very complete, sightly unit with the most direct of flue connections eliminating unsightly breeching. The plant differs from the ordinary, in the type of brick with which the boilers are faced. A very attractive buff-colored, wire-cut brick has been used in this facing. All edges are framed into steelwork, so that expansion and contraction will not crack the brick.

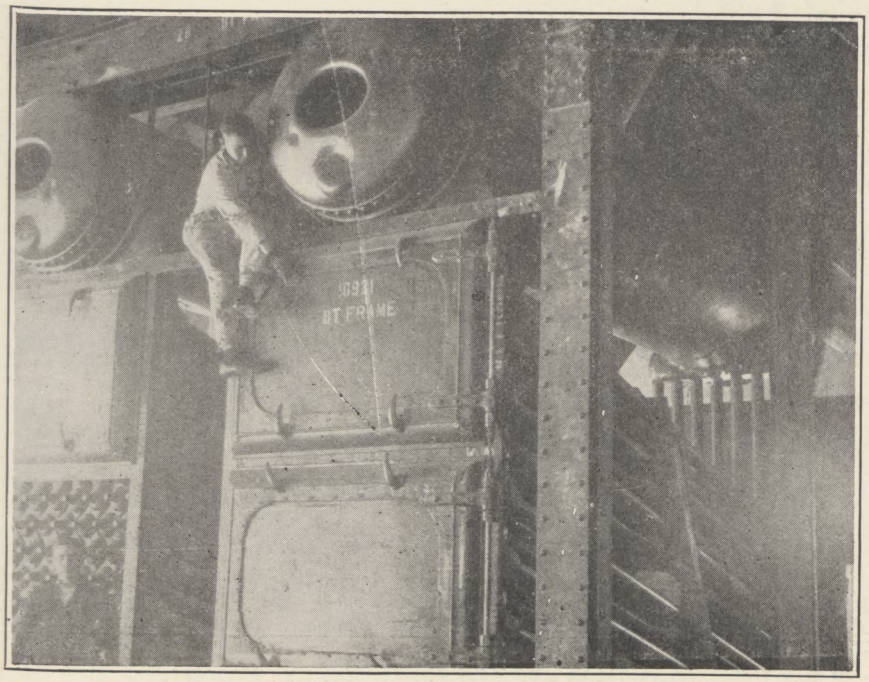
Stokers and fan are motor-driven. Each of the big stokers weighs thirteen tons, and the big heavy chain upon which the fuel is carried into the fire may easily be turned by hand. The entire plant when completed will cost about $47,000.00, and in spite of its size, it will burn considerably less fuel than the old plant which is shortly to be dismantled. Construction commenced during the month of September, and the first fire was lighted on December 19. The plant is expected to be placed in full operation about December 27.



The New Heating Plant

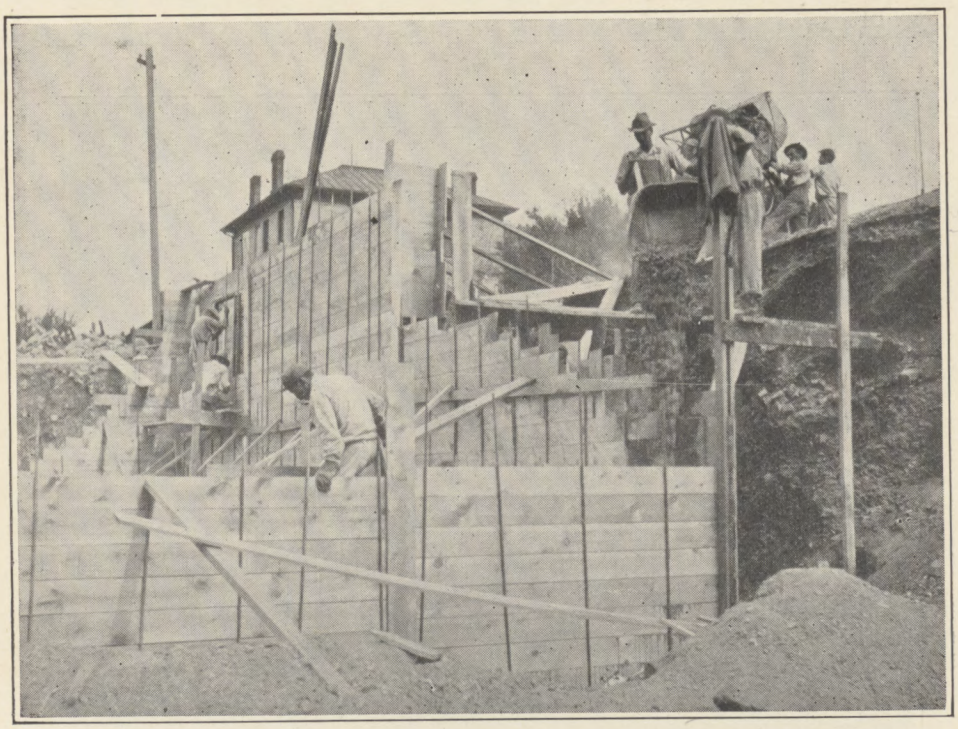


Worn out and condemned boiler house and boilers, "Time takes its inevitable toll"



Interior of New Plant

A group of Boys turning out Concrete Work for the New Boiler House



Boys at Work On Boiler House Walls

The cost of the New Boiler House was materially lessened by the walls being constructed of stones picked up by the boys.

An Opportunity School Building Plan

G. Meredith Musick

THERE never has been a school building provided for the boys at the State Industrial School. The old manual training shops and dormitory building burned in 1924 and has never been replaced. The building now used for school purposes is unsuitable and inadequate; moreover it could advantageously be converted into a dormitory to relieve the congested living conditions.

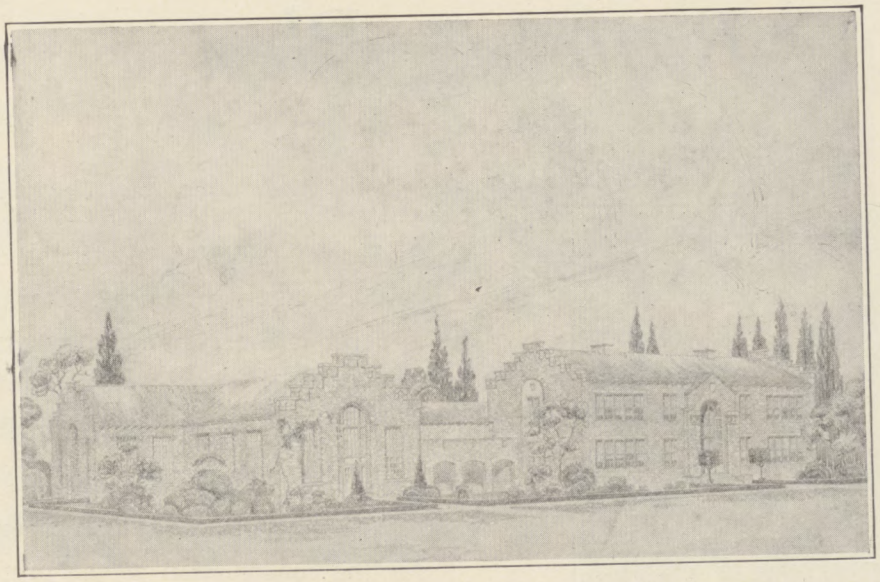
Mr. G. Meredith Musick, architect, has prepared a special plan for an educational training unit suited to the needs of the boys and the school. In the architect's words:

"After a mature study of the vocational requirements of this institution, it became compellingly evident that the boys, as well as the teaching staff, are seriously hampered by lack of facilities. With the contsruction of the group as proposed, it will be possible to arrange courses and carry through vocational programs for each class of the trades taught, together with the ordinary academic requirements of the junior grade.

"During the preliminary considerations for the construction of the proposed building or buildings to be used for vocational work, it became evident that this work should not be housed in one building alone. The preliminary drawings as developed delineate a seven-room school of the standard class room 22x30 feet each, together with an exhibition room 22x45 feet and a general science room, also 22x45 feet. In the basement there will be a printing shop 22x52 feet. These constitute the major areas.

"Connected with, but not necessarily a part of this building, there is a wood working shop 40x60 feet, a carpenter shop 40x60 feet, a metal working shop 40x80 feet, together with the necessary storage rooms, offices, toilets, etc.

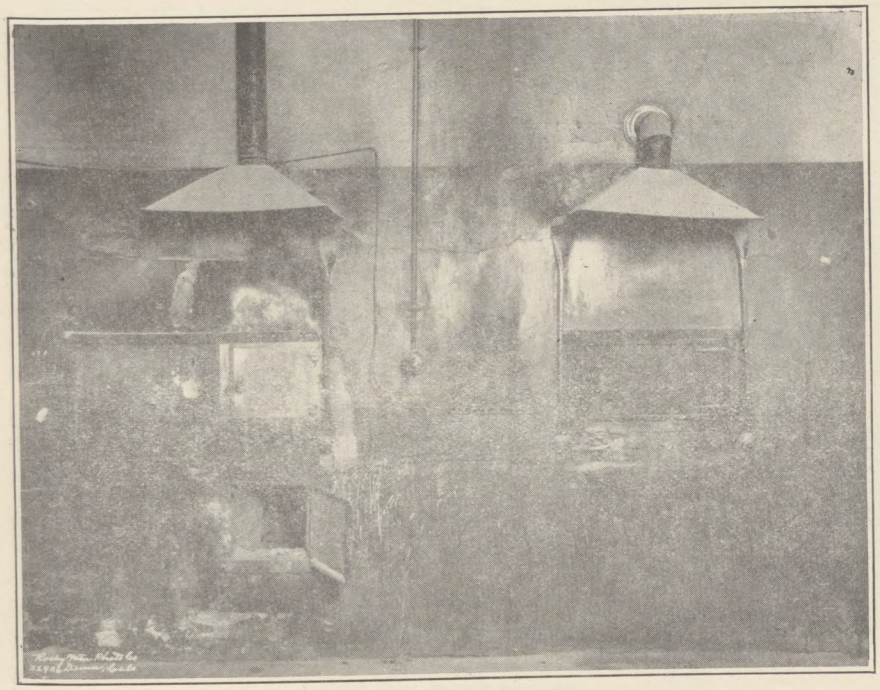
"This group of buildings is so designed that any one of the main units may be built alone, or any combination of units may be built in advance of the completed group.



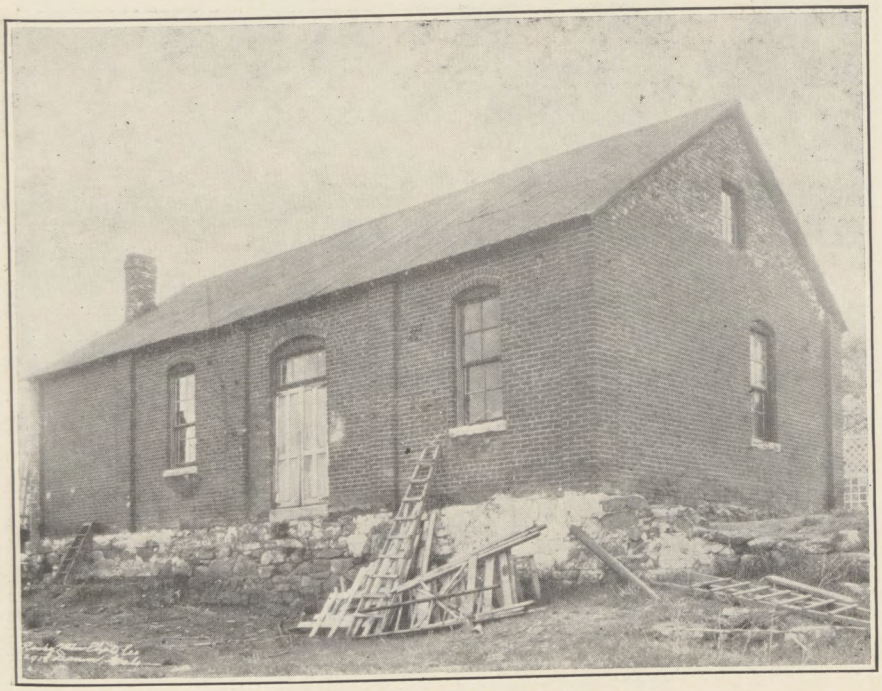
Artist's sketch of New Opportunity Shops

"In the interests of durability, beauty and economy it is proposed to erect these buildings by the use of the random field rubble as found upon the property of the institution. No other available material can be used so economically as this material. Furthermore, the boys of the school can be profitably employed on the work with credit to themselves individually and to the institution as a whole.

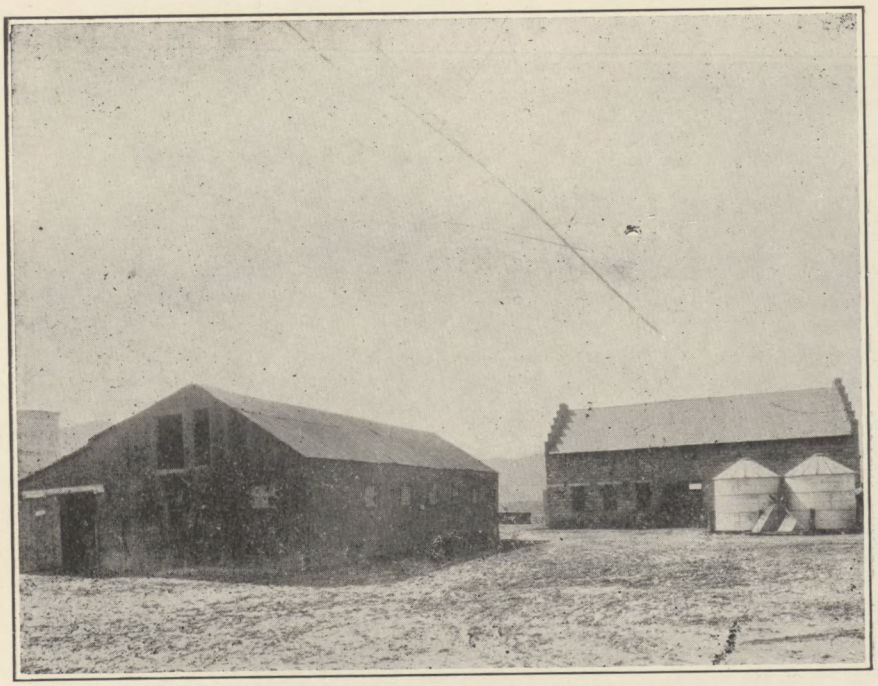
"The erection and arrangement of these buildings will develop a campus scheme for the group of buildings now erected. After they are completed the future of the entire building group will be evident. Not only will form be given to the ground plan of the institution, but the style of architecture to be followed hereafter will never for a moment be in doubt."



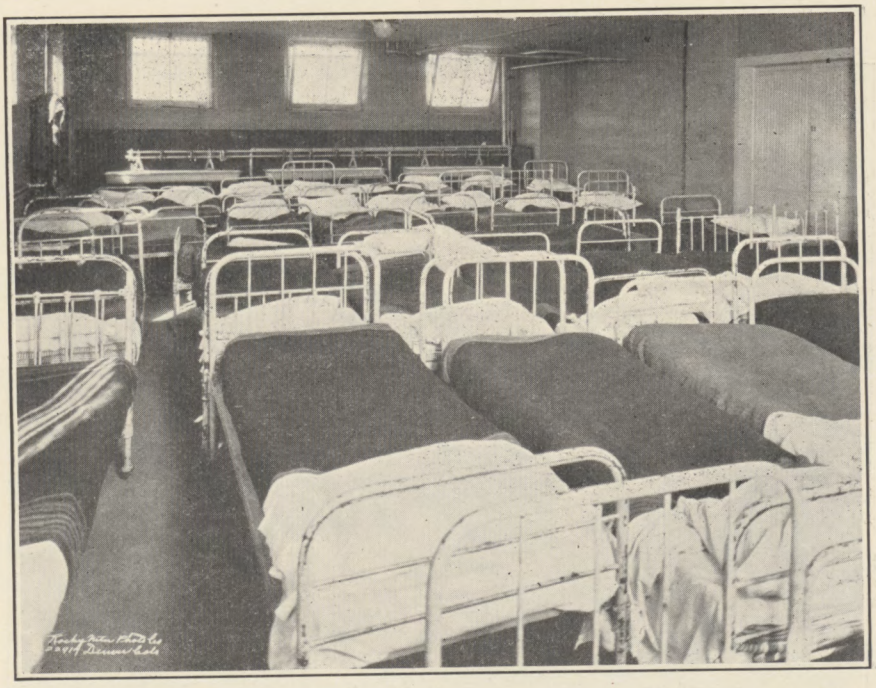
New ovens are needed in the bakery



The present woodworking shop



An old farm building



Sixty boys sleep in air space for thirty

Report of Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds

To The Superintendent:

1. During the past two years, the work of this Department, covering Construction, Carpentry and Painting, was somewhat hampered by lack of adequate funds.

None of the sums appropriated for buildings and repairs was available during the biennial period; however, by careful use of a portion of the cash fund at the disposal of the Superintendent it was possible to purchase material for many necessary improvements and repairs.

2. The condemnation of the existing boiler plant, caused an emergency to exist, and a new boiler house, of native stone, has been erected. The work was done by contract as the limited time available rendered it impossible to do the work by labor of the boys, as originally intended. The excavation was done by school labor, and the stone gathered on land belonging to the School and hauled to the site of the building.

A list of the various new construction projects and major repairs or additions by Carpentry and Painting sub-departments follows:

New Constructions

Cannery building, 40 ft. by 24 ft. by 12 ft. Built of old brick, stuccoed. Cost..$658.75
Smith Shop, 18 ft. by 14 ft. by 9 ft. Same as above. Cost..... 125.00
Cattle Shed, 100 ft. by 20 ft. Concrete bases, frame structure, covered with corrugated iron. Cost..... 400.00
Sheep shelter shed, 100 ft. by 12 ft. Same as above. Cost..... 280.00
Implement shed, 100 ft. by 24 ft. Same as above. Cost..... 480.00
Hay rack for cattle. Cost..... 105.00
Connecting tunnel to new Boiler house, 150 ft. by 5 ft. by 6 ft. 6 in. Cost..... 350.00
Concrete dam in irrigating ditch. Cost..... 35.00

[Costs are for material only]

Carpentry. Major operations.

Flooring and plastering upper story of School building, used as Dormitory (material only) Cost.....$431.00
Steel and rubber treads for stairs of School building. Fire escape, doors and screens. Cost..... 732.00

Additions to, and remodelling of fox pens. Repairs to chicken houses and hog pens. Partitions in School building. Partition in Hospital building. Remodelling cattle sheds for show stock and horses. Portion new floor and stairway in chapel building (damaged by fire). Repairs to tile roofs, Chapel, Band Co., C and D Company buildings. Wire screens for Dairy and Farm building. Shelving in Q. M. storeroom windows. Windows. Rubber stair treads in Administration Building. Repairs for upper story Administration Building. New floor in same. Pergolas and lattice screens for Hospital and lawns.

In addition to the above, the numberless smaller jobs required in maintenance and upkeep of buildings and equipment.

Painting and Glazing.

Laundry building, roof, ceiling, walls and floors.
Administration building, roof, all exterior and interior.
Interiors of School building, companies A. B. C. D. and Band building.
Roofs of Print Shop, Dairy and Farm buildings.
New cattle, sheep and implement sheds.
All necessary replacement of window glass.
Fences adjoining main roads.
Interior of Hospital.
Pergolas and lattice work.

Grounds

NEW lawns between Administration Building, Laundry, and officers' quarters and near front entrance. Stone curbing, walks rear lawns. Stone terrace walls. Hospital grounds. Stone lily pond. New lawn. In addition to above, care of and maintenance of lawns, flower beds, etc.

In carrying on the work of these Departments, normally four, and occasionally six officers were employed. Two former boys were also temporarily given employment. An average of about twenty-four boys were employed in Construction, Carpentry and Painting, while the care of grounds employed from fifteen to twenty-four smaller boys according to season. The results obtained were excellent and show for themselves, being permanent improvements.

Quarters of Boys and Officers

The building known as Officers' Quarters is one of the oldest on the grounds. It contains eight rooms and two wash rooms. It is a two story building with basement, which is now used as a paint shop. This increases the fire hazard, but is necessary at present, as no other plan is available. Building was slightly damaged by fire some time ago, otherwise in fair condition.

There are rooms in each company building used as quarters for officers. These are all on first floors, and are maintained in good condition. There is a general living room in each building from which bedrooms and wash rooms are accessible.

In each of the company buildings a room is set apart for recreation purposes for boys. These are also on first floor and are well lighted and ventilated.

Basement rooms in each building are practically the living quarters of the boys. In the newer buildings "C" and "D", which are on sloping ground, the basements are practically above ground, and are fairly well lighted and ventilated. The Band Company building is also fair, but "A" and "B" basements are very poor as regards sanitary conditions. They are below ground level, are very poorly lighted by very small windows, few in number. The natural ventilation is very poor, and it has been found necessary to install a ventilating fan in "A" basement. The toilet rooms are situated in the basements as are washrooms (showers). When these are used the poor ventilation is very noticeable. In "A" basement, 72 ft. by 30 ft. by 8 ft., there are ten windows 30 in. by 18 in. In "B" there are thirteen windows 22 in. by 14 in. Dormitories in all buildings are crowded. Beds are closer than approved sanitary regulations permit.

The basement under the kitchen and serving rooms is also very insufficiently lighted and ventilated. It is used for the storage of meat, vetables, etc., in course of preparation. It is unsuited for this purpose; very damp, dark, stuffy and difficult of access, and observation of boys at work.

The Hospital building is maintained in good condition, but was poorly designed for the purpose for which used.

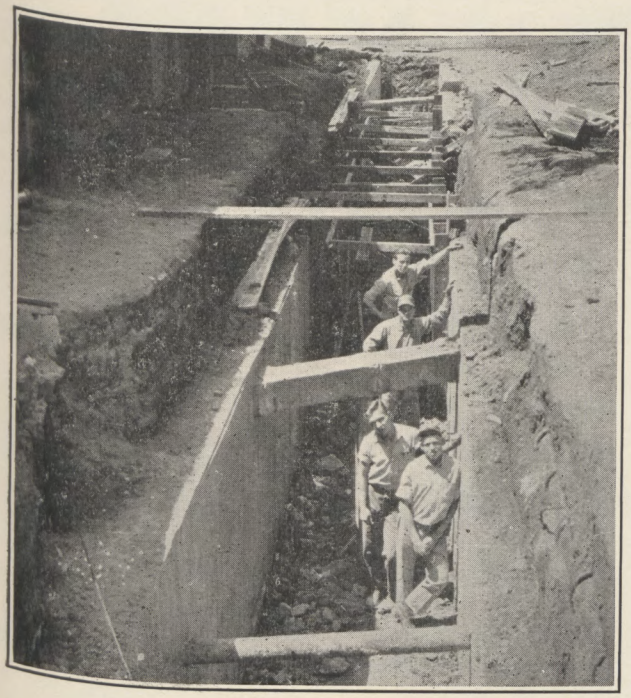
Printing shop is small and not adapted for purpose used. The Carpenter Shop is what remains of old building destroyed by fire. It is far too small for any efficient work, is cold in winter, and at best only a makeshift, not worth repairs or remodelling. The Gymnasium building is also small for purpose used.

More dormitory space is urgently needed. Basements should be remodelled in order to have better sanitary conditions. A room for preparation of foods should be built above ground adjoining the kitchen. Shops for carrying on work necessary in the maintenance and upkeep of buildings, etc., and training students are absolutely necessary. The building in use as a School building was not designed or intended for that purpose, and is not suitably arranged for efficient use.

Respectfully submitted,
Joseph C. Taylor.

The Painting Crew

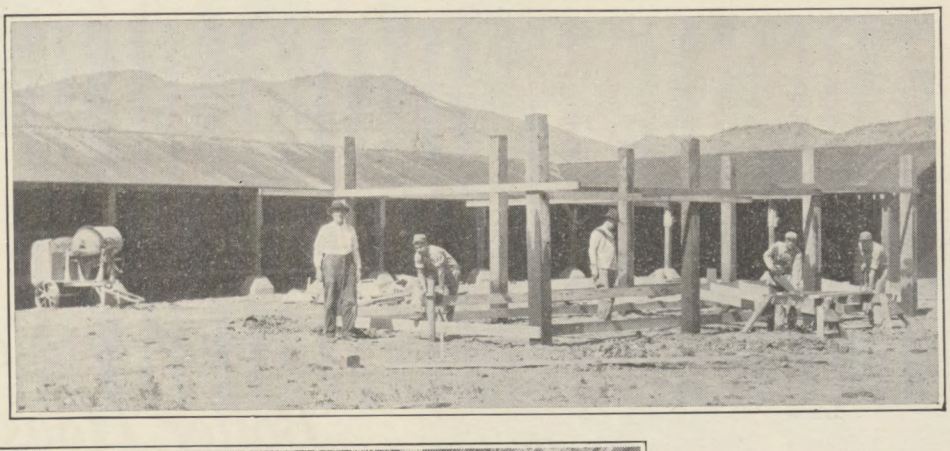
These boys are responsible for the famous red roofs of the Training School. They also keep the company buildings freshly painted.

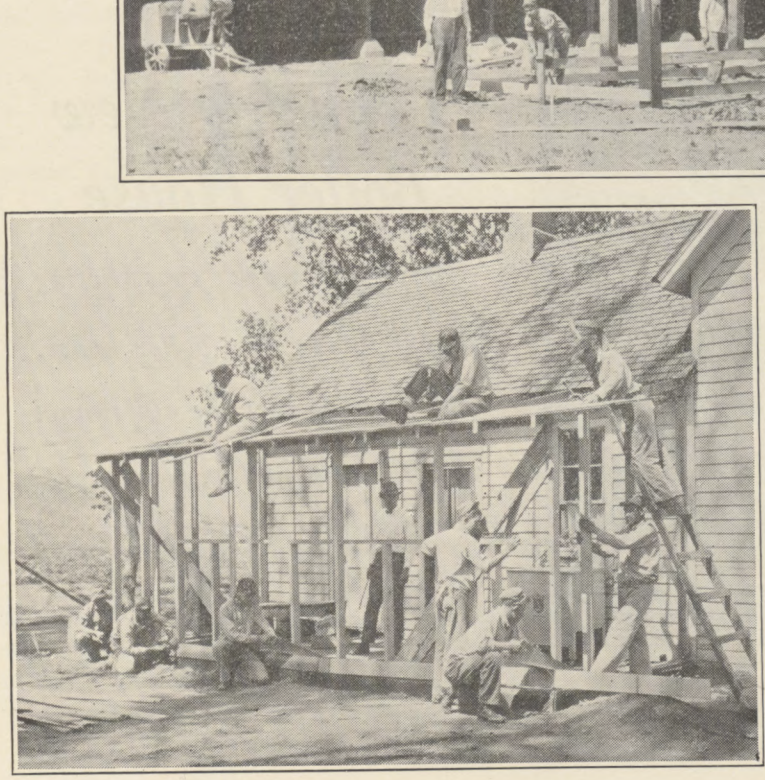


Tunnel to New Boiler House

Boys at work constructing tunnel to the new boiler house. This will connect the old tunnel with the new heating plant.

Right: Construction crew building a retaining wall at the Interurban station.





Above: Boys building feed racks. Construction by carpenter shop.

Left: Carpenter shop boys making alterations on a building.

ENGINEERING

Col. C. D. Jones, Supt.
Boys Industrial Training School
Golden, Colorado
Dear Sir:

The following is a report of the Engineering Department covering the period from Dec. 1, 1926 to Nov. 30, 1928.

1. Steam Fitting

Early in 1927 it was necessary to replace a good portion of our main steam heat line. The pipe was in very bad condition, being rusted and pitted, also too small of size to give an adequate amount of steam to the buildings. Approximately 750 ft. of pipe in size of 2 1-2 in. to 4 1-2 in. was removed and replaced with new 5 in. pipe. Steam lines from tunnels to buildings are all in pretty bad shape. We are now making repairs and reconditioning these lines, so as to operate the new plant in an economical way.

