



Madison's oncoming tide of children: biennial report, 1952-54.

Madison, Wisconsin: Board of Education, [s.d.]

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MADISON'S ONCOMING TIDE OF CHILDREN

1. univalves bivalves
1. snails 1. oyster
2. limpet 2. clams
3. conch shells 3. wing shells
4. horn shells 4. calico shell
5. cockle



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MADISON'S ONCOMING TIDE OF CHILDREN

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BIENNIAL REPORT

1952-54

BOARD OF EDUCATION

Madison, Wisconsin

December, 1954



One of life's great events—the very first day of school

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Susie and Monte—pre-school days, 1949

FOREWORD

The major purpose of this biennial report, *Madison's Oncoming Tide of Children*, is to bring up-to-date the report of 1949-50 entitled *Madison's Tidal Wave of Children*. The 1949-50 report was an attempt to present to the citizens of Madison problems relative to the tidal wave of children that was about to flood the kindergarten and lower grades of the schools of Madison. This report is to show the extent of the inundation by 1954, what has been done to meet it to date, and what remains to be done to avoid being swamped by it.

In 1949 Susie and Monte (see opposite page) were not yet in school. They were of preschool age. In 1954 Susie and Monte (see cover) are obviously growing up. They are in second grade. There are 1,200 Susies and Montes in second grade but fewer than 800 Marys and Johnnys in the eighth grade. The predicted flood of children arrived in school on schedule.

In 1949-50 we were concerned as to whether there would be room for Susie, Monte, and others in their age group when they were ready for school. However, two bond issues overwhelmingly approved by the citizens of Madison in 1949 and 1951 solved that problem. Provision was made for these children through the primary grades.

But Susie and Monte and all their many classmates are not going to remain in the primary grades. They are growing up. What has been done for our new high-level baby crops through the primary grades must now be done for their upper elementary years, then for junior high school, and finally for senior high school.

The people of Madison are faced with an unprecedented school problem. The impact to date has been merely the beginning. Traditional concepts of school needs and construction must be sharply revised if the problem is to be met.

It is hoped that Madison will continue to meet this school problem in a planned orderly manner. When we can identify a problem which must be faced in the future, it is only common sense to be ready for it. We should not wait to be overwhelmed by a problem before preparing to meet it. When that is done with school problems, children suffer irreparably.

School buildings are only means to ends. Good teaching is far more important. But pupils must be properly housed before good teaching can take place.

Madison has a great record in providing for the education of her children. It is hoped this splendid record will be continued.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL



The vanguard of children born during the war years are ready for junior high school.

MADISON'S ONCOMING TIDE OF CHILDREN

Madison Continues to Grow

In population: Madison is now more than half again as large as in 1940.

In area: Madison is now two and one-half times as large as in 1940.

In number of babies: Madison now has almost three times as many babies as in 1940.

Madison Schools Have Successfully Met the First Impact of the Tidal Wave of Children

Funds from school bond issues generously approved by Madison voters in 1949 and 1951 made possible the construction of the following elementary buildings: Midvale 1951, Sherman 1952, Herbert Schenk 1953, Mendota addition 1954, Herbert Schenk addition 1955, and the combination elementary and junior high school building at Crawford Heights site in 1955.

The oldest of babies born during World War II are just moving into junior high school. The oldest of the post-war babies have reached first grade. There were very nearly twice as many pupils in Madison's first grades in 1953-54 as in the eighth grades.

Madison's elementary enrollment has increased more than 50 per cent during the past 10 years—by more than 3,000 pupils, most of them in the primary grades—and they have been well provided for.

Madison Must Provide Additional Classrooms for the Oncoming Tide of Children

Elementary: to house 3,000 *more* pupils by 1962.

Junior and senior high: to house 5,000 *more* pupils by 1966.

Madison must construct additional new classrooms to care for about 700 to 900 *more* children *every year* for the next 10 years in order to continue to house adequately its school children.

Present construction now under way will carry us through until September, 1955. Since about two years are needed to complete a building, immediate steps should be taken for construction to be completed in 1956, 1957, and 1958.

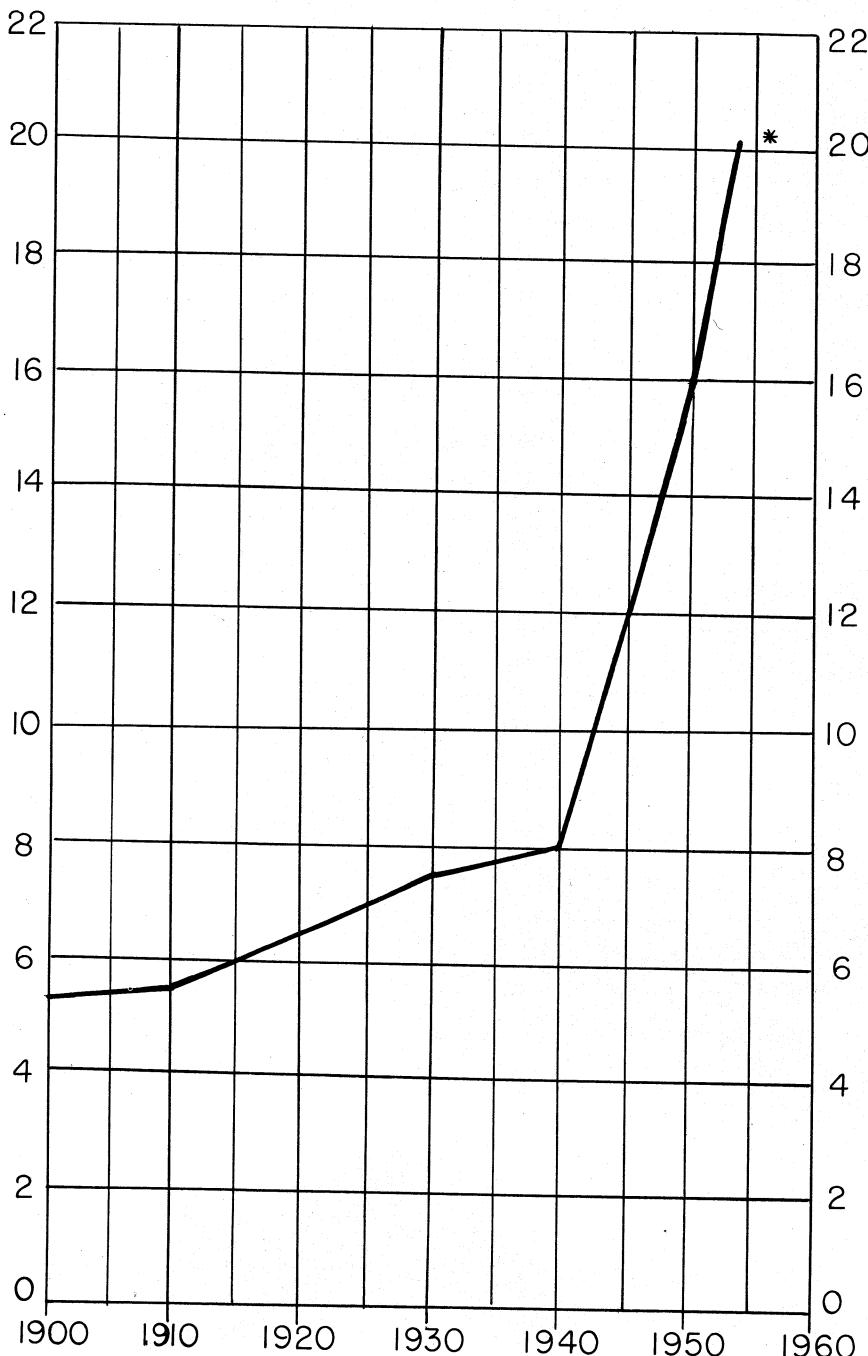
In addition to buildings now under construction, 47 more elementary classrooms and 44 additional junior high school classrooms must be provided by 1958.

The Board of Education plans to submit for the approval of the voters of Madison a referendum at the spring election in 1955 on a school bond issue in excess of \$3,000,000. These funds are essential to continue the policy of having school facilities available for our Oncoming Tide of Children when they need them.

CITY OF MADISON
Growth in Area
1900—1960

Square Miles

Chart I



* June 1954 Area Data from Madison Plan Commission

Growth of Madison—Area

In the 10-year period from 1940 to 1950 the city of Madison about doubled its size in area. Annexations since 1950 have been increasing the size of the city in area at about the same rate of growth as during the previous 10-year period.

Growth in area of a city creates problems in providing education for children even without increase in population. This is particularly true in a city which is partly bounded by lakes and which has a large amount of non-residential state property.

To date the Board of Education with the splendid cooperation of the City Plan Engineer, the Mayor, and the City Council has been able to acquire new school sites well in advance of the growing population needs.

Area of Madison*

Year	Square Miles
1900	5.26
1910	5.44
1920	6.37
1930	7.70
1940	8.06
1950	16.10
1954	20.35**

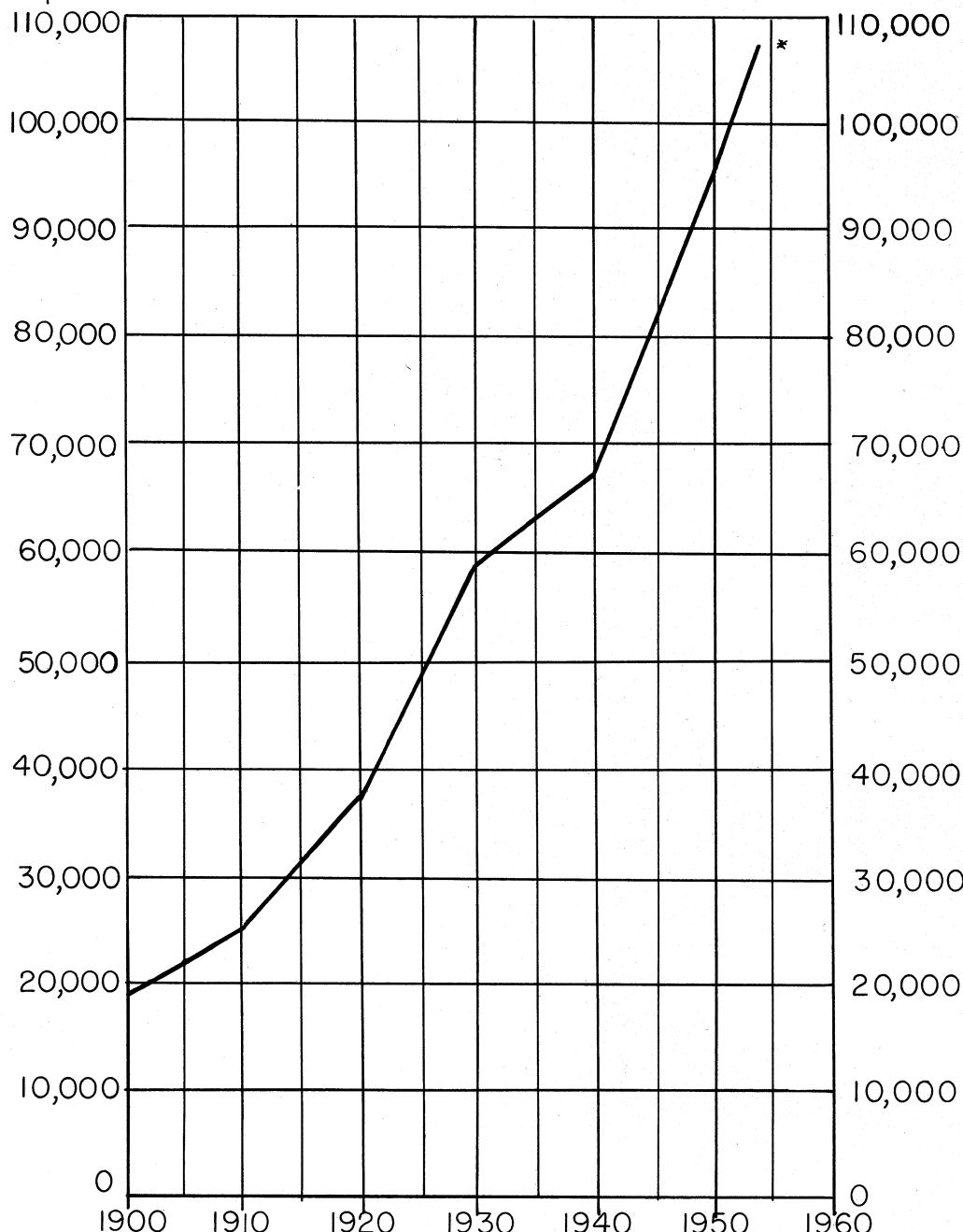
*Data from the Madison Plan Commission

**Does not include Waunona Way

CITY OF MADISON
Growth in Population
1900—1960

Population

Chart II



* 1954 Estimate—Madison Chamber of Commerce and Foundation

Growth of Madison—Total Population

In the four years since 1950, Madison has continued to grow in population at about the same rate as during the previous 10-year period, which was at a greatly accelerated rate or about 2,800 per year.

