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FOURTH ANNUAL MESSAGE
OF
GOVERNOR
George Bell Timmerman, Jr.
TO THE
SOUTH CAROLINA
GENERAL ASSEMBLY



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Columbia
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GENERAL ASSEMBLY



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Mr. President, Mr. Speaker, Members of the General Assembly:

As we approach the responsibilities of a new year, we find our world involved with earth satellites and guided missiles. Hope and fear are mingled with confused thinking. Sweeping changes are being demanded.

New agitation has arisen for programs of federal aid to public education. I hope that the proposals will be rejected.

Rather than hysteria over sputniks—rather than efforts to nationalize our schools and demands for all our children to become scientists—there is a need for a balance in thinking.

Last year, I suggested that we match our tremendous program of school construction with a renaissance in education.

Certainly, we must continue to strive for advancement. But in our search for improvement, there is no necessity for a revolution.

We should remember the past and what we have gained from it.

There have been tremendous improvements in education. I particularly commend our public school teachers for the splendid job that they have done.

SCHOOL BUS TRANSPORTATION

Moreover, since 1951, the number of children riding school buses has increased 63% and the number of buses, 78%. This year, 290 thousand will be transported. To do the job, 4,300 buses will travel 32 million miles, at a per pupil cost of only \$19 dollars. This is the second lowest cost in the nation.

Even this cost may be lowered as evidenced by recent experiments with a few bus service trucks. Eighty units would serve the entire State.

The purchase of school buses is still a problem. The bond ceiling fixed by law will be almost reached next June. Within the next few years, \$4 million dollars will be needed to replace one thousand buses in operation since 1951. The immediate need is to replace 400 buses next year.

For the past three years, it has been recommended that this be anticipated by reducing bus-bonded indebtedness.

NUCLEAR DEVELOPMENT

Other evidence of improvements in education is marked by recent developments in the study of nuclear energy.

Several courses of study have been added and research is being conducted at both Carolina and Clemson.

Some of our public schools have held science fairs to encourage greater interest in science.

The Savannah River Plant has arranged for Southern students to engage in training and research there. A proposal also is under study to use its land and facilities for agricultural research.

Recently, plans were announced to construct a reactor plant at Parr Shoals. In the foreseeable future, some central South Carolina community may have its lights burning from electricity generated by nuclear energy.

There has been, however, one stumbling block to our progress in this area. Clemson College has sought to obtain federal assistance in its development of nuclear studies.

A grant has been refused until Clemson first agrees to accept a mixing clause, based on race, color, creed, or religion. The word "creed", being unqualified, is broad enough to embrace the communist creed. Twice, I have objected to a mixing clause and twice the Gressette Committee and the Clemson Board have supported that objection. However, other attempts may be made to secure similar agreements from this or other State institutions.

I, therefore, recommend enactment of legislation to prevent any State agency or State supported institution from entering into agreements of this kind. There is no law, State or federal, that requires a mixing of races, colors, creeds or religions; nor is the approval of the communist creed, by implication or otherwise, as yet, a legal prerequisite to a federal grant.

As we think in terms of improvements in education, we are shocked by another development.

LITTLE ROCK

The illegal invasion of Little Rock goes far beyond the question of race relations. It strikes at the foundation of our freedom.

Unless those States that are acutely aware of its danger challenge the illegal precedent that it establishes, you may be sure that later, whenever convenient, the precedent will be brought off the shelf of apparent forgottenness, dusted off, and used against us.

I am opposed to children attending school with bayonets pointing in their backs. I deplore the operation of a school under police control. Let federal agents patrol empty halls and empty classrooms. Let them point their weapons at the backs of empty seats.

I, therefore, recommend that we join other States that have taken action, and enact a law suspending operation of any school whenever and for so long as any federal force or group, armed or unarmed,

attempts to police its operation. It would make the employment of troops a useless gesture. It also would stand as our judgment and protest against such illegal action.

SEGREGATION

In the area of segregation, our people, both white and colored, wisely continue sending their children to separate schools.

As a result, there has been no incident of racial violence in a public school of this State.