The original method of piping the institution was for a single pipe system with no thought of drainage or return piping to the Boiler Room. Very little condensation have ing been returned to boilers. The new system now being worked on is for a complete return system from all buildings. To make this system complete will require a reconditioning of all pipe in all buildings with a complete new return pipe from all radiators. To properly install these lines and get the proper grade will cost approximately $30,000.

The new dormitory for Company D, located on third floor of School Building, has been piped and radiators installed for heat. Cost of this work was $362.00.

Additional radiation has been added to Company B Dormitory.

Steam line to kitchen high pressure cookers has been reconditioned and remodeled.

Minor repairs, to numerous to mention, have been made on all lines at different times.

2. Plumbing

The plumbing work in general thru the institution is old and inadequate. Several new toilets, shower baths, hotwater tanks, urinal troughs and lavatories are badly needed. Material to put our plumbing in first class condition would cost approxinately $500.00.

New installations the past two years have been made as follows: Co. "D" dormitory--one toilet complete with sloan automatic valve, one sanitary drinking fountain of the latest modern design. Enaneled iron flush boxes have been installed in various cottages.

New stacks and vent pipes installed at hospital and cottages A and B.

Floor drains in Band Cottage and Cottage "A" have been reconditioned. Three hundred feet of eight inch sewer main has been removed, cleaned, reconditioned and replaced. Sewer main from Cottage A and B regraded and replaced. Sewer main from toilets in basement of Kitchen rebuilt.

Running traps installed in sewer main at Chapel Building.

Repairing and remodeling of sewage system from barns.

Sprinkler system new lawns north and west of Administration Building; also new lawn east of Carpenter Shop.

Minor repair of faucets, bathtubs, lavatories etc. are too numerous to mention.

3. Electrical

When the present buildings were built, (Laundry, Tailor Shop and School Building excepted) they were wired in the old type knob and tube system, very little, if any, consideration being given to circuits and fuses. Three years ago most of the buildings were partially revised to code. There still remains a good portion to be done to insure complete

safety. All attics and exposed places are now wired in conduit or BX, but all wires in walls, under floors etc. are of the open wire type. These should be placed in conduit and circuits in certain buildings, reduced to ten amperes or less. New fixtures are needed in boys' dining room, officers' dining room, Chapel Building and several of the Company Cottages. To complete the wiring program and install fixtures will cost approximately $3000.00. This cost does not include the replastering and decorating of walls and replacing of flooring.

New installations have been made in the past two years as follows:

Electric alarm bell installed on Laundry building.

Lighting system installed in Co. D dormitory--all conduit.

Night Supervisors alarm bell wired to each dormitory.

Interphone system to all buildings and cottages reconditioned and put in service.

Reconditioning and partial wiring of lighting system in the gymnasium.

Installing power line to blacksmith shop and garage.

Rewiring power system in pump house to take care of new pumps installed.

Rewound stator coil of 15 H. P. G. E. Motor.

Repaired and reconditioned 2 1/2 H. P. Westinghouse Compensator.

Repaired and reconditioned 7½ General Electric Compensator.

Made minor repairs on 27 motors ranging in size from 1/2 H. P. to 30 H. P.

Rewired portion of main lines thru tunnel.

Installed lighting service to house on tract know as Hoyt place; also wired house completet.

Made numerous repairs on arc lights, lighting system in buildings, electric irons, heaters and appliances of all kinds.

We are also called upon tokeep all radio sets in proper working order.

During "Radio Season" this job alone usually keep one force busy. At the present time we have our Radiola Super Heterodyne, one Radiola Reginoflex one Freshman Masterpiece and two Music Masters.

4. Heating Plant

The winter of 1927-28 seemed to be just too much for our boilers. Early in the fall 1927, it became necessary to remove 28 ft. from the stack. This cut our draught to where economical operation was almost impossible. The settings were old; the boilers were old. It was a struggle from fall to spring to keep the buildings properly heated. After this season was over there seemed to be one of two things to do—either reset and recondition the old boilers, or construct a new plant to replace the old one. To reset and recondition the old boilers, would have cost several thousands of dollars. New pumps were needed, a new header line must be installed, a new stack must be built. The building housing the boilers must be remodeled. The total estimated cost for this work was approximately two thirds the cost of an entire new plant. The general condition of boilers was bad. Boiler No. 1 was in such poor condition that when a screw driver was used to scrape scale from the flue sheet, a hole was punched entirely thru the sheet. A careful inspection of the boiler showed this condition existing in a number of places. This boiler was then removed from its setting. It had been in service about 47 years. Boiler No. 2 has been in service about 45 years. The flue sheets are thin, the flues are warped and the shell is pitted. Steam pressure has been ordered cut to 30 pounds. The setting for this boiler is in very bad condition. Boiler No. 3 has been in service about 25 years. The boiler is in somewhat better condition than that of No. 2 but the setting is in bad condition. This setting has been repaired several times in the past two years and seems to be a mass of dust between the inner and outer walls. Boiler No. 4 has been in service about 19 years. This boiler is in fair condition with the exception of stay rods, which are leaking around heads of boiler and would have to be replaced. The setting of this boiler is also in very bad

condition. Several cracks in the brick work run the entire length and height of boiler. Brick work is bulged from 1 to 3 inches. Stay rods and braces are burned entirely thru.

These settings were all conemned by the State Boiler Inspector on his annual visit in 1928. This meant something had to be done at once. Estimates for reconditioning plant compared to estimates for an entire new plant were about two thirds. Work on the new plant was started about September 1st. The building is of stone gathered from our own land. Two Babcock & Wilcox Water Tube Boilers are installed. These boilers are equipped with latest type chain grate stokers. Erection is such that boilers will operate economically either on light loads or at full capacity. They are of sufficient horse power to take care of any additional building program for the next 20 or 30 years. This plant was in operation January 1, 1929.

5. *Water Works and Fire Prevention.*

Our main water supply is from spring water and an underground flow that at certain periods of the year gives us a flow of approximately 600 gallons per minute. An underground storage reservoir of approximately 833,000 gallon capacity receives this water. An overflow pipe takes care of all surplus water. A pump house is located just above water line of the reservoirs. In here are the pumps used to pump water to the standpipe and various buildings. Our old pumps which were in service about 18 years have been discarded and new pumps installed. The old pumps were of the Tripple plunger type 160 g. p. m. at 25 lb. T. D. H. These pumps were too light to give proper service and were constantly in need of repair. Two pumps of the centrifugal type, in tandem, are now used to supply water. These pumps deliver approximately 300 g. p. m. at 100 lb, T. D. H. Our present system is almost entirely of 4 inch class B bell and spigot pipe. The water from the pumps is discharged into a 4 inch pipe which connects with the distribution system. All water from the pump is pumped directly to mains before getting to the standpipe. The standpipe of 176,000 gal. capacity catches the overflow from the pumps thru the distribution system. This system should be changed. A direct main from pump house to standpipe should be installed, the pipe to be of sufficient size to take care of all future development of the school. The water would then go out thru the distribution system independent of the pumping main. Our present system is inadequate in many ways. We should have at least two pumps in our pumping station, also a pump for fire protection whereby we could draw at least 500 g. p. m. at 100 lb. presure from our fire hydrants. Our mains should be looped to insure a free circulation of water at all times. This also helps to keep down rust and corrosion in pipe. New pipe should be installed to barn yards, corrals and poultry pens. Fire hydrants being placed at proper intervals. At least one thousand feet of two and a-half inch fire hose is needed as is also a hose reel for carrying same. One two and one-half gal. fire extinguisher is now on each floor of every building. Additional extinguishers of the semi-automatic type is needed for closets, storage rooms and other places where a fire might be caused by spontaneous combustion. The estimated cost of installing two pumps at pump house, one fire pump at standpipe, looping main and carrying mains to barns, poultry pens, etc. is $15,000. This amount would also include cleaning, painting inside and out, and reconditioning the present standpipe.

During the past two years five of the old type fire hydrants have been removed and replaced with new type hydrants. An additional hydrant has been installed on main west of hospital.

A fire escape has been installed at the school building. This escape is constructed in such a manner that it takes care of all floors from dormitory to first floor. All windows in line with fire escapes on this buildiug are equipped with fuse fire doors.

Additional fire escapes are badly needed on all buildings. The dormitory buildings especially should be equipped with adequate

fire escapes. The total cost to equip all dormtory buildings with the stairway type of escape is approximately $3000.00. To equip these buildings with the tubular type is approximately $12,000 cost.

During the past two years the average number of boys used in this department is 22.

Frank Waters
(Engineer)

Mr. Waters and his staff of Engineers

Printing Department

Probably no department of the School is in closer touch with the Superintendent and the Administration than the department of printing. This department is the "voice" of the Colorado Industrial Training School for Boys and its executives, officers, teachers and student body to the outside world; and through its publications, the people of the state learn of their plans, their hopes, their aspirations, their accomplishments and their needs. With a vision of aroused, sympathetic, helpful public interest, may we give a brief resume of the most interesting facts concerning our plant and its operation?

At the present time the Printing Department is housed in a small building once used as a school house, to which was added a room for a press-room. The building is old, draughty, poorly arranged and not at all suited to the purpose for which it is used. The equipment, with the exception of several fonts of new type, is old, badly worn and not such as will be found in modern shops. All type is hand-set—a slow, tedious process, not done in newspaper shops today. We have a small job press, a cylinder press, a cutter, stapler and a perforator.

The Industrial School Press turns out all the necessary stationery and blanks used by the school and prints and distributes a monthly mag-

PRINT SHOP CREW

Standing: Left to right, Mr. E. E. Miller, Supervisor, Earl Hollis, Loris Graves, James Fischer, Daniel Grant, Oscar Halea, John Gabbott, James Bruce, (boy foreman). Front row: Joe Landing, James Bland, Spedo Rahoutis, Tony Ortis, Frank Lindsey and Arthur Smith. Not in picture, Nick Sandoval, Lawrence Lighthall and Larol Detrick.

Right to left Mr. E. E. Miller, Supervisor of Printing Department and Joe D. Cellman, Year Book Editor.

James Bruce
Boy foreman
Cylinder Pressman

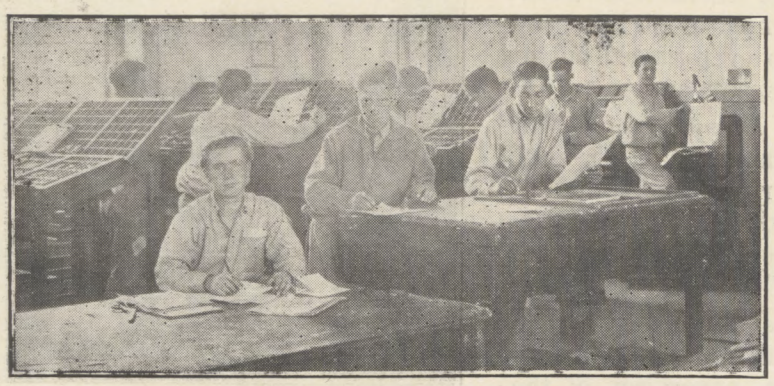
azine, the Biennial Report and the Year Book. On a special occasion, the boys of the department edited and printed the "Kiwanis Extra," a standard six-page newspaper, which received many favorable comments.

The school in printing provides a practical course of study and practice in the following branches: Type-setting (straight news matter), Job and Ad setting, Job Press work, Cylinder Press work, Book Binding, Designing, Editing and Proof-reading. In approximately six months' time, under our specialized instruction, the average boy is able to carry copy through completely from setting to finished press work. Under the apprentice system in a commercial shop, the same degree of efficiency requires from two to four years.

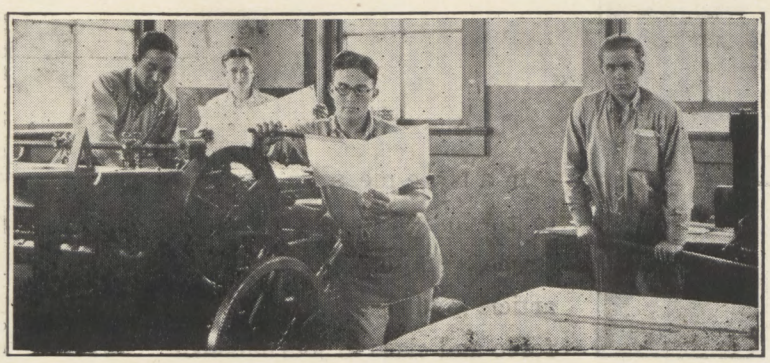
At present sixteen boys are enrolled in the printing classes. These boys enter into the work enthusiastically and take great pride in turning out a high quality of product. Aside from learning "the trade," the work supplements the regular school training. It improves the boy's vocabulary; correct spelling becoming a habit; a better choice of English results, and careful, thoughtful habits are formed, which result in high disciplinary values. It is little trouble to place the "graduates" of the printing school in positions where they may become self-supporting.

The great need of the department is a linotype. All shops, even in the smaller towns, are now so equipped. If we could give this training, it would add greatly to the boy's earning power. A large job press is badly needed to handle the large forms and to give more practice to the boys. We also hope that in the days to come, we may be housed in better quarters, with more room, better lighting and ventilation and more adequate facilities for handling the better grade of publications we are planning, and finally, to give more systematic and thorough training to the boys entrusted to our care—which, after all, is the "big" thing in connection with our work.

Interior View of the Print Shop



Composing room in the print shop.



Press room, showing cylinder press, job press and paper cutter.

Publications

THE last few months mark an epoch in the story of training school publications. During this period, the boys have for the first time gained experience in newspaper editing and make-up besides experiencing the trials of starting and completing the Year Book, the first annual-style publication ever printed by the boys, and the biggest job ever turned out of the printing department.

The *Industrial Training School News* a monthly magazine of Training school life is written and edited by the boys in the journalism class directed by Joe D. Cellman, former editor of the *Teachers College Mirror.*

The editorial and printing departments work hand in hand. Mr. E. Everett Miller, supervisor of the printing department has spent most of his life as public school superintendent and publisher.

Plans are under way for a bigger and better magazine and a weekly newspaper, if a linotype is added to the shop equipment.

Norman Urback, of the journalism class, is feature writer for the publications. Besides doing reportorial work he is responsible for all page make--up lock--up and part of the photography of the Year Book.

In a large measure the success of this publication is due to the indefatigable efforts of Norman Urback and James Bruce, whose photos accompany this and the preceding article and the whole hearted interest of the print shop force and class in journalism.

Physician's Report

Col. C. D. Jones,
Superintendent, State Training School for Boys,
Golden, Colorado.

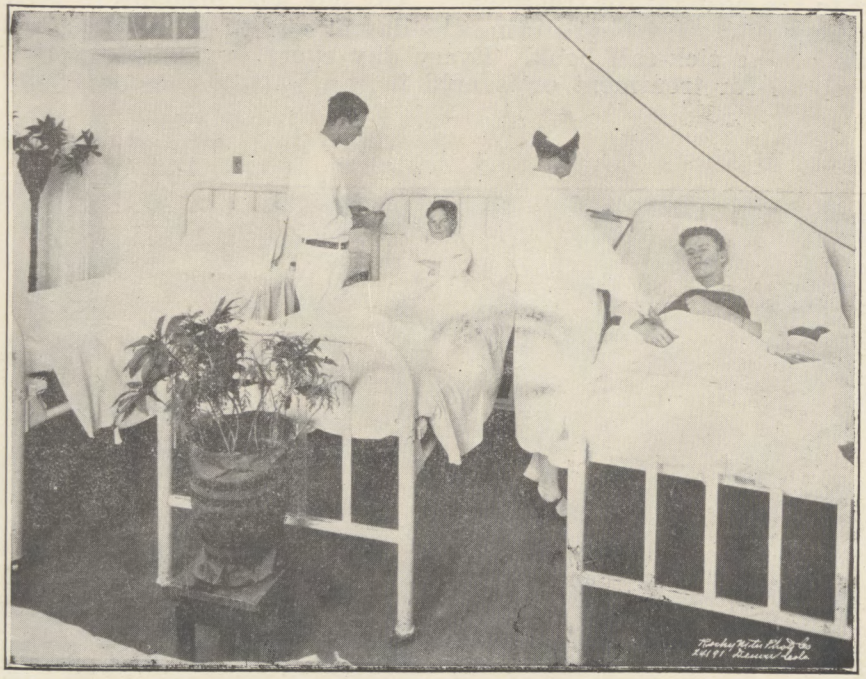
Dear Sir:

Following is our report upon the Hospital for the year 1928.

First, I would like to call attention to the improvements to the hospital itself and to the grounds surrounding it.

A couple of years ago our lawn consisted of about seven blades of grass among thousands of dandelions. Now we have a very nice lawn on all four sides of the hospital and it is a real lawn, too. Then, we did not have a single flower, but now there is a great profusion of a large variety of flowers surrounding the hospital all summer long and there are many flower boxes inside of the building the year around. The flower beds are arranged in attractive plots and there are benches, seats, trellises, stone walks and walls to add to the beauty of the ground and help make it a little less unpleasant for the boys who are sick and must be confined to the hospital. The hospital used to be most unattractive, now it is really a beauty spot.

For this improvement of the hospital grounds, too much praise cannot be given to Mrs. Shockley, the nurse in charge. It was done



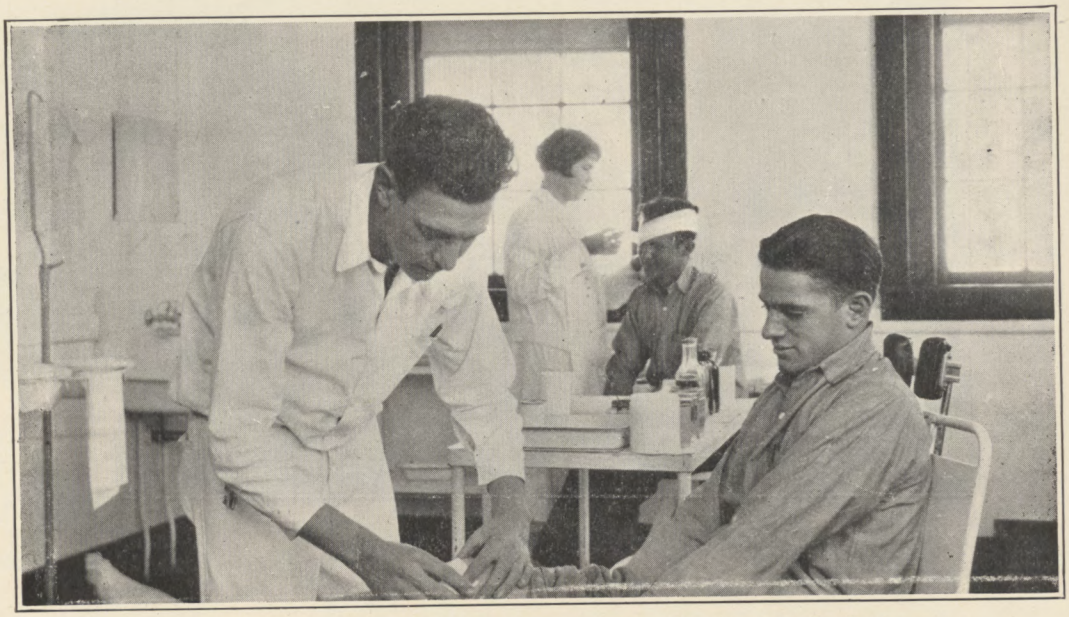
Ward D in the Hospital

under her supervision and added many hours work to the burden of her routine duties. It also required special knowledge of flowers and plants which she possesses. Thanks must be given to the Superintendent who made the work possible by his financial support and the allotment of "man-power" for the grading, building of walls, etc. Credit is also due the hospital boys for their extra hours of work at weeding, irrigating, etc.

The inside of the hospital has been redecorated, new linoleum placed upon the floors and the walls and ceilings have been freshly painted. It now looks spic and span.

We have followed our usual routine in the handling of the boys. On entrance they are sent to the hospital for a bath and their uniform, and are held in isolation as far as possible for two weeks. During this time they are given a full physical examination and are inoculated against diphtheria and vaccinated against small-pox. Every boy in the school is reexamined twice each year and existing defects checked up on. All defects found on entrance examination are corrected as far as our limited finances will permit. Diseased tonsils are removed, defective vision corrected by glasses, those with dental defects are sent to the dentists, etc. Particular attention is paid to the weight and, if proper gain is not made, the reason for it is sought and corrected. Very few of our boys fail to gain consistently during their stay at the school.

A regular sick-call is held each day, at which time any boy may report to the hospital for treatment. Any boy who becomes ill is sent to the hospital at any hour during the day or night. We have started the use of the sick-call book. Every day every boy who reports to the hospital for treatment or is held in the hospital, no matter how



Boys receiving medical attention at the hospital clinic

trivial the case might be, is entered in the sick-book by his company commander and the diagnosis and disposition of his case is entered by the physician. This gives an accurate record of every boy's visits to the hospital. Those more seriously ill and held in hospital are also tabulated on index cards.

The general health at the school during the last year has been very good. The number of cases of serious illness and major accidents have been quite small. There are always a great many boys reporting each day on sick-call, but the vast majority of these have had some very trivial complaint. Of those held in hospital, only a very few have really been very ill. We had an epidemic of mumps during October and November in which 33 cases occurred. During the great prevalence of la grippe (flu) in December, 1928, we had our share of cases, which is to be expected when we have to crowd so many boys in such limited space. During the first half of the month more than two-thirds of the boys had this infection and a large percentage were sick enough to be held in hospital so that we were overcrowded and those more mildly ill and those advanced toward recovery had to be kept in a room in another building set aside for them. There were no very serious cases and there were no complications, such as broncho-pneumonias, and all made a good recovery. The peak of this epidemic was on December 11th, on which day there were 33 cases held in hospital and 42 cases reported on sick-call. There were 148 cases all together. There were no deaths from this or any other cause at the school during the year.

A tabulated report of the cases handled at the school for the year 1928 follows:

10,431 Number reported on sick-call during the year, making an average of 28½ boys each day. These cases were made up of minor injuries and illnesses. While a diagnosis of each case is now kept, no tabulation is attempted on account of the great number of cases and their triviality.

578 Number of boys held one or more days in the hospital. The average duration of hospitalization was four and a half days, making a total of 2,601 days lost to work and play. The average number of boys in hospital each day during the year was 7.12. These cases were composed as follows:

Medical

15 Infectious conjunctivitis
33 Mumps
3 Broncho-pneumonia
6 Vaccinia
7 Vincent's angina
29 Suspects for Vincent's angina
3 Scabies
2 Rheumatism
148 Severe type of La grippe (Flu)
1 Frozen feet
2 Acute indigestion
1 Asthma (bronchial)
1 Patent foramen ovale

4 Appendaceal irritation
2 Chronic ulcers
2 Chorea
1 Epilepsy
2 Hepers joster
242 Miscellaneous. Colds, La grippe, intestinal disturbance, tonsilitis, etc.

Surgical

6 Sprain of ankle
2 Sprain of wrist
5 Strain of lateral ligaments of knee
1 Fracture at the elbow
1 Fracture at the wrist
1 Fracture of the clavicle
6 Localized infections
11 Severe cuts
2 Injury to the eye
2 Laceration of scalp
37 Miscellaneous. Burns, post-operative recuperation, injuries, etc.

A great deal of special work for the boys has been done outside of our own hospital and at a good deal of extra cost to the school. This is a new procedure and is of vast benefit to boys needing surgical help and who would be unable otherwise to obtain it.

During the last two years 68 boys have been sent to the Colorado General Hospital for special treatment. 35 boys received special eye treatment and refractions for glasses. 7 boys were operated on for hernia that they might be better able to earn a living after their release from the school. 12 boys had their tonsils removed that their general state of health would be improved. 3 boys were sent to the Psychopathic ward for study. 12 boys were sent there for special examination, X-Ray, etc.

The cost of this extra service amounted to $638.56. Of this amount parents of the boys conrtibuted $210.51, leaving a balance of $428.05 to be paid out of the funds of the school. If there was a greater financial resource for the school to use in doing more of this work, it would be a very good thing for the boys.

A great deal of dental work has also been done for the boys. 310 boys have been detailed to receive dental service. This includes extractions, cleaning, fillings and prophylaxis and represents an expense to the school of $535.75.

Respectfully,

E. W. KEMBLE.

Laundry and Dry Cleaning

Colonel C. D. Jones
Supt. Industrial Training School
Golden, Colorado
Dear Sir:

I respectfully submit to you this report for the Biennial Term beginning December 1, 1926 and ending November 30, 1928.

During this time ninety-one boys have been regularly assigned to this department. The average number of boys employed each day is fourteen. These boys are taught the Laundry and Dry-Cleaning trade, or as much of it as possible, while they remain in this department-

In teaching we use the SELVIDGE system. This plan or system was developed in connection with the vocational training of soldiers in the United States Army and is the most practical course we can use on account of our students having to do a certain amount of work each day for the school. The plan is a very simple one and the first step in teaching a trade is to make a list of the things a student must know and be able to do in order to be proficient in his trade. These lists are posted in a convenient place where a boy may study them while actually performing the work they show and tell him how to do. They consist of instructions on how to operate the different machines, including cuts of lays of garments on presses, formulae for washing and cleaning different garments, linens, etc. The actual problems and difficulties of the trade are met and solved every day by the students themselves as they do the necessary work for the school. To prevent loss and destruction of garments a student (when starting a new task) is required to explain to the instructor the exact process or formulae he intends to use in performing that task; if his instructions or text books fail to make it plain enough for his understanding he is shown how to do it.

By this method we have an advantage over the ordinary course taught in High Schools for while they teach a student to analyze and plan a job, our boys also acquire that skill so essential to any trained mechanic, namely performing actual work under circumstances identical with those in commercial plants.

We develop more skilled workers (persons who are skilled in some particular part of a trade but not all parts) than skilled mechanics and the reason is that we do not have the boy long enough. Many of our boys have gone from here and followed the Laundry or Dry-Cleaning business and made good. If we could develop some system whereby a boy could stay in this department two or three years I am sure we could place many more of them in good paying jobs when they are paroled.

A comparison of the amount of work done in this department during the last four years shows a gradual increase and has contributed much to the HEALTH, COMFORT and NEAT APPEARENCE of our Boys.

Date	Finished Work	Rough Dry	Dry Cleaned	Total	Weekly Average
12-1-1924 to 12-1-1925	$7666.09	$3158.31	$201.95	$11926.35	$212.04
12-1-1925 to 12-1-1926	$11677.75	$3635.78	$972.40	$16185.91	$311.26
12-1-1926 to 12-1-1927	$18195.62	$1955.14	$3793.70	$23944.46	$460.47
12-1-1927 to 12-1-1928	$18786.99	$2066.05	$4355.20	$25208.24	$484.77

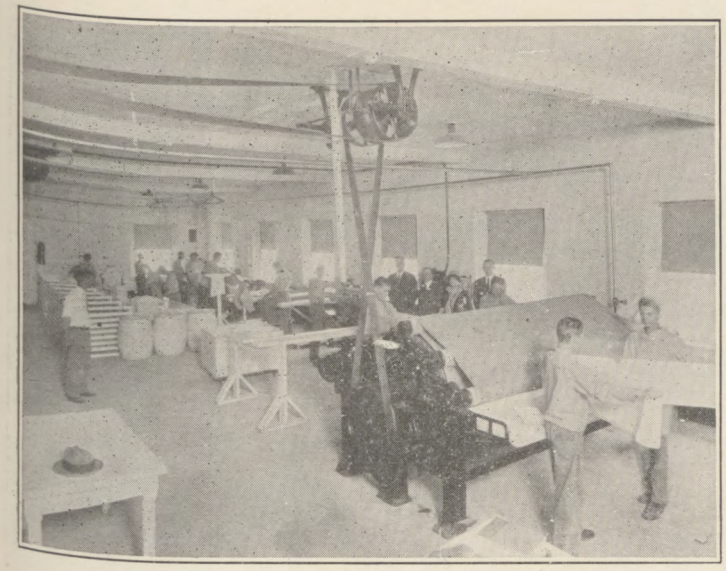
We are now crowding our washing department and should add one more washing machine which will cost $585.00 F. O. B. Golden, Colorado. The two machines we now have are more than twelve years old and need a through overhauling. If we install another machine this could be done during the summer months when our work is light. We also have one old press machine and I would advise trading it in on a new machine fitted with safety appliances. This would cost $367.50 and the old press. With this exception our machines are up-to-date and in first class condition.

