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Twenty-first Annual Report

OF THE

State Training School
Clinton, S. C.

Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1938



PRINTED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE
JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING
GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF SOUTH CAROLINA

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STAFF

B. O. WHITTEN, M. D.
Superintendent

F. L. WEBB, M. D.
Medical Director

LOIS BLAKELY
Secretary-Bookkeeper

NORMA HALLETT
Psychologist and Director of Education

EDWARD J. BOHAN
Physical Education

LOUISE COX
Kindergarten and Pre-Primary

MILDRED CUMMINGS
Habit Training

MRS. C. E. HOLSON
Advanced Academics

MRS. AYLIFFE JACOBS
Intermediate Academics

DORIS KING
Domestic Science

MRS. B. MILLING
Habit Training and Elementary Handwork

HARWOOD NELSON
Manual Training

MRS. WM. BROOKS OWENS
Music

CLEON PITTS
Elementary and Primary

TOM PLAXICO
Business Manager

GEORGIA BROOKER
Supervisor

ELIZABETH SPEAKE
Stenographer

F. D. JONES, B. A., D. D.
Head of Devotional Activities

D. O. RHAME, JR., M. D.

S. C. HAYS, A. B., M. D.
Visiting and Consulting Surgeons

F. F. HICKS, D. D. S.
Dentist

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

Clinton, S. C., July 1, 1938.

To the State Board of Public Welfare, Columbia, South Carolina

Gentlemen: I have the honor to submit the Annual Report of the State Training School for the fiscal year July 1, 1937-July 1, 1938.

The custom and policy of institutions making Annual Reports develop into a routine dealing with statistics and sometimes dull references to the same activities. The plan, although acceptable in principle, has resolved itself into sketches of institutional life about which most readers of Annual Reports are primarily interested, and except for perhaps a dozen who read our Annual Reports, brevity goes at a premium. We shall not attempt to alter the system nor to add new life and interest to our paragraphs and statistics, but to include in this report a brief summary of certain activities which, taken in relation to those made annually over a period of years, become more significant to those interested and having intimate knowledge of the functions and problems of our Institution.

Only a few changes have been made in personnel during the past year; these may be found listed in statistical table. Dr. F. L. Webb, who was formerly with the Institution for several years, succeeded Dr. F. S. Chance as Medical Director, Dr. Chance having resigned to enter private practice. This represents the only change in our Staff personnel.

Permanent Improvements

Having finished a small building program in 1936, mentioned in our last Report, there is nothing new to report as a Permanent Improvement Item. This Institution has always been forced each year to engage in semi-permanent improvements to strengthen its daily operations and continues to make a few expenditures in such type activities, at the expense of funds appropriated for maintenance.

The last session of the General Assembly appropriated \$21,000.00 for buildings. When the amount was finally made known, we were greatly perplexed concerning the best plan by which the greatest possible amount of construction could be accom-

plished with that meager sum. A regular contract for construction would have enabled us to provide for about 35 individuals. There was no way open for negotiations with the PWA for a Loan and Grant, without legislation (which we did not have) authorizing same. After much consideration, application was filed with the WPA and at the time of this Report (30 days after the close of the fiscal year reported), we are informed that the Project is approved and will be opened sometime later, the date to be determined by the WPA Administrator of the county. The Project contemplates a dormitory in which it should be possible to give care to approximately 85 individuals, instead of the 35 as could have been provided for in a straight contract. We anticipate some delay, but in view of the great need for space, and the larger contribution toward the cost to be supplied by the Federal Government, it seemed best to execute the contract with the WPA as above mentioned. The building will probably cost about \$40,000.00, less than \$16,000.00 of which is to be supplied as a Sponsor's contribution, the balance by the WPA. This will leave a small amount of the \$21,000.00 appropriated by the General Assembly to be used for building a small cottage for employees, increasing storage space in our main supply room, and supplementing or increasing our present water supply. The water supply is now adequate for present needs during winter weather but during long periods of dry, hot weather, it is very inadequate. Plans are already being made to fill this vital need.

Preparations are being made for a new building program through the PWA. This cannot be advanced beyond the preparatory stage and represents a schedule of Permanent Improvements needed at the Institution which may be taken under consideration by the PWA in Washington with a view to having the next General Assembly authorize passage of legislation enabling us to negotiate with the PWA for a Loan and Grant. This Institution has lost step entirely with other State institutions in making developments through Government Loans and Grants and as a result, the appeals from the public in all parts of the state cannot be met.

