

FIFTEENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

of the

State Board of Control

(Third Biennial Report
Department of Public Institutions)

of

MINNESOTA

Period Ended June 30, 1930

1930
State Prison Printing Dept.
Stillwater, Minn.

To the Governor and the Legislature:

Pursuant to the provisions of law, the State Board of Control herewith respectfully submits its fifteenth biennial report (third biennial report of the Department of Public Institutions) covering the period ended June 30, 1930, together with summaries of the reports of the chief executive officers under its control.

BLANCHE L. LA DU, *Chairman*

JOHN COLEMAN

CARL J. SWENDSÉN

STATE BOARD OF CONTROL

Roster of Members

Silas W. Leavitt, Litchfield.....	April, 1901 to April, 1909
Wm. E. Lee, Long Prairie.....	April, 1901 to Nov., 1902
Chas. A. Morey, Winona.....	April, 1901 to July, 1901
Ozro B. Gould, Winona.....	July, 1901 to Jan., 1907
James A. Martin, St. Cloud.....	Nov., 1902 to Jan., 1904
Jacob F. Jacobson, Madison.....	Jan., 1904 to April, 1905
Leonard A. Rosing, Cannon Falls.....	April, 1905 to April, 1909
Peter M. Ringdal, Crookston.....	Jan., 1907 to April, 1913
Chas. Halvorson, Dawson.....	April, 1909 to April, 1911
Chas. E. Vasaly, Little Falls.....	April, 1909 to July, 1920
Carl J. Swendsén, St. James.....	April, 1911 to April, 1935
Ralph W. Wheelock, Minneapolis.....	April, 1913 to April, 1925
Pierre A. Hilbert, Melrose.....	July, 1920 to Sept., 1921
Caroline M. Crosby, Minneapolis.....	April, 1921 to Mar., 1923
Blanche L. La Du, Minneapolis.....	July, 1921 to April, 1936
John Coleman, Anoka.....	Sept., 1921 to April, 1933

Members, Officers and Employees

Blanche L. La Du.....	Chairman
John Coleman.....	Member
Carl J. Swendsén.....	Member
Downer Mullen.....	Secretary
Nicholas E. Wehrle.....	Chief Accountant
Anastasia Riley.....	Accountant
Ralph Gardner.....	Accountant
Oscar J. Boynton.....	Bookkeeper
Katherine Sinclair.....	Stenographer
Louis G. Foley.....	Inspector
Perrie Jones.....	Supervisor of Libraries
Eda Ferbert.....	Director of Dietetics
Pearl Putnam.....	Secretary Registration Division
Harriet Dudgeon.....	Registration Clerk
Ellen Bjorklund.....	Registration Clerk
Ruth Tamborino.....	Registration Clerk
Irene Peterson.....	Registration Clerk
Mildred Olson.....	Registration Clerk
Millicent Howard.....	Registration Clerk
Grace Whittier.....	Registration Clerk
Adele Magelssen.....	Registration Clerk
Anne Traynor.....	Clerk
Archie Raphael.....	Messenger

CHILDREN'S BUREAU

Charles F. Hall	Director
Lucile Quinlan	Assistant Director
Maurice I. Tynan	Supervisor of Blind
Mildred Thomson	Supervisor of Feeble-Minded
Gertrude Breese	Supervisor of Placements and Adoptions
Margaret Hughes	Supervisor of Institutions
Grace M. Guilford	District Representative
Mona Callister	District Representative
Verlinda Eichmiller	District Representative
Estelle Jamieson	District Representative
Ida Maturen	District Representative
Nell Staples	District Representative
Ethel McClure	Field Worker
Bertha Hanford	Field Worker
Petra Bly	Field Worker
Emily Gaffney	Home Teacher
Martha Emig	Craft Teacher
Florence Madsen	Secretary
Maud Barnes	Supervisor of Records
Miriam Farrar	Stenographer
Helen Gaffney	Stenographer
Sarah Leveth	Stenographer
Ada McCarthy	Stenographer
Irene Wallgren	Stenographer
Eleanor Smeets	Stenographer
Nell Wakefield	Stenographer
Norma Kammann	Stenographer
Adelle Nadler	Stenographer
Hermine Garrels	Stenographer
Loretta West	Stenographer
Myrna Fredrickson	Typist
Ruth Nelson	Mail Clerk
Marie Seebeck	Clerk
Mabel Nelson	Clerk
Leone Olson	Clerk
Dorothy Schulte	Clerk
Reba Wulff	Clerk

DIVISION OF PURCHASES

W. A. Richards	Purchasing Agent
F. A. Cadwell	Chief Clerk
Ruth Putnam	Stenographer
Eleanor Tighe	Stenographer
George Gardner	Clerk

DIVISION OF INSANE

E. W. Allen	Director
J. H. Williams	Field Worker
Florence Burt	Field Worker

H. E. Ives.....	Field Worker
W. A. Butler.....	Field Worker
Lawrence Erickson.....	Field Worker
Chas. T. Wadsworth.....	Field Worker
E. E. Wahlund.....	Field Worker
Nola Thomas.....	Stenographer
Ida M. Tilderquist.....	Stenographer
Elizabeth Powers.....	Clerk

DIVISION OF RESEARCH

Fred Kuhlmann.....	Director
Arnold Hilden.....	Mental Examiner
Eileen Kyle.....	Mental Examiner
Cathryn Probst.....	Mental Examiner
Anne Elonen.....	Mental Examiner
Alzetta Laub.....	Stenographer

DIVISION OF TUBERCULOSIS

Arnold S. Anderson.....	Executive Secretary
Roy Woodward.....	Dentist
Beatrice Lindberg.....	Director Occupational Therapy
Rosamond Atz.....	Stenographer

DIVISION OF SOLDIERS' WELFARE

Stafford King.....	Director
Wm. T. Kroll.....	Liaison Officer
Harry G. Setzler.....	Investigator
June Nason.....	Stenographer
Lucile Nason.....	File Clerk
Ruth Lindstrom.....	Clerk