Such rapid growth of the city is reflected in the schools, especially on the outer edges of the city where population has increased most rapidly. Obviously in a growing city with an even more rapidly growing child population, more classrooms must be provided.

Population of Madison

Year	Federal Census
1900	19,164
1910	25,531
1920	38,378
1930	57,899
1940	67,447
1950	96,056
1954	107,000*

*Estimate 1954, the Madison Chamber of Commerce and Foundation.

ANNUAL BABY CENSUS

Birth to One Year

1940-1954

Number of Children

Chart III



Growth of Madison—Baby Census

With the baby count soaring to a new high of more than 2,300 annually, estimates on future classroom needs must be increased.

When the annual report for 1949-50 was published, classroom needs and plans for buildings were based upon the city's post-war baby census of a maximum of approximately 1,900 annually, which figure has been consistently approached or exceeded since the census of 1947.

In light of the unprecedented number of births and consequent ultimate impact on school enrollment, the Board of Education has assumed the responsibility of getting the facts to the people of Madison so that they may have the opportunity of making adequate provision for these children in ample time.

Annual Baby Census*

Birth to One Year

1940-1954

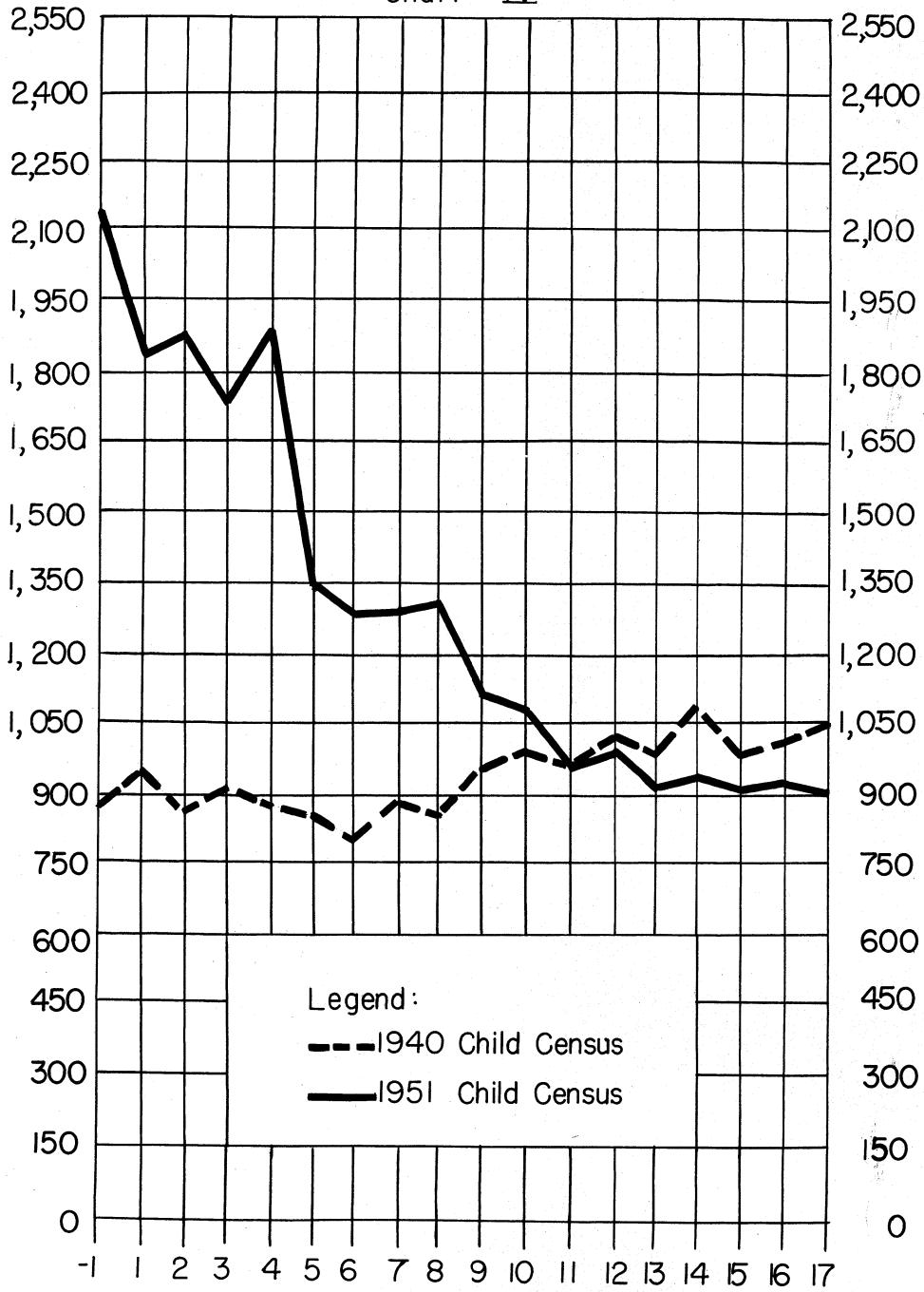
Year	Number Children
1940	884
1941	966
1942	1,108
1943	1,226
1944	1,326
1945	1,364
1946	1,260
1947	1,979
1948	1,917
1949	1,925
1950	1,870
1951	2,137
1952	2,309
1953	2,383
1954	2,373

*All child-census data included in this report are for the city of Madison and Gallagher Plat, a small area outside the city, but within the Madison school district.

ANNUAL CHILD CENSUS
City of Madison
1940 and 1951

Number of Children

Chart IV



Annual Child Census 1951

In 1951 came the first indication that Madison's baby census was going to increase again rather than to level off at 1,900 or less. That year the count of all children less than a year old totaled 2,137.

"War babies" were already swelling primary grade enrollments about 50 per cent. A portion of the first huge post-war baby crop, 1,979 in 1947, was due to enter kindergarten in the fall of 1951.

New Midvale school opened in September, 1951, thereby relieving crowded conditions, at least temporarily, on the West side of the city. Classrooms in the new wing of Sherman school were ready for the children shortly after the end of the first semester—February, 1952. This relieved crowded conditions on the East side of the city.

The new school and new wing did not solve all problems of classrooms, however. Transportation of children to schools where there was room for them continued.

Annual Child Census—City of Madison

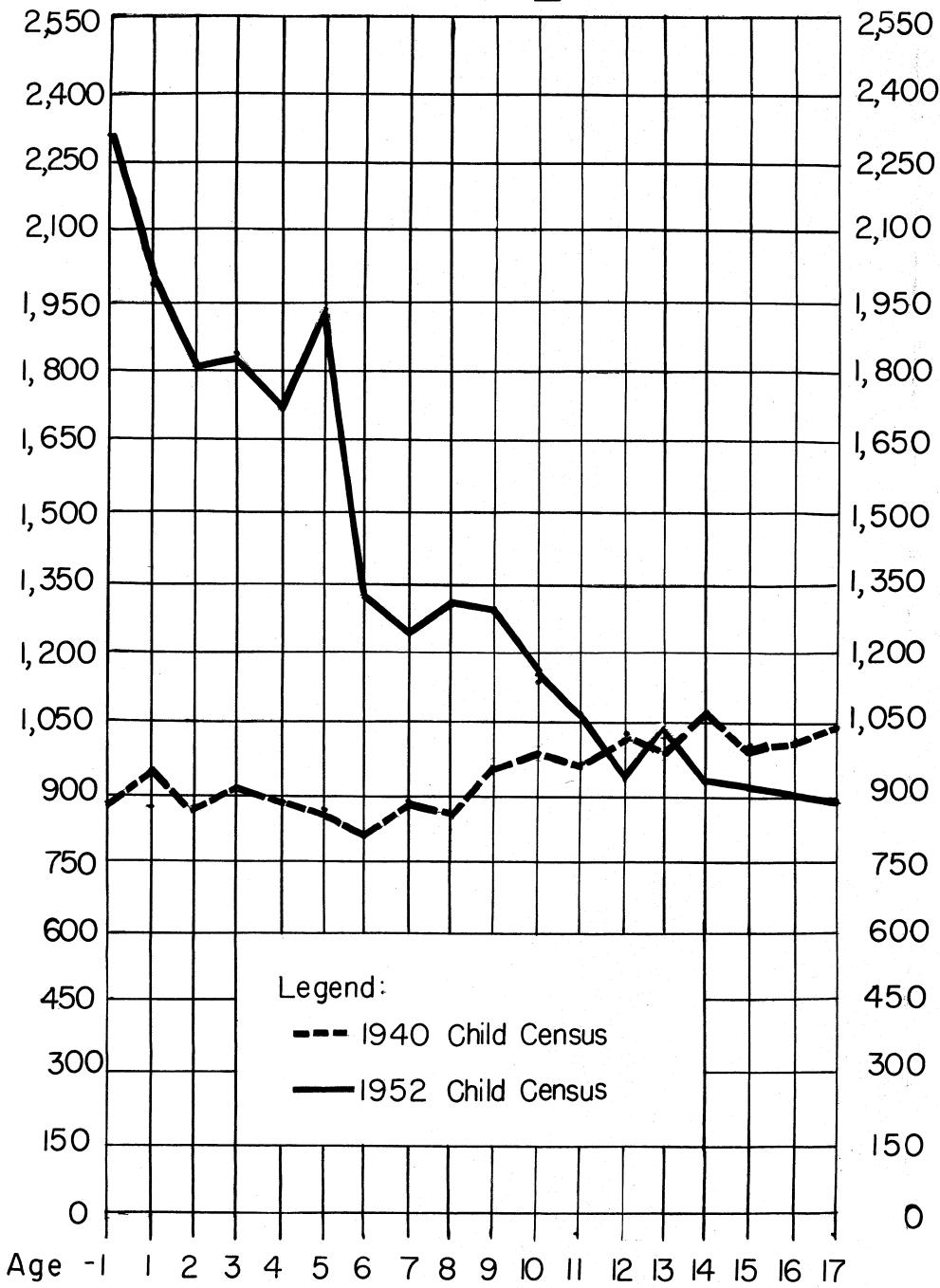
1940 and 1951

Age	1940	1951
—1	884	2,137
1	950	1,834
2	855	1,877
3	914	1,746
4	898	1,881
5	870	1,347
6	817	1,280
7	892	1,286
8	864	1,319
9	959	1,117
10	991	1,080
11	971	965
12	1,034	987
13	983	918
14	1,074	936
15	996	915
16	1,021	922
17	1,049	910
Total	17,022	23,457

ANNUAL CHILD CENSUS
City of Madison
1940 and 1952

Number of Children

Chart V



Annual Child Census 1952

Again in 1952 the baby count zoomed to a new high of 2,309, portending future classroom problems for Madison if these children continued to live in the city.