That is in marked contrast to the schools where races have been mixed. There, the throwing of acid in the faces of little children, knife fights and cuttings and racial rioting, underscore the racial hatred that is generated by an integrated system. Conditions in some mixed schools are so bad that it has been recommended that they be patrolled constantly by armed police.

All of our people should re-dedicate themselves to the wisdom of our experience.

Here, the children of each race attend their own schools so they can develop normally among congenial associates under the tutelage of understanding teachers.

All that is needed to destroy peaceful relations is for either race to listen to the urgings of those who encourage both races to take steps that would bring only disaster.

Responsible colored people are to be commended for their good sense in refusing to follow the false advice of communist agitators and their dupes.

FISCAL AFFAIRS

When I delivered my first annual message, our State was faced with a financial problem similar to the one that it faces now. We were confronted with the possibility of a large operating deficit.

The next year, the outlook was for a smaller deficit.

However, a year later, the revenue picture had improved, enabling us to increase salaries. A ten per cent increase for school teacher aid also was provided.

This year, we can look to a \$150,000.00 surplus at the end of the current fiscal year, unless depleted by deficiency appropriations.

Still, the pendulum swings and it is anticipated that an additional \$6 to \$7 million dollars in general fund revenue will be needed to operate the government from July 1, 1958 until June 30, 1959.

Since a balanced budget must be maintained, it is hoped that the

problem may be worked out in some way without the need for new taxes upon our people. Certainly no new taxes should be imposed upon our people, until an absolute necessity for it can be shown.

The present situation underscores my request of 1955 that the reserve fund limit be increased. Experience teaches us that our revenue is never constant, but fluctuates from year to year. A larger reserve fund could have minimized greatly the kind of problem you now face. I, therefore, recommend again that the reserve fund limit be increased to \$6 million dollars.

TAX STRUCTURE

In 1954, a special report was made to the General Assembly by Governor Byrnes' Tax Advisory Committee, headed by A. L. M. Wiggins, Chairman of the Board of the Atlantic Coast Line.

The Committee stated that our tax structure is sound, and approved the broad base on which it is founded. It commented favorably upon the equitable distribution of taxes among available sources of revenue.

Your continuing interest in maintaining the soundness of our tax structure is evidenced by the establishment last year of another special committee to make a further study. The Committee has been considering, among other things, proposals for changes in our corporate income taxes.

A suggestion has been made to add as an option to our present corporate income tax the three-factor formula adopted by North Carolina last year, on the ground that it would help to keep competitive.

Postponement of the effective date has been suggested in the hope that enough new industries might be attracted to offset the revenue loss that would result from the change.

I doubt that any new industry can be lured with offers of future tax changes. Good industries would suspect that if they came in they might be mistreated later. Our enviable record of new industries was not attained in that way.

If it should be decided to adopt the three-factor formula of North Carolina, then there should be no reasonable objection to adopting the North Carolina rate. By adopting the same rate and the same formula, our corporate taxes in this respect would be made the same. To keep our present rate could invite North Carolina to retaliate.

I question the wisdom of a policy that might reduce the friendly competitiveness of the Carolinas to the status of two filling stations

engaged in a price war. It resembles too much the fable of the old dog that lost his bone. Reflecting upon his own image while crossing a stream on a log, he dropped his good bone and jumped into the water to take what he thought was a bigger bone from another dog, only to come up with no bone at all.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

In the summer of 1956, I was asked to send a large police force into an area where one of our infrequent strikes was taking place. Being in close touch with conditions through responsible agents making frequent reports to me, I knew that the area was reasonably quiet. There was no need for an armed force. It could have caused misunderstanding and violence, with resulting hatred and a bad industrial climate. Therefore, I refused the demand, although it had been intimated by sources not involved that steps might be taken to discourage our further industrial development. Later, the dispute was settled peaceably and apparently upon reasonable terms.

I mention the unreasonableness of the demand and the subsequent threat to discourage our industrial development because since then every effort has been made to impugn the good character of our State.

For more than a year, our State has been accused of "dragging its feet."

Even its good attitude toward sound industry has been questioned; and you have been branded with "unsound and punitive tax policies."