The Laundry room has been recently painted and a few minor changes made and it is our boast that we have the CLEANEST PLANT and DO THE BEST WORK of any similar institution in the world.

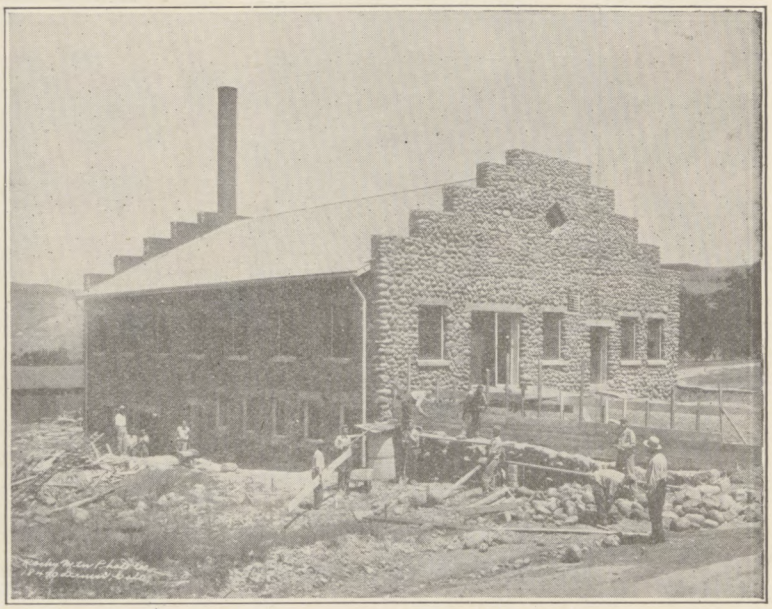
Respectfully submitted,

Roy Davis

Roy Davis and his force of Laundrymen and Dry Cleaners

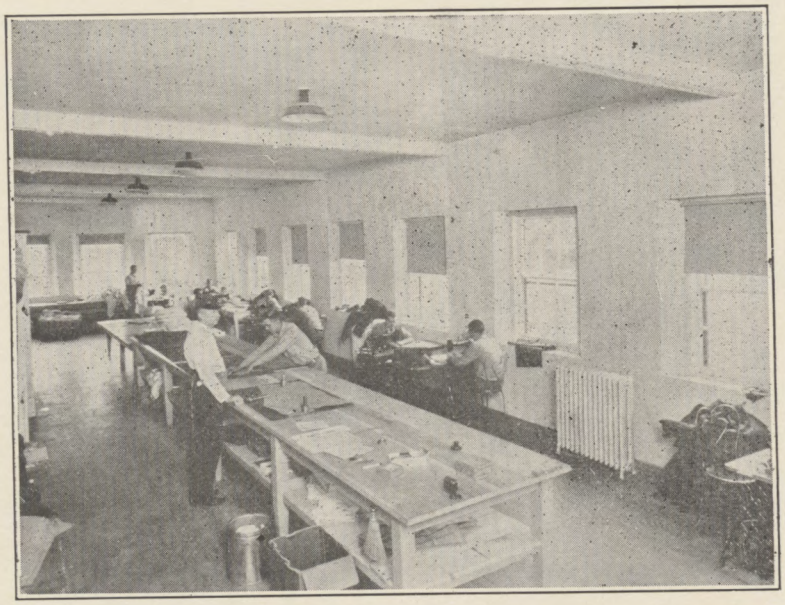


Interior of Laundry showing mangle and steam presses



Exterior of building during course of construction

What the well dressed Training school boy is wearing. All the boys' everyday wearing apparel is manufactured in the shop below which is located in the laundry building. It is a well lighted room, well suited to the purpose for which it is used.



The interior of the tailor shop showing sewing machines and cutting table.

Commissary --- Culinary --- Quartermaster Departments

"A way to reduce the cost of living and live better" has been the goal towards which these departments have striven in the past two years.

Under the supervision of Mr. Kalina, who is responsible for food, clothing, and equipment necessary for the upkeep of the school and the splendid cooperation given him by the Commissary Staff a careful study of diet necessary for a growing boy has been made and put into practice and though the cost may appear higher it is no more, after taking the practice of strict economy into consideration. However, the results obtained have been so obvious that it would not be overlooked by those who understand the building up of healthy bodies.

It has often been said that you are the product of your food. That is very true and of what use would all our efforts be as far as education, the proper physical exercise and other teachings that go towards building up a clean mind and a healthly body if the proper kind of food was not taken into consideration? Neither nature nor knowledge can produce perfect health without the foundation of proper food.

The administration insists that this must be done because they understand the penalties suffered when brain and body are not fed the elements they need. Unfortunately, children are compelled to suffer because they do not know but thanks to the administration that tries to save them by acting on their knowledge.

Space will not permit to go into detail about the study of nutrition regarding the various classes of vitamins, but the menus will show what an important part they play in our efforts towards the proper kind of food for a growing boy.

So when we take into consideration the very important item — cost of subsistence — let us also take into consideration that success comes to those who go after it. Conquest calls for energy, and energy comes from proper food, properly prepared and as a well known authority on food says "what you eat today walks around and talks tomorrow."

We are truly the product of our food. Every ounce of what we are is the result of what we eat-- some foods contribute to the brain, others contribute to enriching the blood and others to building muscles, bone and flesh. Therefore our food--and its preparation--is the key to the gateway of our dreams and the answer to many of life's riddles.

Regarding the Quartermaster Department, that department that looks out for the comforts of the boys, such as clothing, beds, bedding, etc. Much has been done in the last two years. New beds and bedding have been purchased for two companies and two more companies are under consideration for new equipment in the near future. New blankets have been purchased and it is hoped that more can be purchased in the near future to replace those continually wearing out. New weatherproof blanket lined winter coats and overshoes have been purchased for each boy and enough carried in stock to outfit new boys coming in. Unionsuits have replaced the old institution underwear with no additional cost.

Weekly inspections are made of all clothing and equipment and it must be stated here that credit must be given the boys for the good care they have taken of their clothing. Our dress uniforms were two years old in November and they are in excellent condition. Nothing within reason is refused by the Superintendent when it comes to the welfare of the boy.

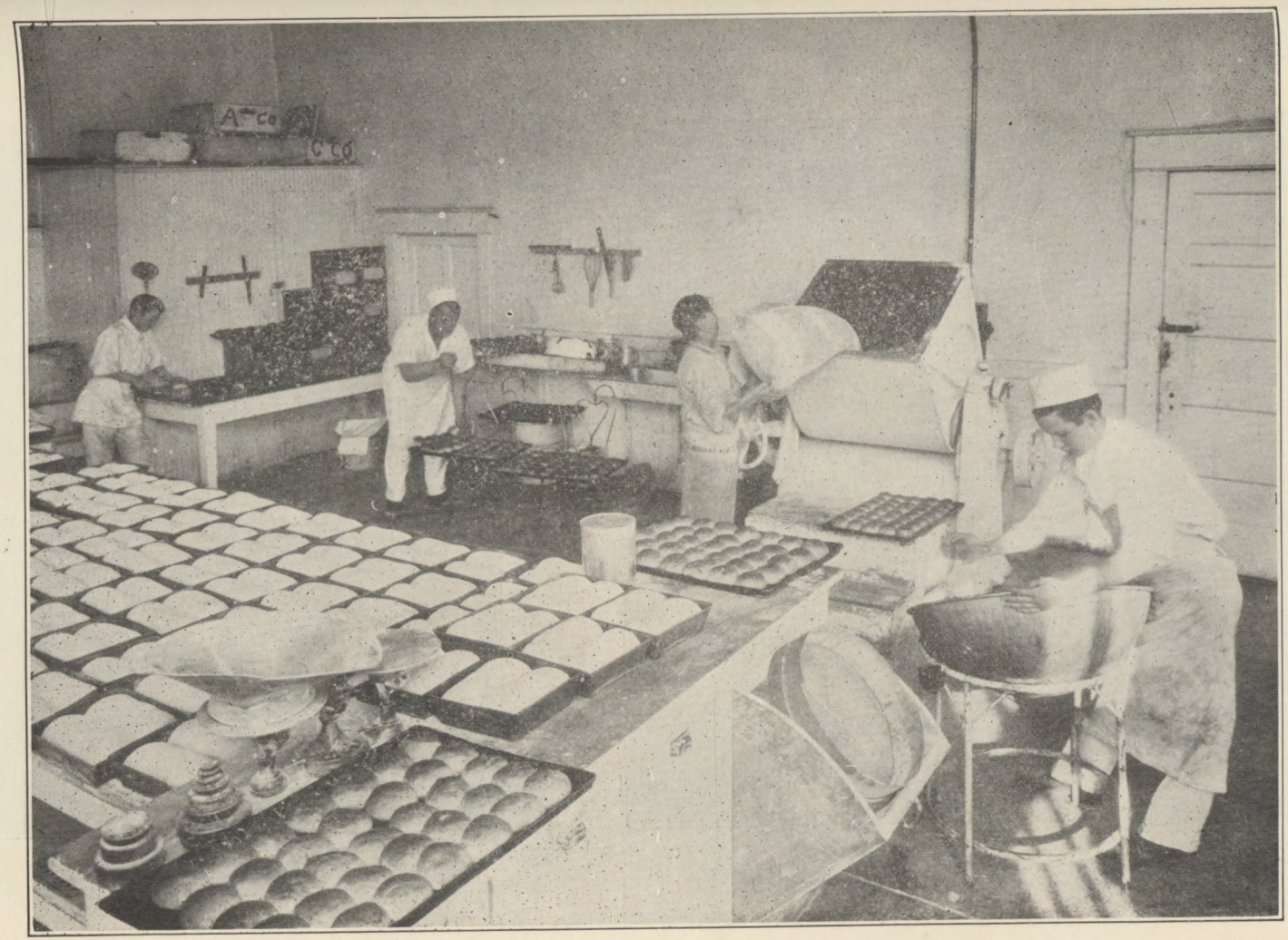
So with the proper kind of food and warm clothing and comfortable beds these departments are doing their share toward making life what it should ordinarily be to the unfortunate boy who comes to this school for guidance and we hope that our efforts help lighten the load that it placed upon our Superintendent's shoulders for he is the one that is responsible to society for making men of these boys who in reality represent the harvest from wrecked homes and dissolute parents.

Waiters

Officers' Dining Room

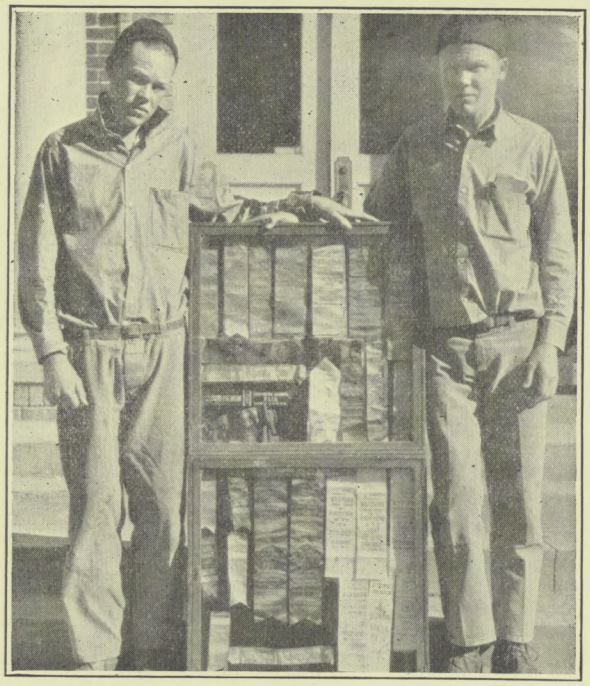
Boys' Dining Room

Kitchen

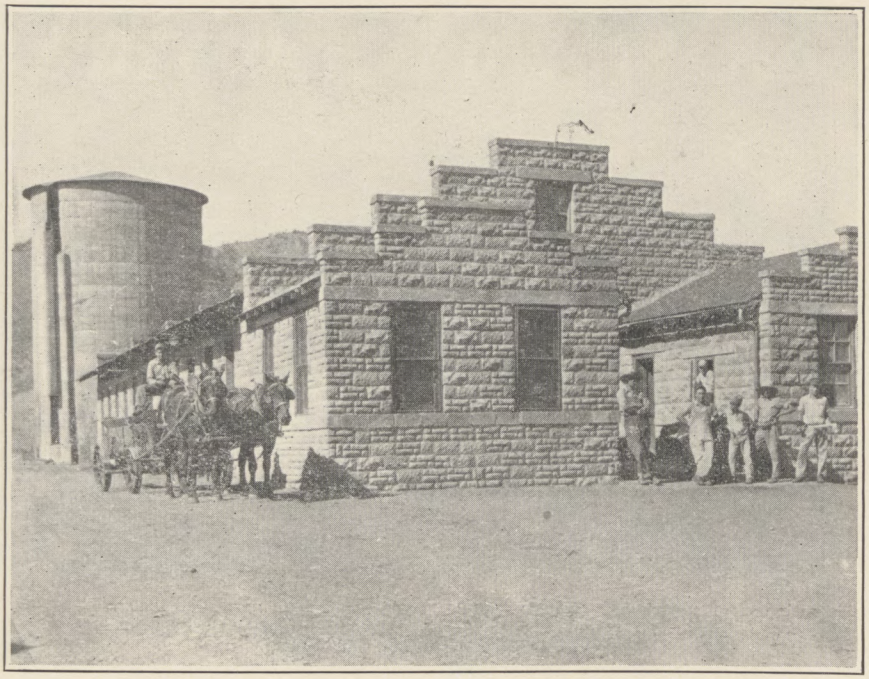


Where Baking is done for three hundred twenty-five Boys

FARMING

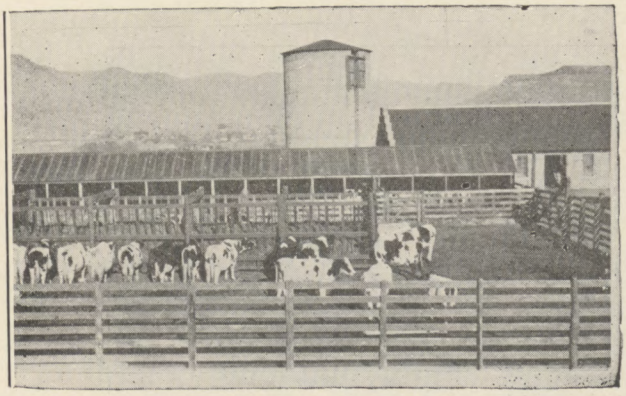


GARDENING



The dairy barn is pictured above. Below is shown the boys who do the general farm hauling.

Boys cutting corn for Silo

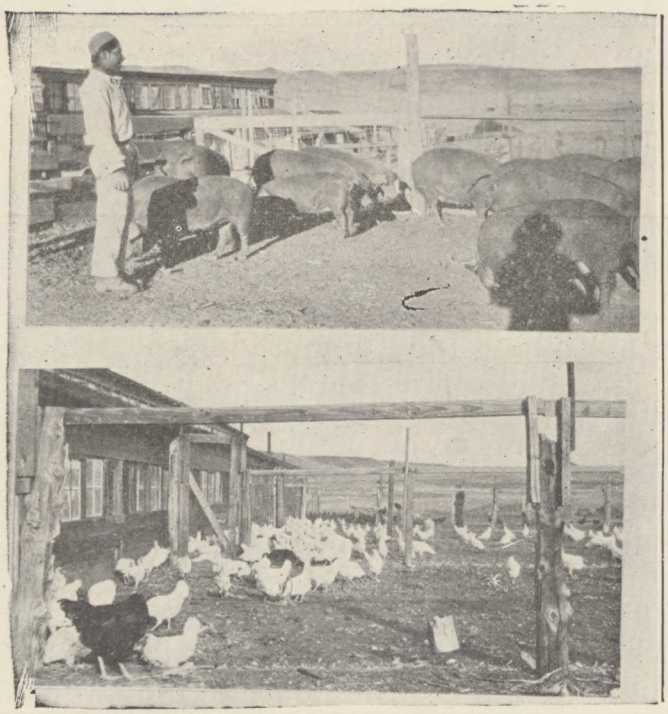


Above: Scene in corral showing part of the dairy herd. Silo in the distance.

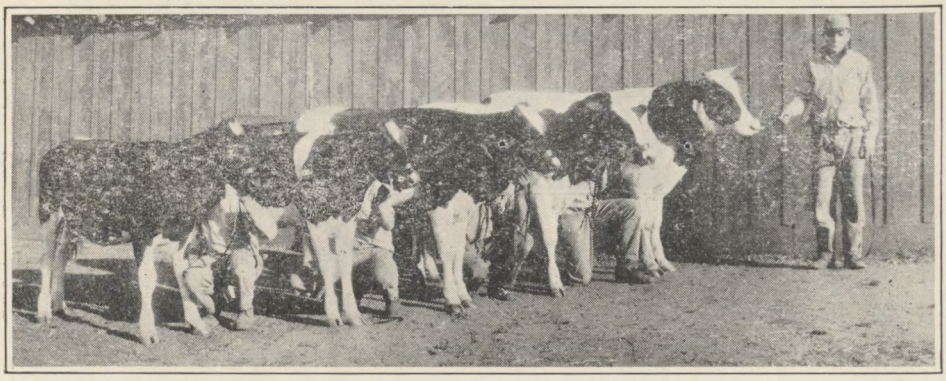
Right: Making hay

Boys working in hay field

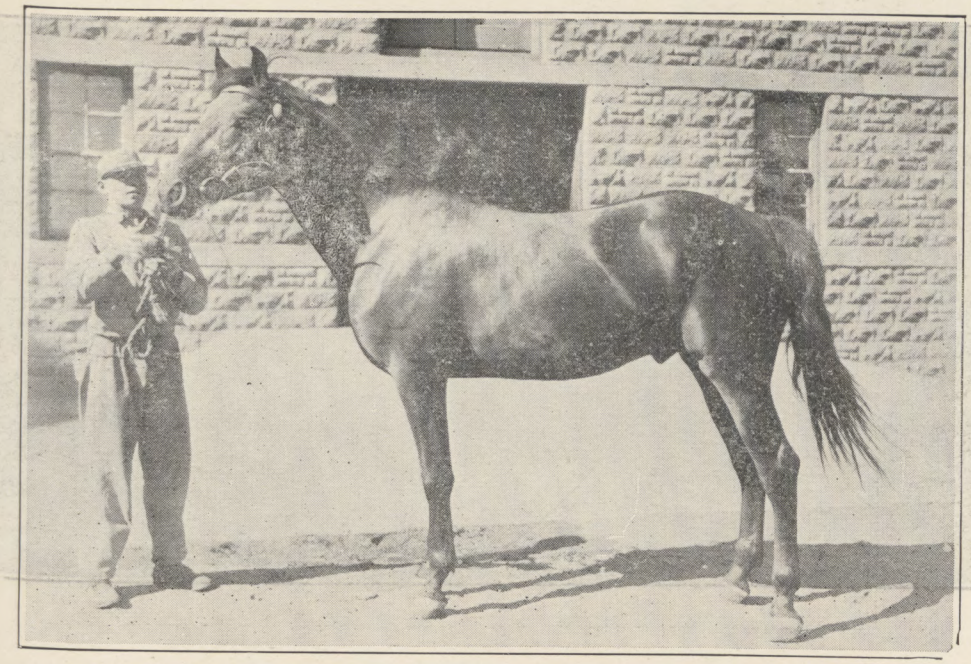
Chicken yard and Hog Farm



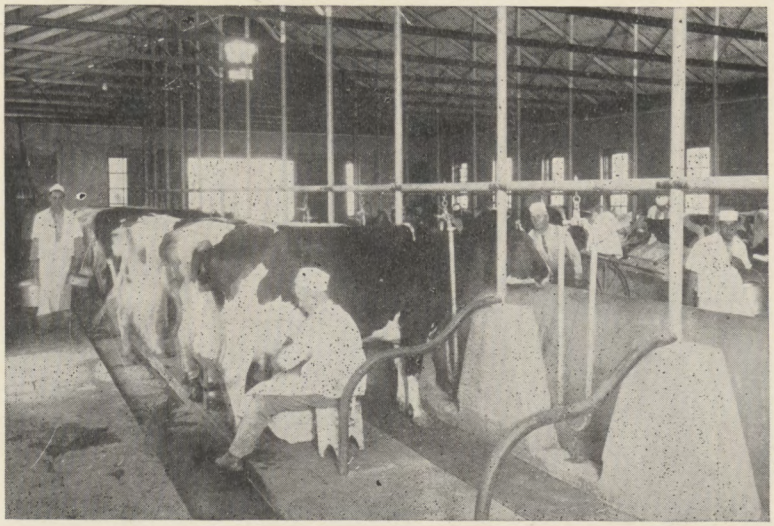
LIVE



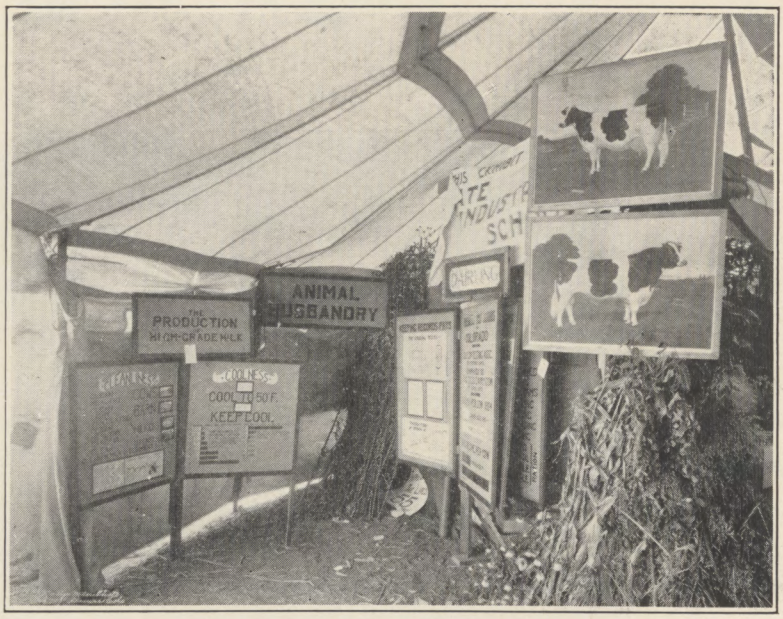
STOCK



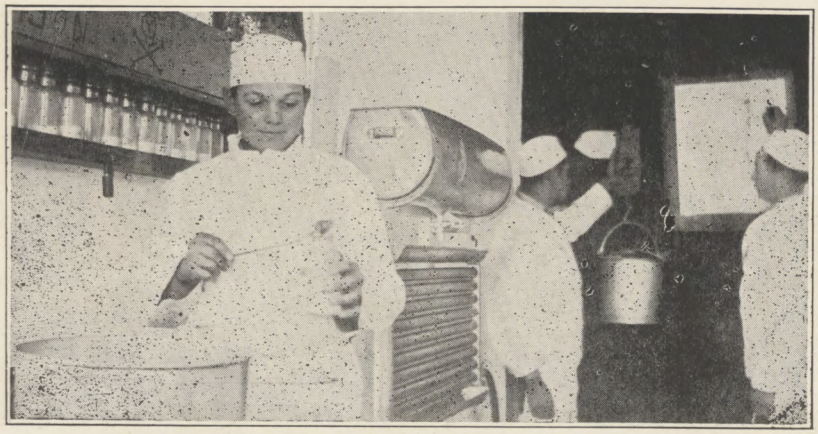
Cutting and stacking hay on the Hayden Ranch--Summer, 1927



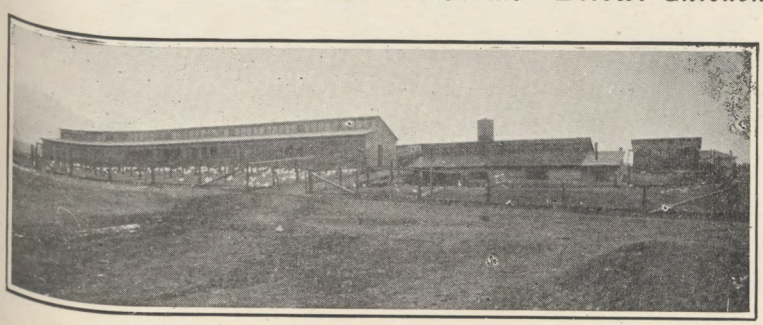
Milking Time



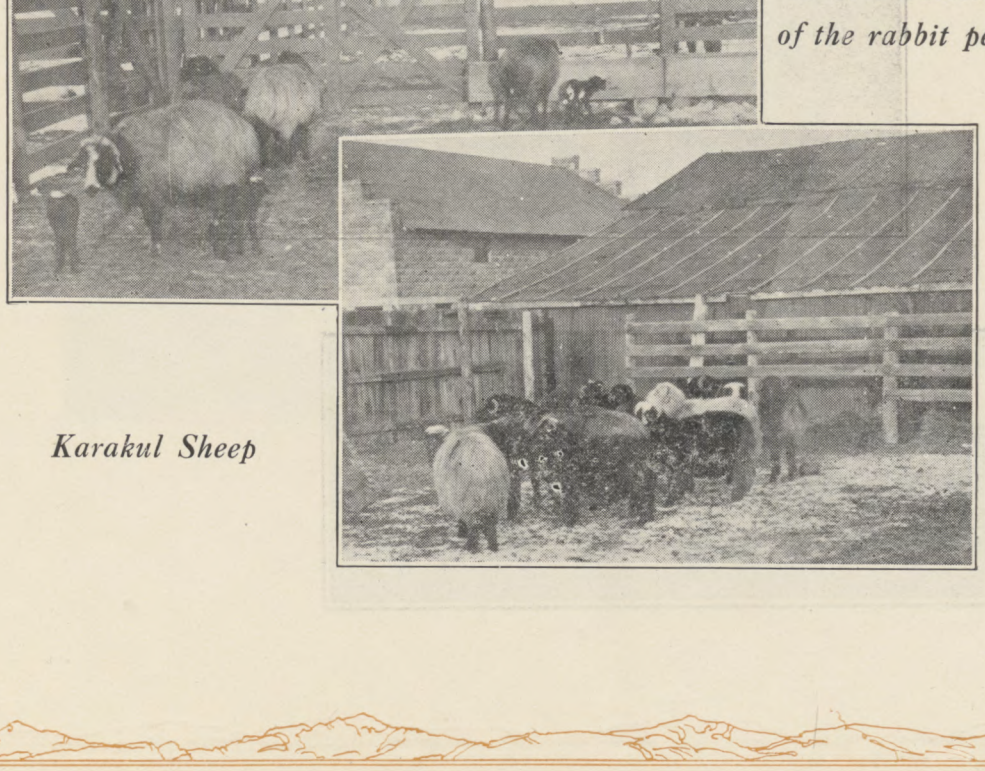
Part of the agricultural exhibit at the Harvest Festival in Arvada: 1927



Above: Milkroom. Below: Chicken Yards.



Above: a section of the rabbit pens



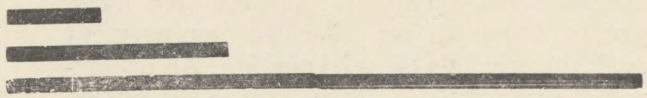
Karakul Sheep

Farm Report

The agricultural resources of the School are very much limited by the character and nature of the land. There is less than one acre of average productive land per capita population. The following graphical representation and figures show the conditions at the beginning of the biennial period.

ACREAGE

Irrigated Land	65 Acres
Dry Land (tillable)	150 Acres
Dry Pasture	700 Acres



In order to overcome some of these handicaps, a very careful study of the different fields was made. The result of this study was the crop rotation plan. The results of using this plan during the past two years have been very gratifying. Larger yields and apparently more fertility have resulted from this scientifi handling of the land. Our wheat averages nearly thirty bushels per acre on the dry land; this is higher than a large portion of wheat on irrigated land. Large yields of corn, oats and barley have been raised.

