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Social Study  
of  
ROSEMOND B. GODDARD HOME  
North Fork, California

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SOCIAL STUDY  
OF  
ROSAMOND B - GODDARD HOME  
NORTH FORK, CALIFORNIA

I. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this study was three-fold: to determine if good and safe care to children was being provided in conformity with the Welfare and Institutions Code and the State Department of Social Welfare rules and regulations; to bring the Department current on information concerning the Home to serve as a basis for licensing action when fire safety clearance is received; to assist the institution with its problems and with it, jointly, to attain the best possible standards of care for the children it serves.

The following visits have been made to the Home:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Name of Department Representative</u>
12/21/42	Miss Carolyn Rosenberg
11/22/43	Mr. Alfred Knight
12/17/45	Mrs. Berniece R. Linn
4/17/46	Mrs. Berniece R. Linn
5/8/46	Mrs. Berniece R. Linn
10/9/46	Mrs. Berniece R. Linn
12/11/46	Mrs. Berniece R. Linn

During the April, May and December visits of 1946, the present superintendent and his staff, except for the assistant superintendent, were interviewed. In October, in the absence of the superintendent and his assistant, Miss Davie was interviewed.

Other persons have been interviewed, either in person or by telephone in regard to the services of the Home as follows:

Miss Mary Diran, medical social worker, Division of Crippled Children's Services, State Department of Public Health;

Miss Margaret Christy, office secretary, Presbyterian Board of National Missions, Pacific District;

Mr. Harris, Field Aid, Office of Indian Affairs;

Mrs. Hertha Rowe, social worker, Madera County Welfare Department;

Mrs. Elizabeth Collins, former director, and Mrs. Alice M. Hall, present director, Fresno County Indian Welfare Department;

Mr. Thomason, principal, North Fork School;

Mr. H. M. Scott, director, Madera County Welfare Department;

Probation Officer, Madera County;

Dr. Lee A. Stone, Madera County Medical Officer; and

Miss Mildred Van Every, social worker, Sacramento Indian Agency.

## II. PURPOSE OF THE ROSAMOND B. GODDARD HOME

The Rosamond B. Goddard Home is a private, non-profit enterprise, owned and operated by the Board of National Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S. A. Full time care is provided to children of 1/16 Indian blood who are six to fourteen years of age. The Home is also a community center for Indians.

The purpose of this Home, which serves as a child and community center, is twofold: To provide an opportunity to Indian children for schooling and character training; to provide a home for Indian children who have no parents or whose family homes have been broken.

On May 8, 1946, care was being provided to forty-five children of Indian ancestry of either sex from six to fourteen years of age. On December 11, 1946, fifty children had been accepted for care.

## III. BRIEF HISTORY OF INSTITUTION AND LICENSING ACTION

This institution began as a Presbyterian Mission School for Indian children in 1904, and continued in this capacity until about 1927, when the United States Government turned the education of Indians over to the various states. Sometime around 1922 or 1923, some of the children started to the public school at North Fork. By 1928, all of the children in the institution who were of school age attended the public school in North Fork. With the change in the Federal provision for the education of children of Indian ancestry, the institution changed its policy and, since 1928, it has operated as a child center, receiving and caring for a large majority of children during the school year. While in former years, the institution provided care to children who were two to sixteen years of age, it now cares for grammar school age children only.

The Rosamond B. Goddard Home has never been licensed. Although the institution has been in operation since 1904, it did not come to the attention of the State Department of Social Welfare until October, 1942. It was inspected December 21, 1942, and a detailed report of the visit is contained in the record.

An application to care for eighty children was received March 23, 1943. This was amended orally on December 11, 1946, to sixty-four children.

A license to care for children has not been issued as the institution has not completed the corrections recommended by the State Fire Marshal for fire safety.

## IV. ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION

The Rosamond B. Goddard Home is not incorporated in the State of California, and does not have a local governing board. It is owned and operated by the Board of

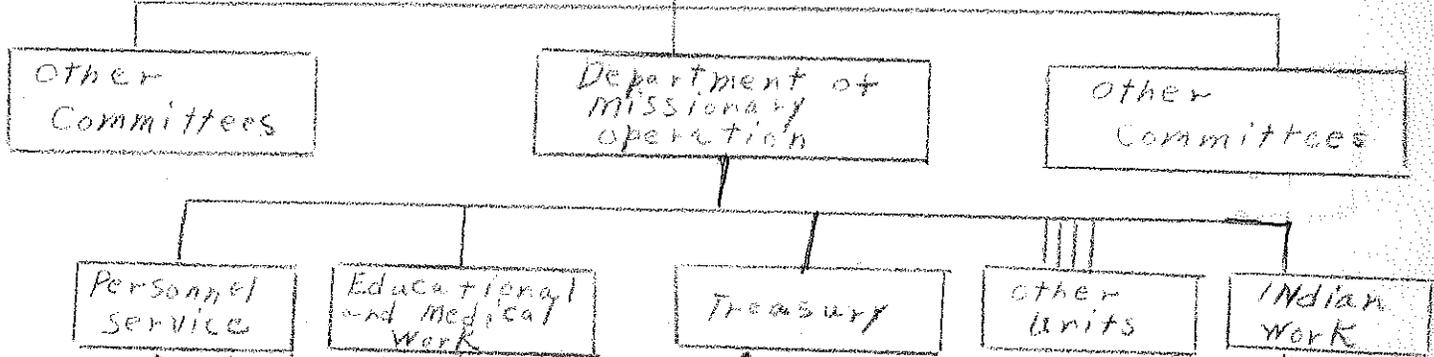
National Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A., the headquarters of which is located at 156 5th Avenue, New York 10, New York. Reverend Jean Milner, D. D., is president of the Board and Dr. E. Graham Wilson is general secretary.

The Board of National Missions of the Presbyterian Church, which was incorporated in the State of New York, April 24, 1923, appoints committees to care for the general work of the Board. There are many committees or units of the Board and only those affecting the Rosamond B. Goddard Home are given. The committee of the National Board, which is responsible for the administration of this institution, is the Department of Missionary Operations, which is subdivided into many units of which four affect the operation of Rosamond B. Goddard Home. These sub-committees are: 1, the Unit of Educational and Medical Work, which is responsible for schools, hospitals, homes, mission boarding schools; 2, the Unit of Personnel Service, which is responsible for determining job specifications, contacting individuals, and making placements necessary as requested by other units in the National Board; 3, the Unit of Specific Work, which meets the needs of the organization, program, etc., sponsored by the various units; and 4, the Unit of Treasury. The Unit of Indian Work, with Dr. Henry S. Randolph as secretary, under the Department of Missionary Operations, is responsible for the work in the church adjacent to the institution site.

The work of the Unit of Educational and Medical Work is closely co-ordinated with other units. One of its assistant secretaries serves in the Unit of Personnel Service and another assistant secretary serves in the Unit of Treasury. Miss Edna R. Voss is the secretary of the Unit of Educational and Medical Work, and Miss Frances Ball is the assistant secretary assigned to the Unit of Personnel Service.

The following is a rough chart of a portion of the Board and organizational chart of the Rosamond B. Goddard Home, showing administrative relationships:

Board of National Missions  
of the Presbyterian Church  
U. S. A.

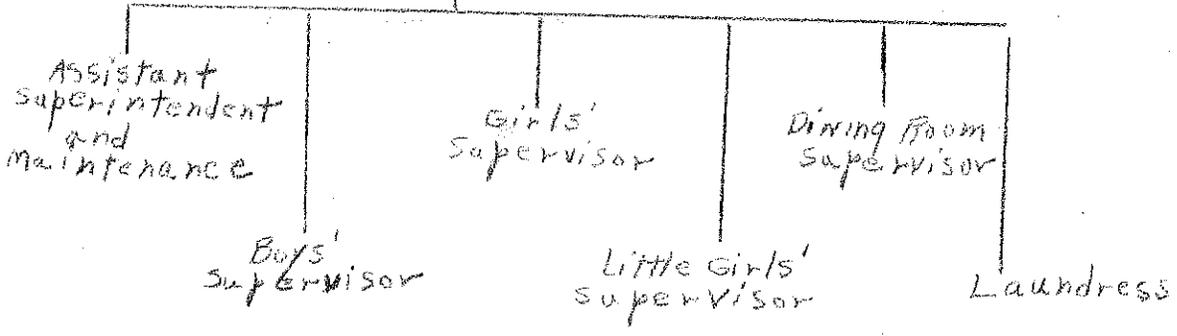


Rosamond B.  
Goddard Home

Mono Indian  
Presbyterian  
Church

Superintendent  
P. B. Goddard Home

Vacation  
Bible  
School



The other Homes operated in California by the Board of National Missions of the Presbyterian Church are the Ming Quong Home in Oakland, and the Ming Quong home at Los Gatos. Other units of the Department of Missionary Operations, in addition to the ones mentioned above, are responsible for these two institutions.

The National Board makes and approves appointments of individuals secured by the Unit of Personnel Service. The Unit of Personnel Service places the individuals in employment subject to the approval of the Superintendent, and thereafter the Unit of Educational and Medical Work is responsible for the salary and disciplinary measures, including the right of discharge.