The lack of facilities for white people needing the care of our Institution and the tremendous number of appeals in behalf of such individuals have overshadowed, to a considerable

degree, the unpreparedness and total lack of facilities for the colored of similar type. Many years ago, the Superintendent called attention to this need of the colored and sought to explain the lack of fairness or even possibility of the state's continuing indefinitely any program for the betterment of its citizens which excludes any race of our citizenship. It would seem to be not only appropriate but necessary that some definite plan be outlined and buildings be provided for at least a few hundred of the colored defectives without further delay. It will be observed from the reports of the State Hospital that additional space is urgently needed for the colored insane. Moreover, such space would be provided within that Institution if provision elsewhere were made for the colored defectives now grouped with the insane. The matter immediately resolves into a choice of additional space within the State Hospital for more colored inmates, or provision away from the State Hospital allowing transfer of the defectives and thus providing more space for the insane. It is not the desire of those preparing this report to show presumption in discussing any plans, present or future, for the State Hospital but merely to call attention to this one factor which should be considered in connection with any plan for the care of colored defectives, either as a part of the State Hospital group, as an adjunct to that Institution, or a similar addition to this one. The details of location and plans may readily be outlined at an appropriate time if the state should determine to accept this as an immediate or future responsibility. A small amount of study relative to colored defectives has been made by certain individuals at this Institution. This preliminary study has not been confined to plans for provision in the form of a state institution but shows, unquestionably, a need for some developments of that nature, added to which may be considered certain forms or types of community care and supervision which, at the present time, seem more feasible to a greater degree among the colored than among the whites. It seems rather characteristic of colored people that they are willing and glad to accept responsibility for certain underprivileged or handicapped individuals of their race if they are only given the resources with which to do so. At this time, the Women's Federated Clubs of the state express and manifest an active interest in this subject and wish to fos-

ter plans devised for better care of mental defectives of the colored race. We believe the state owns sufficient land or could procure same with negligible cost, and what remains necessary is a decision by the General Assembly as to what will be done in this respect, and when.

Elsewhere in this Report, you will note the population is 721, and slowly increasing in spite of our efforts to reduce it or keep it at its present number. The enabling Act specifies that the Board and Superintendent prevent undue crowding. One of the most difficult problems confronting us daily is to give due regard to this portion of the law and make use of its elasticity, if it has any, when an extremely urgent case is presented. It is one thing to quote the law and argue facts, and another to withstand pleading and sometimes tears and threats of those seeking help. We often think, and wonder, what would be our experience if we were permitted to operate the Institution with the population held strictly to normal capacity and yet, it is a well known fact that better results would be experienced by such manner of operation.

Population

At the close of our Report one year ago, the population was 705. We considered that full capacity and while no new space has been added, at the close of this Report, the population is 721. There are 364 males and 357 females. The average daily census was 713.5. Of this number, 51 were admitted and 29 re-admitted.

May we substitute for the term "parole" that of "absentee," and in the future thus refer to individuals leaving our Institution by one of four methods, not differing radically from each other or any previous plan. It seems inappropriate that many of our perfectly lovely boys and girls should be party to an agreement whereby they are identified, outside, in a category almost identical with those released from the penitentiary. Individuals are sent away as (1) Visitors, (2) "Home Absentees," (3) "Wage Absentees," (4) Discharged. Number of Absentees and Discharges during the past year was 52, of whom 11 were returned.

It is still a matter of concern to us that a few children are allowed to stay at our Institution who might be placed else-

where except for the following reason: (1) Economic conditions on account of widespread unemployment. (2) The lack of family organization or in some instances, any near relatives. (3) The absence of any other institution or organization or agency providing adequately for special cases, the type of which are peculiar to institutions. (4) The emotional and personality handicaps of the individuals, through no fault of their own, and over which they have no control. It is always a serious question with us whether to place certain individuals outside and take risks that may be avoided by their remaining here, risks that often involve much greater difficulties and economic burdens than are present by such individuals receiving the protection of an institution. In connection with our placing children outside, as home or wage absentees, we are glad to report that several weeks ago, an all-day meeting was held at the Institution with officials representing the State and County Departments of Public Welfare. The purpose of the meeting was to form a working agreement with the Department of Public Welfare and make use of its help in not only giving information with reference to applications pending, but to keep in contact with those individuals placed outside and assist them as much as possible in being successful. In order that we may utilize the various trained workers of the Department of Public Welfare, it is necessary that we, in turn, give them the benefit of service offered by some members of our Staff, particularly the psychologist, who is called upon to make a great many examinations and hold consultations for the purpose of trying to place and assist many individuals with whom the Children's Bureau, Department of Public Welfare, etc., come in contact throughout the State, those needing special aid and attention. It is quite obvious to us that the Institution should add an assistant psychologist to its staff, not only for handling the amount of work necessary at the present time but to take care of the inevitable increase of such work, particularly if we continue to operate the school department jointly with that of psychological and social work of the Institution.

The report of the Medical Director will give in more detail the number and causes of death in our population during the past year. It is still a fact worthy of record that the frailty and physical deficiency of many of the children admitted here contribute largely to the rate of mortality.

The Children—Grouping, Types Enrolled, Etc.