Hay has been put up on the shares for the past two years. This is done with but very little additional cost to the school. At the same time, about two hundred tons of first class alfalfa hay is added to our hay supply each year. This saves the school large sums of money, because of the amount of hay needed to feed the large number of animals kept here for the several farming activities.

This large amount of hay made it advisable to add a hay baler to the equipment. In this way the hay is baled and stored in sheds for winter use. Over three hundred bales of straw were stored for use as bedding and then for manure for the garden. When conditions permit, the boys and the baler are used to work for people in the community. This increases the revenue of the school.

The entire corn crop is used to fill the silo. Most of this silage is used to feed the dairy herd. This supply of succulent feed insures a large supply of high quality milk thruout the entire year. Milk is one of the important items of food for the boys. About three thousand gallons of milk are used each month of the year in the kitchen and dining rooms.

This increase in farm operations has made it profitable to purchase some new improved farm implements. In addition to the hay baler, two hay rakes and a stacker have been added to the haying equipement. Cultivators have replaced the hoes to a large extent. Two "Fordsons" are used. A roller and a gang plow have been a great help in getting the soil in proper condition for seeding. The last big addition was the silage cutter and feed grinder, which was purchased this fall. This machine will cut down the feed bills in addition to filling of the silo.

In order to put farming on a business like basis, a system of bookkeeping was inaugurated at the beginning of this biennial period. Accounts were kept with the different farm operations and livestock. All items were kept except labor. The expenditures are itemized from the bills as they come to the office. The receipts are credited for all products sold. All values are taken at time of consumption, at market prices. Each department receives the credit due it.

In addition this a system of keeping records furnishes first class data for use in the class room. The boys realize that these are live facts and that increases their interest. In many cases it gives the boy and the officer an opportunity to measure progress in terms of boy performance. After all, the development of the boy is the real objective.

The records that have been carefully kept for the past twenty-one months show that all the different operations and the live stock groups show a very decided improvement over the previous biennial period. All departments show profit. This is due to the efforts of the officer in charge and the work of the boys.

In passing thru the different departments connected with the farming, one is impressed with the spirit of harmony and the evident progressiveness everywhere. Much credit must be given to the officers in charge for these favorable conditions.

Needs for the next two years:

1 new dairy barn. with milk and grain room.
1 new horse and feed storage barn
1 silo same size as present one
New equipment for milk room
Present silo repaired
1 high B. F. record bull
1 new hen house for 1000 hens
1 central hog house
1 new brooder house
1 new rabbit house
some new dry-farming implements.

Totals for period from March 1, 1927 to Nov. 30, 1928.

	Receipts	Expenditures	Gross profit
Dairy	23407.68	16374.35	7033.33
Poultry	2197.55	1908.38	289.17
Hogs	3584.16	2918.50	665.66
Field Crops	23679.29	5367.20	18312.09
Garden	12795.95	2507.10	10288.85

PRODUCE FROM FARM AND LIVESTOCK 1927

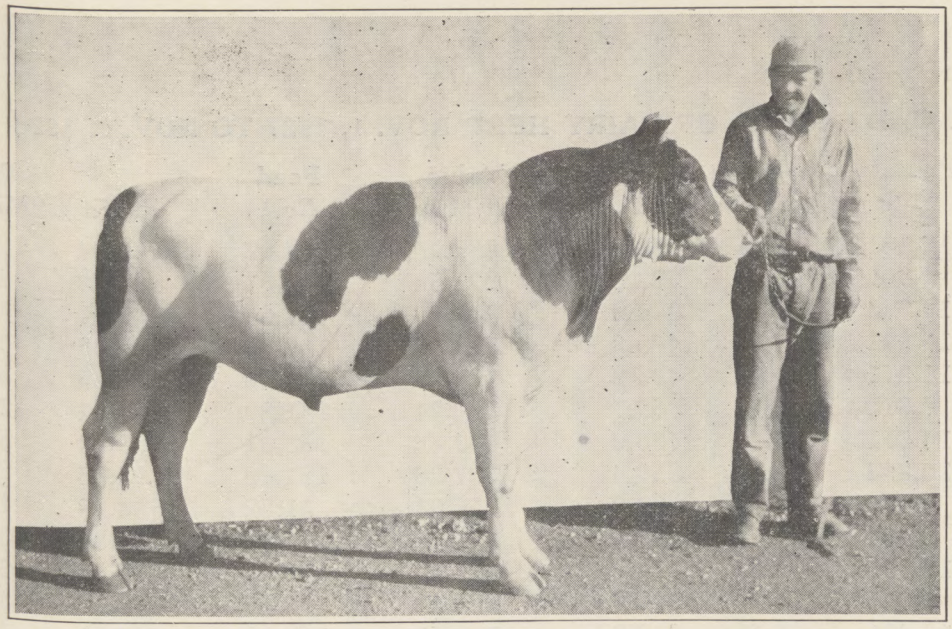
		1928	Total
LIVESTOCK:			
Dairy—			
Total pounds milk	291,930	339,721	631,651
Average per cow	10,436	9,433	9,985
Pounds of milk per day	800	930	865
Total pounds butter fat	10,321	113,314	123,635
Average butter fat test	3.7%	3.3%	3.5%
Hogs—			
Total Pigs raised	160	133	293
Poultry—			
Total Eggs	37,728	45,164	82,892
Young Chickens raised	374	448	824
FIELD CROPS:			
Corn Silage	300 tons	300	600
Wheat	1800 bushels	2,400	4,200
Oats	400 bushels	534	934
Alfalfa Hay	41 tons	50	91
Alfalfa Hay harvested on shares	300 tons	275	575
Sudan Grass	20 tons		20
Straw	50 tons	75	125

DAIRY REPORT FOR NOVEMBER, 1928

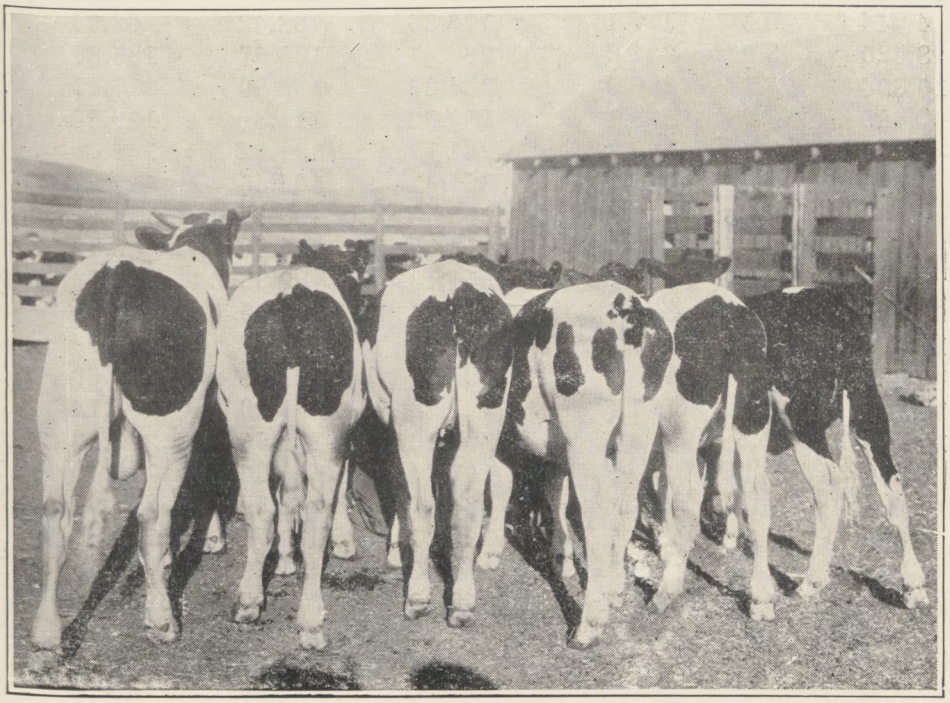
Cows No.	Lbs. Milk	B. F. Test	Lbs. B. F.	Val. of Milk	Feed Cost	Profit	Days Milked
1	1700	3.1	32.7	$ 49.50	$ 15.84	$33.66	30
2	816	3.2	26.1	23.75	11.70	12.05	30
3	18	3.5	00.6	.53	4.80	4.27 Loss	3
4	877	4.2	36.8	25.50	13.08	12.42	30
6	275	3.4	09.4	8.00	4.80	3.20	7.
9	1781	2.5	44.5	51.75	15.84	35.91	30
11	1122	3.6	29.2	32.50	14.56	17.94	30
12	1868	3.5	65.4	54.38	15.84	38.54	30
16	697	3.0	20.9	20.25	12.39	7.86	30
17	332	3.7	12.3	9.65	6.29	3.36	30
18	231	4.0	09.5	6.75	6.14	.61	30
19	190	4.2	0.80	5.50	4.80	.70	17
20	648	3.4	22.0	18.85	9.18	8.67	30
21	1110	3.0	33.3	32.30	13.77	18.53	30
22	1290	3.0	38.7	37.50	13.77	23.73	30
23	909	2.7	24.5	26.43	13.77	12.66	30
24	1660	3.0	49.8	48.25	13.77	34.48	30
26	482	3.0	14.5	14.00	8.94	6.06	30
27	1019	3.8	38.7	29.63	12.39	17.24	30
28	281	2.6	07.3	7.42	7.50	.08 Loss	20½
29	143	4.8	06.9	4.25	5.20	.95 Loss	18
33	289	.....	.....	7.84	7.50	.34	24½
34	790	.....	.....	22.95	12.39	10.56	30
35	774	3.5	27.1	22.50	12.39	10.11	30
39	1684	3.0	50.5	49.00	15.84	33.16	30
40	939	4.1	38.5	27.25	13.77	13.48	30
42	918	4.5	41.3	26.88	15.84	11.04	30
43	51	5.0	02.6	.15	4.80	4.65 Loss	9
44	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.80	4.80 Loss	30
52	747	.....	.....	21.75	10.70	10.70	30
69	81	2.5	02.0	.23	4.80	4.57 Loss	6½
82	1245	3.2	39.8	36.15	13.77	22.38	30
G. H.	498	.....	.....	14.50	8.98	5.52	30
Total	25,475	3.4	752.9	$735.89	$349.16	$386.73	855½
Avg. Per Cow	796	3.4	28.9	$22.30	$10.27	$11.37	25

Boys working in the garden

The cannery where the boys put up $10,288.85 worth of garden products--1927-28



Prince Refomer Segis No. 520859 1st in his Class, Junior Champion, at National Western Stock Show, Denver, Colo. 1928, Winner of 2nd Prize at State Fair, Pueblo, Colorado.



Three State Fair Winners can be seen in this group. From left to right: Prince Refomer Segis, second prize, Colstino Segis Jewel, fourth prize Piebe Ella Segis Del Kal, fourth prize.

ANNUAL RECORD OF DAIRY HERD NOV. 1, 1927 TO NOV. 1, 1928

Herd No.	Pounds Milk	Average B. F. Test	Pounds B. F.	Value Of Milk	Feed Cost	Profit	Days Milked
1	12,181	3.0	380.8	$ 366.45	$ 134.92	$ 230.04	280
2	9,500	3.3	282.6	291.56	110.57	184.03	268
3	10,744	3.5	374.9	341.60	127.53	227.31	303½
4	10,341	2.4	409.3	313.84	132.44	167.65	313
6	11,371	3.3	403.2	382.07	136.28	325.55	335
9	7,612	3.1	359.7	379.21	151.82	234.51	294
11	14,551	3.7	495.2	421.86	153.01	283.29	309
12	10,394	3.3	359.4	327.26	121.49	194.35	295
15	2,795	3.0	94.9	56.81	51.32	4.38	133½
16	8,666	3.3	249.6	261.25	115.58	148.31	301
17	11,299	3.9	483.8	341.50	138.45	264.54	308
18	9,055	3.5	287.6	282.42	118.25	164.18	306½
19	16,471	3.8	600.8	507.51	163.89	344.71	166
20	5,716	3.7	289.4	261.45	208.01	206.13	316
21	15,696	3.2	453.6	454.22	162.72	291.40	274½
22	10,754	3.4	108.8	304.80	127.55	162.10	287
23	12,160	3.3	379.5	369.89	148.94	220.45	313
24	12,976	3.3	471.3	350.84	143.17	207.67	308
25	4,044	3.5	177.1	126.36	63.42	62.94	80½
26	8,529	3.2	281.3	262.41	126.57	135.84	366
27	10,894	3.7	386.5	354.96	136.99	217.97	353
28	7,499	3.0	233.1	230.92	111.32	119.60	326
29	8,237	3.7	369.3	264.13	121.52	142.61	366
30	7,435	3.5	271.1	227.41	104.45	122.96	274
33	6,865	3.8	198.8	212.32	90.87	121.45	305
34	528	0.0	000.0	13.00	4.80	8.20	20½
35	8,463	3.2	281.7	251.73	89.93	261.80	229½
39	8,883	4.2	326.8	279.24	130.95	148.39	296
40	12,651	3.7	483.6	383.33	145.33	238.00	311½
42	9,854	3.6	337.9	298.47	127.78	170.69	251
43	10,632	3.5	368.4	321.83	136.69	185.14	305
44	12,815	3.3	411.3	385.10	141.50	243.60	366
5252	5,482	2.4	49.0	161.74	51.34	110.40	164
69	15,201	2.8	433.1	465.17	148.17	317.00	356
82	6,335	3.3	208.5	198.21	62.71	135.50	143
G. H.	3,092	4.5	29.3	90.02	31.59	58.43	153
Total	339,721	117.9	113,314	$10,540.89	$4271.87	$6269.02	9,786
Average	3.3						

FIVE-YEAR CROP ROTATION SYSTEM

Field	Acreage	Description	Fertility	ROTATION 1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
I	6	Coarse gravel underlaid with clay	Fair	Barley	Corn	Wheat Oats	Alfalfa	Alfalfa
II	5	Coarse sand and clay	Fair	Alfalfa	Alfalfa	Peas	Corn	Wheat
III	7.8	Stiff clay, hard pan	Good	Alfalfa	Alfalfa	Peas	Corn	Barley
IV	11	Gravelly clay	Good	Alfalfa	Alfalfa	Peas	Corn	Barley
V	7	Gravelly clay	Fair	Alfalfa	Oats Peas	Corn	Wheat	Oats
VI	9	Black, gravelly loam	Good	Alfalfa	Peas	Corn	Wheat	Oats
VII	4.7	Gravelly clay	Fair	Garden and Orchard Crops				
VIII	10.5	Red gravel, porous	Good	Garden and Orchard Crops				
IX	6.5	Coarse gravel	Fair	Garden and Orchard Crops				
X	18	Coarse sand and clay	Good	Corn	Wheat	Barley	Alfalfa	Alfalfa
XI	18	Clay, variety of texture	Poor	Corn	Wheat S. Clover	Barley	Alfalfa	Alfalfa S Clover
XII	30	Gravelly clay	Good	Wheat	Barley	Corn	Wheat	Barley
XIII	16	Gravelly clay	Good	Wheat	Barley	Corn	Wheat	Barley
XIV	20	Clay and gravel	Fair	Hog Pas Alfalfa	Alfalfa Alfalfa	Alfalfa	Wheat	Barley
XV	45	Gravelly clay	Fair	Wheat	Barley	Hog Pasture		
XVI	9	Gravel, some loam	Fair	Corn	Wheat	Barley	Alfalfa	Alfalfa

EGG REPORT FROM FEBRUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 1, 1928

Month	Doz. of Eggs	Price	Value
February	327	$ .35	$114.45
March	517	.30	155.10
April	505½	.35	176.92
May	575	.40	230.00
June	427½	.50	213.75
July	262	.50	131.00
August	296¼	.50	148.13
September	260	.50	130.00
October	242½	.50	121.25
November	120	.50	60.00
Total	3,532¾	$4.40	$1,480.60
Average	353	$ .44	$248.06

Garden

Several acres have been added to the Garden by the removal of a large number of trees, grading and drainage, making about 25 to 28 acres in all on Garden Tract and we contemplate many more similar improvements. We now have a modern canning plant, which will be very profitable in handling all perishable fruit and vegetables.

Immediate needs are: A tool house for storing all garden tools, hot bed equipment, etc. Our tools are also old, out of date and in poor condition. An immediate outlay of $250.00 or $300.00 is needed. We also need a small greenhouse. This would be very profitable in production of green vegetables during the winter months and for raising plants and flowers, and valuable training for the boys.

GARDEN PRODUCTS RAISED FROM MARCH 1, 1927 to DEC. 1, 1928

	Value
480 lbs. Asparagus	$ 69.45
10,263 lbs. Beans	617.88
199 doz. Beets	46.50
6170 lbs. Beets	254.15
700 doz. Carrots	70.00
11,810 lbs. Carrots	118.10
845 lbs. Cauliflower	57.70
13 doz. Cantaloupes	14.25
24,170 lbs. Cabbage	251.75
3367 doz. Corn	461.90
77 doz. Cucumbers	15.40
10,487 lbs. Cucumbers	112.56
2192 heads Lettuce	88.90
905 doz. Onions	139.00
8985 lbs. Onions	431.95
886 lbs. Peas	436.35
196 doz. Peppers	20.40
350 doz. Radishes	43.45
1000 lbs. Winter Radishes	20.00
2504 lbs. Rhubarb	29.05
2940 lbs. Spinach	75.75
4385 lbs. Squash	77.10
1395 lbs. Swiss Chard	31.60
83 cts. Strawberries	230.00
18,985 lbs. Tomatoes	243.20
706 doz. Turnips	19.90
17,000 lbs. Turnips	190.00
7500 lbs. Pumpkin	70.00
6 doz. Egg Plant	2.00
Various small items	115.00
56 tons Stock Beets	336.00
Corn Fodder to Silo	175.00
Green Feed to Poultry and Hogs	52.00
900 qts. Cherries	1000.00
3100 boxes Apples	1500.00
Total	$7416.29
Total	$7416.29
11 sacks Pinto Beans	66.00
Total	$7482.29

CANNED GOODS

5890 qts. String Beans	$820.15
2095 qts. Beets	278.66
5300 qts. Cherries	1325.00
2275 qts. Corn	452.00
3048 qts. Tomatoes	609.60

824 qts. Pumpkin	82.40
125 qts. Pumpkin Butter	31.25
58 qts. Plum Butter	16.00
52 qts. Peach Butter	20.00
734 qts. Peas	146.00
84 qts. Tomato Preserves	26.80
516 qts. Picklelily	128.00
1025 qts. Apple Butter	220.00
1536 qts. Apple Sauce	307.80
115 qts. Sweet Pickles	46.00
7 barrels Dill Pickles	140.00
2 barrels Brine Pickles	30.00
35 barrels Kraut	700.00
Total value -	$12795.95
Total value	$12795.95
Total value	$12795.95
Expenses	2507.10
Balance Cr.	$10288.85

Farm Mechanics

The blacksmith shop, in keeping with the trend of the times, has developed largely into farm mechanics. This department has the responsibility of repairing and keeping in good condition and working order all farm machinery and equipment. With our extensive farm operations this work is of considerable importance. We have two Fordson tractors, about ten wagons, binder, silage cutter, rakes, plows, drills, and in fact all necessary machinery and equipment to farm some two hundred acres and to put up hay on a great many more.

Mr. Kiser is peculiarly fitted for this work; he is an all-round mechanic and is experienced in all types of blacksmithing work. Our farm mechanics department is keeping with scientific farming and we expect to extend its services as soon as sufficient funds are avaliable.

Automotive Mechanics

In the auto mechanics department we have had an average of from eight to ten boys working during the year. They are taught how to drive tractors, trucks and other cars, if they do not already know, and are taught how to take care of them. We have two Fordson tractors for our farm plowing and the boys are the drivers. We do all the mechanical work on our trucks and tractors and have from fifteen to eighteen officers' cars to keep in good condition. This gives the boys actual experience on a variety of cars. (We have worked on the following makes of cars—Buick, Overland, Chevrolet, Dodge, Durant, Willys-Knight, Whippet, Nash, Rickenbacker, Studebaker, Ford, Fordson tractor and Republic.

The boys are taught ignition work, cylinder and valve grinding, battery work, brake relining and adjustment, greasing and washing cars, tire repairing, etc. Our recent records show the following work done:

ON EIGHT CARS—

Complete engine overhauling including removing the engine, grinding engine block, fitting new pistons, putting in new wrist pins and new rings, grinding valves, cleaning carbon, tightening bearings, and putting in new timing gears.

ON TWENTY-FIVE CARS—

Motors worked on, valve ground, connecting rods tightened, etc.

PURCHASES ARE AS FOLLOWS FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD:

July 20, 1927—One Chevrolet truck for light work.
September 21, 1927—One Republic truck.
May 18, 1928—One Ford truck, Model T.

With the sale in August, 1928, of the Chevrolet truck purchased in July, 1927, there were left six trucks as follows:

One new Republic, one and one-half ton.
Two old Republics, one one and one-half ton and the other one ton.
One new Ford truck, Model T, one and one-half ton.
One Ford dump truck.
One Ford light truck.

These trucks are used for hauling hay and coal and for farm trucking. They are also used for transportation of the School Band and other groups of boys when occasion demands.

At the present our supply of tools is adequate, but as cars and motors are constantly changing we must keep up with new tools so that the boys will be able to hold positions in up-to-date machine shops when they leave.

The boys take a great interest in their work. Many when they leave are able to secure work in automotive repair and machine shops and have been successful.

O. A. Hedden
(Automotive mechanic)

Garage boys keep fleet of trucks in repair

Shoe Shop Report

Another biennial term has past and we find this department still confined in the same temporary quarters into which we were forced to move after the fire which destroyed the old building in which several work shops were located.

Owing to the fact that these quarters consist of two small basement rooms that are dark and necessitate artificial lighting it was agreed that they would not do for a permanent location, but we could get along until more suitable quarters could be provided. We did not expect to remain here over six or seven months as there was some talk of constructing a new shop building. That was over four years ago, but nothing has been done to improve conditions.

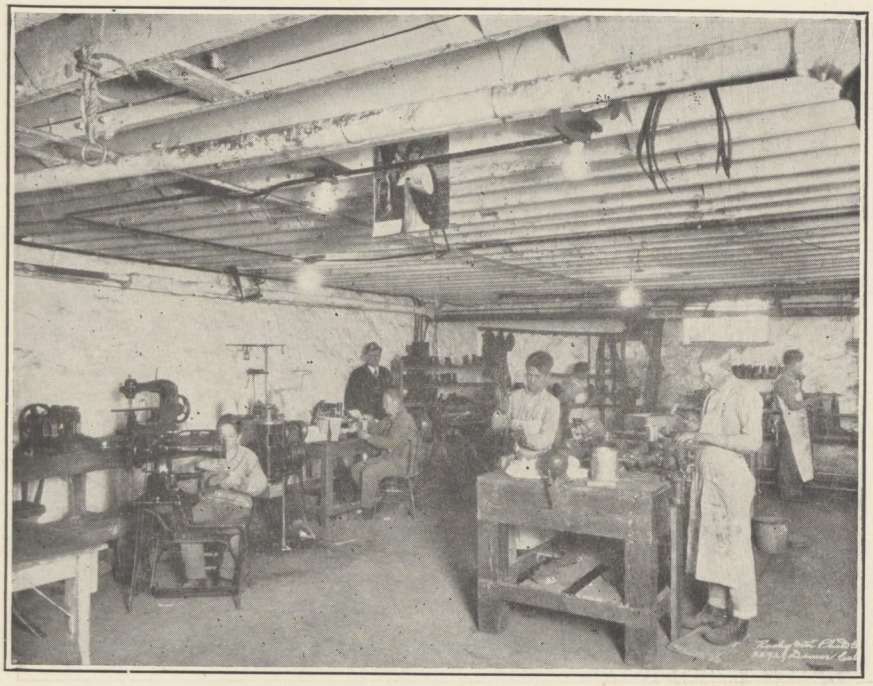
The number of boys employed in the shop average seven per day. All the shoes and socks used by the boys in the school are made in this shop, the repairing of shoes and all leather goods is also done here.

The boys take a great interest in their work as is shown by the exceptionally good jobs they turn out. It does not take very long until they become quite handy and are able to go through all the operations required in the building of a shoe.

Since we have no sole stitching machine, all the welt shoes that come in for repairs must have the soles stitched on by hand. At present two boys are following up this kind of work and are taking a keen interest in it and turning out excellent jobs.

The sock machine is operated by one boy. He must transfer socks from knitting machine to the looker which sews up the opening at the toe of the sock that cannot be finished by the knitting machine.

Boys are very well prepared when they leave here and can take up their chosen line of business and follow it up in almost any shoe fac-



Interior of Shoe Shop

tory or repair shop in the country. Scores of those that have left here in the past call to visit the school frequently and remark about their success and that of other boys with whom they have come in contact.

The result of the efforts of the boys in this department is shown by the list of work done during the past two years:

Articles Made 1927-1928

137 prs. Sunday shoes
1148 " Work "
742 doz. prs. socks
1500 cap visors
5 wrist straps
1 leather washer
2 saxaphone supportings straps
1 gasket
50 card pockets for instrument cases
1 dog harness
1 leather foot valve
13 hip straps
2 turn backs
1 halter
3 sets team lines
6 hame straps
1 set riding reins
36 sliding keepers
8 sam brown belts
3 tan belts

Articles Repaired 1927-1928

5086 prs. shoes
6 " welt shoes hand sewed
593 " shoes tipped
75 " football shoes
12 " baseball "
7 " gloves
38 " football pants
1 set boxing gloves
4 hand bags
1 chest protector
51 footballs
1 football bladder
1 baseball mask
121 baseballs sewed
8 ball bats wrapped with waxed cord
6 shoulder pads
5 helmets
1 uniform cap
5 rugs
1 auto cushion
5 " mats
8 " curtains
9 breechings
25 tugs
7 turn backs
4 pole straps
6 sets team lines
9 bridles
46 halters
4 belly bands
3 back pads
6 sam brown belts cleaned and polished
4 machine belts
3 binder aprons

Submitted by
A. J. Lincoln

Shoe Shop Crew

ACADEMIC
DEPARTMENT

Morning School Classes

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT

by Walter A Hopkins

During the last two years, the Academic Department has carried on the individualized-socialized program which was started during previous biennial period. It has made much progress during the last two years, but has been handicapped by physical and financial limitations. With the proper facilities, this department will be able to give the boy the service that will help him to become a **real man.**

This department serves a very definite two-fold purpose. As a State Institution, it is required by law to furnish certain academic opportunities to all boys who have not finished the eighth grade or who are sixteen years of age. As this is a training school for special types of boys, this department is expected to give the boy the necessary academic background for this special training.

All boys who are received here are either industrial, academic, or social misfits. In some cases, a boy is a combination misfit of two or more. It becomes the job of the Academic Department to analyze the causes for the boy being a misfit and then to formulate a remedial program.

A large number of boys are academic misfits. Ninety-four per cent are retarded one or more years according to the best educational tests. They are misfits in all but a few of our larger school systems. When these misfits are compelled by law to continue in a system where no special provision is made to take care of their special needs, they develop a dislike for the conventional school program. By using "Intelligence and Achievement Tests," the boy can be classified so that he can make the greatest progress. This also gives the teacher an understanding of the needs of

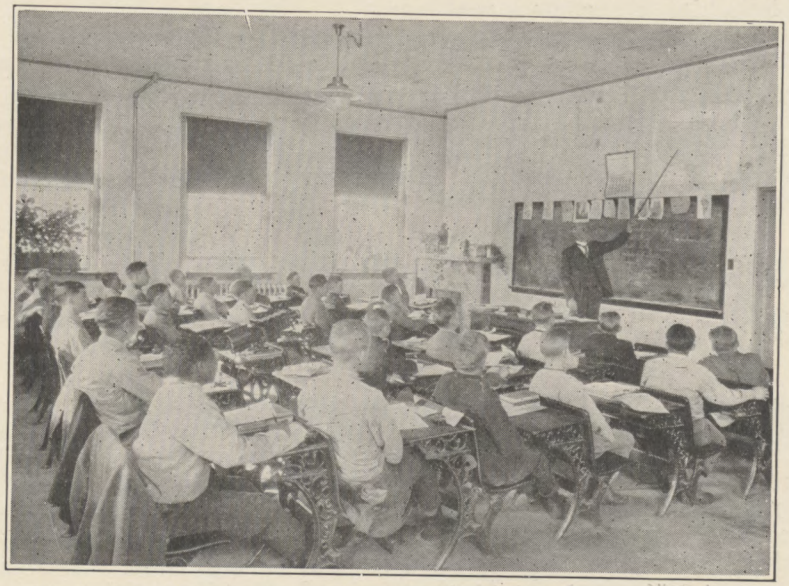
each boy and make his or her work more effective. This builds up a sympathetic spirit between teacher and boy. The boy soon loses his dislike for school and in its place has developed a wholesome attitude which is very necessary before he can do much to adjust himself to new conditions which he will have to face when he leaves.