Equally misleading statements, which have been widely republished without qualification, include charges of, and I quote:

"(1) Completely dishonest and unsound county property valuations throughout the State;

"(2) Unfair revisions and interpretations of the Workmen's Compensation law, and of other laws;" and

"(3) Land speculators—with resulting excessive site costs which turn industry away."

End quotation. Then, too, there was the effort last year to by-pass the Governor and the House of Representatives and have written hastily into the General Appropriations Bill a substantial change in our tax laws; but the Senate Finance Committee wisely rejected any immediate revision.

Also, talk has been heard about a plant locating elsewhere to process titanium.

At the same time, nothing was being said about a special session of our General Assembly which enabled our State to gain a new enter-

prise estimated at \$100 million dollars. It will not process titanium, but it will open up important markets for our timber products.

Because of the attacks against our State, and so that all may know exactly what our progress has been, I wish to compare briefly the three years of the present administration with former years.

Plans announced for new industries and major expansions last year totalled \$84 million dollars. This \$84 million dollar figure compared favorably with the average of the four years immediately preceding the present administration. That average was a little less than \$69 million dollars a year.

However, last Thursday my office was informed by the State Development Board that it had "just been advised that several projects for South Carolina will cost less than anticipated" which "will necessitate a reduction of \$16 million dollars" in the total figure for plans previously announced during 1957.

When this deduction is made, the total for 1957 becomes \$67 million dollars. Despite a slump which has been nation-wide, that still compares favorably with the \$67 million dollar figure for plans announced in 1952 and the \$39½ million dollar figure of 1953, during the peak of prosperity. Yet, it is not as much as the average of the first two years of the present administration.

Moreover, last year's figure is exclusive of \$3½ million dollars paid for a large refinery site. The cost of the refinery has been estimated at a vast \$200 million dollars, but no final announcement has been made.

Plans announced for new industries and major expansions during one of the two previous administrations were kept only by fiscal years. However, a good comparison can be made, since each four-year gubernatorial term has three *fiscal* years that do not overlap other administrations.

During the *three fiscal* years of the administration before the last one, announced plans totalled \$328 million dollars.

During the *three fiscal* years of the last administration they dropped to \$147 million dollars.

By comparison, in the *two and one-half fiscal* years that have elapsed during the present administration the total already is more than \$347 million dollars, despite the revised figure for 1957.

Plans announced for new industries and major expansions in the three *calendar* years of the present administration established a new record. It exceeds \$450 million dollars. Subtracting the \$16 million dollar deduction, it is still a new record at \$434 million dollars. That

is almost half of the total of the previous ten years, and nearly one-third of the total for the last 13 years. Moreover, there has been provided 21 thousand new jobs for our people, with payrolls totalling \$58 million dollars a year.

This record is due primarily to the good character of our people, and their high productivity, the soundness of our State government, and the fairness of the laws and tax structure that you have maintained.

In this connection, I wish to commend those newspapers that have done such a splendid job in promoting South Carolina's progress.

But, to realize our full potential, there must be less pulling apart by selfish interest and more pulling together for the good of all our people.

Also, greater emphasis should be placed upon good advertising, if we are to bring job opportunities to all sections.

The development of our State will be promoted to the extent that sound and impartial government prevails.

TOURIST INDUSTRY

As we consider our industrial progress, we should not lose sight of the importance of the tourist industry.

In 1953, it was valued at \$119 million dollars; in 1956, at \$200 million dollars. That year more than four million automobiles traveled through South Carolina.

The tourist trade could become South Carolina's biggest business.

Greater emphasis should be placed upon advertising the tourist phase of development, without hampering other important promotional work.

This might be done very effectively by our State Highway Department. Safety programs for motoring tourists could be tied in with it. Thus, revenue and safety for our highways could be promoted at the same time.

HIGHWAYS

Our highway improvement program moves ahead at an accelerated pace with major emphasis on the new interstate system.

However, the highway death rate in South Carolina is still far too high. Last year, traffic mishaps claimed the lives of 714 persons.

In the interest of reducing this appalling toll, I recommend the enactment of legislation authorizing driver re-examination.

