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# THIRTY-FIRST BIENNIAL REPORT

1941-1942



COLORADO  
STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

GOLDEN, COLORADO





Courtesy V. L. Hubbard.  
Manager Meadow Gold Dairies

AIRPLANE VIEW OF THE INSTITUTION



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# THIRTY-FIRST BIENNIAL REPORT

1941-1942



COLORADO  
STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL  
GOLDEN, COLORADO





## *Administration*

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His Excellency  
R A L P H L. C A R R  
Governor of Colorado

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### ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

H. W. Bundy.....	Superintendent
J. H. Wallace.....	Chief Clerk
L. L. Mohler.....	Parole Officer and Company Supervisor
Merle Davies .....	Placement Officer
W. C. Neahr .....	Supervisor of Construction
Dr. E. W. Kemble.....	Physician
Mary Mohler .....	Secretary
Paul Prink .....	Steward

# Superintendents

Name	Residence	From	To
W. C. Sampson	Plainfield, Ind.	June	1881..... April..... 1889
D. R. Hatch	Golden, Colo.	April	1890..... July..... 1893
R. W. Morris	Pueblo, Colorado	July	1893..... March..... 1894
G. A. Gerrard	Ft. Morgan, Colo.	April	1894..... February..... 1896
R. G. Smither	Denver, Colo.	February	1896..... January..... 1898
B. L. Olds	Denver, Colo.	March	1898..... May..... 1901
Frank G. Mirick	Pueblo, Colo.	May	1901..... January..... 1902
W. W. Branson	Golden, Colo.	March	1902..... August..... 1902
Fred L. Paddleford	Industrial School	August	1902..... November..... 1924
Charles Huscher	Golden, Colo.	November	1924..... July..... 1925
Ben F. Taylor	Industrial School	July	1925..... August..... 1925
Claude D. Jones	Industrial School	August	1925..... July..... 1930
Charles Huscher	Golden, Colo.	July	1930..... February..... 1931
B. T. Poxson	Industrial School	February	1931..... September..... 1935
O. A. Goetze	Golden, Colo.	September	1935..... March..... 1937
J. R. Taylor	Industrial School	March	1937..... December..... 1938
Raymond W. Combs	Industrial School	January	1939..... February..... 1941
John E. Hill	Pueblo, Colo.	March	1941..... April..... 1941
H. W. Bundy	Denver, Colo.	May	1941..... Now in Office

## *Personnel*

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### ACADEMIC INSTRUCTORS

Ruth Merchant  
Gladys O'Farrell

J. S. Richards  
Emma Romano

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### COTTAGE COUNSELORS

Bert F. Harrison  
Carroll E. Lewis  
A. F. McGowan

Clair Robinson  
Wm. Sanders

---

### INSTRUCTORS

Fred Bochatay  
Clarence Booth  
William Croughan  
Roy Davis  
O. A. Goetze  
Walter A. Hopkins  
Rex Jones  
Sam Kirk  
A. J. Lincoln  
George Matthews  
Tom More  
George D. Morrison  
C. F. McNutt  
William Neahr  
A. F. Owens  
William Owens  
E. M. Place  
Carl Sabatini  
A. E. Schultz  
A. S. Shockley  
H. B. Smith  
Ray Wineinger  
W. W. Wildman  
Alfred Wise  
E. M. Witter

Blacksmithing  
Plumbing and Steamfitting  
Baking  
Laundering  
Printing  
Athletics  
Night Supervisor  
Night Supervisor  
Shoemaking  
Painting  
Farming  
Utility  
Barbering  
Electricity  
Dining Rooms  
Gardening  
Sheet metal  
Tailoring  
Dairying  
Nurse  
Boiler House  
Cooking  
Boiler House  
Dairying  
Carpentry

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### FIRE GUARDS

Douglas Grobecker  
Kenneth Gibbs  
James Lawver  
Arthur Lankenau

Robert Mack  
L. W. Merchant  
Richard Stewart

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### IN THE MILITARY SERVICE OF THE COUNTRY

