

Report of the  
NEVADA  
SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY

For the Fiscal Years Ending June 30  
1951-1952

8

WARD SWAIN, Superintendent

**STATE OF NEVADA**

**BIENNIAL REPORT**

OF THE

**Nevada School of Industry**

---

**For the Period**

**July 1, 1950, to June 30, 1952, Inclusive**

---

**WARD SWAIN, Superintendent**



**CARSON CITY, NEVADA**

**STATE PRINTING OFFICE - - JACK MCCARTHY, SUPERINTENDENT  
1952**

## REPORT OF THE NEVADA SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY

---

One of the high lights of the past year was an appreciated visit by Governor Charles H. Russell and Robert Cahill, who spent an afternoon and evening with us. They had dinner and the Governor met and visited with the boys, who will long remember him and his visit. This was a great up-lift to the boys, who had always been pushed down.

Authur Suverkrup also spent parts of two days with us, during the last part of September. His visit and help was greatly appreciated, especially along the lines of the budget.

To us, these are the things that make for a better and closer working State Government. It is a long way from State headquarters to Elko, and there have been times when we have been charged with mistakes, when in reality they were misunderstandings and not mistakes. We have conditions that will not be found in any other State agency and until these things are known by our State officials there won't be the complete understanding and regard for the administration that there should be.

We want to thank Governor Russell, Robert Cahill, Authur Suverkrup and the other State officials who have taken the time to drop in on us, and again we want them to know that we do appreciate their visits and advice.

### OUR PROBLEM

Those of you who are prone to criticize, should stop and think very deeply about the aim of your criticism, and look back to your own childhood days, then will you realize that you were very fortunate that you had a mother's loving arms and a father's advice, or might have been one who made up the population of such schools as the Nevada School of Industry.

There are many circumstances involving not one but every one who are sent to us, and it might be well that we summarize some of these things to substantiate our reasoning for the first paragraph.

There are many benefits for the crippled child, being crippled either from birth, infantile paralysis, tuberculosis, etc., but little thought has been given to the crippled mind. These are the children that go into the making of such places as the Nevada School of Industry, or similar State-operated schools.

We have boys who have had 10 or more stepfathers in a period of five years. We have those who have had that many stepmothers in the same length of time, along with the drinking and neglect that goes with this type of living. Who is responsible for guidance during this period? Who is responsible for the food, clothing, etc.?

A child must be taught how to live. He must be taught how to think, work, eat, and relax. This teaching must come from parents. Our school teachers can teach academic curriculum, but the home is the basis for the rest.

Confused, crippled little minds are not to be toyed with; therefore, honest, wholesome living is the best example that can be set for them.

A confused, distorted mind requires much patience and understanding, as well as wholesome living, wholesome food and plenty of good

We are in hopes the 1953 Legislature will see fit to grant us the needed money for new laundry and equipment, which is contained in our request for additions to the present building.

During January to June of 1952, we had a large increase in population; in fact, it reached a peak of 42, overflowing our dormitories and dining room, and crowded out other parts of buildings. It caused us to create a deficiency in our appropriation due to the fact that it was necessary for us to go out and buy beds, mattresses, bedding, tables, chairs, dishes and silverware. We had facilities for 26 boys up to this time. The dormitories were so crowded we staggered the heads of the beds to eliminate, as far as possible, the danger of spreading colds. We are badly in need of an additional building to eliminate this problem.

We have gone over all possibilities for building and have concluded that by building an extension on our senior dormitory, which would require two walls, we could extend our dining room on the ground and the dormitory on the second floor. An extension on the junior dormitory side, would require three walls and roof; this would house the laundry on the ground floor and provide more dormitory space on the second floor. Between these two wings, and above the kitchen, we would, by adding two small walls, provide the personnel additional living quarters which, at present, are inadequate. We plan to have the boys do the larger part of this work, with a carpenter as supervisor.

### POPULATION AND CLOTHING

The population of the School in the past two years has stood at an average of 30 boys and 4 girls. This is slightly higher than the past population of the School.

The girls are kept at the Utah State Industrial School at Ogden, Utah, their keep being paid with the money appropriated for that purpose. We have done a lot of thinking along these lines and have concluded that it is still more economical to keep the girls at Ogden than it would be to construct new buildings and keep them here at the School. The charge at Ogden is \$4 per day, but to keep them here would require the building of dormitories, playgrounds, and added help; the estimated expense of which would be about \$45,000.