Annexation to the city from September, 1950, to June, 1952, largely on the West side, accounted for a portion of the increase in the total child count of 24,609.

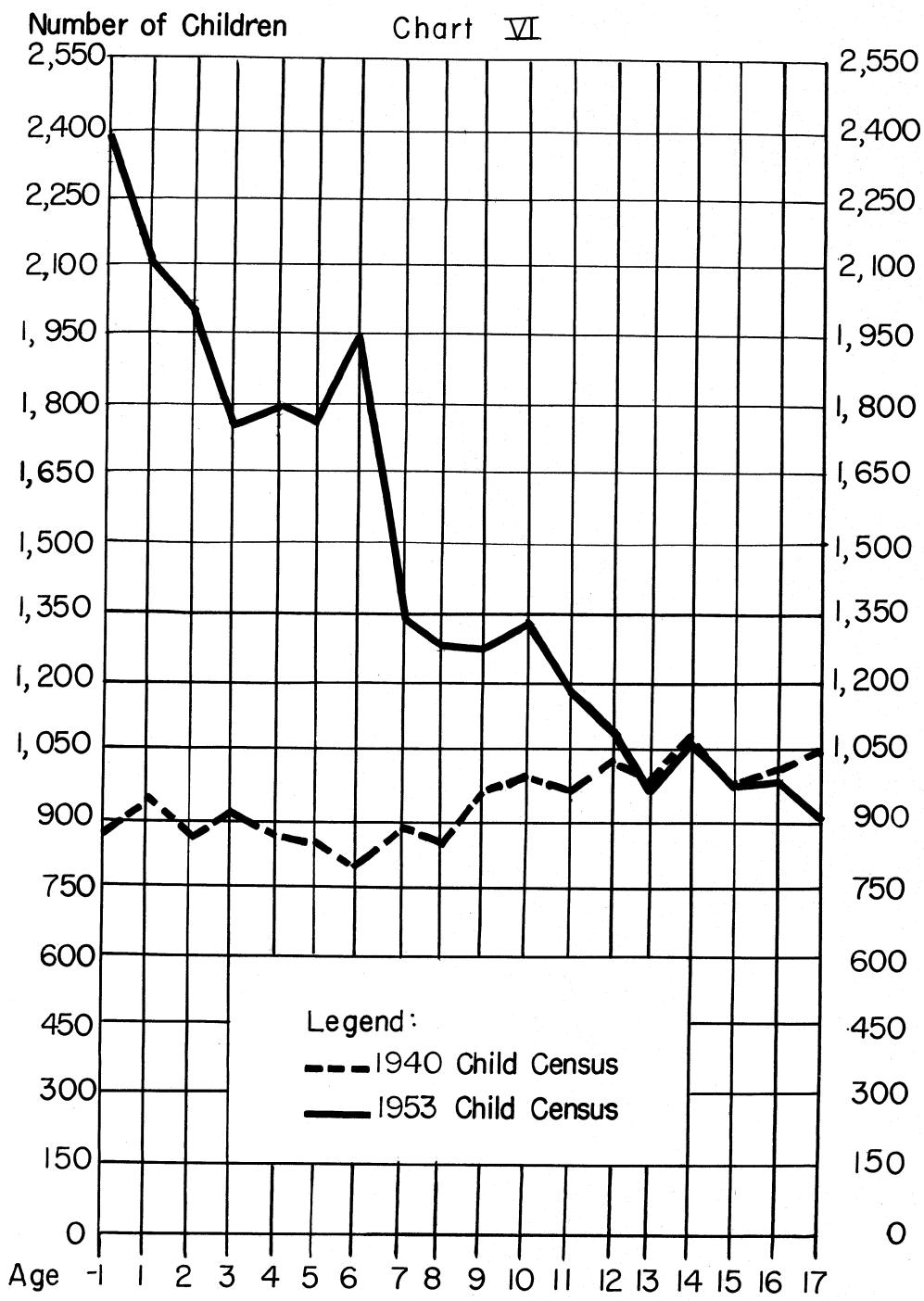
By the fall of 1952, the schools were feeling the pressure of the post-war "tidal wave" of children. Approximately 20 additional teachers, including many kindergarten and primary, were added to the public school teaching staff. Transportation of children to schools where there was room for them continued.

Annual Child Census—City of Madison

1940 and 1952

Age	1940	1952
1	884	2,309
2	950	1,986
3	855	1,811
4	914	1,829
5	898	1,725
6	870	1,933
7	817	1,327
8	892	1,258
9	864	1,308
10	959	1,294
11	991	1,142
12	971	1,063
13	1,034	951
14	983	1,020
15	1,074	937
16	996	924
17	1,021	903
Total	17,022	24,609

ANNUAL CHILD CENSUS
City of Madison
1940 and 1953



Annual Child Census 1953

The high baby count of the previous year was repeated again in 1953 with an increase. Another post-war group, although not as large as the group born in 1947, entered kindergarten.

"War babies" were progressing through the elementary schools, making necessary additional rooms and teachers.

The new Herbert Schenk school opened in September, 1953, relieving, at least temporarily, crowding in East side schools.

Up until this time high school enrollments had been reflecting the decreasing birth rate of the depression years. Now they began to show an increase.

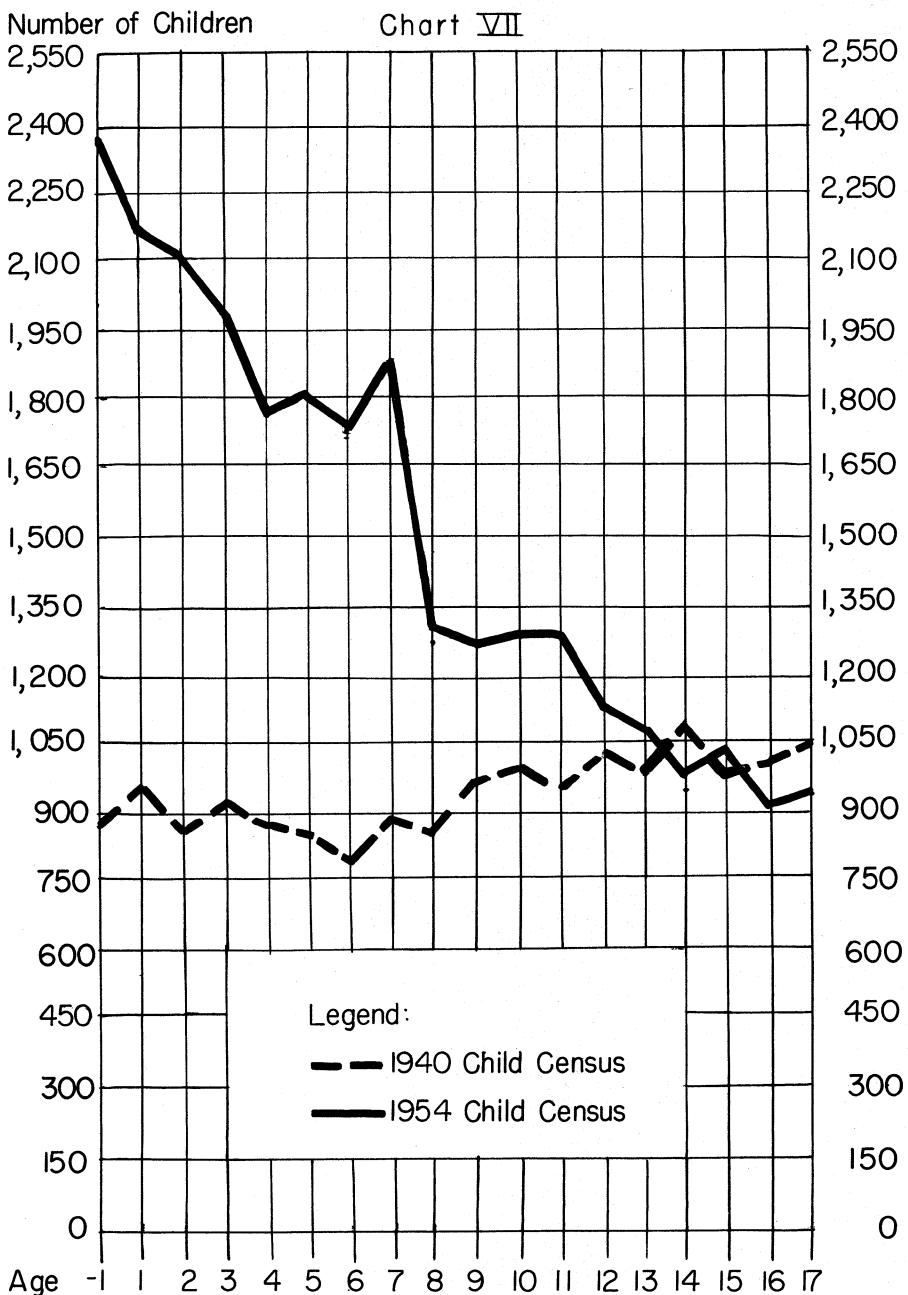
Total enrollments and total census counts were the highest in the history of Madison public schools.

Annual Child Census—City of Madison

1940 and 1953

Age	1940	1953
—1	884	2,383
1	950	2,106
2	855	1,922
3	914	1,764
4	898	1,793
5	870	1,762
6	817	1,947
7	892	1,846
8	864	1,294
9	959	1,289
10	991	1,337
11	971	1,188
12	1,034	1,086
13	983	964
14	1,074	1,063
15	996	977
16	1,021	981
17	1,049	908
Total	17,022	26,180

ANNUAL CHILD CENSUS
City of Madison
1940 and 1954



Annual Child Census 1954

In 1954 for the third consecutive year the baby count topped the 2,300 mark. The total child count, birth through 20 years, set a new high of nearly 30,000.