Thos. Bogard  
Daniel Cavarra  
H. W. Pace

Ivan Shinkle  
Melvin Temmer

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT

### 1940-1942 EXPENDITURES

Main- tenance Fund	Cash Fund	Building Fund	Total Expenditure
Personal Services .....	\$147,349.16	5,942.75	\$153,291.91
Contractual Services .....	23,080.42	1,466.44	24,546.86
Supplies and Materials ....	71,290.18	3,420.83	74,711.01
Capital Outlay .....	127.50	1,352.31	17,267.12
Total .....	<u>\$241,847.26</u>	<u>15,787.31</u>	<u>\$269,816.90</u>

#### Per Capita Costs:

Average Population for the Biennial Period.....191.91  
 Total Maintenance and Cash Fund Expenditures, less Capital Outlay .....\$252,549.78  
 \$252,549.78 by 191.91 equals \$651.54 per capita.

<b>Contractual Services</b>				
1940-1941	.....\$ 10,691.68	\$ 311.34		\$ 11,003.02
1941-1942	..... 12,388.74	<u>1,155.10</u>		<u>13,543.84</u>
		\$ 23,080.42		\$ 24,546.86
<b>Supplies and Materials</b>				
1940-1941	.....\$ 33,403.50	\$ 664.48		\$ 34,067.98
1941-1942	..... 37,886.68	<u>2,756.35</u>		<u>40,643.03</u>
		\$ 71,290.18		\$ 74,711.01
<b>Capital Outlay</b>				
1940-1941	.....		\$ 920.59	\$ 920.59
1941-1942	.....\$ 127.50	<u>\$1,352.31</u>	<u>14,866.72</u>	<u>16,346.53</u>
		\$ 127.50	\$15,787.31	\$ 17,267.12
<b>Personal Services</b>				
1940-1941	.....\$ 69,349.52	\$5,721.25		\$ 75,070.77
1941-1942	..... 77,999.64	<u>221.50</u>		<u>78,221.14</u>
		\$147,349.16		\$153,291.91

## *Statistical Information on Population*

### MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

Number of boys July 1, 1940 .....	223	
Received (new) during term .....	323	
Violated parole and returned .....	130	
	453	453
Total number of boys cared for .....		676
Deceased .....	1	
Discharged .....	48	
Escapes .....	8	
Paroled .....	429	
Total number of boys leaving the School .....	486	486
Remaining in school June 30, 1942 .....		190
Average population per day during term .....		186

### TABLE I

#### Distribution by Counties

Adams .....	9	Jefferson .....	1
Alamosa .....	11	Kit Carson .....	1
Arapahoe .....	9	LaPlata .....	1
Archuleta .....	1	Las Animas .....	5
Baca .....	4	Lincoln .....	1
Boulder .....	5	Logan .....	2
Cheyenne .....	1	Montrose .....	1
Conejos .....	7	Morgan .....	3
Crowley .....	2	Mesa .....	7
Custer .....	1	Pueblo .....	17
Delta .....	4	Prowers .....	1
Denver .....	177	Otero .....	5
El Paso .....	7	Pio Grande .....	9
Fremont .....	3	Saguache .....	6
Garfield .....	2	Weld .....	13
Huerfano .....	7		
Total number of boys .....			323

### TABLE II

#### Distribution by Ages

Ten years .....	3	Fourteen years .....	84
Eleven years .....	11	Fifteen years .....	115
Twelve years .....	37	Sixteen years .....	11
Thirteen years .....	58	Seventeen years .....	4
Total .....			323

TABLE III

Distribution According to Dominant Character of Delinquency

Stealing .....	291
Sex .....	9
Runaway .....	7
Truancy .....	6
Lack of control and adjustment .....	5
Physical injury .....	3
Property damage .....	2
Total .....	<u>323</u>

TABLE IV

Previous Institutional Experience of Boys

*Number of boys who have been inmates of other institutions....	33
Number of boys who have not been inmates of other institutions....	<u>290</u>
	323

\*Orphanages, Home for Dependent Children, Boys' Homes.