All funds received by the Home are recorded and sent to the National Board in New York. Expenses of the Home are met by checks issued by the National Board.

Miss Voss, secretary of the Unit of Educational and Medical Work, visits the three Homes in California, and discusses with the superintendents the specific problems, changes in policy, future planning and trends in procedure as related to the Home visited. In order to give the benefit of her knowledge to all, staff meetings are held in which problems encountered are discussed. In turn, Miss Voss reports to the National Board the needs of the Homes. She serves as a liaison worker between the Homes and the Board. Miss Voss is expected to visit the California institutions under her jurisdiction during the early part of January, 1947.

Unlike the two Ming Quong Homes, there is no local committee to advise the superintendent of Rosamond B. Goddard Home on matters of admission, etc.

V. FINANCES

The budget for the operation of the institution for the fiscal year beginning in October is prepared by the Unit of Educational and Medical Work and approved by the National Board. The beginning of the fiscal year has been changed from October 15 to October 1, and may be changed again in the near future.

The operating expenses approved for the past year (10/15/45 to 10/14/46) and for the current year (10/1/46 to 9/30/47) were as follows:

<u>10/15/45 to 10/14/46</u>		<u>10/1/46 to 9/30/47</u>
\$3,740	Food	\$4,100*
1,200	Maintenance	1,600
100	Equipment	100
200	Upkeep	\$25 (Plus \$200 for paint)
<u>6,350</u>	Salaries	<u>7,578</u>
Total \$11,590		\$13,703

\*Increase of \$482.50 requested.

Butane and clothing have been added to the maintenance budget, which item has included utility services. The sum for paint was a special gift made possible by the Unit of Specific Work.

The charge for care has been \$20 per month and has included clothing replacements. Not all parents have been able to meet this charge; however, they have provided clothing and a \$2 tuition fee to the Home. All counties sending children paid for their care and some counties paid \$30, with the Home providing the clothing. Money received was sent to the National Board for disbursement.

During 1945-46, there was received \$500 from donations, \$1,000 for equipment and two special grants from the National Board of \$500 for roofing repair and \$200 for fixing and insulating the furnace rooms.

A review of the amount for food showed that this sum was inadequate. The cost of the food was slightly less than eight cents per meal per person. This sum does not allow for an adequate diet, even at minimum cost. According to the food prices in Madera County for November, 1945, and the minimum needs for the age and sex groupings in the Home, the minimum amount needed to provide a diet meeting minimum requirements per person per meal was 16-5/6 cents. (See Food - Section IX.)

Water is leased at no fee from the Forest Service, and the cost to the institution is for the operation and maintenance of the line. The water supply originates from two springs on the mountainside and is brought to the Home by a gravity system. A third spring is available for toilet flushing when the water supply is scarce.

The amount of water is only sufficient for the personal needs of the children and staff and is not sufficient to irrigate a garden plot or small orchard. The institution may increase the amount of water available to it by the installation of pipe lines to a nearby creek. Such a plan would also assist the institution in its services to children by enabling it to add simple agricultural training to its program. This training is not being provided to the Indian children, although a large proportion of the families earn a living in agricultural pursuits.

The charge for electricity is no longer on a flat rate but on the number of kilowatt hours used. The cost for the past year was about \$300.

Butane is used for cooking and averages about \$8 per month. In prior years, wood was used as a cooking fuel and required about two cords per month. The price of oak cordwood is \$27 per cord and the Home effected a real saving in changing the type of cooking fuels. Slabwood is purchased from the mills for heating the buildings.

Telephone service is provided through an extension of the Forest Service line and continues to cost \$6 per year. Calls to and from other places than North Fork are limited to 8 a.m. to 12 noon, and from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. daily, from Monday through Friday, and from 10 a.m. to 12 noon on Saturday. During the fire season, service is made available for the twenty-four hours of each day.

The buildings are insured and the cost of insurance is included in the budget. According to the superintendent, in the event of a fire the amount carried in insurance would not provide for replacement of any of the buildings because of the current high prices for labor and materials.

The financial report of the Home does not show the values of gifts (food, clothing, equipment, etc.). Gifts of clothing, bedding, sewing supplies, linens, etc., are received from many sections of the United States. Recently, thirty pairs of Levi pants and a quantity of sheets were received which have a value of about \$300. Colonial Dames, a women's order, has provided excellent playground equipment, including slides, swings, etc., and recently added some group equipment, including gymnasium sets, volley balls, etc. Various ladies' groups affiliated with churches and individuals have supplied fruit in season. During the past summer, the Home provided sugar for the canning of 400 quarts of fruit received by the Home. In addition, many Christmas boxes are received.

Special needs, such as washing machines, pots and pans, etc., which are not received as gifts are provided for the Home by the Unit of Specific Work.

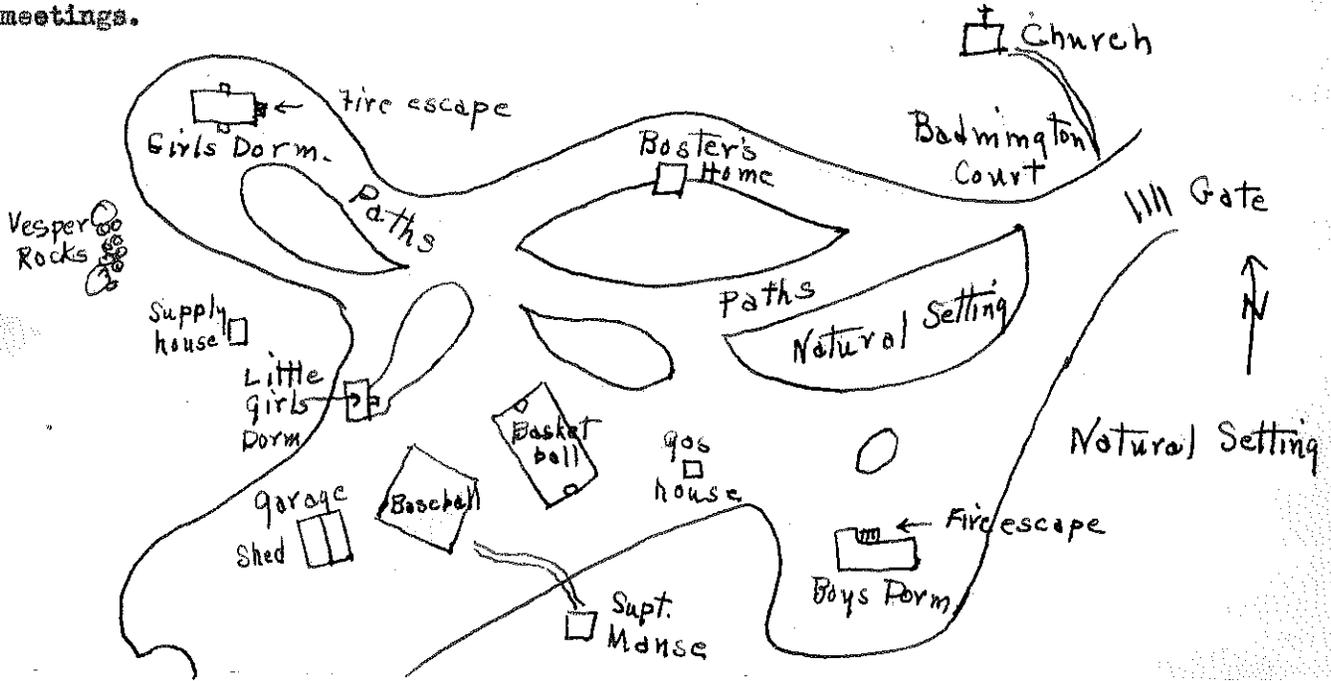
VI. PLANT

A. Site

Although the mailing address of this center is North Fork, the institution is located about one mile from the center of South Fork. It is 46 miles from Madera, 48 miles from Fresno, and is accessible by a good highway.

The plant is located on top of a hill overlooking the town of South Fork, and commands a good view. The property consists of 80 acres in rugged mountain terrain and is adjacent to the Sierra National Forest. Forty acres of the land is owned by the Board of National Missions of the Presbyterian Church of the U. S. A., and the other 40 acres are owned by the Presbytery of San Joaquin. Both titles are clear. Through an error of judgment, a church was erected on adjoining land owned by the United States Government, but no difficulty is anticipated because of this. The ground plot appears natural in its setting and only sufficient shrubbery and trees have been cleared to provide fire safety for the frame structures and a play area for the children. Some native shrubbery and redwood trees have been transplanted to more favorable location for beauty and growth. There are a few trees near the play spaces to provide shade. The ground is sandy and well drained during rainy weather and is well exposed to sunlight.

The following is a rough draft of the institutional grounds, building sites, play areas, etc., and the boundary lines indicate the areas of natural setting. The vesper rocks form a small amphitheater which is used for outdoor meetings.