DIVISION OF PREVENTION OF CRUELTY

H. B. Klaus.....	Executive Agent
Laura Lacey.....	Stenographer

DIVISION OF CONSTRUCTION

Clarence H. Johnston.....	Architect
Pillsbury Engineering Company.....	Engineers
Morell & Nichols.....	Landscape Engineers

LYNNHURST GIRLS CLUB

Nellie C. Little.....	Matron
Nell Carlson.....	Assistant Matron

DULUTH GIRLS CLUB

Marion B. McLeran.....	Matron
Pearl M. Chalk.....	Assistant Matron

I. REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL

General Statement

In presenting its fifteenth biennial report covering the period from July 1, 1928, to June 30, 1930, the State Board of Control desires to call attention to the reports of the superintendents of the state institutions and the heads of the several departments, which outline the scope of the work and the results obtained.

An earnest endeavor has been made by the superintendents and the members of the Board to study the individual needs of the various groups of the wards of the state, and to carry out such policies and plans as will best serve in the mental, moral, physical and social rehabilitation of the individuals, and which will be in the best interests of the state.

The business activities of the Board are set forth in detail for the benefit of the legislature as well as the taxpayers as a whole, and there has been the closest possible attention paid to the manifold needs of the Board's charges in order to secure just, humane and economical administration consistent with those needs.

VISITS TO STATE INSTITUTIONS

During the past two years monthly visits have been made by members of the Board to all of the institutions for the insane, as provided by law. The member of the Board of Control who also is a member of the Board of Parole visits the reformatory and penal institutions each month, and the Board of Control holds a meeting at each of these institutions every three months. Recently the Board has adopted the policy of holding monthly meetings at the Training School for Boys and the Home School for Girls instead of every other month, as has been the practice. Frequent visits have been made to all other institutions as occasion required. This close contact with the institution management has made easier the conduct of the vast volume of business for which the Board is responsible.

PREPARATION OF FOOD

Having in mind the improvement of the preparation and service of the food for the inmates of the state institutions, the Board has created the position of Director of Dietetics, and Eda Ferbert, who has had several years of experience, was engaged to take charge of this work. Gratifying results have already been obtained.

NEW CONSTRUCTION

New buildings constructed during the biennium include two cottages for patients at the Willmar State Asylum, a building for idiotic patients at

the School for Feeble-Minded, two cottages for patients at the Colony for Epileptics, a hospital at the State Reformatory, a laundry building at the Anoka State Asylum, and a warehouse at the State Prison.

Work has been continued on the intermediate building at the State Reformatory.

Contracts have been let and work started on the addition to the receiving hospital at the Rochester State Hospital, nurses' home at the State Sanatorium, and cottage for children at the State Public School.

HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE

The best and most approved scientific methods of treatment are being used in the care of these patients. Dental service is provided at all the institutions, and this work has been extended and improved during the past few years to such an extent that the health of the patients has been noticeably benefited.

There are nurses' training schools in connection with these hospitals. The course of study, approved by the State Board of Nurses' Examiners, while offering to the students in training a course which will be acceptable in accredited hospitals, making it possible for them to become registered nurses by one year's affiliation with some general hospital, has at the same time encouraged and promoted a higher standard of service to the patients.

Special emphasis has been placed upon the occupational therapy work of the state hospitals and asylums for the insane and at the sanatoria for consumptives. This method of treatment has proved so beneficial in restoring the health and mental capacity of the insane as to warrant the employment of a large staff of trained workers to supervise and develop the work.

Surgery in the state hospitals has been for many years in the hands of the clinic staff of the respective hospitals, but specialists are available at a moment's notice for consultations, examinations and operations.

The establishment of a department of personal hygiene, commonly called a beauty parlor, has proved highly successful for the patients in the state hospital at Fergus Falls, and similar departments have been established in the state hospitals at Rochester and St. Peter and in the state asylums at Anoka and Willmar. Attention to personal cleanliness and appearance has resulted in increased self-respect, comfort and happiness, bringing about a decided improvement in the mental health of these patients.

ASYLUM FOR DANGEROUS INSANE

One of the serious problems connected with the penal institutions is the care of the criminal insane. This group is confined in a detached building at the St. Peter State Hospital, the building being filled to capacity. This arrangement is very unsatisfactory, both from a scientific and humane point of

view and for the safety of the group and the public. The Board still feels that in order that this group may have proper facilities for treatment, exercise and work, and at the same time be securely guarded, a hospital for the criminal insane in connection with the State Prison should be provided. However, it will take at least two years to plan and construct such an institution. To meet the present needs the Board recommends that an appropriation be made, immediately available, for an addition to the Asylum for the Dangerous Insane at St. Peter. The present building and the proposed addition could be used for other classes of dangerous patients in the event that the legislature adopts the recommendation of the Board and authorizes the establishment of a hospital at Stillwater.

DEPORTATION OF NON-RESIDENT INSANE

During the biennial period 132 non-resident insane have been deported, making room for more resident patients. The gross saving to the state for maintenance is estimated at \$139,180.80, the average length of life in the institutions being five years and the average per capita cost being \$210.88 a year. The expense of deportation was \$6,718.98.

FEEBLE-MINDED AND EPILEPTICS

The increase in the number of feeble-minded and epileptic persons who are yearly committed to the guardianship of the Board of Control continues far ahead of our building program for these groups. There are now 2,306 feeble-minded and epileptics in the institutions provided for them. There are 111 committed feeble-minded and epileptics being cared for in the state hospitals for the insane and other state institutions and 110 in county and private institutions. There are 1,141 on the waiting list who have been committed to the care of the Board. Five hundred and twenty-three of these are placed for outside supervision, but the remaining 618 are in immediate need of custodial care in an institution. Our building program must receive favorable consideration if we are to attempt to carry out the state's program for the care and supervision of this large group. The administration of the law providing for the sterilization of the feeble-minded has gradually released some of these inmates.

