

SUPPLEMENT

REPORT

OF THE

Statutory Committee to Visit State Institutions

TO THE

1955 LEGISLATURE

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Report of the Statutory Committee to Visit State Institutions to the 1955 Legislature

January 12, 1955.

To the Honorable, the Senate:

Pursuant to the authority granted by section 13.057 of the statutes to report such suggestions as to the needs of the state institutions as are deemed proper, the Committee to Visit State Institutions submits this report to the 1955 Legislature with the request that in accordance with the provisions of section 35.11 of the statutes this report be printed in the journal of the Senate.

Respectfully submitted,

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Chairman.

JULIUS P. STANGEL,
Vice Chairman,

OSCAR W. NEALE,

LOUIS H. PRANGE.

MARTIN C. LUECK,
Secretary,

ROBERT E. LYNCH,

SYLVIA H. RAIHLE.

REPORT TO THE 1955 LEGISLATURE BY THE
WISCONSIN STATUTORY COMMITTEE TO
VISIT STATE INSTITUTIONS

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REPORT TO THE 1955 LEGISLATURE BY THE
WISCONSIN STATUTORY COMMITTEE TO
VISIT STATE INSTITUTIONS

INTRODUCTION

The Wisconsin Committee to Visit State Institutions was created by Chapter 525, Laws of 1947. Its purpose, organization and duties are set forth in section 13.057 of the statutes.

Although this committee has been active for 4 bienniums, this is only the third report submitted. The statutes do not require a report, but authorize the committee to "submit such suggestions as to the needs of any institution as it may deem proper." The 1949 report emphasized mental institutions. The 1953 report concerned itself with the immediate problems of each of the institutions and sought to provide a little background on each.

The 1955 report has a twofold purpose. It is intended first as a basic document of reference which members of the legislature may use to seek information about the various institutions operated by the state. This information is of long time value as well as of immediate interest. It may make this document valuable to the legislature as a reference book. It is therefore submitted at the outset of the session.

This report is also intended as a means of conveying to the legislature the recommendations of the committee regarding the development and operation of the state's institutions. Many members of the legislature have never visited these institutions to see at firsthand the problems of the unfortunates with which the state is seeking to cope, and while it is impossible for any report to convey the substantial efforts of the state to soften the tragedy reflected in these institutions, the report may enable the legislators to gain some insight into the vast program conducted in this field.

As a result of our work during the past 18 months in which we have visited the institutions and heard and read comments on their management and programs, 3 items seem to stand out in sufficient relief to be given special consideration in this report. The first is the extensive state building program of which a large part is devoted to the

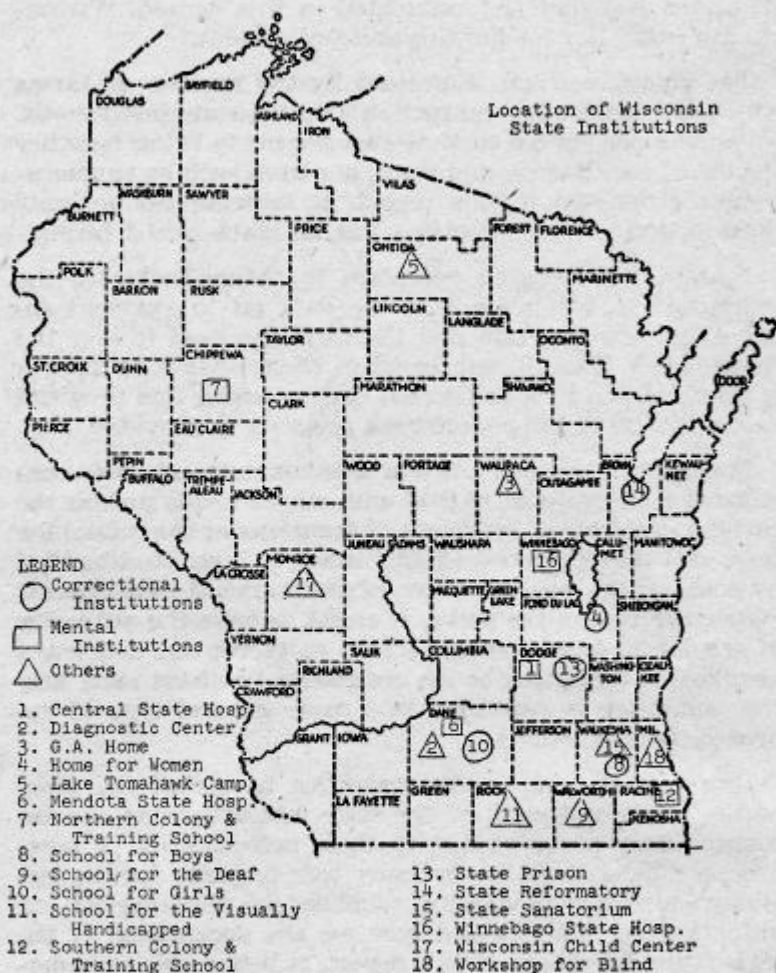
state institutions. During the past decade more money has been spent for the erection of buildings than in any similar period in the history of the state. We propose to merely enumerate in this report the building program for state institutions initiated and completed in this decade. Wisconsin can justly be proud of this accomplishment.

The committee was impressed by the number of farms which are operated in connection with the state institutions. To our knowledge no one has ever sought to bring together the list of such farms, and for that reason such an enumeration is attempted in this report. It incorporates not only those operated by institutions but all state-owned farms.

Finally, the frequent reference to charge-backs led the committee to bring together the data on the moneys involved in this program and the formulas used to levy the charge-back. The 10-year trend in charge-backs by county is provided for each institution coming under this program and a resumé of the charge-back program is provided.

It should be pointed out that this committee as now constituted is ill-equipped to deal with major issues such as the current problems of location and functions of the School for Boys and the Wisconsin Child Center. It is our feeling that because of the over-all view of institutional development which our committee seeks, it ought to have the authority to employ at least part-time help to ferret out and make available information to the committee. Without such help the committee is restricted to a more general type of approach to its functions.

One cannot escape a determination to spread the story of the needs and work of the state institutions as one becomes better acquainted with their activities. It is, however, a difficult task for ordinary men to paint for the legislature a picture in words of what the job of caring for our unfortunates really is and how we are succeeding. If the legislature, by reason of this report, is better able to understand and reach solutions to the problems of our institutions, the committee will consider its activity worth while.



CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

WISCONSIN HOME FOR WOMEN

The Wisconsin Home for Women, located at Taycheedah, southeast of Lake Winnebago, was established in 1921 as the Wisconsin Industrial Home for Women, to serve as a women's reformatory. In 1933 the Wisconsin Prison for Women was opened at the same site by transferring the inmates previously housed at Waupun. The 2 institutions at Taycheedah were consolidated in 1945 under its present name.

The institution is intended to serve at the same time as a prison for women over 16 convicted of a felony and as a place of detention for delinquent girls, committed by the Department of Public Welfare, who prove unmanageable in an open institution such as the School for Girls. It is operated by the State Department of Public Welfare.

The aim of this institution is to rehabilitate the individual who has been committed to its care and return her equipped to take a useful place in society. The attainment of the aims and purposes of this institution are reflected in the small percentage of repeaters. It has the lowest percentage of repeaters in any institution of similar nature in the nation. The superintendent and her staff are to be commended for this showing.

The approximate operating cost per inmate per week at this institution is between \$57 and \$60. While the committee realizes that the custodial and supervisory costs account for a good portion of this total cost, it is still considered extremely high.

The physical plant includes an administration building and 2 large cottage-type buildings which, insofar as possible, house the older and younger offenders separately. In addition there are appropriate barns and other buildings used for storage, industry, church services or vocational training of various types.

The professional staff consists of part-time social workers, a psychiatrist and psychologist, 6 teachers, a librarian, 3 nurses, 1 recreational leader, 1 dietitian, 1 physician, 1 dentist and 38 custodial workers who also act as counselors and group leaders.

The institution serves 2 distinct groups, adult and youthful offenders. This requires 2 treatment programs. The

physical plant is compressed to a degree that makes for overcrowding and the complete utilization of all space without regard to efficient operation. For example, corridors are used for classrooms, recreation rooms for vocational training quarters, segregation and hospital rooms, medical and dental quarters.

The population has a wide age span. In 1951-53 it was from 16 years to 61 years with the average age of 25. The average stay is about 9 months. The typical inmate has had some marital experience although she may be separated or divorced, has at least an 8th grade education and probably is a high school graduate; is born of native white parentage and was engaged in domestic pursuits before incarceration. In 1954 the population had risen to 151 of which 59 were under 21 and 76 were under 24. In June 1954 the bed capacity was 80.

The program is geared to the physical, mental, moral, vocational and avocational rehabilitation of the inmates. The only evidences of control are locked doors. There are no cells or uniforms, and removal of privileges has replaced traditional punishments.

A vocational program which changes continuously to meet the needs of the persons involved provides training in such things as business, nurses' aides, factory work, quantity cooking, table waiting, laundry and dry cleaning, and homemaking.

Through the University Extension Division an extensive program of high school and post high school academic training is offered. In the past biennium 27 courses were offered. It is in part geared to general education and in part to the development of avocational interests.

A strong recreational program has been developed to improve the use of leisure time and promote better understanding and a spirit of fair play. In addition a branch of Alcoholics Anonymous is maintained to assist in the rehabilitation of those who need its services.

Each inmate is given full opportunity to participate in religious activities.

/ Recommendations for Wisconsin Home for Women

(1) The population growth at this institution is very rapid in accordance with the general trend in all penal institutions.

(2) The small number of returnees is, however, indicative of the strength and value of the program of rehabilitation conducted there.

(3) We recommend the erection of a new vocational building and auditorium which will permit the conversion of Harris Hall into a dormitory.

(4) We recommend the erection of a homemakers' cottage as a device to ease the transition from institutional to home living and as a rehabilitation device.

(5) We recognize the urgent need for a new chapel.

(6) We desire to commend the administration for the excellence of the maintenance of the physical plant.

PER CAPITA COST AT HOME FOR WOMEN

	Per Day	Per Week	Per Month	Per Year
1939-40	\$2.13	\$14.90	\$ 64.76	\$ 777.12
1949-50	6.66	46.60	202.50	2,430.00
1953-54	8.53	59.70	259.42	3,113.09

RELATIONSHIP OF AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION AND DAILY PER CAPITA COST

	Average Daily Population	Per Capita Daily Cost
1939-40	101	\$2.13
1949-50	113.6	6.66
1953-54	135.4	8.53

1953-54 COMPARISON OF DAILY PER CAPITA COSTS IN 5 CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

State Prison	\$3.62
State Reformatory	4.55
Home for Women	8.53
School for Boys	8.49
School for Girls	8.97

TOTAL COSTS OF OPERATION

1939-40	\$79,891
1949-50	282,543
1953-54	421,513

TOTAL EMPLOYEES

1939-40	45
1949-50	66
1953-54	74

Data from Records of Department of Public Welfare.

CHARGE-BACKS FOR INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR WOMEN

County	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Brown					\$1,055.82	\$692.66	
Dane			\$893.55	\$ 398.71			
La Crosse	\$476.68				811.13		
Monroe				628.16			
Outagamie				266.88			
Ozaukee		\$179.46					
Pierce	132.19						
Winnebago				1,342.83	40.78		
Total	\$608.87	\$179.46	\$893.55	\$2,576.58	\$1,907.73	\$692.66	\$

Per Cap
Cost Index

1.0
3.1
4.0

**AVERAGE, HIGH AND LOW POPULATIONS AT THE
WISCONSIN HOME FOR WOMEN**
By Quarters Beginning July 1, 1949 and Ending June 30, 1954

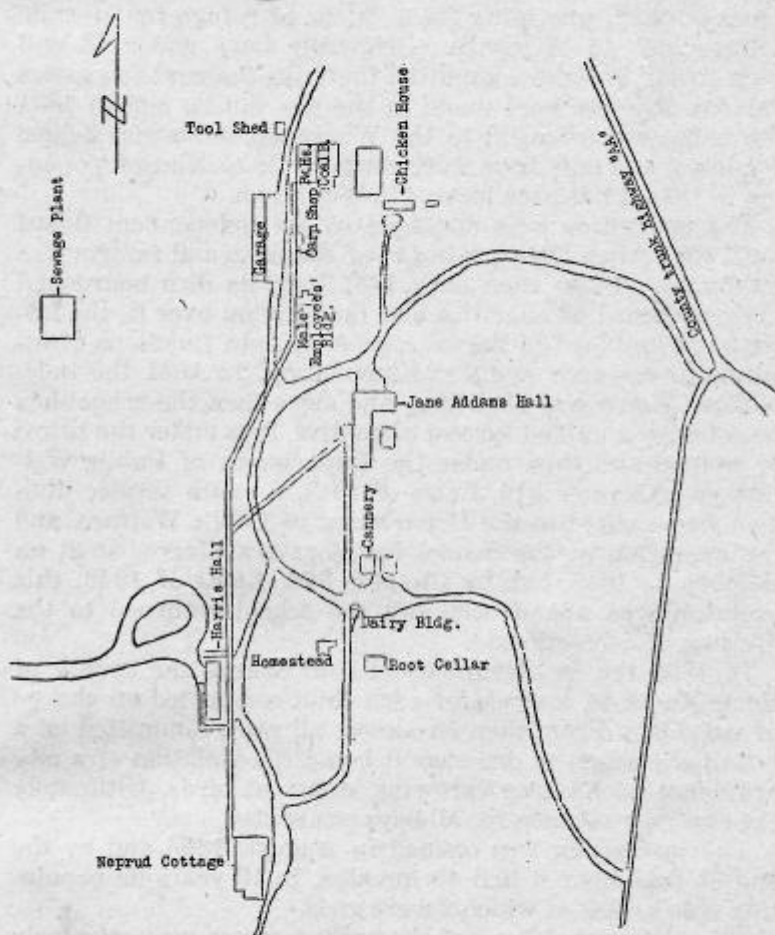
Quarter Ending	Average Daily Population	High Population	Low Population
Sept. 30, 1949	110	119	104
Dec. 31, 1949	116	123	113
March 31, 1950	118	123	113
June 30, 1950	105	113	102
Sept. 30, 1950	104	108	99
Dec. 31, 1950	99	104	93
March 31, 1951	98	103	93
June 30, 1951	98	111	93
Sept. 30, 1951	107	116	98
Dec. 31, 1951	126	130	114
March 31, 1952	132	134	113
June 30, 1952	109	115	101
Sept. 30, 1952	96	107	86
Dec. 31, 1952	98	104	90
March 31, 1953	100	107	93
June 30, 1953	100	108	91
Sept. 30, 1953	114	129	96
Dec. 31, 1953	140	151	128
March 31, 1954	141	146	136
June 30, 1954	148	154	142

Data extracted from Population Trends in Wisconsin Correctional Institutions and Field Services, Bureau of Research and Statistics, Dept. of Public Welfare (undated).

**AVERAGE DAILY POPULATIONS AT WISCONSIN HOME
FOR WOMEN, 1930-54**

Fiscal Year Ending June 30	Number
1930	112
1931	123
1932	123
1933	136
1934	132
1935	120
1936	133
1937	113
1938	107
1939	96
1940	95
1941	106
1942	108
1943	125
1944	134
1945	118
1946	127
1947	125
1948	120
1949	122
1950	114
1951	100
1952	116
1953	99
1954	135

WISCONSIN HOME FOR WOMEN—TAYCHEEDAH



WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

As a result of a disclosure in 1854 that boys under 16, in fact as young as 9, had been committed to the state prison, a campaign was begun which culminated in Chapter 88, Laws of 1857, providing for a "home of refuge for juvenile delinquents" in Wisconsin. Originally boys under 18 and girls under 17 were committed there. In the next few years various changes were made in the age limits, and in 1871 the name was changed to the Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys, and only boys were confined there. Since its opening in 1860 it has been located in Waukesha.

The institution was managed by an independent board until 1871 when the state board of charities and reform was established. From then until 1881 both its own board and the new board of charities had jurisdiction over it, the latter being confined to the exercise of certain functions of inspection, research and recommendation. In 1881 the independent board was abolished, and since then the school has been under a unified system of control, first under the board of control and then under the Department of Public Welfare. By Chapter 546, Laws of 1947, a youth service division was created in the Department of Public Welfare, and the operation of the School for Boys transferred to it on October 1, 1948, but by Chapter 376, Laws of 1949, this program was abandoned, and the school returned to the division of corrections.

In 1861 the legislature decided to charge the county of commitment \$1 a week for each child committed on charge of vagrancy. From then on almost all were committed on a criminal charge, in one case it being the violation of a city ordinance prohibiting throwing stones at birds. Ultimately the charge was made for all boys committed.

The institution was opened in August, 1860 and by the end of December it had 40 inmates. In 10 years its population rose to 306, of which 2 were girls.

The educational level of the early inmates was extremely low. Of 90 boys admitted in 1881, 58 could not read or write. It was not until the 1920s that most inmates had more than a primary education. High school courses were not offered until after World War I.

In the past decade this institution has been the subject of a variety of investigations. In 1942 a study of the physical plant by the Planning Board and the Bureau of Engineer-

ing disclosed the run-down condition of the buildings. A joint legislative committee reporting in January, 1944 roundly criticized the educational program, rehabilitation program and costs of the institution. In 1948 an assistant attorney general made an investigation of the operation of the institution. Following it a new superintendent was employed. In 1949 another joint committee was created to study the management of the department, and in its report it approved the program of the School for Boys. In 1950 the Public Welfare Department was committed to the improvement of the institution at Waukesha. By 1954, however, the entire problem was reviewed again.

The first of the present buildings, the administrative building and cottages No. 1 and 2, flanking the former, were built in 1866, and all but one of 10 cottages were built before 1880. The specific inadequacies of the plant will be discussed in connection with the functions. The campus of the school includes 413 acres occupied by the school and 2 farms, one adjoining the school and the other some 5 miles away which include 237 acres.

Inmates must be between the ages of 12 and 21 to be sent to the School for Boys. Their terms are indeterminate, and they are normally held until they are 21. The average IQ of the boys is between 90 and 100. Most of them come from urban communities. Generally their educational experience is weak, and they are apt to come from broken homes.

The boys live in so-called cottages which are really barracks. They sleep in dormitories and there are other rooms for recreation, bathing and dressing. Each cottage has a married couple in charge as cottage officer and matron. The clean up work is done by the boys under the supervision of the matrons. The boys eat in a common dining room under supervision of the cottage matrons. It has cafeteria service. Their laundry is done at the institution laundry. It is a minimum security institution with a rated bed capacity of 346 in 1954.

The program of the institution provides that the boys carry out various assignments in connection with the operation of the institution and that they also go to school. These duties include work in the kitchen, bakery, dining room, dairy, garden, farm, repair shops and laundry.

Most of the educational program is conducted in 2 buildings, one devoted to high school, the other to grade school. In addition, there is a machine shop which is located on the

opposite end of the campus from the high school. The vocational program is supplemented by an on-the-job-training program in which certain boys work for wages for employers in Waukesha. Their wages are credited to them and held for their release. It appears that not all the boys go to school, some because of their work and others because no facilities suited to their needs exist. As late as 1943 the educational program was severely criticized.

The evidence indicates that the recreational facilities are inadequate, and it is improbable that they will be improved appreciably until the decision on the future of the institution is made. Until recently the only gym was on the second floor of the high school building. A metal gym next to the high school has since been erected. A small swimming pool in the high school building was not used for years. Movies are shown 2 nights a week in the assembly hall where other entertainments are also provided. There is a boy scout program. Opportunities for religious worship are provided.

The institution has a small hospital under the supervision of a registered nurse and an orderly. Part-time medical service is provided by a local doctor, and part-time dental service is provided by a dentist. Major surgery is performed at Wisconsin General Hospital and emergency operations at a Waukesha hospital. A full time psychiatrist is employed.

The boys' school operates 2 farms, partly with inmate labor. One is adjacent to the school and the other a few miles outside Waukesha. None of the boys live at either farm.

The School for Boys has been the subject of major points of controversy for years. The main points of issue have been its internal operations and policy, the obsolescence of its physical plant and the desirability of relocating it. The 3 issues are inextricably interwoven. It is apparent that some long-range decisions must be made if an effective establishment is to be operated. This institution, like those at Taycheedah and Oregon, has very high per capita costs.

Recommendations for the Wisconsin School for Boys

1. The committee is agreed that:

A. The Wisconsin School for Boys should be relocated because

- (1) It is within a large and growing city;
- (2) It is traversed by streets and public highways;

(3) Its buildings are outmoded and require extensive modernization.

B. The inmates should be divided among 2 types of institutions, a minimum security institution and a medium security institution, in order to separate the younger inmates who are more easily rehabilitated from the older, hardened criminal type.

2. The committee is in disagreement as to the proper location of the new facilities.

3. Marked improvement in the operation of the school has occurred within the year, but the inadequacies of the existing plant, the conviction that at least 2 levels of security are required for the effective management of the different types of inmates and the location of the present plant dictate a change.

4. The committee commends the superintendent for the reduction in the number of escapees.

PER CAPITA COST AT WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Year	Per Day	Per Week	Per Month	Per Year	
1939-40 -----	\$1.42	\$ 9.96	\$ 43.27	\$ 519.24	1.0
1949-50 -----	7.34	51.35	223.12	2,677.45	5.1
1953-54 -----	8.49	59.40	258.08	3,097.03	6.0

Per Cap.
Cost
Index

RELATIONSHIP OF AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION AND DAILY PER CAPITA COSTS

Year	Average Daily Population	Per Capita Daily Cost
1939-40 -----	334	\$1.42
1949-50 -----	201.8	7.34
1953-54 -----	231.2	8.49

1953-54 COMPARISON OF DAILY PER CAPITA COSTS IN 5 CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

State Prison -----	\$3.62
State Reformatory -----	4.55
Home for Women -----	8.53
School for Boys -----	8.49
School for Girls -----	8.97

TOTAL COSTS OF OPERATION

1939-40 -----	\$179,968
1949-50 -----	479,987
1953-54 -----	716,033

Data from Reports of Department of Public Welfare.

**AVERAGE, HIGH AND LOW POPULATIONS AT THE
WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR BOYS**
By Quarters Beginning July 1, 1949 and Ending June 30, 1954

Quarter Ending	Average Daily Population	High Population	Low Population
Sept. 30, 1949.....	203	219	183
Dec. 31, 1949.....	204	214	194
March 31, 1950.....	196	213	187
June 30, 1950.....	197	209	181
Sept. 30, 1950.....	182	193	174
Dec. 31, 1950.....	234	271	220
March 31, 1951.....	270	290	257
June 30, 1951.....	291	318	268
Sept. 30, 1951.....	264	287	238
Dec. 31, 1951.....	245	261	234
March 31, 1952.....	254	267	237
June 30, 1952.....	267	292	237
Sept. 30, 1952.....	211	239	190
Dec. 31, 1952.....	229	242	211
March 31, 1953.....	237	253	224
June 30, 1953.....	244	266	217
Sept. 30, 1953.....	203	224	172
Dec. 31, 1953.....	224	245	187
March 31, 1954.....	230	254	207
June 30, 1954.....	267	290	247

Data extracted from Population Trends in Wisconsin Correctional Institutions and Field Services, Bureau of Research and Statistics, Dept. of Public Welfare (undated).

**AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION AT SCHOOL
FOR BOYS, 1930-54**

Fiscal Year Ending June 30	Number
1930.....	406
1931.....	411
1932.....	402
1933.....	419
1934.....	380
1935.....	373
1936.....	369
1937.....	347
1938.....	369
1939.....	375
1940.....	334
1941.....	319
1942.....	269
1943.....	192
1944.....	264
1945.....	302
1946.....	316
1947.....	283
1948.....	229
1949.....	198
1950.....	202
1951.....	245
1952.....	258
1953.....	230
1954.....	231

Data extracted from Population Trends in Wisconsin Correctional Institutions and Field Services, Bureau of Research and Statistics, Dept. of Public Welfare (undated).

CHARGE-BACKS FOR WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

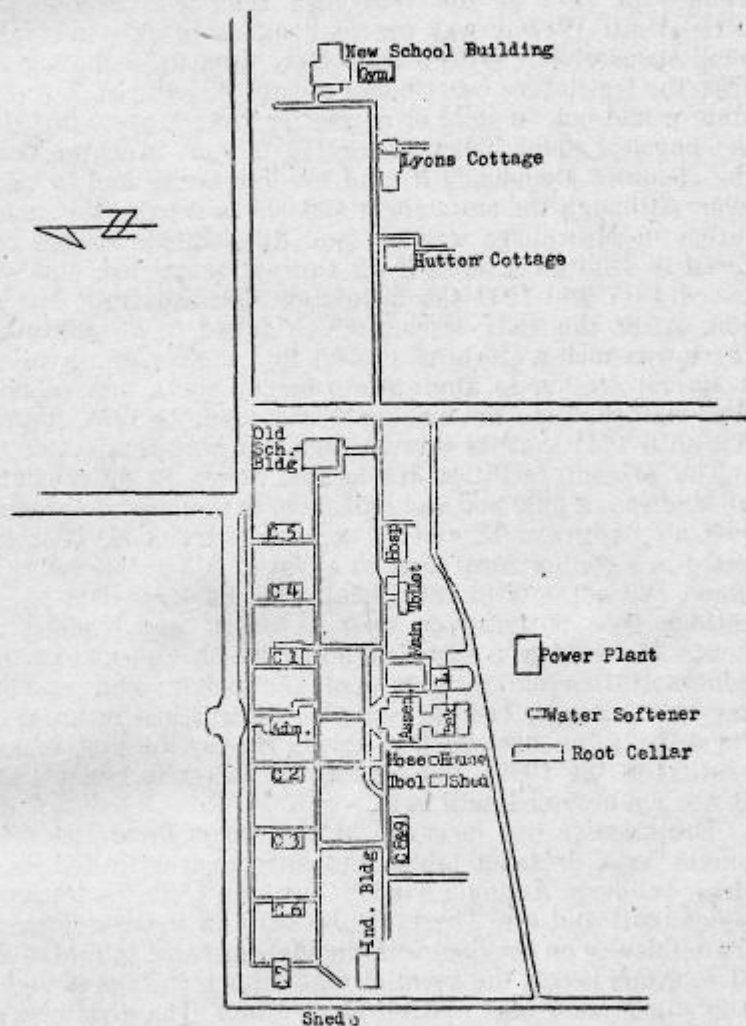
County	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Adams	\$ 103.93	\$ 10.36	\$ 549.29	\$ 470.71	\$ 126.43		\$ 1,390.00	\$ 485.00	\$ 332.14	\$ 913.57
Ashland	496.79	647.14	576.43	66.43	145.71		712.86	521.43	172.14	172.14
Barren	387.50	172.14	576.43	66.43	145.71		240.71	70.00	259.29	735.71
Bayfield	132.50	516.79	80.71				3,029.29	1,760.00	629.29	834.29
Brown	891.79	906.79	2,025.71	1,612.14	687.86	454.29	590.71	340.71	151.43	117.86
Buffalo	91.07	91.07	64.29	193.57	202.14		230.71	69.29		
Burnett	118.21	169.61	100.00				307.86			
Calumet	106.07	257.86	257.86	241.43			1,698.57	767.86	1,142.86	492.86
Chippewa	230.71	125.71	228.57	308.57	118.57	219.29	294.29	410.00	66.43	19.29
Clark	51.07	169.29	238.57	238.57	238.57	203.57	757.14	260.71	622.86	841.43
Columbia	124.36	245.00	336.43	300.71	297.86	9.29		276.42	889.29	889.29
Crawford	210.36	251.43	251.43	27.86			3,584.29	1,897.63	2,100.71	3,260.00
Dane	1,865.71	1,878.21	2,845.71	1,851.43	1,442.14	187.86	30.71	184.79	238.57	517.14
Dodge	215.71	581.43	127.14	201.43	96.43	162.14	461.43	184.79	2,534.29	3,818.57
Door	216.71	422.14	1,136.00	295.71	179.29	40.71	3,821.43	1,190.00	2,210.00	429.29
Douglas	1,041.07	1,139.64	2,570.71	8,029.29	1,372.14	406.43	195.71	285.00		
Dunn	131.43	131.79	197.86	67.86			3,066.42	2,457.14	2,460.00	1,802.14
Eau Claire	1,271.43	846.43	1,593.57	1,722.86	1,092.86	298.57	77.86	1,452.86		
Florence										
Fond du Lac	553.21	1,113.57	1,797.86	1,041.43	639.29	210.00	2,192.14	1,452.86	1,485.71	1,582.14
Forest	91.07	112.86	154.29	629.14	115.71	257.14	350.00	262.14	69.29	234.29
Grant	359.29	230.71	622.14	721.42	17.86	67.86	320.00	595.00	771.43	301.43
Green	94.64	133.21	292.86	248.57	85.71		934.29	323.57	856.43	297.86
Green Lake	28.21	162.50	226.43				180.00	98.57	19.29	235.00
Iowa								37.14	22.86	233.57
Iron	51.79		57.86	138.57			108.57	257.14		
Jackson		55.36	380.00	1,137.14	35.00			1,079.29	526.43	280.72
Jefferson	120.00						650.00	156.43		
Juneau	43.21	128.93	207.14	147.86	334.29		607.14	315.71	367.86	502.14
Kenosha	577.14	985.00	1,519.29	1,350.00	764.29	332.86	1,677.14	1,123.57	933.57	895.00
Kewaunee								400.71	518.57	178.29
La Crosse	458.57	760.71	2,312.14	1,585.00	590.71	209.29	1,040.00	814.29	922.86	1,832.86
Lafayette			2,300.00	1,532.14			77.14		54.29	484.29
Lanai			613.57	357.14	82.14	129.29	1,310.71	347.86	980.71	522.86
Langlade	438.21	98.57	147.86	158.57	122.14		315.72	48.57	241.43	
Lincoln	84.29	93.21	147.86	158.57	122.14	42.14	418.57	242.14	557.14	318.57
Manitowoc	192.86	12.50	1,265.71	988.57	80.00		1,097.86	617.14	640.71	213.57
Marathon	368.93	714.29	1,268.57	723.57	148.57	140.00	2,284.28	1,022.14	218.57	383.57
Marquette	140.00	128.93	380.71	1,047.14	1,945.00	496.43		1,022.14		
Marquette	190.71		201.43	44.29		2.86	497.14	22.14		208.57

CHARGE-BACKS FOR WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Continued

County	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Milwaukee	13,738.93	15,939.64	34,401.43	30,709.29	15,899.28	4,762.14	41,449.29	25,606.13	30,157.86	23,427.86
Monroe	142.50	190.36	965.00	458.57	477.86	498.57	1,385.00	175.33	720.71	112.86
Oconto	19.29	62.14	919.29	654.29	735.00	500.71	314.28	197.14	676.43	272.86
Oneida	9.21	167.50	1,022.14	565.71	338.57	161.43	2,663.57	763.57	1,115.00	1,044.29
Outagamie	---	325.86	1,639.29	1,387.86	1,360.00	472.86	958.57	750.71	669.29	421.43
Ozaukee	---	55.00	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pepin	97.14	138.21	401.43	113.57	---	11.43	216.43	---	---	---
Pierce	---	32.50	353.57	155.71	---	---	---	---	---	---
Polk	---	---	---	263.57	217.86	---	170.71	632.86	418.57	72.14
Portage	398.93	226.79	836.43	435.00	160.00	---	1,390.00	329.29	987.14	527.86
Price	355.00	130.36	111.43	359.29	146.43	1.43	344.29	170.00	246.43	11.43
Racine	867.50	1,471.79	2,943.57	3,352.86	1,433.57	810.00	4,755.71	2,538.57	2,998.57	3,473.57
Richland	250.36	628.21	1,655.00	1,279.29	1,545.71	---	1,025.00	683.57	681.43	285.71
Rock	1,810.00	1,646.79	836.43	582.14	320.00	113.57	1,203.57	1,318.30	696.71	333.57
Rusk	---	---	---	---	---	---	367.85	275.71	195.71	395.71
St. Croix	---	---	107.14	480.71	35.00	---	1,198.57	1,053.57	1,007.14	157.86
Sauk	823.21	162.86	1,110.00	1,609.29	735.00	197.86	622.14	261.43	138.57	784.29
Sawyer	257.14	392.14	218.57	253.57	136.43	73.57	752.86	---	196.43	327.14
Shawano	132.14	234.64	1,042.86	932.14	512.14	315.00	1,761.43	637.14	604.29	347.86
Shelbygan	1,062.86	920.71	2,222.14	1,485.00	775.71	271.43	1,198.58	1,913.57	1,415.71	405.71
Taylor	61.79	---	---	86.43	7.86	---	380.00	221.43	---	---
Trempealeau	189.29	12.50	112.86	125.71	---	---	310.71	501.43	98.57	217.14
Vernon	113.57	2.50	120.00	389.29	145.71	---	492.86	788.57	683.57	---
Vilas	309.71	599.29	553.57	1,849.29	1,032.86	131.43	1,646.42	49.29	49.29	777.86
Walworth	294.29	523.57	885.71	540.71	1,62.14	---	1,089.28	1,432.86	66.43	37.14
Washington	77.86	12.86	232.14	6.00	---	---	774.29	293.57	527.86	213.57
Waushara	182.50	223.21	408.57	262.86	399.29	188.57	2,726.43	627.86	1,305.00	1,205.00
Winnebago	112.50	226.79	437.86	680.00	307.86	---	690.71	---	164.29	85.00
Waupaca	---	8.21	402.86	556.71	35.71	154.29	666.43	---	---	70.00
Waupuna	---	50.71	379.29	---	---	309.29	4,917.15	2,697.14	1,547.86	2,532.14
Winneconne	868.57	1,480.00	2,987.14	2,061.43	1,707.86	---	2,240.00	497.14	655.00	---
Wood	1,267.86	926.07	1,897.86	685.71	1,072.14	415.00	---	---	---	701.43
Total	\$ 34,544.63	\$ 39,389.26	\$ 82,302.15	\$ 73,037.85	\$ 39,605.70	\$ 12,815.74	\$112,732.82	\$ 63,905.60	\$ 66,985.73	\$ 59,035.01

Note: Figures which hold are credits.

WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS—WAUKESHA



C=Cottage

WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

The Wisconsin School for Girls was established in Milwaukee in 1875 as the Wisconsin Industrial School for Girls. Until 1917 it was operated under private management sponsored by Milwaukee society women. Beginning in 1876 the legislature contributed toward its support, but the state would not, in spite of entreaties, take it over. In 1917 the physical plant had deteriorated to such a degree that the sponsors abandoned it, and the legislature had to take over. Although the state spent \$60,000 in repairs the institution in Milwaukee was old and dilapidated. Judges refused to send girls there if an alternative existed, and between 1917 and 1941 the population declined from 240 to 100. After the 1927 session which failed to do anything there was such a storm of protest that the Governor called a special session to appropriate money for a new school. Although the plan for moving it was made in 1928, it was not until 1941 that its current facilities were completed.

The present facilities are located about 10 miles south of Madison, a mile and one-half from the village of Oregon, just off highways 13 and 14 on county trunk M. It is located in a rolling rural area on a plat of 445 acres of which about 375 acres is in farm land. The plant consists of 10 cottage type dormitories, each of which was planned to house 21 inmates, a school building which also houses the administrative offices, gym and auditorium, and various service buildings. The physical plant of this institution is in its entirety the most modern among the institutions. It was erected in the 1930s, but because of delays in completion, it was not occupied until 1941.

The inmates live in clean, bright rooms furnished with single beds, dressing tables and mirrors, chairs and steel dress-cabinets. A single window, opening from the top provides light and air. There are no bars on the windows. A signal device on the door lets the matron know immediately if someone leaves the room at night. Each cottage is under the supervision of a matron at all times. The girls rise at 6:30 in summer and 7 in winter and lights are out at 10 p.m. Its rated bed capacity is 190.

Each cottage has a housekeeper who supervises the inmates assigned to operate the cottage. This facilitates the training of the inmates in homemaking and related subjects.

The institution is charged with caring for delinquent girls between the ages of 12 and 18 for the purposes of confinement and instruction. It is a minimum security institution in which effort at rehabilitation is made. The cottages in which the inmates live provide kitchen, dining room and living room facilities rather than the traditional institutional accommodations.

The educational program of the school is geared to the rehabilitation of the inmates. A staff of about a dozen teachers carry out an academic program comparable to that provided in a high school. The educational program is supervised by the State Department of Public Instruction. As part of the rehabilitation process each girl who completes the high school course receives 2 diplomas, one from the School for Girls and one from the school of the home town of the girl.

Recreational activity is provided. Music, dramatics, dancing, sports, gardening are among the things available.

This institution has a high per capita cost. This is due in part to the fact that its enrollment has been low, and it is probable that its per capita costs will not rise as rapidly if the present increase in enrollment continues.

Recommendations for Wisconsin School for Girls

1. The state of repair of the School for Girls is good.
2. There are no apparent immediate critical needs in terms of physical plant.
3. Although the long-range program depends on the readjustment of functions now taking shape, it is the opinion of the committee that the erection of a chapel and swimming pool would be desirable.

PER CAPITA COST AT SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Year	Per Day	Per Week	Per Month	Per Year	
1939-40	\$2.03	\$14.22	\$ 61.78	\$ 741.38	1.00
1949-50	8.90	62.32	270.81	3,249.72	4.10
1953-54	8.97	62.77	272.75	3,272.95	4.43

Per Cap.
Cost Index

RELATIONSHIP OF AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION AND DAILY PER CAPITA COST

Year	Average Daily Population	Per Capita Daily Cost
1939-40	119	\$2.03
1949-50	108.8	8.90
1953-54	128.2	8.97

1953-54 COMPARISON OF DAILY PER CAPITA COSTS IN 5
CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

State Prison	\$3.62
State Reformatory	4.55
Home for Women	8.53
School for Boys	8.49
School for Girls	8.97

TOTAL COSTS OF OPERATION

1939-40	\$ 84,251
1949-50	339,746
1953-54	419,592

Year	Total Employees
1939-40	51
1949-50	88
1953-54	86

Data from Records of Department of Public Welfare.

AVERAGE, HIGH AND LOW POPULATIONS AT THE
WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

By Quarters Beginning July 1, 1949 and Ending June 30, 1954

Quarter Ending	Average Daily Population	High Population	Low Population
Sept. 30, 1949	111	124	92
Dec. 31, 1949	103	117	71
March 31, 1950	105	115	93
June 30, 1950	115	127	103
Sept. 30, 1950	121	132	110
Dec. 31, 1950	116	119	112
March 31, 1951	126	141	114
June 30, 1951	145	157	126
Sept. 30, 1951	114	126	97
Dec. 31, 1951	112	118	105
March 31, 1952	116	131	105
June 30, 1952	134	139	89
Sept. 30, 1952	83	93	72
Dec. 31, 1952	97	110	83
March 31, 1953	120	136	107
June 30, 1953	135	146	121
Sept. 30, 1953	123	133	114
Dec. 31, 1953	131	139	118
March 31, 1954	124	131	117
June 30, 1954	134	141	127

Data extracted from Population Trends in Wisconsin Correctional Institutions and Field Services, Bureau of Research and Statistics, Dept. of Public Welfare (undated).

AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION AT SCHOOL
FOR GIRLS, 1930-54

Fiscal Year Ending June 30	Number
1930.....	190
1931.....	208
1932.....	231
1933.....	230
1934.....	197
1935.....	211
1936.....	186
1937.....	184
1938.....	166
1939.....	145
1940.....	119
1941.....	109
1942.....	96
1943.....	141
1944.....	177
1945.....	179
1946.....	173
1947.....	161
1948.....	161
1949.....	133
1950.....	109
1951.....	128
1952.....	117
1953.....	109
1954.....	128

CHARGE-BACKS FOR WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

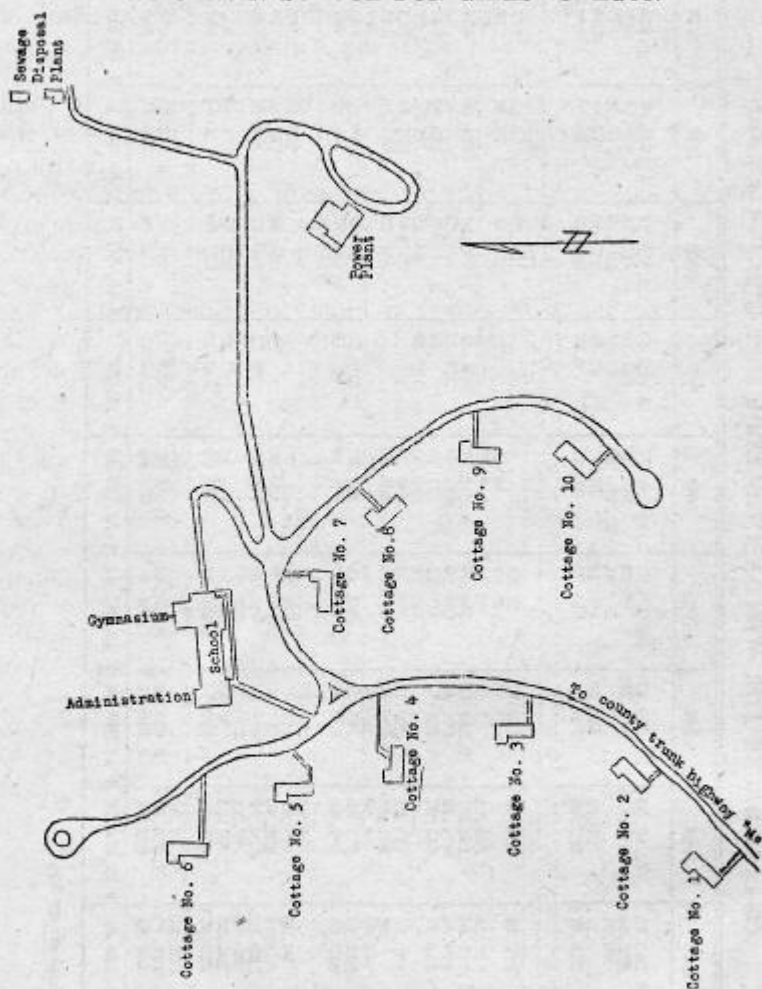
County	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Adams.....	\$ 14.29	\$ 124.29	\$ 358.57	\$ 744.29	\$ 546.42	\$ 202.86	\$ 1,286.43	\$ 705.00	\$ 297.14	\$ 361.48
Ashland.....	372.86	400.71	150.71	37.14	465.72	300.00	454.23	124.29	792.86	410.71
Barron.....	87.14	5.71	238.57	65.71	310.71	27.14	381.43	256.43	124.29	282.14
Bayfield.....	146.43	70.36	137.86	310.71	27.14	27.14	381.43	256.43	660.71	590.00
Brown.....	146.43	70.36	137.86	310.71	27.14	27.14	381.43	256.43	270.00	470.00
Buffalo.....	146.43	70.36	137.86	310.71	27.14	27.14	381.43	256.43	270.00	470.00
Burnett.....	146.43	70.36	137.86	310.71	27.14	27.14	381.43	256.43	270.00	470.00
Calumet.....	90.36	106.07	521.43	371.43	263.57	142.14	1,105.00	583.57	94.29	270.00
Chippewa.....	25.71	250.00	440.71	377.86	284.29	231.43	222.14	185.00	44.29	589.29
Clark.....	216.43	35.36	602.14	363.57	65.71	620.71	2,467.14	1,005.71	194.29	185.71
Columbia.....	2,251.07	2,432.14	3,801.43	2,035.00	1,045.00	79.29	2,467.14	1,005.71	1,933.57	1,245.00
Crawford.....	229.29	152.86	470.00	926.43	167.14	79.29	581.43	340.00	261.43	157.86
Dane.....	8.21	989.29	1,462.86	802.14	32.86	32.86	313.57	403.57	168.57	1,786.48
Dodge.....	1,209.29	460.71	587.14	673.57	493.57	319.29	1,999.29	1,582.14	1,532.14	175.71
Dor.....	114.29	280.00	535.71	562.14	180.71	177.86	1,019.99	372.14	114.29	500.71
Douglas.....	557.50	151.79	150.71	77.86	509.29	514.29	81.43	514.29	668.57	425.00
Eau Claire.....	61.79	130.36	188.57	847.14	375.71	431.43	81.43	48.57	48.57	425.00
Florence.....	88.21	264.64	184.29	387.14	620.71	431.43	33.57	112.14	145.71	234.29
Fond du Lac.....	342.14	254.29	184.29	387.14	620.71	431.43	33.57	112.14	145.71	234.29
Forest.....	136.79	327.86	49.29	317.86	199.29	199.29	123.57	112.14	145.71	234.29
Grant.....	327.86	105.43	49.29	317.86	199.29	199.29	123.57	112.14	145.71	234.29
Green Lake.....	327.86	105.43	49.29	317.86	199.29	199.29	123.57	112.14	145.71	234.29
Iowa.....	327.86	105.43	49.29	317.86	199.29	199.29	123.57	112.14	145.71	234.29
Iron.....	327.86	105.43	49.29	317.86	199.29	199.29	123.57	112.14	145.71	234.29
Jackson.....	327.86	105.43	49.29	317.86	199.29	199.29	123.57	112.14	145.71	234.29
Jefferson.....	327.86	105.43	49.29	317.86	199.29	199.29	123.57	112.14	145.71	234.29
Jewell.....	327.86	105.43	49.29	317.86	199.29	199.29	123.57	112.14	145.71	234.29
Juneau.....	327.86	105.43	49.29	317.86	199.29	199.29	123.57	112.14	145.71	234.29
Kewaunee.....	327.86	105.43	49.29	317.86	199.29	199.29	123.57	112.14	145.71	234.29
Kenosha.....	327.86	105.43	49.29	317.86	199.29	199.29	123.57	112.14	145.71	234.29
La Crosse.....	327.86	105.43	49.29	317.86	199.29	199.29	123.57	112.14	145.71	234.29
Lafayette.....	327.86	105.43	49.29	317.86	199.29	199.29	123.57	112.14	145.71	234.29
Langlade.....	327.86	105.43	49.29	317.86	199.29	199.29	123.57	112.14	145.71	234.29
Lincoln.....	327.86	105.43	49.29	317.86	199.29	199.29	123.57	112.14	145.71	234.29
Manitowish.....	327.86	105.43	49.29	317.86	199.29	199.29	123.57	112.14	145.71	234.29
Manitowoc.....	327.86	105.43	49.29	317.86	199.29	199.29	123.57	112.14	145.71	234.29
Marathon.....	327.86	105.43	49.29	317.86	199.29	199.29	123.57	112.14	145.71	234.29
Marquette.....	327.86	105.43	49.29	317.86	199.29	199.29	123.57	112.14	145.71	234.29
Marquette.....	327.86	105.43	49.29	317.86	199.29	199.29	123.57	112.14	145.71	234.29

CHARGE-BACKS FOR WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR GIRLS—Continued

County	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Milwaukee	7,210.71	7,510.00	16,666.43	14,598.57	14,488.57	4,890.00	30,812.14	12,751.03	10,355.71	8,315.71
Monroe	522.14	2,203.57	419.29	96.43	363.57	365.00	932.14	1,418.57	900.00	225.00
Oconto	68.21			197.14	252.86	15.00	297.15	356.43	147.86	160.00
Oneida		25.00	446.43	582.14	53.57	47.86	912.86	1,010.00	935.00	667.86
Outagamie	323.57	512.14	777.86	695.71	85.71	4.29	391.42	132.86	300.00	797.14
Ozaukee							55.00			
Pepin										
Pierce										
Polk	103.93	196.43	255.71	89.29			153.57	1.43	173.57	238.57
Portage			67.86	153.57	146.43		191.43	77.14	159.29	215.00
Priest			7.14	83.14	259.29				51.43	
Racine	1,053.93	793.21	2,233.86	1,768.57	1,090.00	451.43	1,133.57	785.00	437.14	611.43
Richland	119.64	474.29	691.43	849.29	562.86	203.57	338.57	270.00	947.86	1,046.43
Rock	315.86	611.07	1,115.71	470.71	121.43	7.86	1,460.72	27.86	92.14	215.71
Rusk				167.86	215.00	109.29	45.43	302.14	212.86	216.43
St. Croix	175.71	175.71	232.14	520.71	69.29		336.43	447.14	141.43	410.71
Sauk	71	302.50	510.00	881.43	465.00		767.86		107.14	468.57
Sawyer	95.86	84.29							330.71	1,193.57
Shawano	203.57	177.86	406.43	841.43	498.57	269.29	839.29	425.00	702.86	800.71
Sheboygan	502.50	516.43	455.00	1,141.43	924.29	62.14	1,405.71	46.43		
Taylor							347.13			
Trempealeau		39.33	254.29							
Vernon	86.43	117.86	168.57	215.71				193.57	182.14	
Vilas	349.64	422.50	351.43	162.86	170.00		354.29	247.14	110.71	29.29
Walworth	763.21	456.79	317.14	734.29	679.29	185.71	539.29	1,132.14	794.29	357.86
Washington	62.86	87.14	260.71	120.00						
Washington	105.36	197.14	96.43	117.86	252.86	22.86	115.71	246.43	344.29	443.57
Waushara	423.57	469.64	510.71	1,217.14	525.71	252.14	137.86	311.43	666.43	1,301.43
Waupaca										
Waushara	70.36	2.50								
Winnebago	521.07	1,074.64	2,017.86	2,252.14	1,093.57	258.57	798.57	1,270.71	1,410.71	726.43
Wood	453.93	542.14	1,610.71	1,046.43	625.00	289.29	2,578.58	350.00	1,638.57	1,062.14
Total	\$ 23,253.92	\$ 23,334.28	\$ 44,990.00	\$ 42,361.41	\$ 31,196.43	\$ 10,232.17	\$ 63,615.72	\$ 33,038.17	\$ 34,115.71	\$ 31,115.69

Note: Figures which are bold are credits.

WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR GIRLS—OREGON



WISCONSIN STATE PRISON

It is not the intention of this summary to give a complete picture of the many facets in the operation of the state's maximum security prison, but rather to highlight some of the items which will enable the legislature to have a picture of the problems of operation.

The prison is to provide a place of confinement for adult males who have been convicted of major violations of the law. Supplementary to this task of confining and disciplining the prisoners the prison carries on a program of education, recreation, physical welfare, spiritual welfare and rehabilitation. It is one of 2 maximum security institutions in the state.

Most of the staff, selected under the merit system, are concerned with the supervision of the inmates.

Even before Wisconsin became a state, agitation for the erection of a prison either by a state tax or by donations from the federal government was made. Both Portage and Madison received consideration as possible sites. During this time prisoners were kept in county jails at an annual cost to the state of about \$4,000. Finally in 1851 the legislature provided for a prison and the village of Waupun was selected as the site. In January 1953 there were 1,329 inmates and 305 employees, a ratio of 4.4 inmates per employee.

Physical plant. The physical plant consists of 4 cell wings, a kitchen and a dining room, connected to the administration building, a hospital, a twine factory, and buildings housing the auto tag plant, furniture factory, machine shop, laundry and canning factory. The new power plant is outside the walls between the prison and the Central State Hospital.

Inmates. A 1951 study of the inmates revealed that there were inmates from every county but one, with the populous counties generally having committed more. Of the 1,169 inmates at that time 355 were serving under their first conviction, 321 under their second, 190 under their third and 105 under their fourth, while one had been convicted 12 times. However, 835 were serving their first incarceration, 215 their second and 70 their third.

Of the 1,169, 45 had served before at the School for Boys, 189 had served at the Reformatory, 126 had served at both the School for Boys and the Reformatory, 90 had served

time in other state schools for boys or reformatories and 638 had never served before. 162 had served in other state prisons and 89 had served in some federal institution. Of the 1,169, 388 were single, 373 married, 35 widowers and 373 separated or divorced. 953 were white, 171 were Negro and 28 were Indian. Their ages varied from 19 to 83 with the more common ages 26, 27 and 29.

Work. A substantial number of inmates are employed on farms operated by the Department of Public Welfare near the prison and some distance away. The prison also operates 2 reforestation camps, one at Camp Flambeau near Hawkins and the other at Camp Gordon near Superior. Almost 100 men are used in the kitchen. Others act as orderlies for the administration, as hospital attendants, or work in the laundry, storeroom, records office, tailor shop, machine shop, wood shop. A substantial number are employed in the binder twine factory, the license plate plant and the furniture factory.

The prison operates 2 farms known as Prison Farm No. 1 and Nos. 2 and 10 near Waupun. They include 1,820 acres. It also operates a rented farm of 550 acres near Beaver Dam, a farm of 830 acres near the Southern Colony and Training School, a 770-acre farm near Winnebago State Hospital, 1,155 acres near Deerfield in Dane County, and a farm at the School for Girls consisting of 350 acres owned and 887 acres rented. The prisoners also help at the Lake Tomahawk State Camp. Roughly, one-fourth of the inmates are employed on state farms.

Prison industry. 100 years ago the first contract for inmate labor was made, and for such work the state received 25 to 60¢ a day per inmate. The last such contract terminated in 1933. Since then prison industries have been state owned and operated. The binder twine factory was authorized in 1907 but not begun until 1912. Since 1919 motor vehicle license plates have been manufactured, and a wide variety of other highway signs have subsequently been produced.

Most of the canning of foods raised on the farms for use in the institutions is done at the prison, and laundry for the prison and several other state institutions is done there. A clothing factory producing such things as overalls, shirts, sox, etc. is provided. A shoe factory and repair shop are maintained. A printery and bindery are also operated.

More recently furniture manufacturing was added. Not only do prisoners receive a small stipend for working and the prison gains some income, but the practice gives the prisoners a constructive activity and vocational training.

Educational program. The educational program consists of full-time school for some, reading courses for others, cell study courses for others and correspondence courses for others. The Free Library Commission's Traveling Library and the University Extension Division co-operate in this program under the educational director. A broad testing program both in educational and in psychological and psychiatric phases is provided.

Overcrowdedness. A major problem of the present is overcrowdedness. With a rated capacity of 844 the prison now has over 1,400 inmates, all of whom are not within the walls at Waupun, however. In 1930 the population was about 400 higher. Whether this is a momentary trend or will continue remains to be seen. If the trend of the past 6 years continues, a move toward a medium security prison to take the pressure off the existing facilities may be in order.

An important aspect of the prison system in Wisconsin is the full-time parole board which holds hearings on a regular schedule. More inmates are on probation or parole away from the penal institutions than are in them.

Recommendations for State Prison

1. There is a serious overcrowded condition which has been increasing for some time. If this continues, it may be relieved by providing other facilities for those not requiring maximum security.

2. A central power plant for the prison and Central State Hospital was recently completed.

3. An industries building, 2 bath houses and a building to house 60 inmates at Camp Flambeau are now under way.

4. Immediate needs include a modern central slaughterhouse, a segregation cell building for the dangerous inmates and a new medium security prison in the immediate area for those not requiring maximum security, and a chapel.

5. The committee wishes to commend the institution for its efficient management and the program which keeps the inmates under control.

PER CAPITA COST AT WISCONSIN STATE PRISON

Year	Per Day	Per Week	Per Month	Per Year
1939-40	\$.77	\$ 5.42	\$ 23.54	\$ 282.48
1949-50	2.61	18.27	79.39	952.65
1953-54	3.62	25.36	110.19	1,322.22

RELATIONSHIP OF AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION AND DAILY PER CAPITA COST

Year	Average Daily Population	Per Capita Daily Cost
1939-40	1,674	\$.77
1949-50	1,252.6	2.61
1953-54	1,413.8	3.62

1953-54 COMPARISON OF DAILY PER CAPITA COSTS IN 5 CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

State Prison	\$3.62
State Reformatory	4.55
Home for Women	8.53
School for Boys	8.49
School for Girls	8.97

TOTAL COSTS OF OPERATION

1939-40	\$ 461,906
1949-50	1,158,143
1953-54	1,869,360

Year	Total Employees
1939-40	183
1949-50	200
1953-54	342

BASIC DATA ON WISCONSIN STATE PRISON

Year	Average No. of Inmates	Employees	Inmates per Employee	Bed Capacity	Overload
1/36	1,730	190	8.68	960	790
1/37	1,704	184	9.26	960	748
1/38	1,633	188	8.69	960	683
1/39	1,695	189	9.03	960	747
1/40	1,709	186	9.23	960	756
1/41	1,691	197	8.61	960	737
1/42	1,592	193	8.32	960	646
1/43	1,442	200	7.21	952	489
1/44	1,243	188	6.54	952	277
1/45	1,036	180	5.79	952	91
1/46	982	180	5.49	844	145
1/47	1,043	180	5.83	844	206
1/48	1,139	180	6.44	844	316
1/49	1,300	180	7.26	844	464
1/50	1,272	180	7.20	844	453
1/51	1,313	180	7.29	844	469
1/52	1,202	292	4.11	844	358
1/53	1,340	305	4.4	844	496
1/54	1,453	331	4.4	844	609

AVERAGE, HIGH AND LOW POPULATIONS AT THE WISCONSIN STATE PRISON

By Quarters Beginning July 1, 1949 and Ending June 30, 1954

Quarter Ending	Average Daily Population	High Population	Low Population
Sept. 30, 1949	1,192	1,210	1,175
Dec. 31, 1949	1,228	1,262	1,195
March 31, 1950	1,287	1,305	1,255
June 30, 1950	1,305	1,322	1,293
Sept. 30, 1950	1,313	1,329	1,297
Dec. 31, 1950	1,318	1,330	1,304
March 31, 1951	1,310	1,322	1,295
June 30, 1951	1,239	1,296	1,197
Sept. 30, 1951	1,165	1,199	1,147
Dec. 31, 1951	1,163	1,187	1,138
March 31, 1952	1,229	1,270	1,190
June 30, 1952	1,267	1,284	1,244
Sept. 30, 1952	1,289	1,301	1,273
Dec. 31, 1952	1,299	1,329	1,277
March 31, 1953	1,344	1,366	1,327
June 30, 1953	1,336	1,357	1,314
Sept. 30, 1953	1,341	1,370	1,328
Dec. 31, 1953	1,405	1,448	1,362
March 31, 1954	1,459	1,473	1,436
June 30, 1954	1,453	1,472	1,441

Data extracted from Population Trends in Wisconsin Correctional Institutions and Field Services, Bureau of Research and Statistics, Dept. of Public Welfare (undated).

AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION AT WISCONSIN STATE PRISON, 1930-54

Fiscal Year Ending June 30	Number
1930	1,161
1931	1,451
1932	1,688
1933	1,759
1934	1,705
1935	1,671
1936	1,720
1937	1,700
1938	1,630
1939	1,679
1940	1,674
1941	1,675
1942	1,582
1943	1,447
1944	1,241
1945	1,060
1946	998
1947	1,027
1948	1,126
1949	1,263
1950	1,253
1951	1,295
1952	1,207
1953	1,317
1954	1,414

WISCONSIN STATE REFORMATORY¹

The Wisconsin State Reformatory was authorized by act of the legislature in 1897 and construction began in 1898. Many of the buildings were completed between 1900 and 1903. Virtually all of the buildings were completed prior to 1910 although a new shop building has recently been completed. It consists of 29 acres of land within the walls plus over 2,000 acres of farm land.

The institution is conveniently located about 21½ miles from both the cities of Green Bay and DePere.

The reformatory was originally established as a first offender institution where might be sent young men and boys too old or experienced for the Wisconsin School for Boys and yet too young and inexperienced for the State Prison. It serves essentially the same purpose today as provided in section 359.09 of the statutes. However, today, more than 40 per cent have had prior felony convictions. Although the physical plant is geared to the needs of maximum security and firm consistent discipline is necessary, the essential orientation of the institution is as its name implies, reformation, rehabilitation, reorientation, re-education.

Enrollment. Although there was indication in 1952 that the enrollment had stabilized around 600, there has been a consistent upward trend since the middle of 1953. With a rated bed capacity of 590 in 1954 it had over 650 inmates.

Average Daily Enrollments	1950-51	1951-52	1953-54
July	628	595	605
Aug.	626	588	613
Sept.	624	595	614
Oct.	628	592	637
Nov.	628	591	653
Dec.	630	600	666
Jan.	609	588	680
Feb.	600	593	692
March	620	594	693
April	611	602	696
May	593	601	685 ²
June	583	604 ²	698 ⁴

¹ Material extracted from the Biennial Report of the Reformatory for 1950-52 and a memorandum to the Visiting Committee by Sanger B. Powers, dated July 12, 1954.

² Biennial Report, 1950-52, p. 4.

³ Report to Legislative Visiting Committee, July 12, 1954.

⁴ On June 30, 1954.

The typical inmate admitted during the fiscal biennium 1950-52 was single, between 20 and 24 years of age, an 8th grade graduate and white. He was sentenced for more than one year and less than 2. He was sent to the reformatory for breaking and entering in the nighttime, burglary, delinquency, larceny or operating a motor vehicle without the owner's consent.

Staff. The authorized staff strength is 174 which provides a ratio of about 4 inmates to one employee. The supply of labor is adequate to cover the low turnover. Of the 174 employees, 25 are professional including a physician, dentist, nurses, teacher and social service professional staff. 13 of the 174 staff members are administrative, 92 are custodial, 15 are educational, 11 are connected with the operation of farms and gardens and 9 with guidance and welfare.