Each boy is given a chance to take some part in some educational activity. Some of these are strictly formal and are such as are found in the conventional school course of study. Others are more informal, but are decidedly educational. In this list, we have school plays and programs, project work in dairying, poultry, swine husbandry, field crops, gardening, and rabbitry, and vocational therapy. It is the aim of the department to give each boy a chance to develop intelligently according to his special needs and ability.

Special Study Plan

The Academic Department is organized along the conventional plan of grades one to ten. The first six grades is the elementary department; seventh, eighth and ninth is the Junior High, and the tenth grade is the start of the Senior High. The Elementary and Junior High follow the State Course of Study. Special emphasis is given health, citizenship, and right living. The tenth grade has been added to the course this year because there was a large number who had finished the ninth grade last year. We feel that there should be given the chance of keeping up as much as possible with school work so that when discharged from this school, they will be able to continue. For that reason, we try to make the work here of the same standard as in the public schools. In fact it is better than that done in some school systems because of individual and special attention.

Much of the work in the upper grades in science is of the practical project nature. We make use of our poultry, dairy, hog, garden, and farm departments as laboratories for experiments. Records are kept and



Golden Rule Days

graphs are made of cost, production, and profit. In addition to these, there is a class in journalism. This class helps to edit the school publications.

In addition to meeting the legal requirements, it is necessary to give the boy pre-vocational training. Very few come to the school with any real experience or knowledge of a vocational nature. It is very important that the boy be given some pre-vocational training and guidance. In order to do this intelligently, his mental ability and his aptitudes must be measured and studied. This takes time, money, and facilities. By giving the boy the proper guidance at this time, he is helped to make the industrial adjustment. This is one of his biggest assets when he goes back into society.

A boy may be sufficiently schooled in the academic work—he may know enough about some job to get employment and hold it, but unless he has made the social adjustments, he will still be a misfit and will have to be given the necessary training at some future time. Why not do the job well at this time? A little more money and facilities will provide that service which will be of the greatest value to the boy. This is the time in the lives of most of the boys when they will profit the most by these experiences and training. For that reason, a great emphasis is placed on right living and good citizenship in the school room and in daily activities.

Directed Play

Believing that play and recreation is of great value to the boy in developing the proper attitude, a period is given during the school time to directed play. Here the boy is trained in group games. Besides developing the boy physically, it helps him socially. We try to give each boy a socialized and individualized program of play.

There is a large number of boys here who cannot profit by the strictly academic studies; these are given special opportunities in a class of vocational therapy. They are taught handiwork of all kinds. The results already obtained in this department were so encouraging at the beginning of the school work this fall, that this department was given more room and equipment. This department needs more time and equipment in order that it may give the service needed.

Music and the Boy

There is another very important activity which the boy receives and which is educational, but is not academic—the Music department. All the first six grades are given two music lessons each week. We have singing by the whole school under the direction of trained leaders three times each week. In addition to these exercises, we have chorus and special group singing for special occasions.

The Band is one of the finest and most valuable services in this school. Mr. H. E. Johnson and his assistant, Carl Eiselstein, take boys with little or no knowledge of music or musical instruments, and in a few months develop them into an organization which is a credit to the school. The Band has won honors wherever they have played. This year they won the cup at the State Fair. The boys have taken part in many programs in Golden, Leadville, Denver and other towns in the State. Their efforts

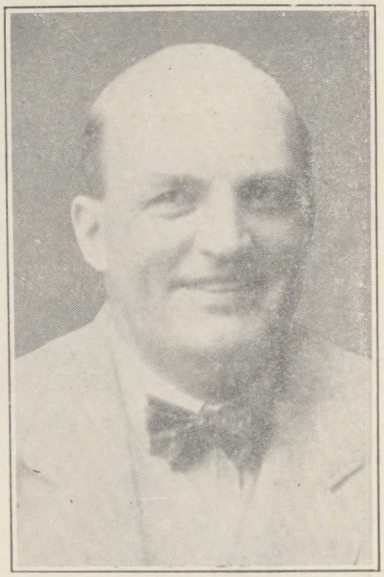
have met approval. They have been invited to enter the Band Contest at Pueblo in the Spring. This contest is sponsored by the Pueblo Chieftain. The personnel of the band is always changing. Some boys are returning home every week and the band loses some from time to time. At this time, the band is in a weakened condition because of its losses, but the boys are putting forth an extra effort and will make a creditable showing. This overcoming of handicaps is the training that most of them need. Nearly all of them have the uphill fight to make in life.

Music training has a commercial value; it gives the boy something that will help him to make his bread and butter. Several of the boys have jobs where part of the work is playing in a band or orchestra. Some have regular positions with theater orchestras which pay good salaries. This helps the boy make the adjustment that he needs very much.

The Boy First

The educational program of this institution is different from that you find in other schools largely because we make the work fit the boys' needs to the greatest possible degree. Nowhere will be found the same number of individuals, except in a similar institution, the large individual differences that you find here. Therefore, it is a real problem to make the work fit the boy and yet keep it within the range of the State Course of Study and the generally accepted idea of academic requirements. Our first consideration is the Boy and his needs.

SPIRITUAL SERVICES



Dr. David C. Bayless
Chaplain

Recognizing that no character building program is complete without definite spiritual emphasis, we have undertaken a comprehensive plan to build the morale of the school by first laying a broad gauge religious foundation.

All denominations and sects and creeds are represented in the personnel of the cadet companies. Therefore, it has been deemed wise to have religious instruction given by the representatives of the various faiths. Among those who have participated in this all-inclusive religious program for the past year are Father John T. Moran from Golden, visiting Catholic Chaplain, who holds services every Sunday except the first Sunday of the month; Mrs. Myrtle T. Little of Golden, who has Christian Science Sunday School and services every Sunday evening; Noah T. Alter of Denver who held Jewish services for a time. In addition to this, Sunday School is being conducted every Sunday for the boys other than those attending the Christian Science Sunday School. Mormon elders and representatives of the various Protestant churches have also contributed religious education and inspiration.

In addition to this as constituted Chaplain appointed by Governor Adams and representing The Humphreys Foundation of Denver, it has been my privilege and pleasure to conduct a meeting every Sunday, when not absent from the city, with one central objective in view—familiarity and usability of the Bible as the fortification against temptations new and old.

We are endeavoring to inculcate a love for the Holy Scriptures by teaching the boys understandable verses, rewarding them by a gift of a beautiful Bible after they have learned to recite the Books of the Bible, Genesis 6:5, Jeremiah 17:9 and 10, Matthew 11:28 to 30, Isiah 41:10, the First Psalm and the Twenty-third Psalm. Each boy may learn to earn a Bible, the benificent gift of The Humphreys Foundation.

The boys are unusually attentive and seem thoroughly appreciative of the effort made to raise their sights spiritually. Each boy who earns a Bible is given twenty-five additional credits by the Commandant of the school.

They learn to sing the spirit filled hymns of praise and have as favorites some of the old-fashioned familiar songs.

Letters and personal testamonies in considerable numbers have come to the Chaplain during the past year especially, signifying the practical effectiveness of our plan for moral and spiritual betterment. It is our hope and prayer and determination that the ensuing year may be far more spiritually profitable than the one just closed.

Mr. E. E. Weller has for several years been resident Chaplain. He cooperates with the various leaders and often takes charge of spiritual services during the absence of outside speakers.

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Photoplays

NO community life is complete without its small theatre and motion pictures. Every Wednesday and Saturday evenings at 6:30, and on special occassions, the boys assemble in the auditorium and see real photoplays. These films are furnished free to the school by the Denver Film Board of Trade. Several of the companies have not yet furished a large number of pictures, but they have offered their services and are waiting for a chance to be of service to the boys. A list of the pictures shown during the last two years follows:

D. W. Dunbar,
Sect,. Film Board of Trade

PATHE FILM EXCHANGE INCORPORATED

A. G. Edwards, Mgr.
Jack Scott, Booker
H. H. Wood, Asst. Booker

The Yankee Clipper Red Dice Jim The Conqueror Her Man O' War The Flame Of the Yukon Gigolo West of Broadway Pals in Paradice The Freshman Three Faces East Rocking Moon The Road to Yesterday Madam Behave Up in Mable's Room The Man From Red Gulch Simon The Jester Also News and Comedies

TRADE MARK Paramount Pictures

FAMOUS PLAYERS LASKEY CORPORATION

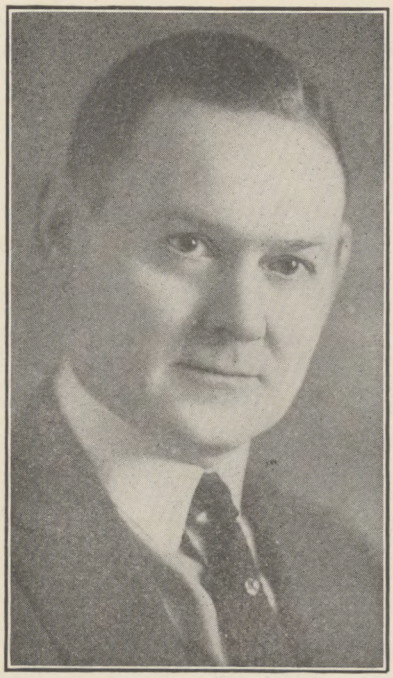
Samuel Henley, Branch Mgr.
Howard L. Crain, Booking Mgr.
Eugene Beuerman, Booker

Hold That Lion The Show Off The Quarterback S'os Your Old Man The Campus Flirt Eagle of the Sea We're in the Navy Now Kid Boots Man of the Forest The Potters Let it Rain Woman Handled Pony Express The Lucky Devil Wild Horse Mesa Son of His Father Golden Princess Ancient Highways The Goose Hangs High The Shock Punch The Night Club Forty Winks The Air Mail Old Home Week

COLUMBIA PICTURE CORPORATION

S. B. Rahn, Mgr.

Miss Ethyle Stein, Booker

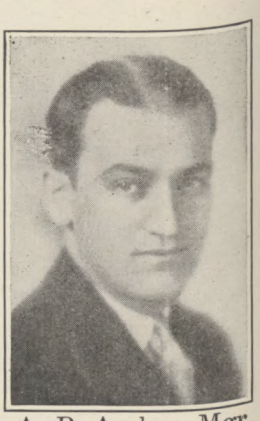


News Service

The Perfect Clown
Sweet Rosie O'Grady
Lure of the Wild

Educational Pictures

"THE SPICE OF THE PROGRAM"



A. P. Archer, Mgr.

Geo. W. Tawson, Booker

Kinograms and Short Subjects and Comedies

TIFFANY-STAHL PRODUCTIONS

J. A. Coant, Mgr.
H. A. Reule, Booker

RAYANT-PICTURES INCORPORATION

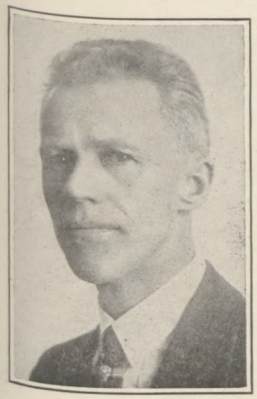
E. J. Drucker, Fred P. Brown, Owners
Miss Edna Dicks--Booker
Denver-Salt Lake-Omaha

WARNER BROS.

Charles R. Gilmore Mgr. Fred Knite, Booker

The Sea Beast Hogans Alley Clash of the Wolves The Fighting Edge
The Man Upstairs The Sap Across the Pacific The Black Diamond Express
White Flannells Hills of Kentucky Finger Prints Private Izzy Murphy
One Round Hogan

THE SHEFFIELD EXCHANGE SYSTEM



J. T. Sheffield, Owner

A. H. Vincent, Booker

The Silent Avenger Sweet Adeline

Speed Mad Buffalo Bill

UNITED ARTISTS CORPORATION

S. D. Perkins, Mgr.
Charles O'Conell, Booker

(Just Entered the Gratis Service) Charlie Chaplin--The Gold Rush

FIRST NATIONAL PICTURES, INCORPORATED

J. H. Ashby, Mgr.
C. A. Larson, Booker

The Perfect Sap Harold Teen The Unknown Cavalier White Pants Willie
Steppin' Along The Sunset Derby Convoy Long Pants The Strong Man
Lost at the Front McFaddens Flats Tramp, Tramp, Tramp Lunatic at Large
The Brown Derby The Live Wire Rainbow Riley Ella Cinders

Sidney Weisbaum, Mgr.

FILM BOOKING OFFICES OF AMERICA

William Agren, Booker

Not For Publication Chicago After Midnight Hook and Ladder No. 9
Red Riders of Canada The College Boob Moulders of Men Out of the West
Crooks Can't Win The Coward Her Father Said No The Last Edition
Flaming Waters King of the Turf Night Patrol

UNIVERSAL FILM CORPORATION

Sam Cain, Mgr.

Art O'Connell, Asst. Mgr.

Mike Cramer, Booker

The Lone Eagle Wild Beauty On Your Toes "13" Washington Spuare
Alias the Deacon The Small Bachelor Cat and Canary Back to God's Country
How to Handle Women The Cheerful Fraude The Ice Flood The Devils Perch
Prisoners of the Storm The Mystery Club The Runaway Express Spangles
Painting the Town Taxi! Taxi! Oh Baby The Wrong Mr. Wright
Fast and Furious That's My Daddy

FOX FILM CORPORATION

R. J. Morrison, Mgr.

B. Dare, Booker

Thunder Mountain Fighting Heart When the Door Opened The Shamrock Handicap
Kentucky Pride As No Man Has Loved Siberia The Winding Stair
Dixie Merchant More Pay Less Work No Mans' Gold Whispering Wires
The Auctioneer 30 Below Up Stream The Last Trail Is Zat So?
Canyon of Light Colleen Square Crooks Thief in the Dark

A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer PICTURE

James Hummell, Mgr.
H. F. Friedell, Asst. Mgr.
Walter O'Connell, Booker

Across to Singapore Diamond Handcuffs Tell it to the Marines Flaming Forest
Tin Hats Slide Kelly Slide Winners of the Wilderness Captain Salvation
The Fire Brigade Tilly the Toiler Twelve Miles Out Rookies Battling Butler
The Frontiersman The Fair Co-ed The Road to Romance Frisco Sal

Educational Pictures

Students of the school are now taught history by vivid picture shows much like the average photoplay, except the theme deals with stirring adventures of nation builders.

These chronicles of American Photoplays, produced under the direction of the Yale University Press, re-create events of outstanding importance in American History from the voyage of Columbus to the close of the civil war. Taking advantage of all advantages of visual education they leave an impression in the minds of the boys that surpasses straight text book instruction.

In the production of these pictures the most faithful and painstaking work has characterized every step. Not only each incident and action protrayed, but every character and costume, setting, structure and implement; every detail of costume and habit; every phase of military and naval practice; every word in the explanatory titles; in short every object and movement shown represents the careful study of specialists and the labor of trained investigators in libraries, museum and historical institutions. All of the costumes are made from individual sketches drawn by an artist who has long made history his major interest. In selecting the actors to take the parts, thousands of candidates are interviewed by historical experts and "screen tested" for close resemblance to the character in question.

The following photoplays will be shown here. When the series is filmed complete, it will include over one hundred reels.

Columbus, Jamestown, The Pilgrims, The Puritans, Peter Stuyvesant, The Gateway To The West, Wolfe and Montcalm, The Eve of Revolution, The Declaration of Independence, Yorktown, Vincennes; Daniel Boone, The Frontier Women, Alexander Hamilton, and Dixie.

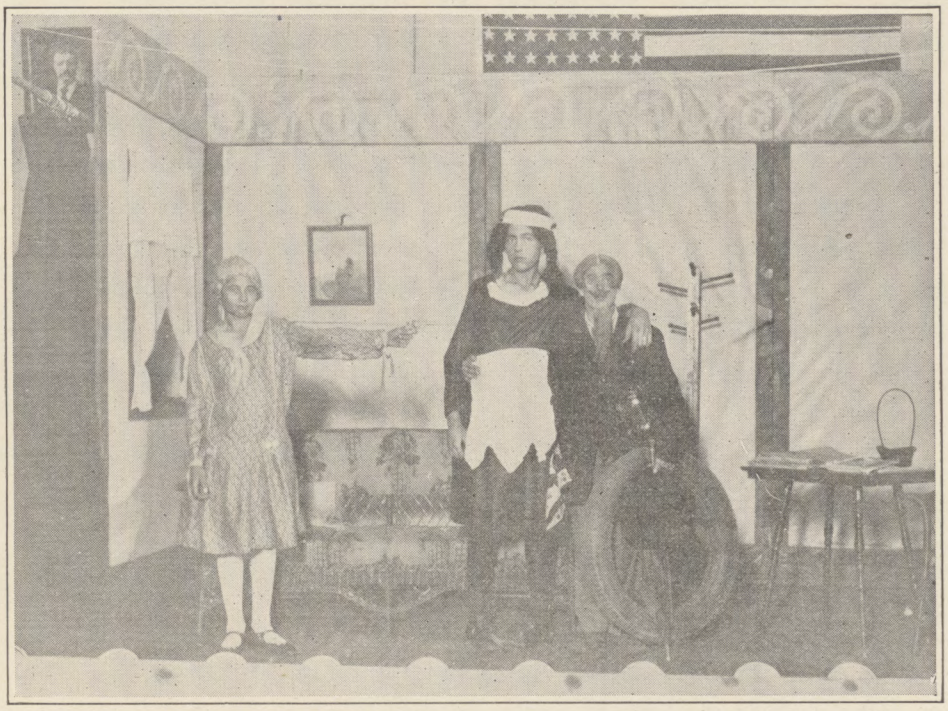
Other series of educational pictures are often included in the program. They deal with various industries of the nation, such as paper making, the textile industry, glass making, automobile industry, fishing, flour, coffee, manufacture and agriculture.

Stagecraft

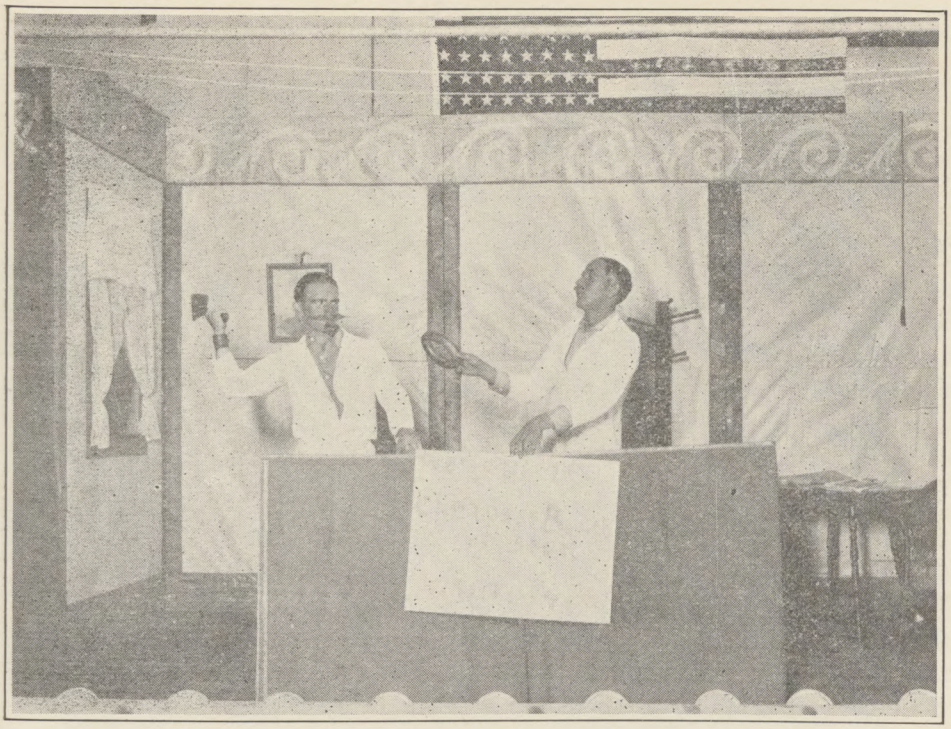
Mrs. H. E. Johnson

Lack of leading ladies in the training school does not hamper play production; in fact the boys can stage anything.

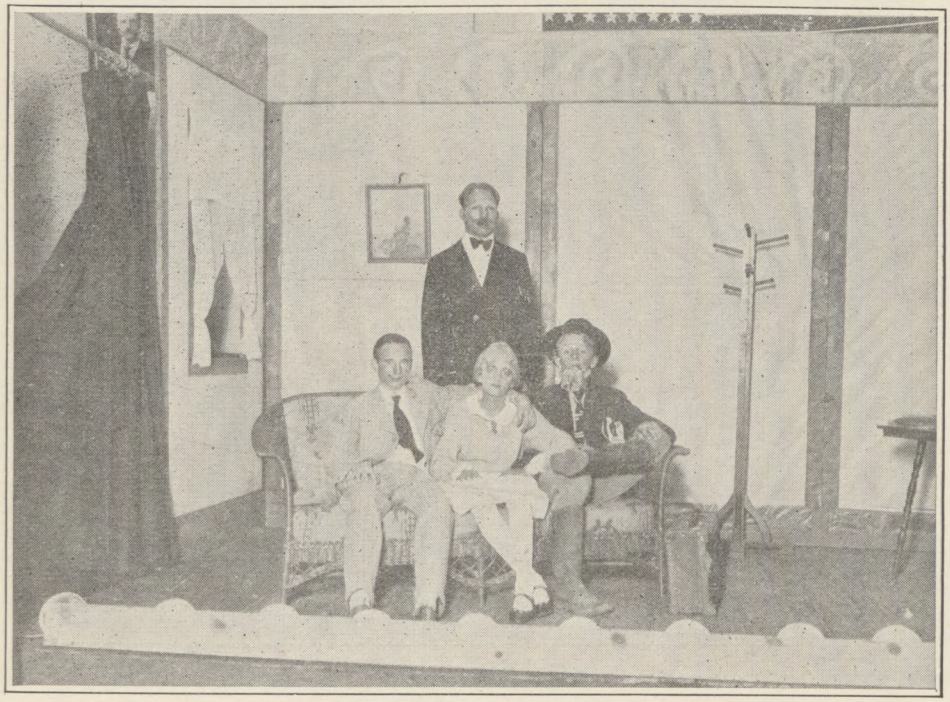
Dramatic training is under the direction of Mrs. H. E. Johnson, who specialized in theater technique at DesMoines University. Projects for the coming year are a dramatic club, stunt night, and more and better plays. The school is in great need of a stage and stage equipment.



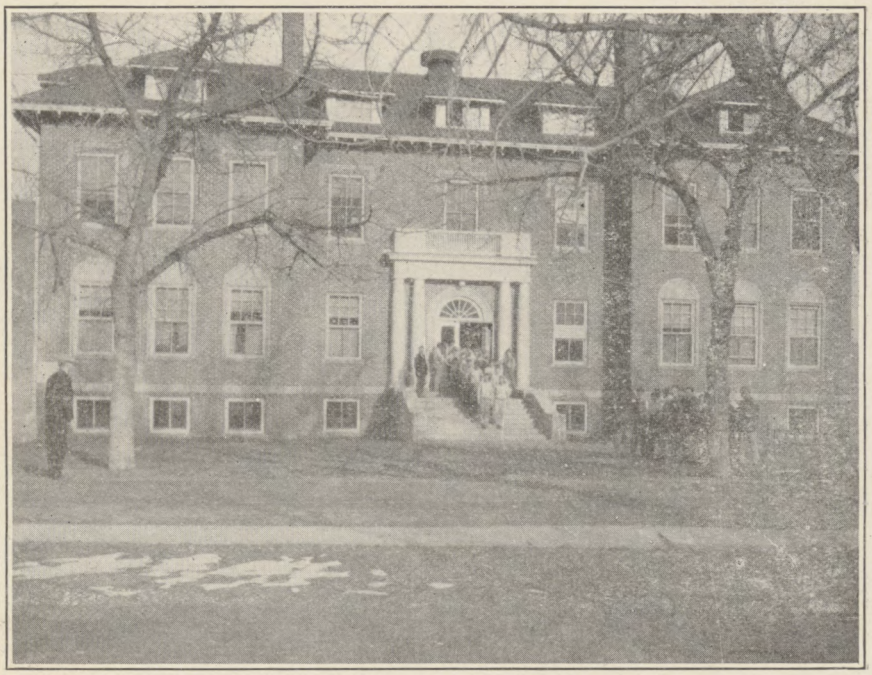
Among the Comic looking characters playing in "Don't Shoot," one act play, are Isadore Levine, Clyde McGee and Norman VonUrback. The play was presented in the chapel before the boys and "brought down the house."



Actors in action,—Players in "Cheese and Crackers" and "Getting rid of Father."



The afternoon classes of the academic department.



They lose no time getting out of the building when the recess bell rings.

..... Music .....

Bandmaster, H. E. Johnson

AMONG the high spots of training school life is the band and relative musical organizations. The band has been in existance since 1905 and has always maintained a high musical standard besides furnishing an active means of teaching boys music. Many boys have gone out from here and made music a means of making a livlihood.

In the past two years the band has improved wonderfully. New instruments have been purchased, new music added, a different system of music teaching introduced and a chance for the boys to give more time to practice. All these elements together have made the band what it is today, and the outlook for the future is even better.

Trips to Denver to play for various engagements, playing at the school on many occasions and the regular Sunday morning Battlion review give the band plenty of chance for dress rehearsels, The band made its debut in Pueblo at the State Fair in 1927, ranking among the best organizations there. Early in January 1928 they played at the National Western Stock Show in Denver where they did well and were complimented for their work. Participating in the Leadville Jubilee Celebration July 4, 1928 gave the band a chance to be on the road barnstorming, playing one hour stands in several towns.

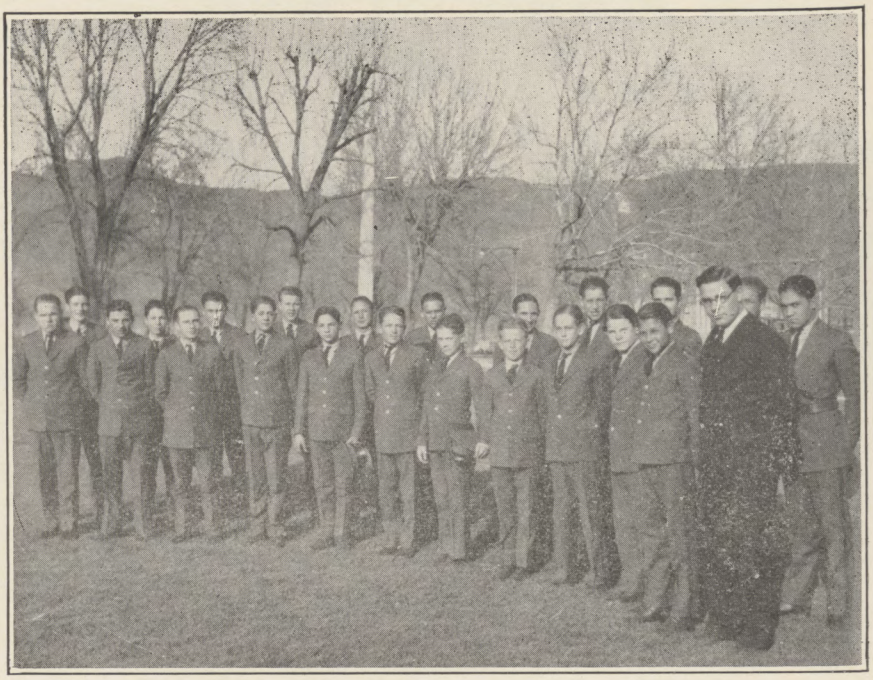
At the State Fair in Pueblo, 1928, the band competed with other bands and organizations from all over the state. When the prizes were awarded, the band from the Industrial Training School, carried away first prize, the Detamore trophy, the highest award that could be won by any band in this state.