TABLE V

Distribution According to Place of Birth

Colorado .....	240	Iowa .....	1
New Mexico .....	17	Kentucky .....	1
Kansas .....	15	Mexico .....	1
Nebraska .....	7	Michigan .....	1
Missouri .....	6	Montana .....	1
Oklahoma .....	6	New Jersey .....	1
California .....	5	Ohio .....	1
Wyoming .....	5	Pennsylvania .....	1
Illinois .....	4	South Dakota .....	1
Texas .....	4	Utah .....	1
Arkansas .....	2		
Indiana .....	1		
Total.....	<u>323</u>		

TABLE VI

Religious Denomination

Catholic .....	169
Protstant .....	<u>154</u>
	323

TABLE VII

Nationality

American .....	151
Spanish-American .....	<u>148</u>
American-Negro .....	24
	<u>323</u>

TABLE VIII

Distribution According to I. Q.

I. Q.	American	Spanish-American	American Negro
130	1	0	0
125	0	0	0
120	0	1	0
115	10	1	0
110	7	1	1
105	11	3	0
100	12	6	2
95	20	8	2
90	20	17	1
85	14	17	3
80	14	18	3
75	8	15	3
70	10	23	4
65	8	9	2
60	4	13	1
55	10	10	2
50	0	5	0
Untested	2	1	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	151	148	24
Average	89.40	79.06	80.95
Median	86.63	74.5	75

Distribution by Parents' Marital Status

TABLE I

Both parents living	219
Father dead	60
Mother dead	39
Both parents dead	5
	<hr/>
	323

TABLE II

Both parents living together	140
Separated or divorced	79
Father dead	60
Mother dead	39
Both parents dead	5
	<hr/>
	323



## *Report of the Academic Section*

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The Academic Section of the Industrial School, under the leadership of Mrs. Gladys O'Farrell, has shown great improvement this year. While the program in general is much the same, the results are very different. A few changes have been made to give greater efficiency and to give the boys a type of training for which they seem more adapted. These include the addition of a full time music instructor, Miss Emma Romano, a graduate of Loraino Heights College, who majored in music; inauguration of an art program under the direction of Mrs. O'Farrell who is an expert in teaching this subject; the removal of the manual training shop to the basement of the School building where the subject is taught by Mr. Richards, and the inauguration of classes in Spanish under Mr. Baros who has had years of experience in interpreting. At the time this report goes to press, Mr. Walter Hopkins will have taken over athletics and physical education for the entire School and Mrs. Ruth Merchant, who has been at the Girls Industrial School in the capacity of teacher, will have transferred to the Institution as a teacher and will take Mr. Hopkins' group.

We are following a time-tested program in the Academic section in which the boys are given classification tests and placed in groups of homogeneous ability. The school work is, of necessity, ungraded and remedial in nature. Very few of the boys have reached or exceeded the eighth grade and the average for the entire School generally runs around the fifth grade; in the short time that we have the boys here, we cannot expect to carry them through the eighth grade. With the exception of the lowest group, mostly non-readers, the other four groups are semi-departmentalized, each one having three periods with the home room teacher.

The School day runs from 8:15 to 4:15 and the boys attend classes daily, five days weekly. At this time we have an average of 75 boys in daily attendance.

Supplementary Visual instruction in the form of moving pictures is used and films are shown once weekly. This form of instruction is a real treat to the boys and it is surprising how much they retain from these pictures. These showings also are available to the Vocational departments.