There is no housing problem for staff members. The 7 residences on the grounds are more than adequate although they are very old. The staff is fed in a dining room within the institution. The facilities are adequate. All employees are on a 40-hour week except farm and camp employees who are on a 48-hour week. Because most employees live away from the institution, the problem of recreation is not great. Common carrier transportation to Green Bay and DePere is not good because, although there is a bus every hour, it is 5 blocks from the institution to the bus line.

Food: The menu for a day picked at random is as follows:

Breakfast—Rice Krispies, milk, sugar, sweet rolls, raisin bread, rhubarb sauce, B.B.M.C.

Dinner—Roast pork, mashed potatoes, natural gravy, buttered carrots, sage dressing, gingerbread w/cream, B.B.M.

Supper—Baked beans, hot cross buns, sliced cold meat, creamed peas, pickled beets, peach sauce, B.B.M.

The training program of the inmates consists of both academic and vocational education. The educational program is available to all who are educable and who can be interested in the program which provides training for any from illiterates to high school level. In addition, correspondence courses are available through the University Extension Division.

The vocational training is composed of work in sheet metal, woodworking, machine shop and drafting. Some manufacturing and maintenance work for the institution was done. This program has been greatly improved by the completion of the new vocational school and auto body shop building. In the 1950-52 biennium the auto body industry

shop handled 1,891 paint jobs, 1,830 body repair jobs and 5,585 wax and polish jobs. The tailor shop manufactured 14,385 pieces of clothing.

An integrated program of guidance, parole planning, and religious guidance under both Catholic and Protestant chaplains is maintained. A chapter of Alcoholics Anonymous has been established.

Each inmate is provided 3 hours of recreation per week including basketball, baseball, table tennis, pool, volley ball, boxing and swimming. In addition, an internal football, basketball and baseball program and a weekly game with an outside team is provided. Weekly movies on Saturday afternoon are provided. This program is under the supervision of 2 full-time personnel.

The full-time services of a dentist and graduate nurse and the half-time services of a physician are supplemented as needed by specialists from nearby Green Bay.

The reformatory operates 2 farms. Farm 1 lies immediately to the east and around the reformatory itself. It consists of 281 acres owned and 293 acres rented. A herd of more than 200 prize Holstein cattle are located here.

Farm 2 located 20 miles northwest of Green Bay in Outagamie County is called the Oneida Honor Camp. This farm is about 1,500 acres in size. The farm is used to raise about 500 pigs annually and sufficient beef for the reformatory requirements as well as extensive quantities of hay, grains and potatoes. The Oneida farm is run as an honor camp and has facilities for 60 inmates.

Prior to September 1951 inmates were not paid to work. From then until July 1953 they were paid 10¢ a day. In July 1953 the present rate of 35 to 40¢ per day was established. This conforms to the rate at the prison.

The per capita costs for the last 3 years are as follows:

	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53
Administration	\$ 7.33	\$ 8.97	\$ 10.22
Physical plant	16.54	19.52	21.81
Household	2.70	2.03	2.94
Supervision	35.07	39.05	40.49
Clothing	5.33	2.55	3.63
Subsistence	20.53	23.52	26.00
Medical and dental	3.70	3.60	3.51
Education	6.40	11.63	9.48
Other personal services	3.36	2.43	6.21
Total per month	\$100.56	\$111.79	\$124.21

Regular conducted tours of the institution have been discontinued since 1951. Groups which have a specific interest in the institution can be taken through by prearrangement.

Recommendations for the Wisconsin State Reformatory

1. As is generally true, this institution is overcrowded. Part of the overcrowding is because there are some delinquents who have been committed there. It is estimated that nearly 100 should not be there.

2. The completion of the vocational school and auto shop has improved the attitude of the inmates and the program of rehabilitation. It has also freed facilities for other purposes.

3. The management is to be commended for the initiative shown in utilizing such facilities and in adapting them with the use of materials and labor available.

4. The immediate needs include a power plant for which bids are out, a new hospital and receiving unit to replace the present inadequate fire hazard, the rebuilding of Camp McNaughton near Rhinelander which has been taken over from the prison, tower and wall improvement, addition to the laundry, locker facilities for the athletic field, gang locking devices for the north cell hall and the institution of cafeteria feeding.

PER CAPITA COST AT WISCONSIN STATE REFORMATORY

Year	Per Day	Per Week	Per Month	Per Year
1939-40	\$1.08	\$ 7.54	\$ 32.75	\$ 393.04
1949-50	2.59	18.15	78.84	946.13
1953-54	4.55	31.85	128.39	1,660.74

RELATIONSHIP OF AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION AND DAILY PER CAPITA COST

Year	Average Daily Population	Per Capita Daily Cost
1939-40	549	\$1.08
1949-50	610.4	2.59
1953-54	659.4	4.55

1953-54 COMPARISON OF DAILY PER CAPITA COSTS IN 5 CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

State Prison	\$3.62
State Reformatory	4.55
Home for Women	8.53
School for Boys	8.49
School for Girls	8.97

TOTAL COST OF OPERATION

1939-40	\$ 216,533
1949-50	587,151
1953-54	1,095,094

Year	Total Employees
1939-40	89
1949-50	118
1953-54	175

AVERAGE, HIGH AND LOW POPULATIONS AT THE WISCONSIN STATE REFORMATORY

By Quarters Beginning July 1, 1949 and Ending June 30, 1954

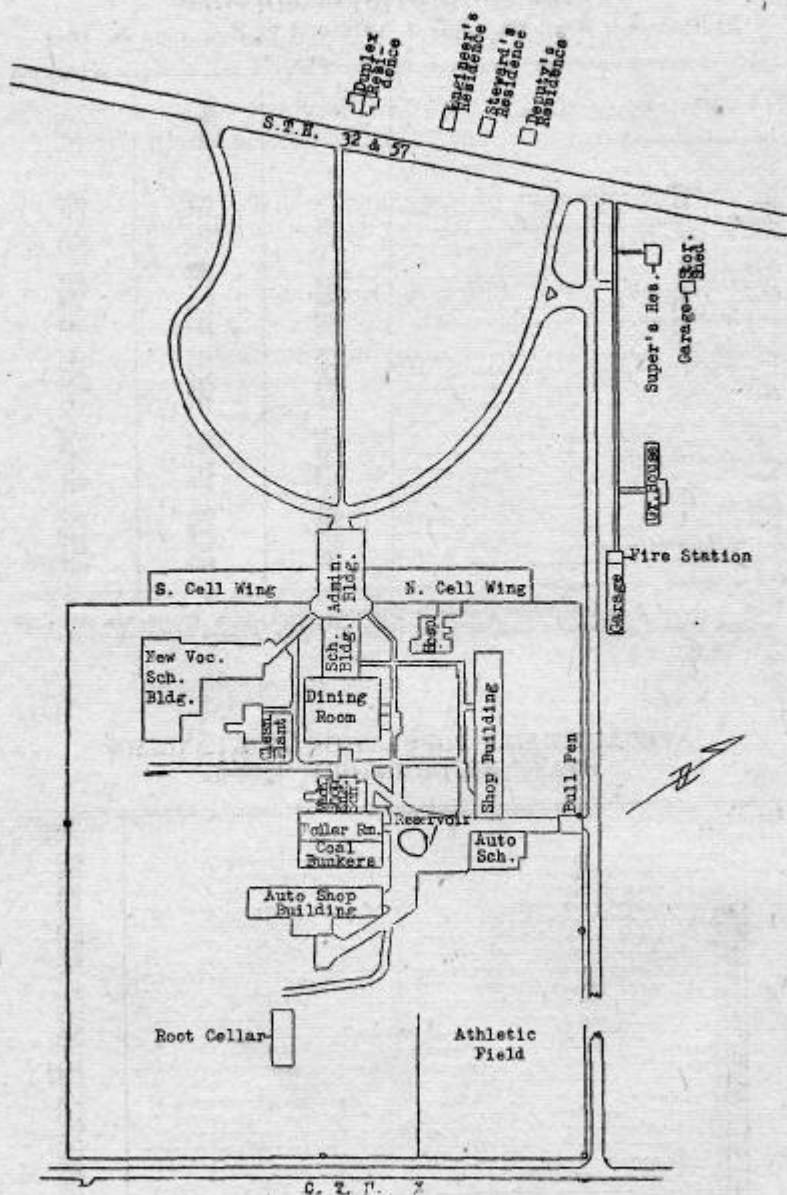
Quarter Ending	Average Daily Population	High Population	Low Population
Sept. 30, 1949.....	581	591	566
Dec. 31, 1949.....	603	627	586
March 31, 1950.....	630	647	626
June 30, 1950.....	628	643	602
Sept. 30, 1950.....	616	635	601
Dec. 31, 1950.....	629	651	608
March 31, 1951.....	609	626	592
June 30, 1951.....	596	632	572
Sept. 30, 1951.....	593	611	586
Dec. 31, 1951.....	594	619	582
March 31, 1952.....	592	603	580
June 30, 1952.....	600	611	593
Sept. 30, 1952.....	590	606	576
Dec. 31, 1952.....	568	588	540
March 31, 1953.....	572	615	546
June 30, 1953.....	610	628	591
Sept. 30, 1953.....	611	626	595
Dec. 31, 1953.....	652	675	621
March 31, 1954.....	688	704	663
June 30, 1954.....	687	707	668

Data extracted from Population Trends in Wisconsin Correctional Institutions and Field Services, Bureau of Research and Statistics, Dept. of Public Welfare (undated).

AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION AT WISCONSIN STATE REFORMATORY, 1930-54

Fiscal Year Ending June 30	Number
1930.....	662
1931.....	751
1932.....	761
1933.....	757
1934.....	574
1935.....	507
1936.....	472
1937.....	479
1938.....	500
1939.....	548
1940.....	549
1941.....	533
1942.....	450
1943.....	354
1944.....	303
1945.....	280
1946.....	340
1947.....	431
1948.....	490
1949.....	536
1950.....	610
1951.....	613
1952.....	596
1953.....	585
1954.....	659

WISCONSIN STATE REFORMATORY—GREEN BAY



MENTAL INSTITUTIONS

CENTRAL STATE HOSPITAL

After the turn of the century the need for the separation of the dangerous and criminal insane from both the criminal and the insane became increasingly apparent. New York, Michigan and Illinois pioneered in this development, and Wisconsin, along with Pennsylvania and Ohio, was not far behind.

By Chapter 499, Laws of 1909, the Wisconsin legislature made provisions for the erection of a hospital for the detention of the dangerous and criminal insane at the Northern Hospital for the Insane at Winnebago. Fortunately the building was not erected because the \$100,000 appropriated proved inadequate for its purpose.

The 1911 legislature thought better of the proposal of 1909 and by Chapter 585 authorized the purchase of land in Waupun. Using money appropriated in 1909, the erection of a hospital was begun partly with labor from the neighboring prison. The first patients were admitted on January 12, 1914. It was not until the 1913 legislature, however, when by Chapter 356, the institution was given independent status and named the Hospital for the Criminal Insane.

The 1913 legislature set forth that the institution would be used for the custody, care and treatment of insane people of the following classes:

1. Those convicted of a criminal offense who became insane while in the state prison, reformatory, house of correction or other correctional institution.
2. Persons accused of crime but found not guilty because insane.
3. Persons accused of a crime but not tried because of insanity.
4. Persons now in state or county hospitals or asylums for the insane who because of suicidal or homicidal tendencies are dangerous to themselves or others.
5. Persons previously convicted of a felony who have been adjudged insane.

Its very first superintendent in his very first biennial report in 1914 recommended that the name be changed to Central State Hospital, and this has been done.

The hospital occupies a site of 72 acres adjacent to the state prison, of which 9.65 acres are within the walls and 32 acres are farmed for garden produce.

The physical plant contains a group of buildings with a rated capacity of 346. Until recently the institution was overcrowded, but the recent completion of 3 wards improved the condition. The inmates are housed in cells. Regardless of what the available space may be, it is mandatory for this hospital to accept all persons who are committed or transferred to it. The population is entirely male. All females are sent to Winnebago State Hospital.

There is a central building used for administrative purposes, store and stock room, employees' living quarters and apartment for the superintendent. There are also a group of buildings called wards built between 1914 and 1931 connected with each other and to the administration building and dining hall and kitchen by a corridor. Under the current building program 2 inmate buildings and a hospital ward were recently erected. The plant also contains additional buildings for the operation of the plant. Medical facilities were provided in 17 cells on the first floor of one of the ward buildings until the new hospital wing was erected.

The farm is used to grow garden vegetables and some field crops.

This institution is located in the city of Waupun southwest of the prison.

Recommendations for Central State Hospital

1. The physical plant is in very good shape in view of the recent addition of a patient building and hospital.
2. There is need for enlarged storeroom space.
3. Consideration should be given to a program of education in accordance with the ability and needs of the inmates.

PER CAPITA COST AT CENTRAL STATE HOSPITAL

Year	Per Day	Per Week	Per Month	Per Year
1939-40	\$1.46	\$10.19	\$ 44.26	\$ 531.15
1949-50	3.38	23.65	102.77	1,233.27
1953-54	6.00	42.04	182.52	2,190.20

RELATIONSHIP OF AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION AND DAILY PER CAPITA COST

Year	Average Daily Population	Per Capita Daily Cost
1939-40	315	\$1.46
1949-50	346.3	3.38
1953-54	333	6.00

1953-54 COMPARISON OF DAILY PER CAPITA COSTS IN 5
MENTAL INSTITUTIONS

Mendota State Hospital	\$6.27
Winnebago State Hospital	5.36
Central State Hospital	6.00
Northern Wisconsin Colony and Training School	3.57
Southern Wisconsin Colony and Training School	4.16

TOTAL COST OF OPERATION

1939-40	\$160,930
1949-50	407,047
1953-54	729,338

Year	Total Employees
1939-40	88
1949-50	97
1953-54	146

BASIC DATA ON CENTRAL STATE HOSPITAL,
1936-1954

Year	Average No. of Inmates	Employees	Inmates per Employee	Bed Capacity	Overload
1/36	285	84	3.41	204	82
1/37	305	84	3.63	204	103
1/38	333	89	3.74	204	131
1/39	325	89	3.64	204	120
1/40	319	88	3.61	204	114
1/41	308	87	3.59	204	108
1/42	335	86	3.86	204	128
1/43	324	87	3.77	204	124
1/44	334	83	4.06	204	133
1/45	339	89	3.83	204	137
1/46	349	87	3.95	204	140
1/47	333	93	3.59	204	130
1/48	335	92	3.67	204	134
1/49	343	94	3.68	204	142
1/50	347	95	3.68	204	146
1/51	326	111	2.94	204	122
1/52	320	109	2.9	No data	
1/53	330	112	2.9		8
1/54	333	122	2.7		-13

For further population data see Dept. of Public Welfare, Institutional Care of Psychiatric Patients in Wisconsin, 1952, and Quarterly Reports of the State Dept. of Public Welfare Ending March 31, June 30, Sept. 30 and Dec. 31.

CHARGE-BACKS FOR CENTRAL STATE HOSPITAL

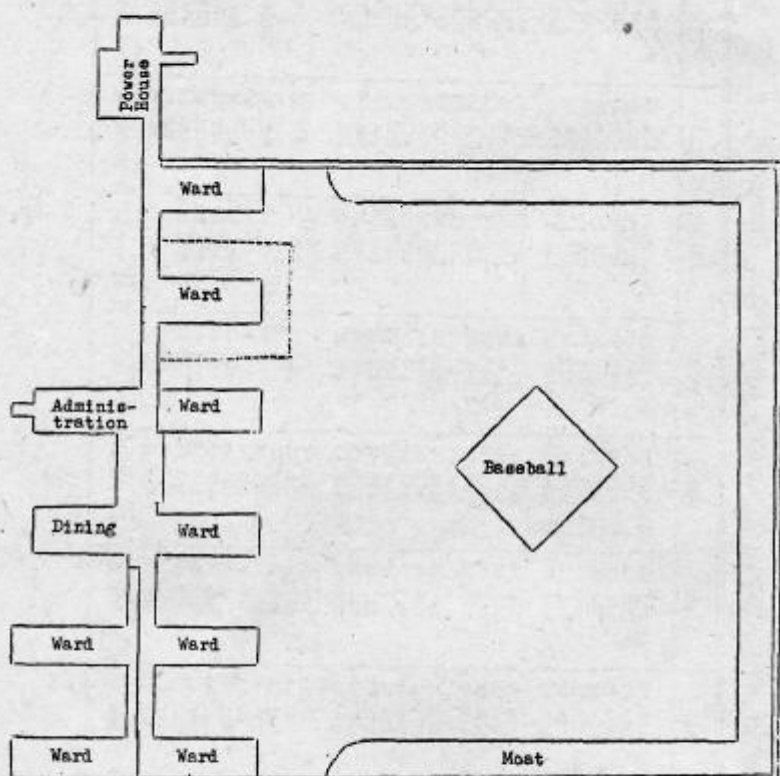
County	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Adams	\$ 71									
Ashtabula	497.74	534.46	578.08	677.86	40.39	\$ 1,061.14	\$ 1,177.71	\$ 1,158.86	\$ 1,198.23	\$ 911.43
Barron	126.12	145.48	269.00	357.96	501.43	625.71	417.71	411.43	870.57	869.01
Bayfield										
Brown	562.88	746.39	457.71	567.86	585.71	625.71	625.71	870.29	1,338.71	1,864.29
Buffalo	243.71	277.03	294.17	188.90	269.76	208.57	208.57	208.57	255.86	197.14
Burnett	126.93	141.93	211.41	338.98	354.71	274.86	213.14	417.14	625.88	652.14
Calumet	381.82	427.28	440.64	344.04	240.96	208.57	208.57	66.29		
Chippewa	408.81	428.45	590.60	419.25	517.21	504.01	579.43	417.14	286.00	503.57
Clark									19.57	20.71
Columbia	270.67	167.44			171.41	208.57	208.57	208.57	230.98	416.16
Crawford										107.14
Dane	1,056.95	1,335.27	1,478.74	1,738.24	1,335.46	1,957.86	2,108.21	2,633.24	2,970.67	2,768.27
Dodge	361.85	305.08	392.33	338.93	1,224.86	1,470.97	1,150.99	1,701.84	3,148.57	3,456.70
Door	218.55	192.82	286.05	366.81	194.54	208.57	208.57	86.29		454.51
Douglas	691.03	676.47	825.77	891.43	1,125.43	1,714.29	1,460.00	1,737.14	1,994.85	1,511.40
Dunn	289.89	284.08	301.49	338.93	209.39	208.57	208.57	195.43	440.43	481.86
Eau Claire	501.52	674.13	592.77	552.50	537.64	678.71	692.00	625.71	520.43	1,084.73
Florence					18.57	194.86	206.86		2,265.38	280.71
Fond du Lac	688.91	653.42	451.72	745.88	516.00	1,592.00	1,668.57	1,618.29	511.71	521.43
Forest	342.53	358.23	420.96	544.27	593.31	936.52	880.47	389.71	90.71	219.29
Grant	598.27	376.15	285.58	338.93	379.32	596.57	625.71	389.71	2,265.38	1,956.29
Green	118.98	145.04	142.56	143.93	12.54	123.43	180.57		511.71	521.43
Green Lake					169.93	208.57	208.57	208.57	90.71	219.29
Iowa	2.89	93.83	287.47	338.93	318.96	308.57	349.14	237.14	255.86	280.71
Iron	381.28	413.51	429.84	508.93	508.79	625.71	625.71	472.29	472.29	762.14
Jackson	485.06	539.48	571.93	690.96	508.79	557.14	348.57	723.71	668.29	606.20
Jefferson		201.65	327.42	508.93	482.96	457.14	417.14	313.86	348.00	417.14
Juneau	234.15	180.62	364.53	338.93	219.61	382.86	417.14	417.14	511.71	521.43
Kenosha	971.04	1,569.63	1,892.76	1,745.25	2,021.96	2,382.96	2,741.71	3,186.86	199.43	4,894.00
Kewaunee									4,362.34	
La Crosse	752.89	802.66	597.74	720.57	702.46	1,200.03	980.57	744.00	926.57	1,157.14
Lafayette									255.86	210.00
Laporte									89.29	260.71
Lincoln	98.79								248.57	267.65
Manitowoc	120.16	155.76	122.14	31.32	143.00	208.57	88.00	774.78	711.86	836.15
Marathon	573.09	1,023.85	1,166.98	7.23	81.17	185.82	719.47	1,438.57	1,162.28	1,042.86
Marquette	101.32	262.51	292.49	1,382.64	1,596.13	2,057.23	1,697.71	1,438.57	255.86	
Marquette	110.33			338.93	472.18	281.30	341.71	307.71		411.16

CHARGE-BACKS FOR CENTRAL STATE HOSPITAL—Continued

County	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Milwaukee	14,430.56	15,890.23	16,114.37	14,965.94	15,940.83	20,227.42	19,604.34	18,656.43	23,180.17	22,426.31
Monroe	117.52	129.81	269.87	256.82	169.93	260.57	228.00	208.57	500.86	460.00
Oconto	277.70	331.61	450.71	675.54	686.69	494.29	387.48	417.14	435.28	602.14
Oneida	240.10	265.31	514.12	212.75	339.86	417.14	417.14	614.29	767.57	888.57
Ozaukee	708.23	1,085.96	1,175.78	1,254.25	1,402.14	1,517.70	1,356.00	700.24	1,086.86	1,474.29
Potomac	125.83	133.61	140.79	160.46	294.82	417.14	384.97	208.57	255.86	306.00
Pepin	138.13	149.62	151.24	169.46	169.93	208.57	208.57	208.57	255.86	142.74
Pierce	45.22	141.76	146.02	169.46	454.14	625.71	492.78	417.14	801.04	530.04
Portage	118.49	133.74	146.02	169.46	294.84	208.57	208.57	208.57	255.86	619.00
Price	383.67	377.37	310.80	608.39	599.79	460.00	417.14	417.14	511.71	521.43
Racine	994.21	1,094.36	1,041.92	1,273.71	880.66	1,188.88	1,384.51	2,000.90	3,027.78	2,609.12
Richland					168.07	37.14	179.43	335.29	255.86	83.67
Rock	759.40	562.97	303.93	508.39	509.79	662.29	904.86	1,248.57	1,695.14	1,267.95
Rusk	237.27	132.93	277.87	338.93	312.00	249.14	322.29	250.18	92.86	260.71
St. Croix	120.86	265.34	288.36	464.29	339.86	417.14	417.14	974.29	1,020.72	782.14
Sauk	826.44	806.95	616.61	775.82	995.39	1,505.89	1,272.00	1,332.91	1,382.28	1,849.26
Sawyer	502.13	322.00	253.65	182.46	338.45	315.43	182.00	408.00	448.79	260.71
Shawano	262.86	376.15	612.00	730.80	802.11	1,160.72	1,164.57	1,392.00	923.00	1,468.99
Sheboygan	387.38	436.94	630.47	809.71	1,017.71	1,251.43	1,251.43	1,251.43	1,622.51	1,585.64
Taylor	134.46	134.74	117.94						145.71	510.71
Trempealeau	112.23	134.54	145.29	169.46	169.93	208.57	91.43			
Vernon	123.21	140.12	156.08	338.40	200.39	368.55	208.57	208.57	278.00	492.86
Vilas	61.65	91.00	281.56	169.46	175.43	175.43				
Walworth	298.29	437.11	319.46	325.00	336.86	396.29	475.43	368.99	1,016.98	822.14
Washington	270.45	401.28	37.70	169.46	169.93	208.57		12.00		
Waukesha	176.82	138.36	345.65	508.39	509.79	604.00	1,966.55	1,127.16	1,000.81	105.00
Waupaca	459.26	493.72	330.42	1,109.30	547.86	1,042.86	907.48	662.29	870.37	961.43
Waushara	150.16	139.19	291.10	1,003.08	1,036.58	952.44	838.79	834.29	1,023.43	956.43
Winnebago	449.00	632.36	798.53	388.98	423.89	517.14	1,382.07	469.14	511.00	532.14
Wood	373.23	490.29	528.63	901.18	887.71	1,506.89	1,680.79	1,250.86	955.86	1,322.25
Total	\$ 34,196.86	\$ 29,031.32	\$ 41,320.20	\$ 44,784.41	\$ 45,081.97	\$ 57,544.93	\$ 57,737.84	\$ 56,265.97	\$ 67,287.31	\$ 68,132.03

Note: Figures which bold are credits.

CENTRAL STATE HOSPITAL—WAUPUN



DIAGNOSTIC CENTER

Because the Diagnostic Center has only recently been put into operation it is not possible to give any background material, data on enrollment, statistics on charge-backs, figures on costs or recommendations regarding its operation. This section of the report will be confined to a brief statement of the purposes of the Diagnostic Center extracted from a pamphlet on the Diagnostic Center prepared by the Department of Public Welfare.

"The Diagnostic Center is a friendly-looking building located opposite the First Congregational Church at University Avenue and Breese Terrace in Madison. To the north, west and east are buildings of the University of Wisconsin; the Medical school is 2 blocks east along University Avenue. The beautiful new Babcock Hall building is just to the north.

The Building is functionally designed as a hospital to accommodate 76 in-patients for purposes of short-term stay for psychiatric evaluation. In addition, it houses the administrative staff of the Division of Mental Hygiene. It has appropriate provision for housing patients, for their activities, for professional interviews and examinations, for conferences and teaching and for associated research. The types of activity planned are those which set patients at ease quickly and serve best to acquaint the staff with them and their problems.

Except for two three-bed dormitories for younger children, each patient will occupy a single room. Each of the three floors for patients has two day-rooms and a recreation room for more energetic activities. These, with the spacious occupational therapy room on the ground floor, provide scope and variety for patient activities.

Children will be cared for on the second floor. There is provision for 15 boys and 11 girls. The doctor's office on this floor is set up as a play-therapy room, and there is another such room on the first floor which is larger and provided with a small observation room for students. Each child's room has bed, bedside stand, chair and wardrobe. In addition to a nurses' call-button, at the bedside is a jack to plug in earphones for recorded or radio music. The control room for these is next to the library on the ground floor.

The nurses' station, centrally located, is well placed for observation along the corridor and into the recreation room, and includes a compact unit for serving food. While all patients will go to the cafeteria on the ground floor for meals, this accessory means of providing food will care for late admissions, and for the important part that food often plays in relation to emotional needs.

Youth and adults will be housed on the upper floors; the third floor is for women and the fourth floor is for men. The design of the three clinical floors is the same in most respects. Decorations and furniture are selected in pleasant and cheerful styles and colors, and every effort has been made to provide a relaxing and helpful atmosphere for patients.

Numerous offices are provided for doctors, social workers and psychologists; most of this professional work will be carried on on the first floor. There is an assembly room for 87 with stage, and there are four rooms for conferences or classes. There are two rooms for medical examinations. On the ground floor are drug room, laboratory and electroencephalography room. Locker rooms are provided for employees, and rooms for visiting staff and for students.

The Diagnostic Center is administered by the State Department of Public Welfare. In the words of the statute, it 'is designed for the temporary residence of persons committed to the services or institutions of the State Department of Public Welfare.'...

Success for our patients depends not only on the study and medical treatment they receive, but also on the cooperation of those close to them. If our staff is to really know each patient they need to understand something of his past relations with others, as well as his childhood history and home life. This knowledge comes, of course, from those who have known him best: family, neighbors, teachers and the clergy, as well as judges and social workers....

As patients coming to the Center will already be under the care of the Department of Public Welfare, much of this information will have been gathered by the various Divisions. The Social Service staff of the Center collaborates with them and coordinates arrangements about conferences with the appropriate personnel....

Dr. William D. Stovall, Professor of Hygiene at the University of Wisconsin and Chairman of the State Board of Public Welfare, was a prime mover in the creation of the

Diagnostic Center. He states that the basic idea, when legislation was introduced and passed in 1943, was to enrich services especially to children and youth by the State Department of Public Welfare, and to increase training opportunities in this important field. The law stipulated that the Center be located close to the Medical School. It also provides that the professional staff be appointed from the medical school faculty by the Dean of the Medical School.

Further linkage of the University of Wisconsin with the State Department of Public Welfare was effected in 1950. By agreement of the Board of Public Welfare and the Board of Regents of the University, the Department's Division of Mental Hygiene and the University's Psychiatric Institute, originally established through the leadership of Dr. William F. Lorenz, were linked under a joint directorship. Dr. Leslie A. Osborn, Professor of Psychiatry and Head of the Department of Psychiatry at the University of Buffalo, accepted appointment to this new joint position.

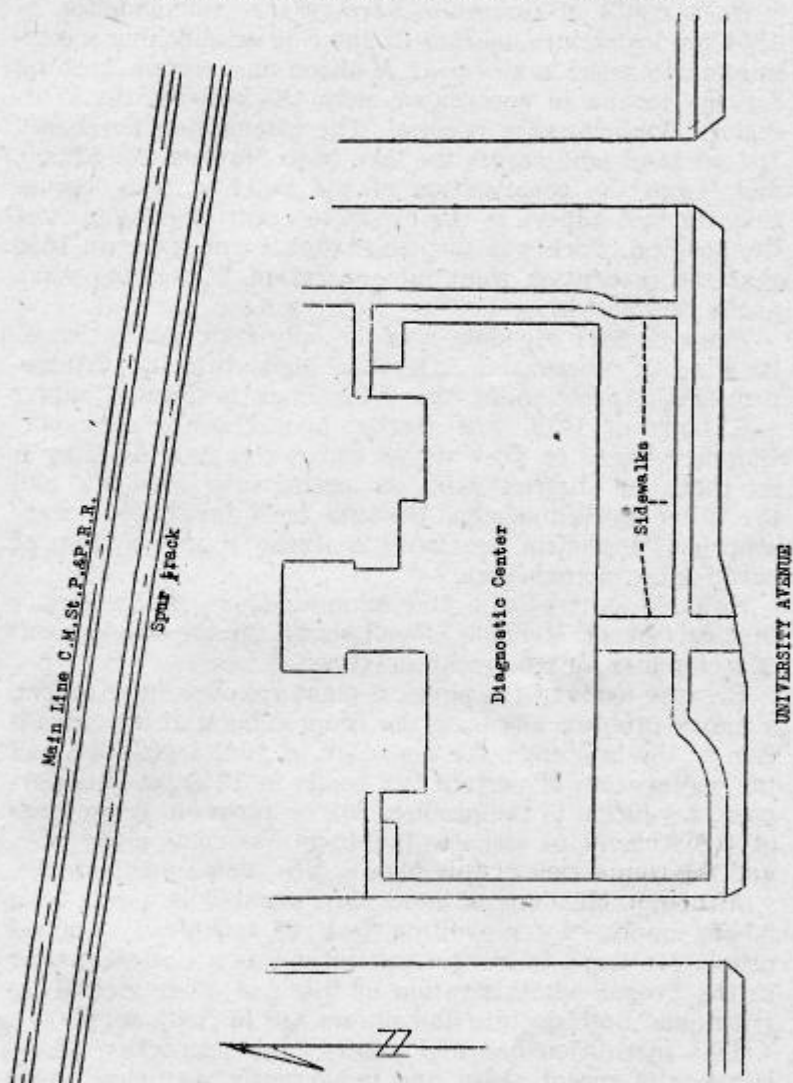
...