John P. Sousa came to Denver in 1927 and called a contest for juvenile bands. The band came, participated, and went away with the second prize and $25 in cash. In all they have added over $250 to the treasury.

The School Orchestra, directed by Bandmaster H. E. Johnson, plays for special occasions, such as banquets, dances, and times when it is impossible to call out the entire band. They play standard orchestrations, "hot music," and lend life to any occasion.

The present Bandmaster, H. E. Johnson, is an expert in his line. Before coming here he directed bands and orchestras while attending Grinnell College and DesMoines University.

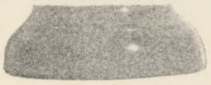
To the Right is The Detamore Trophy



Boys' Chorus

THIS organization, composed of the best voices here, sang at several banquets: The American Legion banquet, Kiwanis banquet at the school, and the American Legion banquet given by Mr. Durbin VanLaw in Denver.

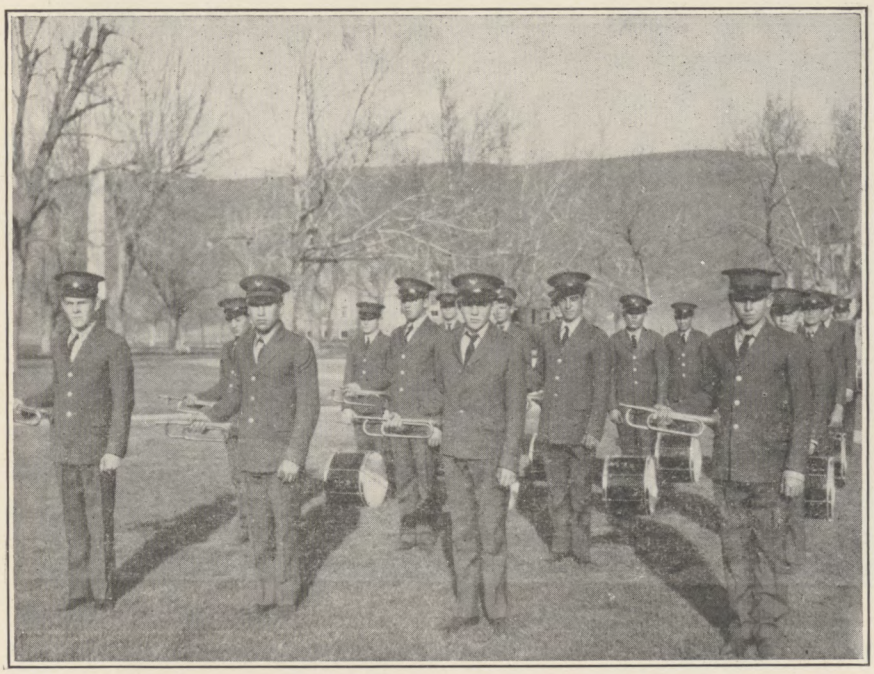
On special occasions the chorus is accompanied by Conzone, Kubat and Baker, black-face entertainers. Chorus members are as follows: Alfred Kubat, Carroll Brooks, John Conzone, Wilbur Tansey, Norman Urback, Earl Hollis, Talbert Howen, John Plessinger, Tony Portella, James Bland, Albert Milne, Clinton Cranor, Harlan Swanson, Jack Stiffler, Daniel Grant, Edgar Toelle, Tony Ortis, Jack Gilliatt, Isadore Levine, Preston Crocker, Claude Baker, Victor Bunker and Director, Johnson.



Orchestra

THE Training School orchestra, under direction of Mr. H. E. Johnson, made a good name for itself when it played for banquet engagements here at the school and at Golden.

The instrumentation is as follows: Odell Chambless, trombone; James Bland, Baritone; Edgar Toelle, traps; Claude Baker, bass; John Conzone, trumpet; Isadore Levine trumpet; and Mr. H. E. Johnson, saxophone and clarinet, director; and Mr. C. L. Eiselstein, clarinet.



The Drum and Bugle Corps

THE drum and bugle corps is a comparatively new organization which as yet has not appeared before the public. Plans are that they shall accompany the band on all the band trips, and add a martial appearance to the band in the future.

All the boys in the corps are members of Band Company, and have ample time for practice.

A HARMONY of four composed of Isadore Levine, Trumpet; John Conzone, Trumpet; James Bland, Baritone; and Claude Baker, Bass. They have played at several banquets, here and away from the school, and have always received their share of the applause.

Compositions with a delicate pleasing harmony are their specialty.

THE Band, winners of the Detamore Trophy, State Fair 1928. From left to right: Gerald Taylor, Drum Major; Carl Zoppelli, Drum; Claude Baker, Bass; Earl Hollis, Cymbals; Clyde McGee, Drums; Merle Black, Bass; John Conzone, Trumpet; Carroll Brooks, Trumpet; Daniel Grant, Drums; Clyde Domeny, Trumpet; Pete Accorso, Alto; Wilbur Tansey, Trumpet; LeRoy Cook, Trombone; Lewis Nelson, Trombone; Edgar Toelle, Drums; Steve Pastor, Trumpet; James Bland, Trumpet; Wesley Sharp, Alto; Robert Harris, Trombone; Alfred Kubat, Alto; Swede Jensen, Trombone; Eugene Evans, Alto; Victor Bunker, Bass; Isadore Levine, Trumpet; Robert Rhodes, Clarinet; Norman VonUrback, Alto; Lewis Green, Trombone; Fred Miles, Trombone; Buster Accorso, Alto; Jack Stiffler, Clarinet; Walter Rairdon, Clarinet; Robert Fraizer, Alto; Odell Chambless, Trombone; Angelo Papi, Clarinet; Louis Hackel, Baritone; John Pleissinger, Tenor Saxophone; Sam Swartz, Trombone and boy director of the band; Chauncy Murdock, Bass; and Clinton Cranor, Eb Alto Saxophone. Bandmaster, Mr. H. E Johnson, is shown above.

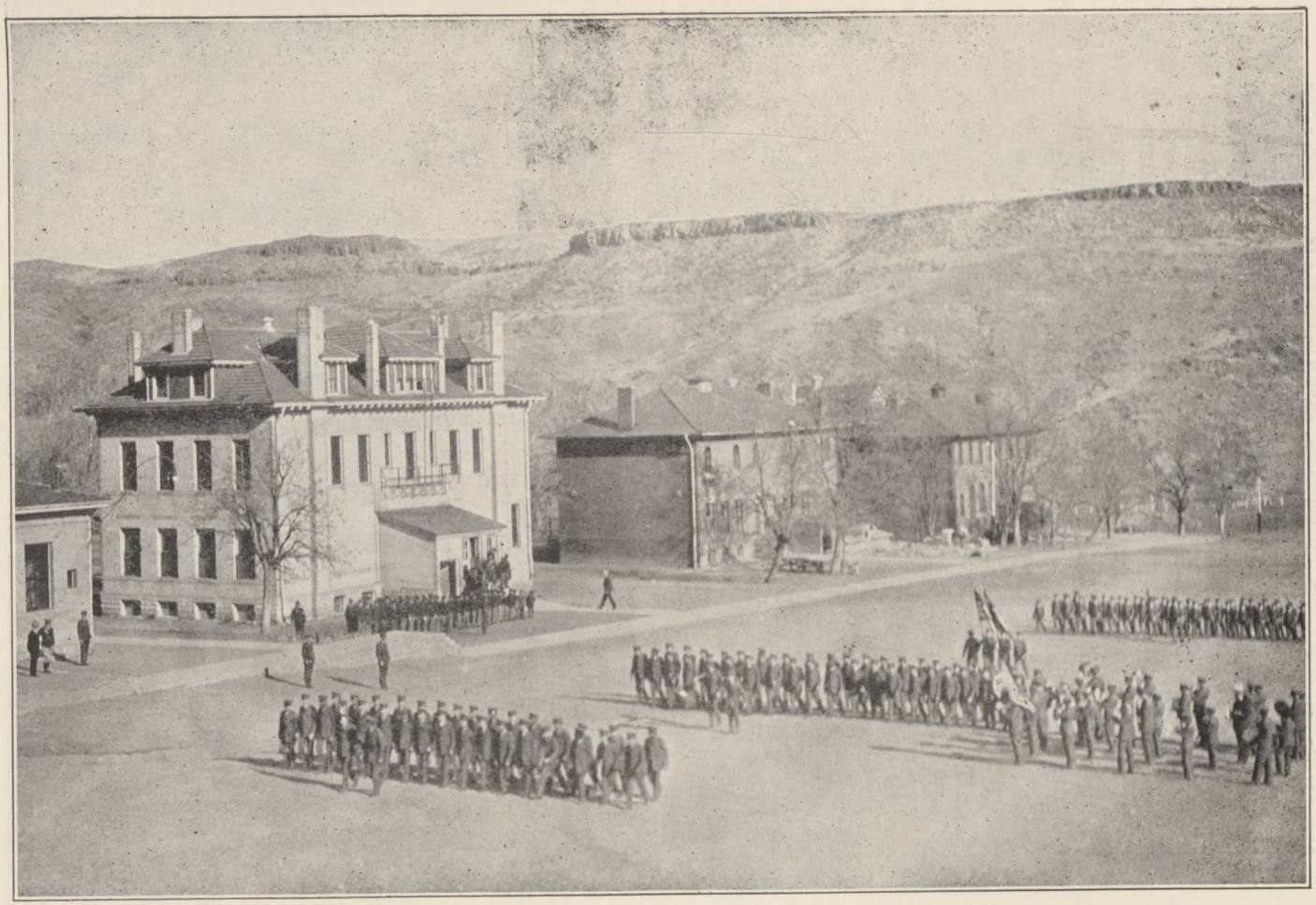
The Barnstormers

THE Leadville Jubilee celebration, July 4th, 1928 of which the band was a chief attraction, took the boys over a route that covered a wide territory in Colorado's picturesque mountains. Covering 200 miles by trucks, in one day the boys ballyhooed in towns from Fairplay to Leadville, including Alma, Breckenridge, Dillon, Frisco, Kokomo and Climax.

Each day until the fourth, the band traveled the surrounding territory boosting for the celebration. Salida, Eagle, Minturn, Redcliff, Wolcott and Buena Vista were the towns played on the second and third.

Playing for the boys at the Colorado State Reformatory, Buena Vista, on the afternoon of the third and accepting an invitation to take dinner with them gave the band a chance to see the school.

The picture above was taken in Ereckenridge. Standing to the right are C. R. Weston, former bandmaster, and two Leadville men who were responsible for the excellent accommodations the band received while on their trip.



The Band and Companies in Battlion Parade and Review

Cadet Battalion

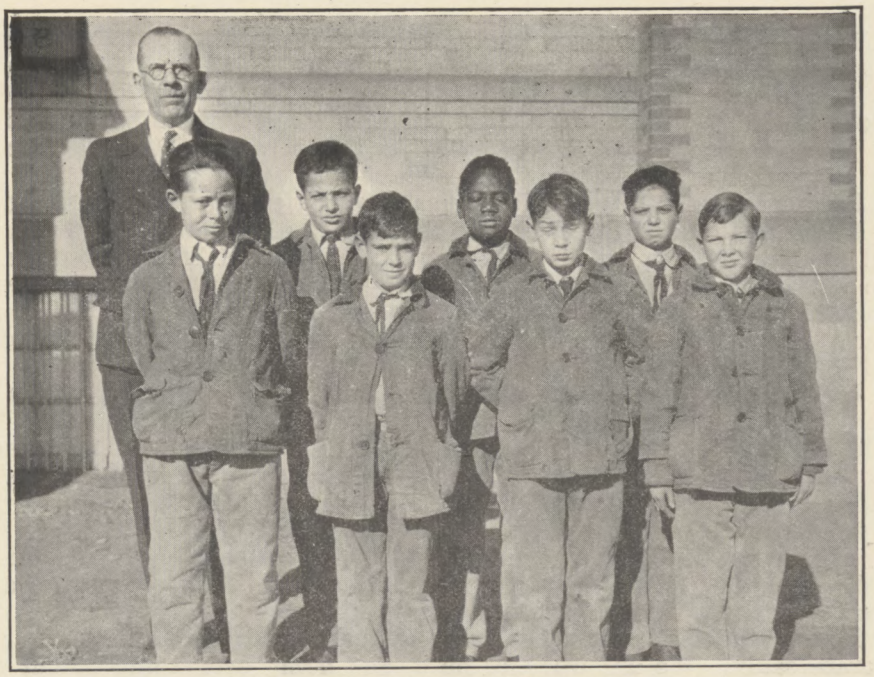
For a great many years there has been maintained at this School a battalion of Cadets who have added a military touch to the campus of the institution. The value of military training for youths of advanced periods of life is widely and almost universally recognized. It adds dignity to the School as well as to the individual; it promotes a proper posture and carriage and fosters the health of every boy.

Pure military drill is as effective as gymnastics in promoting the general health and tone of the body, and combined with gymnastics, makes an ideal combination for health building. Marching to music and command is so well recognized in this respect that it is a component part of all well organized gymnastic courses though they may be organized and sponsored without military training and their sponsors may even be utterly opposed to all things military.

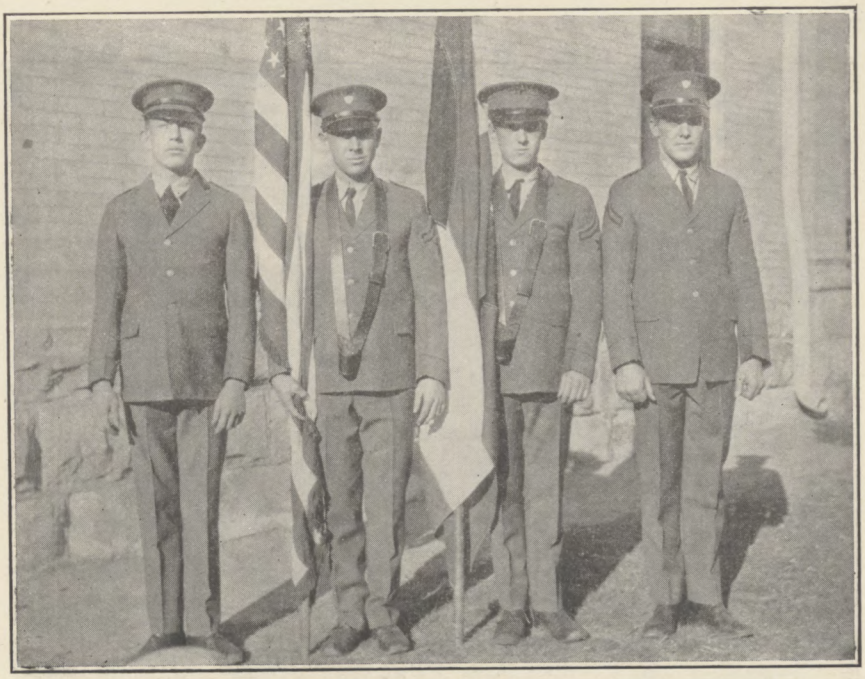
In the army, parades and ceremonies have been found a necessity in order to break up the drab monotony of the confining and fatiguing life of the soldier. The music, the pomp and ceremony, the pride of organization, and of regalia serve to build an **esprit de corps** that is impossible of attainment in any other way. Here again, we take a lesson from the army, and by dressing our boys in their finest, and allowing them to parade once a week with their own officers, their band, and their own stand of colors does instill in them a pride of organization and of person and helps them forget the less pleasant things.

During the last year, the Cadet battalion had been allowed to deteriorate sadly. We are working hard, and doing everything in our effort to bring the battalion back to the former standard of excellence and if possible exceed former standards. In their daily drill and their weekly parades they make as good a showing as would be expected of professional soldiers of equal training.

Commissioned officers



The smaller boys are officers too



The Color Guard

Recreational Activities and Organized Play

Listed among the causes of juvenile delinquency is inadequate opportunity for recreation and play. The play impulse is fundamental and essential to the wholesome development of youth. Cities recognize the problem in their provision for supervised playgrounds and recreational centers. Community churches are taking care of it in a very fine way. Still there are hundreds of children who do not get the chance to play. Their desire comes out in some way—in ways that get them into trouble.

It is frequently noted that our boys have never played much; that they have no particular interest in sports; that they do not understand the standards of organized games.

We train them in play; we give them a wholesome enjoyment of recreation. Learning to have a good time in a clean, healthful, normal way is one of the biggest assets in life. We develop play groups—athletic groups—that can meet in standards and physical ability any similar high school or church group. Competition with such outside organizations develops in our boys pride, self-respect, and "school spirit."

Organized and supervised play and athletic provide the laboratory for ethical training. The boy learns self control; he learns to consider the rights of others, to play a clean, square game, to sacrifice self for the team. He finds that any violation of the rules of fair play brings penalty not only to himself, but to the group and thus realizes that his acts affect others as well as himself.

No boy is overlooked in our program of play and physical training, for we know that a sound mind and a sound body must go together and that by building a sound body with normal impulses in physical activity we can give back to society a normal useful citizen.

Records made during the past three years

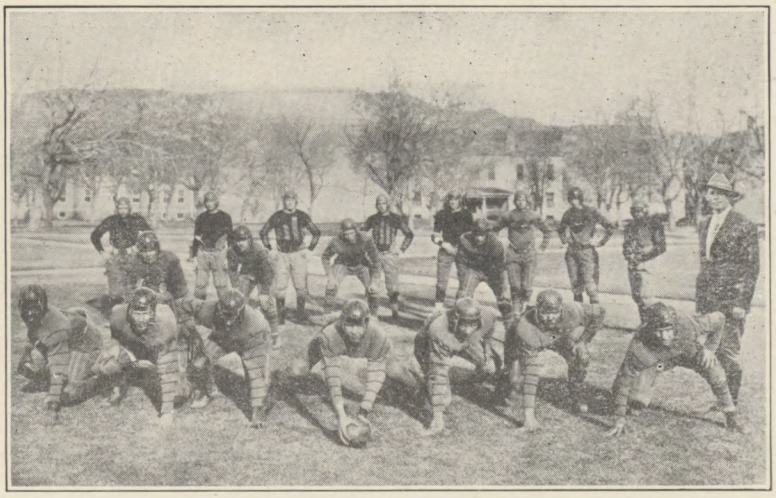
FOOTBALL GAMES

1926

State Industrial School	18
Cathedral High School	6
State Industrial School	7
South Denver Terrors	6
State Industrial School	12
Adam City High School	6
State Industrial School	24
Idaho Springs High School	0
State Industrial School	25
Arvada High School	20
State Industrial School	25
Denver Duplers	0
State Industrial School	6
Holy Family High School	8
State Industrial School	15
Idaho Springs High School	0
State Industrial School	7
Arvada High School	21
State Industrial School	0
Sacred Heart High School	10
State Industrial School	21
Idaho Springs High School	0
State Industrial School	12
Jailites—Independents	0
State Industrial School	20
Independents	0
State Industrial School	19
North Denver Boosters	0

Games	Won	Lost
14	10	4

Industrial Scored	Points 186
Opponents Scored	Points 89



Football team 1926

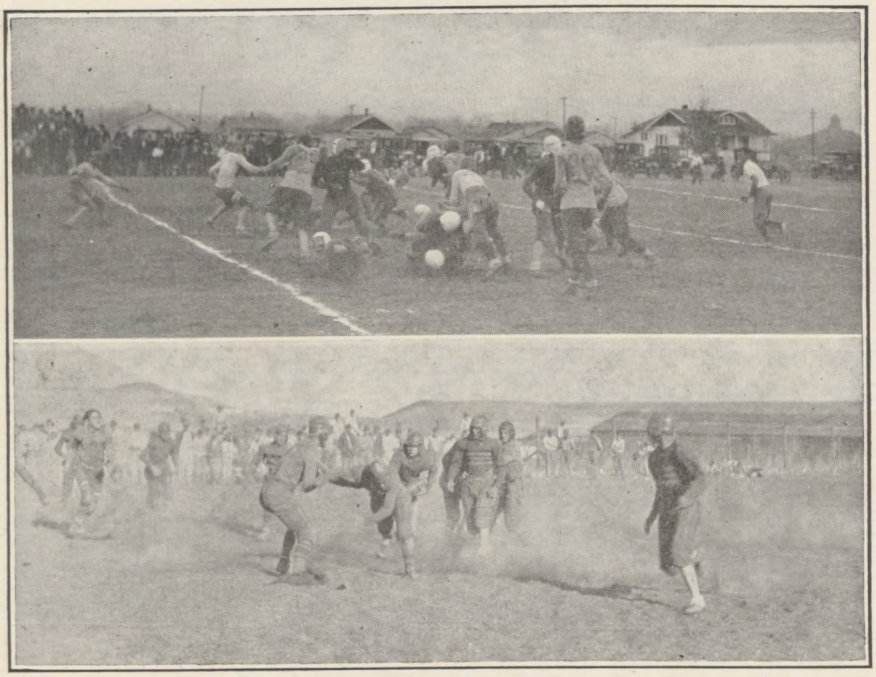
1927

State Industrial School	6
Arvada High School	0
State Industrial School	13
Littleton High School	6
State Industrial School	39
Wheatridge High School	0
State Industrial School	0
Fort Logan Soldiers	7
State Industrial School	39
Berthoud High School	0
State Industrial School	7
Manual Training High School	0
State Industrial School	13
Brighton High School	13
State Industrial School	20
Lyons High School	0

State Industrial School	6
West Denver High School	8
State Industrial School	37
Arvada High School	0
State Industrial School	40
Berkeley Boosters	9
State Industrial School Reserves	0
Arvada High School Reserves	0
State Industrial School	25
South Denver Terrors	0
State Industrial School	30
Jailites—Independents	0

Games	Won	Lost	Tied
14	10	2	2

State Industrial School, Points Scored	275
Opponents, Points Scored	43



Football team in Action Top: Brighton Bottom: Our own grounds

1928

State Industrial School	26
Idaho Springs High School	0
State Industrial School	0
Colorado School of Mines, Freshman	12
State Industrial School	13
Idaho Springs High School	6
State Industrial School	25
Holy Family High School	0
State Industrial School	31
Annunciation High School	0
State Industrial School	0
Brighton High School	0
State Industrial School	18
Jailites—Independents	6

Games	Won	Lost	Tied
7	5	1	1

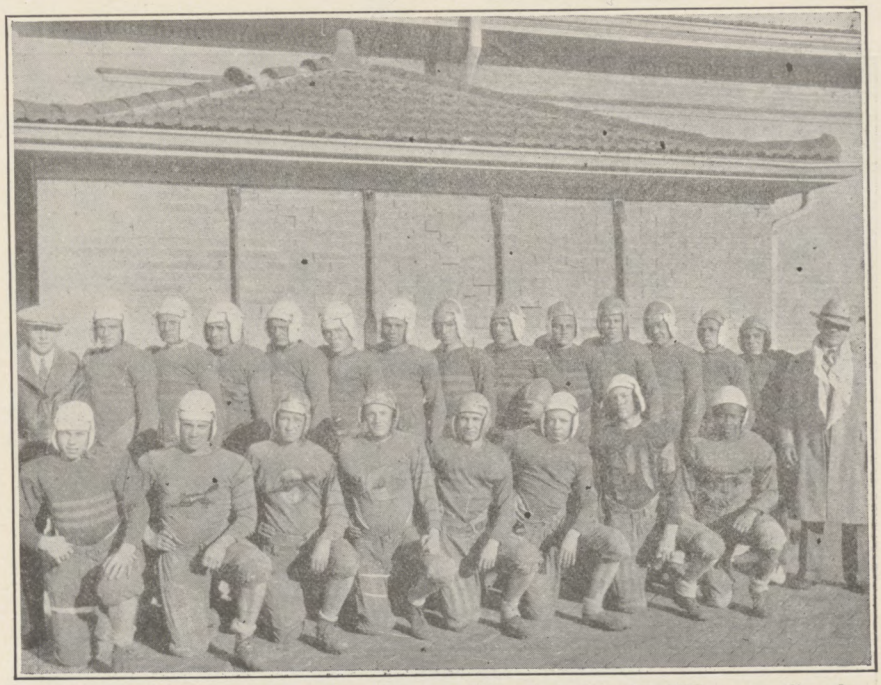
Industrial School, Points Scored	113
Opponents, Points Scored	24

RECAPITULATION

Total Points Scored, Industrial School Teams	574
Total Points Scored, Opponents	156

Total Games Played	Won	Lost	Tied
35	25	7	3

1928 Football Team



Left to Right: Coach Armitage, Biggio, Stark, Moore, Combs, Watts, Reynolds, Long, Schober, Nemelka, Plessinger, Brooks, Mangan, Powers, and Assistant Coach Johnson. Lower Row: Lindsey, Gabbott, Barr, Schultz, Grant, Skiff, Eisner and Nelson.

Record of Basketball Teams

BASKETBALL
1926-1927

State Industrial School	13
Aurora High School	10
S-I-S	16
Aurora High School	6
S-I-S	22
Gilcrest High School	11
S-I-S	22
Highland Merchants	20
S-I-S	18
Gilcrest High School	3
S-I-S	18
Estes Park High School	11
S-I-S	6
Grace M. E. Church	30
S-I-S	23
Mt. Herman Baptist Church	14
S-I-S	17
Union High School	28
S-I-S	11
Union High School	10
S-I-S	37
Bearcreek Bears	19
S-I-S	30
Colfax Community Church	22
S-I-S	28
Beth Eden Church	15
S-I-S	41
Beth Eden Church	14
S-I-S	35
Estes Park High School	24
S-I-S	25
Y. M. C. A. Rangers	33
S-I-S	31
Idaho Springs	25
S-I-S	38
Gibson Juniors	24
S-I-S	16
Colfax Community Church	14
S-I-S	36
Bethel Baptist Church	19
S-I-S	26
Collegians	21
S-I-S	28
Mt. Herman Baptist	26
S-I-S	22
Denver Rock Drill	26
S-I-S	28
Bear Creek Consolidated	23
S-I-S	28
Bethel, B. Y. T. U.	27
S-I-S	24
Bear Creek Consolidated	22
S-I-S	18
Regis High School	21
S-I-S	24
Plymouth Cong. Church	29
S-I-S	14
Idaho Springs High School	17
S-I-S	24
No. Denver Merchants	20
S-I-S	28
Whizbangs	24
S-I-S	39
Whizbangs	23
S-I-S	14
De Molay Denver	0
S-I-S	43
Gibson Juniors	28

Games	Won	Lost
34	27	7

BASKETBALL

1927-1928

State Industrial School	34
Idaho Springs High School	18
State Industrial School	25
Diamond "A" Market	21
S-I-S	70
Red Devils Juniors	17
S-I-S	24
Union High School	25
S-I-S	43
Victorites	18
S-I-S	35
Denver Teachers	28
S-I-S	40
Powerine Gas	30
S-I-S	33
Union Pacific	47
S-I-S	40
Red Devils	46
S-I-S	46
Union Pacific	48
S-I-S	48
East Evans Pharmacy	27
S-I-S	36
Powerine Gas	21
S-I-S	65
Regis Collegiates	20
S-I-S	25
Lightning Bugs	24
S-I-S	50
D. & R. G. Ry.	12
S-I-S	31
Latin-American (School of Mines)	22
S-I-S	42
D. & R. G. Ry.	30
S-I-S	35
Red Devils	36
S-I-S	47
Idaho Springs High School	31
S-I-S	47
Rolling Stones (Bix Six)	27
S-I-S	47
Garland Grocers	43

Games	Won	Lost
22	17	5

RECAPITULATION

Games	Won	Lost
56	44	12

COMPANY BASKETBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

Company A—3	Won 3-0
Company B—3	Won 1-2
Company C—2	Won 0-2

Basketball Team 1928--1929

Coach Armitage

Above:
Baseball
Team
1926

Left:
Basketball
Team
1927-28

Federals out-pull States

Football Squad doing their Stuff

Hon. Robert W. Steele

Denver Juvenile Judge Sends Greeting

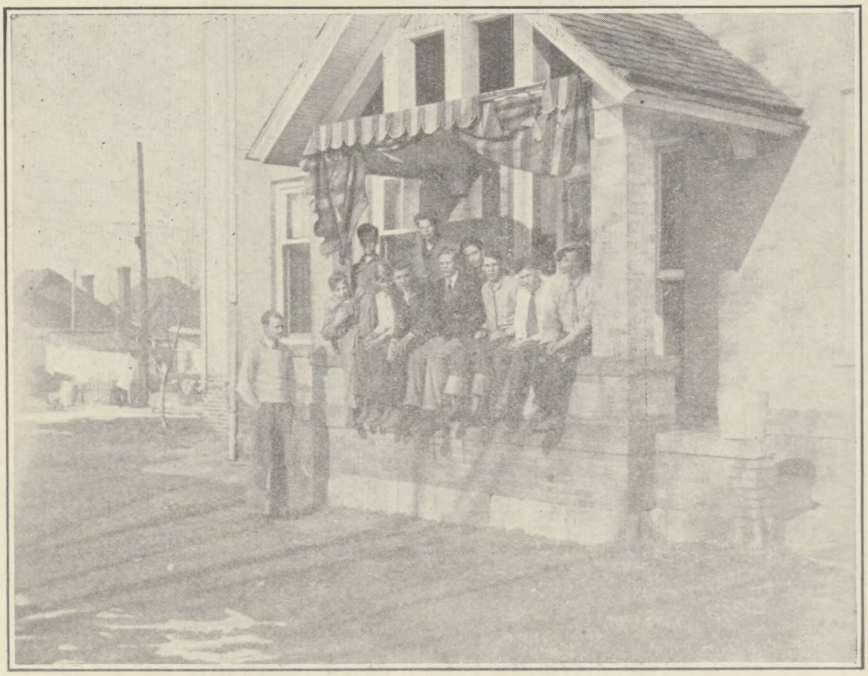
THE Juvenile Court of Denver extends greetings to The Industrial School and commends it upon the excellence of its administration during the past year.