Also, our safety responsibility law needs improving to protect responsible vehicle owners against irresponsible operators.

JUDICIARY AND OFFICE OF ATTORNEY GENERAL

Much of the time and work of our Courts and of the Attorney General's office involves litigation pertaining to highways and motorists. With an accelerated highway program, and an ever-increasing number of automobiles, even more litigation can be expected.

During the past two years, because of illness, disqualification, and other reasons, it has been necessary to appoint forty-two special judges to hold terms of Court.

In most Circuits, the dockets are congested, and in almost a third of the counties there is a very heavy backlog of cases.

South Carolina's outstanding judiciary is overworked and underpaid.

If our State trial judges received \$16,500 a year, they still would get \$6,000 less than trial judges of the federal courts in our State. If our State Supreme Court justices were paid \$18,000 a year, they would receive \$7,500 less than the judges of our federal Circuit Court of Appeals.

Our State judges should be free of financial strain. Judicial positions should not become inviting only to the wealthy or the incompetent. We must preserve the high standards that have been set.

I recommend that thought be given to the creation of two roving judgeships, the judges to be elected by the General Assembly, and assigned where needed by the Chief Justice.

I also recommend that the salaries and retirement benefits of State judges be increased to bring them more in line with those of federal judges. I further recommend more adequate appropriations to enable our State judges and the Attorney General's office to employ staffs to assist in an increasing workload. This should require no increase in taxes.

In the past, all of the expense of the judiciary has been paid from general fund revenue. Until last year, the same was true of the Attorney General's office. It is only fair that part of the expense be paid from gasoline revenue, when so much of the service relates solely to highways and motorists. Present revenue should be ample to absorb the relatively small amount that would be needed. If the one cent tax on gasoline now going to highway purposes is restored to the general fund, it should absorb this cost.

NEW RULES OF CIVIL PROCEDURE

Pursuant to a resolution of the South Carolina Bar Association, the Judicial Council, through its Judicial Procedure and Congested Dockets Committee, has been preparing new rules of civil procedure for our State Courts. It is expected that a report on these new rules will be submitted later during this session. I recommend that you give them careful consideration.

LEGISLATIVE EXPENSE ALLOWANCE

I also think that a more adequate expense allowance should be provided for our legislators. It is unfair to expect you to stay in Columbia and attend to the business of our State on the little that you now receive. A per diem allowance for actual attendance during State-wide legislative days would be fair and would enable you to meet your necessary expenses while away from home. I recommend that this be done.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

Law enforcement has improved generally throughout the State.

The State Law Enforcement Division last year destroyed over 1,400 illegal stills, 14,000 gallons of whiskey and 700,000 gallons of mash. SLED officers arrested 1,368 criminals, resulting in fines of \$74,000 being paid to counties and municipalities.

During the past two years, over half of the SLED agents have attended specialized schools.

However, as our population increases so do the problems of law enforcement. More effective communication is needed in the constant war against crime.

Communication must be fast, accurate and economical. It must be dependable, despite rugged terrain and widely varying climatic conditions.

In this connection, an exhaustive engineering survey has been made.

Therefore, I recommend the establishment of a legislative committee to make a thorough study of the survey. It offers possibilities of tremendous value to good law enforcement.

CIVIL DEFENSE

During the past three years, South Carolina has received over a million dollars in Civil Defense funds for hurricane relief. Federal Civil Defense under existing federal law deals directly with the Governor's office. In 1950, State Civil Defense was established as a

part of the Adjutant General's office. The purpose of the agency is to train the public in responding to disaster and to assist all levels of government with their increased responsibility under conditions imposed by disaster, whether natural or man-made. Under our present State law, there is a definite implication that Civil Defense is a military agency, when, in fact, it is intended to be under the administration of Civil authority, as the name implies. The Director of Civil Defense should be appointed by the Governor, and the State Agency established as a separate unit. I recommend that this be done, effective after the next Governor and the next Adjutant General take office. No question of personalities or politics is involved in this recommendation. The recommendation deals solely with the system of administration now prescribed by law.