The Diagnostic Center includes the administrative offices of the Division, and is under the direct supervision of its Director. Grouping of the staff offices on the street floor to the West end of the building facilitates staff team-work.

The Center is part of the Division's program of consultation and community services. It is a Departmental Service, available to patients from the Divisions of Children and Youth, Corrections and Mental Hygiene (except Mendota and Winnebago State Hospitals). As such patients often are living in their own or in foster homes, or are soon to return to community living, the Diagnostic Center will be directly part of community psychiatric services for persons committed to the Department. Need for such consultation services through the Department has long been felt, especially by juvenile court judges in areas of the state without psychiatric facilities. ...

The Diagnostic Center maintains a small library of up-to-date scientific publications in the field of psychiatry, clinical psychology, social work, etc. They are available to the professional staff and we are glad to make them available on request to the people who seek pertinent information and data on mental health. There are a limited number of films on Mental Health available for loan, without charge, to such groups as the PTA, etc. ..."

WISCONSIN DIAGNOSTIC CENTER—MADISON



MENDOTA STATE HOSPITAL

As a result of Governor Barstow's recommendation in 1854 the legislature enacted Chapter 59 establishing a commission to select a site near Madison and erect a hospital for the insane in accordance with the plan of the Worcester, Massachusetts hospital. The commission purchased 104 acres of land across the lake from Madison for \$1,500, and began the construction of the building, but because they did not adhere to the directive regarding the plan of the hospital, work was suspended and it was not until 1860 that the institution went into operation. It was too small at the very outset.

Prior to 1871 Mendota was the only state institution of its kind in Wisconsin. After the legislature in 1870 approved the erection of the Winnebago hospital, Chapter 175, Laws of 1872, was enacted providing for an apportionment board to draw a line across the state dividing it so that one district sent its patients to Mendota and the other to Winnebago. Because both institutions were crowded, Wisconsin developed a strong county system of care for the mental cases.

Situated as it is, a matter of miles from the University Medical School, Mendota is well placed for the development of techniques for treatment and care.

Because parts of the physical plant are over 90 years old, a major problem has been the fireproofing and modernization of the buildings. As the result of 1943 legislation and the segregation of certain tax funds in 1949 for this purpose, a solution to the problem can be foreseen. A program of replacement of obsolete buildings has come along well, and the completion of this plan before 1960 seems possible.

Although Mendota is admirably situated in terms of a labor supply, the prevailing lack of technically trained people for work in mental institutions is a critical matter in the proper administration of this and other mental institutions. Both doctors and nurses are in short supply.

This institution has had a very high proportion of occupancy in recent years, and is currently very close to its rated capacity of 852 beds.

Recommendations for Mendota State Hospital

1. The committee is mindful of the population growth in both state hospitals in recent years.

2. The committee recommends that the present building program aimed at the ultimate replacement of outmoded buildings be continued.

3. The committee recognizes the shortage of doctors in the field of mental health and recommends that all procedures to find such doctors be explored.

4. It is the opinion of the committee that a disproportionate share of the facilities of the Mendota State Hospital are being taken by local alcoholics, and the committee raises a question as to whether or not such facilities should be so utilized.

5. The committee is mindful of the fact that economies of operation are sacrificed by size and that there is a need for a third mental institution in the state.

6. Lorenz Hall, a 200-bed treatment building and food service building is practically completed and a power plant is under way. A second 200-bed continuous treatment building may be started before this report is submitted.

7. The long-range program involves the construction of a laundry and an infirmary and general treatment building in the next 4 years. This will permit the razing of the old main building.

PER CAPITA COST AT MENDOTA STATE HOSPITAL

Year	Per Day	Per Week	Per Month	Per Year
1939-40	\$1.40	\$ 9.81	\$ 42.62	\$ 511.46
1949-50	4.07	28.46	123.68	1,484.12
1953-54	6.27	43.88	190.66	2,288.05

Cost Per
Cap. Index

100
2.91
4.48

RELATIONSHIP OF AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION AND DAILY PER CAPITA COST

Year	Average Daily Population	Per Capita Daily Cost
1939-40	736	\$1.40
1949-50	774	4.07
1953-54	833.2	6.27

1953-54 COMPARISON OF DAILY PER CAPITA COSTS IN 5 MENTAL INSTITUTIONS

Mendota State Hospital	\$6.27
Winnebago State Hospital	5.36
Central State Hospital	6.00
Northern Wisconsin Colony and Training School	3.57
Southern Wisconsin Colony and Training School	4.16

TOTAL COST OF OPERATION

1939-40	-----	\$ 364,230
1949-50	-----	1,091,944
1953-54	-----	1,906,407

Year		Total Employees
1939-40	-----	215
1949-50	-----	300
1953-54	-----	404

ENROLLMENT STATISTICS—MENDOTA STATE HOSPITAL

Year	Patients as of June 30	Weekly Per Capita Costs-Fiscal Year	No. of Employees as of June 30	Patients Per Employee June 30
1941	772	\$ 9.25	218	3.54
1942	823	10.43		
1943	760	11.00		
1944	757	11.57		
1945	848	12.08		
1946	804	16.84	224	3.59
1947	698	19.98		
1948	721	25.20		
1949	751	28.47		
1950	815	32.13		
1951	762		339	2.25
1952	808		360	2.24
1953	814		372	2.18
1954	828		404	2.05

Data from Institutional Care of Psychiatric Patients in Wisconsin, Dept. of Public Welfare, 1952 and quarterly reports of the department.

CHARGE-BACKS FOR MENDOTA STATE HOSPITAL

County	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Adams	\$ 1,114.78	\$ 581.91	\$ 725.83	\$ 758.41	\$ 786.41	\$ 523.81	\$ 367.87	\$ 138.08	\$ 88.25	\$ 140.88
Ashland	259.35	325.44	381.55	356.57	504.68	258.99	265.71	239.94	323.03	425.95
Barron	2,152.99	2,207.11	2,617.96	1,975.52	2,758.10	3,634.06	3,088.79	2,727.66	3,278.85	2,963.86
Bayfield	1,117.73	1,111.94	549.21	1,045.78	619.69	347.67	365.58	722.96	838.81	140.71
Brown	959.62	826.51	465.57	1,463.25	35.74	208.90	164.58	1.63	1,138.38	837.86
Buffalo	1,176.33	1,470.47	1,737.65	1,442.55	1,154.64	1,716.29	3,086.18	2,540.61	3,477.85	3,750.65
Burnett	771.13	922.05	1,173.25	797.24	325.31	367.37	1,294.67	1,011.86	1,756.13	1,132.93
Calumet	75.58	49.95	3,179.11	3,137.81	3,002.20	2,11.14	17.18	10.71	10.71	7.14
Chippewa	1,988.48	2,832.08	3,776.55	991.25	1,681.39	4,191.45	3,789.47	2,978.72	3,643.72	4,302.61
Clark	1,562.30	1,614.43	1,761.55	991.25	1,681.39	2,674.03	2,487.06	498.58	1,777.86	2,270.84
Columbia	2,182.30	2,112.04	2,870.93	2,422.81	3,418.20	2,886.31	2,847.30	2,763.07	3,357.08	3,943.55
Crawford	603.77	943.92	813.70	1,157.77	1,367.54	2,062.25	2,335.68	2,674.25	2,585.93	2,956.49
Dane	10,024.31	13,201.92	10,946.60	15,288.73	11,276.67	18,887.09	18,728.43	20,075.73	25,520.60	29,962.64
Dodge	1,072.96	1,179.78	1,229.49	1,188.15	924.77	925.81	1,583.88	1,413.13	1,780.71	1,818.73
Door	82.95	16.43	1,229.49	1,188.15	924.77	925.81	1,583.88	1,413.13	1,780.71	1,818.73
Douglas	4,339.59	3,912.23	5,797.04	5,594.01	5,991.64	5,012.36	5,807.84	7,523.51	8,478.86	8,890.91
Dunn	1,995.32	2,123.07	1,628.65	892.04	1,510.44	1,784.44	1,891.23	1,463.55	2,670.56	2,631.29
Rau Claire	3,527.65	3,405.40	4,093.72	3,872.53	4,328.46	4,601.43	5,271.74	4,284.58	6,173.83	6,523.76
Florence	371.73	17.86	54.00	109.11	178.21	505.13	294.75	91.71	115.71	260.71
Fond du Lac	211.25	244.86	277.66	338.93	346.36	520.57	417.14	541.71	357.57	427.24
Forest	360.12	432.26	845.44	338.93	346.36	520.57	417.14	541.71	357.57	427.24
Grant	2,230.30	2,718.35	2,580.83	1,856.74	1,791.28	3,200.87	1,813.08	3,561.57	4,898.08	4,087.67
Green	482.73	639.28	1,386.29	1,506.20	1,255.34	194.72	1,740.75	1,244.02	2,035.01	3,242.90
Green Lake	237.33	146.16	41.32	120.80	166.22	336.96	190.46	277.71	255.86	357.86
Iowa	472.24	666.55	635.99	588.88	729.82	1,070.46	1,579.29	826.68	492.99	1,708.39
Iron	4.15	227.82	365.88	208.00	309.18	253.14	192.57	192.57	102.29	102.29
Jackson	849.96	1,491.88	1,710.34	1,340.36	1,794.71	1,218.75	1,463.81	1,305.87	1,935.94	1,308.08
Jefferson	1,639.87	1,378.96	1,606.10	980.13	1,381.87	1,848.75	2,368.18	1,937.17	2,273.34	4,419.98
Juneau	441.91	1,318.46	1,030.61	895.10	1,247.91	2,348.61	2,423.75	1,710.45	1,836.04	1,771.21
Kenosha	466.87	637.11	465.22	1,180.75	729.39	1,498.23	1,598.82	1,829.76	2,439.93	2,306.88
Kewaunee	88.95	57.86	465.22	1,180.75	729.39	1,498.23	1,598.82	1,829.76	2,439.93	2,306.88
La Crosse	715.29	1,144.06	1,918.20	2,526.25	2,244.83	4,060.79	4,469.77	4,117.01	5,437.60	3,885.48
Lafayette	908.96	972.55	1,529.42	1,867.26	290.20	736.79	1,019.13	1,266.92	1,195.87	1,443.88
Lanai	541.41	415.07	446.85	278.36	205.91	433.25	813.84	503.86	836.00	590.00
Lanai	162.73	130.86	35.40	248.20	194.59	208.17	251.43	402.59	434.00	370.13
Lincoln	109.48	171.87	327.63	242.28	338.91	368.12	288.99	56.53	352.30	385.00
Manitowish	867.06	867.89	1,207.18	861.96	933.24	1,322.13	991.16	914.68	1,146.05	1,423.42
Marathon	111.43	180.98	280.22	339.39	809.86	417.14	461.14	83.43	5.00	6.43
Marricette	182.78	119.85	228.21	172.25	227.61	619.78	474.21	332.10	69.67	253.60

CHARGE-BACKS FOR MENDOTA STATE HOSPITAL—Continued

County	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Milwaukee	1,154.96	1,064.04	484.04	850.85	805.01	1,924.56	2,618.64	2,802.63	2,827.91	1,498.62
Monroe	938.26	1,019.77	1,041.88	1,076.25	1,258.61	1,637.45	1,672.43	1,992.53	1,992.53	3,016.98
Ontario	26.28	250.05	183.26	46.43	176.89	218.86	91.42	5.74	5.74	182.86
Oneida	70.81	28.21	11.05	77.16	222.29	368.87	208.12	1.02	67.65	337.14
Outagamie	368.56	393.90	75.26	129.85	157.01	34.11	42.02	87.95	797.29	368.07
Ozaukee	77.24	160.54	27.40	29.10	27.38	16.57	172.57	69.31	126.42	280.89
Pepin	517.54	478.89	77.34	293.65	290.00	441.66	417.14	670.71	938.59	1,306.99
Pierce	1,194.49	1,848.18	1,948.89	2,438.43	2,261.81	1,676.05	2,145.88	2,732.61	3,414.81	3,726.29
Polk	1,481.83	1,410.80	1,825.22	1,706.32	1,690.53	2,915.87	2,768.70	3,472.26	3,805.54	4,389.14
Portage	686.71	566.99	820.65	496.79	342.18	546.29	444.67	393.15	452.56	292.88
Price	184.88	330.10	388.97	181.46	47.59	217.99	109.39	216.33	511.71	308.57
Racine	8.84	519.21	412.67	565.88	481.31	1,133.93	1,002.79	1,063.21	1,303.64	1,982.15
Richland	845.74	1,749.83	1,502.33	1,228.32	1,303.31	1,501.02	2,171.44	2,280.70	2,822.87	2,440.58
Rock	3,497.34	4,206.48	3,699.75	3,496.49	4,083.57	6,360.51	7,169.53	8,340.12	10,127.73	11,919.22
Rusk	719.56	591.42	657.05	1,032.27	1,140.81	1,140.81	1,114.26	1,172.61	1,586.14	1,882.23
St. Croix	1,644.13	2,204.19	2,109.55	1,643.39	1,602.27	2,947.21	3,216.77	2,942.28	2,157.02	3,159.78
Sauk	1,776.59	233.39	3,414.03	2,220.77	1,661.41	3,519.90	3,619.62	2,526.96	4,737.51	4,200.92
Sawyer	561.82	709.75	1,347.78	958.41	912.92	968.99	874.82	995.77	1,892.49	2,151.26
Shawano	217.64	38.77	35.32	32.95	13.26	61.71	157.14	107.71	58.57	109.40
Sheboygan	63.90	153.31	343.21	32.95	141.17	345.68	565.81	335.37	266.16	80.49
Taylor	143.52	222.61	187.84	172.25	194.54	208.33	809.50	208.57	280.86	190.49
Traverse	1,074.10	2,282.42	1,743.14	1,761.85	1,329.99	2,588.06	2,587.15	2,322.23	1,762.49	3,862.89
Vernon	1,452.69	846.26	1,283.26	1,545.44	1,403.98	2,258.33	1,086.48	2,288.49	2,899.81	2,766.45
Vilas	89.72	89.72	27.92	27.92	1.39	65.43	269.71	280.23	248.76	446.43
Walworth	1,850.30	2,336.95	1,352.03	1,656.51	1,957.27	3,939.48	3,702.27	5,377.90	6,306.23	6,511.41
Washington	664.02	504.25	502.51	1,139.75	1,818.63	2,201.63	1,459.39	2,300.70	2,240.71	2,593.63
Waushara	126.07	141.76	142.29	174.57	206.14	278.86	235.75	258.32	900.71	1,022.84
Waupaca	2,884.06	2,074.54	3,159.39	2,224.04	3,135.92	5,119.87	5,684.73	4,844.72	4,058.98	6,417.68
Waupesa	206.97	54.39	18.45	44.31	113.92	145.14	445.80	351.43	315.00	642.43
Waushara	140.58	284.26	35.90	6.02	85.89	197.10	267.43	156.57	316.58	588.57
Winnebago	657.29	558.14	579.08	1,515.98	239.68	239.68	213.50	271.44	629.43	512.18
Wood	924.93	865.55	1,032.23	1,998.83	1,866.56	1,465.29	1,153.29	737.83	843.00	727.89
Total	\$ 72,281.96	\$ 79,358.96	\$ 85,510.99	\$ 86,696.14	\$ 83,502.40	\$ 117,540.36	\$ 122,790.17	\$ 123,042.25	\$ 152,809.95	\$ 165,665.51

Note: Figures which are bold are credits.

NORTHERN COLONY AND TRAINING SCHOOL*

Although Governor Fairchild advocated some provision for mentally retarded children as early as 1867, it was not until 1895 that the law providing for a "Wisconsin Home for the Feeble Minded" was enacted. The legislative reluctance to come to grips with this problem reflected a general popular hesitance to publicize the fact that the whims of nature and accident caused some youngsters to be born with less mental capacity than others.

Following the enactment of the 1895 law the board of control sought a desirable site. The city of Chippewa Falls offered 600 acres of land and \$10,000 and as a result the Northern Colony was located in the beautiful Silver Spring Park near there. Part of the money was used to purchase more land with the result that over 1,000 acres were acquired.

The first patient building at Northern Colony was erected in 1897. The last main building was constructed in 1912. Since that time 2 farm dormitories have been built and numerous service facilities have been constructed, including sewage disposal plant, power plant, pasteurization plant, and water storage reservoir. The latest building, now under construction, is the Food Service Building.

Fire protection is afforded in all buildings through stand-pipe, hose, and/or chemical fire extinguishers. Work is now in progress on more complete fireproofing of all buildings. The work includes isolation of stair wells, installation of fire doors, installation of additional fire escapes, construction of canopies over fire escapes, installation of sprinkling systems in certain areas, construction of additional basement exits, and relocation of fire hydrants. A total of \$161,637 has been allocated for these purposes. In addition, the postwar electrical conversion project is nearing completion. When this work is finished, all wiring will be in metal conduit.

The Northern Colony has a working arrangement with the Chippewa Falls City Fire Department, a trained, paid department. Runs can be made to the Northern Colony in less than 5 minutes. All firemen visit the Colony twice yearly to familiarize themselves with the building locations

* Extracted from a report to the Legislative Visiting Committee by Mr. J. H. Murphy, Sept. 15, 1954.

and interiors. In case of fire, the Chippewa Falls Fire Department is notified first, followed with notification to the institution's engineer, the superintendent, business manager and supervisors. A flexible organization of fire fighting helpers, composed of ambulatory, older patients and employees living on the grounds, acts as an auxiliary group to man the institution fire truck.

Two and one-half years ago the Northern Colony inaugurated a nighttime security inspection service. Two men are on duty each night; each building is visited 5 or 6 times nightly to check on all matters pertaining to safety. The 43 punch clocks are punched in rotation and are so located as to make it impossible not to cover all areas of every building.

Northern Colony buildings are not in uniform good repair. However, backlog of necessary repairs is being eliminated. Some additions have been made to the repair and maintenance staff and some contract repair work is in progress.

The physical plant consists of 11 inmate buildings numbered 1 to 12, of which Nos. 1, 2, 5, 7, 9 and 12 are for females and Nos. 3, 4, 6, 8 and 10 are for males, a hospital and nursery, and 4 colonies of males.

Water samples are sent periodically to the State Board of Health for analysis. Purchased meats are all government inspected. Institution cattle and hogs previously slaughtered at the institution are now slaughtered at a local packing plant and, likewise, are government inspected. The only meat products which are processed at the institution are fowl and veal. Extension of cottage nursing services, whereby each patient building is covered by a registered nurse, insures the highest possible degree of personal hygiene. Through constant screening of patients, the level of infection and contagion is kept at low incident. The postwar plumbing project will be completed in about 15 months. The project includes complete renovation from soil pipe to new fixtures, including showers and bathrooms. Patient hygiene is improving greatly.

It is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the Northern Colony to the centrally located city hall of Chippewa Falls. Transportation facilities provide no serious problem. The Yellow Cab Company of Chippewa Falls provides bus service between each of

the 3 daily shifts. However, patronage of this service is decreasing and unless employees make fuller use of the service, the company may be forced to request the Public Service Commission for permission to discontinue it.

Although authorized in 1895, by 1898 there were about 400 inmates and a waiting list of about 200. By 1904 the courts had committed 650 more children than the institution could accommodate.

The rated capacity of the Northern Colony is 1,206 patients. As of June 30, 1954 there were 1,688 patients at the Northern Colony and 117 patients at the Northern Colony Annex at Sparta. The rated capacity of the Annex is 120. These figures do not include, of course, patients on short vacations with parents and relatives.

The total staff at Northern Colony is 552. 492 are allocated to the Northern Colony and 60 are allocated to the Northern Colony Annex at Sparta. This equals 3.3 patients for each employee.

The turnover is the lowest in any of the Department of Public Welfare institutions. The average turnover for the entire department in 1953 was 24.8%. Turnover at the Northern Colony was 9.5% and at the Northern Colony Annex at Sparta, 8.9%. It is not hard to hold employees. It is difficult to recruit for certain specialized staff positions such as physicians, psychologists, psychiatrists, teachers and psychiatric social workers.

A total of 318 employees at the Northern Colony and the Northern Colony Annex are directly assigned to patient supervision (custodial and care service). The balance of the staff includes administrative and office personnel, power plant personnel, general household personnel, laundry personnel, food service personnel, clothing service personnel, medical service personnel, dental service personnel, education service personnel, recreational therapy personnel, psychological service personnel, occupational therapy personnel, psychiatric social worker personnel, repair and maintenance personnel, general farm and garden personnel, and postwar construction personnel.

Housing provisions for staff are tragically inadequate. Most individuals living at the Colony reside in attic rooms. Adequate facilities for staff recreation at the Colony do not exist. The proposed remodeling of the Administration

Building after certain areas are vacated upon completion of the Food Service Building will improve the situation considerably.

Staff members except the Superintendent, Administrative Assistant III, Business Manager, Physicians, Engineer and farm crew work a 40-hour week. The listed exceptions are on a job performance basis.

In the past 4½ years the monthly population of the Northern Colony has been between 1,750 and 1,885. Because of this overcrowding since 1952 a group of children under 5 have been sent to the Sparta Child Center where there is more space. In view of the continued commitments in spite of overcrowded conditions, and the availability of space at Sparta, there does not appear to be any other temporary solution to the problem.

Of 1,762 recorded for the fiscal year 1954, 7% were under 5 years, 11% were from 5 to 9, 12% from 10 to 14, 17% from 15 to 19, 24% from 20 to 29, 16% from 30 to 39 and 13% 40 or over. Of these people, 29% were classified as idiots, 44% as imbeciles, 24% as morons and 3% normal.

Between July 1, 1953 and June 30, 1954 a total of 213 new patients were admitted, 120 males and 93 females. During the same time 154 permanent discharges were effected, 66% to home placement, 18% for work placement, 15% by escape and 1% for other reasons.

The training facilities for patients include all that may be considered under the classification of "education", interpreted in its broadest sense. The training program includes training for self feeding, bowel and bladder control, attention to personal needs, teaching patients to walk, speech therapy, teaching of the blind, teaching of the deaf, nursery school classes, kindergarten classes, primary and intermediate classes, and life adjustment and vocational classes for the adult groups. School work, occupational therapy, recreational therapy, and patient work experience inside and outside of the institution comprise the basic program.

Control and discipline of inmates presents no particular problem at the Northern Colony. Discipline is firm but understanding and sympathetic. Restraints for emotionally disturbed patients have been drastically reduced in the past year and a half. The reduction in hours of restraint during

the period, beginning January 1, 1952 and ending June 30, 1954, has amounted to 11,134 hours per month. This program of reduction in restraints has been devoid of dramatics. Patient buildings are still inadequately staffed in some instances. However, through the simple expedient of being able to create a situation where attendants have some time to study and work with individual patients rather than to consider patients of a building en masse, truly remarkable improvements have been effected in inter-personal relationships on the part of our emotionally disturbed patients.

There is an inadequate, old gymnasium which is located on the second floor of the Old School. The patients' dining room serves as the patients' dancing center. Movies are shown in the gymnasium. Rumpus and activity rooms have been created in basements of some of the buildings.

Trade experience for patients is provided in plumbing, carpentry, painting, electricity and masonry. An industrial arts program is provided by the school.

There are approximately 2,000 acres of farm lands. Patients gain work experience on the farms, dairy, and in the gardens.

There is a school library and a professional library is being developed.

A well-developed recreational therapy department with an extensive institutional program, and facilities for recreation and entertainment outside of the institution are provided. Boy Scouts go to Camp Phillips; Girl Scouts go to Camp Nawakwa; blind patients go to Camp Ripley; and last year they were able to send 140 additional patients for a one-week period to Kamp Kenwood. Kamp Kenwood is operated by the Farmers' Union and is located just a few miles from the institution.

An excellent new Food Service Building is being constructed which contains 2 large cafeterias for ambulatory patients and employees, a new bakery, a new meat shop, and increased storage capacity and refrigeration capacity.

The quality of food at the Northern Colony has always been rather outstanding. In the past few years the services of a trained dietitian have been available. This has further improved food quality in that the meals are now nutritional

and properly balanced. The medical department reports corresponding improvement in general patient health.

A patient reward program has been inaugurated under which those patients who participate in work activities at the Colony are given 50 cents a week. This money is credited to their accounts and they are given store slips with which they may make purchases if they desire. This recognition of patient "worth" has been a stimulant to patient morale. It is a very desirable program and should be continued.

Recommendations on Northern Colony and Training School

1. The committee recognizes the crowded condition of this institution and of other similar institutions and recognizes the need for a third institution in the state which has been designated as the Central Colony, and for which an appropriation was made in 1953.

2. During the recent building program needed remodeling of the administration building, renovation of the heating system, the food service building and the installation of hospital X-ray equipment have been carried out.

3. The committee concurs in the recommendation of the administration that lockers for the personal equipment of patients be installed and that the street lighting system of the institution be improved.

4. The committee also concurs in the recommendation that the infirmary be replaced as early as possible.

PER CAPITA COST AT NORTHERN WISCONSIN COLONY AND TRAINING SCHOOL

Year	Per Day	Per Week	Per Month	Per Year
1939-40	\$.70	\$ 4.89	\$ 21.24	\$ 254.87
1949-50	1.86	12.98	56.40	676.78
1953-54	3.57	24.99	108.57	1,302.85

*Per Cap.
Cost Index*

1.00
2.66
5.10

RELATIONSHIP OF AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION AND DAILY PER CAPITA COST

Year	Average Daily Population	Per Capita Daily Cost
1939-40	1,599	\$.70
1949-50	1,735.3	1.86
1953-54	1,729.6	3.57

1953-54 COMPARISON OF DAILY PER CAPITA COSTS IN 5
MENTAL INSTITUTIONS

Mendota State Hospital	\$6.27
Winnebago State Hospital	5.36
Central State Hospital	6.00
Northern Wisconsin Colony and Training School	3.57
Southern Wisconsin Colony and Training School	4.16

TOTAL COST OF OPERATION

1939-40	\$ 226,242
1949-50	732,648
1953-54	2,253,414

Year	Total Employees
1939-40	266
1949-50	290
1953-54	532

ENROLLMENT DATA—NORTHERN COLONY AND
TRAINING SCHOOL

Year	Patients as of June 30	Weekly Per Capita Costs—Fiscal Year	No. of Employees as of June 30	Patients Per Employee June 30
1941	1,582	\$ 5.51	242	6.54
1942	1,509	5.92		
1943	1,544	7.11		
1944	1,471	7.03		
1945	1,503	8.34		
1946	1,512	10.19	248	6.10
1947	1,549	11.32		
1948	1,572	12.00		
1949	1,672	12.88		
1950	1,755	14.84		
1951	1,805		354	5.10
1952	1,797		416	4.32
1953	1,806		472	3.82
1954	1,762		532	3.31

Data from Institutional Care for Psychiatric Patients in Wisconsin, Department of Public Welfare, 1952, and quarterly reports.