As mentioned in a former paragraph, we are attempting to change certain terms or definitions which connote undesirable meanings. The term "feeble-minded," which has been stretched to include every individual within the province of the Institution, is not only cruel but unnecessary and can serve only to identify girls and boys who should leave the Institution on equal grounds with hundreds of others and who, in some instances, are better qualified than their more fortunate associates who are not regarded with suspicion and anticipation that undesirable symptoms of an abnormal mind will make their appearance. The power of a name is far-reaching and usually effectual. A university usually comprises several or many colleges; a state institution may comprise different groups, each one identified according to its general classification. In addition to change from the term and system of "parole" to "absentee," we have under consideration a plan of grouping the children into three main divisions, and ultimately have the legal title of our Institution to be that of some sort of village. Our experience with children here has developed this feeling and desire; our contacts with parents and friends of the children suggest and point to the same attitude and plan; our discussions with social workers and other interested friends lead us to the same decision or determination. We plan to have (1) A School Group, to consist mainly of boys and girls sent here for training, the majority of whom are potentially capable of returning later to society as independent citizens. (2) Home Group, consisting mainly of children on lower levels of intelligence, capable of participating in some phase of training and work at the Institution, some returning to their homes but the majority not considered returnable. (3) Hospital Group, consisting of individuals whose handicaps are caused by birth injuries, epilepsy, encapalitis, infantile paralysis and a small percentage suffering with extreme mental infirmity without known organic cause. Admissions, wherever possible, might come under one of the three specific headings.

The fact that many children do not progress satisfactorily in the conventional public school and no special classes are available, perhaps contributes to the number referred to our Institution who might possibly succeed in school work elsewhere under

a modified type of public school training. However, the fact that out-of-school hours are unregulated and out of proper control doubtless contributes just as largely to the failure of many children to make satisfactory or successful adjustment and progress in community life and public schools. Special classes in public schools are generally regarded as expensive and seem to have allowed, without being able to help it, the attachment of a connotation which is regarded as a stigma upon the students attending. We have known of instances where families would even sacrifice a child on account of pride, and later repent. After all, behavior is one of the safest criteria upon which to judge an individual and modifies our likes and dislikes to the greatest degree.

If we can interpret properly the many calls we are having, it is time for the Institution to make plans for progressive, scientific training and care and as a foundation upon which to build, we should like to have legislation passed at the next General Assembly widening and modifying the scope of service which the Institution is ready and willing to give and is already being called upon to give.

Applications

It was the constant and growing demands of people throughout the State who are calling upon us for service which we could not give that prompted us to place in our Annual Report one section which discusses applications. We realize that not except in a meager, inane fashion does this subject deal with events to be incorporated in an Annual Report—when we understand Annual Reports should deal with activities and accomplishments of an institution, whereas applications make up files in which the records of many children outside are held, awaiting the time when the Institution can respond to their appeals. Our pride is not excessive when we think of the many demands made upon us as a gesture of confidence of those who would place their children under our care. Suffice it to say that applications continue to come in much more rapidly than children can be dismissed. We like to view this matter with hope instead of despair. We do not think it is a task larger than our State can do nor heavier than our people are willing to bear. One of the great difficulties has been, and still is, that preparation and pro-

vision are undertaken only after the needs and demands become urgent and excessive. The Superintendent has never taken the position that the state should make provision here beyond its financial ability to do so or out of proportion to developments at other state institutions.

Farm and Dairy

The report of these combined activities is largely a routine, no special changes or developments having been made during the past year. A series of government and state tests for Bang's Disease has at last enabled us to eliminate entirely the re-actors from our dairy herd. This, however, was not accomplished without the loss of 31 dairy cows, thus depleting our herd to less than 50 per cent of what it should be and might have been without the slaughter. We feel, however, that except for the possibility of occasional re-actors, we may now rebuild with a better chance of success. For the past two or three years, it has been a serious question with us whether it was with any reasonable degree of profit that we should hope to operate a dairy in the face of severe losses. Our efforts to get a small appropriation from the General Assembly in the Deficiency Appropriations Bill with which to replenish our herd were without success. A small appropriation was granted but was stricken from the Bill in Free Conference and left us no chance of rebuilding the herd except by the use of those cattle we have left. Ultimately, we should expect to get into the dairy business in a more satisfactory and profitable way. Having just begun development of a herd of beef cattle of the Hereford variety, we are glad to report that this beginning has been satisfactory and after two or three years the activity should be a very satisfactory proposition. The herd consists of 17 Herefords and a plan for separate care and pasturage for developing this herd is already arranged.

With the swine herd, we have been a little more successful during the past year and future prospects are fairly good. By experience, we have reached the conclusion that the more expensive method is the least expensive in the end, and that is to immunize all swine against cholera. 21,521 pounds of pork were slaughtered during the past year.

Farming has never been a highly developed activity at this Institution—first, because we had poor farm land, and second,

because funds were always lacking in sufficient amount to develop the farm into a good state of productivity. However, progress is being made and if some improvement can be accomplished each year, the future holds encouragement. A few thousand dollars for developing an irrigating system for vegetables is a very pressing need. Just when we may set aside an amount sufficient to prepare ourselves for raising vegetables is yet a matter of uncertainty. We are convinced, however, that attempts to raise vegetables on a scale commensurate with needs here are practically out of the question without an irrigating system and we have reached that conviction by several years of trial and error method. We threshed approximately 2800 bushels of grain during the month of June, most of this being oats, but small amounts of wheat and barley were included.