## *Report on Physical Plant and Vocational Training Department*

---

Chief amongst the changes in the Physical Plant during the last bi-ennium have been the alterations to the Charles Huscher Vocational building. Since this building was intended originally as a vocational training center, by making certain alterations and divisions, we now have a group of seven trade and pre-vocational training departments housed therein. The manual training department was moved to the Academic building where it is completely housed in its own rooms instead of occupying the first floor of the Vocational building as it formerly did in a more or less public place. The old space occupied by this shop was partitioned off and now houses the barber and shoe shops. Both of these newly created units are light, cheerful and well arranged for the purpose intended. The barber shop has a separate class room for study of the technical part of the training; incidentally, our barber school is one of three accredited schools for the teaching of barbering in the State. The print shop had long ago outgrown its quarters and an additional stock and class room was added by subdividing the old drafting room. This unit now has accommodations that compare favorably with any public school printery. The remainder of the drafting room was fitted up to house the New-boy group during its period of pre-placement training.

The old shoe and barber shop building, vacated upon the completion of alterations in the Vocational building, will be remodeled into two, four room apartments; plans have been drawn for this project, approval and priorities for materials have been secured and work will start very shortly on it. This will provide living quarters for two more families of employees and will also give the School additional income from the rentals.

A playground fence has been installed which facilitates control of the boys during their leisure hours and makes it possible for the man in charge of a group to devote more time to promoting games and recreation while the boys are on the athletic field. A project to regrade the playfield, build a football field and quarter mile track using W. P. A. labor fell through with the coming of the war and will have to wait until later.

The laundry building has been somewhat remodeled making it possible to use the basement for storage of trucks and other materials. The electric shop has been moved from its old, poorly lighted quarters in the basement of this building to the basement of the Officer's dining room which is a larger, better lighted and ventilated place. The building itself, where the shop is now located, has been connected to the service tunnels so that electrical trouble occurring in the tunnels can be taken care of without having to go outside during inclement weather.

Since we have about 1600 feet of service tunnel connecting most of the buildings on the campus, it is the intention to install short runs of 4 x 6 tunnel from each building to the main line. This will give ample air raid shelter in case we ever have air raids. D Company and the culinary building are already connected and the others will be taken care of as time permits. This will also eliminate exposure during blizzards and rain storms while moving groups to and from classes and dining rooms.

The boilerhouse was provided with a ventilating cupola and new roof during the last year and an addition of 6 feet was made to the smoke stack. These improvements were necessary as the excessive heat of the boiler caused the draft fan motor to burn out occasionally and the old roof leaked so badly that other equipment was endangered. The addition to the stack, while seemingly small, was sufficient to get the smoke and cinders high enough in the air that the surrounding area is now much cleaner. A Cope automatic water feed control for the boilers was just recently installed and it is expected that this installation will result in a considerable saving in fuel and greater safety. Additional repairs to the boilers proper have been made as needed and, at the present time, the arches in No. 2 boiler are in the process of rebuilding.

The building used as living quarters for several of the employees had been covered with stucco in 1937 and the walls leaked whenever we had a driving rain. To overcome this trouble, the building was worked over, loose stucco removed and replaced and the entire structure given two coats of waterproofing. In addition the basement walls which were exposed on two sides, had never been stuccoed leaving the old lime stone exposed to view; these walls were stuccoed at the same time as the upper

walls and also waterproofed. The waterproofing was given a color that harmonized more nearly with the darker buildings on that side of the campus.

The building intended originally for library purposes has been converted into a Chapel, and now is used for all Church services. This arrangement is much more satisfactory than the theater building which was formerly used for a chapel. A very striking altar was built in the School Carpenter shop for the Catholic group and further improvements will be made so that the Chapel will be non-sectarian in character.

The Administration building was remodeled to add another bedroom to the second floor apartment and the whole building was redecorated. Much of the old, original plaster had come loose or was badly cracked and broken; this was removed, the walls and ceilings were replastered and the whole interior was decorated in a restful, light green color.

A new roadway was cut through beside the Administration building to the storeroom, a loading dock of concrete extending across the front of the storeroom and curbs and cutters along both sides of the roadway and dock were poured this summer. In addition, a concrete gutter and curbing was poured along the side of the storeroom next to the Tailor shop building. Further work of this nature will include a curbing and gutter along the Tailor shop side.