CHARGE-BACKS FOR NORTHERN WISCONSIN COLONY AND TRAINING SCHOOL

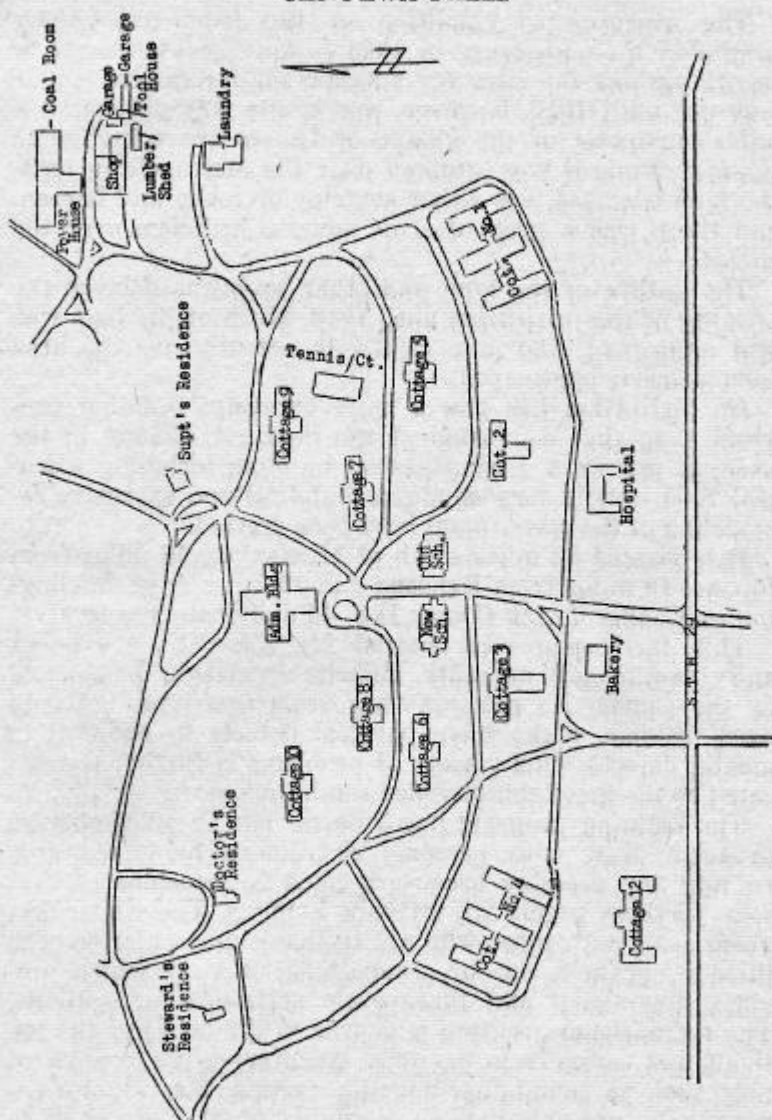
County	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Adams.....	\$ 553.54	551.30	427.02	570.57	500.78	455.71	625.71	813.71	1,076.70	1,032.43
Ashland.....	2,602.83	2,637.72	2,596.21	1,717.93	2,610.93	2,490.23	2,747.01	8,152.64	8,037.30	4,070.19
Barron.....	4,030.43	3,430.35	3,587.93	4,761.97	5,025.69	6,600.91	6,994.26	7,571.14	8,246.87	9,294.13
Bayfield.....	1,436.35	1,343.89	1,502.85	1,872.46	2,091.61	2,213.71	2,374.86	3,062.24	2,865.23	3,205.19
Brown.....	6,437.60	5,437.03	6,909.81	9,720.47	10,457.61	12,951.48	13,123.01	13,986.55	17,219.06	19,406.42
Buffalo.....	849.47	843.51	731.96	818.87	776.32	1,218.00	1,356.52	1,991.24	2,064.90	2,410.00
Burnett.....	1,167.90	651.46	622.77	794.39	910.00	1,575.18	2,070.22	2,056.88	1,868.37	2,026.76
Calumet.....	1,004.97	832.58	927.77	1,355.45	1,215.50	1,494.29	1,877.14	2,559.54	2,490.22	3,108.28
Chippewa.....	3,971.84	4,281.54	4,407.99	6,083.28	5,236.06	4,493.08	8,076.03	8,654.13	9,235.22	9,935.19
Clark.....	2,883.84	3,131.96	3,531.95	4,758.62	4,398.98	6,137.00	5,846.84	6,072.87	8,444.74	7,677.70
Columbia.....	2,465.14	2,379.43	2,141.30	2,856.42	2,601.54	2,832.95	2,679.62	3,198.81	3,536.52	3,466.85
Crawford.....	745.20	1,142.22	1,097.12	1,355.71	1,637.54	2,384.00	2,888.50	3,609.14	4,523.28	4,670.93
Dane.....	7,654.03	9,098.94	8,713.10	10,148.77	9,174.53	11,707.69	12,065.42	12,235.71	15,049.19	15,646.67
Dodge.....	2,838.62	2,995.57	2,677.37	3,638.30	3,638.30	4,264.31	4,588.19	3,181.29	5,534.96	5,083.77
Door.....	1,530.03	2,031.27	2,277.27	2,326.03	2,743.01	3,454.86	3,733.74	3,465.78	4,275.78	8,881.14
Douglas.....	5,542.81	4,611.09	5,027.11	6,328.71	6,609.92	9,983.87	9,732.75	11,285.63	14,163.94	14,003.76
Dunn.....	1,899.51	2,582.79	2,816.04	3,405.95	2,595.91	3,669.69	3,186.46	3,783.75	5,818.60	6,546.26
Eau Claire.....	2,339.52	3,075.55	3,333.53	3,400.29	3,731.53	4,977.36	4,979.55	4,732.51	7,537.87	8,617.92
Florence.....	5.21	99	1.15	34.33	209.55	831.29	834.29	834.29	1,023.43	935.69
Fond du Lac.....	5,658.59	5,324.24	5,432.42	6,189.94	5,638.53	8,200.00	8,826.29	8,698.42	11,211.48	12,499.79
Forest.....	1,480.21	1,332.44	1,496.28	1,626.86	1,871.29	2,795.57	2,724.00	3,118.86	2,425.63	3,799.87
Grant.....	3,490.61	4,025.08	3,959.57	3,893.60	3,640.58	4,698.34	5,006.02	4,153.60	5,965.14	4,603.57
Green.....	1,820.62	2,182.05	2,097.10	2,223.46	1,983.54	2,245.47	2,430.00	2,600.00	3,008.14	3,158.57
Green Lake.....	1,145.86	1,110.94	889.97	1,155.17	1,199.90	1,497.80	1,549.65	1,747.73	1,616.97	1,993.14
Iowa.....	940.60	745.32	829.25	1,052.30	883.64	1,371.75	1,445.69	1,630.86	1,243.17	1,268.09
Iron.....	485.06	345.77	292.34	776.00	604.04	873.71	837.14	812.00	1,023.43	1,128.57
Jackson.....	931.21	1,024.11	1,026.97	1,399.71	1,288.97	1,788.07	2,525.16	2,884.99	3,113.51	3,069.47
Jefferson.....	1,031.96	789.80	704.41	847.32	1,059.43	1,059.43	1,042.86	1,033.16	1,148.57	1,148.57
Jones.....	1,254.50	1,051.34	1,181.30	1,435.79	1,629.71	1,629.71	1,594.86	1,560.00	2,060.72	2,579.64
Kenosha.....	1,672.07	1,259.13	1,111.66	1,435.79	1,296.95	1,734.61	1,760.04	1,454.85	1,560.24	1,558.89
Kewaunee.....	800.26	977.70	1,138.53	1,372.73	1,093.86	1,993.86	2,179.74	2,985.65	2,686.87	2,828.26
La Crosse.....	4,965.32	4,806.34	4,838.48	5,250.52	5,060.87	5,958.48	6,573.18	7,588.80	9,128.01	10,034.30
Lafayette.....	1,112.66	1,130.22	2,031.37	1,996.02	2,095.82	3,782.41	3,615.73	3,571.54	4,209.40	4,043.04
Lansing.....	1,678.25	1,643.64	1,596.77	1,716.98	1,958.04	2,914.09	2,811.08	2,857.98	4,824.31	5,791.31
Lincoln.....	2,853.29	2,547.89	2,694.62	3,151.47	3,475.92	5,032.79	5,611.08	5,224.26	7,254.00	7,845.44
Manitowoc.....	5,574.22	6,080.32	4,907.27	6,039.00	6,983.13	7,588.50	8,233.67	9,210.36	10,462.38	10,426.78
Marathon.....	4,350.31	5,278.46	6,105.44	8,017.92	7,950.43	10,537.45	10,898.05	11,451.46	15,354.71	16,170.17
Marquette.....	3,322.24	2,941.75	2,860.26	3,289.12	3,452.19	3,588.59	4,987.75	6,069.43	7,281.95	7,430.14
Marquette.....	1,149.73	825.64	911.07	884.17	790.43	1,068.45	1,216.33	1,103.53	712.81	678.64

CHARGE-BACKS FOR NORTHERN WISCONSIN COLONY AND TRAINING SCHOOL—Continued

County	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Milwaukee	16,069.64	14,544.55	15,681.52	20,659.61	20,683.64	28,114.48	26,822.92	26,583.17	34,238.57	31,938.87
Monroe	2,929.86	2,419.81	2,731.39	3,558.05	3,923.21	5,613.79	6,210.75	6,272.19	7,538.82	7,776.53
Oconto	2,638.30	2,478.25	2,995.34	3,495.05	3,439.42	4,607.11	4,834.98	5,795.25	6,707.98	6,673.64
Ontonagon	2,686.60	2,479.96	2,860.41	3,688.24	4,034.61	5,671.03	6,197.29	5,850.74	7,848.91	7,826.31
Outagamie	6,103.48	5,973.25	4,921.23	6,348.76	7,034.81	8,005.67	8,071.59	7,848.98	11,779.88	12,456.01
Ozaukee	645.29	595.97	588.18	514.89	368.14	417.14	146.45	1,605.14	1,179.88	1,456.01
Pepin	716.66	660.49	862.20	811.98	988.96	1,129.68	1,123.84	1,605.14	1,179.88	1,456.01
Pierce	3,965.02	3,303.40	3,820.40	4,233.40	3,927.70	4,588.58	4,892.81	1,140.26	1,267.67	1,862.02
Polk	2,464.30	2,719.83	3,036.88	3,988.57	3,856.24	3,826.88	4,201.30	5,609.32	7,092.71	6,522.69
Portage	2,183.77	2,090.61	2,658.45	4,190.49	3,886.96	6,005.76	5,914.88	6,113.23	6,233.70	7,829.53
Price	2,914.98	2,512.44	2,510.32	2,816.89	2,686.87	3,086.21	3,233.31	3,241.15	7,204.15	6,734.46
Racine	3,785.10	3,018.44	3,366.45	3,721.39	3,549.45	3,884.26	4,166.08	3,939.33	4,181.71	4,297.55
Richland	3,103.69	3,018.44	3,142.45	3,722.33	3,549.45	4,754.29	4,919.43	5,160.57	4,230.93	4,010.46
Rock	3,590.87	3,334.09	3,123.40	4,579.77	3,647.08	4,754.29	4,919.43	5,160.57	5,244.71	5,171.38
Rusk	1,764.62	1,424.78	1,429.41	1,607.25	1,690.98	5,905.40	5,868.57	5,146.29	5,044.33	4,689.24
St. Croix	2,287.86	2,413.21	2,600.92	3,000.40	1,784.18	2,451.43	2,886.56	2,379.80	3,816.18	4,535.20
Sauk	1,240.70	1,652.20	1,700.84	2,171.52	2,281.36	3,033.58	3,759.56	4,508.98	5,281.19	5,904.28
Sawyer	2,555.87	2,500.77	2,056.24	2,421.37	2,281.36	3,033.58	3,759.56	4,508.98	5,281.19	5,904.28
Shawano	2,611.63	2,222.48	2,739.12	3,737.94	4,494.58	6,226.51	6,415.53	6,433.92	6,236.15	5,704.17
Sheboygan	1,906.81	1,777.47	2,087.02	2,655.94	2,448.26	3,944.25	4,092.74	4,734.32	3,936.65	7,061.73
Taylor	2,160.35	2,220.40	2,087.02	2,655.94	2,448.26	3,944.25	4,092.74	4,734.32	3,936.65	7,061.73
Trempealeau	1,893.14	1,986.66	1,829.81	2,229.14	2,613.51	3,065.32	3,130.73	3,476.14	4,230.20	6,039.80
Vernon	2,427.28	1,962.39	1,829.81	2,229.14	2,613.51	3,065.32	3,130.73	3,476.14	4,230.20	6,039.80
Vilas	912.07	881.47	1,129.75	1,395.12	1,739.25	2,884.57	2,911.43	3,386.08	3,177.92	3,973.81
Walworth	1,789.71	1,782.15	1,686.41	1,963.55	1,838.17	2,574.47	2,911.43	3,386.08	3,177.92	3,973.81
Washington	3,717.96	3,712.21	3,616.00	3,616.00	3,616.00	3,616.00	3,616.00	3,616.00	3,616.00	3,616.00
Waushara	3,196.81	2,868.96	1,235.15	3,346.21	2,990.67	3,670.54	3,591.79	3,716.63	1,763.43	1,426.43
Waupaca	2,852.64	2,963.09	3,577.07	3,577.07	3,945.22	5,473.48	5,007.95	5,608.51	4,751.63	4,628.58
Waushara	683.64	972.62	933.11	1,043.72	939.31	1,315.30	1,677.95	1,702.06	3,768.88	7,823.84
Winnebago	5,109.41	6,018.16	5,745.80	7,130.22	8,443.17	11,368.67	11,999.71	11,923.09	14,638.78	2,204.16
Wood	3,893.22	3,675.11	3,760.34	5,480.16	5,426.69	7,595.12	9,100.40	10,354.71	10,409.01	12,727.35
Total	\$190,865.93	\$186,478.85	\$191,203.24	\$235,110.48	\$237,784.50	\$312,612.98	\$330,401.72	\$340,010.42	\$420,039.63	\$434,896.44

Note: Figures which bold are credits.

NORTHERN COLONY AND TRAINING SCHOOL— CHIPPEWA FALLS



SOUTHERN COLONY AND TRAINING SCHOOL

The overcrowded condition of the Northern Colony prompted the legislature in 1909 to appropriate money to secure options for sites for another similar institution. It was not until 1913, however, that a site was purchased 2 miles northwest of the village of Union Grove in Racine County. While it was situated near the metropolitan area, the land acquired was either swampy or rocky and barren, and there was a great deal of adverse criticism over the choice.

The nature of the land and other problems delayed the opening of the institution until 1919. Much of the land was still undrained, and only relatively recently has the area been properly landscaped.

No institution has had a more extensive building program than that conducted at the Southern Colony in the postwar period. A 4-wing patient building including a central food unit, a new employee building and extensive remodeling of the power plant have been erected.

It is located 30 miles south of Milwaukee, 16 miles from Racine, 19 miles from Kenosha and 12 miles from Burlington on County Trunk C near U.S. 45 and State Trunk 11.

This institution was created for the care, treatment and training of mentally defective patients committed by the courts. Its patients vary from new born babes to aged persons. Many have physical defects in addition to mental defects. This variety of problems is further complicated by the inevitable crowded conditions.

The training program has 5 parts. The so-called cottage program deals with personal cleanliness, habit training, feeding and dressing because it must be remembered that some of these people are virtually helpless. The school program deals with those who are trainable and educable. The third program is one of occupational therapy which provides diversional and therapeutic activities for patients. The recreational program is geared to the needs of the patients and varies from the more sedentary types to physical play such as swimming, dancing, fishing, etc. Finally patients who are able have a possibility of 24 types of work experience in assisting the less able and the very young.

The medical staff consists of 2 physicians and a full-time dentist, 12 nurses, plus part-time consultation staff. In 1953, 27% of the patients were epileptic.

The problems of handling such patients are varied. Although there are many dining rooms, food must in some instances be sent to the wards for those too handicapped to eat in dining rooms. This entails substantial staff, and such extensive services are made possible only by the training of the most able inmates for kitchen duty and to help feed others.

While custodial care is a major concern in many cases, treatment aimed at adjusting to life situations is a vital part of the program. After a period of institutional training some people are able to return to their homes on a temporary basis which can become permanent after one year during which they are supervised by the department.

The institution maintains an educational program within the limits of the mental and physical capacities of the inmates. It varies from the training program of the less educable to the most advanced young adults. No class has more than 8 students. In connection with this program a program of occupational therapy is carried out providing arts and craft work for both boys and girls.

The old concept of custodial care, in which patients sat in the ward room by the hour idle, has given way to a broad program of recreation. In summer outdoor activities such as swimming, fishing and softball are provided, and visits to the "Braves" were even arranged. Movies, television and radio and dancing are provided.

RECOMMENDATIONS ON SOUTHERN COLONY AND TRAINING SCHOOL

1. The prevalent problem of overcrowdedness exists in this institution although the extensive building program has relieved some of the pressure.

2. The new employee building has been a benefit to the morale of the employees as well as to their comfort. It is the only one of its kind in the state.

3. There is need for:

- a. A new central food service building in which all meals can be prepared under the supervision of a dietitian.
- b. New power and heating equipment and coal handling equipment.
- c. An addition to the laundry.

PER CAPITA COST AT SOUTHERN WISCONSIN COLONY AND
TRAINING SCHOOL

Year	Per Day	Per Week	Per Month	Per Year
1939-40	\$.89	\$ 6.20	\$ 26.95	\$ 323.38
1949-50	2.25	15.72	68.29	819.49
1953-54	4.16	29.10	126.45	1,517.41

RELATIONSHIP OF AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION AND DAILY
PER CAPITA COST

Year	Average Daily Population	Per Capita Daily Cost
1939-40	722	\$.89
1949-50	962.5	2.25
1953-54	1,167.1	4.16

1953-54 COMPARISON OF DAILY PER CAPITA COSTS IN 5
MENTAL INSTITUTIONS

Mendota State Hospital	\$6.27
Winnebago State Hospital	5.36
Central State Hospital	6.00
Northern Wisconsin Colony and Training School	3.57
Southern Wisconsin Colony and Training School	4.16

TOTAL COST OF OPERATION

1939-40	\$ 226,242
1949-50	732,648
1953-54	1,770,972

Year	Total Employees
1939-40	162
1949-50	197
1953-54	409

ENROLLMENT DATA—SOUTHERN COLONY AND TRAINING SCHOOL

Year	Patients as of June 30	Weekly Per Capita Costs —Fiscal Year	No. of Employees as of June 30	Patients Per Employee June 30
1941	820	\$ 6.41	141	5.81
1942	763	6.59	---	---
1943	766	6.74	---	---
1944	737	7.11	---	---
1945	735	7.89	---	---
1946	795	9.28	122	6.51
1947	869	12.01	---	---
1948	901	13.82	---	---
1949	919	15.72	---	---
1950	973	18.20	---	---
1951	975	---	231	4.22
1952	1,023	---	307	3.33
1953	1,066	---	347	3.07
1954	1,325	---	409	3.21

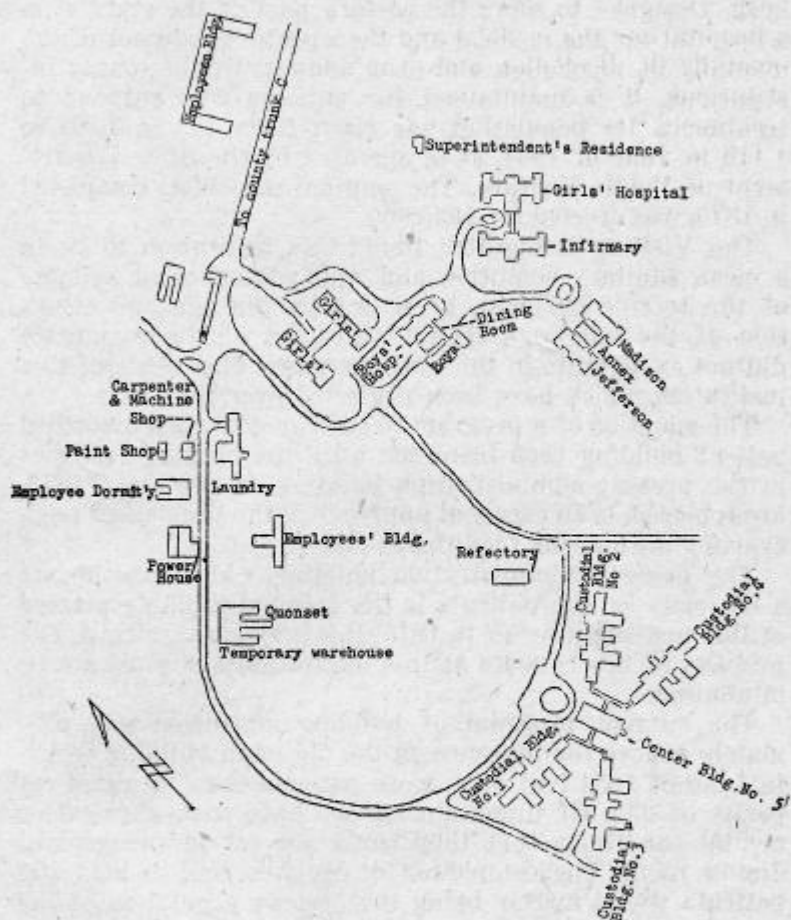
Data from Institutional Care of Psychiatric Patients in Wisconsin,
Department of Public Welfare, 1952, and quarterly reports.

CHARGE-BACKS FOR SOUTHERN WISCONSIN COLONY AND TRAINING SCHOOL—Continued

County	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Milwaukee.....	44,434.54	42,338.44	44,249.55	62,314.01	63,253.83	78,255.63	80,474.96	81,526.69	105,354.49	107,124.78
Monroe.....			18.86	143.46	143.46	176.57				
Oconto.....	143.32	138.62	125.14	169.46	169.93	49.71				
Oncida.....	133.74	137.59	205.10	338.93	113.99	208.57	142.31	26.05	60.39	70
Outagamie.....	279.64	298.84	345.86	576.30	676.53	890.76	870.98	1,146.86	1,569.65	1,570.18
Oneauke.....	257.66	256.55	202.03	169.46	310.61	314.21	262.29	583.00	909.14	679.38
Pepin.....										
Pierce.....	128.61	137.00	127.96	169.46	98.89	176.57	208.57	208.57	255.86	407.14
Polk.....	143.75	129.86	139.91	169.46	169.93	208.57	208.57	208.57	255.86	260.71
Portage.....						51.43	117.52	110.50	465.35	413.17
Price.....					62.63	82.00				
Racine.....	7,917.69	7,511.25	7,974.02	11,317.46	12,612.77	15,146.73	14,833.16	16,332.78	19,908.08	19,909.75
Richland.....	464.22	330.28	273.92	338.93	417.39	624.00	625.71	709.14	1,417.65	1,490.56
Rock.....	5,012.41	4,611.54	4,637.26	6,602.87	6,716.81	8,877.31	9,350.20	9,713.77	12,716.04	13,662.85
Rusk.....										62.86
St. Croix.....										146.43
Sauk.....	90.69	110.63	128.65	169.46	169.93	208.57	321.14	242.86		
Sawyer.....	46.38									
Shawano.....	131.17	126.66	136.90	169.46	258.14	445.17	855.43	854.29	60.16	582.19
Shelbygan.....	3,288.43	2,834.06	2,461.06	3,805.68	4,326.79	5,039.59	5,485.92	6,177.88	7,885.19	7,900.66
Taylor.....					143.46	176.57	159.57	70.85	160.70	260.71
Trempealeau.....				406.27	165.75	58.17	266.32	339.69	231.69	255.86
Vernon.....	257.58	285.56	266.09	338.93	414.32	208.57	208.57	208.57	255.86	260.71
Vilas.....					19.04	189.71	183.00	76.57		
Walworth.....	2,923.73	2,669.54	3,420.06	5,231.30	6,235.61	7,793.64	7,879.77	7,231.92	9,659.43	9,189.58
Washington.....										
Waushara.....	2,850.18	2,710.12	2,701.77	3,592.57	2,725.29	4,051.28	8,100.99	4,398.63	5,822.53	6,332.60
Waushara.....	2,056.33	1,703.01	1,876.97	2,997.33	2,895.29	4,522.35	4,543.66	5,298.71	7,255.85	7,802.41
Waushara.....	186.67	130.18	169.46	169.46	169.93	208.57	208.57	208.57	255.86	260.71
Waushara.....	54.53	131.46	139.67	169.46	169.93	208.57	257.71	546.86	765.43	771.43
Winnebago.....	1,331.85	1,407.58	1,423.70	2,109.71	1,885.00	2,061.71	4,033.29	2,126.88	3,279.61	3,500.53
Wood.....	365.36	296.06	260.26	338.93	317.57	241.11	203.57	208.57	255.86	260.71
Total.....	\$ 90,650.23	\$ 86,092.15	\$ 89,519.50	\$127,063.23	\$131,191.48	\$164,810.29	\$175,092.62	\$177,090.33	\$233,780.95	\$240,651.04

Note: Figures which are bold are credits.

SOUTHERN COLONY AND TRAINING SCHOOL—UNION GROVE



WINNEBAGO STATE HOSPITAL

Winnebago State Hospital, established in 1873, is located on Lake Winnebago approximately 4 miles north of Oshkosh. Designed to serve the eastern part of the state, it is a hospital for the medical and therapeutic treatment of the mentally ill, alcoholics, and drug addicts. Unlike county institutions, it is maintained for patients who respond to treatment. Its population has risen from 489 in 1880 to 1,116 in June of 1954. It is operated by the State Department of Public Welfare. The original structure, completed in 1875, was erected for \$625,000.

The Visiting Committee found this institution to be in a clean sanitary condition and well administered in spite of the terrific obstacles presented by the age and condition of the buildings. The 1949 report of the committee did not exaggerate in the least the many dire needs of this institution which have been neglected over the years.

The adoption of a program to build one 200-bed disturbed patient building each biennium until the housing facilities in the present administration building, in use since 1873, are replaced, is an excellent approach to the problem of modernizing the housing facilities at this institution.

The present administration building which also houses a majority of the patients is the original building erected at this institution prior to 1875. It is a virtual fire trap. The problem of fire is acute at this institution and must not be minimized.

The current program of building expansion will ultimately relieve the pressure on the old main building which in June of 1954 had 46% more patients than its rated capacity of 539. Of these, almost 400 have such physical or mental conditions that they could not eat in the general dining room. The completion of Hughes Hall to hold 200 patients would merely bring the present population of the main hall down to its approximate rated capacity.

Progress has been made in fireproofing Main Hall by eliminating open stair wells, sealing of open transoms, installation of fire-resistant doors, etc. A complete plan in case of fire has been worked out to care for the patients, keep the fire in check and finally to put out the fire.

The sewer system of the hospital is connected to the city of Oshkosh system. Water is obtained from 2 wells, and in spite of the hardness of the well water no use is made of

lake water. Garbage is handled through disposers. Food is centrally prepared and transported to the various dining areas by heated carts.

In May of 1954 there were 476 employees. During 1953 there were 117 separations or a rate of 25.3%; the lowest in recent years. The medical staff is only about half complete. Candidates for positions who have turned down offers suggested that their reasons included distance from training center and universities, distance from a large city, remoteness from others in same field, work load, low salary.

Although bus and train service to Oshkosh exist, the schedules are inadequate. This is a handicap in finding employees, many of whom cannot afford to operate personal vehicles.

An extensive in-service training program exists. A 20-hour classroom plus on-the-job training program exists for psychiatric aids. Senior medical students from the university spend 2 weeks there to provide psychiatric training. Students from 3 schools spend 2 months in occupational therapy training there. Senior student nurses from 10 affiliate hospitals spend 3 months in training there. On-the-job psychiatric training is provided practical nurses from one vocational school.

Recreational facilities are limited because of the lack of adequate assembly quarters. A large gathering is possible only if the dining room is rearranged. Outdoor recreation is provided during good weather. A 3,000-volume library, many magazines and a hospital paper exist for use of the inmates.

Until recently a farm was operated by the hospital. This has been turned over to the prison, but the hospital receives and processes milk from it for use by patients. Patients work in other areas in addition to the dairy if they wish to get 10 cents a day, not to exceed 50 cents a week.

Recommendations for Winnebago State Hospital

1. The committee is well aware of the growth in population in the immediate past, and is aware that but for the program of construction under way the problem of space would be even more acute.

2. The committee commends the program of construction aimed at eliminating the obsolete, unsafe structures, and supports its continuation.

3. The committee recognizes the shortage of doctors in the mental health field, and urges that all possible devices to fill the need be explored.

4. The completion of Kempster Hall, a 200-bed treatment building, the progress on Hughes Hall, a 200-bed continuous treatment building and the contemplated erection of the food service and laundry building provide a magnificent start to the replacement of the obsolete structures, some of which have been in use since the institution was started. The proposed long-range program of building would mean the abolition of all old buildings by 1961.

PER CAPITA COST AT WINNEBAGO STATE HOSPITAL

Year	Per Day	Per Week	Per Month	Per Year
1939-40	\$1.36	\$ 9.50	\$ 41.30	\$ 495.58
1949-50	3.12	21.85	94.96	1,139.53
1953-54	5.36	37.54	163.14	1,957.68

RELATIONSHIP OF AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION AND DAILY PER CAPITA COST

Year	Average Daily Population	Per Capita Daily Cost
1939-40	755	\$1.36
1949-50	986.1	3.12
1953-54	1,095.2	5.36

1953-54 COMPARISON OF DAILY PER CAPITA COSTS IN 5 MENTAL INSTITUTIONS

Mendota State Hospital	\$6.27
Winnebago State Hospital	5.36
Central State Hospital	6.00
Northern Wisconsin Colony and Training School	3.57
Southern Wisconsin Colony and Training School	4.16

TOTAL COST OF OPERATION

1939-40	\$ 354,284
1949-50	1,054,743
1953-54	2,144,052

Year	Total Employees
1939-40	215
1949-50	261
1953-54	471

ENROLLMENT STATISTICS—WINNEBAGO STATE HOSPITAL

Year	Patients as of June 30	Weekly Per Capita Costs —Fiscal Year	No. of Employees as of June 30	Patients Per Employee June 30
1941	812	\$ 9.60	220	3.69
1942	906	9.58	---	---
1943	844	10.19	---	---
1944	877	10.22	---	---
1945	920	10.99	---	---
1946	913	14.02	234	3.90
1947	886	16.37	---	---
1948	951	19.32	---	---
1949	941	21.85	---	---
1950	1,016	25.46	---	---
1951	1,010	---	331	2.98
1952	1,028	---	416	2.47
1953	1,136	---	447	2.54
1954	1,077	---	471	2.28

Data from Institutional Care of Psychiatric Patients in Wisconsin, Dept. of Public Welfare, 1952, and quarterly reports.