Forestry, Soil Erosion, Etc.

In our last Report, we mentioned certain developments in connection with a CCC Camp and while this activity has not been pushed during the past year, there has been a follow-up and improvement of the projects previously begun and results are satisfactory. Our land did not consist of many acres of what we should call natural pasturage; consequently, it requires considerable work to provide pasturage necessary for dairy cattle and beef cattle. In developing this project, we have received substantial aid from the CCC. So much of the nearly 1200 acres of our land had been neglected and abused over a period of many years that it has been a difficult problem to focus attention on areas at some particular points and give them sufficient attention to show worthwhile results. I am glad to say, however, that in spite of the widespread erosion of land and destruction of timber, we are able to witness a gradual and progressive reclaiming of both soil and woodland.

Roads and Recreational Facilities

During the past year, we have undertaken to develop better means of transportation to our colonies, some of which are almost two miles to the rear of the Administration Building. Grading and construction work are under way by the WPA which, when completed, will give us a satisfactory road from our cam-

pus to all colonies and it is our hope that next summer, the State Highway Department will help in whatever we may need to surface-treat the road. In connection with this project, the WPA developed a nice small lake on our property which may be used either for swimming, fishing, or both, as we may desire. We are at present negotiating with the WPA for building a park, swimming pool and recreation grounds nearby the campus and in connection with it, well drilling to supplement water supply which is inadequate at present. This project will not get started, however, until the ensuing fiscal year and report of its consummation and progress should be ready for our next Annual Report.

Budget

With an appropriation of \$175,000.00, the fiscal year was closed June 30, there being no unpaid bills or deficit. The amount for maintenance was above that of the previous fiscal year reported but by reason of an increase in population, the daily per capita cost for maintenance was .672, whereas, for the previous fiscal year, it was .681. Again, it is practically impossible for us to segregate each item that should be placed in the costs of maintenance and those for Permanent Improvements, or improvements of a permanent nature. If funds for improvements are not available and they become an absolute necessity, no course is open except to meet demands to some degree. This has been our experience since the beginning of the Institution.

The daily per capita cost for food during the past year was .131, whereas the cost of this item for the previous fiscal year was .1407.

\$175,000.00 was appropriated for operating the Institution during the fiscal year 1938-39, the same as for the previous year. It is quite obvious that our population now being at a number above the average during the past year and slowly increasing, it will be necessary to operate on a smaller per capita cost. While it will not be possible to improve standards to any appreciable degree, it does appear that the amount available will carry us through the next year, provided the costs of most needed commodities do not increase materially. We have always felt that an Institution does not stand still and either shows signs of im-

provement or retrogression. Funds and per capita costs might influence the picture and usually do. Going forward is what we have in mind.

Respectfully submitted,

B. O. WHITTEN, M. D.,
Superintendent.

REPORT OF MEDICAL DIRECTOR

The health of the inmates of the Institution has been remarkably good during the past year, except for an epidemic of measles (98 cases) in January and February. The initial case developed as a result of a holiday visit, and many children had been exposed before quarantine was established. However, only one death resulted, this being due to a complicating pneumonia.

The general care and treatment of patients has proceeded along lines designed primarily to reduce to incidence of serious ailments rather than combat them after they have become manifest, and we are ever mindful of our good fortune in having adequate hospital and nursing facilities for carrying out this program. Upon admission, each child is sent directly to the Infirmary for a period of observation and a thorough physical examination. During this stay, all necessary vaccines are administered and efforts are made to accustom children to the regular Institution routine.

The laboratory and x-ray facilities have been employed freely and with good results. The writer was privileged to attend a short course in pneumonia typing at the State Medical College this spring, and is convinced of the inestimable value of this procedure in the renewed efforts to reduce the mortality from pneumonia.

It is hoped that, during the coming year, funds will be available for the establishment of the nucleus of what will eventually be a complete physical therapy department. This should be very helpful in the treatment of various conditions, particularly those in which paralyzes of varying degrees is an end result.

A daily dispensary hour is held, during which more than 10,000 minor treatments have been given. The records show 6,883 hospital days during the year, this of course including many minor illnesses that would not have required hospitalization in community life. Serological examinations are being made on all inmates, and since it is a prevalent belief that many cases of the type with which institutions of this kind have to deal are caused by venereal disease, it is quite remarkable that such a small number of positive reactions are encountered. But the few infections uncovered are placed on a rigorous treatment immediately. The medical service has also instituted periodic examinations for all female inmates who have borne children or

who have reached a certain age, in an effort to forestall the development of malignancies.