PLANNING DIVISION

From time to time I have called to your attention critical needs at various State institutions.

The finance division of the Budget and Control Board now has two engineers who have begun a needed survey to bring, for the first time, to a central location reliable information on the condition of State properties. Already substantial savings have been realized.

My recommendations on the State Penitentiary, mental institutions, the industrial schools, the State House, and the Archives Building will be found in the addenda to this message. It includes information on some of the more urgent needs of the State. The placing of these recommendations in the addenda should not be considered as an effort to minimize their importance. It is done only to conserve time in the oral delivery of the message, because there is one other matter that should be officially called to your attention.

ALLEN UNIVERSITY

On September 9, 1957, the State Board of Education withdrew its approval of Allen University for teacher training "until such time as the Board may determine that it is in the public interest to grant approval."

No details were released then in order to allow responsible officials of the College an opportunity to work out a constructive solution without the interference of agitation.

An investigation of communist activities has led to the discovery of a record in the possession of the College relating to several faculty members. Other information also was obtained.

Moreover, the College had requested the resignation of these faculty members for the good of the institution. Later, it was reported that they were offered full pay for the remainder of the school year to resign.

Each of these members is said to hold doctorate degrees. The names of two of them appear in the files of the House Un-American Activities Committee of the Congress.

With reference to one faculty member, the Allen record has this to say:

- "1947-49—Led New Hampshire Progressive Party, dominated by C.P.
- "1949 —*Forced to resign from University of N. H. because of political views and activities.*
- "_____ —Was leader in Idaho Progressive (Peace) Party, classified by Attorney General as subversive.
- "1950 —Had subscription to *Daily Worker*.
- "1949-53—*Employed at Idaho State College, which requested his resignation because of political views, teachings and activities.*
- "1952 —Participated in American Peace Crusade (CP front).
- "_____ —Spoke publicly against Loyalty Oath.
- "_____ —Fought publicly the Internal Security Act.
- "1953 —Was state educational director of Idaho Pension Union, (a subversive organization).
- "1954 —Announced to an associate after employment by Allen University, Columbia, S. C.: 'I am going down there until things cool off.'"

Concerning another faculty member, the Allen record stated:

- "1936 —Helped organize American Students Union, a CP front.
- "1938-39—Held offices of president, vice president and secretary in American Students Union.
- "1937-38—Attending meetings both years of Young Communist League." (Cited as organized and maintained under strict Communist control and having direct connections with Moscow.)
- "1941 —Member of Friends of Conscript, a CP affiliate.
- "1945-50—Member American Labor Party (CP affiliate); * * *
- "1954 —Was host to meetings in his home of Queens County Financial Station, a CP affiliate."

The Allen record also says that he "may have discontinued his CP interests and activities" but it adds that he has been cooperating

with other "CP members and agents" in the area in "getting over party line ideas."

With reference to the third faculty member, the Allen record contained the following:

- "1949 —Told associate didn't wish to be identified as CP member 'because I would lose my effectiveness as a teacher.'
- "1946-52—Name in Library Book Shop of University of Minn., a CP setup.
- "_____ —Member and active in Socialist Worker Party (CP).
- "1951 —CP membership reported by another party member.
- "1952 —*Dismissed from University of Minn. because of political views and activities.*
- "1951 —Attended meeting of American Peoples Congress (CP) in Chicago.
- "1950-52—Active in Progressive (Peace) Party, CP front.
- "1952 —Subscribed to *National Guardian*."

The *National Guardian* has been cited as a "virtual official propaganda arm of Soviet Russia."

With reference to all of the subjects covered, the Allen record has this to say:

"On arrival in Columbia, subjects were at first quiet and inactive locally, though they maintained correspondence with old CP tie-ins, from whom they had departed. Recently, however, especially since last fall, most of them have begun typical CP projects and campaigns through classroom lectures, forum participation and in distributing literature, and in writings."

In granting approval of an institution for teacher training, the best interest of the child is paramount. Its purpose is to encourage a supply of qualified teachers for the children who attend our public schools.

When there is ample ground for doubt, the State Board of Education would be derelict in its duty to extend State approval. After all, the Board's approval is its own and the recipient college owns no part of it.