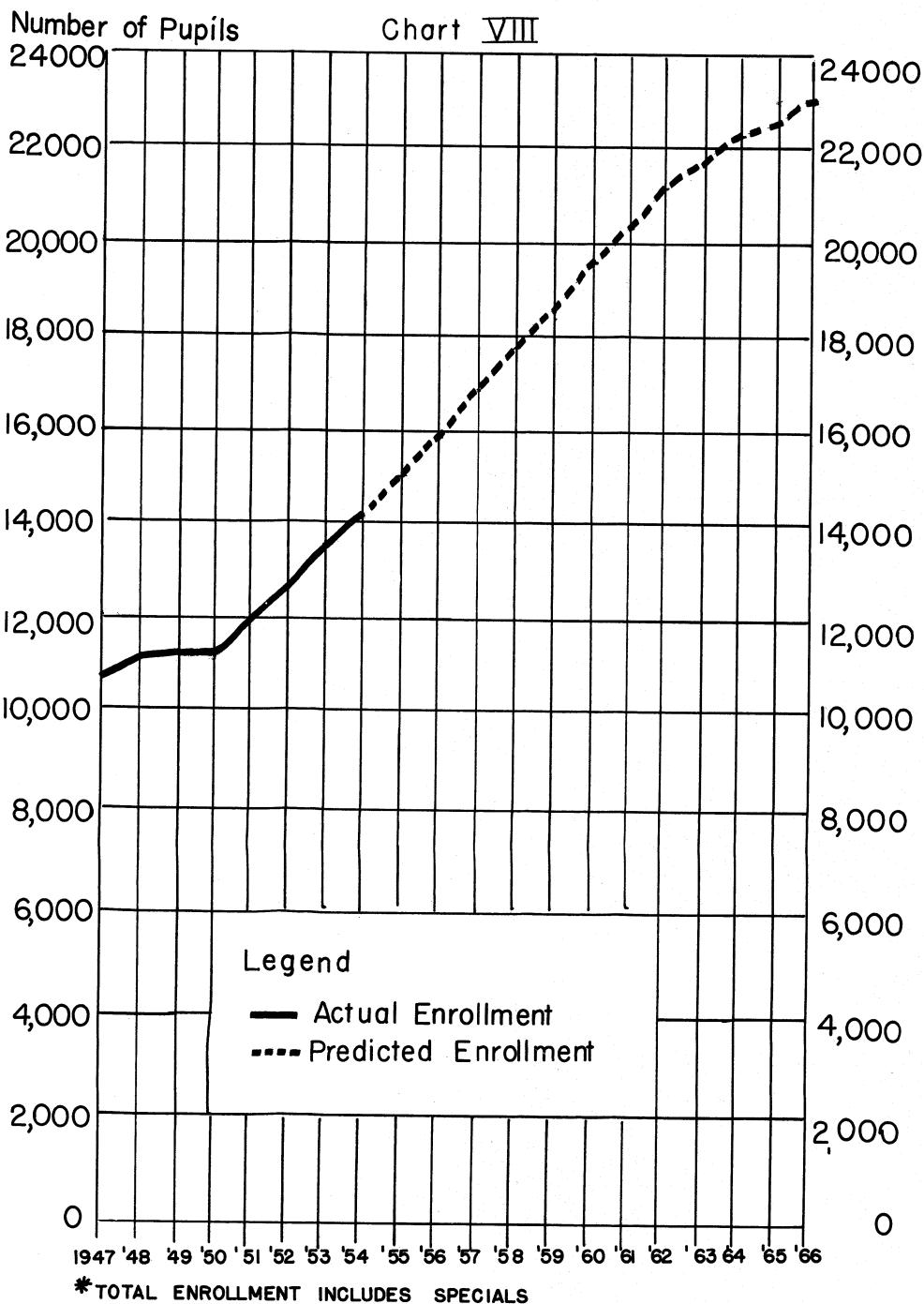
"War babies" will begin to enter junior high school, necessitating additional rooms and teachers at this level. Since the capacities of East and West high schools will probably be reached during the 1954-55 school year, the Board of Education again notified parents of tuition pupils that they soon must make provision for the education of their children.

Elementary schools will again be filled to capacity with every available room in use for classes. The opening of Mendota school addition, four classrooms and an activity room, will relieve Sherman school.

Annual Child Census—City of Madison 1940 and 1954

Age	1940	1954
—1	884	2,379
1	950	2,206
2	855	2,101
3	914	1,968
4	898	1,750
5	870	1,803
6	817	1,720
7	892	1,895
8	864	1,308
9	959	1,279
10	991	1,299
11	971	1,303
12	1,034	1,131
13	983	1,074
14	1,074	981
15	996	1,038
16	1,021	922
17	1,049	962
Total	17,022	27,119

TOTAL ENROLLMENT* 1947 through 1954 and
PREDICTED TOTAL ENROLLMENT 1955 through 1966



Predicted Total Enrollment 1966

Predicted total enrollment for 1966 is 22,926 children and youths. This means an additional 700-900 more children each year for the next 10 years. The city of Madison will need a new school about the size of Midvale, or its equivalent in classrooms, each year for the next decade.

All available space in elementary schools is presently in use. Although East and West high schools have reached capacity, some classrooms will be available as tuition pupils are eliminated.

The new combined elementary-junior high school on the Crawford Heights site and the new wing on the Herbert Schenk school will ease the situation on the far West and East sides of the city temporarily.

But the building program of the Board of Education must be maintained at the rate of one large school, or its equivalent in smaller buildings, per year every year for the next 10 years to avoid being swamped by the oncoming children.

Actual and Predicted Total Enrollment

1947-1966

Year	Actual Specials*	Actual (Total incl. Specials)
1947	177	10,672
1948	188	11,028
1949	194	11,102
1950	191	11,125
1951	203	11,818
1952	193	12,776
1953	203	13,510
1954	199	14,250
1955	210	15,060
1956	222	15,890
1957	236	16,898
1958	248	17,753
1959	258	18,503
1960	281	19,352
1961	292	20,184
1962	303	20,971
1963	314	21,734
1964	321	22,226
1965	325	22,513
1966	331	22,926

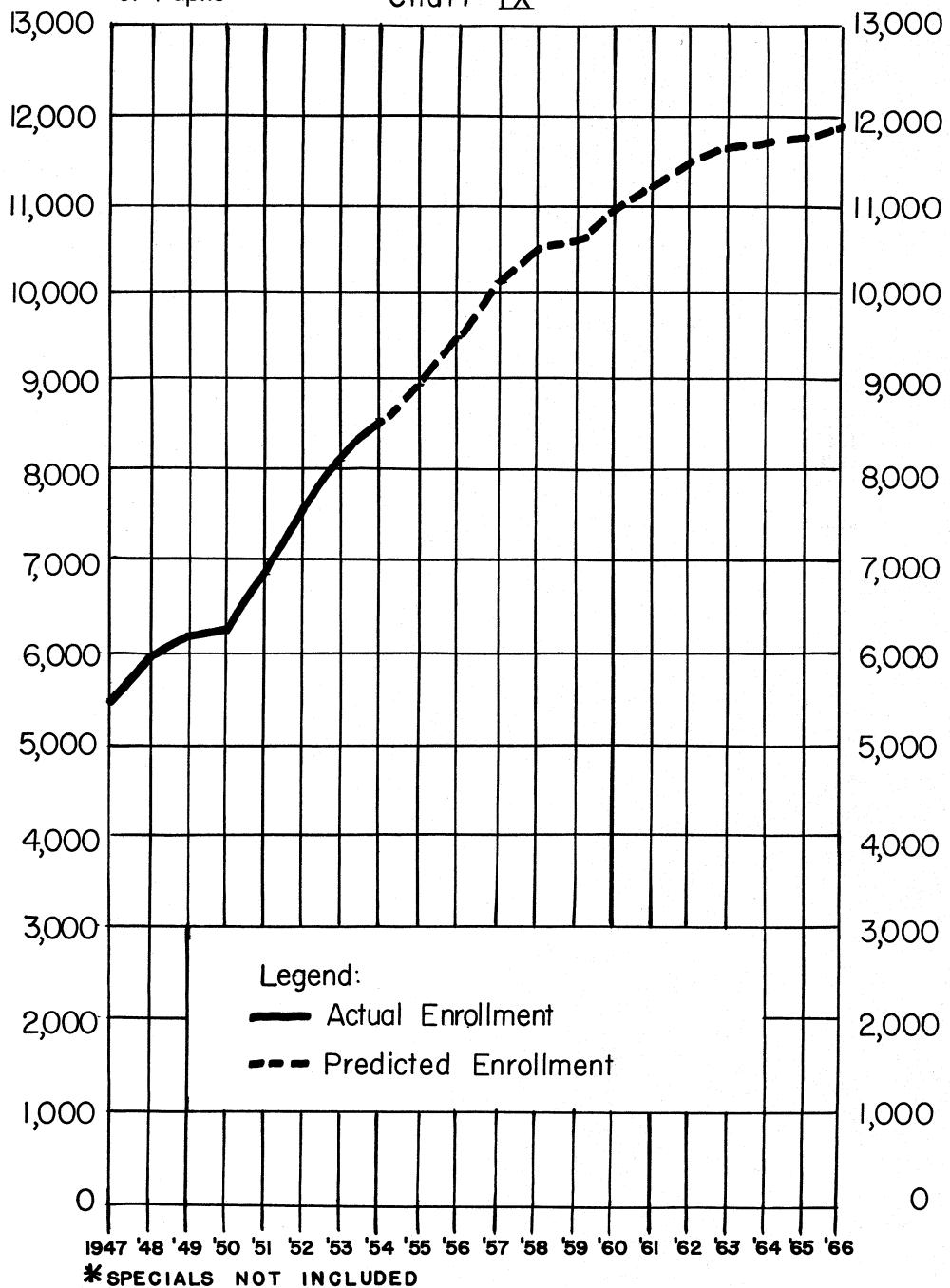
*Special classes include sight-saving, deaf and hard of hearing, orthopedic, remedial, and trainable.

**Predicted increase in specials based on formula $14,850 / 14,051 \times 199$

ELEMENTARY ENROLLMENT* 1947 through 1954 and
PREDICTED ELEMENTARY ENROLLMENT 1955 through 1966

Number of Pupils

Chart IX



Legend:

— Actual Enrollment

— Predicted Enrollment

*SPECIALS NOT INCLUDED

Predicted Elementary Enrollment 1966

By 1966 elementary school enrollment will be 11,871, more than twice as many as were enrolled in 1947 when "war babies" were entering school.

Only new classrooms will take care of the additional elementary school pupils since all existing facilities are in use.

Expansion of the school plant since 1947 has been entirely at the elementary level. This expansion includes new Midvale, Sherman, and Herbert Schenk schools; Mendota school annexation and addition; four classrooms at Dudgeon, two at Nakoma, one at Marquette, two at Lowell, one at Emerson; and conversion of the home economics room at Lapham. These new classrooms do not include conversion of school libraries and music rooms into classrooms.