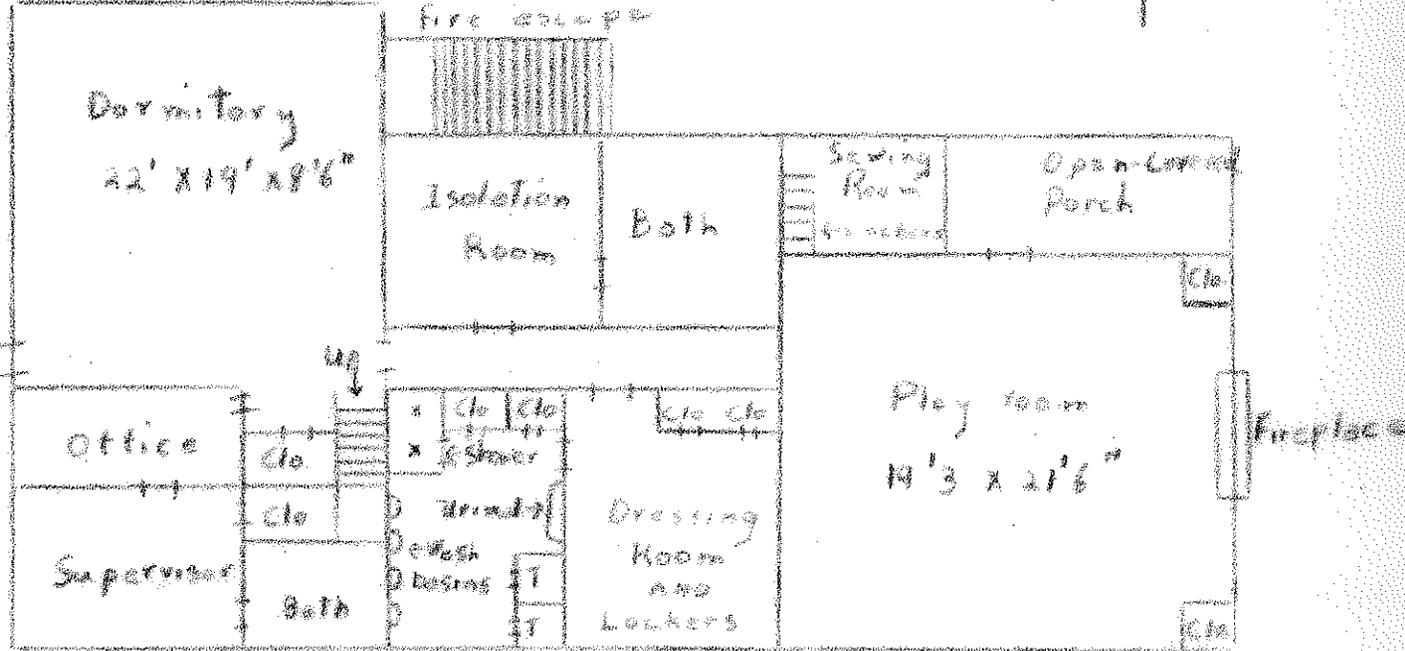
The school bus stops in front of each of the buildings and takes the children to and from school. The community church, the Mono Indian Presbyterian Church, is adjacent to the center.

In 1942, the community surrounding the Home had a population of about 800 Indian families and 200 white families, with the white population consisting mainly of the personnel of the U. S. Forestry Service and the Pacific Gas and Electric Company. Since 1942 and with the advance of World War II, the Associated Lumber Mill and the Goodwin Lumber Mill established plants at North Fork and logging operations became the major industry in the area. The number of white persons in North Fork and South Fork increased and, according to the postmaster, 1,000 white families receive their mail at North Fork. The population of the Indian families has remained the same at about 800 units. According to the various persons interviewed, there is no known racial prejudice in the community and the Indian and white children freely participate in school activities on an equal basis.

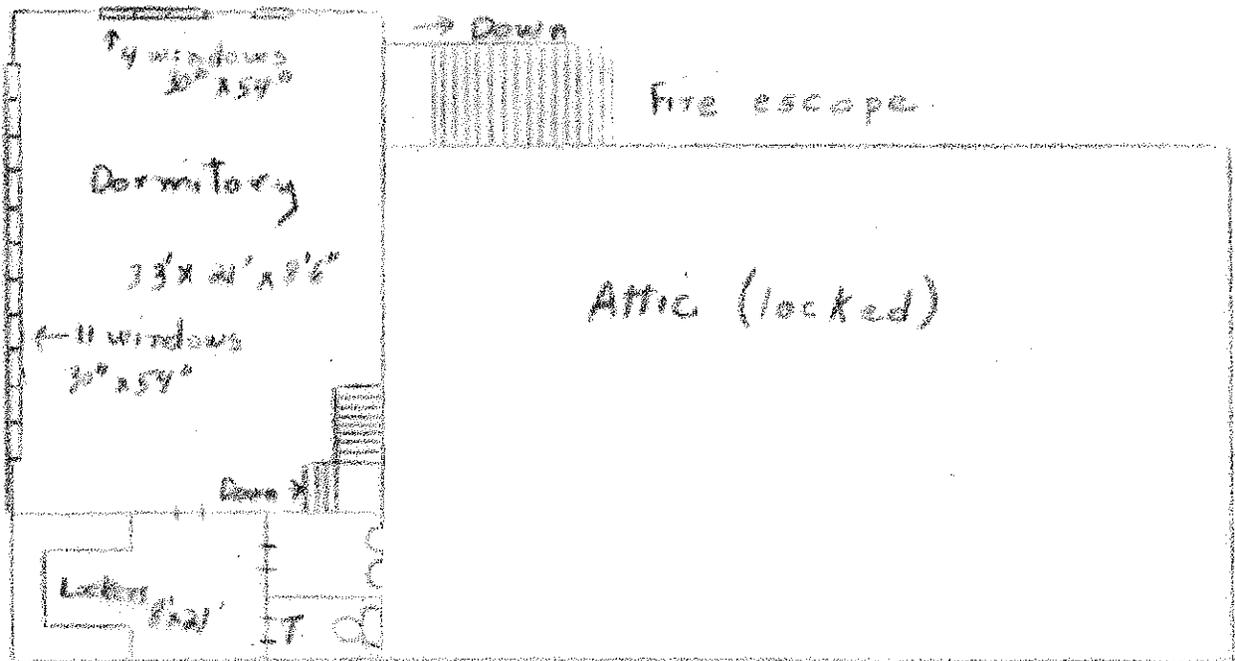
### B. Buildings and Equipment

No new buildings have been added to the plant since December, 1942. There are five major buildings and several minor buildings on the premises, none of which have been completed. Communication between the buildings is by means of an inter-house telephone system.

# Boys' Dormitory Lloyd Hall First Floor



## Second Floor



### Boys' Dormitory

Lloyd Hall is a two-story, frame building, which was constructed in 1933. Equipment in this building was good throughout, plumbing was in good order and dressing rooms and wash rooms were clean. Wood is used for heating. A continuous supply of hot water is available. The attic is closed off and is not used. The rooms appear well ventilated. The basement is not complete.

The dormitory on the first floor is 22' x 19' x 8½' and contains 8 windows. The eight and nine-year-old children sleep in the upper portion of the iron, double decker beds and the children under eight years of age sleep on the lower section. There are six double decker beds three feet apart, which are ample for 12 boys and appear to be the maximum capacity of the room. The mattresses, springs and bedding on the beds were in excellent condition. The suite which formerly served the boys' supervisor and his wife has been converted into an isolation room, bath and sewing room and the supervisor has been assigned the former isolation room (see floor chart). The present isolation room is equipped with a bed, closet space and a door leads from this room into a bathroom equipped with tub, toilet and wash basin. The sewing room contains lockers for each child as well as a place for the sorting of the clothes and the like.

The playroom is 19½' x 21½'. The room contains a fireplace and is equipped with a piano, table, heavy, sturdy, comfortable chairs, curtains, and a rug. The furniture shows that it receives heavy use. Sometimes when the boys swing on the curtains, these are removed until the children learn to care for them. Off the hallway from the boys' dormitory is a dressing room and sanitary unit. The sanitary unit contains two closets, two showers, four wash basins, two toilets, and one urinal.

The dormitory on the second floor of the boys' building is 33' x 21' x 8½'. There are eleven large windows on the west side, four large windows on the north side, and a fire escape constructed of wood exits from the dormitory on the north. The room contained five double deckers shared by eight older boys on May 8, 1946. The room appears ample in size for 20 boys in ten double deckers. Adjacent to this room is a locker room and a sanitary unit consisting of a toilet and two wash basins.

The incomplete basement contains a furnace and washing machine and, when completed, may serve as an indoor play area. <sup>2 stationary tubs.</sup>

### Little Girls' Dormitory

This cottage is an incomplete, one-story, frame building and is used for girls six to nine years of age. An addition on the north has been added to the dormitory space which was not complete. The north wall has inadequate window space and this was called to the superintendent's attention and funds have been given to meet this need as soon as material and labor are available. This building and its equipment were clean throughout and plumbing was in good order. A continuous supply of hot water is available and wood is used for heating.