Successful outside supervision or extra institutional care for certain types of the feeble-minded has been demonstrated. This plan has provided thorough supervision for groups of feeble-minded girls in homes or club houses where it has been proved that with proper care and supervision these girls may become self-supporting and may live happier and more normal lives.

Acting on the recommendation of the Board of Control four years ago the legislature authorized the maintenance of colonies for high-grade feeble-minded persons outside the institution and made an appropriation to carry

on the work. In accordance with this act club houses have been established in St. Paul and Duluth similar to the original club established in Minneapolis as a demonstration of the successful colonization of such groups. A detailed report of this work may be found in the report of the Children's Bureau, Department for the Feeble-Minded.

THE DEFECTIVE DELINQUENT

Attention is again called to the fact that the problem of the defective delinquent demands special and serious attention. Every year many of this type are convicted and sent to the correctional or penal institutions. Statistics show that approximately 35 per cent of the social offenders in our institutions are subnormal. There is great need for a separate institution for the permanent care of the defective delinquent if we are to protect society from his irresponsible yet often heinous acts.

INDETERMINATE SENTENCE AND PAROLE

The indeterminate sentence and parole system of dealing with convicted and committed prisoners, in operation in Minnesota since 1911, have proved the only scientific and efficient method of handling these prisoners. Some form of indeterminate sentence and parole is in operation in almost every state in the Union. Statistics in Minnesota show that the period of incarceration in our penal institutions has been considerably longer in all classes of offenses than the period of time served when the policy of a fixed sentence was in operation. Conservative statistics show that during the past two years not more than 15 per cent of the released prisoners violated their parole.

NEED OF STATE PROBATION SYSTEM

Study of commitments from the rural districts discloses that quite a number are distinctly probation cases, not so placed because of lack of probation officers and facilities. This indicates that there is great need of a state probation system. It could be organized under the State Board of Control, which comes in contact with the problem in many ways. The Board should be authorized to appoint a chief probation officer and assistant officers in the rural districts where it would be mostly needed. All of these officers should work in full cooperation with the respective judges. The probation system in the Twin Cities and Duluth is working well, and there is no reason why we should not have a somewhat similar system in the rural districts. It would no doubt save many young men from being committed to the state penal institutions.

WAGES OF PRISONERS

Some years ago a system of wages, or earnings, was established in the penal institutions. This has proved a wise provision. It has been a great aid

to prison discipline. The wages vary from 25 cents to \$1.25, the average wage being 49 cents a day. The men are allowed to use a portion of their wages for personal needs. Men with families send this money to aid in their support. The total earnings of the inmates at the prison during the past two years were \$302,849.00, and of the inmates at the reformatory, \$65,026.00.

STATE AID

Minnesota has another unique provision in its statutes. This law provides for the granting of special state aid to the dependents of men confined in the prison. If investigation shows that a prisoner's family living in the state is in need, in order that such family may remain intact and the children be kept in school, after careful investigation of each case state aid is given to the family, being paid out of the prison treasury direct, in addition to the wages that the prisoner may earn. The cooperation of county authorities is secured whenever possible, the county contributing two-thirds in most cases and the institution one-third. State aid to the amount of \$50,965.00 has been paid to families of the inmates of the prison and reformatory during the biennial period.

PERSONAL MENTION

Attention is called to the following changes that have occurred to affect the personnel of the Board's appointees during the biennium:

Following the death of Dr. P. M. Hall, who had served the state faithfully and efficiently for ten years as superintendent of the Sanatorium for Consumptives, Dr. H. A. Burns, assistant superintendent, was appointed acting superintendent on September 10, 1928, and superintendent on October 1, 1929.

The resignation of G. C. Hanna, for ten years superintendent of the School for Feeble-Minded and for one year superintendent of the Colony for Epileptics, on September 1, 1928, was followed by the appointment of Dr. D. E. McBroom, assistant superintendent of the School for Feeble-Minded, as superintendent of the Colony for Epileptics.

On March 31, 1930, Sam F. Fullerton, who had been in the service of the state in various capacities for a great many years, tendered his resignation as executive agent of the division for the Prevention of Cruelty. Harry B. Klaus was appointed as his successor.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are respectfully submitted:

1. That adequate housing facilities be provided to care for the increase in population at the state institutions for the insane, the School for Feeble-Minded, the Colony for Epileptics, and the penal institutions.

2. That an addition to the Asylum for the Dangerous Insane at St. Peter be authorized.

3. That an adequate appropriation be made for the care of the non-placeable or unadoptive child.

4. That an increased appropriation be made for the department of Re-Education, Training and Relief of the Adult Blind in order that the work may be expanded to meet the urgent needs of this group.

BUDGET OF APPROPRIATIONS

The requests of the several superintendents for appropriations for maintenance, repairs and permanent improvements for the biennial period ending June 30, 1933, as contained in their respective reports, will receive careful consideration by the Board, and its detailed recommendations will be submitted in a separate report.

In addition to these formal classes and lectures many teas and parties were given by the agencies for foster mothers and boarding children. One agency put on four luncheons for foster mothers through the cooperation of its board of directors and the women's auxiliary of an interested church. The board of directors expressed appreciation for the privilege of taking part in the work, as it gave them added information as to the possibilities of the boarding-home field for child care.