Doctors S. C. Hays and D. O. Rhame, Jr., continue to render a very satisfactory service in the capacity of surgeons and general consultants. Fifty surgical cases have been handled during the year, including appendectomies, hysterectomies, herniotomies and tonsillectomies. The dental service has been most efficiently handed by Dr. F. F. Hicks of Clinton. A record of all dental procedures is shown elsewhere in the Report. We should again like to acknowledge and express our appreciation for the invaluable service rendered the Institution by Drs. Carpenter and Carpenter of Greenville in their capacity as eye, ear, nose and throat specialists, and also express to Dr. W. S. Judy, x-ray specialist of Greenville, appreciation of his service to the Institution.

There was a marked decrease in the number of deaths during the past fiscal year, the percentage according to population comparing favorably with other institutions of this type.

F. L. WEBB, M. D.,
Medical Director

REPORT OF THE SCHOOL DEPARTMENT

On September 1, 1937, the formal training department opened with the following instructors:

Academic

Mrs. C. E. Holson, Mrs. Ayliffe R. Jacobs, Cleon Pitts,
Louise Cox

Music

Mrs. Brooks Owens

Home Economics

Doris King

Physical Education and Recreation

Edward J. Bohan

Shop Work

Harwood Nelson

Elementary Handwork

Mrs. Ben Milling

Habit Training, Music

Mildred Cummings

The Director of this department was given leave of absence for a period of study at Teachers College, Columbia University. September 18 to February 1, Miss Amy Muse, Beaufort, North Carolina, was in charge. Miss Muse, M. A. graduate Teachers College, Columbia University having had diversified experiences in teaching and clinical psychology was well qualified to perform these duties.

During the 1937-1938 school year, continued effort was made to give girls and boys opportunity for development of potentialities through emphasis on necessary drills in tool subjects. Because girls and boys enter from public schools of the traditional type and return to communities where critical comparisons are made, it has not yet appeared feasible to break entirely with the conventional system of instruction even though we know that learning in terms of adjustment, habit formation and experience

is far more important than mechanical teaching of skills. The Institution realizes the paramount need of giving the type of training that will not differentiate the individual from others when he returns to society. Therefore, certain basic requirements of the State curriculum for public schools are recognized and training given, terminated by standard achievement tests which give grade level reports. It goes without saying that some subjects such as history, geography, etc., have to be brought into the foreground with special reference to grade requirements. The radio, newspapers, and current magazines furnish a wealth of stimulating material for inquisitive minds along these lines and, in connection with the unit of interest, give unlimited motivation for research. However, unless these girls and boys are given experiences in everyday living to use acquired knowledge they do not make the application. For example: Spelling, writing and English taught in the traditional manner is an experience of the school room and remains there with the tables and chairs. To make these subjects dynamic and useful, they must come in naturally as a need and not as an exercise. In the shop, cooking, or sewing class, measurements and quantities have meaning, even though it is necessary to set aside a little time to drill on mechanical processes. Unless a need arises, the subject becomes a meaningless entity, an accomplishment for the purpose of mere achievement. The concensus is that even the average normal and gifted child who more readily sees relationships, having ability to make deductions and understand abstractions, progresses with greater ease and poise with the rational educational approach. If progressive education is a facilitation for this group, it is an absolute necessity for the backward child.

In an institution, the responsibility for growth or learning continues after the child has left the school room proper. The capable girl or boy works—he or she continues to experience. There is the delicate task of ascertaining HOW the experiences affect him. The attendant must be aware of some of the mental processes of this experiencing child. It is in this situation more than in the somewhat artificial schoolroom set-up that they are forming patterns which will operate later in their contacts with people when they return to society. It is here that the girl and boy learn to live with people, accepting responsibility for their acts in addition to co-operating in performing the general oper-

ating work of the Institution. The selection and training of attendants devolves a tremendous responsibility upon the Staff in general, if certain standards and principles prevail outside the school department.

An examination of a cross section of the population reveals individuals with a variety of social and economic background, family and group adjustment, as well as school experiences—some with little or no school training due to the fact that attendance is not forced in cases where it is necessary, and lack of facilities in public schools for training of backward children. These forces have produced a variety of responses contributing in some cases to trends toward complete anti-social behavior.

These conditions necessitate careful consideration in school groupings. Therefore, boys and girls are classified for formal training not only on the basis of achievement, but according to chronological age and social relationships. An individual on low level of achievement who maintains an equal social relationship with others on higher level of achievement must accordingly receive recognition in school classification. This holds particularly in academic work as well as in home economics for girls and shop work for boys. Teachers adjust to this by individualized instruction carefully avoiding group competition that would bring into relief outstanding failures or successes. As a rule these girls and boys show marked achievement in some phase of work which gives them recognition. General training in all parts of the Institution must include experiences that will develop power within the individual to properly evaluate himself which is most important when he returns to society. He cannot be a shrinking, quivering mortal who bows to the will of all he meets. On the other hand, he cannot be impervious to opinions, ideas, and theories of others. True appraisal of self is indeed an accomplishment of which every individual who is a group leader should be mindful.

Academic Department

At the close of school, there were 164 pupils enrolled in this department—82 girls and 82 boys.