Eleven girls receive care in this cottage. In the dormitory are three single beds and seven double decker beds three feet apart, which is the maximum capacity of the dormitory. Ten of the girls sleep in the lower decks and one girl sleeps in an upper deck. As several of the double deckers have a rocker type bottom which would permit rocking, it was pointed out that these presented real hazards should the upper sections be used. Although dormitory space could be provided for 20 children, because of the problem of supervision and the need for more individual care, the number of children in this unit should be limited to 12. There are two sanitary units each consisting of a toilet and wash basin. The locker room is a part of the sleeping room and appears adequate.

The living room is attractively furnished with drapes and small sized furniture. It contains an organ, a library filled with children's books, and a wooden stove in one corner of the room. The children bathe in three large tubs in front of this stove during the cold season. When weather permits for bathing, the children use the hose in shower fashion in the open basement.

The supervisor has a long, narrow suite adjacent to the dormitory which consists of a living room and private toilet facilities.

The basement which is open on the north side serves as a garage and has a long room which contains wash tubs, washing machine and hoses for showers.

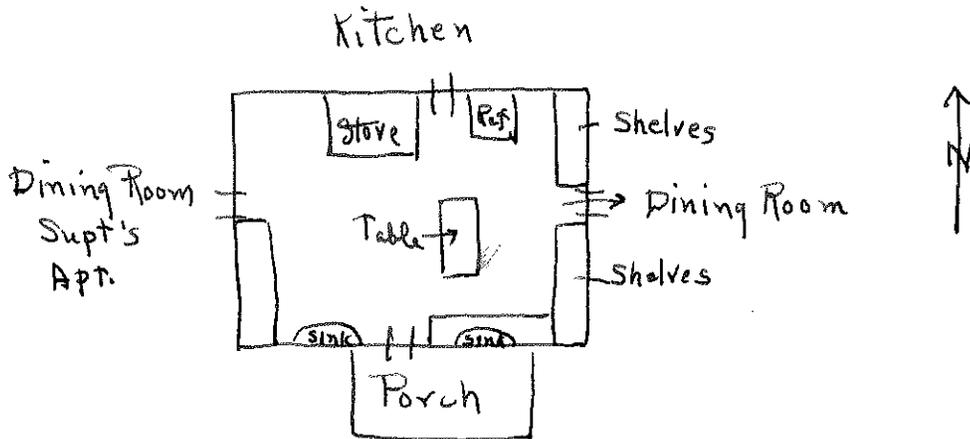
Girls' Dormitory

The girls' dormitory is a three-story, frame building, which was constructed in 1933. The third story or attic has been locked in compliance with State Fire Marshal's verbal instructions. It is noted that the State Fire Marshal's report shows this to be a two-story building which is an error. An outside wooden stairway to serve as a fire escape from the dormitory on the second floor has been completed. The furnace in the basement was in the process of being separated by fire-proof material (December 11, 1946).

On the first floor of this cottage is the dining room, ample in size for 80 persons, kitchen and the dining room supervisor's apartments.

The dining room is very attractive and several caged canaries add to its charm. Tables and chairs are strong and suited to the age group served. This room is also used for social hour once a week and for the showing of motion pictures.

The kitchen is adequate in size, although the arrangement is not conducive to efficiency. Small windows provide some southern exposure.



The six-burner wood stove has been replaced by a large Garland double stove which used butane and arrangements have been made to install a fan to remove odors from the kitchen. In prior years, the Home had used wood for cooking purposes; however, it became almost impossible for the Home to purchase wood and it was necessary in April and May, 1946, for the cook to dry the wood out in the oven before he could use the wood as a fuel. The change materially lightens the burden of the Dining Room Supervisor and provides training in the use of butane in line with the acceptance of this fuel by the Indian families. The Home is considering a rearrangement of the kitchen and services of the Home Economist of the State Department of Social Welfare have been requested.

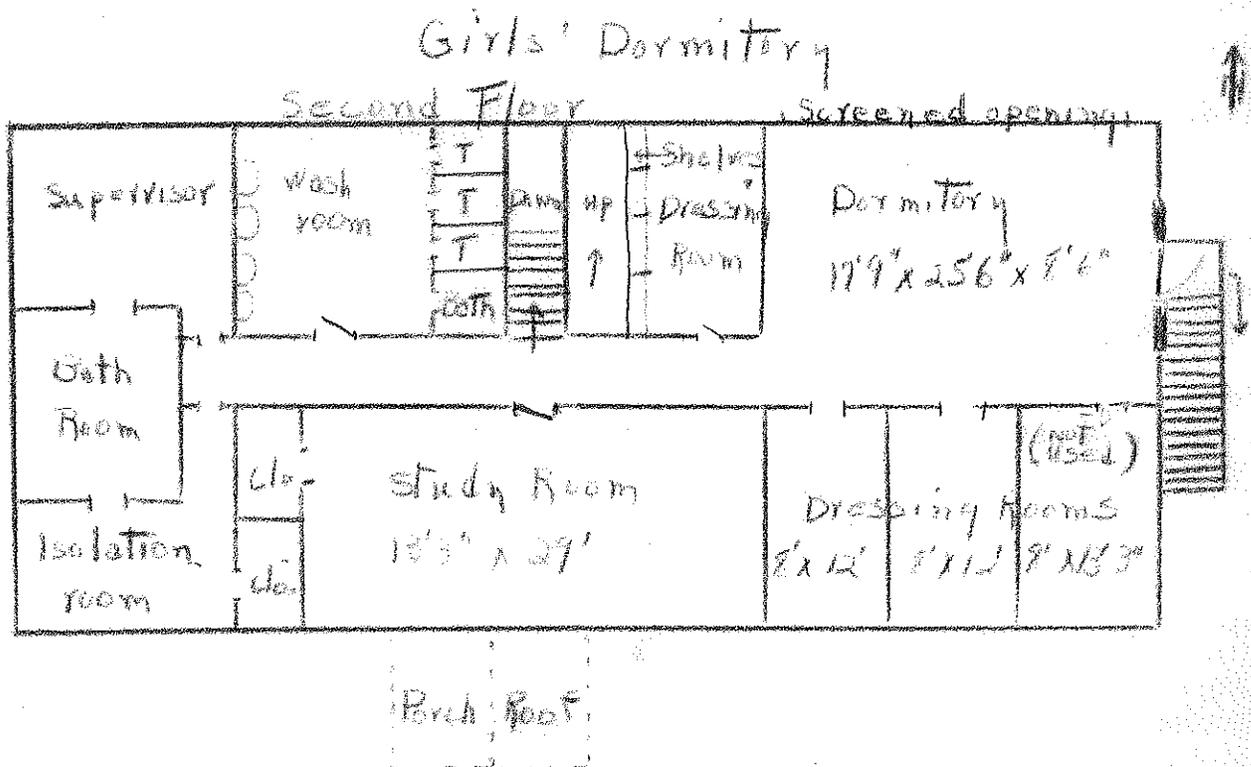
Chipped graniteware, used by the Home up to January 1, 1946, has been replaced by hotelware, and the old equipment is used for outdoor picnics only. Worn out kitchen equipment is gradually being replaced by gifts and some desirable new additions include a huge dishpan, a huge colander, two large dutch ovens, two large pressure cookers, and other miscellaneous pans. In December, about \$30 worth of stainless steel ware was received for tableware.

The apartment for the Dining Room Supervisor consists of a living room, bedroom and bathroom.

On the second floor are four dressing rooms, dormitory, sanitary unit, recreation room, isolation room, and supervisor's apartment.

The dormitory which is approximately 18' x 26' is screened on the north side. It contains nine double decker beds three feet apart. Eighteen girls sleep in this room which, with another double decker, would be adequate for 20 girls.

Three dressing rooms open into the dormitory, only two of which are used. One dressing room is not used because of the difficulty of supervising the additional space.



The two rooms are used by the seventh and eighth grade girls (four girls in each room) and contain one dresser, mirror, and a clothes closet. On May 8, 1946, clean clothes were neatly piled in the center of the floor of one dressing room as a reminder to one girl to pick up her clothes. (According to the girls' supervisor, a second offense means temporary deprivation of the girl's favorite dress.) Another dressing room is on the same side of the building as the dormitory and is between it and the sanitary unit. Girls in the fourth, fifth and sixth grades (ten girls) share this small room. It contains shelves for clothes and space for personal items.

The third floor, which is kept locked, has several rooms and a dormitory 26' x 18'. Some supplies and stored articles have been placed on this floor. The superintendent expressed the desire to use this space for winter drying of clothes and indoor recreation. He plans to discuss this with the State Fire Marshal.

The basement contains the furnace, laundry unit and food storage unit. The furnace is being enclosed in fire resistant material. The laundry unit contains two washers and two stationary tubs which are used by the older girls under the supervision of the laundress.

#### Capacity

The maximum capacity of this institution appears to be 64 children at the present time, which includes 12 younger girls, 12 younger boys, 20 older girls and 20 older boys.

Housekeeping standards are good. Arrangement for the care of clothing remains primitive.