CHARGE-BACKS FOR WINNEBAGO STATE HOSPITAL

County	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Adams.....	\$ 6.69	\$ 374.98	\$ 2,079.10	\$ 48.29	\$ 169.93	\$ 97.49	\$ 2,721.56	\$ 2,545.99	\$ 22.86	\$ 193.57
Ashland.....	1,731.86	2,417.05	2,079.10	1,914.08	1,373.66	2,430.18	2,721.56	2,545.99	1,923.26	2,889.37
Barron.....	58.92	102.44	4.63	50.48	60.82	291.71	120.57	119.71	200.03	507.86
Bayfield.....	598.94	527.42	368.61	367.85	925.93	1,065.71	1,861.93	2,116.26	2,282.10	2,841.82
Brown.....	4,284.29	5,608.91	6,455.10	6,677.17	6,246.12	9,238.85	9,455.08	9,886.63	11,765.59	10,931.92
Buffalo.....	126.79	131.05	149.79	169.46	169.93	208.57	341.14	238.43	86.84	201.43
Burnett.....	56.12	56.01	56.01	56.01	56.86	56.86	56.86	56.86	56.86	56.86
Calumet.....	237.05	461.46	268.64	247.72	456.88	51.97	695.52	955.76	1,194.99	969.11
Chippewa.....	269.92	396.14	381.50	445.96	485.45	388.54	332.00	219.34	443.72	707.77
Clark.....	115.32	2.31	54.36	177.17	73.24	89.80	164.32	337.70	125.50	257.86
Columbia.....	160.33	110.23	107.46	188.96	238.94	71.81	136.02	62.86	187.89	180.40
Crawford.....	442.73	364.95	609.25	681.02	730.25	1,156.97	1,440.29	1,110.45	1,397.57	1,310.66
Dane.....	1,530.18	2,598.96	1,574.50	2,217.25	1,859.78	3,080.44	2,847.33	3,430.01	4,264.73	5,426.11
Dodge.....	312.79	817.97	1,004.80	1,680.31	1,825.37	1,806.74	1,970.40	1,997.71	2,712.39	1,899.73
Douglas.....	116.65	151.42	143.87	235.14	448.96	1,083.60	694.29	327.14	477.18	939.29
Dunn.....	56.51	150.33	121.60	14.92	15.33	912.36	49.14	111.43	255.86	260.71
Eau Claire.....	403.21	516.13	498.73	283.54	483.97	343.16	774.84	723.37	742.84	341.63
Florence.....	3,874.85	4,379.71	3,718.81	5,446.99	336.78	343.16	67.96	667.07	911.57	756.59
Fond du Lac.....	894.65	699.23	589.41	5,444.99	5,098.85	7,237.31	6,853.65	7,630.19	8,292.24	8,176.07
Forest.....	76.57	91.20	253.90	731.46	436.43	531.32	537.13	740.18	2,045.24	2,104.53
Grant.....	25.44	55.67	31.37	188.96	133.25	417.14	383.89	237.24	217.59	254.36
Green Lake.....	407.12	470.10	353.72	701.79	742.39	1,159.95	1,220.02	1,094.52	852.45	1,576.37
Iowa.....	995.26	1,723.29	1,932.63	2,290.32	2,372.29	2,850.57	3,121.29	2,599.10	3,105.07	2,590.71
Jackson.....	75.51	232.74	182.23	208.00	331.20	351.20	58.39	208.57	60.86	905.60
Jefferson.....	98.81	20.36	109.31	56.64	131.39	235.17	132.57	18.55	38.99	30.20
Jenuna.....	5,056.94	5,414.27	5,785.73	6,830.74	7,839.92	9,850.35	9,319.98	10,955.46	13,935.05	15,521.55
Kenosha.....	377.28	890.55	830.73	1,289.80	1,533.77	2,411.42	1,965.46	2,028.60	3,633.39	3,244.19
Kewaunee.....	72.56	24.56	4.63	147.53	98.97	31.78	264.12	438.06	751.88	800.81
La Crosse.....	1,341.90	1,544.04	962.16	1,117.00	1,194.24	1,100.96	1,117.39	2,187.99	3,972.55	4,151.44
Lafayette.....	964.56	1,715.12	2,189.44	2,686.25	1,862.15	2,053.75	2,354.27	3,426.01	3,875.15	2,887.20
Lincoln.....	2,467.77	2,812.10	2,189.19	3,732.89	2,774.51	4,415.45	3,709.10	3,741.74	7,790.34	7,334.10
Manitowoc.....	2,488.79	3,488.79	3,271.89	3,573.15	2,828.09	6,973.00	6,933.18	7,259.48	7,586.98	11,037.90
Marathon.....	1,113.48	1,699.17	1,238.50	2,852.54	1,376.24	3,006.44	3,568.72	4,674.90	4,882.37	6,014.75
Marquette.....	2.61	279.62	152.42	179.96	636.85	472.41	3,680.77	1,179.99	1,989.01	1,115.96

CHARGE-BACKS FOR WINNEBAGO STATE HOSPITAL—Continued

County	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Milwaukee	2,495.46	2,189.95	2,262.91	564.86	3,412.60	4,748.37	4,438.10	3,275.42	3,494.22	6,011.14
Monroe	204.94	21.60	45.44	1,788.18	2,594.52	2,961.99	98.80	2,558.77	266.31	246.43
Oconto	1,327.45	2,202.10	2,073.26	2,763.05	2,460.20	2,775.40	2,502.58	2,163.23	4,100.63	4,240.55
Oneida	1,137.18	1,510.49	1,988.08	6,820.64	4,474.79	6,602.76	7,215.92	8,916.80	1,543.25	2,233.08
Outagamie	4,322.72	4,297.23	4,968.13	8,877.60	6,444.36	1,870.04	1,158.82	1,094.60	10,766.88	11,134.40
Ozaukee	177.97	622.91	32.79	58.04	36.68	1,116.00	36.68	30.00	1,399.38	1,281.10
Pepin	89	74.72	74.72	147.20	405.16	495.02	994.91	417.14	30.00	260.71
Pierce	47.18	2,957.05	3,437.54	100.24	148.60	335.14	208.57	650.42	511.71	529.01
Portage	2,600.25	1,406.35	1,716.62	4,705.57	4,198.20	4,079.36	3,746.48	4,395.31	5,772.05	133.57
Price	2,003.62	5,172.30	8,102.69	1,333.93	1,597.07	1,244.68	1,928.35	2,006.15	2,657.01	5,316.76
Racine	4,574.43	69.26	176.44	7,295.51	6,749.95	9,798.20	11,192.19	9,973.77	12,972.42	8,972.55
Richland	187.16	112.03	74.20	271.91	169.93	261.14	208.57	378.29	192.49	259.29
Rock	12.99	231.46	209.44	18.90	60.83	342.92	476.82	311.83	629.12	947.13
Rusk	40.00	47.44	28.93	434.78	335.63	463.30	503.43	336.00	11.43	101.41
St. Croix	36.79	131.05	140.79	28.93	32.04	95.71	166.72	33.35	62.29	131.43
Sauk	53.91	145.71	146.79	71.96	169.93	208.57	121.14	12.58	21.43	386.48
Sawyer	1,162.64	1,404.83	1,330.91	1,952.50	2,722.66	2,217.87	253.14	332.37	261.79	231.31
Shawano	2,232.18	2,930.17	3,163.97	5,539.41	4,773.10	6,066.02	4,230.88	4,939.61	7,259.17	5,387.05
Sheboygan	1,246.49	1,051.33	737.54	1,497.14	1,407.99	1,935.68	1,981.90	2,791.16	6,254.06	7,666.03
Taylor	3.73	26	11.57	63.18	90.07	97.13	17.11	17.11	3,317.55	2,353.88
Trempealeau	1.51	466.23	79.46	59.40	311.12	140.66	64.57	968.42	62.14	60.71
Vernon	765.74	39.13	526.33	1,014.20	823.34	1,089.49	1,064.15	968.42	1,576.46	1,420.57
Wausau	78.72	1,060.78	1,885.06	181.20	155.65	1,568.44	234.87	245.37	260.14	478.72
Walworth	1,175.40	882.97	439.20	65.93	27.85	108.00	292.57	346.37	434.57	58.66
Washington	463.20	1,958.65	2,237.84	2,056.77	1,506.38	2,337.66	2,824.56	2,823.97	2,362.96	5,354.78
Waushara	1,340.04	1,203.25	77.17	1,147.79	649.08	1,299.50	1,879.83	1,971.83	2,485.62	4,462.48
Winnebago	5,574.98	5,912.65	5,908.88	2,407.85	2,838.17	3,967.13	4,279.24	4,193.59	4,768.15	4,480.86
Wood	2,688.35	2,535.78	3,566.90	1,032.09	1,698.26	1,891.38	1,191.97	1,468.26	1,456.87	1,740.22
Total	\$ 68,980.13	\$ 79,864.58	\$ 83,406.95	\$102,762.00	\$101,428.65	\$140,022.96	\$143,652.62	\$151,318.86	\$189,625.66	\$205,430.85

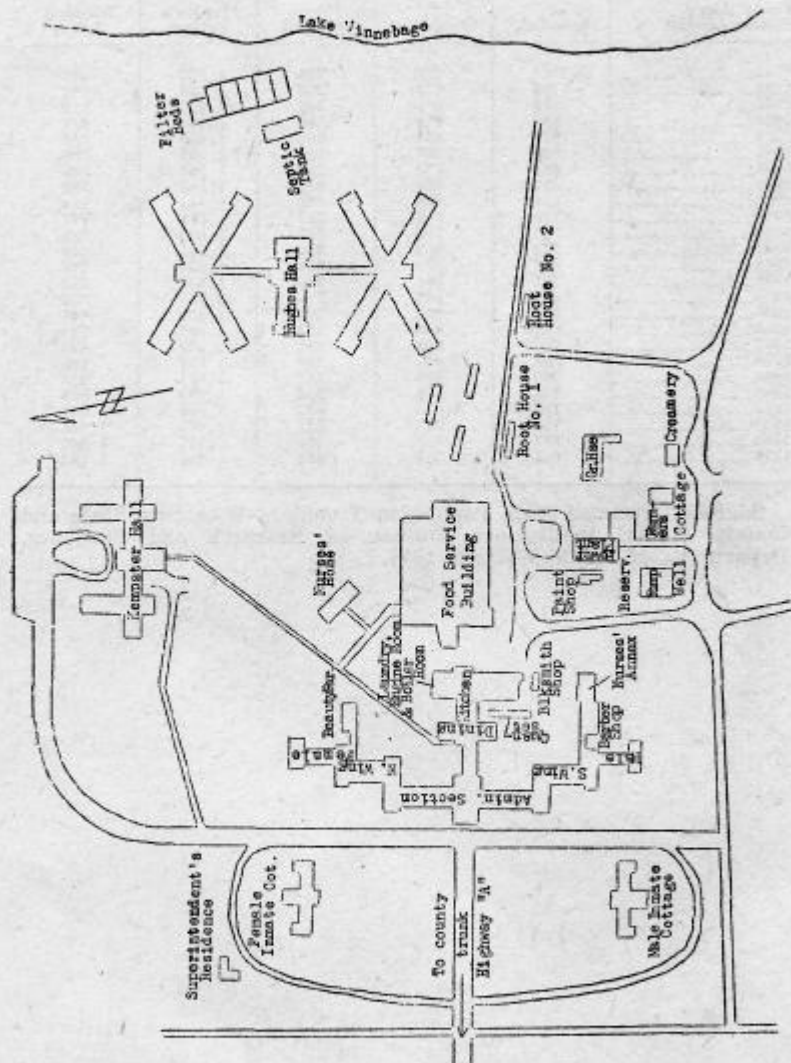
Note: Figures which hold are credits.

**AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION AT WISCONSIN STATE
MENTAL INSTITUTIONS, 1930-54**

Fiscal Year Ending June 30	Mendota	Winnebago	Central	Northern Colony	Southern Colony
1930	764	722	228	1,300	477
1931	798	776	260	1,332	577
1932	875	818	342	1,376	619
1933	887	879	366	1,446	671
1934	877	825	368	1,499	714
1935	896	757	292	1,521	734
1936	882	775	280	1,544	745
1937	882	802	303	1,546	780
1938	894	874	322	1,544	764
1939	776	812	324	1,572	777
1940	730	755	315	1,599	716
1941	772	809	308	1,615	806
1942	802	833	300	1,564	775
1943	797	894	325	1,548	780
1944	800	872	326	1,516	752
1945	804	895	335	1,509	745
1946	843	866	344	1,504	713
1947	747	903	331	1,520	854
1948	708	903	336	1,547	890
1949	750	936	341	1,641	915
1950	774	986	346	1,735	963
1951	792	1,016	329	1,809	991
1952	790	1,037	321	1,803	1,041
1953	827	1,103	327	1,757	1,060
1954	833	1,095	334	1,834	1,167

Source: Extracted from Population Trends in Wisconsin State and County Mental Institutions, Bureau of Research and Statistics, Department of Public Welfare, 1954.

WINNEBAGO STATE HOSPITAL—WINNEBAGO



EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF

In 1850 Miss Wealthy Hawes came to the rural area near Delavan to teach 2 deaf youngsters. Within a year the school had 8 pupils and although it closed shortly for lack of funds, the legislature of 1852 created the Wisconsin Institute for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb to be at or near the then village of Delavan under a board of trustees. \$1,000 a year for 3 years was appropriated for buildings, and \$500 for operation was appropriated. The enrollment soon rose from 8 to 14. This was one of the first schools in the middle west to establish oral instruction of the deaf.

The school originally provided only a 5-year course, and students were usually no younger than 10 nor older than 25 at entrance. Now, however, it provides a free education designed to enable children from 6 to 21 with hearing difficulties to earn a living and live a normal life. It should be understood that there are also a number of day schools connected with the public schools throughout the state for the training of the deaf and hard of hearing.

Although there are other institutions which have older facilities, there is no institution in which the facilities give the impression of being in poorer condition. The state of disrepair and the lack of paint together with the tragic handicap of its students combine to create a condition of low morale. Ariadna Hall, a dormitory, and Walker Hall, a classroom building, are in poor condition although they are among the newer buildings.

The major buildings include Swiler and Cochrane Halls which were built in 1880. The former houses offices and quarters of the staff and the latter is a classroom building and infirmary. Ariadna, Phoenix and Bray Halls are dormitories, only one of which, Bray, is in fair condition. Hanon Hall, the newest building for housing personnel, contains the food service quarters, assembly hall and staff quarters.

The school is operated by a superintendent under the Department of Public Instruction. Its staff is divided among

teachers, counselors and custodial help, food service people and maintenance staff. In 1953-54 there were 15 women and 8 men teachers of whom 17 had a college degree. Their salaries ranged from \$3,050 to \$3,750.

During 1953-54 according to the American Annals of the Deaf, in addition to providing general academic instruction, training was given at the Delavan School in the following occupations: gardening, typing, needlework, clothing, foods, household economics, barbering, cosmetology, drafting, dressmaking, display, hand and machine composition, presswork, laundry, leatherwork, shoe repairing, tailoring, woodwork, carpentry, rug weaving and flower making.

Of 173 students enrolled on October 31, 1953, 101 were boys and 72 girls. 142 were deaf and 31 were hard of hearing.

The school has a registered nurse and a practical nurse. A doctor and a dentist from Delavan provide part-time service. An agreement for the use of Wisconsin General Hospital facilities for hospitalization has been entered into. In addition a hearing consultant is present.

A broad recreational program exists. Interscholastic competition with schools of southern Wisconsin is held in football, basketball and baseball. Both Boy Scout and Girl Scout troops exist. Less active recreation, such as literary clubs also exist.

Recommendations Regarding the School for the Deaf at Delavan

The state program for the discovery and training of deaf and hard of hearing is the broadest program in the nation. Wisconsin can be justly proud that no child is forgotten in the testing for hearing. The program entails 3 types of training; special attention in regular classroom situations, special classes in 14 communities serving areas surrounding them and education in the School at Delavan, which is recommended as a last resort. It is the function of this committee to visit the institution at Delavan.

While the program of training at the Delavan School appears to be good, the physical plant is in a deplorable condition. Some of the facilities built 100 years ago are still in use, and the general impression is gained that no paint has

been used since. One senses a psychological let-down because of this condition. A major remodeling, the elimination of unneeded buildings and the construction of needed facilities is recommended. We recommend that the proposed dormitory for which an appropriation was made in 1951 be expedited.

This and the School for the Visually Handicapped are the only institutions other than penal, in which the entire cost is carried by the state. We recommend that consideration be given to a study of a program of charge-backs to the county or municipality be established to cause them to assume part of the financial burden.

It is further recommended that the authority to determine admissions to the School for the Deaf be centralized in the office of the State Superintendent.

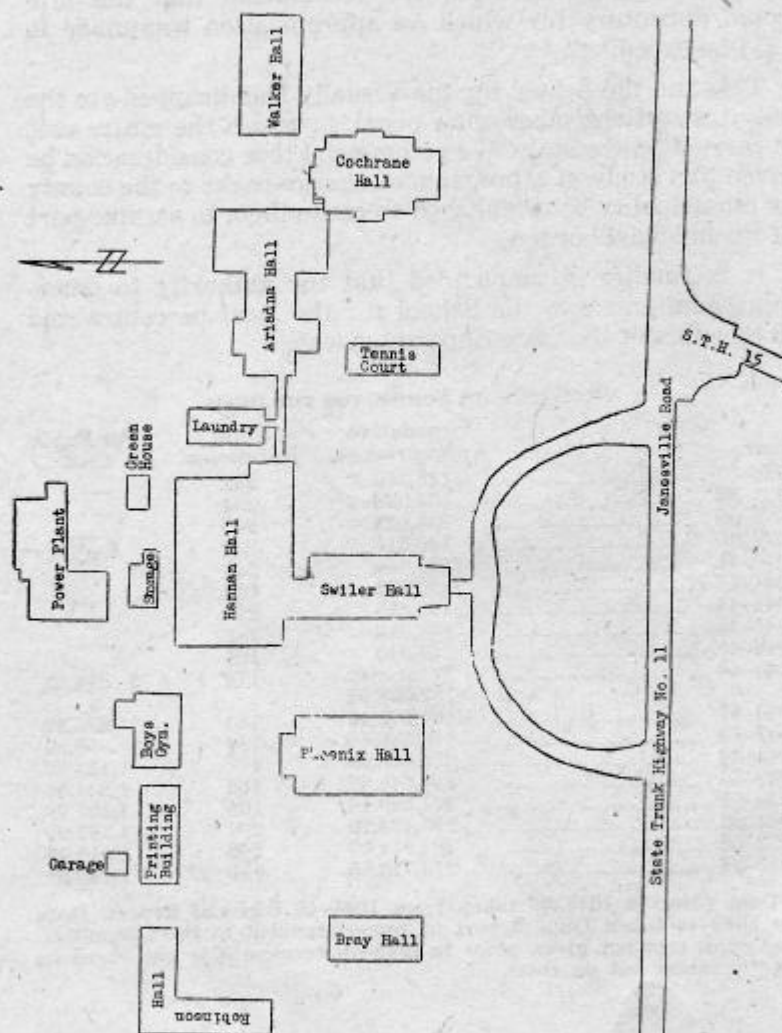
STATISTICS ON SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF

Year	Legislative Appropriation	Total Enrollment	Per Pupil Cost
1936-37	\$118,773	232	---
1937-38	134,028	234	---
1938-39	134,028	246	---
1939-40	126,316	232	593.00
1940-41	125,850	243	---
1941-42	133,828	224	---
1942-43	133,828	216	---
1943-44	142,910	182	---
1944-45	142,910	191	---
1945-46	Total cost	175	\$ 814.62
	142,558.92		
1946-47	161,175.42	180	895.42
1947-48	176,380.60	184	958.59
1948-49	216,663.99	191	1,134.37
1949-50	231,541.32	186	1,244.85
1950-51	221,399.16	195	1,135.38
1951-52	283,173.29	207	1,367.99
1952-53	284,914.03	202	1,410.47
1953-54	273,713.05	190	1,440.59

Data prior to 1945-46 taken from 1945-46 Biennial Report. Data for 1945-46 taken from Report of Superintendent to the Committee. Per pupil cost not given prior to 1945-46 because it is not based on appropriation but on costs.



WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF—DELAVER



SCHOOL FOR THE VISUALLY HANDICAPPED

This school was opened in 1849 with funds provided by public subscription in Janesville. It had 8 pupils. The next year the legislature incorporated the "Wisconsin Institute for the Education of the Blind", and provided a 1/15 mill tax to support it. It was governed by a board of trustees.

In 1881 all institutions were placed under a central board as well as their individual boards, and in 1891 all the existing boards were abolished and this institution along with all others was put under the Board of Control, which in turn gave way to the Department of Public Welfare.

In 1858 a law was enacted requiring the payment of \$75 a year tuition unless they procured a statement from the town, village or ward board to the effect that they could not pay. This was repealed in 1859 but reenacted in 1866, only to be repealed in 1867. It greatly affected enrollment, and ever since 1867 there has been no tuition at the School for the Visually Handicapped.

Gradually over the years a broader program of training was established in spite of such setbacks as the destruction of the institution by fire in 1874. The institution ceased to be custodial in approach, and became a training institution where a variety of manual processes peculiarly adapted to the abilities of those with sight defects were developed. Nor were the cultural aspects of education ignored. For many years a biennial concert by the orchestra was given for the legislators. In 1918 a summer school for adults was introduced.

Since 1939 the school has been under the Department of Public Instruction because it provides education from kindergarten through high school in an effort to provide the visually handicapped with a practical education and physical rehabilitation which may aid them to make a living, discharge their obligation as citizens and secure to them all possible happiness.

The actual campus of the school covers 10 acres although there are about 100 acres in the property. The main building was begun in 1876 and completed in 1896. Until the erection of the new girls' dormitory now in process, the most recently erected building to house students is the kin-

dergarten building erected in 1915. For some years efforts have been made to move the dwelling areas from the top floors of the existing buildings in order to reduce the danger from fire. A new powerhouse was erected in 1952.

The staff of this school consists of 4 administrative people under the superintendent, 20 teachers, 25 custodial personnel concerned with food and management of the dormitories, 10 maintenance men and 2 fulltime medical staff members, in addition to some others.

*Recommendations Regarding the School for the
Visually Handicapped*

Although this institution is as old as the School for the Deaf, the condition of the physical plant is far superior, and it is our impression that this is reflected in the attitude in the institution.

Currently the girls' dormitory with a capacity of 65 is under construction for completion in September 1955.

The committee concurs in the plans of the Department of Public Instruction to modernize the main building and kindergarten building and move the living quarters of the students to the lower floors of the buildings, and the utilization of upper floors for day activities as a safety measure. We concur in the feeling that no students should be housed above the third floor at any time.

As in the case of the School for the Deaf the committee is of the opinion that the state does not have the obligation to carry the full cost of educating the children in this school, and recommends that consideration be given to a study of a system of charge-backs to the county or municipality.

Again as in the case of the School for the Deaf, the indecision regarding the method of commitment ought to be resolved, and the committee recommends that the State Superintendent ought to be authorized to decide who may enter.

STATISTICAL DATA ON SCHOOL FOR VISUALLY HANDICAPPED

Year	Legislative Appropriation	Enrollment	Per Capita Cost
1936-37	\$124,799.54	163	-----
1937-38	141,646.07	143	-----
1938-39	142,054.26	165	-----
1939-40	133,194.19	170	785.00
1940-41	131,807.51	175	-----
1941-42	138,790.98	164	-----
1942-43	154,847.57	148	-----
	Total Costs		
1943-44	152,218.94	137	\$1,111.08
1944-45	157,716.95	139	1,134.65
1945-46	155,643.25	136	1,144.43
1946-47	181,252.86	145	1,250.02
1947-48	207,386.04	144	1,440.18
1948-49	219,627.52	157	1,398.90
1949-50	223,167.02	154	1,449.14
1950-51	245,882.46	140	1,756.30
1951-52	274,787.60	149	1,844.21
1952-53	268,541.26	142	1,891.14
1953-54	258,569.22	133	1,944.13

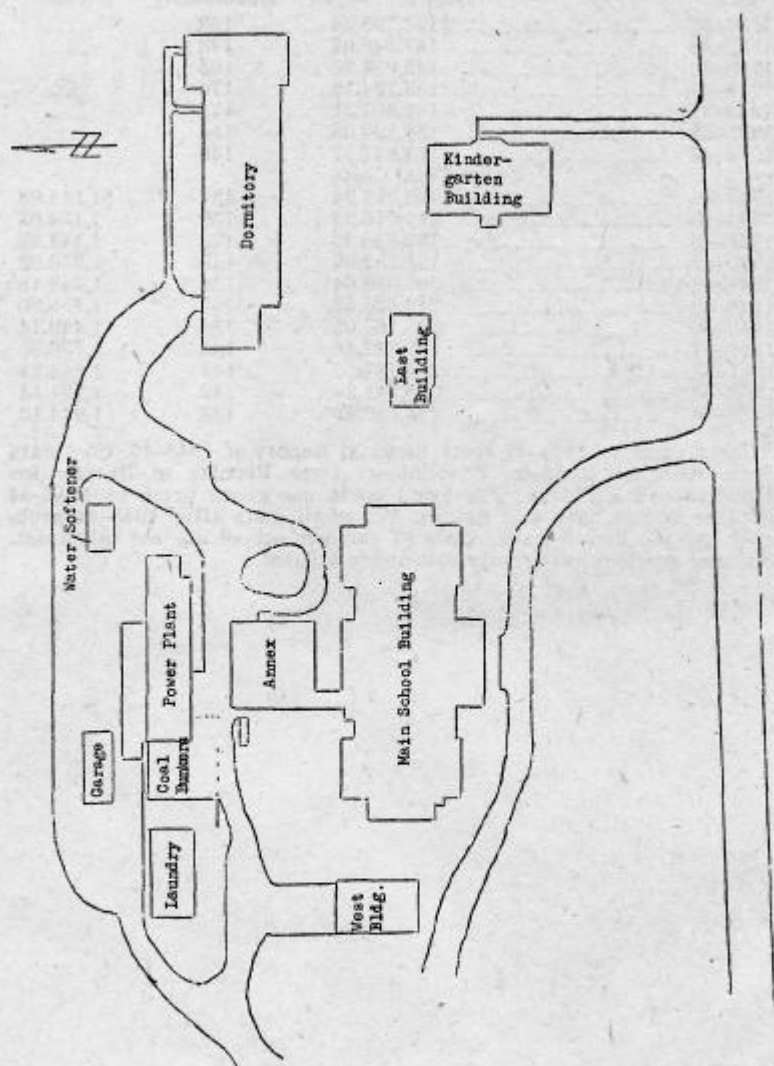
Data prior to 1943-44 from Biennial Report of 1945-46. Cost data from Biennial Budgets, Enrollments from Reports in Bureau for Handicapped Children. Per pupil costs not given prior to 1943-44 because do not have cost figures. Per pupil costs after 1943-44 probably are too high because costs of summer school are not taken out. Summer sessions apparently cost under \$10,000.

Per Cap. 74
Cost Index

1.8

2.4

WISCONSIN STATE SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND—JANESVILLE



HEALTH INSTITUTIONS

LAKE TOMAHAWK STATE CAMP

Lake Tomahawk State Camp, located in the forests of northern Wisconsin, is the only facility in the state devoted to the rehabilitation of individuals who have completed their cure to tuberculosis and are not yet ready for full-time employment. Its services are available to those who are convalescing from tuberculosis.

All patients come to the rehabilitation center of their own volition. They must be recommended by their sanatorium physician who in turn reports to the camp medical director. Each individual must have the need for vocational training, work experience, or graduated exercise regulated by medical supervision. The entire work and training schedule is planned with the patient and is designed to fit his personal needs. If the program seems feasible for the individual, it is furnished to him without charge by the state which finances the program jointly with the county in which the individual has residence.

The camp was established early in 1915, as a place where men could complete their cure of tuberculosis, build themselves up physically, and earn their maintenance by working in the forests of northern Wisconsin. Shortly after the camp was opened, it was found that this original plan would not work; men who have had tuberculosis could not be expected to follow the rigorous life of lumber jacks, and the activity was soon changed to much lighter work. There was a gradual change in the planned activities to the point where today both men and women work toward a vocational objective of their own choice, yet suitable as far as their physical condition, educational background, aptitudes and interests indicate.

The work activity is jointly planned by the individual, the vocational counselor, and the physician. The hours of physical activity are prescribed by the medical director, a tuberculosis specialist, who considers each individual plan when he reviews the x-rays and makes his monthly physical examination. About 120 persons are rehabilitated each year at the camp.

* Extracted from the 45th Biennial Report of the State Board of Health, p. 35.

Recommendations Regarding Lake Tomahawk

During the past 4 years this institution which is operated for the rehabilitation of victims of tuberculosis has had a continually increasing enrollment due largely to the new programs of care and treatment in the state, county and private TB sanatoria. This has created a problem of facilities.

The committee feels that the rehabilitation program is a sound investment which should be encouraged, and that the state should be prepared to co-operate in a program which makes active citizens of these people. The committee concurs in the expansion program proposed by the Board of Health for this institution in making more housing facilities available to these people.

COST DATA ON LAKE TOMAHAWK CAMP

Year Ending June 30	Per Capita Cost of Maintenance Per Week	Total Expenditures for Operation of Camp
1931	\$21.44	
1932	23.47	
1933	22.80	
1934	19.54	
1935	21.48	
1936	21.98	
1937	23.91	
1938	23.40	
1939	22.44	
1940	17.53	
1941	16.69	\$ 38,450.85
1942	20.69	40,811.51
1943	20.974	44,612.61
1944	22.121	45,870.93
1945	30.884	47,350.06
1946	31.312	48,596.22
1947	35.237	49,176.26
1948	36.663	61,724.32
1949	35.632	60,331.40
1950	59.508	80,574.16
1951	53.083	78,495.03
1952	65.740	99,680.58
1953	46.655	112,945.75

Data from report of Operations of Tuberculosis Sanatoria, Wisconsin State Board of Health, 1941 to 1953 (Annual).

PATIENT ENROLLMENT—LAKE TOMAHAWK, 1941-1953

Fiscal Year Ending June 30	Hospital Days	Daily Average	Reported Bed Capacity	% of Capacity
1941 -----	16,117	44.1	--	----
1942 -----	13,807	37.8	48	----
1943 -----	14,889	40.79	48	84.97
1944 -----	14,515	39.77	48	82.85
1945 -----	10,732	29.40	48	61.25
1946 -----	10,864	29.76	48	62.00
1947 -----	9,769	26.76	48	55.75
1948 -----	11,785	32.20	48	67.08
1949 -----	11,852	32.47	48	67.65
1950 -----	9,478	25.97	50	51.94
1951 -----	10,351	28.36	48	59.08
1952 -----	10,614	29.00	48	60.42
1953 -----	16,946	46.43	48	96.73

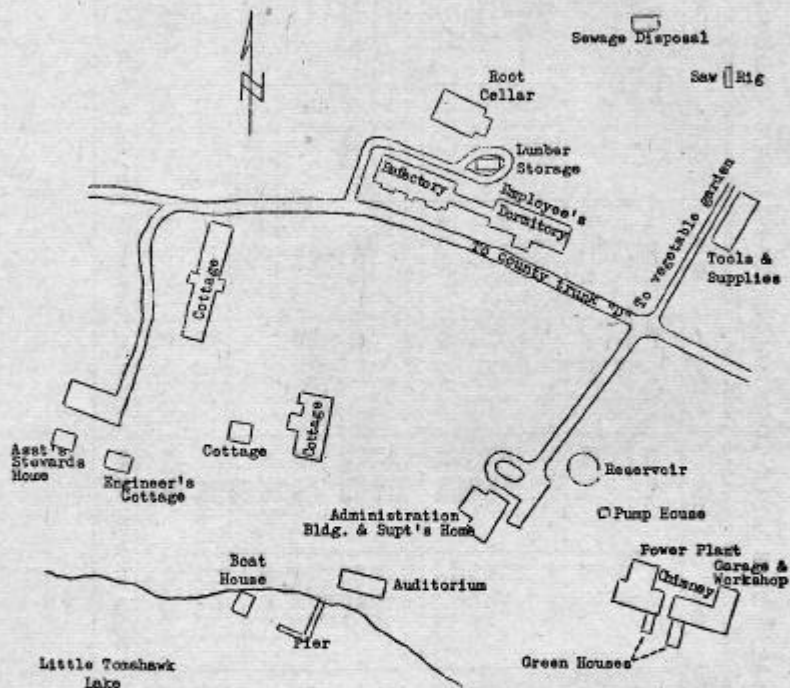
Data from Report of Operations of Tuberculosis Sanatoria, Wisconsin State Board of Health, 1941 to 1953 (Annual).