DEPARTMENT FOR FEEBLE-MINDED

During the biennial there have been committed as feeble-minded to the guardianship of the State Board of Control 758 persons, or an average of 31 and a fraction persons per month, or something more than one per day. However, the figures for the previous biennial show 797 persons so committed. This seeming decrease for the present period, however, is not real, as in August, 1927, there were 77 persons already in the School for Feeble-Minded put under definite guardianship in order that the sterilization law might apply to them. This group should, of course, be excluded in a comparison of figures if they are to be taken as an indication of a general state attitude. Excluding these, we have the following figures for the past three biennials:

July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1926-----	648
July 1, 1926, to June 30, 1928-----	720
July 1, 1928, to June 30, 1930-----	758

It is evident from the figures that the increase during the last two years is not so great as for the preceding period. At the present time it is not possible to analyze this difference. It seems, however, that it can not be indicative of lack of interest or appreciation of the fact that the feeble-minded are a fundamental cause of many social problems, since requests for mental tests have come from a most varied group of persons interested in such problems: County attorneys, district court judges, county commissioners, doctors, teachers, nurses, as well as the probate judges and child welfare board members. The large number of feeble-minded known to the Children's Bureau because of some social problem, but not committed as feeble-minded, show that we have only a small proportion of such persons under guardianship. We know of many instances when knowledge of a "waiting list" created apathy concerning commitment if institutionalization was deemed urgent, or where the court resorted to commitment to some institution which would mean taking the person from the county without delay. It seems quite possible that the very length of the waiting list may be a reason for fewer than might be expected having been put under guardianship.

The waiting list on June 30, 1930, was 618. This will probably be added to at the rate of more than one per day by new commitments, and then reduced by approximately 200, because of the opening of the new buildings

at the Colony for Epileptics at Cambridge. In the past two years 577 persons have been admitted to the School for Feeble-Minded and the Colony for Epileptics, 181 less than the number committed to state guardianship during the same length of time, and within this period a building giving 100 additional beds was opened. This difference of 181 is greater than the increase in the waiting list since the previous report, this being 125. The difference, however, can be accounted for by the fact that a greater number are being cared for in other institutions, state, county or private. Also, there have been some deaths. The waiting list for institutionalization comprises only a part of those under state guardianship and not in any institution. In addition there are 523 counted for outside supervision. This number is comprised of some low-grade persons requiring custodial care, which can for the present be given adequately in the home, but mainly of high-grade boys and girls, men and women, who with proper supervision can be self-supporting or partially so. The figures for the waiting list and for those for whom institutionalization is not considered necessary at the present moment, but who are given outside supervision, are as follows for the past ten years:

	Outside Supervision	Waiting List
June 30, 1920.....	74	77
June 30, 1922.....	176	139
June 30, 1924.....	251	289
June 30, 1926.....	398	312
June 30, 1928.....	455	493
June 30, 1930.....	523	618

Of these 523 wards supervised outside of the institution more than half are high grade mentally. Some of these are living in their own homes cared for by the family, and only could be counted as self-supporting in that what they contribute by their work in the homes entitles them to support. There is, however, a large group working, but not in their own homes, and requiring much assistance in securing employment, finding suitable recreation, buying clothing and saving a part of the wages earned. Many of the girls in this group are employed as maids in homes where the housewife assumes some responsibility for the hours away from work. The average wage for such employment is \$5.00 per week. Other girls live in some approved home or club and work outside. These girls work in laundries, hospitals, tea rooms, factories, or in homes by the day. More girls are successful in laundries than in any other industrial employment, but some do power-machine work or factory work where the process is simple repetition. Few succeed here, however, if continued high speed is expected. The most usual wage for girls so employed is from \$12.00 to \$14.00 per week. There is one girl, though, who if allowed to work full time on piece work will average from \$25.00 to \$30.00 per week, but who is a health problem and pays for the nervous energy expended by long rest periods. Outside of farm work we find it diffi-

cult to make adjustments for boys unless they live in their own homes since a satisfactory living arrangement in city or town is well nigh impossible to find.

Although we hear frequently that the mentally low grade are physically strong, our experience does not prove this to be true. Looking after the health of these wards is one of the very real problems of supervision, greater with the girls than with the boys. During this past biennial there have been girls under care for diabetes and tuberculosis, as well as operations for appendicitis, thyroid trouble and infected tonsils. Bad teeth have caused poor health and necessitated much dental work. In addition, there has had to be watchfulness for a general run-down condition or heart affection, and consequent preventive measures employed. Of course, there is also always a group who are venereally diseased and must have treatment.

The amount of time consumed in making detailed plans for caring for a ward is great, and more and more of this work is having to be done by the state department, due to the fact that so many are on parole and not in their county of residence, so that local child welfare boards can not be held responsible. An additional worker in the department is needed, especially to supervise a large group of these wards in or near the Twin Cities, but not residents.

As part of this group counted for outside supervision we have three club houses where girls without homes, or with homes which can not be approved for them, may live. When filled to capacity the three have space for 63 girls. Part of the time during this period they have not all been filled, so that the average has been not over 60. There has been in two of the clubs a large percentage of girls who have been there the full two years and even longer. However, there have been a very large number who have been in a club at some time during the past two years and are not there today; at least, not in the same club, although some have been returned to the institution and after several months there have been tried out again. On June 30, 1930, there were only 57 girls in the clubs. In addition to these 57 there have been 51 other "try outs" during the past two years. Of this number 19 have run away and six remain unlocated. Of the other 13, five are at the present time in an institution; three located outside of the state; four readjusted within the state and under supervision more or less successful, two having been placed back in a club; one was given a trial, after a period of institutionalization, and adapted well in a home, but has again disappeared. Six girls have been removed and returned to the School for Feeble-Minded or placed in some other institution because of poor health, and only one of these has become sufficiently strong to be tried out again. Eleven were returned to the institution because of lack of adaptation, eight of these probably being not

sufficiently high grade or stable to really adjust, while two have done fairly well under other conditions when again tried out, and the health of one has been a reason for making parole inadvisable. Three were returned because of sex delinquency; one has since been paroled out of the state, one placed in another club, and the other, who is unstable, remains in the institution. The remaining 12 have had other plans made; some returning to their own homes and others placed in working homes or under other living conditions.