#### C. Safety

Except for a .22 rifle kept by the Superintendent for the eradication of pests, explosives and fire arms are not used at the Home. Fire protection is provided by the Forest Service, which has good fire control equipment at the Northfork Station, which is only a few minutes away. The Goodwin Mill maintains equipment which would also be available. (The mill is at the bottom of the hill on which the institution is located.) The State Fire Marshal has made several recommendations necessary for compliance before fire safety in this institution may exist. Fire safety has been pending since April 22, 1943. According to the superintendent, the present delay has been caused by lack of labor. There are outside latrines in sanitary condition and no animals, such as horses, pigs or cows are kept on the premises. Garbage is hauled away daily and laundry is done on the premises with the water flowing into a septic tank. Milk is from an approved Grade A dairy and is pasturized. The springs providing the water supply are enclosed in cement. The water has been tested and found satisfactory for human consumption. There has been no need for a program for general pest control. Dishwashing method includes sterilization of dishes with hot water and permitting them to dry. From the foregoing, it appears that the Home offers health safety.

Although there is limited outside service on the telephone, it is possible to contact other persons in North Fork and South Fork by telephone. Mrs. Hayes, public health nurse, lives on the mill grounds at South Fork and would be available in event of illness. First aid equipment is on the premises and all of the supervisors have had training in first aid. In addition, Miss Darie has had experience assisting

a physician in a hospital. A first aid emergency station is located at Northfork. Transportation is always available to take an injured person to a hospital or doctor's office. The nearest hospital is at Madera and the highway is kept in good condition the year around.

Recently the Booster's Club made a survey of need for medical services and as a result there appears to be community effort toward the establishment of a clinic with a physician and laboratory x-ray technician at North Fork.

## VII. PERSONNEL

Since December, 1942, there has been a complete turnover in staff.

### Superintendent

Mr. Donald A. Schwab, age 36, a minister, became superintendent on January 1, 1946, replacing Mr. Hood, who retired. Mr. Schwab is a college graduate, and has received a Bachelor of Divinity Degree from a theological seminary. He has had two years' experience with the Shoshone Indians at Owyhee, Nevada, and nine years' experience with the Laguna Indians in Laguna, N. Mexico, leaving the latter service to come to this center. He receives \$125 per month and manse, including heat and utilities from the Unit of Educational and Medical Work, and \$62.50 from the Unit of Indian work. Mr. Schwab shows understanding of Indian children, their problems, and the approved methods of handling difficult situations. He is alert, straightforward in manner, and his relation to the staff was observed as one of mutual respect. He appears qualified for the responsibility he holds. In addition to being Superintendent of the Center, he is also Pastor of the Mono Indian Presbyterian Church.

He was informed of the California Executives Association, an organization composed of institution directors.

The superintendent's wife is not expected to assume any duties in regard to the Center.

### Assistant Superintendent

Mr. Joe Boster, Assistant Superintendent and Maintenance Man, was not interviewed. He has been on a leave of absence from the institution since August 1, 1946. He is 37 years of age, graduate of a college, and has had about eight years' experience with Indian children. He was at the Center prior to his two years' service in the Navy, and returned to the Center in December, 1945. He is a member of the North Fork School Board. Mr. Boster received \$116.50 per month and a cottage, including heat and utilities on the premises.

His wife, who served as matron of the Boys' Dormitory during the war when there was a shortage of staff, has returned to her domestic pursuits. In December, 1945, Mr. Hood praised her work highly.

### Supervisors

There are three supervisors for the children. The two supervisors of girls, who are single, each receives \$68.75 per month and maintenance. The supervisor of boys received the same amount when he was single. Since his marriage, he receives \$90 per month and maintenance for himself and wife. His wife is expected to help.

Miss Minnie B. Davie, age 41, a college graduate with a Masters' Degree from a seminary, has been at the Center since September 18, 1943. Her work for seven years prior to coming to the Center was girls' and women's work in Korea. She was evacuated from there during World War II. She supervises the older girls from ten to fourteen years of age.

Mrs. Etta G. Means, age 61, came to the Center August 30, 1943. She has had normal school and Bible Institute training. She has taught school and has had three years' experience supervising girls prior to her present employment. She supervises the younger girls from six to nine years of age.

Both Miss Davie and Mrs. Means have an excellent understanding of children, a keen sense of humor, good health, and a radiant personality.

#### Boys' Supervisor

Mr. Jack M. MacLeod, age 21, arrived at the Center April 14, 1946, to serve temporarily. He recently graduated from college and plans to enter the seminary in the fall of 1947. He was married in August, 1946. He is alert, enthusiastic, in good health, and appears suitable for work with children.

His wife, a college graduate, assists in the supervision of boys. She suffered poliomyelitis about five years ago and appears fragile.

#### Dining Room Supervisor

Mr. Waudie N. Box, age 38, has had several years' experience as a cook and boys' supervisor in an orphanage. He came to the Center January 1, 1946. He plans the menus and supervises the preparation and cooking of the food. He prepares the noon meal for the staff when the children are in school. He receives \$66.66 and maintenance for himself and his ten-year-old daughter. Mr. Box understands and is genuinely interested in children and radiates good health. He is an efficient worker and secures the maximum amount of nutrition possible from the limited food budget.

#### Laundress

Mrs. Audie Box, age 38, wife of the Dining Room Supervisor, works part-time as the laundress. She washes, irons and mends clothes in the boys' home, marks the sheets, towels and clothing for each child and makes certain that each boy receives his own laundry. (This policy was established as a result of a scabies infection.) She receives \$33 per month and maintenance for herself.

The ratio of staff to children under care is about seven children to each staff member.

### VIII. HEALTH PROGRAM

The medical care program and health supervision of the children remains the same as it was in 1942. Mrs. Olivia Hayes, Madera County Public Health Nurse, who is employed by the school district and who resides in South Fork, keeps a medical history of all of the children. She was at the institution on April 18 for a smallpox vaccination.

No medical examinations are required prior to admittance. However, the children are examined by the school nurse and immunized prior to admittance at the public school. There still is no doctor closer than Madera or Fresno; therefore, the nurse and supervisors of children care for minor illnesses and the Forestry Service personnel is available in event of injury.

Isolation facilities are provided in the older girls' and boys' dormitory and the facilities are frequently used. Because the sleeping rooms are not heated and the isolation room is heated, isolation is used to prevent illness. Whenever a temperature rises, a child is placed in the room and frequently one night only is necessary.

Parental consents for medical care are secured as the need arises. One child needs a tonsillectomy and the county responsible for the child secured authorization for medical care by court action.

Agencies and persons responsible for the children are also responsible for needed medical and dental services and arrangements have been made in some instances for services to be rendered by the Madera County Hospital, with the county to be reimbursed by the referring public agency outside of the county. Eligibility for free medical care by Madera County for its children is determined individually.

The State Department of Social Welfare forms - "Parents' Signed Consent for Emergency Medical and Surgical Care," "Child's Medical Record," "Physical History Sheet for Employees and Applicants" were given to assist the institution in thinking through and formulating a plan to strengthen its health program.

IX. FOOD

Mr. Box, Dining Room Supervisor, is responsible for menu planning and for directing the preparation, cooking, and serving of the food. He appears to understand the need for a well balanced diet and is familiar with the food pattern of Indians.

The following was the menu for September 27, through October 3, 1946.

	<u>Breakfast</u>	<u>Lunch</u>	<u>Supper</u>
Sept. 27, 1946 Friday	grapefruit juice dry cereal toast milk	1 meat sandwich 1 jelly & peanut butter sandwich 1 raisin muffin	pork and beans string beans spinach sliced tomatoes chocolate pudding
Sept. 28, 1946 Saturday	wheat hearts toast peaches milk	1 meat sandwich 1 jelly & peanut butter sandwich 1 raisin muffin	sauerkraut & weiners purple top turnips carrots & peas pumpkin pie
Sept. 29, 1946 Sunday	raisins & bran jelly hot cakes milk	1 cheese sandwich 1 peanut butter " fruit or cake	mashed potatoes sliced meat Harvard beets sliced tomatoes & cucumbers ice cream & peaches

Sept. 30, 1946 Monday	wheat hearts toast milk	1 meat sandwich 1 jelly & peanut butter sandwich 1 cake muffin	vegetable soup & crackers dried beans boiled cabbage sliced tomatoes ice cream
Oct. 1, 1946 Tuesday	fruit juice wheat hearts toast milk	1 meat sandwich 1 peanut butter " 1 raisin muffin	fried potatoes English peas spinach sliced salted cucumbers apricot relish
Oct. 2, 1946 Wednesday	prune juice oatmeal toast milk	1 meat sandwich 1 peanut butter " 1 raisin cake	spaghetti, tomatoes & onions string beans turnips chocolate pudding
Oct. 3, 1946 Thursday	tomato juice wheat heart toast milk	1 cheese sandwich 1 jelly & peanut butter sandwich 1 raisin muffin	potatoes in cream sauce boiled cabbage string beans whipped peaches

Each child receives nearly a pint of milk each morning. The Home purchases 39 gallons of milk per week from Borden's Dairy which is delivered in 12-gallon lots two times a week and a 15-gallon lot once a week. Canned milk is sometimes used in cooking to supplement the fresh milk.

Meat in the sandwiches is pressed bologne purchased from a local dealer and contains little cereal. It is cut into 1/4" slices.