Considerable roof repair work was done this summer by the Sheet metal department. This included a new roll roof on the farm shop, repairs to various Company buildings, the Storeroom, Laundry and Gymnasium.

At the present time, the lawn crew is busy landscaping the area back of the Administration building and adjacent to the Storeroom, Plumbing shop, Boilerhouse and Officers quarters buildings. By providing additional top covering for the soil in the way of grass and wind breaks, much blowing of dirt will be avoided thus saving on house cleaning

A planting project of coniferous trees will be carried out next spring, the idea being to conserve moisture and prevent blowing by providing wind breaks for farm land.

Some 600 trees have already been received and heeled in for the winter. This project will be carried out in conjunction with the state forester, who will advise as to the best location and methods of planting.

Repairs and improvements needed.:

The following repair jobs are necessary to the continued operation of the School and should be budgeted for the coming Bi-ennium:

1. New floor in the kitchen and dining rooms. The old floor is of white tile, a great part of which is broken, chipped and missing. It will take approximately 7000 square feet of surfacing material to cover the area, plus a considerable number of supporting columns and beams to make it possible to raise the sagged portions and thus secure a level floor. Some product which provides a semi-flexible, long wearing and waterproof material is recommended, rather than asphalt tile, battleship linoleum, ect. Estimated cost \$500.00.
2. Rebuilding the shower stall in the gymnasium and replacing broken plaster. The shower stall originally was built of 2x4's covered with wire lath and plaster. The plaster was not waterproofed so that the supporting framework has now rotted away and will have to be replaced with reinforced concrete. The entire lower floor of the gymnasium needs plaster repairs and re-decorating. The playing floor needs refinishing and ventilators should be installed. Estimated cost \$200.00
3. An adequate sewage disposal plant. At this time, the school depends on a septic tank with overflow into the City of Golden sewer system. The City has passed an ordinance charging the State around \$400.00 yearly for the maintenance of the sewer line which charge is prohibitive in view of the fact that the line in question is on our own property and we maintain it; the proposed charge therefore is really a service fee. We have available a side-hill location, away from any habitation and with sufficient drainage fields available to install an Imhoff tank and other necessary appliances to take care of the sewage for

the institution. Mr. Howe, State Sanitary Engineer, has already looked the situation over and has offered to design and supervise construction of such a plant. Such an investment seems advisable in view of the exorbitant charge set up by Golden for the use of its sewage system. By the School furnishing labor and materials, the savings on such a project would pay for itself in the course of a few years.

This concludes the report on the Physical Plant of the Industrial School for Boys. Mention of the various remodeling jobs is stressed because of the fact that it is through such maintenance activities as these that we are able to give the boys training in the practical work of the respective building trades. It was very gratifying to see the interest they took in the different jobs we had under way; many of them wanted to work after supper and on holidays.

With respect to the Vocational training program in general it may be said that each boy is given his choice of departments insofar as possible. Each trade is analyzed for learning units and a Vocational progress chart containing these units goes with the boy to his department. The instructor keeps this chart so long as the boy is in the department and checks the proficiency of the boy in the things he learns to do. After parole the chart is returned to the main office for filing with the boy's permanent record.

The vocational training situation in general has not changed materially since the last report. We still have a group of boys 60 percent of which are too young and immature to enter into real trade training and these boys need an industrial arts, or pre-vocational, type of instruction. Our vocational equipment and instructor group is good but many of our boys are too young to make the most economic use of these facilities. We have substituted a diversified Academic type of instruction for these younger boys and recommend the addition of courses in rug weaving, ceramics, leather working, art metal etc. We believe such a program would be self-supporting due to the salability of its products. An initial outlay of \$3,000 would be sufficient to run the department a year and would return that amount in sales not to mention the training given to the boys.





## *Report of the Physician*

---

To Mr. H. W. Bundy, Superintendent,  
State Industrial School For Boys,  
Golden Colorado.