In fairness to the Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Allen University, it should be recognized that he is a spiritual leader of his people. Although I may not agree with all of his views, it is believed that he would like very much to protect his student body from the bad influences of atheism and other evils of communism.

In this connection, the accrediting policy of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools has set minimum require-

ments for the employment of department heads. Before being approved Colleges are required to employ as heads of their departments those who have the doctorate or its equivalent in their respective fields.

There are only a limited number of persons holding doctorates. Some are excellent administrators and teachers. Others are neither. All are specialists in one or more limited fields. Being a specialist is no disqualification. It also is no assurance of ability to teach others or to administer efficiently and effectively the affairs of a department in a University or College.

Moreover, the big and wealthy institutions usually employ the best of a limited supply. After that, others take whatever comes their way, or do without.

This policy tends to freeze out the smaller colleges which have contributed so much to education. It also is opening doors to infiltration by incompetents, and infiltration of undesired and highly trained communist workers. These workers are not easily identified until after they have established tenure. Denominational schools are particularly vulnerable. The trained communist worker has no reluctance toward assuming a false religious pose when it serves the communist purpose.

The same danger is faced by State institutions. Already, State College has been placed on probation because the number of Ph.D.'s or equivalents employed by it, falls below the number the Southern Association thinks it ought to employ. If State is unable to meet employment requirements, it will be discredited.

A stated policy of the Southern Association is that "it seeks continuously to keep education close to the realistic needs of changing times." In the light of that policy, the Association might do well to re-evaluate its employment requirements.

The American Association of University Professors also claims to be an accrediting agency, but has more of the appearance of a political pressure front. It spends most of its time trying to discredit responsible colleges and universities when they discharge undesirable faculty members. In 1956, it censured six universities, a medical school and an agricultural college. These institutions had dismissed or suspended faculty members who had invoked the Fifth Amendment before Congressional Committees, refused to cooperate with Committees or declined to take loyalty oaths. Now, the AAUP is acting as if it would like to take the State Board of Education "off its list."

The communist menace is a very real menace, and most of all to education. The extra-curricular teaching of "hate white" and "hate Southern" and "hate State" should be no part of teacher training for our public schools.

I, therefore, recommend establishment of a permanent legislative committee to investigate communist activities in our State, with power to subpoena and take testimony under oath and under penalties of perjury. If any person should refuse without good reason to appear and testify, that in itself would provide the public with needed information. Exposure is the best weapon that seems to be left to us. We should make use of it, whenever necessary. The Committee could act also in an advisory capacity. The mere existence of such a committee could have a good effect.

I also recommend that consideration be given to the establishment of more realistic requirements for admission to teach in State-supported institutions. More effective procedures should be established for investigating applicants before they are employed.

When academic freedom supersedes loyalty to one's country, loyalty to one's State, and to our trust in God, it becomes an instrumentality of treason that profanes the faith of our nation. The exercise of a right so as to give only aid and comfort to evil purposes is not a privilege. It is an abuse of good citizenship.

ADDENDA TO THE FOURTH ANNUAL MESSAGE OF
 GEORGE BELL TIMMERMAN, JR., GOVERNOR, TO
 THE SOUTH CAROLINA GENERAL ASSEMBLY

January 15, 1958

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS, GENERAL

Some children are now committed to Industrial Schools while they are still infants. Thought should be given to raising the minimum commitment age to ten years.

State industrial schools also should have authority to deny admittance to epileptics and feeble-minded children, since there are other State-supported institutions for cases of this kind.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR WHITE GIRLS

The dormitories at the white girls industrial school are still overcrowded. Up to 16 girls sleep on second-story porches.

The buildings are classified as tinder-boxes. There are no outside fire escapes. At the center of each are wooden stairways, which are ready-made fire flues.

A study indicates that a new 50-capacity dormitory should be constructed, inadequate kitchen facilities enlarged, and the old dormitories remodelled. I recommend that these deficiencies be corrected. They represent one of our most urgent needs today.

This institution is the only industrial school without an infirmary. A new dormitory and remodelling of the old dormitories will meet some of the need, but the school should have an infirmary for more adequate health protection.