Actual and Predicted Elementary Enrollment*

1947-1966

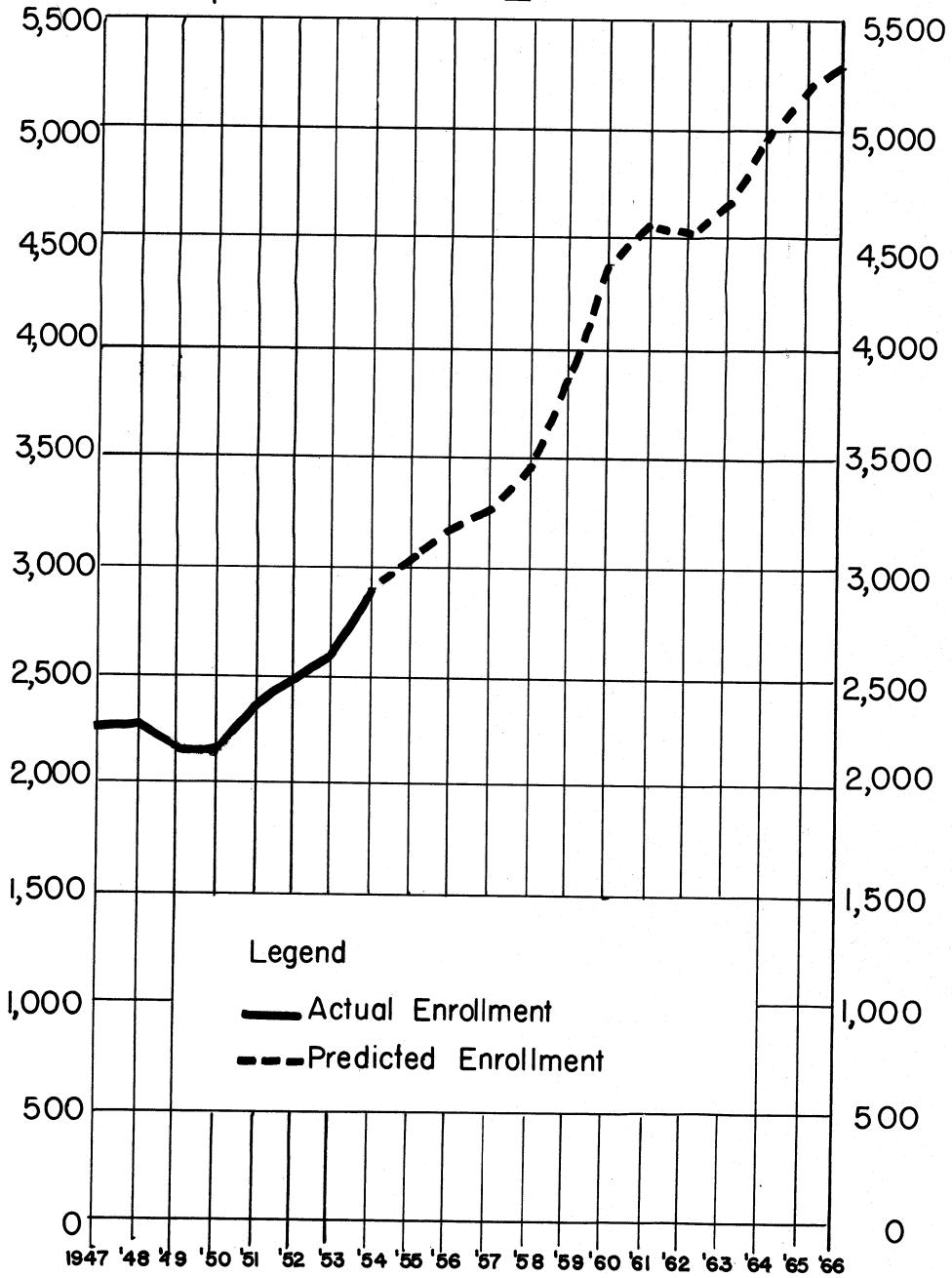
Year	Actual
1947	5,475
1948	5,989
1949	6,159
1950	6,231
1951	6,822
1952	7,603
1953	8,079
1954	8,501
	Predicted
1955	8,905
1956	9,433
1957	10,111
1958	10,494
1959	10,642
1960	10,967
1961	11,275
1962	11,535
1963	11,694
1964	11,730
1965	11,791
1966	11,871

*Specials not included.

JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL ENROLLMENT* 1947 through 1954
and PREDICTED ENROLLMENT 1955 through 1966

Number of Pupils

Chart X



*SPECIALS NOT INCLUDED

Predicted Junior High Enrollment 1966

By 1966 junior high school enrollment will almost double that of today.

Steps are already being taken to provide more classrooms for this age group. The new elementary-junior high building on the Crawford Heights site will relieve West junior high school. The school being planned for Monona Village will take many tuition pupils now attending East, relieving that school temporarily.

Actual and Predicted Junior High Enrollment*

1947-1966

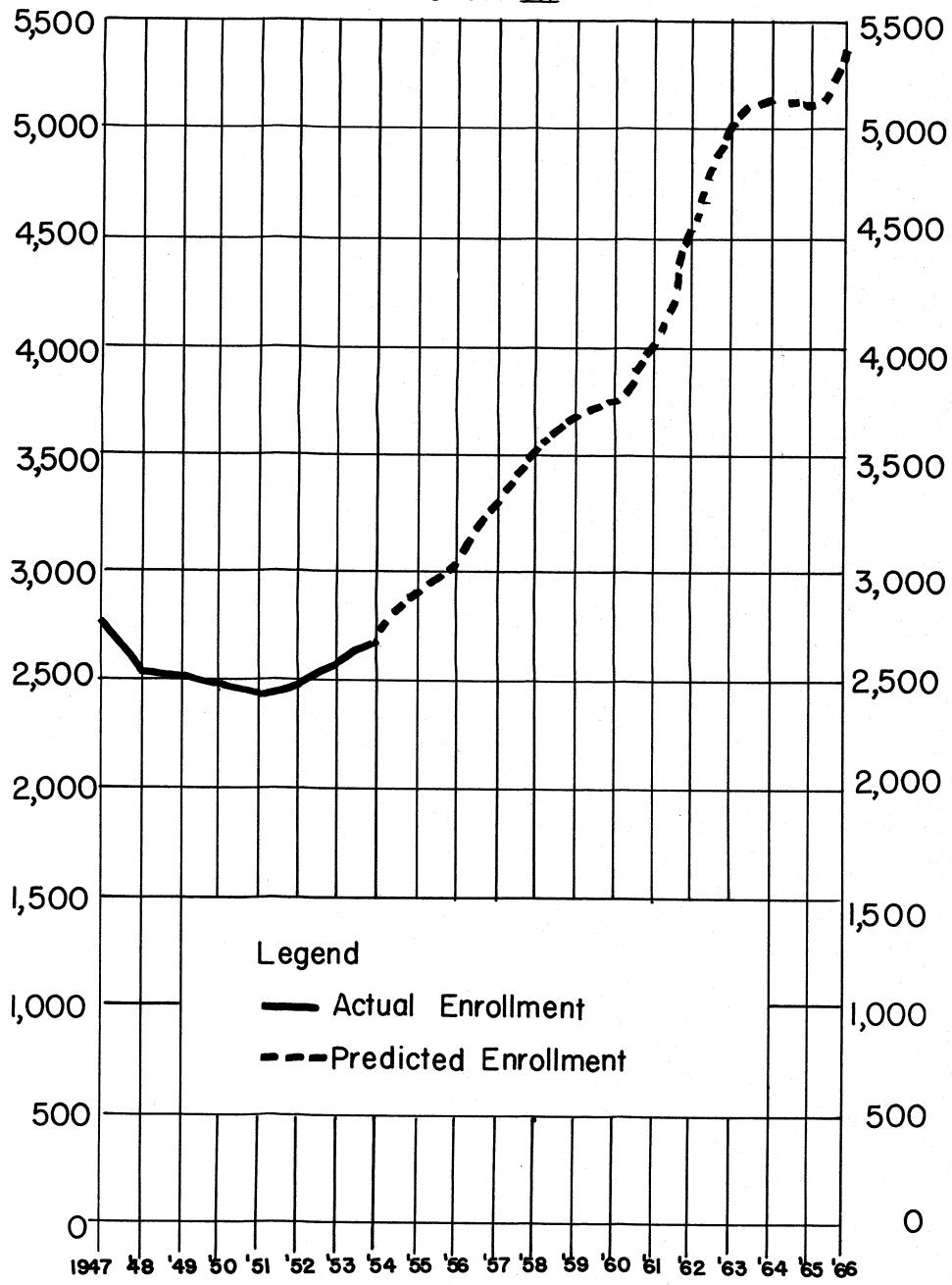
Year	Actual
1947	2,245
1948	2,263
1949	2,217
1950	2,218
1951	2,336
1952	2,493
1953	2,603
1954	2,836
	Predicted
1955	3,049
1956	3,225
1957	3,280
1958	3,491
1959	3,910
1960	4,374
1961	4,589
1962	4,539
1963	4,684
1964	4,977
1965	5,217
1966	5,346

*Specials not included.

SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL ENROLLMENT* 1947 through 1954
and PREDICTED ENROLLMENT 1955 through 1966

Number of Pupils

Chart XI



*SPECIALS NOT INCLUDED

Predicted Senior High Enrollment 1966

Even in senior high school, enrollment by 1966 will be doubled since "war babies" and the first big wave of post-war babies will then be attending. Senior high school enrollment in 1966 will be about 5,300.

Actual and Predicted Senior High Enrollments*

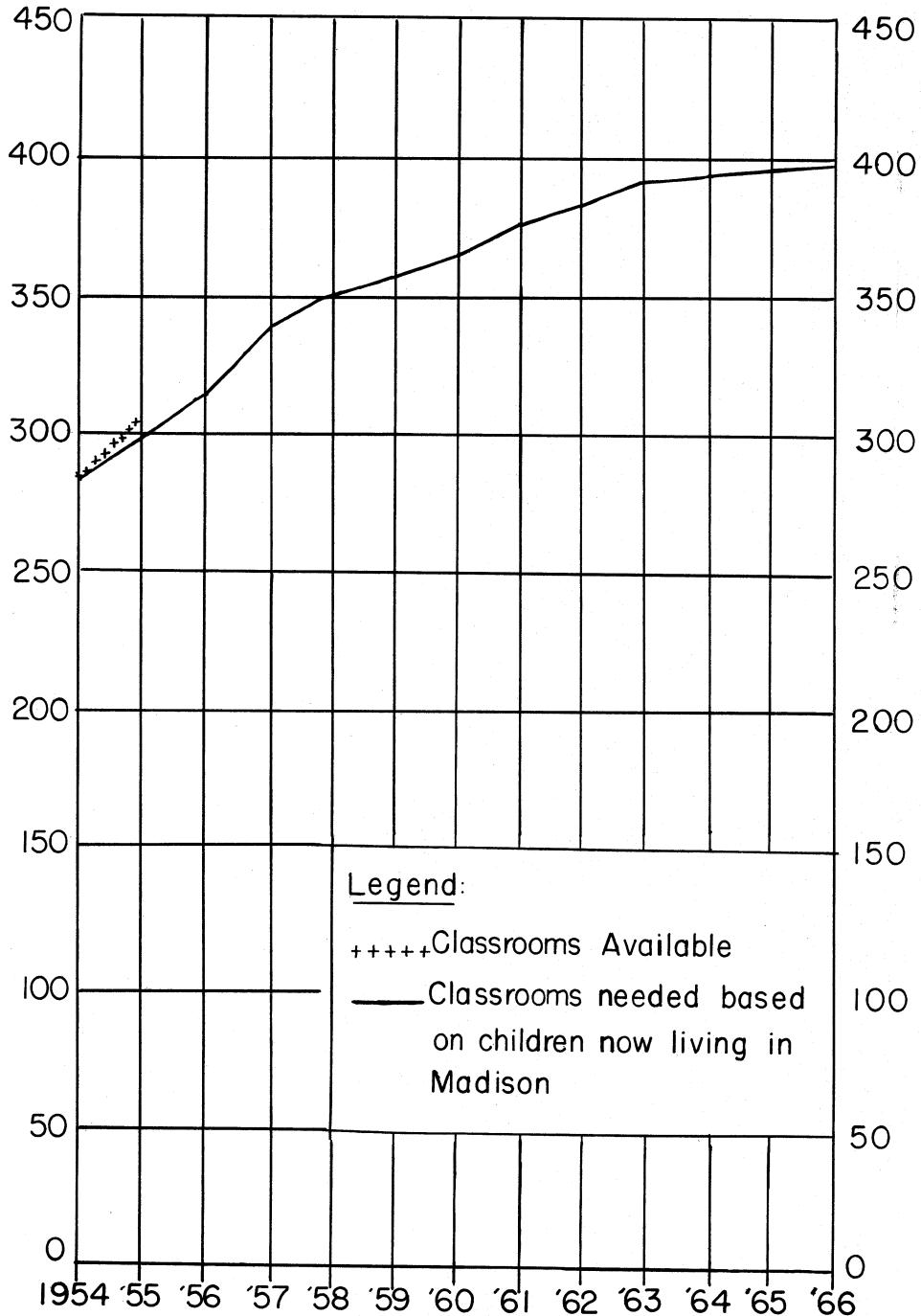
1947-1966

Year	Actual
1947	2,775
1948	2,588
1949	2,532
1950	2,485
1951	2,457
1952	2,487
1953	2,625
1954	2,714
	Predicted
1955	2,896
1956	3,010
1957	3,271
1958	3,520
1959	3,693
1960	3,730
1961	4,028
1962	4,594
1963	5,042
1964	5,198
1965	5,180
1966	5,378

*Specials not included.