Our cost per boy here at the School is about \$3.58 per day, and this does not include clothing. We have relied on donated clothing for the boys because there was no money to purchase such items. We have purchased a few pairs of shoes and jeans. We have tried to furnish the work clothing, but if the boys want oxfords, slacks, or nicer clothing, they purchase these from their own accounts. We are now scraping the bottom of the barrel, so to speak, and have asked for an added amount for clothing which, if granted, will allow us to obtain wholesale prices, thereby reducing costs about half.

Groceries are purchased from wholesale houses, with the exception of a very few articles. Potatoes and feed, on the whole, are purchased from Twin Falls, Idaho, this also being on wholesale basis, but even so the prices seem to soar.

will do, and most of the boys after leaving the School have been able to hold a job that supports them and in many cases helped to support the family.

We have our own commissary here at the School, where the boys can buy razors, candy, dress socks, hair oil, cigarettes, and many other items which they enjoy. They pay for their own show tickets, which amounts to four cents for each show. They attend shows each Sunday afternoon, and during the summer months they either go to the show or swimming, whichever the majority chooses, each Wednesday night.

The commissary was started by the use of \$50 of the boys' money. We did this by asking the boys if they would like to have a commissary here at the School and if they would be willing to put \$50 of their money into such a venture, which they agreed to do.

The commissary merchandise is bought wholesale as far as it is possible, and sold to the boys at an even figure closest the wholesale price; but if bought retail, they pay the same; however, after a few short months the boys were repaid their money and we had a small accumulation of money in the Commissary Fund, so we again asked the boys what they would like to do with this fund. There was one of two things to do. First, prorate the fund to the boys' accounts, or let it accumulate as a Commissary Fund to be used for boys who came with no funds. The latter was the unanimous decision and such is the case today. Boys who come to us with no money (and most of them do) draw on this fund for their shows, commissary, and the like. If they start working and earning money, they repay the fund; if they don't work, the fund is out that amount. Even at this, you will note in the Auditor's report that on August 3, 1952, there was a balance of \$300 in this fund.

**BALANCE SHEET, BOYS' ACCOUNT, JULY 31, 1952****ASSETS**

Cash on Deposit with Nevada Bank of Commerce, Elko, Nevada (Schedule 1).....	\$1,961.25
Cash on Hand .....	145.86
Inventory of Tobacco, Candy, Etc. (Commissary).....	184.27
Due from Boys—Accounts Overdrawn (Schedule 2).....	71.88
Due from State Treasurer.....	33.33
Due from Others—Commissary Sales, etc.....	17.53
<b>Total Assets .....</b>	<b>\$2,419.12</b>

**LIABILITIES**

Boys' Money on Deposit with Institution.....	\$2,115.98
Excess of Assets over Boys' Money on Deposit, arising from profits on commissary sales, etc., and other undeterminable sources, and available for commissary purchases, for expenditures on boys' recreational activities of a general nature, and for reim- bursement of amounts due from boys found to be uncollectible. This amount is considered to be the property of the boys as a group, and is not allocable to individual boys' accounts.....	303.14
<b>Total Liabilities .....</b>	<b>\$2,419.12</b>

**NEVADA SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY—REPAIR FUND**

	Fiscal year 1951-1952
Funds provided from—	
Appropriation .....	\$23,500.00
Total funds provided during period.....	\$23,500.00
Total to be accounted for.....	\$23,500.00
Disbursements—	
Salaries .....	\$1,281.90
Freight and express.....	121.90
Industrial insurance .....	6.00
Retirement contribution .....	59.85
Wire and fence posts.....	524.50
Well drilling and pipe.....	6,493.13
Furniture and furnishings.....	919.60
Plumbing repair .....	2,669.46
Electric system repair .....	961.39
Linoleum, tile and floor repair.....	1,534.66
Materials and supplies for repairs.....	1,628.65
Oil for road and driveway.....	243.36
Wheelbarrow .....	60.00
Worthington pump .....	2,487.30
Diesel engine and pump parts.....	4,260.12
<b>Total disbursements .....</b>	<b>\$23,251.82</b>
<b>Balance, end of period.....</b>	<b>\$248.18</b>

Appropriation made available by 1951 Legislature March 22, 1951 (Chapter 280, Section 6, 1951 Statutes.)