The unit plan of instruction was continued. During the year considerable time was given to the study of "Occupations."

The curriculum was outlined by all teachers before the opening of classes, then adapted to the particular mental age level and achievement of the group. This planned curriculum proves helpful as a guiding principle but is never adhered to dogmatically as new elements of interests are constantly being introduced and used in preference to the preconceived plan.

Aside from the social integrating studies, each child in the elementary group is given individual practice in the tool subjects. For this work, several readers on the same grade level, workbooks in English, arithmetic and spelling are used. The more advanced groups have extra work commensurate with their grade level in the formal studies.

During the year, the special holidays such as Thanksgiving, Christmas, Washington's Birthday, etc., are also used to motivate interest in research and composition work.

The special instructors assist the regular class room teachers in the following manner: All handwork activities are developed by industrial arts and manual training teachers in their shops and songs, rhythm work and dancing by the music teacher.

Home Economics

Under the direction of Miss Doris King, 82 girls were given instruction in plain sewing, various kinds of handwork and cooking.

The forthcoming schedule in this department is undergoing a change from an experiment conducted the last year. Mrs. A. E. Cleveland, who has had charge of the practical dress-making and mending department in the Institution was relieved of routine work by women from the Sewing Room (WPA), Clinton, who came here for mending, carrying on the regular dress-making for the Institution, in Clinton. It is pertinent to commend the WPA for this project. Girls of all ages were permitted to go to this matron of their own volition to make personal wearing apparel. The interest and enthusiasm were highly contagious, necessitating special arrangement for admission. This intrinsic experience developed the idea for a similar department in foods under supervision of a woman employed as regular matron working five and one-half days a week eleven months in the year.

Mrs. J. R. Sloan, Winthrop graduate, formerly Grade A teacher in public schools and more recently social workers at Goldville, has been employed to succeed Miss King in the Home Economics Department. She will also have charge of Clubs and similar activities of these particular sociological groups. Her addition to the school staff is considered a good asset.

Shop

During the fall of 1937, the boys, under direction of Mr. Harwood Nelson, built a new building for shop work, having outgrown the quarters set aside for that purpose in the school building proper. With possible exception of physical training, this is the most beloved spot for the boys where they design, saw, hammer, gradually creating an article that is indisputably theirs, afterwards displaying it proudly to individuals whom they admire and respect. Some articles are sold but not made for that purpose unless an order has been given by an individual who visits here. This is not an irksome task to duplicate something which is desired by another.

Physical Education

In addition to the regularly scheduled periods for organized play, dancing, intramurals, corrective and remedial exercises, sport practices and club activity, time allotted to physical education was a minimum of ninety minutes per week for 136 girls and 139 boys, making a total of 275. In most instances the girls and boys come to the gymnasium in separate groups, graded according to individual needs and abilities. The number of pupils per class varied between 7 and 65. Attention for the individual was made possible for all participating through the use of two instructors with the larger classes.

Ideal weather conditions made possible the allotment of the major portion of the first semester as an out-of-door period. This fortunate situation made possible the use of the playground and athletic field for activity in sports and games popular during the fall and early winter seasons.

The second semester program for the most part was carried on in the gymnasium. The floor is marked off for boys' and girls' basketball and indoor volley ball, with limited space on

either side of the markings for the accommodation of spectators. The spectators' space was of much value during the general recreation period for those not taking an active part in the endeavor.

During the long season for baseball, games are played with outside teams once each week, an outstanding event not only for players but spectators which includes everybody that can get to the park. During the winter not only boys, but girls, played basketball with outside teams. The visiting team of girls and some of their friends came from a nearby school in a mill village socializing with no instance of curiosity or unwholesome associations.

Under the guidance of Mr. Nelson, many girls and boys learned to swim during the last season.

Music Department

73 girls and 84 boys, a total of 157, were enrolled.

The music department for the year 1937-1938 included piano, rhythmic orchestra, harmonica band, saxophone, bugle, four choir and glee club groups (junior and senior boys and junior and senior girls) and a primary singing group.

Each of the choirs made its contribution of anthems in two, three, and four parts to the Chapel Services on Sundays during the year. Two piano pupils (one boy and one girl) alternated with the instructor in playing for these services.

At Christmas and Easter, the Senior Choir rendered a group of anthems appropriate to the season.

The Senior Choir in connection with rhythmic orchestra, harmonica band and saxophone gave programs for a group of students from Converse and Presbyterian College, the Music Club of Clinton, and for a group of fifth grade teachers from Parker District.

Every Monday afternoon the children and teachers of the Institution gathered in the Auditorium for thirty minutes of Community Singing. A program was arranged each week, including piano solos and duets, saxophone solos, tap dances, songs by various groups or individuals and selections by the harmonica band. These programs took the place of our regular semi-annual music recitals.

The music department also presented special programs on Hallowe'en, Armistice Day, Thanksgiving, and Washington's Birthday. The program prepared for the annual Parents Day was also presented to a visiting group of social workers from the Department of Public Welfare.