CHARGE-BACKS FOR LAKE TOMAHAWK STATE CAMP—Continued

County	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Milwaukee	3,079.16	2,515.15	1,596.91	1,155.24	6,971.40	6,732.11	6,762.66	4,056.58	7,079.88	10,052.27
Monroe	496.12	805.19	646.37				399.55	45.50	1,718.63	359.50
Oconto	142.20	805.19	38.02		180.94					
Oneida	323.90	1,239.77	313.12			730.46	586.58			216.61
Outagamie	790.00	266.93	172.22	609.08	516.91	1,420.19			1,962.81	2,002.79
Ozaukee			641.90	830.56					286.44	1,996.12
Pepin		363.99			70.71	928.98	1,551.46	333.67		
Pierce	246.48	723.57	601.64		70.71	302.87	918.12	606.66	295.83	283.26
Polk		48.53	442.84		1,581.79	361.23	1,776.74	3.79		
Portage		123.54	337.72	10.07						
Price	140.62			609.08	204.27				286.44	1,986.13
Racine	3,262.95	1,065.50	152.09	32.72	730.66	472.66	459.06	535.29	568.18	243.27
Richland	436.08		147.61	221.48						
Rock	412.38	805.19		307.06	1,613.22	183.25	106.26	1,175.41	1,563.36	1,689.54
Rusk										
St. Croix					78.58					
Sauk			213.93						1,339.93	226.60
Sawyer			717.94	460.59						1,216.34
Shawano	622.62	1,597.14	993.04	193.80	188.66	12.72			9.39	1,569.57
Sheboygan	146.94		145.38	422.83			1,938.26	2,047.49	2,390.12	963.07
Taylor	387.10		116.30			1,506.72	12.75		1,314.80	
Trempealeau	246.48	805.19		224.00	880.18	865.35	314.54			
Vernon		575.77	816.35	324.68	675.66	666.83				
Vilas										
Walworth			69.33	437.93					483.66	359.90
Washington					141.42		1,088.15		422.61	
Waushara	831.08	805.19	764.91	604.05			157.27	3,037.12	3,480.78	983.07
Waupaca	725.22	577.97	1,442.59	2,433.80	198.80		46.76		591.66	823.11
Waubesa	541.94								267.65	286.59
Winnebago	2,155.12	4,317.14	3,974.39	2,947.24	3,978.04	1,410.01	1,198.66	2,634.49	605.74	808.11
Wood					340.45		675.84	492.91	629.22	
Total	\$ 22,596.03	\$ 22,808.25	\$ 22,593.87	\$ 22,520.88	\$ 28,891.22	\$ 27,497.18	\$ 35,283.98	\$ 30,829.42	\$ 42,849.96	\$ 47,021.16

Note: Figures which are bold are credits.

LAKE TOMAHAWK STATE CAMP—LAKE TOMAHAWK



STATE SANATORIUM

The State Sanatorium at Wales is one of the youngest state institutions. First proposed in 1901, it was not until 1905 that the authority to erect such an institution was granted by Chapter 361 enacted by the legislature of that year. The institution was opened in November 1907 on a beautiful site in the Kettle Moraine in Waukesha County, 2 miles from the village of Wales.

Originally the administration of the institution was split between 2 agencies, but in 1909 the dual control was abolished. It is the only major institution operated by the Board of Health. In the recent past a change in administrative policy has resulted in the appointment of a lay hospital administrator with over-all responsibility for the institution and a medical director in charge of the professional activities.

The original plant consisted of an administration building, refectory, power plant and cottages for patients. To this has been added an infirmary, assembly hall, more cottages and a fireproof hospital which replaced the infirmary which in turn became nurses quarters.

The state tuberculosis hospital at Statesan is entering its 48th year of serving as a center for the diagnosis and treatment of citizens of the state suffering from tuberculosis.

With the advent of still another drug for the effective treatment of this disease, within the past 2 years, further advances in the saving of lives of countless patients can now be reported. Treatment with various combinations of the antimicrobial agents, coupled with excisional surgery when necessary, has appreciably shortened sanatorium stay for the average patient. At the same time it gives greater assurance of continued good health, since relapse rates have been strikingly low when compared with relapse rates of 10 or 15 years ago. In addition, numbers of patients once considered hopeless chronics have been salvaged and returned to a practically normal life.

There has been a rather sharp drop in the average daily census in the past biennium (133 on July 1, 1952, compared with 77 on July 1, 1954). This is largely a reflection of the results of newer treatment, since patients are staying for somewhat shorter periods of time. Also, the group of chronic patients who stayed for many years (thus keeping the census up from year to year) has, by and large, been returned to society.

Other factors contributing to a lower average daily census probably are a reduction in case finding as a result of cuts in federal aid and an increasing trend toward the "home treatment" of new cases of tuberculosis. Although this practice is regarded as better than nothing in areas where acute shortages of beds exist, where adequate hospital beds are available, the consensus is still that a sanatorium is the most desirable place to treat tuberculosis.

Because of the decreasing census, efforts to cut back on personnel whenever possible have been made and are continuing. The medical staff has been decreased from 4 physicians to 2, and cuts have been made in nursing, dietary, and other departments wherever possible. However, certain fixed services must continue at the same rate whether the census be 100 or 200 patients.

Certain badly-needed repairs and improvements have been completed in the past biennium. By enclosing sun porches on the third floor of the hospital, which were constantly leaking, space for 16 new beds was obtained. A new sewerage disposal plant has been completed, a new automatic elevator has replaced the antiquated and dangerous one previously used, adequate water supplies have been insured by renovation of and addition to previously existing water mains, and 110-volt alternating current has replaced the 220-volt direct current previously generated at the sanatorium.

The outmoded and antiquated cottages previously used for both ambulatory men and women patients have been closed and those patients moved into the hospital. Those cottages are being maintained on a stand-by basis in case a need for them arises.

Finally, efforts continue, from the day of admission of the new patient, toward total physical and vocational rehabilitation, and toward returning him to as normal a life as possible. The sanatorium facilities as well as those of the expanding Rehabilitation Center at Lake Tomahawk are playing a greater role than ever in this effort.

* All but first 3 paragraphs from 45th Biennial Report of State Board of Health, p. 33-35.

Recommendations Regarding the Statesan at Wales

The physical plant of the state sanitarium at Wales is in the best condition it has been within the recollection of any member of this committee. All necessary improvements

have been made, such as waterproofing the walls and ceilings of the hospital, replacement of lime-filled hot water pipes, conversion from DC to AC current and the erection of a new sewage disposal plant.

While it is apparent that the population of this institution is declining because of improved programs of care and treatment, it is probable that the state sanitarium will be called upon to assimilate patients from county sanatoria which are being closed because of lower demands. In addition, the committee recommends that consideration be given to the transfer of mentally deficient TB patients from the Douglas County TB San to the Statesan which is agreeable to Douglas County. Some of these mentally deficient TB patients are now housed at Mendota and Winnebago and the surplus at Douglas County. Thus there will be a need for the state sanitarium for a long time to come. Ultimately a decision regarding its utilization for other purposes may have to be made.

The Board of Health is to be commended for a policy of reducing personnel without affecting services as the number of inmates declines.

COST DATA ON THE STATE SANATORIUM

Year Ending June 30	Per Capita Cost of Maintenance Per Week	Total Expenditures for Operation Statesan
1931	\$21.00	
1932	19.13	
1933	17.75	
1934	16.05	
1935	18.12	
1936	19.38	
1937	21.11	
1938	20.98	
1939	19.48	
1940	19.07	
1941	18.68	\$191,183.02
1942	20.67	211,459.12
1943	20.77	217,659.18
1944	23.476	220,427.09
1945	24.439	202,702.44
1946	28.346	213,093.42
1947	37.321	256,085.53
1948	38.262	314,924.10
1949	43.683	368,156.55
1950	48.415	386,139.64
1951	58.270	440,249.88
1952	72.976	522,463.03
1953	79.876	528,610.87

Data taken from Report of Operation of Tuberculosis Sanatoria, Wisconsin State Board of Health, 1941 to 1953 (Annual).

*Per Capita
Cost Index*

1.0

2.7

4.1

PATIENT ENROLLMENT—WISCONSIN STATE SANATORIUM, 1941-53

Fiscal Year Ending June 30	Hospital Days	Daily Average	Bed Capacity	% of Capacity
1941 -----	71,609	196.1	---	---
1942 -----	71,604	196.1	---	---
1943 -----	73,354	200.96	241	83.38
1944 -----	65,725	180.07	241	74.72
1945 -----	58,058	159.06	241	66.00
1946 -----	52,584	144.07	241	59.78
1947 -----	48,032	131.59	241	54.60
1948 -----	57,615	157.42	241	65.32
1949 -----	58,995	161.63	241	67.07
1950 -----	55,829	152.96	239	64.00
1951 -----	52,887	144.90	239	60.63
1952 -----	50,116	136.93	186	73.62
1953 -----	46,325	126.92	186	68.24

Data from Report of Operation of Tuberculosis Sanatoria, Wisconsin State Board of Health, 1941-1953 (Annual).

CHARGE-BACKS FOR STATE SANATORIA

County	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Adams	\$ 1,557.80	\$ 637.13	\$ 755.70	\$ 309.22	\$	\$	\$ 69.16	\$ 62.43	\$ 2,251.81	\$ 3,782.71
Ashland	1,592.65	1,274.27	1,478.98	1,945.97	2,000.56	1,853.96	1,262.22	1,519.18	1,678.44	325.21
Barron	613.73	2,386.29	2,812.40	2,660.38	2,437.83	2,517.95	1,334.84	1,519.18	693.27	1,312.25
Bayfield	3,001.10	286.27	739.49							
Brown		315.95		87.82						
Buffalo		205.97	739.49	79.97						
Burnett	70.43	22.69	684.92	972.99	866.36	399.38	1,148.10	915.67		1,044.10
Calumet	1,069.84	2,840.48	2,778.20	1,444.82	1,000.28	1,375.98	1,262.22	2,959.28	3,815.58	3,851.18
Chippewa	3,149.54	1,104.95	739.49	972.99	1,763.25	2,246.50	2,662.22			
Clark	1,468.93	2,129.58	74.96			143.82	1,262.22	208.11		
Columbia	2,256.47	1,934.09	192.47	634.44	2,000.56	2,099.83	1,258.76	824.10	1,417.81	1,631.76
Dane	875.22	2,001.56	3,630.29	5,635.82	7,001.95	5,138.80	6,179.70	7,200.51	6,599.07	5,226.20
Dodge	971.70									
Door										
Douglas	456.08					274.57	1,037.44			
Dunn						215.29	186.74	220.59		
Eau Claire	751.23	1,228.65	739.49	1,429.49	1,749.12	1,688.07	331.98			
Florence	1,707.04	652.84	512.53	655.77	1,973.22	1,014.04	1,262.22	91.57		
Fond du Lac	1,012.82	1,269.08	1,476.95	1,945.97	2,377.71	3,772.25	2,559.02	3,038.36	3,085.82	3,223.58
Forest										
Grant	905.86	908.34	1,564.07	378.53		353.73	1,960.77	2,347.53	3,706.11	3,120.83
Green					103.85	1,138.85	1,054.73			
Green Lake									1,329.19	
Iowa	1,227.46	2,469.98	1,256.12	242.58						
Iron	2,196.01	1,657.41	867.13	973.99	79.26					17.11
Jackson		192.01	739.49	2.67	819.30	967.24	1,784.40	899.02		
Jefferson	115.10				335.67	1,169.69	2,161.34	1,519.18	1,897.36	1,339.85
Juneau	3,723.08	8,142.03	2,228.52	3,134.88	2,459.70	2,773.81	1,981.51	815.78		
Kenosha	3,650.10	1,447.00	1,376.25	3,054.91	3,397.12	2,127.93	38.04		1,574.18	2,042.55
Kewaunee	1,187.66	1,492.35							463.91	364.22
La Crosse	545.01	548.11	735.44	279.80					1,831.45	1,334.15
Lafayette									1,704.50	
Langlade	1,036.30	1,895.69	2,514.27	2,035.94	940.15	1,042.12	349.27	1,909.56		
Lincoln	420.89	3,866.26							1,052.93	290.48
Manitowoc	652.30	637.13	261.35	503.82	396.28	1,965.69	1,262.22	2,147.66	5,863.70	3,942.47
Marathon	1,274.66	618.88	476.03	2,700.37	3,927.32	4,849.70	2,527.90	3,038.36	3,815.58	4,667.06
Marquette	2,230.22	1,895.69	1,766.67	1,015.64	1,000.26					
Marquette	613.73	1,951.33	1,478.98			814.38				

CHARGE-BACKS FOR STATE SANATORIA—Continued

County	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Milwaukee	8,887.92	5,908.26	3,147.60	7,325.55	18,548.87	19,906.54	19,420.93	22,145.00	30,391.18	28,390.35
Monroe	1,004.44	921.66	99.27	922.34	997.54	498.10				
Oconto	674.10	734.08	1,375.65	759.73	1,000.28	489.86				
Ontonagon	1,455.57	928.64	1,338.45	466.50	1,939.17	3,466.48	4,086.50	1,831.23		211.10
Ozaukee	813.73	928.64	1,338.45	1,338.45	658.65	1,067.09				473.55
Pepin	960.84	1,049.36	2,897.18	4,429.38	2,785.28	8,282.39	5,373.95	6,371.70	5,567.84	4,552.95
Pierce	159.30	637.13	139.79	405.19	405.19					
Polk				794.38	1,000.28	1,435.26	155.61			
Portage	1,296.21	1,519.70	1,378.98	1,945.97	1,910.37	2,056.17	1,262.22	1,856.53	4,248.21	3,959.58
Price	8,345.72	9,560.49	14,139.45	10,055.86	8,966.04	8,109.25	9,240.16	1,819.18	1,907.79	2,082.49
Racine	1,168.77	1,059.30	639.64	1,234.85	3,505.03	8,794.09	3,814.33	7,000.72	6,843.65	5,226.20
Richland	2,874.13	2,545.04	1,932.80	781.06				3,487.87	4,768.22	1,974.09
Rock		492.25	307.95			189.69	1,324.47	2,110.20	1,907.79	228.21
Rusk										
St. Croix	439.34	724.41	793.10	970.32	429.08					
Sauk	2,802.03	3,559.22	2,913.69	770.39	776.17	1,416.64	1,262.22	95.73		
Sawyer		399.73	188.43							
Shawano	1,585.61	1,390.67	2,913.69	1,935.31	1,008.48	1,712.96	1,262.22	270.54		
Shelby	1,238.02									
Taylor	1,754.10	1,230.63	1,688.02	2,177.89	2,096.21	1,138.85	1,255.30	1,373.51	547.32	
Trempealeau	43.60					603.39	864.53	199.78		
Vernon	1,691.46	1,691.46	1,106.20	1,244.89	1,000.28	845.58	812.65	1,323.56	2,637.34	3,731.37
Vilas	816.63	1,551.81	1,620.90	2,708.37	1,993.34	995.32	970.22	1,819.18	849.64	28.62
Walworth	2,909.90	1,478.50	1,164.82	972.99	970.21	893.08				
Washington	1,286.15	1,274.27	1,472.90	956.99	325.23					
Winnebago	1,083.25	795.51	2,544.65	5,422.06	7,769.92	10,801.93	14,154.18	13,144.05	23,529.88	23,791.18
Waukesha	4,328.77	3,736.33	6,527.65	17,281.83	22,164.63	28,443.35	36,939.88	52,644.41	60,619.68	51,309.17
Waupaca	695.90	637.13	739.49	650.44	880.03					
Wausau	1,152.52	1,270.78	1,144.69	87.97						
Winnebago	1,339.81	2,238.08	1,742.36	234.58		368.81	1,262.22	91.57		2,590.28
Wood	607.02	673.79	789.49	2,193.88	1,637.07	2,224.66	1,978.05	1,240.32	1,245.79	3,041.01
Total	\$ 90,564.71	\$ 83,517.53	\$ 86,855.92	\$100,913.86	\$118,238.08	\$133,670.10	\$139,463.36	\$150,762.81	\$185,053.29	\$172,446.78

Note: Figures which are bold are credits.

MISCELLANEOUS

GRAND ARMY HOME FOR VETERANS

The Grand Army Home for Veterans is owned and operated by the state of Wisconsin under the jurisdiction of the Department of Veterans Affairs. It is located in the town of Farmington, Waupaca County. The post-office address is King, Wisconsin and it is 4 miles from the city of Waupaca.

The Home was established in 1887 by the Grand Army of the Republic. It was originally planned that the Home could be operated on funds contributed by posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, units of the Woman's Relief Corps, and other allied organizations affiliated with the Grand Army of the Republic. This plan was tried for 3 years, and it was learned in 1890, that additional funds would be required, consequently the Home has been subsidized financially—or funds provided entirely—by the state of Wisconsin, since that date. In the early days the Home was under the jurisdiction and supervision of a Board of Managers, composed entirely of veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic. As their ranks continued to thin, the Home was deeded over in its entirety to the state of Wisconsin, and operated entirely on appropriations provided by the state legislature.

The Home originally consisted of 78 acres, and it is recorded that this land was donated by the "public spirited citizens of Waupaca." The deed to the property contains a reversionary clause which provides that if the land ever ceases to be used for the purpose for which it was originally intended, it shall revert to the city of Waupaca. At the present time there are 136 acres of land, with 35 acres under cultivation. There are 109 buildings in all, valued at more than 2 million dollars, which includes 4 dining halls, a fine new central kitchen being located in one of them, and 43 individual cottages where a husband and wife may live together happily and in contentment for the remaining years of their lives. The Grand Army Home is a community all by itself having its own post office, its own bakery, its own laundry, a fine new central heating plant, a commissary where all supplies are kept, and from which clothing and other incidentals worn by members are issued, its own sewage disposal system, its own water plant, its own filter

plant, a fine chapel, and its own cemetery, full-time fire department composed of well trained men, a hospital with a capacity of 95 beds and a hospital annex with a capacity of 115 beds. People living in the hospital annex are old and infirm, and require almost constant supervision and daily medication.

Facilities at the Grand Army Home are available to veterans of all wars who qualify, and the wives, widows and mothers of veterans. The Home is intended for residents of Wisconsin, and continuous residence of at least 10 years is required before admission can be gained. Complete maintenance is furnished for all members, which includes medical care, dental care, prosthesis, all of their clothing, lodging and meals.

Section 45.37 of the Wisconsin statutes sets forth the legal statutory requirements for admission and operation of the Home. The capacity of the Home is 500, which is usually composed of 300 veterans and 200 women. The average age of the members is 65 years for the veterans and 74 years for the women members. More than 60 of the present membership of the Grand Army Home are over 80 years of age, and at this time the oldest living member, a World War I mother, is 98 years old. There are 222 full-time employees of the Grand Army Home, all of whom have a civil service status.

Under the laws and the rules and regulations governing operations of the Home as established and administered by the Board of Veterans Affairs, each member who has an income, is required to pay a proportionate share of such income into the general fund of the state of Wisconsin. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, a total of \$158,100 and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, a total of \$128,900 was paid into the state treasury.

So far as entertainment at the Home is concerned, a large amusement hall is available for all types of entertainment, and regularly each week 35 mm pictures are shown. In addition, many 16 mm sound films of an educational or travel nature are available. Entertainment of any nature is always enjoyed by members of the Grand Army Home and the management is grateful and deeply indebted to the many fine veterans' organizations and their auxiliaries and other patriotic groups that provide entertainment. The Wisconsin Elks Association, once each month, provides an excellent vaudeville show which is enjoyed by all members—

particularly those who, because of their age and infirmities, would not otherwise ever be given an opportunity of enjoying entertainment of the type furnished. We cannot overlook mentioning the fine chapel at the Grand Army Home which is used regularly for each Sunday and on other special occasions, as well as for funerals. For the benefit of members living in the hospital and hospital annex, the church services as well as other types of entertainment from the amusement hall, or the bandstand located in the center of the park, are carried to these members through a sound distribution system located at headquarters, and ear-phones are available for all beds in the hospital and hospital annex.

* Data extracted from a report by the Commandant.

Recommendations Regarding the Grand Army Home at King

The current policy of holding the membership of the Grand Army Home at King at 500 in spite of a substantial waiting list is necessitated by the lack of facilities. It is apparent that because an ever increasing proportion of our young people are serving in the armed forces, an ever increasing proportion of our population may qualify for membership at the Grand Army Home. An equitable opportunity to live at King therefore suggests that a long-range program of building is necessary.

The recent completion of the power plant and food center solves one of the major problems of the home. A second major improvement which is dictated is the erection of an infirmary for the many old people who do not require medical care but need domiciliary care.

The committee concurs in the proposal of the Department of Veterans Affairs to utilize the old power plant building as a laundry and in the program of reducing the combustibility of the cottages by covering them with fire-resistant sheeting.

The committee concurs in the proposal of the Department of Veterans Affairs to earmark income of members which reverts to the Home to be part of a building fund. This would add about \$600,000 to the existing fund which under statute will accumulate until 1963. It seems probable that only by such means can a truly long-range plan of building replacement be carried out effectively.

EXPENDITURES BY THE GRAND ARMY HOME FOR VETERANS,
1939-40 TO 1951-52

Fiscal Year	Executive Budget	Revolving Fund	Total
1939-40 -----	\$ 254,259	\$27,683	\$ 281,942
1940-41 -----	265,474	28,708	294,182
1941-42 -----	266,430	25,623	292,053
1942-43 -----	309,561	25,678	335,239
1943-44 -----	327,584	32,638	360,222
1944-45 -----	300,667	38,468	339,135
1945-46 -----	343,125	67,186	410,310
1946-47 -----	411,352	58,808	470,160
1947-48 -----	457,558	78,992	536,550
1948-49 -----	556,734	97,365	654,099
1949-50 -----	641,270	1,957	643,227
1950-51 -----	856,160	2,422	858,582
1951-52 -----	1,105,399	3,157	1,108,556

* Data from Biennial State Budget, Department of Budget and Accounts.

FEDERAL AIDS AND COLLECTIONS FROM MEMBERS' INCOMES AT
GRAND ARMY HOME, 1932-53

Fiscal Year Ending	Federal Aid	Collection from Members' Incomes
6/30/32 -----	\$14,142.86	\$ 25,374.30
6/30/33 -----	16,307.00	24,716.10
6/30/34 -----	7,478.41	13,130.06
6/30/35 -----	12,148.80	20,577.50
6/30/36 -----	12,897.77	21,587.66
6/30/37 -----	Amt. not given	22,331.86
6/30/38 -----	No federal aid listed	24,636.17
6/30/39 -----	12,202.81	25,066.88
6/30/40 -----	26,573.31	23,644.23
6/30/41 -----	38,576.14	26,952.25
6/30/42 -----	42,718.29	23,977.47
6/30/43 -----	37,261.80	24,762.60
6/30/44 -----	36,449.63	31,188.21
6/30/45 -----	36,340.06	37,037.41
6/30/46 -----	36,296.16	34,542.98
6/30/47 -----	38,145.80	55,507.14
6/30/48 -----	33,383.10	76,622.97
6/30/49 -----	77,415.03	94,086.62
6/30/50 -----	80,174.86	101,263.48
6/30/51 -----	89,909.91	120,534.77
6/30/52 -----	84,789.41	131,296.11
6/30/53 -----	72,399.15	161,981.91

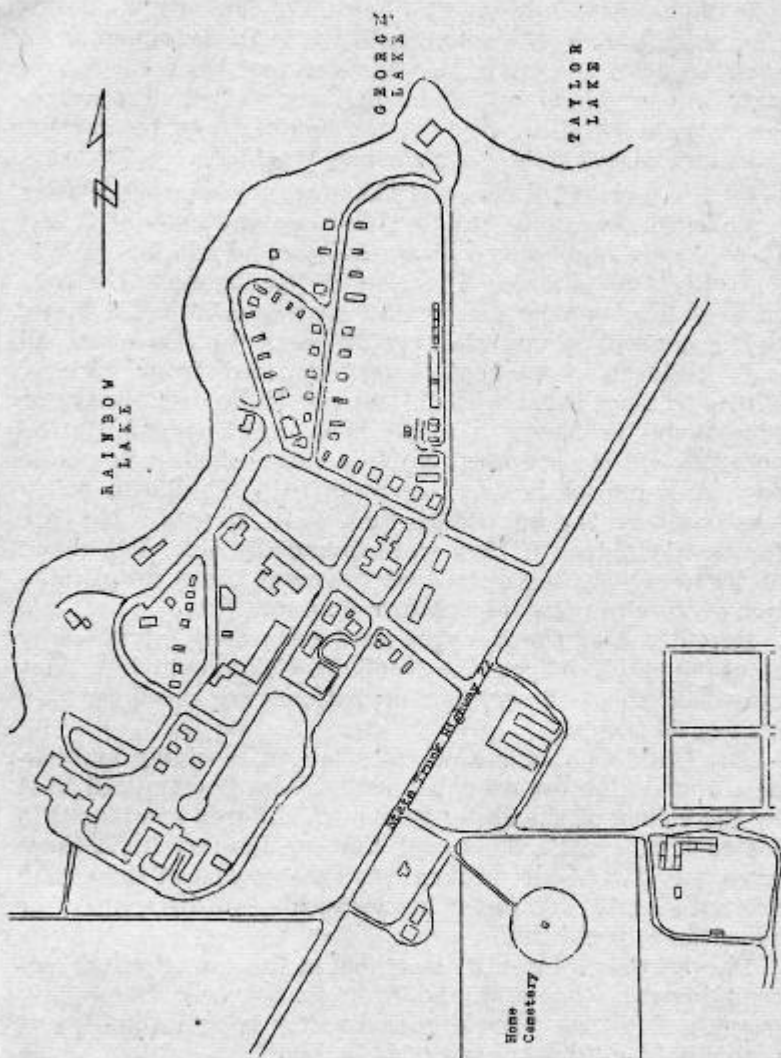
* Extracted from mimeographed release of Grand Army Home entitled Federal Aid and Collections from Members' Incomes obtained from Annual Reports of the Grand Army Home for Veterans.

POPULATION OF GRAND ARMY HOME, 1916-53

Year	Civil and Indian Wars			Spanish and Philippine Ins.			World War I			World War II			All Wars	
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Total	Avg. Age Men
1916	310	373	683											76
1917	288	380	668											77
1918	239	341	580											77
1919	248	343	591											78.5
1920	205	327	532											78
1921	182	310	492											79.5
1922	159	306	465											80
1923	137	267	404	2	12	14							418	80
1924	130	283	413	8	19	27							440	80
1925	117	268	385	24	23	47							432	75
1926	100	269	369	38	16	54							493	72.5
1927	77	274	351	44	32	76							427	73
1928	66	259	325	61	36	97	3	9	12				434	66
1929														
1930	39	215	254	64	44	108	10	14	24				386	
1931	48	269	317	87	58	145	31	33	64				526	
1932	27	168	195	68	60	128	44	45	89				412	59
1933	17	159	176	84	68	152	61	66	117				445	57
1934	15	144	159	73	66	139	42	43	101				389	59
1935	8	128	136	78	73	151	40	69	109				396	62.5
1936	6	116	121	89	77	166	42	79	121				446	59
1937	3	106	109	98	77	175	64	98	162				487	59
1938	1	102	103	107	93	200	82	102	184				509	59
1939	3	94	97	99	90	189	106	117	223				516	60
1940	8	86	94	104	92	196	101	130	231				528	59
1941	1	63	64	105	93	198	130	131	261				535	58
1942	2	60	62	107	105	212	130	131	261				455	58
1943	1	59	60	55	92	147	91	117	208				401	62
1944	2	47	49	82	80	162	86	104	190				383	64
1945	3	45	48	78	81	159	77	99	176				429	64
1946	3	43	46	83	80	163	113	107	220				441	63
1947	2	41	43	76	80	156	137	100	237	5	0	5	439	63.5
1948	2	35	37	77	84	161	145	93	238	0	0	0	474	64.03
1949	1	32	33	84	84	168	173	97	270	3	0	3	471	64.59
1950	1	26	27	77	79	156	189	93	282	5	1	6	467	64.75
1951	2	19	21	67	77	144	206	89	295	6	1	7	448	65.12
1952	1	15	16	64	75	139	209	83	283	9	1	10	464	65.37
1953	0	13	13	57	75	132	215	89	304	9	6	15		

Data extracted from mimeographed enumeration of population presumably prepared by Mr. G. H. Stordock.

GRAND ARMY HOME FOR VETERANS—KING



WISCONSIN CHILD CENTER

Prior to 1885 children who had no visible means of support were sent to the same institutions as delinquents. As early as 1878 the board of charities recommended that a state public school be established and tentative arrangements were actually made for the occupancy of the former executive mansion of Ex-governor Washburn in Madison.

By Chapter 377, Laws of 1885, a state public school was established to receive children between the ages of 3 and 14 who were physically and mentally sound and had no visible means of support. The city of Sparta made the best offer of land, and so the institution was established there.

The concept of maintaining an institution to house all such children permanently was departed from first by efforts to place those who did not constitute disciplinary or educational problems in foster homes, and second, by the policy of aid to dependent children established in this state on a very limited basis as early as 1913. The latter policy was based on the knowledge that some parents could care for their children if they were financially able. The result of these policies has been that in recent years the population of the child center has hovered around 100.

Recently 2 of the cottages have been used for mentally retarded children from the Northern Colony which is overcrowded. About 70 such mental patients are cared for by a staff of 39 people.

The Child Center is now essentially a receiving and dispatching center for all dependent children committed to it by the courts of the state. Most such children are placed in foster homes with the result that in January 1953 there were only 113 children there. The greater part of this group are not suitable for foster homes because of disciplinary or educational problems.

Part of the children go to school at the center; others attend Sparta schools. In addition to the educational program, a full-time recreational director is maintained, and municipal facilities are available to them.

Recommendations on the Wisconsin Child Center

1. The management of the Child Center is commended for a noticeable improvement in the state of repair of the physical plant.

2. It is the opinion of the committee that delinquents should not be sent to the Child Center, and that those already there should be separated from the others.

3. The committee recommends that the Child Center be continued as currently operated until the over-all problem of the commitment of youths to the several institutions operated by the state be clarified.