Four and one-fourth pounds of cheese are used for sandwiches for 50 children.

Four and one-half quarts of dry beans are used at each serving and two No. 10 tins of peas and carrots.

From October 15, 1945, to October 14, 1946, \$3,740 was allowed for food and during that time approximately 47,002 meals were served to the children and staff at an average cost of slightly less than eight cents per meal per person. The amount allowed for the year beginning October, 1946, has been slightly increased to \$4,100 with additional funds requested. The amount of money available for food does not allow for the purchase of an adequate diet even at minimum cost. Although the menus show a skill on the part of the planner to get the most out of the money available, the menus are lacking in many of the essentials considered necessary for optimum health and nutrition. This point is particularly significant in view of the high percentage of tuberculosis among Indian families.

A review of the menus for September 27, 1946, to October 3, 1946, (one week) show that the menus are high in carbohydrates and extremely low in fruits, vegetables, milk products, eggs and in Vitamin A rich fat.

The following is an evaluation of the one week's menu as compared to the minimum standards suggested by the National Research Council:

Food Group.	Number of Servings in Menu							Number of Servings During the Week	Standard for Minimum Number of Servings Per Week	Relation of Number of Servings to the Standards
	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.			
green & yellow vegetables	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	7	5 short
citrus fruits, tomatoes and fresh raw cabbage	0	1	0	1/4	1	2	1	5-1/4	7	1-3/4 "
other fruits and vegetables	2	2	4	3	4	2	3	20	21	1 "
milk & milk products	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	12	21	9 "
meat, poultry and fish	2	1/2	1/2	1/2	0	1/2	0	4	7	3 "
eggs	1	0	0	0	0	0	1-1/2	2-1/2	7	4-1/2 "
whole grain enriched bread and cereal	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	21	14	7 over
butter and fortified margarine	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	14	11 short

For about 5-1/2 months to 6 months of each year hot lunches are served at the North Fork School during the cold season. The program extended for 5-1/2 months during the past year and started again on November 1, 1946. The hot lunch at school consists of meat or protein substitute, a hot vegetable or soup, 6 oz. of milk and sometimes fruit (apple). The institution supplements this lunch with a sandwich, fruit or dessert.

The institution receives gifts in the form of oranges and fruits in season which were not reflected in the week's menu. On October 15, 1946, 10 boxes of apples were purchased.

Breakfast is served at 7:00 AM and supper at 6:00 PM. When the children are not in school, lunch is served at 12 noon. None of the children in the Home are on special diets.

The staff, except the superintendent and assistant superintendent, eat with the children. The superintendent and his assistant take one meal a week with them. On school days the staff eats lunch together in the kitchen.

Beans and rice which are favorite dishes with Indians have been increasingly harder to secure and the Home faces a grave situation if it should be unable to restock these items.

## X. Social Service Program

Children are referred by parents, churches, county welfare departments, county probation departments, Sacramento Indian Agency and the Veterans' Administration.

There is an interview with the family or persons responsible for the child prior to the child's admission to the Home. In event an application is made by a parent, the social information is secured from the parent. If the child is referred by an agency, a case summary from the referring agency is requested which includes the child's name, the parents' names, marital status, family composition, and social history. The superintendent serves as the social worker for the child center.

Admissions are limited to children of not less than 1/16 Indian blood, of grammar school age who are mentally normal and appear free from infectious or contagious disease. Parents of children are expected to pay within capacity up to a charge of \$20 a month which includes clothes. Parents who are unable to meet this charge must, however, provide clothing and a \$2 tuition fee to the Home.

A review of the records for children in the center on May 8, 1946, showed that no child was under the age of six years nor over the age of 14 years and that over one half of the children were ten to twelve years of age inclusively. One third of the children were from one to three grades behind in school work. As it was not known at what age the child started to school no conclusion was drawn, but it was significant that eight children were behind one year, four children were behind two years, and three children were behind three years in school grades.

The three children who were three years behind in school grades were all twelve-year old boys (Calvin Keluche and Leonard Manual and Edward Ne~~l~~ton). As the boys were large in comparison to other children and the classroom was over-crowded, an experiment was started in September, 1946, by placing the three boys up a grade into a special class in a classroom not crowded. The boys have shown by their reactions that they prefer to be with children nearer their own age and size, have responded favorably to the special attention and additional training given by the teacher and have worked hard to remain in the higher grade.

It was also interesting to note that with the exception of two boys (a ten-year old and a thirteen-year old) all of the boys ten years of age and over were behind in school grades. In the same age grouping, only three girls out of a group of eighteen girls were behind in school grades and these were two twelve-year olds and one thirteen-year old. A comparison of age and school grade of siblings of those behind in school grades showed a relationship in two families only. It is known that many Indians live in such isolated spots that it would be impossible for the children to attend school and live at home. It may be that the children did not start to school at the age of six years. The institution in providing boarding home ~~care~~ principally through the school season is helping those parents who live in isolated spots or must travel in the pursuit of their work.

All the children entered the Home during or subsequent ~~to~~ September, 1945. The children were received from various sections of the State and from Nevada, and included 16 children from Fresno County, 2 from Inyo, 14 from Madera, 3 from Shasta, 1 from Sonoma, 3 from Tulare, 3 from Yolo and 3 from the State of Nevada. Fifteen or

one-third of the children who were cared for in the Home during 1945 were from other counties than Madera and Fresno counties. Nine of the children (all of those from Shasta, Tulare and Yolo Counties) were wards of the court. In 1946, 4 children, court wards, were received from another county, Amador.

The records showed that the center had served family groups, as out of the total number of 45 children only 9 were an only child from a family. Thirteen other families had children in the Home and this included 4 families with 2 children, 8 families with 3 children and 1 family with 4 children. Several of the children had parents and grandparents who at one time resided in the Home.

According to the regulations of the Home, children are permitted to visit their own homes once a month. Family visits to children in the Home are encouraged to the maximum of the family's ability. Visits by families vary according to the seasons. During nice weather the children's families bring picnic lunches and dine under the trees near the church either on the ground or on tables and benches provided for their comfort.

When a child graduates from grammar school and has a talent and interest, the Indian Service sends the child to high school either at the Sherman Institute in Riverside or Carson School in Nevada. The Presbyterian Church also offers a limited number of scholarships to its schools at Ganada and Tuscan, Arizona.

The State Department of Social Welfare form, "Register for Boarding Home for Children", was given to help the Home prepare the required register. In addition "Information Consent" was also given in event such a form may be needed for a report on social data from other agencies.

#### XI. Daily Program of Care

Children are segregated by age and sex groups in the dormitories to facilitate training and development. They are not segregated during the day or at meal times.

All of the children attend the North Fork School. It is not the plan of the Home to expand facilities to care for high school students partly because of the difficulties in combining adolescent with pre-adolescent care and because no high school is available. Should a high school be established at North Fork, the Home may change its plan. For the children in the Home in May, 1946, over one-half were in the third, fourth and fifth grades.

There is organized recreational activities out of doors on Saturday and free play after school on week days. Because the school yard is adequately supplied with equipment for group activities, the Home had not duplicated the equipment for its yard. In 1946, however, group equipment was received as a gift and included: gym sets, volley balls, etc. The play ~~are~~ during the winter months is limited when the snow is on the ground and children may not play outdoors. There is a real need for a covered area ample in size to allow for various activities. To combat the lack of rubbers and shoes, during inclement weather shoes are kept water-proofed.

The daily schedule of activities includes: rising at 6:15 AM for girls and 6:30 for boys, breakfast at 7, making beds, getting ready for school and catching the bus between 8:30 and 8:45. The smaller children arrive from school between 2:30 and 3 and the older ones between 3:30 and 4. Children have chores assigned to them which must be completed prior to dinner which is served at 6. Retiring hour is 7:30 for the smaller girls on week days and 8 on Friday and later for the older children. Each dormitory has a period for a Bible study, the girls in the morning while waiting for the bus and the boys in the evening after supper.

Training in personal hygiene is one of the very strong features of this Home. Many of the children coming to the institution have not brushed their teeth or bathed regularly, if at all, and it has been necessary to supervise them closely. Children are required to take a bath at least once a week and the little girls are given a bath twice a week before retiring. The little girls have three large movable wash tubs which are used in the living room. The water, which is heated by the living room stove equipped with coils, is drawn and each girl fills the tub in which she is to be bathed and empties and cleans it following the bath. The boys have showers and the older girls have a regular bathtub. Children are actually scrubbed by supervisors if they do not get themselves clean. All of the children have individual towels and tooth brushes which are kept in the sanitary unit. The boys receive haircuts every two to three weeks and all the children have weekly shampoos. One health problem has been lice which the Home has about conquered. Several children suffer enuresis which the supervisors do not believe is functional in origin and efforts are being made to instill in the child a desire to control this problem.

Children are taught etiquette and given training in the administration of first aid.

Personal articles including clothes are kept in locker rooms or closets. Underwear is changed once a week or oftener when necessary. Most of the children bring some clothes from home and these are supplemented by donations.