NEGRO BOYS AND NEGRO GIRLS INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

Housing at the two Industrial School for Negroes is in good shape.

Both institutions need facilities to further rehabilitation. Neither has a gymnasium. Both also need facilities for religious purposes.

Since the two schools adjoin, a gymnasium and a chapel might serve more economically both institutions.

The Negro boys school also needs space for vocational training.

As mentioned last year, there is a defect in the heating system at the girls school. Until corrected, the State will continue to lose money.

MENTAL INSTITUTIONS

Despite substantial improvements since 1952, our State Hospital remains over-crowded by 1,500 patients. To reduce the growing population, additional facilities and professional personnel are needed to convert the hospital from what is primarily a custodial-care institution to an active treatment hospital.

The situation will be relieved somewhat when the 208-bed medical and surgical building is completed July 1, but additional funds will be needed to staff and operate it.

The more urgent physical needs at both divisions will cost an estimated \$5,661,000.

Pineland Training School for Negro Defectives is now caring for approximately 100 more patients than last year. However, two new dormitories still remain vacant due to insufficient operating funds. More than 100 eligible applicants are presently on the waiting list. An infirmary and central kitchen and additional personnel are among the more pressing needs.

The population at Whitten Village has increased more than 100 per cent in the past seven years, and there is still a waiting list exceeding 250. A new central kitchen is scheduled for completion in April, and construction is slated to begin in the spring on two new dormitories. Still, more dormitory and classroom space and better hospital facilities are needed.

These needs should receive your consideration.

NEW ARCHIVES BUILDING

Last year you approved the transfer of funds from a surplus in the Funded Debt Sinking Fund for a badly needed Archives Building.

The amount was based on floor space needs, but was not a professional estimate. The actual cost, including land, will require an additional \$200,000 dollars.

A building site has been purchased at the Southwest corner of Senate and Bull Streets, only two blocks from the Capitol.

The building will be of simple but attractive design, in keeping with its purpose. It will have no ornamental trimmings. Hardware and flooring will be durable, but not expensive. A cheaper structure would be unattractive and would provide less protection and fewer facilities than required to house the valuable historical records of our State. The Relic Room also will be housed there, releasing space needed in the State House.

I therefore recommend that the additional funds be made available.

PENITENTIARY

The building program authorized three years ago at the Penitentiary and financed from prison revenue has been completed. Still, the population exceeds normal capacity by more than 200 and is increasing steadily.

Without a building program, the Penitentiary is left with a two-fold problem. More buildings are needed to relieve overcrowded conditions. And many inmates are now idle because most of the construction was done by prison labor in the institution's rehabilitation program. Crowded conditions contribute to poor morale. Idleness breeds discontent and makes rehabilitation difficult.

Among immediate needs are a psychiatric hospital, a laundry, Guard's quarters, additional dormitories, and expansion of the Industrial Building. These would provide quarters for an additional 266 prison inmates and 75 criminal patients now inadequately secured at the State Hospital. Estimated cost of construction is \$1,313,000. For purposes of rehabilitation, the program should extend over a period of six years.

Despite population increases, the penitentiary is costing the State less, percentage-wise, to operate each year because of increased prison revenue, which is six times greater than it was eleven years ago.

I recommend that the building program be resumed and that the Penitentiary be authorized to retain sufficient prison revenue to finance it, expenditures subject to approval by the Budget and Control Board.

STATE HOUSE REPAIRS

Our State House is a fine example of good architecture. Yet, there are conditions within the building that are hazardous and that increase the cost of maintenance and operation.

A recent inspection by engineers and a Sub-committee of the Ways and Means Committee revealed exposed wiring that is antiquated and overloaded. The plumbing system was found to be inadequate. The supply of water is not sufficient in any part of the building. And it is estimated that twice the amount of heat required is used each year because of the obsolete heating system.

Throughout the building, conditions were found that need correcting to make the structure safer and more economical to maintain.

I, therefore, recommend that funds be appropriated to solve the more urgent needs and to begin a long-range program of needed improvements.