Sir:

A concise report on our Institution's hospital and its functioning relative to the physical condition of our boys during the years, 1941 and 1942 is herewith submitted for your approval.

Present economic and wartime conditions have had some effect upon us as well as every one else. While the hospital is in very good condition as a whole, there are some effect upon us as well as everyone else. While the present circumstances. Request for new equipment has been held to a minimum and old equipment is utilized to the utmost.

The present administration's policy of furthering self reliance among the boys and permitting older and trustworthy ones to accept remunerative occupation to replace depleted man-power in adjacent territory has had very good effect from our medical standpoint. The number of boys reporting on daily sick-call and the number of hospitalized cases have been materially lessened during 1942. This indicates a better state of health and less "stalling" and malingering. Wartime "anxiety neurosis" has not affected our boys although some of us officers may be afflicted with it.

We are following our usual procedure in regard to the physical and medical supervision of the boys. As previously, a very comprehensive Medical Report is immediately filled out for each new boy. On it is recorded the family history, which includes the ages and state of health of the parents and brothers and sisters, or, if dead, the date and cause of death. A past history of illnesses, accidents and operations is obtained and then the findings of a complete physical examination are recorded. This examination includes the weight and measurements, as well as the hearing, vision, nose, teeth, throat, lungs, heart etc. Special tests are made and recorded. These include the Kahn blood test, Tuberculin skin test, throat culture

and urinalysis. On this medical report card is noted the dates of the boy's toxoid inoculations, smallpox vaccinations, and the results of the follow-up Schick and Tuberculin tests. A record is also kept of any important illness, accident or operation which a boy had while an inmate of our school and upon release from the school these Medical Reports are filed with his other school records for permanent record. If he returns to the school they are picked up and carried on again.

During the boys stay at the school, there is a record kept of every admission to the hospital with date of admission, diagnosis, date of discharge and bedside chart if needed. Through our daily sick book we have a record of every visit the boy makes to the hospital on daily sick call for any reason, no matter how trivial.

During the two last years we have had a very satisfactorily low incidence of illness. In the early part of 1941 there occurred a real epidemic of La grippe and our hospital was full for about two weeks. There were a few serious cases and there were two cases of broncho-pneumonia. Since then we have had no periods in which the numbers of cases would warrant the designation of an epidemic.

During this period there has been only one death among our boys. This occurred at the Colorado General Hospital and was caused by an old heart condition which existed prior to his admission to our school.

A most unusual fact has been the few cases of the contagious eruptive diseases of childhood when we are dealing with so many children. We have had, during the last two years, two cases of scarlet fever and both these were exceedingly mild. There has been one case of diphtheria and this case broke a seventeen year record of no cases of active diphtheria at our Institution although we have had eighteen cases of "diphtheria carriers" reported to us by the State Board of Health in the last two years. This fact would definitely substantiate the efficacy of toxoid inoculations which were given to our boys as soon as they enter the school.

All cases requiring specialized treatment, major surgery or psychiatric examinations are sent to the Colorado General Hospital. All others are treated at our hospital

and the type of cases range from most trivial things to very serious injuries and a great variety of illnesses. To tabulate them for this report would be most laborious and entirely unnecessary.

Dental supervision is efficient and complete. One of the dentists visits the school one morning each week for routine examination and treatment and any emergency cases are handled by them in their offices in Golden.

Without any attempt to enumerate the different types of cases, the statistical record for the last two years is given. In 1941, we admitted to the hospital as patients 548 boys and their average stay in hospital was 6.8 days. This includes chronic cases and boys physically unfit to join their company and increases the average duration of their confinement to the hospital. During this year, 5468 boys reported on daily sick-call. Most of these cases were for trivial things as the boys are permitted to attend sick-call whenever they wish. During 1942, we had 487 hospital patients and their average stay in hospital was 5.7 days. 4236 boys reported on daily sick-call and this was more than twelve hundred less than the preceding year.

Respectfully submitted,

**E. W. KEMBLE, M. D.**

—O-O-O—





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