The supervisors play an important role in the life of the institution. Not only do the supervisors look after the interest of the children enmasse but the individual needs of each child as much as possible. They consciously attempt to give the child new experiences in which he can achieve success, recognition, and find some adventure. The staff appears to have the respect, confidence, and affection of the children. According to the staff, new members must establish themselves individually prior to acceptance by the Indian children as the children are quick to recognize prejudices and inconsistencies, neither of which, they state, can exist if the staff member is to gain the confidence of his group. In disciplinary action, such as scrubbing the bathtub, deprivation of a toy or a piece of wearing apparel, the child is shown that he is loved and that the measure taken is reasonable.

The superintendent and the members of his staff understand that no corporal punishment is to be used. Mr. Schwab stated that shortly after his arrival at the institution, a ring leader of a belligerent group of boys tested him out, and after all methods of discipline failed, he used a magazine to give the boy several swats for a psychological effect only, which system worked. Mr. Schwab does not approve and does not plan to use this method in the future. He is confident that the experiment on the part of the boy was to test the new superintendent to see if the boy could get away with

anything. The superintendent believes that administration of discipline should not be while in a temper and under no circumstances should children be deprived of food. He understands that a well fed, busy child seldom gets into difficulty.

One of the recent developments at the institution is in the field of financial opportunities and the privilege of using spending money. Spending money for children of parents averages about 50 ¢ a month. County-sponsored children receive no spending allowance and the staff gives job preference to the group that receives no money. This phase of the program teaches the children the value of money. Most of the children use it to attend the movies.

The children come from all varieties of Protestant creeds and no attempt is made to require that parents must be willing for the children to accept the Presbyterian faith. No attempt is made to teach any particular creed, but a full spiritual life. In this respect the center gives moral as well as character training. Bible study is part of this training and approximately five hours a week is devoted to it. The time varies from a half hour to an hour, Monday through Friday. The children attend Sunday School and the Youth League. Daily Bible study is dropped during the summer vacation and in its place there is a daily vacation Bible School and one conference attended by the staff.

In its daily program of care, the superintendent and supervisors encourage a closer relationship of the children with their families and relatives.

Clothing replacement is made by the Home if the family is unable to provide it. The laundress repairs the boys clothes, and the girl supervisors help the girls in keeping up their clothes. In some instance, the older girls take nearly complete care, while for some younger children, the supervisor does all the mending and repairing of the clothes.

The children are taught to work and share in the responsibility of the operation of the Home. The boys wash their own socks, get in the wood, fall small trees, do a limited amount of gardening, make their own beds, and assist in setting the table, serving, waiting tables, and doing the dish washing. The older girls are responsible for food preparation and cooking in addition to regular housekeeping functions, such as: cleaning and dusting the rooms, cleaning the basins, washing the mirrors and the toilets, hanging and sorting laundry, and washing and ironing under the supervision of the laundress. The younger girls do minor chores in regard to the housekeeping functions of their cottage but do not do any of the work connected with the laundry. Sheets, pillow cases, and many of the personal items are washed by the laundress.

The most important community relationship of the Home is with the school. The children share equal opportunity with the white children in athletic competition, and in dramatic and literary pursuits. Outside of the Church Youth Organization and the recently organized Boy Scout Club, there are no other youth organizations serving this area. Annually, the North Fork School has had a Christmas party which was cancelled in 1945 because of an epidemic of influenza.

In order to expand the training aspects of its program of care, the Home should like to have several projects, such as: chickens, 1 or 2 cows, small gardenspot, etc.

During the summer months when the number of children receiving care is about twenty-five or less, the Home is considering the offering of its facilities for one week to the San Joaquin Presbytery for the younger group of the "Young People's Camp". The Presbytery would have its own leaders and some tent and bedding equipment. Such a plan should prove of mutual benefit.

## XII. Summary of Findings and Recommendations

### A. Findings.

1. The Rosamond B. Goddard Home, a child and community center for Indian children and their families serves a real community need.
2. The setting of the Home is fairly primitive and similar to that in which the children have lived and shall return to live.
3. The Home gives individual as well as mass care to the children and provides in personal hygiene, character building and social graces.
4. The staff understands Indian children and all members of the staff are keenly interested in the program and show ability in working effectively with Indian children.
5. Housekeeping standards are high in spite of the fact that the buildings do not make for economic household management.
6. The amount of and quality of food served is about the maximum under the amount allowed and is not adequate for the age and sex of the children served.
7. The Home needs suitable sheltered space for recreation during inclement weather.

### B. Discussions.

This social study was reviewed with the superintendent for accuracy of facts and correction of any errors.

The problem of adequate nutrition with adequate financing to provide a minimum diet was pointed out and some assistance given on interpretation of need. The help of the Home Economist of the State Department of Social Welfare was promised.

The need for a sheltered recreation area was discussed and it appears that this can be accomplished by a construction of a cottage for younger boys (segregating the two groups that now make supervision difficult) with one floor reserved for indoor recreation.

The need to have building plans (major alterations and new building construction) approved for fire and health, safety, for economic management and arrangement, and social adequacy was explained.

The superintendent reported of his plans for future development which included limited training in agriculture and animal husbandry. He was given encouragement as employment and self employment of Indians in the area are primarily in the two types of work in addition to lumbering and such training should help prepare the children to improve their own lot.

The Home was urged to complete compliance with the State Fire Marshal's recommendation. Although the problem of the Home in being unable to secure labor is recognized and understood, the institution faces a much more serious situation in event of a fire. If necessary, the need should be drawn to the attention of the San Joaquin Presbytery for qualified volunteer labor.

Each of the recommendations were discussed and no objections were raised.

C. Recommendations.

1. The nutritional service to children should be improved by a larger allocation of funds adequate to purchase food which will provide at least a minimum diet. (See Appendix for a rough computation of an estimate of needs.)

2. The medical program should be strengthened by requiring a medical examination for infections or contagious diseases prior to the admission to the Home.

3. Plans for future construction or repair or remodeling of present structures should be presented to the State Department of Social Welfare for approval prior to initiation of the work. Although this requirement is mandatory under the Code and the State Department of Social Welfare's rules and regulations, it is more important to the institution to conserve finances and provide for the maximum amount of use of a structure.

4. Planning for a sheltered recreation area and a division in supervision of the older and younger boys should be initiated.

5. When fire safety clearance has been received, it is recommended that a license be issued to Rosamond B. Goddard Home to provide care for 64 children between 6 and 16 years of age.

BLinn:DJD  
12/24/46

APPENDIX  
I  
FOOD BUDGET  
OCTOBER 15, 1945 TO OCTOBER 14, 1946

COMPUTATIONS OF APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF MEALS SERVED:

Staff:

5 adult employees received maintenance during the entire year, 5 persons x 365 days x 3 meals per day =	5,475 meals
1 adult received maintenance during a portion of the year, August, 1946, to October 14, 1946, or for about 70 days. 1 person x 70 days x 3 meals per day =	210 meals
1 girl, age 10, daughter of two staff members, received maintenance, except for about 107 school lunches during the year. $\uparrow$ 1 person x 365 days x 3 meals per day = 1095 meals minus $\frac{2}{3}$ of 107 school lunches =	1,024 meals
A lunch is provided by the institution equivalent to about $\frac{1}{3}$ of the noon meal.	
2 male adults received 1 meal per week, 1 for 52 weeks, 1 for 41 weeks =	93 meals

Approximate number of meals served to staff and daughter of 2 staff members =	6,802 meals
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Children:

22 children received maintenance during the year, except for about 107 school lunches each.	
22 persons x 365 days x 3 meals per day = 24,090 meals minus 2,354 school lunches (22 x 107) =	21,736 meals
23 children received maintenance during the school year or for about 280 days, except for about 107 school lunches each. 23 persons x 280 days x 3 meals per day = 19,320 meals minus 2,461 school lunches (23 x 107) =	16,859 meals
The 45 children are provided a sandwich, fruit or dessert equivalent to about $\frac{1}{3}$ of the noon meal to supplement the school lunch of soup, milk (6 oz.) and hot entree.	
$\frac{1}{3}$ of 107 x 45 (4,815 school lunches) equals the equivalent of	1,605 meals

Approximate number of meals served to children =	40,200 meals
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Approximate number of meals served to children and staff =	47,002 meals
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COST OF FOOD ONLY, PER PERSON PER MEAL:

Amount of money budgeted for food only \$3,740

Approximate number of meals served 47,002

$$\frac{47,002 \overline{) 3,740.00}}{= .0793 \text{ or } .08, \text{ the cost of food per meal per person.}}$$

A computation of the cost of food from October 15, 1945, to October 14, 1946, based upon the food prices in Madera County for November, 1945, and the minimum requirements\* for persons by age and sex was as follows:

Sum Needed per Month

6 adults: 2 men at 17.34 =	\$34.68	
4 women at 15.73 =	62.92	
Total sum needed per month for staff =		97.60

46 children, including Miss Box, age 10		
boys 12-14 years = 6 @ 18.26 =	109.56	
girls 12-14 years = 8 @ 17.36 =	138.88	
boys and girls 9-11 years		
20 @ 15.29 =	305.80	
boys and girls 6-8 years		
12 @ 12.92 =	155.04	
Total sum needed per month for children =		709.28
Total sum needed per month for staff and children =		806.88

From about November 1 to April 15, hot lunches were served at the grammar school which were equivalent to about 2/3 of the noon meal and about 2/9 of the daily needs. During that time, the monthly needs of the children averaged about \$606.43 per month.