Kindergarten, Habit Training, Elementary Handwork, Music and Rhythm

Miss Mildred Cummings of Schenectady, New York, was employed for this work, Mrs. Ben Milling acting as assistant.

Miss Cummings is a graduate of Combs College of Music, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Her experience in this field includes work at Pennhurst State School, Pennhurst, Pennsylvania; Bancroft School, Owl's Head, Maine; Rome State School, Rome, New York.

Six hours each week were given to the infirm group of girls and boys.

The activities of this department were interrupted several times during the year because of temporary quarters for work.

These groups of boys and girls, by and large, are permanent residents in the Institution except for periods away on vacation. According to level of intelligence, general achievements, recreational pursuits, type of care and training, they form a homogeneous group.

When school opens this fall, the members of this group will have a fine new studio (remodeled room under stage of auditorium). A door leading into the gymnasium makes it possible to use this space for all kinds of games and rhythm work. The general purpose of this department is to stimulate interest in (1) personal hygiene, (2) appreciation of activities that produce pleasure and recreation through active participation, eventually equipping the child with desire for repetition and possibly preparing the way for initiating new ways and means of utilizing leisure time.

Social Service

This department consists of two types of work:

(1) Boys and girls who are on indeterminate leave of absence from the Institution. At the beginning of the year, there were 10 boys and 14 girls in wage homes. During the year, 5 boys

and 18 girls were added to this number. Of the total, 1 boy and 1 girl were discharged and 6 boys and 13 girls were returned to the Institution, leaving at the close of the year 8 boys and 18 girls in wage homes. At the beginning of the year, there were 9 boys and 6 girls with parents or relatives. During the year, 4 boys and 12 girls were added to this number. Of the total, 2 boys and 6 girls were discharged and 1 boy and 5 girls were returned to the Institution, leaving at the close of the year 10 boys and 7 girls with parents or relatives. Therefore, at the close of the year, a total of 18 boys and 25 girls away from the Institution with leave-of-absence agreements still in force.

(2) Consultation:

(a) Social agencies, parents and guardians present children for psychometric rating, often with recommendation for placement in orphanages, foster and boarding homes.

(b) Consultation regarding behavior problems in children.

During the year, there were 50 girls and 53 boys brought to the Institution to be seen by Psychologist for assistance in working out behavior problems.

(MISS) NORMA E. HALLETT,
Director of Education and Psychologist

COUNTIES REPRESENTED

Abbeville	16	Hampton	7
Aiken	24	Horry	11
Allendale	6	Jasper	6
Anderson	41	Kershaw	14
Bamberg	3	Lancaster	12
Barnwell	4	Laurens	27
Beaufort	2	Lee	7
Berkeley	7	Lexington	18
Calhoun	4	Marion	7
Charleston	43	McCormick	3
Cherokee	11	Marlboro	10
Chester	15	Newberry	15
Chesterfield	13	Oconee	15
Clarendon	9	Orangeburg	20
Colleton	8	Pickens	14
Darlington	14	Richland	50
Dillon	12	Saluda	6
Dorchester	10	Spartanburg	53
Edgefield	6	Sumter	11
Fairfield	8	Union	16
Florence	22	Williamsburg	9
Georgetown	7	York	24
Greenville	58		
Greenwood	23	Total.....	721

1. Date of opening Institution, September 14, 1920.
(Established by law, General Assembly, 1918, Act 398, approved February 12th.)
2. Type of Institution: State, for care and training mental defectives.
3. Assets: Value of Property:

Real Estate—1,188 acres	\$ 30,000.00
Buildings	400,000.00
Other Equipment and Improvements.....	70,000.00
Total	\$500,000.00

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1938

Receipts

From:

1. Balance on hand	\$ 3,388.89
2. Received from Comptroller General.....	175,000.00
3. Received from Refund Supplies.....	340.53
4. Received for Maintenance (Pay Inmates)	1,452.67
5. Refunded by Employees for Perquisites.....	1,900.08
6. Bank Dividend from Closed Bank.....	1,140.67
7. Received from Sale of Laundry Equipment, Sheep, etc.	988.88
Total	\$184,211.72

Disbursements

For 1937:

July Bills	\$ 11,460.34
August Bills	12,280.55
September Bills	15,342.08
October Bills	18,287.59
November Bills	15,481.87
December Bills	13,669.89

For 1938:

January Bills	17,196.48
February Bills	13,947.18
March Bills	15,890.28
April Bills	14,849.00
May Bills	13,519.55
June Bills	19,272.70
Balance in Bank (Revolving Fund)	3,014.21
Total	\$184,211.72

STATEMENT OF CLASSIFIED EXPENDITURES

A. *Personal Service:*

A-1	Salaries	\$ 84,836.18
A-2	Wages .....	.....
A-3	Special Payments	18.75
		<hr/>
	Total Personal Service	\$ 84,854.93