PER CAPITA COST AT WISCONSIN CHILD CENTER

Year	Per Day	Per Week	Per Month	Per Year	
1939-40	\$ 1.37	\$ 9.61	\$ 41.75	\$ 500.97	- 1.00
1949-50	5.82	40.74	177.03	2,124.40	- 4.25
1953-54	13.18	92.23	400.76	4,809.13	- 9.62

Per Capita
Cost Index

RELATIONSHIP OF AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION AND DAILY PER CAPITA COST

Year	Average Daily Population	Per Capita Daily Cost
1939-40	416	\$ 1.37
1949-50	272.4	5.82
1953-54	84	13.18

TOTAL COST OF OPERATION

1939-40	\$201,519
1949-50	545,147
1953-54	403,967

Year	Total Employees
1939-40	155
1949-50	155
1953-54	85

CHARGE-BACKS FOR WISCONSIN CHILD CENTER

County	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Adams	\$ 791.01	\$ 69.53	\$	\$ 45.00	\$ 261.43	\$ 250.71	\$ 273.57	\$ 521.43	\$ 622.14	\$ 1,595.71
Ashtab	1,077.74	1,480.44	155.71	402.14	338.57	1,143.57	3,634.29	3,936.43	3,568.67	3,330.71
Barron	527.71	569.29	124.29	404.29	1,136.43	1,546.43	3,135.71	3,907.85	3,505.57	2,710.71
Bayfield	210.21	528.73	260.71	4.29			220.71	3,965.00	937.86	1,501.43
Brown	3,875.31	2,365.55	1,396.43	2,742.15	4,520.00	6,032.14	7,872.14	6,597.41	7,265.32	7,572.71
Buffalo	42.54			76.43		235.00	568.57	560.00	1,468.56	968.57
Burnett	1.87			70.71				188.57	353.57	131.43
Calumet								297.14	231.78	111.43
Chippewa	2,327.56	4,157.40	4,676.43	2,909.29	2,071.43	282.11	214.96	5,735.71	6,336.43	4,331.42
Clark	2,704.01	509.90	260.71	212.86	415.00	1,350.00	1,475.71	1,060.71	837.86	1,207.86
Columbia	9.39	260.74	790.71	440.71	280.71	467.14	1,742.15	1,448.43	2,146.43	1,834.79
Crawford	1,945.73	1,439.88	1,452.86	1,475.71	1,556.43	3,515.00	4,168.57	3,968.82	2,638.51	2,157.06
Dane	1,091.84	3,816.99	2,522.14	3,287.86	9,780.00	13,075.71	16,809.29	16,191.43	19,747.17	1,447.86
Dodge	20.92			905.71	1,080.00	1,972.14	3,151.43	3,915.00	2,819.29	2,810.00
Dor	1,506.35	805.41	899.29	980.00	2,225.00	982.86	2,498.24	1,868.79	1,705.30	1,090.00
Douglas	3,232.82	1,712.21	1,397.14	3,700.00	5,983.57	5,824.29	7,294.36	6,632.14	4,064.29	3,995.68
Dunn	1,499.37	1,002.41	260.71	260.71	261.43	347.14	903.57	1,007.86	1,550.71	2,345.71
Eau Claire	8,272.99	18.83	1,107.14	188.55	1,317.14	2,186.43	3,102.14	4,230.72	3,639.29	3,139.29
Florence	22.20									361.43
Fond du Lac	131.15	43.46	962.86	2,112.86	2,437.14	2,825.71	3,375.00	3,855.68	3,592.86	3,330.00
Forest	4,835.21	3,598.25	3,000.71	4,272.86	4,057.86	2,595.00	2,153.57	2,063.02	1,596.65	2,067.14
Grant				135.71	1,687.86	1,103.57	2,070.71	2,866.43	2,088.78	2,871.40
Green	246.95	3,033.31	1,500.00	1,220.71	1,822.14	2,059.29	2,652.63	2,759.63	4,273.57	3,481.59
Green Lake	633.27	705.45	327.14	495.71	512.86	462.86	456.43	525.71	676.93	632.86
Iowa	2,541.12	1,865.74	632.86	625.71	616.43	1,388.57	2,065.00	1,866.43	3,705.71	3,749.29
Iron	1,209.96	3,701.10	1,742.14	508.57	444.29	1,673.57	1,794.29	1,566.43	1,498.57	1,303.57
Jackson						92.14	572.14	2,905.71	4,052.86	4,207.86
Jefferson	24.99				462.14	545.01	1,191.43	846.43	798.96	1,526.43
Juneau	1,975.60	729.26	771.43	959.29	3,619.29	3,340.34	7,259.14	6,315.84	7,437.00	9,355.76
Kenosha	70.59	883.63	1,007.14	1,577.14	2,636.43	3,594.28	5,677.14	4,337.14	4,227.86	4,588.57
Kewaunee		73.88			51.43	717.14	535.00	298.57	445.71	301.43
La Crosse	8,715.10	12,260.71	8,861.43	8,376.09	9,877.52	9,500.71	20,259.99	20,840.00	19,987.14	17,503.64
Lafayette	1,833.65	4,490.57	2,318.57	1,801.43	2,085.71	1,796.43	2,172.86	3,242.14	3,680.00	5,990.71
Langlade	1,566.58	528.73	260.71	1,714.43			1,145.71	1,822.86	2,987.14	4,663.57
Lincoln	18.83	72.14		479.14	1,07.87	747.86	1,435.71	1,734.29	1,624.29	2,357.14
Manitowish	26.59	898.11	1,412.86	2,241.43	3,279.29	2,675.71	4,741.43	4,907.86	5,507.86	6,722.23
Marathon	457.98	234.95		788.57	1,507.14	3,571.43	6,629.29	7,056.43	5,821.43	6,816.43
Marquette	354.68	622.86	530.71	636.43	1,572.14	2,394.29	2,235.71	2,178.57	3,569.29	3,896.67
Marquette	503.40	527.18	214.29	1,398.57	1,604.29	1,440.00	1,711.43	1,564.29	1,568.57	1,564.29

CHARGE-BACKS FOR WISCONSIN CHILD CENTER—Continued

County	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Milwaukee	3,661.98	7,733.17	14,766.15	14,413.39	14,047.00	18,935.70	20,406.33	22,418.52	12,176.93	16,841.46
Monroe	1,832.03	2,343.79	1,025.71	2,269.29	4,586.71	5,080.71	6,796.13	6,676.66	7,048.35	6,608.57
Oconto	1,142.59			242.86	467.86	500.71	276.43	477.86	1,013.34	1,408.07
Oneida	1,493.65	528.73	260.71	437.86	877.14	1,049.29	825.00	801.43	563.57	1,144.29
Outagamie	677.96	624.33	635.00	617.14	2,367.86	2,174.53	3,955.00	4,023.57	3,521.21	4,512.14
Ozaukee				72.14	300.00	260.71	244.29	247.86	242.14	260.71
Pepin			50.00		8.57	84.29	30.00	27.86	205.00	292.14
Pierce	105.37	73.88	585.71	463.57	512.86	753.57	1,613.57	1,196.43	1,539.29	1,622.86
Polk	225.60		183.57	237.86	829.29	472.14	2,392.14	2,724.29	3,545.00	3,683.57
Portage	107.25	906.81	681.43	728.57	1,776.71	1,114.29	1,300.00	1,502.86	4,072.27	4,305.98
Price	360.51	209.93	14.29			280.00	280.00	312.14	687.86	576.43
Racine	1,895.06	3,337.51	3,087.14	4,458.57	6,338.57	6,111.43	11,728.57	14,206.57	14,329.23	13,301.43
Richland					95.00	260.71	647.14	962.14	69.29	352.14
Rock	7,940.53	9,908.23	5,086.43	5,246.43	6,523.56	7,903.57	9,727.14	8,158.57	7,083.57	6,557.14
Rusk	2.08			110.00	1,783.57	2,492.14	2,981.43	2,370.00	3,341.58	2,744.63
St. Croix	1,385.21	121.68				30.00	2,927.14	1,627.69	1,055.00	943.57
Sauk	1,956.80	2,565.42	932.86	700.00	3,188.04	4,567.68	4,882.14	6,338.59	7,550.96	8,068.15
Sawyer	1,805.86	1,537.63	631.43	521.43	744.29	657.14	282.14	1,333.57	2,654.29	2,558.57
Shawano	66.89	535.97	292.14	1,229.23	3,428.57	3,900.00	3,415.00	2,805.71	4,239.29	6,326.43
Sheboygan	549.67	69.53	14.29	91.43	732.86	640.00	3,406.43	3,428.57	3,121.43	3,660.71
Taylor	465.55	49.25	153.57	530.55	886.09	937.95	1,847.10	1,066.43	1,045.71	2,075.71
Trempealeau	146.46		66.43		368.57	761.43	2,085.71	2,836.43	3,259.23	2,945.71
Vernon	8,035.44	7,605.00	3,751.43	4,620.00	4,870.00	5,001.43	4,583.57	4,872.14	7,205.72	7,860.00
Vilas	898.83	201.35		345.00	1,435.57	1,366.43	1,293.57	1,340.00	1,383.57	2,885.71
Walworth	54.79	152.10	626.43	690.71	1,140.71	1,701.43	5,358.43	4,052.14	3,681.43	1,931.16
Washington	129.07	8.69	10.71	42.86	217.14	286.43	830.71	1,577.86	1,757.86	1,669.29
Waukesha	463.80			1,353.72	2,090.18	1,997.86	7,925.46	2,887.14	2,511.43	3,196.43
Waushara	6,024.57	2,534.90	1,517.14	1,543.57	2,669.84	3,807.14	6,148.52	2,354.29	6,767.14	6,827.81
Waupaca	275.04		92.86	4.29	782.86	1,574.29	1,825.71	2,841.43	1,922.51	3,302.86
Winnebago	418.95	1,619.64	602.69	585.69	690.62	637.97	1,495.11	1,215.00	2,001.79	3,422.75
Winnebago	2,580.06	4,409.42	7,033.82	8,506.35	9,471.43	11,208.57	17,533.41	18,604.29	15,723.50	13,676.83
Wood	2,881.11	6,989.36	2,747.86	2,117.14	4,576.43	3,838.57	5,747.86	6,505.00	6,442.86	6,420.71
Total	\$ 83,395.15	\$108,672.97	\$ 85,554.06	\$ 97,697.24	\$146,185.01	\$179,333.83	\$264,476.39	\$269,299.45	\$275,372.34	\$277,898.34

Note: Figures which are bold are credits.

WORKSHOP FOR THE BLIND

The Workshop for the Blind was established in 1903 by Chapter 432 to assist the indigent adult blind to learn a trade. It has always been located in Milwaukee.

Starting with the weaving of willow ware and basketry, the workshop has sought to provide work which could produce a marketable product. During the depression it became practically impossible to market anything. At this point the machinery to manufacture cocoa door mats was introduced, and it has been the major industry since. Subsequently brooms and brushes were added, and more recently other contract work has been set up.

In addition to those who have become able to move around, the workshop provides work for people to do at home on a piecework basis.

Originally sold on an appeal basis, the produce is currently sold through the Department of Public Welfare to an agency which sells them to the public on a competitive basis. High quality, standardized merchandise is the goal, and products and services which are not otherwise provided are sought.

The major purpose of the institution is to put some of the blind who have resigned themselves to an arm chair existence back in circulation. Many could not actually compete in private enterprise because they are too old, have other physical defects or mental quirks.

This is the first time the Workshop for the Blind has been considered by this committee. At this time the need for a process to help adult blind gain employment and social contacts appears to necessitate such an institution, but the method of accomplishing the purpose and the extent to which the operation should be continued requires study.

Existing facilities leave much to be desired and the existing program has many gaps in it.

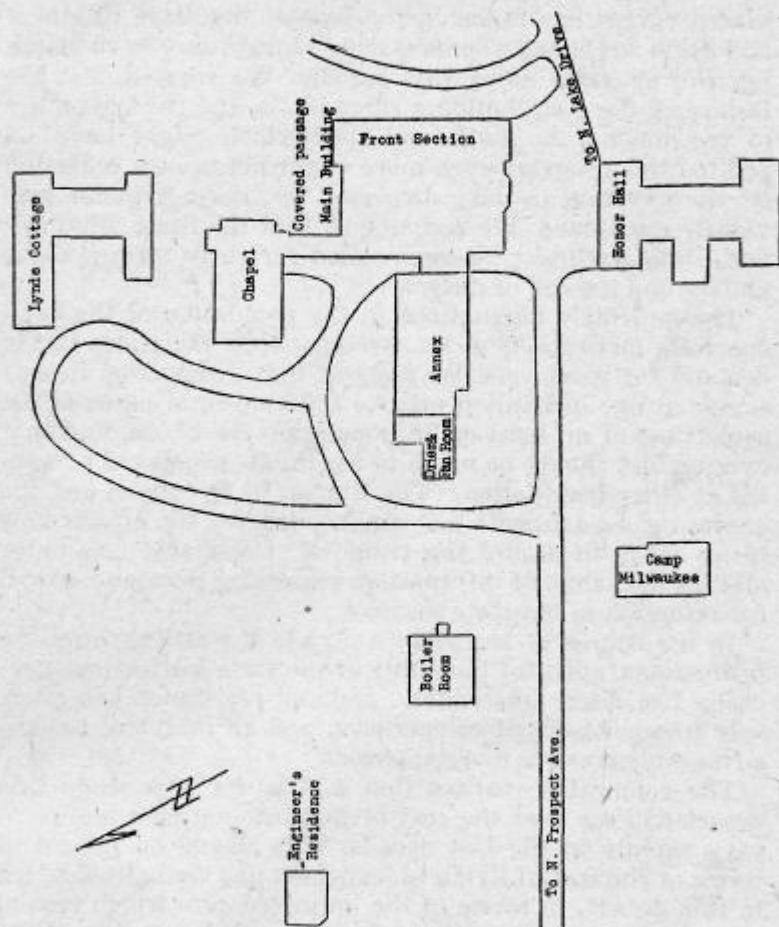
During 1952-53 the workshop furnished steady employment to 35 blind persons who received from 38¢ to \$1.37 per hour. Their total income ranged from \$595 to \$2,812 with a median of \$1,273. 50 or more others were engaged in subcontract projects which paid them from 48¢ to \$3.03 per hour.

Before much can be done about a permanent solution to this problem, there is need for a study of the number of adult, employable blind people who are not trained. The broader use of youth training programs may eliminate the number of untrained adult blind so that the need for the program may decline. Conversely, modern life may increase blindness and that might cause a greater need for such an installation.

EXPENDITURES FOR WORKSHOP FOR BLIND

Fiscal Year	Executive Budget	Revolving Fund	Total
1935-36			\$140,373
1936-37			161,872
1937-38	\$ 27,708	\$151,025	178,734
1938-39	42,771	139,531	182,302
1939-40	42,321	159,888	202,209
1940-41	40,491	188,394	228,885
1941-42	44,676	221,834	266,510
1942-43	53,642	180,376	234,018
1943-44	53,020	173,655	226,675
1944-45	50,405	182,801	233,206
1945-46	53,884	225,640	279,524
1946-47	57,042	256,898	313,940
1947-48	64,857	193,250	258,107
1948-49	88,197	242,637	330,834
1949-50	76,203	251,652	327,855
1950-51	98,081	281,516	379,597
1951-52	141,790	251,913	393,703

WORKSHOP FOR THE BLIND—MILWAUKEE



GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

During the past decade the state has embarked upon a building program which now approximates \$100,000,000 in cost. A large part of the supervision and management of that program has fallen in the laps of the State Engineer and State Architect who have done yeoman service in bringing the program along this rapidly. We suggest that the failure of the state building commission and the legislature to recommend the additional staff which might have expedited this program even more ought not to be a reflection on the devotion to duty displayed by the individuals previously mentioned. We recommend that the State Engineer and State Architect be commended for their service above and beyond the call of duty.

The inevitable fluctuations in the population of the various state institutions mean corresponding variations in the demand for employees. We suggest that a reduction in personnel at one institution may be reflected in or occur at the same time of an increase in population elsewhere, and that every effort should be made to assimilate separated personnel at other installations. The Bureau of Personnel and the operating departments are commended for the efforts now being made to assure the transfer of valuable employees and the exchange of information regarding personnel suited for retention in the state services.

In the course of less than a decade the attitude and the professional spirit of the staffs of the state institutions generally has risen appreciably. Isolated resistance has given way to wholehearted co-operation and an incentive toward advancement seems more apparent.

The committee realizes that legislators who study this report will see that the cost of institutional care has risen very rapidly in the last decade. This should be judged in terms of the cost of living index which has virtually doubled in this decade, in terms of the improved care which results from better and more costly facilities, and in terms of the fact that only recently have many of the people who carry the burden of the task of caring for the inmates been placed on a 40-hour week.

The committee senses that if the trend toward overcrowdedness continues, the legislature must determine if further expansion with its resulting increased operating costs can continue.

The committee feels that the study of charge-backs should be revived to provide a uniform policy for all state institutions and to establish a clear-cut formula.

The committee acknowledges the assistance of the Legislative Reference Library in the preparation of this report.

The committee urgently recommends that those who do not feel that the program of improved facilities in our institutions is justified make a special effort to visit at least a few of the institutions. The committee is well aware that funds are hard to come by, but the committee is also well aware that the legislature has an obligation to provide a program of assistance to the unfortunates, and that this program must contain a little of the heart as well as of the purse and of the mind. But for the Grace of God any one of us might be the victim of a commitment.

APPENDIX 1. STATE OWNED AND OPERATED FARMS

During the visitations of the committee reference was frequently made to farms owned and operated by the state in connection with the institutions. Investigation failed to reveal that anyone had ever sought to bring together the data on the farm holdings of the state, and because a substantial portion of them are operated in connection with the institutions, the committee concluded that such a listing was a legitimate contribution by the committee. In the following pages the several farms owned or operated by the state are listed by agency and information given regarding acreage, whether owned or rented, type of farm, how manned and what is done with the produce. Substantial amounts of produce are provided, and in recent years the management of the farms has been centralized to a large degree. Whether or not the farm operations can be carried out economically is not, however, the only consideration because there are certain benefits to be gained from providing productive outside labor for physically fit inmates.

Dept. of Agriculture—has no farms.

Board of Health—Lake Tomahawk State Camp—335 acres owned; grassland rented out*—no produce.

Highway Dept.—has no farms.

* In October 1952 the personal property was disposed of and the operation of the farm abandoned. Since then, it has been rented as grassland.

Department of Public Instruction

Wis. School for Deaf—167 acres owned; 98 acres rented—general, dairy, hog, poultry, garden—hired help (operated by Dept. of P.W.)—produce used.

Wis. School for Visually Handicapped—107 acres owned; 214 acres rented—general, dairy, poultry, garden—hired help (operated by Dept. of P.W.)—produce used.

Public Welfare Department

Central State Hospital—111 acres** owned—garden, hogs, beef, poultry—inmates—produce used.

Mendota State Hospital—311 acres owned; (40 acres in garden), (175 acres in hay and pasture for livestock on Thompson farm)—general—inmates—produce used.

Northern Colony and Training School—1,320 acres owned; 235 acres rented—general—inmates—produce used.

Noyes Farm, Beaver Dam—510 acres rented—beef, hogs, poultry—prison labor—produce used.

Oregon School for Girls—404 acres owned; 510 acres rented—general and dairy—prison labor; (milk used at Oregon and Mendota)—produce used.

Prison Farm No. 1—709 acres owned—general—inmate labor—produce used.

Prison farms No. 2 and 10—1,120 acres owned—general (livestock and vegetables)—inmate labor—produce used.

Reformatory—1,871 acres owned; 300 acres rented; (1,400 acres of this on Oneida Indian Reservation)—inmate labor; (furnish butter and cheese to Taycheedah)—produce used.

Southern Colony and Training School—916 acres owned; 80 acres rented—80 acres operated as garden; remainder as farm by prison labor—prison labor—produce used.

Taycheedah—238 acres owned (100 acres cultivated)—garden, orchard crops—women operate 10 acres of garden; prison labor for remainder—produce used.

Thompson Farm (at edge of village limits of Cambridge)—1,185 acres owned—beef, hogs, poultry, potatoes—prison labor—produce used.

(Note: This is an independent unit operated out of Mr. Kinyon's office as is Oregon.)

Waukesha School for Boys—711 acres owned (in 2 units 5 miles apart)—general—inmates—produce used.

Winnebago State Hospital—3 farms, 825 acres owned (60 acres at the institution operated as a garden and orchards by inmates. Crops not consumed at once are canned at prison. Milk is processed at institution)—general—inmates of prison—produce used.

** Also 135 acres which state bought for medium security prison operated as a farm.

Wisconsin Child Center—223 acres owned (100 acres in pasture for beef cattle, 15 acres in garden)—livestock, garden—civil service and prison labor—produce used.

Note: There is evidence that the farms in the public welfare institutions are operated as much for their therapeutic values as builders of the morale and physical being of the inmates as they are for the returns they provide. Substantial items of food are provided, however, in the form of vegetables canned at the prison, the raising of meat and the production of dairy products. About 300,000 10# cans of vegetables are canned in a year. Prior to the present program of disposal of surplus the dairy products were furnished for all, but since that program has provided surplus dairy products for schools and mental institutions, the only institutions using the dairy products are the correctional institutions.

In addition the Department of Public Welfare operates farms for the Department of Public Instruction at the School for the Deaf at Delavan and the School for the Visually Handicapped at Janesville.

State Colleges

Platteville—100 acres owned; 170 acres rented—general; farm used for instructional purposes—civil service and student help—milk and some other produce used; some sold.

River Falls—220 acres owned—general; farm used for instructional purposes—civil service and student help—milk and some other produce used; some sold.

University of Wisconsin

The university has 1,893 acres in farms plus 1,403 acres in experimental stations scattered about the state.

Hill & Gugel—625.6 acres owned—experimental—civil service and graduate students—experimentation (cattle sold).

East Hill—220 acres owned—experimental—civil service and graduate students—experimentation (cattle sold).

West Hill—90 acres owned—experimental—civil service and graduate students—experimentation (cattle sold).

South Hill—100 acres owned—experimental—civil service and graduate students—experimentation (cattle sold).

Gugel—120 acres owned—experimental—civil service and graduate students—experimentation (cattle sold).

Backus—40 acres owned—experimental—civil service and graduate students—experimentation (cattle sold).

Oscar—10 acres owned—experimental—civil service and graduate students—experimentation (cattle sold).

Parsons—40 acres owned—experimental—civil service and graduate students—experimentation (cattle sold).

Rieder Farm—120 acres owned—experimental—civil service and graduate students—experimentation (cattle sold).

Charmany Farm—217 acres owned—(poultry) experimental animal disease research—civil service and graduate students—experimentation (cattle sold).

Mandt Farm—154.5 acres owned—experimental (hog and hybrid corn)—civil service and graduate students—experimentation (cattle sold).

University Marsh Farm Lands—154 acres owned—experimental—civil service and graduate students—experimentation (cattle sold).

Eagle Heights Farm—105 acres owned—beef cattle—civil service and graduate students—experimentation (cattle sold).

Emmons Blaine Farm (Lake Mills)—545 acres owned—experimental on dairy cattle—civil service and graduate students—experimentation (cattle sold).

Three Lakes Farm—240 acres owned—seed potato research—civil service and graduate students—experimentation.

Experimental Station—Ashland (Bayfield Co.), 4 mi. w. of Ashland—257 acres owned—red clay soil; (dairying)—civil service—sold.

Experimental Station—Coddington (Portage Co.), $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. w. of Coddington—80 acres owned—marsh and peat soil and dairying research—civil service—sold.

Experimental Station—Hancock (Waushara), $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. s. of Hancock—223 acres owned—sandy soil research; horticultural—civil service—sold.

Experimental Station—La Crosse (La Crosse), 160 acres owned—soil erosion—civil service—sold.

Experimental Station—Marshfield (Wood), $2\frac{1}{2}$ mi. s.e. of Marshfield—180 acres owned—shallow topsoil; dairying; grassland—civil service—sold.

Experimental Station—Spooner (Washburn), $\frac{3}{4}$ mi. w. of Spooner—403 acres owned—grain and corn early maturity—civil service—sold.

Experimental Station—Sturgeon Bay (Door),* 4 mi. n. of Sturgeon Bay—100 acres owned—fruits; horticulture—civil service—sold.

In addition the university holds the arboretum of 1,123.2 acres in Madison. 128.9 acres at Picnic Point, Upham Woods with 310 acres, Crawford County Farm held under the Trust Funds of 566 acres and the newly acquired Wisconsin Dells property. Actually about 2,166.6 acres under cultivation belonging to the university.

Dept. of Veterans Affairs G.A. Home—35 acres owned—garden—hired help; some members labor—used.

Conservation Department

Note: While this land is not used for farms, it may nevertheless qualify as held for the culture of trees, fish, birds, animals or nature.

Fish management -----	2,372.71	acres
State forests within established boundaries -----	271,724.72	"
American Legion state forest -----	37,637.30	"
Brule River state forest -----	18,692.54	"
Council Grounds state forest -----	278.17	"
Flambeau River state forest -----	71,460.47	"
Kettle Moraine—Northern unit -----	10,564.98	"
Kettle Moraine—Scuppernong unit -----	6,068.43	"
Northern Highland state forest -----	125,313.54	"
Point Beach -----	1,709.29	"
State forests outside established boundaries -----	14,064.90	"
Game management lands -----	102,471.72	"
General game lands -----	7,256.15	"
Deer yards -----	26,197.78	"
Horicon Marsh -----	10,925.38	"
Public hunting and fishing grounds -----	58,092.41	"
State parks -----	17,595.60	"
Scenic parks (14) -----	14,802.00	"
Historical-Memorial parks (8) -----	866.00	"
Roadside parks (7) -----	1,227.00	"
Administration, commercial fishing, forest protection and law enforcement -----	280.93	"

Data as of December 1, 1952.

APPENDIX 2. SUMMARY OF THE BUILDING PROGRAM AT THE INSTITUTIONS VISITED BY THIS COMMITTEE¹

In the 11-year period between July 1, 1943 and July 1, 1954 a total of \$97,258,210 was made available for the expansion of the physical plant of the state of Wisconsin. This money came from the following sources:

Postwar construction fund	\$54,097,238.13
State building trust fund	28,791,420.31
General fund	4,358,763.50
Departmental revolving funds	7,970,971.00
Federal aid	2,039,817.25

The moneys were made available to 11 state agencies. The amounts distributed to each were as follows:

University of Wisconsin	\$33,314,856.06
State Colleges	15,539,484.35
Stout Institute	1,291,398.31
Public Welfare Dept.	40,369,695.80
Board of Health	2,000,933.67
Dept. of Public Instruction	2,144,280.00
Grand Army Home	597,158.00
Historical Society	421,739.00
Bureau of Engineering	224,081.00
National Guard	857,489.00
State Radio Council	497,095.00

Of the 97 million dollars made available in the 11-year period, \$45,112,067.47 was assigned to agencies with institutions subject to the visitations of this committee. The distribution is as follows:

Public Welfare Institutions	\$40,369,695.80
Board of Health Institutions	2,000,933.67
Public Instruction Institutions	2,144,280.00
Grand Army Home	597,158.00

¹ Data taken from State of Wisconsin Building Program, July 1, 1943-July 1, 1954, prepared by the Division of Departmental Research, Executive Office, July 1, 1954.

Some of these projects have been completed. Some are under construction and others are being prepared. The major projects completed include:

Patients Bldg. at Southern Colony	\$2,907,228.00
Employees' Bldg. at Southern Colony	1,653,751.26
Heating Plant remodeling—Southern Colony	361,238.67
Laundry Addition—Southern Colony	211,135.87
Sewage Disposal Plant—Southern Colony	153,472.44
Power Plant—State Prison	2,288,159.86
Inmate Bldg., Camp Gordon	150,000.00
Power Plant, Grand Army Home	500,000.00
Power Plant, School for Blind	301,852.73
Power Plant, School for Deaf	250,551.66
Kempster Hall—Winnebago	3,039,434.08
Heating Plant, Winnebago	870,100.70
Patient Bldg., Central State	1,130,431.31
Heating Plant, Northern Colony	780,019.41
Food Service Bldg., Northern Colony	844,000.00
Power Plant, Boys' School	309,938.19
Diagnostic Center	1,310,000.00
Vocational & Auto Bldgs., Reformatory	740,000.00

The major construction projects under way include:

Continuous Treatment Bldg., Mendota	\$3,000,000.00
Food Service Bldg., Mendota	1,497,071.00
Disturbed Patient Bldg., Winnebago	3,000,000.00
Industrial Bldg., State Prison	640,000.00
Flambeau Forest Prison Camp Housing	200,000.00
Dormitory, School for Blind	-----

APPENDIX 3. CHARGE-BACKS MADE TO COUNTIES BY STATE INSTITUTIONS

In 1949 by Joint Resolution No. 46, S. the Legislative Council was directed to study the charge-backs of cost of institutional care made to the counties by the state. The state auditor at the direction of the Departmental Administration Committee of the Council prepared a report, and the matter was summarized in volume III of the 1950 report of the Council.

The charge-backs are as follows:

	Statutory Citation for Charge-back	Formula
Central State Hospital -----	46.106 51.08 (1)	\$5 per week
Home for Women -----	No charge-back	Except for certain inmates covered by s. 143.07
Lake Tomahawk State Camp--	50.03 (2a), (3)	½ maintenance cost and all other expenses
Northern Colony -----	46.106 51.08 (1)	\$5 per week
Mendota State Hospital -----	46.106 51.08 (1)	\$5 per week
Southern Colony -----	46.106 51.08 (1)	\$5 per week
State Prison -----	No charge-back	
State Reformatory -----	No charge-back	
Winnebago State Hospital ----	46.106 51.08 (1)	\$5 per week
Wisconsin Child Center* -----	48.18	\$5 per week
Wisconsin School for Boys ---	48.18	\$5 per week
Wisconsin School for Girls ---	48.18	\$5 per week
Wisconsin State Sanatorium --	50.03 (2a), (3)	½ maintenance and entire amount of all other expenses for any person with a legal settlement in this state or who has resided here 5 years or more

* Also \$5 per week for children in boarding homes.

APPENDIX 4. SOME OF THE MORE PERTINENT REPORTS ON THE INSTITUTIONS WHICH ARE AVAILABLE

George M. Keith and Bernett O. Odegard, A History of the State Board of Control of Wisconsin and the State Institutions for 1849-1939. 1939. A history of the development of the state institutions.

State Department of Public Welfare, Institutional Care of Psychiatric Patients in Wisconsin. 1952. A report of the work of the mental institutions containing statistics.

Sanger B. Powers, Wisconsin State Reformatory, A Report to the State Board of Public Welfare, November 10, 1954. A biennial report of the activities of this institution.

Annual Report of the Grand Army Home for Veterans, King, Wisconsin. Prepared by the staff of the Home. Fiscal year basis.

State Planning Division, Bureau of Engineering. Report on Wisconsin Child Center, Sparta, Wisconsin. March 1954. A report of the use and physical plant at Sparta.

Bureau of Research & Statistics, Department of Public Welfare, Population Trends in Wisconsin Correctional Institutions and Field Services. 1954. A statistical summary of population in 5 institutions.

Department of Budget and Accounts, Statement of Valuations of Taxable Property of the Several Counties of the State of Wisconsin as determined by the Tax Department. Annual statement of special charges to each county for each state institution.

Matt J. Schleck, Johnny Goes to a Colony. State Department of Public Welfare, 1954. A readable account of the operation of the Northern and Southern Colonies.

State Department of Public Welfare, A Report to the State Board of Public Welfare on the Future Program of Group Care of Dependent and Neglected Children Committed to the State Department of Public Welfare with Special Attention to the Wisconsin Child Center. May 14, 1954.

Harold Holand, Rehabilitation at Lake Tomahawk State Camp; a history. National Tuberculosis Association, 1945.

The Crusader, Vol. 44, No. 7, September 1952. (The entire issue of this periodical is devoted to the program at Lake Tomahawk State Camp.)

Harvey A. Stevens. The Southern Colony and Training School. October 1, 1953. A report of the functions of the colony.

7.0