NUMBER OF ELEMENTARY CLASSROOMS AVAILABLE
and NUMBER NEEDED
1954—1966

Number of Classrooms Chart XII



Legend:

- +++++ Classrooms Available
- Classrooms needed based on children now living in Madison

Elementary Classrooms Available and Needed

With the completion by September, 1955, of 12 additional classrooms at Herbert Schenk school and seven at the new Crawford Heights site school, Madison will have 19 more classrooms or a total of 304 elementary classrooms with which to begin the 1955-56 school year. It is estimated that Madison will need 12 more elementary classrooms by 1956, 23 more by 1957, and another 12 by 1958, or a total of 47 more by September, 1958. This is the number contemplated in the next bond request.

In terms of population data now available, it appears that the need for additional elementary classrooms will be at a decreasing rate after 1958. Only 46 more classrooms will be needed during the eight years following 1958 up to 1966.

Number of Elementary Classrooms Available and Needed

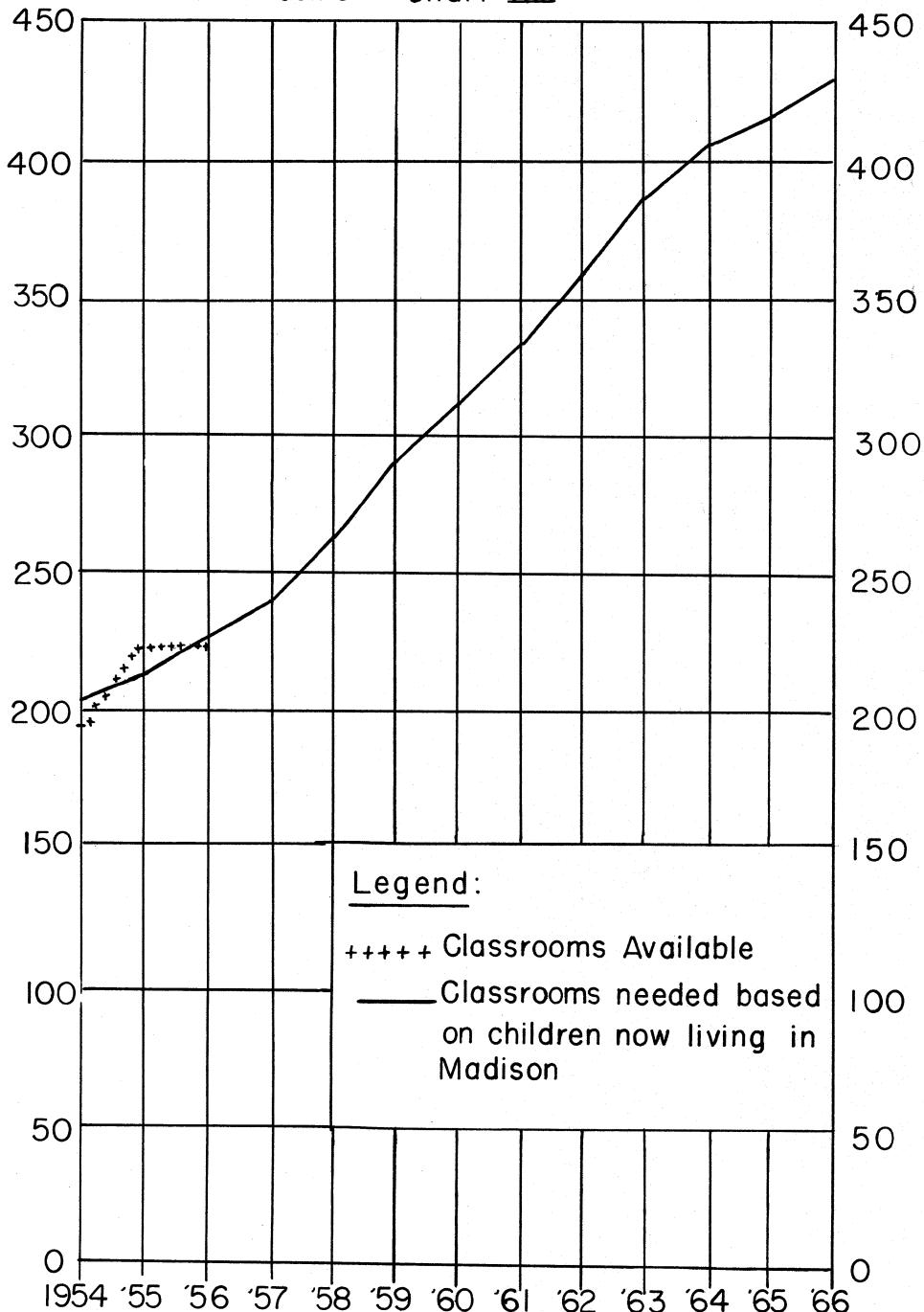
1954-1966

School Year	Classrooms Available*	Classrooms Needed
1954-55	285	285
1955-56	304	298
1956-57	---	316
1957-58	---	339
1958-59	---	351
1959-60	---	356
1960-61	---	367
1961-62	---	377
1962-63	---	386
1963-64	---	391
1964-65	---	393
1965-66	---	395
1966-67	---	397

*Includes regular classrooms, kindergarten rooms, music, science, and art rooms. Does not include libraries, Washington Orthopedic, or Lapham rooms for sight-saving and deaf.

NUMBER OF SECONDARY CLASSROOMS AVAILABLE
and NUMBER NEEDED
1954—1966

Number of Classrooms Chart XIII



Number of Secondary Classrooms Available and Needed

Madison now has 194 secondary classrooms available and in use. Two hundred four are needed. The shortage has been compensated for by some classes being larger than desired and by using space temporarily for classrooms that was designed for other purposes.

It is always difficult to reconcile closely enrollment and capacity in high schools because of the wide range of required and elective subjects. A room used for a foreign language class of 20 pupils is in use as much as though there were 35 pupils in the class. Hence a building in which all rooms are in use may be at normal capacity, overcrowded, or operating at less than capacity.

It is anticipated that 29 more classrooms will be ready by September, 1955, at the Crawford Heights site. This will make a total of 223. It is estimated only three more classrooms will be needed by 1956, 14 more in 1957, and 21 more in 1958, making a total of 38 additional classrooms needed by 1958. However, in 1959 there will be need for 28 more high school classrooms and need for more than 20 new rooms annually for each of the next five years through 1964 before the need for new high school construction will taper off. The above estimates of classrooms needed have been decreased by an amount sufficient to serve 360 pupils who are expected to transfer to the new Monona Village high school.

Although a total of 38 additional classrooms are indicated as needed between 1955 and 1958, in light of the need for many more classrooms in 1959, it will be recommended that six additional classrooms be included in the proposed bond issue of 1955—making a total of 44 secondary classrooms. Further, 38 classrooms are too few to be included in two optimum sized junior high school buildings.

Number of Secondary Classrooms Available and Needed

1954-1966

School Year	Classrooms* Available	Classrooms Needed
1954-55	194	204
1955-56	223	212
1956-57	—	226
1957-58	—	240
1958-59	—	261
1959-60	—	289
1960-61	—	312
1961-62	—	335
1962-63	—	359
1963-64	—	386
1964-65	—	407
1965-66	—	417
1966-67	—	432

*Includes all homerooms and special purpose rooms (home economics, industrial arts, music, art, and science) except libraries, gymnasiums, and auditoriums.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ON MADISON'S ONCOMING TIDE OF CHILDREN

Question: Where will the next new school construction take place?

Answer: New buildings will be built where the need is greatest. With the amazing new housing developments which spring up almost over night bringing consequent shifts in child population, it is difficult to predict far in advance. The only thing we are relatively certain of is that we must prepare for an additional 700 to 900 more pupils each year for the next 10 years. At the present time in addition to construction to be completed in 1955 at the Crawford Heights site and Herbert Schenk school, need for additional school facilities appears to be developing in the areas west and north of Midvale, in South Madison, in the area beyond Sherman and east of Mendota, and in the area served by East high school.

Question: What kind of schools remain to be built, elementary, junior high schools, or senior high schools?

Answer: Additional classrooms for both elementary and secondary pupils will be required each year. Madison needs to provide buildings for an additional 3,000 elementary children by 1962, and for about 5,000 additional secondary pupils by 1966. There is need to provide for 700 to 900 more children every year for the next 10 years.

Present tentative plans are to build more junior high schools and gradually withdraw most junior high school pupils from the present six-year high schools leaving them eventually primarily senior high school buildings. Reasons for this are: Madison now has an ample number of senior high school buildings for the size of the city; junior high schools can be smaller in size and located nearer the homes of more children; junior high schools are less costly to build than senior high schools.

Question: What have funds from school bond issues approved in 1949 and 1951 been used for?

Answer: New schools: Midvale 1951, Sherman 1952, Herbert Schenk 1953, Crawford Heights site school 1955.

Additions: Mendota 1954, Herbert Schenk 1955.

Additional classrooms: Marquette 1, Nakoma 2, Dudgeon 2.

New or additional sites: Sherman, Herbert Schenk, Orchard Ridge, Mendota.

Question: How much money will be needed to finance the needed buildings during the next 10 years?

Answer: Present estimate is about \$8,000,000. Of course there are many unpredictables which might alter this estimate such as building costs, annexations, and change in rate of population growth.

Question: Can the city afford \$8,000,000 in addition to all other necessary expenditures?

Answer: The following projected city bond needs for the next 10 years indicate that such a building program is possible.

The following data are from a report dated August, 1953, of the City Plan Commission entitled, "A Preliminary Report on a Capital Improvements Program for Madison 1953-63" and an addenda dated June, 1954, which brings the estimates up-to-date.

Bonded Debt—March 1, 1954 ----- \$14,404,074

Estimated Capital Improvements to 1963:

Schools -----	8,000,000
Fire Station -----	350,000
Parks -----	1,000,000
Auditorium -----	2,000,000
Streets -----	3,000,000
Sanitary and storm sewers, etc. -----	2,000,000
Estimated Capital Improvements to 1963—Total -----	\$30,754,074*

Debt Limit—December 31, 1953 ----- \$22,675,414

Present Bond Payments to December 31, 1965 ----- 9,590,409

Maximum Debt (assuming valuation remains the same) ----- 32,265,823

Total Proposed Bond Issues ----- 30,754,074

Balance unallocated ----- \$ 1,511,749**
* Additional estimated expenditures will be \$3,500,000 for sewage diversion to be paid for by sewer tax, and \$1,000,000 for parking utility purposes to be paid for by revenue bonds.

** On June 18, 1954, Madison Newspapers reported the City Council expects to issue not to exceed \$4,000,000 in bonds for the auditorium. This raises the above estimated allocation of \$2,000,000 for auditorium by an additional \$2,000,000 which would exceed the estimated unallocated debt limit, assuming the total valuation remains the same, by \$488,251. However, the preliminary estimate of the 1954 assessed valuation indicates an increase of about \$15,000,000. This increase in valuation raises the city bond debt limit by \$1,200,000.