(70 full meals plus 7 meals (1/3 of 20 noon meals) = 77 out of 90 meals provided by the institution on a 30-day month or 85 2/3% of the total meals. 85 2/3% of \$709.28 = \$606.43)

The needs for the past year appeared as follows:

5 adults (2 men, 3 women): 81.87 x 12 months =	982.44
1 adult (1 woman): 15.73 x 2 1/3 months =	36.72
2 male adults: 1 meal a week (93 meals) =	17.34
46 children:	
3 1/2 months at full maintenance x 709.28 =	2,482.48
5 1/2 months at 85 2/3% maintenance x 606.43 =	3,335.36
23 children: full maintenance, 3 summer months	
3 x 23/46 x 709.28 =	1,063.92
Total	7,918.26

Based upon the cost of the minimum requirements for food by age and sex, the cost per meal per person should have been not less than

47,002 / 7,918.26 or .16 5/6

STATUS OF FOOD BUDGET OCTOBER 15, 1945, to OCTOBER 14, 1946:

Needed - \$7,918.26

Received - 3,740.00

Unmet need \$4,178.74 The additional amount which was needed for minimum nutrition which was unmet.

Some food stuffs were donated. As no official records were kept, the extent that the donations met the nutritional needs of the children was unknown.

\*See budget summary for November, 1945, for Madera County, for Aid to Needy Children, which is attached.

*Figures need for 1948 K.S.G.*

APPENDIX

II

SUGGESTIONS FOR A FOOD BUDGET  
OCTOBER 15, 1946, TO OCTOBER 14, 1947

As the November, 1946, pricing survey\* showed that food prices for the area in which Madera County is located were up approximately 30% over the November, 1945, prices, the 1945 figures are given for specific items with the total figure increased by 30% to show present costs.

6 Adults:

2 men @ 17.34 =	34.68
4 women @ 15.73 =	<u>62.92</u>
	97.60

50 children:

boys 12-14 years 6 @ 18.26 =	109.56
girls 12-14 years 8 @ 17.36 =	138.88
boys and girls 9-11 years 24 @ 15.29 =	366.96
boys and girls 6-8 years 12 @ 12.92 =	<u>155.04</u>
	770.44

85½% of 770.44 equals the sum needed during the months that a school lunch is served or \$658.73

½ of 770.44 equals the sum needed for the summer care of 25 children or \$385.22

6 adults 97.60 x 12 months =	1,171.20
1 adult 52 meals a year =	10.02
50 children @ 3½ months full care =	2,696.54
50 children @ 5½ months 85½% care =	3,623.01
25 children @ 3 months full care =	<u>1,155.66</u>

Total

8,656.43

based upon November,  
1945, prices

The November, 1946, prices would equal \$11,253.36 based upon the 30% increase in food costs.

\*Details with the cost to meet minimum requirements per person per month by age and sex will be available about February, 1947.

APPENDIX

III

SUGGESTIONS FOR MENU PLANNING\*

Food Group	Minimum Number of Servings per Week
green and yellow vegetables	7
citrus fruits, tomatoes and fresh raw cabbage	7
other fruits and vegetables	21
milk and milk products	21
meat, poultry and fish	7
eggs	7
whole grain, enriched bread and cereal	14
butter and fortified margarine	14

Number of Servings in Menu

Food Group	Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Total Number of Servings per Week
Green & yellow vegetables								
citrus fruits tomatoes and fresh raw cabbage								
other fruits and vegetables								
milk & milk products								
meat, poultry and fish								
eggs								
whole grain enriched bread and cereal								
butter and fortified margarine								

\*National Research Council; Recommended Dietary Allowances.  
Reprint and Circular series, No. 115, January, 1943, Washington, D. C.

BUDGET SUMMARY - AID TO NEEDY CHILDREN

TO COMPUTE THE MONTHLY BUDGET FOR A FAMILY UNIT: FILL OUT BUDGET WORK SHEET, FORM GEN M-48, USING AMOUNTS GIVEN BELOW FOR FOOD, CLOTHING, PERSONAL NEEDS, AND RECREATION OF EACH PERSON, AND SPECIAL AND FAMILY ALLOWANCES AS DESIGNATED. ANY DEVIATIONS MUST BE EXPLAINED IN FULL ON THE BUDGET WORK SHEET, WITH EXCEPTION OF THE AMOUNTS FOR ITEMS SUCH AS RENT AND UTILITIES, WHICH ARE "AS PAID." STANDARDS FOR THESE ITEMS, BASED ON LOCAL SURVEYS, ARE GIVEN AND WILL SERVE AS A GUIDE IN AVERAGE CASES.

INDIVIDUAL ALLOWANCES PER MONTH:

INDIVIDUAL	FOOD	CLOTHING	PERSONAL NEEDS	RECREATION
ACTIVE MAN	\$17.34	\$ 5.75	\$ .97	\$2.00
INCAPACITATED MAN	15.73	* 5.75	.97	2.00
HOUSEWIFE	15.73	**5.17	1.22	2.00
BOY 18 - 20 YEARS	17.34	6.35	.97	2.00
GIRL 18 - 20 YEARS	15.73	8.08	1.25	2.00
BOY 15 - 17 YEARS	19.92	5.97	.97	1.00
GIRL 15 - 17 YEARS	16.88	6.32	1.22	1.00
BOY 12 - 14 YEARS	18.26	5.75	.97	.75
GIRL 12 - 14 YEARS	17.36	5.83	1.22	.75
BOY 9 - 11 YEARS	15.29	4.67	.87	.50
GIRL 9 - 11 YEARS	15.29	4.27	.87	.50
BOY 6 - 8 YEARS	12.92	4.05	.87	.50
GIRL 6 - 8 YEARS	12.92	3.82	.87	.50
CHILD 3 - 5 YEARS	11.55	3.06	.87	-
CHILD 1 - 2 YEARS	10.40	2.76	.12	-
BABY 8 MONTHS	7.29	35.76	.36	-
BABY 4 MONTHS	5.94	***YEAR	.36	-

SPECIAL INDIVIDUAL ALLOWANCES:

TO BE ENTERED UNDER "SPECIAL ITEMS" ON BUDGET WORK SHEET:

FAMILY OF TWO: ADD 10% OF FOOD ALLOWANCES.

LUNCHES AWAY FROM HOME & OTHER INDIVIDUAL ALLOWANCES FOR SPECIAL NEEDS: REFER TO SPECIAL RECOMMENDATIONS.

SPECIAL DIETS: REFER TO SPECIAL DIET SUMMARY SHEET.

\*IF INCAPACITATED MAN IS BEDRIDDEN, ALLOW \$3.45 FOR CLOTHING.

\*\*IF WOMAN IS EMPLOYED, ALLOW \$8.08 FOR CLOTHING.

\*\*\*COVERS INITIAL COST OF CLOTHING AND BEDDING FOR BABY'S FIRST YEAR. NO MONTHLY ALLOWANCE.

FAMILY ALLOWANCES PER MONTH

ITEM	MONTHLY ALLOWANCES PER FAMILY OF							
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 OR MORE	
<u>HOUSING</u>								
RENT: AS PAID. RENTAL STANDARDS FOR COUNTY ARE:	14.00	15.00	19.00	20.00	25.00	30.00	30.00	
PROPERTY PAYMENTS & UPKEEP ON ENCUMBERED HOMES: AS PAID, TO THE EQUIVALENT OF RENTAL STANDARD.								
UPKEEP & REPAIRS ON CLEAR HOMES: 15% OF LOCAL MONTHLY RENTAL VALUE OF DWELLING, PLUS \$4.17 MONTHLY. AMOUNTS AS COMPUTED FOR RENTAL STANDARDS ARE:	6.27	6.42	7.02	7.17	7.92	8.67	8.67	
UTILITIES:								
AS PAID. ELECTRICITY (MADERA)	1.16	1.16	1.52	1.52	1.52	1.52	1.92	
STANDARDS FOR COUNTY ARE: ELECTRICITY (UNINCORPORATED AREA)	1.50	1.50	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.52	
GAS (MADERA AREA)	1.72	1.72	2.07	2.07	2.07	2.07	2.36	
GAS (CHOWCHILLA AREA)	1.79	1.79	2.14	2.14	2.14	2.14	2.44	
HEAT	1.88	1.88	1.88	1.88	1.88	1.88	1.88	
WATER	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	
GARBAGE REMOVAL	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
HOUSEHOLD OPERATION	4.46	4.82	6.16	6.73	7.95	8.51	9.60	
EDUCATION & INCIDENTALS	1.75	2.00	2.25	2.50	2.75	3.00	3.25	

TRANSPORTATION: ALLOW NECESSARY BUSFARE OR CARFARE AT LOCAL RATES.

INSURANCE: ALLOW INSURANCE AS PAID, MAXIMUM OF \$4.00 MONTHLY PER FAMILY.