The girls living in the club houses have earned during the past two years \$51,640.61. They have paid for room and board \$27,978.18. There has been great difficulty encountered in securing work, especially during the last year. In addition to this many girls have been given trials when it was known that the probability of successful adaptation was slight. Some of these have succeeded, but the period before they earned a sufficient amount to pay board was a long one, and, as the report shows, a number have been removed. There has, therefore, been \$11,959.30 paid by the institution to supplement the earnings of the girls. In spite of working conditions one of the clubs was so nearly self-supporting during the last four months of this year that it was not necessary to supplement. It is hoped that time and an improved labor situation will so stabilize the clubs that during the next biennial less will have to be supplemented. However, since they must be used as a means of giving a trial to any who might make a successful adjustment, there will always be some girls not paying board and who must, therefore, be cared for entirely at state expense.

With few exceptions girls have not been placed in club houses, and high grade girls or boys paroled otherwise, unless an operation for sterilization had been performed. As there have been some necessary delays in getting consents or in arranging for the operations, this has accounted at times for the fact that the club houses have not been filled to capacity. The difficulties encountered in the supervision of the girls in the club houses are much the same as those encountered in supervision of wards under other conditions. There have been 220 paroles from the School for Feeble-Minded and the Colony for Epileptics, but the increase in the number counted for outside supervision during this time has only been 125. This disparity is some indication of the temporary nature of many paroles. The more carefully one reviews the work of supervision of the high-grade feeble-minded the more one is convinced that rarely, if ever, do they make it possible for a person charged with active supervision to feel that adjustment is completed. Frequently, just when it seems that all is going well, the surprise comes and the work of months seems to count for naught. When we total the months and years of successful living up to the standards of modern life, however, we find we

have salvaged much, and that time and money spent have been worth while from both an economic and an humane standpoint.

DEPARTMENT FOR THE BLIND

Staff: With the exception of the half-time services of a craft and marketing agent, there have been no additions to the staff, which consists of the following:

At the central office: Supervisor, field representative, home teacher, stenographer, craft and marketing agent (half time).

At the Duluth office: The state and county agent for the blind and one stenographer, who receive part of their salary from St. Louis county.

At the State School for the Blind: The part-time services of one of the employees.

Registration: On June 30, 1928, the department had a registration of 2,251 cases, and on June 30, 1930, we had a registration of 2,508 cases. Of this number 570 have been closed, leaving a total registration to date of 1,938 cases. This number is virtually the same as the total number of open cases on June 30, 1928, which indicates that our registration is complete.

Every effort is being made to visit each case registered, in order to have first-hand knowledge of the facts. This policy has been carried out except in the large centers, which have local organizations, this being part of their work. They, however, cooperate with us by reporting their cases in order that our files may be complete.

The following chart shows the distribution of blind persons according to county.

Aitkin	4	Isanti	14	Pipestone	5
Anoka	7	Itasca	53	Polk	28
Becker	32	Jackson	20	Pope	12
Beltrami	20	Kanabec	6	Ramsey	234
Benton	9	Kandiyohi	4	Red Lake	6
Big Stone	6	Kittson	4	Redwood	15
Blue Earth	23	Koochiching	7	Renville	11
Brown	9	Lac qui Parle	8	Rice	22
Carlton	32	Lake	5	Rock	4
Carver	7	Lake of the Woods	4	Roseau	11
Cass	24	Le Sueur	19	St. Louis	368
Chippewa	8	Lincoln	3	Scott	13
Chicago	9	Lyon	7	Sherburne	5
Clay	13	McLeod	8	Sibley	7
Clearwater	9	Mahnomon	6	Stearns	47
Cook	2	Marshall	19	Steele	7
Cottonwood	19	Martin	9	Stevens	5
Crow Wing	24	Meeker	11	Swift	8
Dakota	20	Millie Lacs	13	Todd	17
Dodge	4	Morrison	9	Traverse	3
Douglas	13	Mower	9	Wabasha	4
Faribault	14	Murray	3	Wadena	11
Fillmore	19	Nicollet	9	Waseca	9
Freeborn	10	Nobles	10	Washington	16
Goodhue	10	Norman	13	Watsonwan	5
Grant	5	Olmsted	13	Wilkin	5
Hennepin	309	Otter Tail	29	Winona	20
Houston	12	Pennington	14	Wright	8
Hubbard	5	Pine	10	Yellow Medicine	11

Prevention: Prevention of blindness has continued to occupy an important place in our work, and we are being called on more and more for advice and assistance in cases which require special attention. An increasing number of counties are cooperating with us in our plan for the annual testing of the eyesight of all school children.

We are extremely fortunate in having a splendid eye department at the University Hospital, and the cooperation from this institution has been all that could be desired. There is rarely a time when there are not some cases which we have been instrumental in having admitted to this hospital. It is impossible to estimate the number of cases which the department has aided, directly or indirectly, in a prevention way.

While we have made great progress in the field of prevention, there is need for a great deal more work, and with the continued cooperation of the county officials we believe that very worth-while results can be obtained.

Training and Employment: We have continued to have close cooperation with the Division of Re-Education, and although applicants for vocational training have not been so numerous as in the past, some progress has been made. During the period covered by this report 16 have received maintenance, in amounts ranging from \$10.00 to \$30.00 per month, while pursuing a course of training or establishing themselves on a specific project.

Both the Division of Re-Education and the department have felt that the greatest care should be exercised in placing our people in vocational training, in order to be certain that the employment objective will lead to satisfactory employment.

The principal reason why we have had fewer requests for training is because of the fact that at the last session of the legislature the higher educational aid law was amended to permit 10 persons to receive such aid instead of five, which was the former maximum. The number of graduates from the School for the Blind and from day-school classes who are going on to the University is increasing. During the past year there were 12 blind students in the state attending university or college. Ten of these, as stated above, are receiving aid from the higher educational aid fund.

The advisability of bringing our blind people to the three large cities for training or employment is very questionable, if some arrangement can be made to assist them to become wholly or partially self-supporting in their own community. During the past year we have been endeavoring to establish three men on projects of their own. Our plan is to grant to these men a small allowance each month, in addition to their relief allowance, with the understanding that this money be used only for their project. One man, who already owned one or two cows, is using his allowance to assist in the purchase of additional cows and, if necessary, feed and other essentials. The county

Division of Research

To the State Board of Control:

I submit herewith the biennial report of the Division of Research for the period ended June 30, 1930.