Question: Have efforts been made to utilize effectively unused space in all present school buildings?

Answer: Yes. The following examples are typical of most buildings:

Nakoma. The old gymnasium was converted into two good classrooms. The science room has been partitioned to make two small rooms rather than one large one. The art and music rooms are being used for regular classrooms. The library has been partitioned to make one small classroom and a very small library. Seventh and eighth grades have been moved to West junior high school.

Dudgeon. Four classrooms have been completed in the unfinished portion of the building. The art and music rooms are used for regular classroom purposes, and all but a small portion of the library has been partitioned off for classroom use.

Midvale. The music and science rooms are used for regular classrooms. The craft room in the basement has been converted into a second grade room.

Question: Why not increase our school capacity by running half-day double sessions?

Answer: Half-day sessions are a last resort and should be avoided if possible. It is impossible to do in one-half day what one normally does in a full day. Most families intend to provide for *all* their children a full quota of food, clothing, shelter, medical attention, and all other childhood needs to enable them to develop their full potential. Children born during the past 10 years should not be deprived of their full quota of educational opportunity.

The National Association of Manufacturers News, August, 1954, entitled *Our Public Schools and Their Financial Support*, states on page 10 that double sessions, ". . . are rarely saving in tax dollars . . . cause both physical and mental hardship on teacher and student."

Question: Why not increase the size of classes from the present average of about 30 to 45 or 60 pupils?

Answer: Again, to increase size of classes is to reduce the educational opportunity of children. Obviously if teachers are to meet the needs of individual pupils, the larger the number of pupils per class the less the chance to meet individual needs.

Madison's average class size is about 30 pupils. That is about average for comparable cities in the country and is considered a desirable maximum. To increase the average class size further would jeopardize the amount of state aid received for elementary schools and also might involve our high schools in difficulty with the North Central Association. Graduates of schools not accredited by the North Central Association in this area are not admitted to most colleges throughout the country without special examinations.

Question: Why not construct temporary school buildings such as barracks or quonset type to reduce building costs?

Answer: Regardless of the temporary nature of a school building, no one wants to put children in a school that is not safe, warm, well lighted, and sanitary. This involves good heating, good insulation, good plumbing, and good wiring. There are no cheap, good facilities of this kind. The additional cost for permanent structures is relatively little as compared to the additional life of such buildings provided there is long-range need.

The National Association of Manufacturers bulletin referred to above states, "If, however, the enrollment growth in your school is a permanent and durable one, 'temporaries' do not solve the school housing problem."

Madison's growth indicates very clearly that its child population increase is not temporary. Further, the Board of Education considers very carefully the long-range needs of an area before constructing a new school building.

Question: Has the construction of new parochial schools in Madison been taken into consideration in projecting public school needs?

Answer: Yes. All predictions have been based on the assumption that the same percentage of pupils will continue to attend parochial schools in the future as in the past. Hence, parochial schools face the same problem of expansion of facilities as public schools.

Question: Why does not the Board of Education build new buildings large enough to include pupils from possible future annexations?

Answer: The Board of Education does not build school buildings for non-residents. No one can be certain as to what areas will annex to the city until they have actually annexed. All buildings are planned for future expansion if necessary.

Herbert Schenk school was built to accommodate pupils of the area in the city at the time of construction. It was necessary to expand the building soon after the school opened because a very large area adjacent to the school was annexed to the city and construction of homes started immediately.

Question: How large a bond issue will be requested by the Board of Education on the proposed referendum in April, 1955?

Answer: The amount has tentatively been set at approximately \$3,420,000.

Question: How many classrooms are contemplated in the proposed new bond issue?

Answer: Forty-seven elementary and 44 junior high school.

Question: For how long can building needs be met by this bond issue?

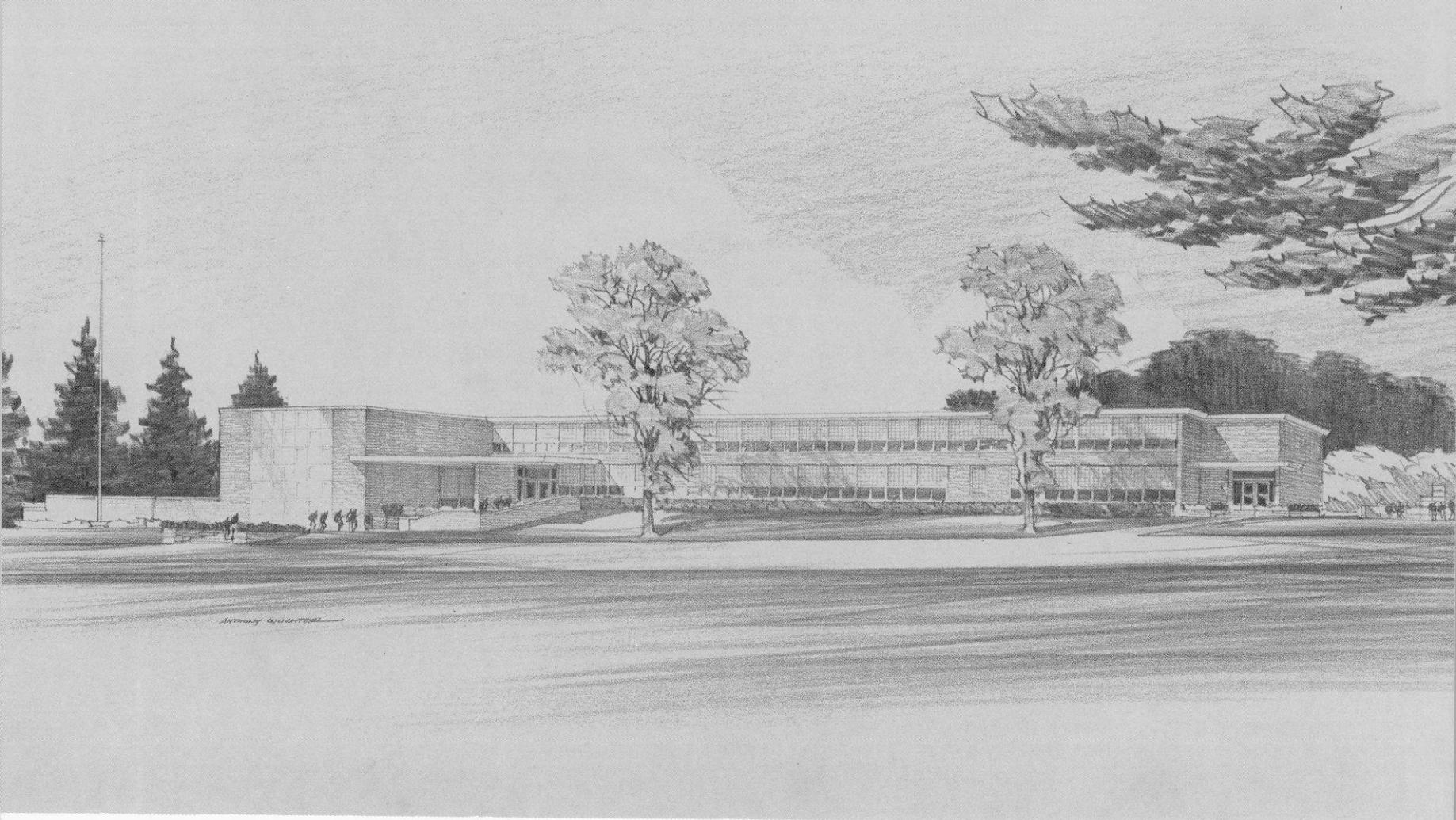
Answer: Until 1958 or 1959 depending on building costs and annexations.

Question: In fixing the amount of the bond issue was consideration given to the fact that Monona Village is building its own high school?

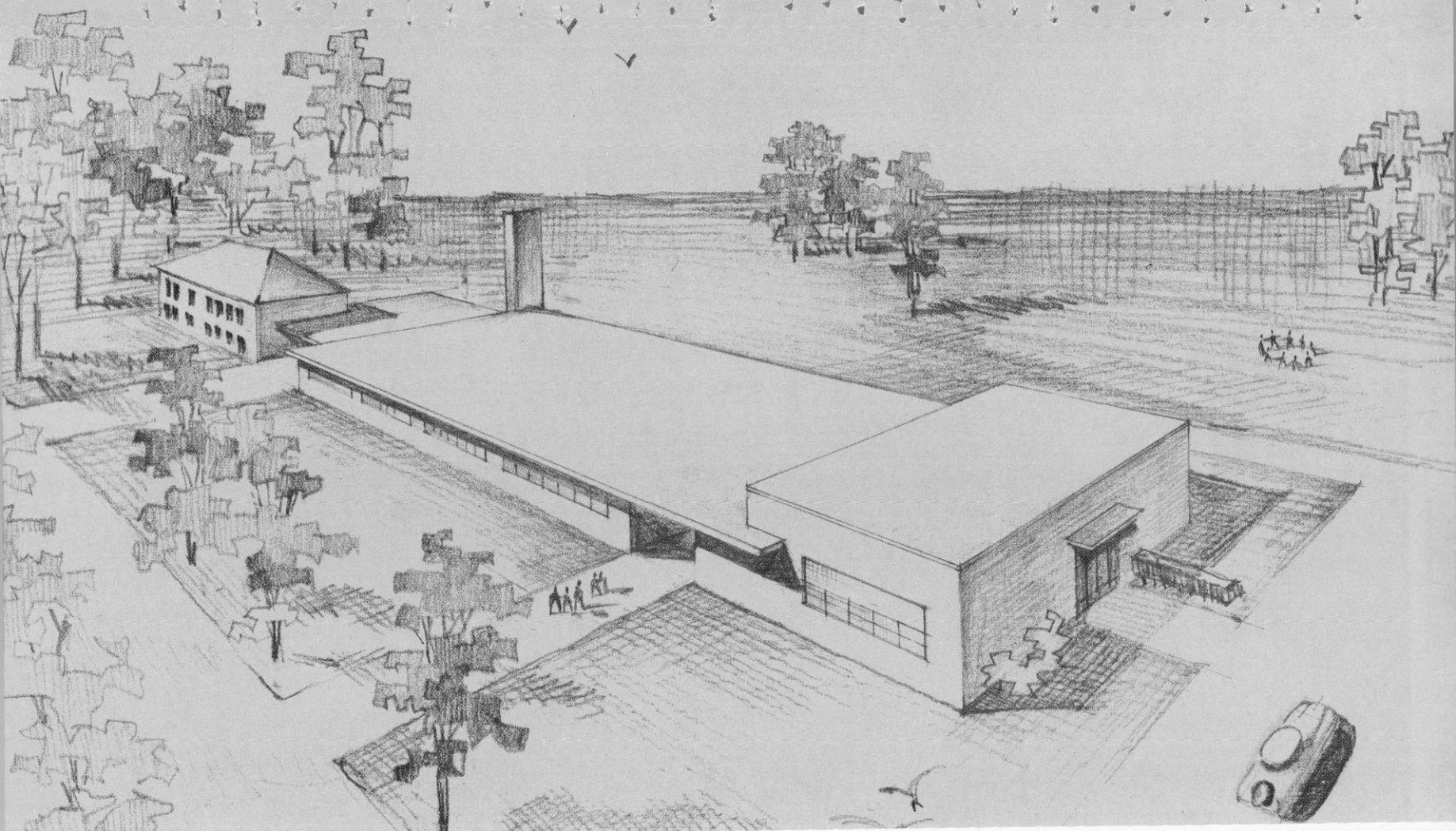
Answer: The estimated classroom needs up to 1958 at East high school were reduced by 360 pupils on the assumption that they will be served by the proposed Monona Village high school.