B. *Contractual Service:*

B-2	Travel	\$ 286.26
B-3	Telegraph and Telephone	1,204.96
B-4	Repairs	3,702.21
B-5	Printing and Advertising	16.00
B-6	Water, Heat, Light and Power	3,710.09
B-7	Other Contractual Services	219.21
		<hr/>
	Total Contractual Services	\$ 9,139.03

C. *Supplies:*

C-1	Food Supplies	\$ 38,941.21
C-2	Fuel Supplies	6,224.44
C-3	Feed and Veterinary Supplies	5,709.99
C-4	Office Supplies	604.59
C-5	Laundry and Disinfecting Supplies	1,686.35
C-6	Medical and Surgical Supplies	2,096.77
C-7	Educational and Recreational Supplies	1,387.65
C-8	Motor Vehicle Supplies	2,165.13
C-9	Agricultural and Botanical Supplies	1,926.67
C-10	Clothing and Dry Goods	11,064.14
C-11	Other Supplies	4,832.99
		<hr/>
	Total Supplies	\$ 76,639.93

D. *Fixed Charges and Contributions:*

D-1	Rents	\$ 15.00
D-2	Insurance	3,239.06
D-4	Other Fixed Charges and Contributions	156.88
		<hr/>
	Total Fixed Charges and Contributions	\$ 3,410.94

G. *Equipment:*

G-1 Office Equipment	\$ 223.82
G-2 Medical Equipment	296.91
G-3 Household Equipment	657.53
G-4 Motor Vehicles and Equipment	2,260.00
G-5 Motorless Vehicles and Equipment	693.50
G-6 Live Stock	1,120.00
G-7 Educational Equipment	338.73
G-8 Other Equipment	1,562.35
	<hr/>
Total Equipment	\$ 7,152.84
	<hr/>
TOTAL MAINTENANCE	\$181,247.67

CLASSIFICATION OF CHILDREN WITH REFERENCE TO TYPE

Chronological Age	I. Q.	FEMALES							MALES							Total Males and Females	
		-24	25-49	50-69	70-79	80+	Unclassified	TOTAL	-24	25-49	50-69	70-79	80+	Unclassified	TOTAL		
		NOT IN SCHOOL															
Under 7		1					1	2	2	1					4	7	9
7-10		3	4					7	4	1						5	12
11-15		4	6		1			11	7	10						17	28
16-20		7	12	3	1			23	8	28	2					38	61
21-30		18	38	8		1		65	25	42	9		1			77	142
Over 30		22	51	10	1			84	21	37	14	3				75	159
Total		55	111	21	3	1	1	192	67	119	25	3	1	4	219	411	
IN SCHOOL																	
Under 7			1			2	1	4			1			1	2	6	
7-10		1	2	1	3	1		8		6	3	4	1		14	22	
11-15		2	17	22	7	3		51	2	22	25	16	5		70	121	
16-20			23	25	8	3		59	3	20	23	7	1		54	113	
21-30		3	19	11	1	1		35	1	2	1				4	39	
Over 30			5	2		1		8			1				1	9	
Total		6	67	61	19	11	1	165	6	50	54	27	7	1	145	310	
GRAND TOTAL ..																	
		61	178	82	22	12	2	357	73	169	79	30	8	5	364	721	

NUMBER AND CAUSES OF DEATH

Cause	Male	Female	Total
Typhoid	2	...	2
Acute Dilatation of Heart.....	1	1	2
Inanition Fever .....	...	1	1
Diarrhea .....	...	1	1
Sarcoma .....	...	1	1
Pneumonia	3	...	3
Epilepsy .....	...	1	1
Septicemia	1	...	1
Total	7	5	12

CHART OF DENTAL WORK

Fillings	648
Extractions	432
Prophylaxis	935
Inlays	9
Dentures	29
Treatments	8
Bridges	4
Bridge Repairs	3
X-rays	10
Setting Fractured Mandible	1
Total Number Operations	2,079

TABLE OF EMPLOYEES

	Males	Females	Total
Superintendent	1	....	1
Assistant Superintendent and Medical Director.....	1	....	1
Secretary-Bookkeeper .....	....	1	1
Psychologist and Educational Director.....	....	1	1
Supervisor .....	....	1	1
Business Manager	1	....	1
Teachers	2	8	10
Stenographer .....	....	1	1
Nurses .....	....	3	3
Mechanic	1	....	1
Dairyman	1	....	1
Farmer	1	....	1
Carpenter	1	....	1
Painter	1	....	1
Female Attendants (doing work in kitchen, laundry, sewing room, dormitories, etc.).....	....	46	46
Male Attendants (doing work on farm, in dormitories, etc.)	24	....	24
Fireman (colored)	1	....	1
Laborers (colored)	3	....	3
	38	61	99
Librarian (employed by WPA for Institution).....	....	1	1
Total Number Full-Time Employees.....	38	62	100
Pastor (Part-time)	1	....	1
Dentist (Part-time)	1	....	1
Surgeon and Substitute Physician.....	1	....	1
Total Number Employees.....	41	62	103