The number of individual mental examinations for the biennial totaled 6,691. Group tests were given to 1,517. The following table shows how those examined individually were distributed according to age, sex and intelligence quotients.

Age	Male	Female	I. Q.	Number
Under 5 years-----	396	321	0-14	24
5 to 9 years-----	1,170	683	15-24	51
10 to 14 years-----	1,135	727	25-34	61
15 to 19 years-----	867	487	35-44	137
20 to 24 years-----	198	272	45-54	322
25 to 29 years-----	126	131	55-64	774
30 to 34 years-----	89	101	65-74	1,448
35 to 39 years-----	88	105	75-84	1,706
40 to 44 years-----	74	52	85-94	1,086
45 to 49 years-----	63	23	95-104	560
50 to 59 years-----	40	20	105-114	287
60 to 69 years-----	13	1	115-124	99
70 years and over-----	3	---	125-134	46
			135-144	32
Total-----	3,762	2,929	145-154	16
			155-164	14
			165-174	4
			Over 174	8

These examinations were distributed as follows:

15 state institutions and departments-----	4,080
64 county child welfare boards-----	1,189
51 private agencies and individuals-----	1,406

The examinations for the counties (except Ramsey, Hennepin and Dakota) cover the period of October, 1929, to June, 1930, only, and most of the requests for the examinations came through the Children's Bureau, originating either with it or with the counties.

The following statement shows the several institutions and agencies for which examinations were made and the number of cases for each:

State Department of Education-----	2,011
School for Feeble-Minded-----	452
State Public School-----	379
Hospital for Crippled Children-----	373
State Reformatory (Men)-----	262
State Prison-----	258
State Training School for Boys-----	123
Home School for Girls-----	91
Colony for Epileptics-----	34
State Reformatory for Women-----	22
School for Deaf-----	5
School for Blind-----	1
Children's Bureau-----	67
State Veterans' Service-----	1
State Department of Re-Education-----	1
Ramsey County Child Welfare Board-----	300
Hennepin County Child Welfare Board-----	244
St. Louis County Child Welfare Board-----	71
Dakota County Child Welfare Board-----	48
Stearns County Child Welfare Board-----	39
Kittson County Child Welfare Board-----	28

Crow Wing County Child Welfare Board.....	24
Todd County Child Welfare Board.....	23
Cass County Child Welfare Board.....	22
Dodge County Child Welfare Board.....	21
Douglas County Child Welfare Board.....	18
Olmsted County Child Welfare Board.....	18
Watsonwan County Child Welfare Board.....	18
Becker County Child Welfare Board.....	15
Polk County Child Welfare Board.....	15
McLeod County Child Welfare Board.....	15
Winona County Child Welfare Board.....	13
Chippewa County Child Welfare Board.....	12
Isanti County Child Welfare Board.....	12
Wright County Child Welfare Board.....	12
Faribault County Child Welfare Board.....	11
Koochiching County Child Welfare Board.....	11
Otter Tail County Child Welfare Board.....	11
Rice County Child Welfare Board.....	11
Wilkin County Child Welfare Board.....	11
Clay County Child Welfare Board.....	10
Lac qui Parle County Child Welfare Board.....	10
Meeker County Child Welfare Board.....	10
Aitkin County Child Welfare Board.....	9
Blue Earth County Child Welfare Board.....	9
Brown County Child Welfare Board.....	9
Goodhue County Child Welfare Board.....	9
Mahnomen County Child Welfare Board.....	9
Norman County Child Welfare Board.....	9
Renville County Child Welfare Board.....	7
Freeborn County Child Welfare Board.....	6
Martin County Child Welfare Board.....	6
Mower County Child Welfare Board.....	6
Cottonwood County Child Welfare Board.....	5
Benton County Child Welfare Board.....	4
Hubbard County Child Welfare Board.....	4
Murray County Child Welfare Board.....	4
Pine County Child Welfare Board.....	4
Waseca County Child Welfare Board.....	4
Kandiyohi County Child Welfare Board.....	3
Mille Lacs County Child Welfare Board.....	3
Big Stone County Child Welfare Board.....	2
Carver County Child Welfare Board.....	2
Fillmore County Child Welfare Board.....	2
Le Sueur County Child Welfare Board.....	2
Marshall County Child Welfare Board.....	2
Morrison County Child Welfare Board.....	2
Steele County Child Welfare Board.....	2
Yellow Medicine County Child Welfare Board.....	2
Anoka County Child Welfare Board.....	1
Carlton County Child Welfare Board.....	1
Grant County Child Welfare Board.....	1
Itasca County Child Welfare Board.....	1
Jackson County Child Welfare Board.....	1
Kanabec County Child Welfare Board.....	1
Lake County Child Welfare Board.....	1
Lincoln County Child Welfare Board.....	1
Lyon County Child Welfare Board.....	1
Sibley County Child Welfare Board.....	1
United Charities, St. Paul.....	336
Children's Protective Society, Minneapolis.....	190
Family Welfare Association, Minneapolis.....	172
Catholic Central Bureau, Minneapolis.....	84
Children's Home Society, St. Paul.....	71
Bureau of Catholic Charities, St. Paul.....	58
St. Cloud Orphan Home, St. Cloud.....	51
Wild Rice Children's Home, Wild Rice.....	36
Lake Park Children's Home.....	33
Lutheran Children's Friend Society, Minneapolis.....	30
Maternity Hospital, Minneapolis.....	30
Parents.....	30
Big Sisters' Committee, Minneapolis.....	27
Ramsey County Mothers' Aid, St. Paul.....	25