The theory upon which institutions of this charactor are founded and maintained is that a boy under sixteen who violates the law should not be punished by confinement in penitentiaries or other places where he would be associated with adult offenders; that such a boy needs training rather than penal servitude, to the end that when released he may take his place in society once more and keep in step with the crowd.

The true test of the effectiveness of the school comes when the boys are sent out to stand on their own feet. If they have acquired habits of obedience to rule, and of industry and clean living, they will continue to practice them after leaving the school. I have seen boys leave here to enter the institution, have seen them after they have been there a while and also upon their release, and can truthfully say that the Colorado Intustrial School meets every test. I have no hesitancy, in a proper case, in committing a boy to Golden, because I know in advance that in the great majority of of instances it will mean the making of a man and a good citizen.

(Signed) Robert W. Steele

"Number 9 Pearl Street"



"NUMBER 9 PEARL STREET" offers a real home and a real home life for deserving boys. The home is designed and operated to give to any worthy boy between the ages of fifteen and eighteen his chance to make good in the business world, free from the handicap that surrounds the boy who has no home ties, and no friends to advise, guide, and assist him over the rough spots of life.

The business world has a habit of judging every boy by the same common standards, irrespective of the nature of his early training and the conditions and influences with which he is surrounded. In athletics the competitor with less experience and training is often given a handicap to offset this, but in buisness life, a boy either makes good or fails to make good in accordance with universal and recognized standards of conduct. Often his failure can be directly traced to his lack of the fundimental essentials of life which are the birthright of every boy and which many a boy has been deprived of as a result of an unfortunate series of circumstances over which he has no control. He may be alone in the world without parents or friends; he may be thrown into the elements among harmful influences, without work or suitable clothing in which to go to work. If he has a job he may receive wages which are inadequate to provide him with the basic necessities of life. Then too he may be suffering from a starved emotional nature, or from mental or physiologial defects brought on thru no fault of his own, but as a result of years of neglect and lack of intelligent and sympathetic guidance.

"No. 9 Pearl Street" feels that every boy in this predicament is entitled to an opportunity to make good under the normal conditions enjoyed by the boy with a home and understanding parents. It welcomes any eligible boy whether he be from the State Industrial School, Juvenile Court, or whether he be a

The Story of a Boys' Home in Denver

By R. C. Flanders, Superintendent

derelict boy who has wandered into Denver. It attempts to inject into him, as best it can, the things which are handicapping his progress, in order that he may become adjusted into society socially and economically as a law abiding and self-respecting citizen.

With this end in vew, the home outfits each boy with respectable clothing donated by interested persons for that purpose. A position is secured for him and when he is paid, he is charged for board--not a fixed amount, but in proportion to his earnings. However small his wages may be, if he gives his best efforts he has a sum of money left to save or spend. He lives in a comfortable home which he is made to understand is home and he helps to maintain it by preforming his share of daily duties. This home supplies him with nourishing food, a clean bed and helpful surroundings.

Encouragement, censure and advise are given as the case demands. Medical and dental attention is provided free of charge. Opportunity School affords him his chance to learn a trade in the evenings and the Y. M. C. A. assists by giving recreational facilities in the form of a free membership.

The successful operation of the home demands a high degree of intelligent cooperation ,broadminded understanding and unselfish devotion on the part of the public who have occassion to deal with these boys.

Sometimes, even after months of strenuous effort, the home fails to meet boy problems. However, the successes happily far outnumber the failures and the home must concern itself with these and trust that as time goes on and enlightens people, interest and support increases, the organization may better equip and perfect itself to reduce its failures to the minimum and raise its success to the maximun.

The Spirit of the School

COOPERATION is the thing that keeps the wheels at Colorado State Industrial Training School turning. From the offices of general administration to those who care for the lesser but important details, there is no "passing the buck." All hands are to the oars of duty with only the port of accomplishment in view.

It is this unusual friendly cooperation of purpose that makes for the achievements of the school. The service is not always a sacrifice. It is a pleasure.

WHEREAS, The lack of unity is destructive to efficiency and harmony, and history has repeatedly shown that "A house divided against itself can not stand, and

WHEREAS, An organization can not function without a head to whom all give loyal support and cooperation, and

WHEREAS, The legally appointed head of this Institution is the Superintendent to whom all subordinate officers and employees are responsible and who in turn is responsible to the Board of Control for the execution of their policies, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we the officers and employees of the State Industrial Training School pledge ourselves to be guided by the following code of ethics.

1. We recognize that this Institution is primarily for the benefit of the boys and the social welfare of society at large and particularly of Colorado and not for the benefit of any employee.
2. All complaints, criticisms, suggesdions and requests affecting the school or any employee or boy thereof will be made through proper channels, that is to or through him, the Superintendent, to the Board of Control at their regular or called meeting.
3. We will not circulate or aid in circulating derogatory reports concerning the official acts of any person connected with the Institution.
4. It is understood that in order to prevent misunderstanding and confusion that all instructions and policies emanating from higher authority be transmitted through proper channels as shown on organizational chart of the school, and be it further

RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be submitted to the Board of Control through the proper channel.

SIGNED,

(ALL MEMBERS of the FACULTY.)

Albert William Stone

Western Story Writer Tells about Training School

ALBERT WILLIAM STONE, famous writer of western stories, was so impressed by the boy life during his visits to the Industrial Training School that he decided to tell Yearbook readers about it.

He was born in Petoskey, Michigan at a time when old Chief Petoskey, after whom the village was named, was still alive. "But that doesn't make me so very old, however," he insists. Stone wrote his first story at the age of seventeen. It was accepted by a daily newspaper of Grand Rapids, Michigan, and duly published, but he was never paid any money for it.

He came to Colorado in 1912, and in 1917 began to write Western short stories for New York magazines. To date he has had several hundred printed in about thirty magazines of the class read by boys, young men, some young women and a few older ones of both sexes. Some of them are Munsey's, Adventure, Argosy, All-Story, Detective Stories, Western Stories, Far West Illustrated, Ace High, Cowboy Stories, Ranch Romance, Action Stories, Lariat, North-west Stories, West, Frontier, Short Stories, Psychology, True Stories, Everybodys', People's Home Journal, Woman's World, Western Trails, Golden West, Chicago Ledger, National Police Magazine.

Stone was a newspaper man for some fourteen years, working on various papers of the West and winding up with four years on the Denver Post. For the last five and a half years, however, he has confined himself mostly to fiction writing.

"It might interest you to know that I did not have the benefit of a college or university education," the writer of western life said. "I picked up a lot of my education from reading, contact with educated persons and in newspaper offices. I have interviewed such university celebrities as the son of Dr. Eliot of Harvard and got away with it; also political celebrities such as William Jennings Bryan, Ex-President Taft, U.S. Senator "Bill" Stone of Missouri, and others: such world- famous figures as Orville Wright and John D. Rockefeller, Jr. (traveled with the latter a week when he was in Colorado some years ago), and Anna Pavlowa, the great Russian dancer, who autographed her photograph to me in the most beautiful hand writing I have ever seen.

"I have been in the middle of a strikers' mob when a man was shot through the neck, and another one when stones and brickbats were flying and somebody shot off a revolver. I didn't have sense enough to get scared the first time, even when a burly striker collared me, and for a time it looked as if I might be given some rough treatment when they discovered I was on what they called a "scab" paper. I was scared aplenty afterward! In my second mob experience I circled around the edge of the excitement, ready to run the instant it surged my way. Then I ran to a store where there was a telephone and telephoned the story to the editor, watching the mob through the window.

"I have interviewed several murderers, bandits, wife deserters, burglers and plain thugs, and have found most of them ordinary looking fellows enough. Frank Scott, a confessed bandit, bank robber and train robber, looked to me more like a bricklayer out of a job. He cried as he told me of his criminal career. Afterward he died in prison."

The New University

By Albert William Stone

There was a time when folks talked a good deal about the "reform School." Thank God, that kind of talk is pretty largely a thing of the past. Anybody who calls an Industrial School a "reform school" nowadays confesses thereby to a woeful ignorance of the real state of things. He is out of date. He is uninformed.

The old-fashioned reform school was a sort of penitentiary for boys. I once knew an old gentleman---they called him "the Squire"---- who had for many years been a guard in one. It was rather blood curdling to hear him describe some of the methods employed for regulating the lads unfortunate enough to have been imprisoned. All the windows were barred, for instance. A high stone wall was around the institution, patrolled by armed guards. Freedom was distressingly restricted.

What a contrast to the Squire's forlorn picture is a place like the Industrial School for Boys! I have had occasion to visit it several times. If I expected to see any barred windows, I was pleasantly disappointed. As for walls, stone or any other kind, the only ones to be seen are the foundations under the substantial buildings that surround the pretty park I call the "campus." There is absolutely nothing to suggest a prison; nothing at all. It isn't a prison. It isn't intended to be. It is what its name implies---an institution where boys are given the opportunity to develop the best that is in them, and to enter the world prepared to make their way, honorably and competently.

I have found that not only are useful trades taught at this school, but professions as well. The school band is developing musicians of no mean calibre. The school's athletic record compares favorably with those of many other institutions of learning. It has some excellent baseball teams. Just now it boasts a basket ball five which, I understand, has mowed down some of the best in the state. Football and other organized athletic activities are taught under the direction of a competent instructor and coach.

Clearly there is nothing of the "reform school" in an institution of this kind. Boys are taught discipline; but what first class school does not teach it? Discipline is a vital essential to success in any line. Discipline is imposed upon all of us by ourselves, by those in authority or by circumstances. We can't get away from it. At the Colorado Industrial School for Boys intelligent discipline is the standard by which the boys are measured, and by means of which they emerge presently into the kind of men the world is delighted to honor.

Behind the school are the Rockies, majestic in their blue and purple mists, beautiful in their golden robes. Off to the northwest the red and brown roofs of historic Golden nestle in the foothills, with Lookout and Zion keeping eternal vigilance. Acres of fertile land surround the cluster of buildings comprising

BOYS' INDUSTRIAL TRAINING SCHOOL

The Industrial Training School for boys is a university in many, many, respects, according to Mr. Stone. "Its very environment, beautiful beyond description, cannot help but to inspire the lads so fortunate as to enjoy it. If you want to meet a gentleman in the making, get acquainted with an Industrial Training School boy," the writer of Western stories says.

the school, subject to seasonal plowing, planting and cultivating that food may be produced for the school larder. Certain of the boys are the husbandmen of these crops. They work in the field, farmers in the making. Others learn the mysteries of printing, shoe making, etc. Still others delve into the intricacies of the manufacture of clothes, underwear and the like. The opportunities for grade study seem to be above the average. I know a boy who, prior to entering the school, was a very indifferent student. He had fallen behind, and didn't seem to care particularly. Today however, he is changed. He receives astonishingly high grades in his various studies including mathematics. Moreover, his whole bearing has changed as well. His face has taken on intelligence and mental alertness. His eyes sparkle with health and ambition. He has a new interest in life, and says so without restraint or coaching.

I have talked with Colonel Jones, the Superintendent; and know something of his helpful and practical philosophy. Colonel Jones understands boys, and likes them. In every new arrival he sees an opportunity to develop a useful man. He loves to ferret out the spark of genius, if it be there, and fan it into flame. He knows that there is good in all of us, and he usually succeeds in uncovering it before long. Then he proceeds to develop that good until, gradually but surely, it dominates the boy and his behavior.

Some time ago I heard a gentleman, high in his profession and the father of boys of his own, talking to a lad from the Industrial School on an occasion when the boy was in Denver on an errand.

"You fellows ought to be mighty proud of that school of yours," he said. "I think it's a regular college---a university. I know of military schools that don't give the boys as much opportunity to make something of themselves as Golden does."

Well, I agree with this gentleman. The Industrial School for Boys is a university in many, many respects. Its very environment, beautiful beyond description, cannot help to inspire the lads so fortunate as to enjoy it daily. Its useful and healthful activities, its wise and kindly direction by Colonel Jones and his efficient staff, its opportunities for self development --- all these things combine to give it a place in public estimate and the history of man--making very close, in importance, to the top.

One of the first requisites to success, in these enlightened days, is self-restraint. A self-restrained boy has gone a long ways toward becoming a gentleman.

If you want to meet a gentleman in the making, get acquainted with a Colorado Industrial School boy. You will not often be disappointed!

Elmer Guy Cutshall, Dean of Iliff Graduate School of Theology, Praises Our Training School Program

"I am very much impressed with the spirit of the work in this institution. The discipline appears to be just the right sort for this particular effort, and there is a spirit of kindliness and a desire to use the best modern educational methods in bringing the boys into self expression and self realization. The people who are doing this work, it seems, are investing there lives in a very worthy endeavor. The whole tendency of society is to do more of this and do it better and better. This institution has its face toward the future and deserves a large place among the thinking people of our state.

This attempt impresses me as being a form of special education and seeks through the handicrafts and regular courses of study, to prepare the boy for a place in society.

I was especially impressed with the spirit of reverence and good will as manifested by the boys in chapel exercises. I have never talked to a group more ready to listen and follow the suggesions of the speaker."

— Elmer Guy Cutshall

CAMPUS LIFE

Life is the business of living.
Its assets are joy, comfort,
peace, harmony and love.

Its liabilities are grief, pain,
misery, worry and discontentment.

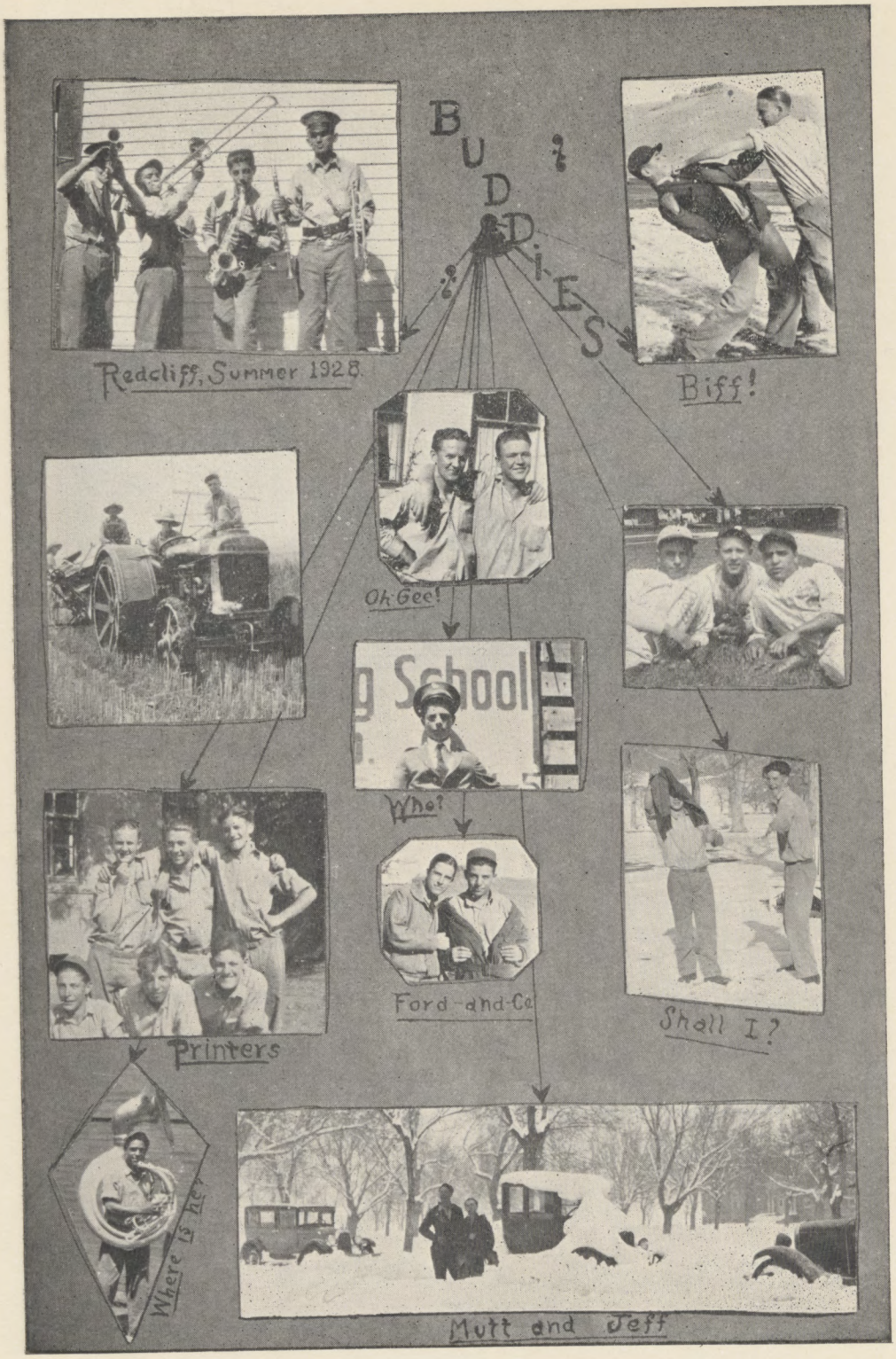
Health is one's best asset in life.
The creditors are air, sunshine,
water, exercise and proper food.

Disease is always a liability.

The debtors are tobacco, alcohol,
dope, drugs, crime, self-abuse,
dissipation and disease.

Failure leads to pessimism, lost
hope and early death.

Success means morality, a clean
mind, a good healthy body, a life
of longevity and usefulness.


BUDDIES
Redcliff, Summer 1928
Biff!
Oh Gee!
g School
Who?
Ford and Ce
Shall I?
Printers
Where is he?
Mutt and Jeff

EVERY barbering student should become an expert, because he has a chance for more practice than he would get in the average barber school. Beside the practice training the barber gets, the barbering scheme keeps all the fellows with freshly trimmed hair.

Each company has its own barbers who are under supervision of a professional from Golden. The above picture shows Frank Lindsey doing Harold Watts a real job in Cottage A.

School days are at their best in marble time - but marble time hasn't anything to do with the calendar. It's just in the air.

Somehow when the sun and air are just right, marbles just automatically appear on the school grounds -- and sometimes on the school room floor.

In the upper picture the boys are playing "Jack on the Pony," and spirited circle games.

READY FOR REX YEAGER'S CAMP

THE DUTCHMAN

RADIO HOUR AT COMPANY B

THE DRUMMER BOY

THORNS

TWO-OF-A-KIND

THE VANISHING HORSEMAN

US-TWO

SEE-HOW-HAPPY-THE-MARRIED-BOYS-ARE

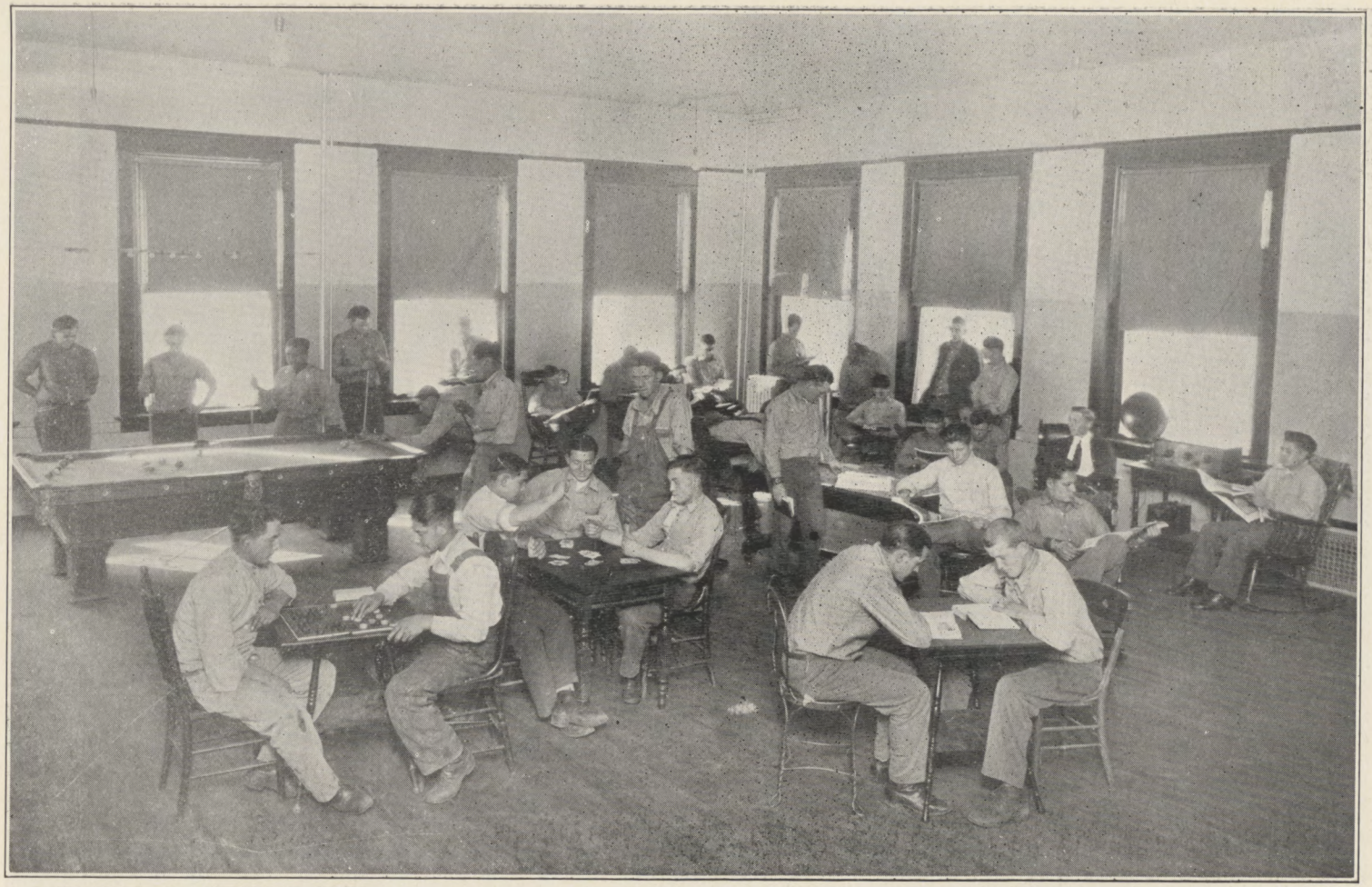
COACH

BANDMASTER

BUD THE CHEF & THE BAKER LOOK CONTENTED

THE PUBLISHERS ARE STUCK!

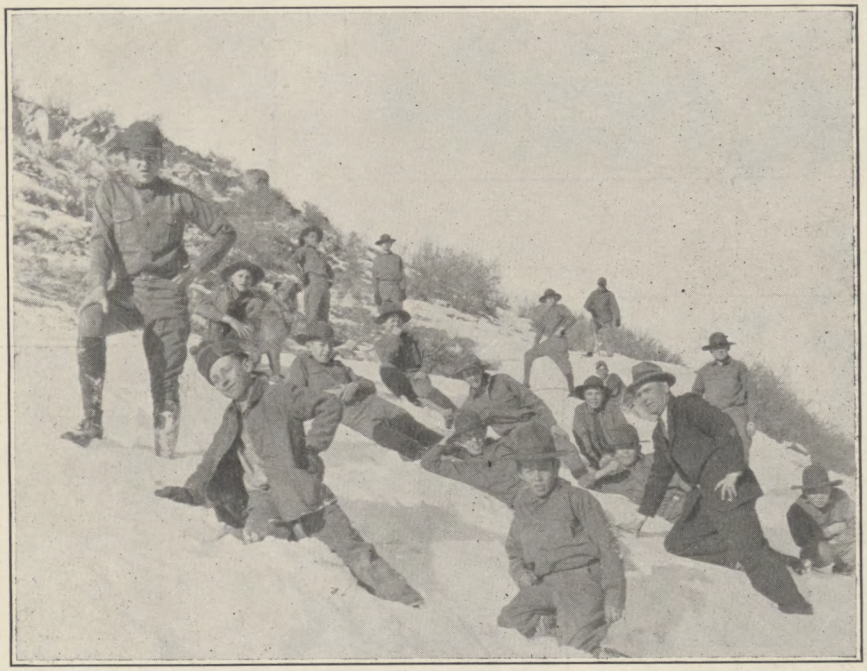
C.D.J. AND KINDSEY



Happy homelike recreations make bedtime come too soon.

OUTDOOR LIFE

"Be Prepared" is the motto of these boys.



Scoutmaster Hopkins and the troop often take hikes in the Rockies.

A Scout is Trustworthy
A Scout is Loyal
A Scout is Helpful

A Scout is Friendly
A Scout is Courteous
A Scout is Kind

Boy Scouts

One of the finest activities which is made available to the boys of the Industrial Training School is Scouting. There are boys here who were Scouts before they came here and there are others who will profit by Scouting for the first time. So in order to give the boys a chance to adjust themselves, Scouting is offered to all the younger boys who wish to take advantage of the work.

The boys have many opportunities to do some real Scout work. They hike into the nearby mountains and take week end trips to mountain cabins of friends who are kind enough to invite them. These are real treats.

Scout work throbs with life and vitality. It gets to the boy through outdoor life. "Scouting is outing" - - the enjoyment of tramping thru mountains, woodlands, and along streams, stores up nerve energy that benefits the boy in future life.

The Boy Scout handbook is the most widely read book in the world with one exception, the Bible. Four million copies have been printed and distributed throughout the world.

A Scout is Obedient
A Scout is Cheerful
A Scout is Clean

A Scout is Brave
A Scout is Thrifty
A Scout is Reverent

Christmas 1928

The 1928 Christmas will be long remembered by boys who were at the school at that time. The series of happy events began Christmas Eve when the multitude of boys enjoyed a real Christmas program. After an invocation by Mr. Weller and Christmas message from Colonel Jones, "Grandfather's Christmas," a one act play, was presented. Jack Trippey, Thomas Bostic, Elmer Hill, Harold Watts, Walter Harowski, and Roland Biggio were the players. The boys' chorus was part of the play.

There was a flash of lights--a jingle of bells--and Dr. David C. Bayless appeared in the role of Santa. After receiving a well filled bag of fruit, candy, and nuts the boys returned to the cottages for the greatest joy of the season--opening their packages.