Lutheran Welfare Society, Minneapolis	24
Jewish Sheltering Home for Children, Minneapolis	17
Wilder Dispensary, St. Paul	15
Norwegian Lutheran Church of America, Minneapolis	15
Vasa Home, Vasa	14
General Hospital, Minneapolis	12
Scandinavian Home of Shelter, Minneapolis	12
Board of Christian Service, St. Paul	12
Physicians	12
Hennepin County Mothers' Allowance Office, Minneapolis	11
Protestant Orphan Asylum, St. Paul	10
Washburn Home, Minneapolis	10
Jewish Welfare Association, Minneapolis	9
Dakota County Welfare Association, South St. Paul	7
Hennepin County Tuberculosis Association, Minneapolis	6
Home for Children and Aged Women, Minneapolis	6
Jewish Welfare Association, St. Paul	4
Hennepin County Probation Office, Minneapolis	4
Hennepin County Nurses Association	4
Bethany Home, Minneapolis	3
Bethesda Home, Willmar	3
Ramsey County Probation Office, St. Paul	3
Attorneys	3
Juvenile Court, Minneapolis	2
Y. W. C. A., Minneapolis	2
Y. W. C. A., St. Paul	2
Minneapolis Legal Aid	1
Minneapolis Health Department	1
Minneapolis Police Department	1
Ramsey County Nurse	1
Ramsey County Board of Control	1
St. Mary's Hospital, Minneapolis	1
Visiting Nurses Association, Minneapolis	1
Minister	1
University Hospital, Minneapolis	1
Wisconsin State Board of Control	1
Child Guidance Clinic, St. Paul	1

The group tests were distributed as follows:

State Reformatory (Men)	866
Training School for Boys	843
Home School for Girls	211
State Reformatory for Women	51
Vasa Children's Home	44

STATE INSTITUTIONS

In the following institutions mental tests were given to all new admissions: State Prison, State Reformatory (Men), Reformatory for Women, Home School for Girls, Training School for Boys, Hospital for Crippled Children, State Public School, and School for Feeble-Minded. The tests were given individually to each new admission in the State Public School, the Hospital for Crippled Children, and the School for Feeble-Minded. In the others all were given a group test first, followed by individual examinations for those who did so poorly on the group tests as to indicate that they might score below an intelligence quotient of .75 in an individual examination. In the next table the number of cases are given that fall under each I. Q. heading. Wherever an individual examination was made, the I. Q. obtained on this was substituted for the group test I. Q. On the whole a little

less than half of these given group tests were given an individual examination immediately or a few days afterwards.

I. Q.	Prison	Reformatory (Men)	Reformatory for Women	Home School for Girls	Training School for Boys	Hospital for Crippled Children	State Public School	School for Feeble-Minded
0-14	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	17
15-24	---	---	---	---	---	---	3	30
25-34	---	---	---	---	---	3	1	18
35-44	---	---	---	---	---	4	5	44
45-54	13	7	---	4	1	5	5	79
55-64	79	44	4	14	11	19	19	138
65-74	115	130	13	29	61	46	41	92
75-84	55	73	4	34	48	57	78	30
85-94	159	260	14	78	149	76	103	3
95-104	76	188	10	27	90	66	79	---
105-114	41	105	4	5	24	54	31	---
115-124	20	42	1	---	9	14	12	---
125-134	14	12	1	---	4	7	---	---
135-144	3	4	---	---	2	6	4	---
145-154	1	2	---	---	---	7	2	---
155-164	---	---	---	---	---	5	---	---
165-174	1	---	---	---	1	1	---	---
Over 174	---	---	---	---	---	4	---	---

STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Individual examinations in the public schools throughout the state totaled 2,011. These were made to determine the eligibility of the mentally subnormal for special classes. The following gives the number for each I. Q. classification:

I. Q.	Number	I. Q.	Number
25-34	5	95-104	89
35-44	15	105-114	18
45-54	28	115-124	3
55-64	124	125-134	3
65-74	445	135-144	1
75-84	829	145-154	1
85-94	458		

CASES BROUGHT TO OFFICE

This group is practically identical with those listed under "private agencies and others," plus those brought in by local county child welfare boards of Ramsey, Hennepin and Dakota counties. Incomplete data made it impossible to classify all under the headings given in the next table. This reduced the total number tabulated here to 1,807. As in the previous biennial report, each case was classified under the main problem presented, and not again under secondary problems. This made the classification somewhat loose, since judgment had to determine what the main problem was that a case presented. For instance, a married woman, charged with stealing, a sex

delinquent, badly neglecting her children, and suspected of mental deficiency; this case would be classed a sex delinquent unless this offense were slight and the neglect of her children extreme. In the latter case she would be classed as incompetent.

AGE DISTRIBUTION—DEPENDENT AND NEGLECTED

Age	Male	Female	Total	Age	Male	Female	Total
1	7	11	18	11	17	15	32
2	50	28	78	12	15	27	42
3	57	44	101	13	11	11	22
4	42	34	76	14	10	18	28
5	39	34	73	15	8	13	21
6	30	27	57	16	2	14	16
7	26	23	49	17	--	1	1
8	28	33	59	18	1	--	1
9	28	32	60				
10	21	24	45	Total	390	389	779

INTELLIGENCE QUOTIENT DISTRIBUTION

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FIFTEENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