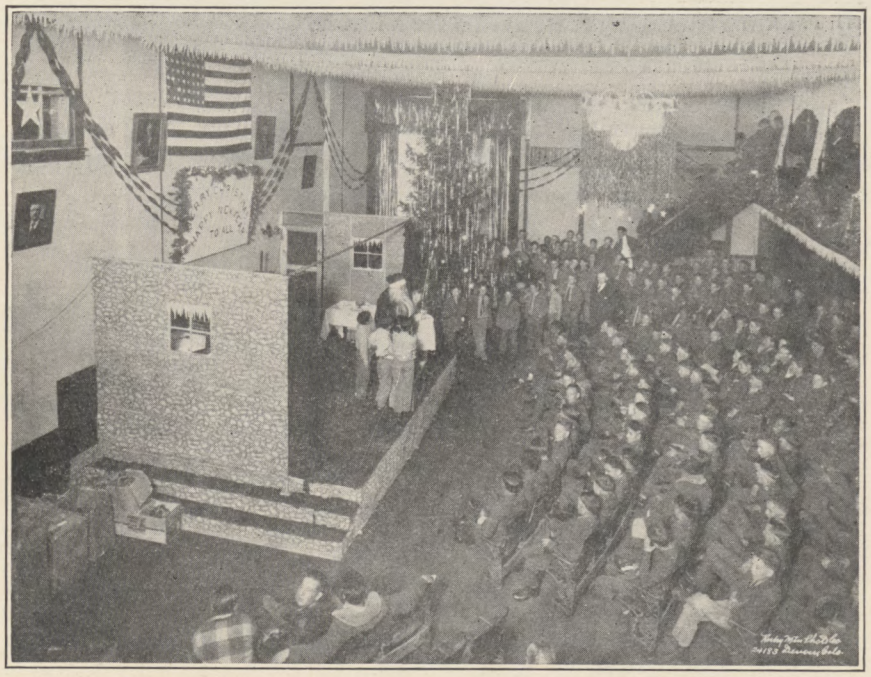
Band Company was awarded first prize, a ten dollar gold piece, after a conference of judges. Cottages A and C were awarded second and third place. Phonographs, five of them, were gifts to the Cottages.

In the afternoon every boy took part in a sports program. Band company won the potato race; the Federals outpulled the States in a Tug-o-War, and W. Reynolds, Schultz and Comer were race victors.

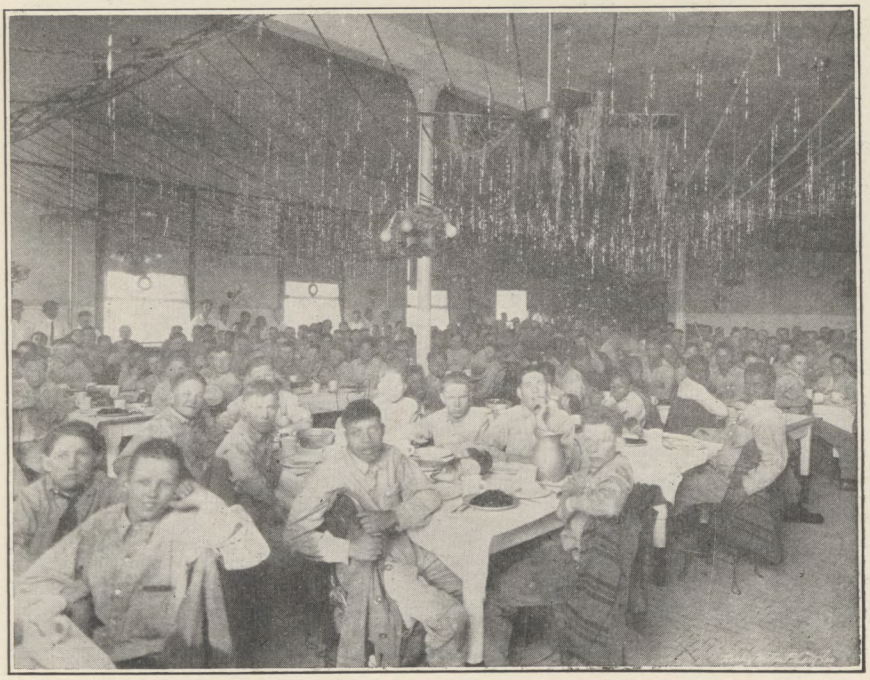
Many friends of the school donated to the Christmas fund in order to make some boy happy. The boys wrote personal letters thanking the person responsible for their gifts.

The whole campus was aglow during the Christmas season. Besides a large electrically lighted tree in the fountain, each cottage hung their insignia in colorful lights. Chief of the outside decorations, was the Administration building which is pictured above.

Santa and players in "Grandfather's Christmas," a one act play.



Dr. Bayless is playing title role here at the varied Christmas Eve program.



Thirty turkeys furnished part of the Christmas dinner to these boys.

In an adjoining room the faculty feasted too.

Band Company Cottage, winner of first prize on decorations

C Company boys opening Christmas packages

A Training School Day

First call		6:15 A. M.
Drill and job boys		7:00 A. M.
First call for breakfast		7:15 A. M.
Breakfast		7:20 A. M.
Recall from breakfast		7:45 A. M.
Details		7:50 A. M.
Recall		11:30 A.M.
First call for dinner		11:55 A. M.
Dinner		12:00 M.
Recall from dinner		12:25 P. M.
Details		12:50 P. M.
Recall		4:30 P. M.
First call for supper		4:55 P. M.
Supper		5:00 P. M.
Recall from supper		5:25 P. M.
Recreation, play and games		5:30 P. M. to 7:00 P. M.
Special night classes		6:00 P. M. to 7:00 P. M.
Quarters		7:00 P. M.
Indoor recreation		7:30 P. M. to 8:30 P. M.
Lights out		
Co. C and D		8:00 P. M.
Other companies		8:30 P. M.
Moving pictures	Wednesday	6:25 P. M.
Entertainment	Saturday	6:25 P. M.
	SUNDAY	
First call		6:30 A. M.
Breakfast		7:00 A. M.
Inspection		10:00 A. M.
Drill and Parade		10:30 to 11:10 A. M.
Chapel		11:15 A. M.
Dinner		1:00 P. M.
Recreation, play and athletic games		2;00 to 4:30 P. M.
Supper		5:00 P. M.

From the Top of the Hill

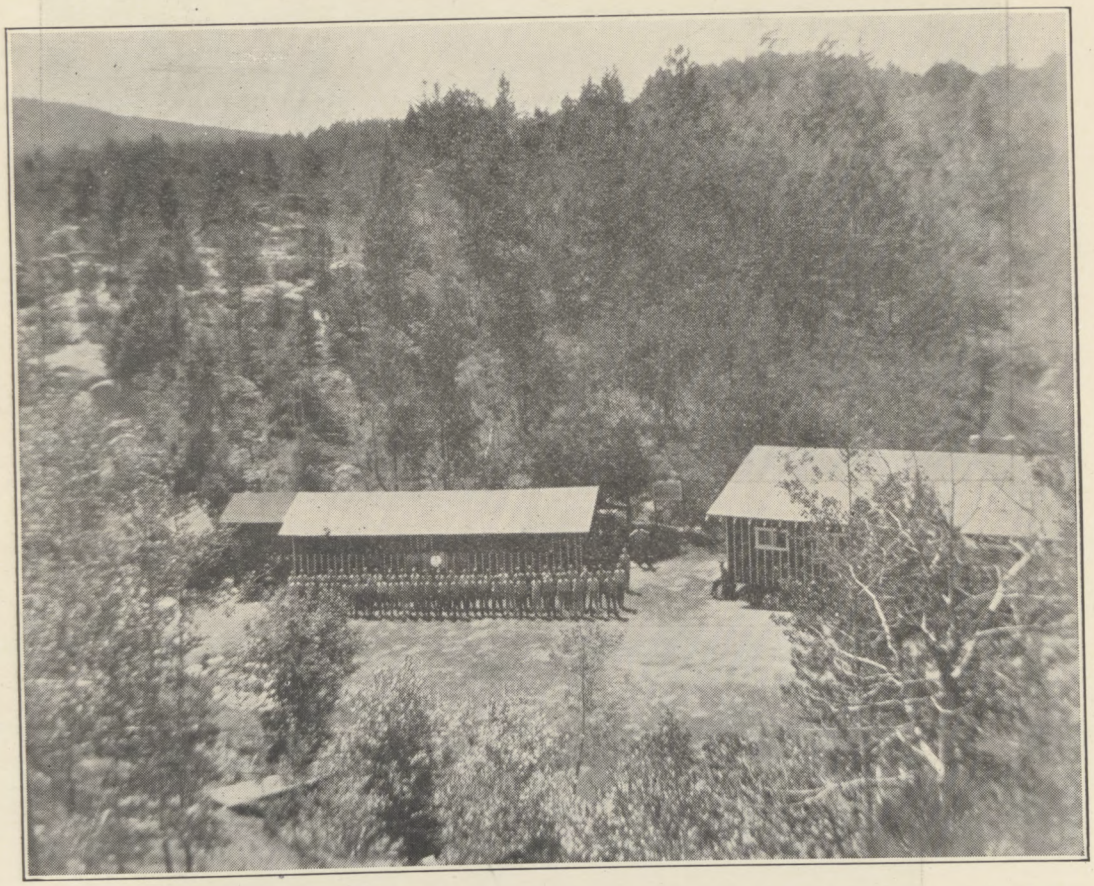
The Yearbook Cameraman set his machine on the top of Castle Rock, Golden, to get this picture. This is a partial view of the buildings.

The State Home camp where Co. C boys enjoyed a week of outdoor life in Turkey Creek Canyon.

The State Home camp where Co. C boys enjoyed a week of outdoor life in Turkey Creek Canyon.

The Industrial School exhibit at the Arvada Harvest is shown above. The exhibit was very complete and clearly showed the progress that is being made at the school.

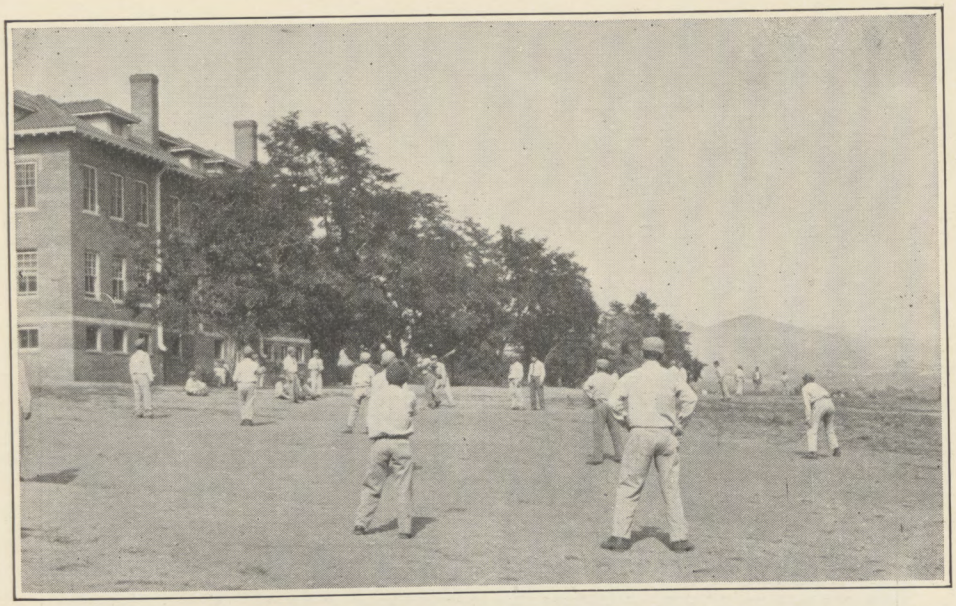
The band was there and played all during the festival and also put on a real old-time minstrel show. The Festival was held September, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20th, 1927.



They say folks live faster in a given length of time when they are "high, high up in the hills!" The heart beats faster with the natural intoxication of the high country. The natural stillness gives relief that makes city glamor trite artificiality. It's great when a group from the school takes a vacation in nature's playground.

On Arbor day, the boys plant trees on the grounds.

Summer time and the "old swimmin' hole," Come on in fellers, the water's fine.

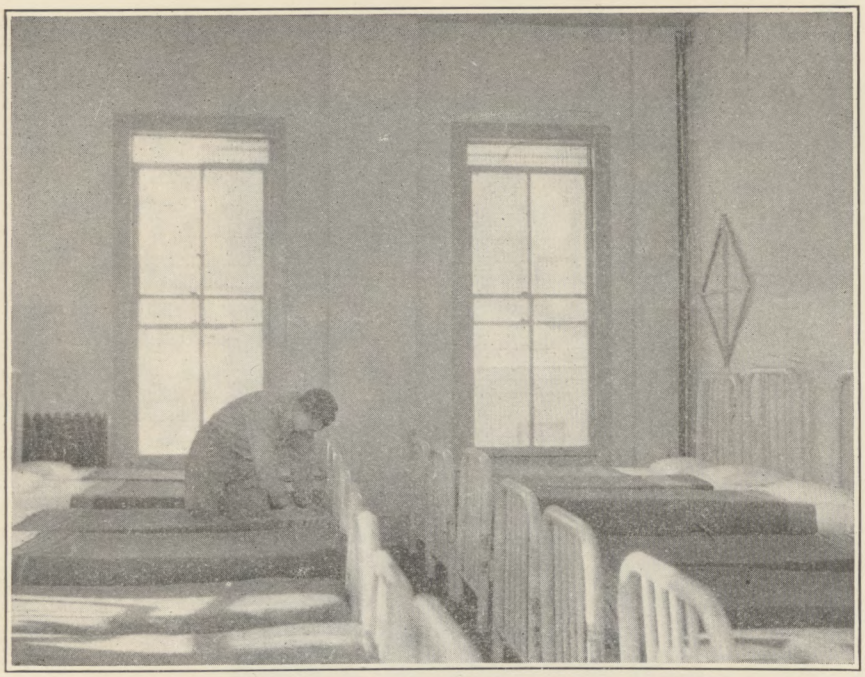


The playground on the hill behind the school house is the scene of many pleasurable games when recess time comes around.

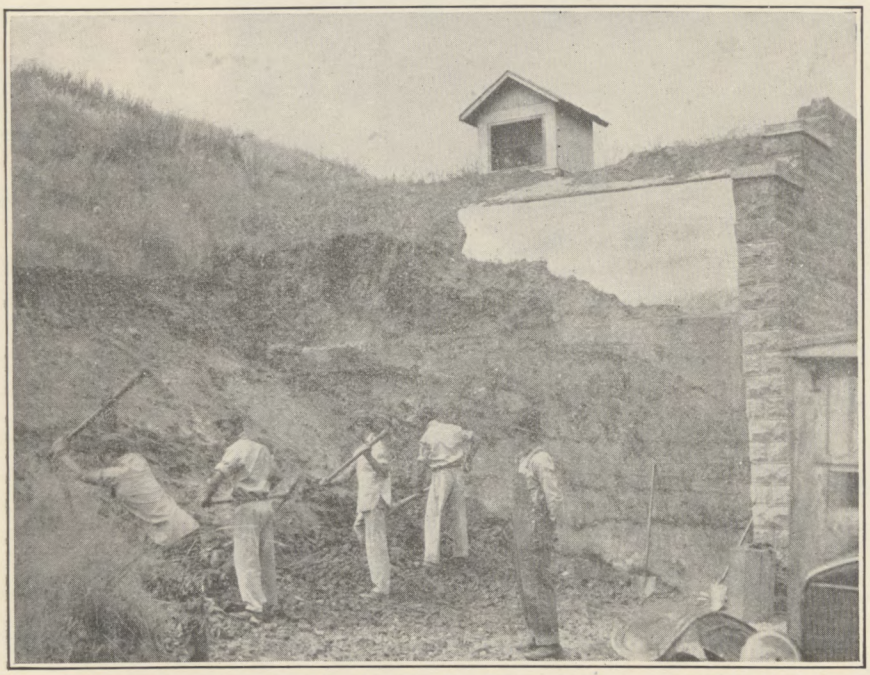
Boys working in the garden

After the snow the roads and sidewalks must be cleaned. Mr. John Anderson's force.

Do they have fun when the snow lies heavy on the ground? Just watch those C Cottage fellows on their sleds!



A corner in Band Cottage dormitory, where the boys spend eight hours every night. Cool in Summer and warm in the winter.



When there is any digging to be done, just consult Mr. B. B. Baker and his crew of Pick and Shovel swingers.

A Campus Memory--The old Shop building which for many years housed the Training shops, and dormitory space for two companies.

This building burned in 1924 and has never been replaced. The shops that were burned included the shoe shop, carpenter shop, sloyd shop, laundry, tailor shop, barber shop, darning class room and others.

We hope some day to have this building replaced with a trade shop building superior to the old one.

Exhibits

The following statistics show the former residences, ages, social condition, occupations boys wished to follow, nationality of boys' parents and boys' nativity.

The chart shows how the boys are classified by various tests given in the academic department.

EXHIBIT A

SHOWING FROM WHAT COUNTIES BOYS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED

Arapahoe	3	Huerfano	1	Prowers	2
Adams	7	Jefferson	2	Rio Blanco	2
Bacca	2	Lake	2	Rio Grande	3
Boulder	9	La Plata	1	Routt	1
Conejos	1	Las Animas	14	Saguache	4
Custer	1	Larimer	12	San Miguel	1
Crowley	2	Logan	7	Sedgewick	3
Delta	6	Lincoln	1	Teller	2
Denver	86	Mesa	6	Washington	3
El Paso	15	Moffat	1	Weld	1
Fremont	7	Montezuma	4	Yuma	1
Garfield	1	Morgan	7	U. S. Borders	45
Grande	1	Otero	11		
Gunnison	1	Pueblo	26	Total	306

EXHIBIT B

SHOWING AGES OF BOYS WHEN RECEIVED

Ten years	18	Fourteen years	48	Eighteen years	6
Eleven years	18	Fifteen years	70	Nineteen years	3
Twelve years	26	Sixteen years	40	Twenty years	1
Thirteen years	45	Seventeen years	31		

EXHIBIT C
SHOWING THE SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF BOYS RECEIVED

Both parents living	194
Father dead	60
Mother dead	34
Both parents dead	16
Unknown	1
Total	305
Parents separated	83

Total of 194 or 63.6% come from broken homes.

Without step-parents	214
Step-father	58
Step-mother	23
Both step-parents	5
Foster-parents	3
Unknown	2
Total	305

29.8% have step-parents or foster-parents.

Boys who had not been convicted before	150
Boys who had been convicted before	155
Total	305
Boys who had been inmates of other institutions	25
Boys who had not been inmates of other institutions	280
Total	305

First grade	7
Second grade	9
Third grade	18
Fourth grade	26
Fifth grade	37
Sixth grade	54
Seventh grade	58
Eighth grade	45
Ninth grade	24
Tenth grade	17
Eleventh grade	3
Twelfth grade	1
Graduates	6
Total	305

White	287
Colored	18
Total	305

Showing Religious Preferences

Protestant	200
Catholic	81
Jewish	6
Mormon	6
Indian	1
No preference	11
Total	305

EXHIBIT D
SHOWING NATIONALITY OF PARENTS

Americans	271	Germans	37	Scotch	18
American Negro	28	Greeks	4	Slovakian	4
Austrians	10	Hawaiian	1	Spanish	32
Bohemians	2	Hungarians	2	Swedes	12
Canadians	5	Indian	11	Swiss	2
Cubans	2	Irish	31	Welch	2
Dutch	9	Italians	29	Unknown	16
Danes	3	Jews	8		
English	10	Mexicans	49	Total	612
French	12	Russians	2		

EXHIBIT E
SHOWING NATIVITY OF BOYS

Alabama	3	Missouri	24	Utah	5
Alaska	1	Nebraska	13	West Virginia	1
Arizona	1	New Mexico	11	Wyoming	4
Arkansas	3	New York	3	Canada	2
California	3	Nevada	1	Cuba	1
Colorado	120	North Carolina	1	Germany	2
Illinois	6	Ohio	3	Greece	1
Indiana	2	Oklahoma	17	Hungary	1
Iowa	6	Oregon	3	Italy	1
Kansas	18	Pennsylvania	2	Mexico	11
Kentucky	2	Rhode Island	1	Russia	1
Louisiana	3	South Carolina	1	Scotland	2
Maryland	1	South Dakota	2	South America	2
Michigan	2	Tennessee	1		
Minnesota	1	Texas	14	Total	306
Mississippi	2	Unknown	1		

EXHIBIT F
SHOWING THE OCCUPATIONS BOYS WISHED TO FOLLOW

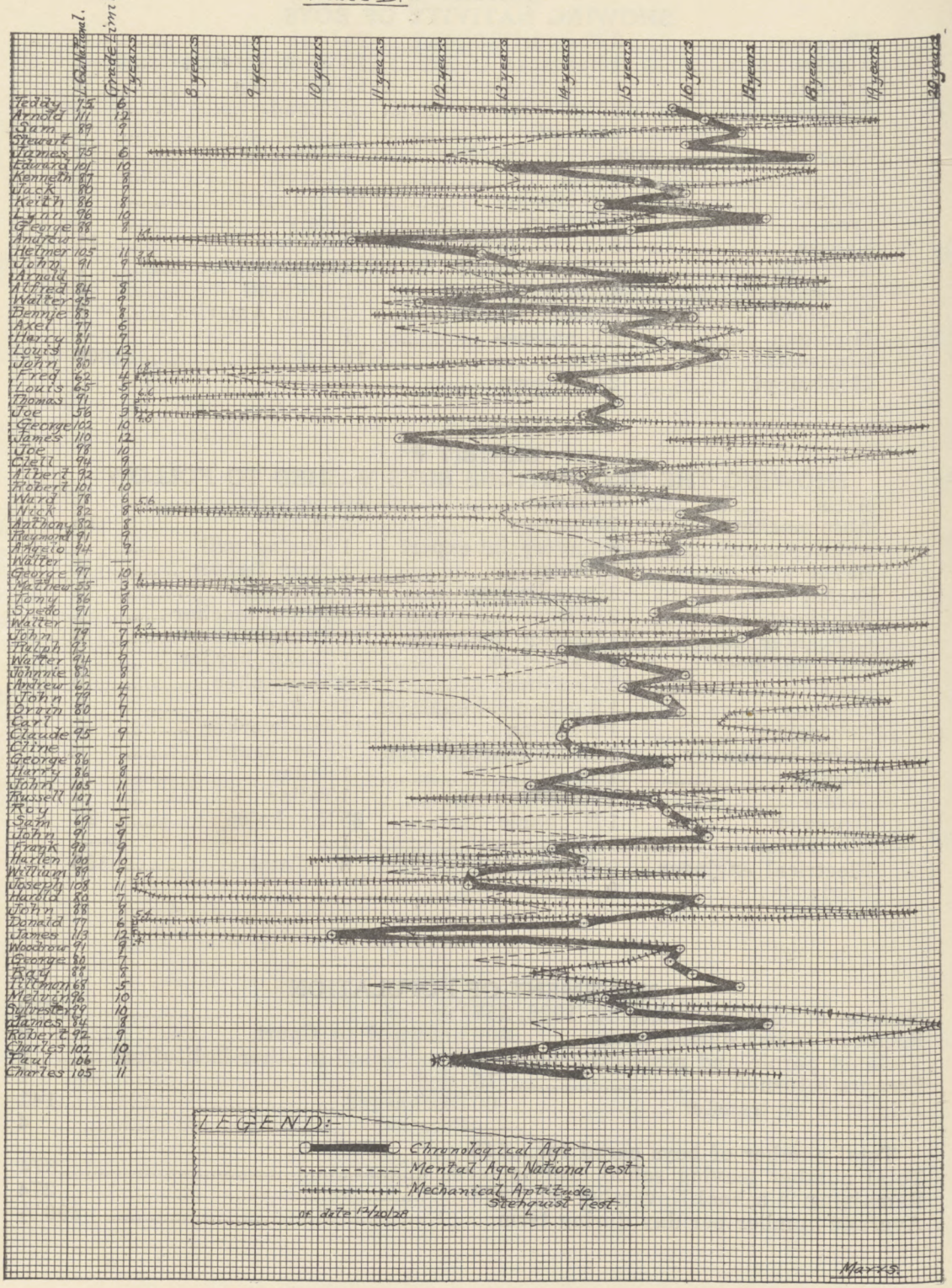
Artist	3	Farmer	36	Plasterer	1
Auto mechanic	7	Fireman	3	Printer	15
Aviator	8	Fingerprint expert	1	Planing mill	1
Baker	9	Florist	1	Prize fighter	1
Barber	2	Laundryman	1	Salesman	1
Bookkeeper	2	Lawyer	4	School teacher	1
Carpenter	11	Interior decorator	1	Stenographer	2
Civil engineer	1	Mail clerk	1	Sheep herder	3
Cook	2	Machinist	4	Shoemaker	6
Cowboy	1	Mechanical engineer	1	Singer	1
Contractor	1	Musician	11	Steelworker	1
Dairy husbandry	2	Movie machine opr.	2	Storekeeper	4
Dentist	1	Mason	1	Sailor	1
Doctor	1	Miner	1	Tailor	2
Druggist	1	Mechanic	85	No choice	27
Electrician	21	Office man	1		
Electrical engineer	9	Painter	3	Total	305
Engineer	9				

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

Number of boys November 30, 1926,	257	Paroled	219
Received (new) during term	306	Returned to Court	0
Violated parole and returned	70	Transferred to other institutions	9
Escapes returned	15	Died	1
Admitted by transfer	00	Discharged	141
		Escaped	4

Total number of boys cared for....648
Total number leaving school during term....374
Remaining in school November 30, 1928....274
Average number per day during term....290½

FIG. 2
Plate B.


I.Q. National
Grade Term
8 years
9 years
10 years
11 years
12 years
13 years
14 years
15 years
16 years
18 years
19 years
20 years
Teddy 95 6
Arnold 111 12
Sam 89 9
Stewart — —
James 95 6
Edward 101 10
Kenneth 87 8
Jack 90 9
Keith 86 8
Lynn 96 10
George 88 8
Andrew —
Helmer 105 11
John 91 9
Arnold —
Alfred 84 8
Walter 95 9
Bennie 83 8
Axel 77 6
Henry 81 7
Louis 111 12
John 80 7
Fred 62 4
Louis 65 5
Thomas 91 9
Joe 56 3
George 102 10
James 110 12
Joe 98 10
Cecil 94 9
Albert 92 9
Robert 101 10
Ward 78 6
Nick 82 8
Anthony 82 8
Raymond 91 9
Angelo 94 9
Walter —
George 97 10
Mathew 85 7
Tony 86 8
Speedo 91 9
Walter —
John 79 7
Ralph 93 9
Walter 94 9
Johnnie 82 8
Andrew 62 4
John 79 7
Orrin 80 7
Earl —
Claude 95 9
Clive —
George 86 8
Harry 86 8
John 105 11
Russell 107 11
Roy —
Sam 69 5
John 91 9
Frank 98 9
Harlen 100 10
William 89 9
Joseph 108 11
Harold 80 7
John 88 8
Donald 77 6
James 113 12
Woodrow 91 9
George 80 7
Ray 88 8
Herman 68 5
Melvin 96 10
Sylvester 99 10
James 84 8
Robert 92 9
Charles 102 10
Paul 106 11
Charles 105 11
LEGEND:
Chronological Age
Mental Age, National Test
Mechanical Aptitude, Stenquist Test.
Marks.

IN APPRECIATION

The thanks of the publishers are due to all who helped make this Year Book possible.

To Colonel C. D. Jones, Superintendent; Charles Huscher, Assistant Superintendent; Mrs. Mary Mohler, Secretary to the Superintendent and to the faculty, we are especially indebted for their interest and helpful suggestions.

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Joe D. Cellman
Editor of school publications

The Boys of the printing department:

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Daniel Grant, Loris Graves, Oscar Halea, Earl Hollis,
Joe Landing, Lawrence Lighthall, Frank Lindsey,
Tony Ortis, Nick Sandoval, Arthur Smith
Norman Urback, John Gabott, Carroll Brooks,

FINIS