CLASSIFI- CATION	SEX	INTELLIGENCE QUOTIENT																	Average I. Q.
		0- 24	25- 34	35- 44	45- 54	55- 64	65- 74	75- 84	85- 94	95- 104	105- 114	115- 124	125- 134	135- 144	145- 154	155- 164	165- 174	Over 174	
Dependent and Neglected	Male	1	2	5	7	17	42	80	86	80	48	13	7	4	---	---	---	---	88
	Female	---	1	4	9	9	39	70	100	85	51	11	6	1	1	1	---	---	91
	Total	1	3	9	16	26	81	150	186	165	99	24	13	5	1	1	---	---	89
Commitment	Male	5	2	11	3	11	11	9	2	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	57
	Female	2	6	7	11	26	23	10	5	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	61
	Total	7	8	18	14	37	34	19	7	5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	59
Incompetent	Male	---	---	1	7	28	24	19	7	3	5	3	4	2	1	1	---	---	78
	Female	---	---	1	21	49	48	39	6	4	4	2	1	---	---	---	---	---	69
	Total	---	---	2	28	77	72	58	13	7	9	5	5	2	1	1	---	---	74
Sex Delinquent	Female	---	---	---	11	46	76	83	85	30	16	11	7	5	4	6	3	2	85
Delinquent	Male	---	---	1	3	6	13	18	5	2	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	75
	Female	---	---	---	2	10	9	10	5	2	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	74
	Total	---	---	1	5	16	22	28	10	4	1	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	75
Nervous Disorder	Male	---	---	3	2	6	9	11	1	2	1	---	---	1	1	---	---	---	75
	Female	1	---	---	3	9	5	3	5	2	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	71
	Total	1	---	3	5	15	14	14	6	4	1	1	---	1	1	---	---	---	73
Mother's Aid	Female	---	---	---	1	10	4	3	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	68
Miscellaneous	Male	---	1	1	2	3	14	7	10	8	1	1	---	---	---	1	---	---	81
	Female	---	2	2	3	4	2	7	15	5	3	1	1	2	---	1	---	---	85
	Total	---	3	3	5	7	16	14	25	13	4	2	1	2	---	2	---	---	83
All Classes	Total	9	14	36	85	234	319	369	283	229	130	43	26	16	7	10	3	2	---

The dependent and neglected included orphans, illegitimate children, and children from homes where one or both parents were classed as incompetent, resulting in neglect of the children. The table shows that they have an average I. Q. of .89. Of the total number 17 per cent fall below an I. Q. of .75, who should doubtless be classed as feeble-minded.

The group described as commitment cases presented no special problem for the time being other than perhaps a home situation that needed relief, but was thought to be so mentally defective as to make commitment as feeble-minded advisable. All but 20 were unmarried. They had a total of 57 children, six of whom were reported illegitimate.

The incompetent include unmarried adults who failed in their attempt to make an independent living, men who failed to provide adequately for their families, and women who neglected their children or home duties. They have an average I. Q. of .74, with 64 per cent below I. Q. .74. All but 61 of them were married. They had a total of 897 children at the time of the examination, averaging 4.5 per family. The 65 per cent of these incompetent who had an I. Q. below .74 had 71 per cent of these 897 children.

All the sex delinquents in the group so described were women, only 33 of whom were married. They had a total of 440 children; 68 legitimate and 372 illegitimate. The number of illegitimate reported is undoubtedly much below the true number. The average I. Q. of these mothers is .85, with 40 per cent having an I. Q. below .75.

Excluding sex delinquents from the delinquents left a small group of 86 described as "delinquent." They have an average I. Q. of .75, with 51 per cent falling below I. Q. .74. Eleven were married, with a total of 35 children.

Those classed as nervous disorder cases were largely epileptics. Of the 64 cases 21 were married, with a total of 65 children.

The group of miscellaneous cases were mostly cases on whom not enough information was given to determine what the problem was that they presented.

A summary on the children of all the cases brought to the office for examinations gives the following figures:

I. Q.	Married Parents		Unmarried Mothers	
	Number	Children	Number	Children
35-44	1	3	--	--
45-54	19	83	10	14
55-64	97	396	35	47
65-74	81	364	60	80
75-84	53	118	69	86
85-94	7	28	30	42
95-104	7	23	29	32
105-114	8	29	14	20
115-124	3	10	9	13
125-134	5	16	7	10
135-144	4	15	4	5
145-154	1	2	5	7
155-164	2	4	3	3
165-174	--	--	4	5
Over 174	--	--	2	2

The figures mean, for example, that 19 of the married parents had an I. Q. of .45-.54, and that these 19 had a total of 83 children. Three hundred and three of the parents, married and unmarried together, had an I. Q. below .75, and these had 987 children, or 68 per cent.

Respectfully submitted,

F. KUHLMANN,

Director.

Division of Tuberculosis

To the State Board of Control:

I respectfully submit the report of the Tuberculosis Division for the biennial period ended June 30, 1930.

Expenditures through the Division of Tuberculosis include the money expended for office maintenance and that given to the county tuberculosis sanatoria as state aid. The state aid comes in two forms: First, the amount of \$5.00 a week per free patient as granted by the county sanatorium law of 1913, and, second, the aid given by virtue of the boxing fund law which is classified as additional state aid. For the biennial period the following expenditures were made:

	1929	1930
Maintenance of office-----	\$ 10,943.86	\$ 9,907.11
State aid -----	*380,004.46	†378,267.08
Additional state aid-----	10,749.78	17,329.91

During the past two years a number of things have occurred which have helped to aid materially the handling of the tuberculosis problem. Extension of the sanatorium district has taken place at two institutions. Lake Julia Sanatorium has added Itasca county to its district. Mineral Springs Sanatorium has taken unto itself Mower and Freeborn counties, resulting in a 60-bed addition to the institution. The new structure was erected at a cost approximating \$125,000.00.

For the past year considerable interest has been shown by the various sanatoria in childhood tuberculosis. In view of this the State Board of Control offered \$600.00 to each of the sanatoria completing a tuberculosis survey program meeting with certain set standards. The purpose of this survey is to locate and remove sources of tuberculous infection as well as to find and treat those cases requiring treatment. If this survey can be made effective there is no doubt that tuberculosis will then lose most of its destructiveness. According to our present knowledge of tuberculosis this method of combating it is the most logical and gives promise of the best results.

In January, 1929, the services of our state dentist were discontinued because it was generally believed that the dental problem could best be handled locally. This was tried for one and one-half years, after which it became quite apparent that the system was not practical, and much dissatisfaction was voiced by the sanatorium superintendents. The result was that the position vacated was again filled, and from present reports the service is meeting with great favor.

*Includes \$49,288.60 for the year 1928.

†Includes bills for June, 1929, and excludes bills for June, 1930.