Question: Isn't the new building program one that affects the new outer edges of the city only? Why should the older interior portions of the city with fairly stable populations be concerned about new school buildings?

Answer: Every school district in the city has a vital stake in new school buildings. The city is obligated to provide education for its children. Unless new schools are provided on the outer edges of the city where children are living, these children will have to be transported to existing schools wherever they may be—with consequent overcrowding of all schools. In September, 1954, more than 1,000 pupils were being transported from the outer edges of the city to schools in older portions of the city. The total school facilities of the city must provide for the total educational needs of the city at both the elementary and secondary level.



The proposed new school on the Crawford Heights site, Cherokee Drive and Midvale Boulevard, will be a combined elementary and junior high school. Architects Siberz, Purcell, and Cuthbert



The Mendota school addition has four classrooms and an activity room. Architects Weiler and Strang



New Herbert Schenk school opened September, 1953.

FOR THE RECORD

New Schools and Additions

Herbert Schenk School

The new U-shaped, one-story Herbert Schenk school, which opened in September, 1953, had an enrollment of 426 pupils during the first year. The school has 12 regular classrooms, two kindergartens, music, art, science, and activity rooms, a library, and a gymnasium with boys' and girls' lockers.

Taking part in the dedication of the new school on September 16, 1953, were the school's namesake, Herbert C. Schenk, former president of the Board of Education, Board members, city officials, pastors, architects and builders, parents, and teachers.

Before the school was named by the Board in January, 1953, it had been known as the Harding site school.

Annexation of Mendota School

The east portion of school district 6 annexed to the city of Madison prior to the opening of school in the fall of 1952 and the west portion annexed September 11, 1952. The Board of Education worked with the Mendota school board for a mutually satisfactory transition of the school into the city system.

Mendota School Addition

In the new addition to Mendota school will be four classrooms and an activity room, which if necessary could be divided into two classrooms. The activity room, which has an adjoining kitchen, will be used for the lunch program. Tentative completion date for the new addition is September, 1954.

Mendota plans also include remodeling of the oldest or first wing into a kindergarten room, teachers' room, and storage rooms. Tentative future plans include a new wing of eight rooms and a gymnasium on the site.

School on Crawford Heights Site

On the Crawford Heights site beyond Nakoma, the Board of Education will build a combined elementary-junior high school. The Board appointed the architectural firm of Lewis Siberz in May, 1953, and hopes to have the building completed in September, 1955.

In the L-shaped new school, the first floor of one wing will contain six elementary classrooms, the kindergarten, and the library. In the other wing will be the auditorium, gymnasium and locker rooms, offices, the boiler room, and shops for art, home economics, and manual arts.

On the second floor of the new building will be 20 typical classrooms for

junior high school pupils, two music rooms, and the science room.

The new school will house about 600-700 junior high pupils and 240 elementary school children. The estimated cost of the Crawford Heights school fully equipped is \$1,250,000. The site of this school, which was purchased in 1947, is 12.74 acres, bounded by Cherokee Drive, Midvale Boulevard, and Nakoma Road.

Herbert Schenk School Addition

Following the opening of the Herbert Schenk school in September, 1953, the city through annexation increased the area of the school district by about 50 per cent. Many new homes were immediately started in the area.

The Board of Education therefore made plans early in 1954 for a third wing on the school. The new wing, which was anticipated in the original plans, will have 12 additional classrooms. Tentative future plans for this school also include an additional unit for a junior high school.

Property Acquisitions

West High Playfield

In September, 1952, the city of Madison at the request of the Board purchased a portion of the Rentschler property for \$15,200. The new acquisition is between two previously purchased parcels for the new West high school recreation area.

Mendota Site Addition

Negotiations were begun in June, 1953, for an addition to the Mendota school property. In October the Board approved payment of nearly \$5,000 for five acres adjoining the Mendota site. The additional land increased the Mendota site to nearly nine acres.

Orchard Ridge Site

In September, 1953, the Board voted to recommend to the City Council the purchase of 19.9 acres of land including street dedications in the Orchard Ridge area for school purposes. Funds were to be taken from the school bond account for the purchase of the property at \$18,900. The City Council passed a resolution to purchase the property immediately.

University Hill Farms Area

On May 11, 1953, the Board directed that a communication be sent to the University Board of Regents requesting that sufficient area for school purposes be reserved when and if the University Hill Farms are platted. Prof. Gaumnitz, the Board's representative, met with President E. B. Fred, Vice-President A. W. Peterson, and Clarke Smith, secretary of the Board of Regents, all of the University, relative to the matter.



City and school representatives pose at cornerstone rites for Herbert Schenk school June 15, 1953. They are (standing, left to right) Principal Ansgar Svanoe, Ray E. Sennett, Glenn W. Stephens, president of the Board of Education, Mayor George Forster, Herbert C. Schenk, Dr. Ray W. Huegel, Mrs. Edward J. Samp, Alex H. Younger, Prof. Erwin A. Gaumnitz, Supt. Philip H. Falk, and (kneeling) Alderman Paul K. Lorenz and Herbert J. Schmiege.

Annexations to the City

Although all annexations to the city eventually affect school planning, those which have the most significance to planning in the last biennium are as follows:

The Mendota school district, additional area beyond Herbert Schenk school, the Orchard Ridge area, additional land beyond Midvale school, and the University Farms.

Annexation Committee

By Board action in April, 1954, Ray F. Sennett is the Board's representative on the new annexation committee created by the City Council to study annexation problems.

Sale of School Bonds

Madison school bonds in the amount of \$1,674,000 were sold in March, 1954, to the First National Bank of Chicago and associates at the price of par, accrued interest to the date of delivery, and a premium of \$10,601 to bear interest at the rate of 1 3/4 per cent per annum.

Adjustments for Increasing Enrollments

Because of increasing enrollments and the need for more classrooms, changes made by Board action were as follows:

For the 1952-53 School Year

Lapham—Transfer of Sherman Terrace kindergarten pupils to Lincoln, Truax Field fourth grade to Sherman, parochial home economics and industrial arts classes to Longfellow, Central, and East.

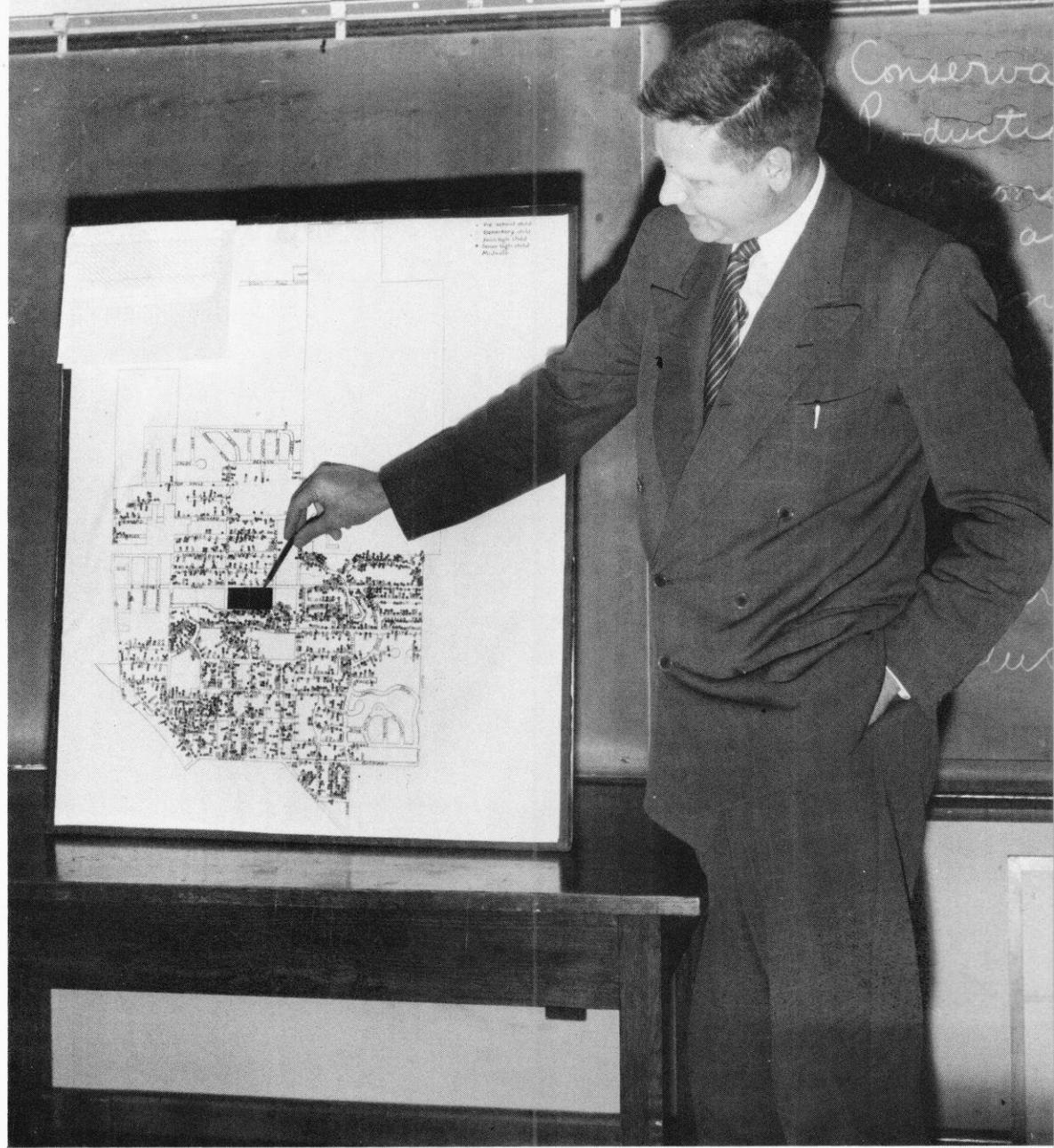
Lowell—Conversion of Lowell nutrition room into a kindergarten room and transfer of nutrition-room pupils to Emerson and Washington nutrition centers.

Marquette—Conversion of recreation shop into a new classroom and moving of recreation-department shop to former industrial arts shop at Lapham.

Mendota—Transfer of kindergarten to Sherman.

Nakoma—Remodeling of old gymnasium into two classrooms.

Randall—Transfer of all pupils from areas west of Findlay Park to Dudgeon.



August Vander Meulen, former director of the child census, points to the Midvale school district. In 1954 there were 452 children in the area west of (above on the map) Midvale school where in 1951 there were only 21. The total number of children in the Midvale district is 2,639. Of these 985 are pre-school age, birth to five years. There are relatively few children of junior or senior high school age in this district.

For the 1953-54 School Year

Dudgeon—Completion of two unfinished classrooms.

Emerson—Conversion of nutrition room into science room and transfer of nutrition-room pupils to Lowell where there is a noon-lunch program.

Mendota—Transfer of grades 7 and 8 to East junior high.

Sherman—Refurnishing of classroom to make a second kindergarten.

Tentative Plans for the 1954-55 School Year

Dudgeon—Division of library to make an extra classroom.

Lowell—Transfer of all children needing rest and special nutrition services to Washington school. Make two classrooms of rest room.

Midvale—Use of craft room for regular classroom.

Nakoma—Transfer of grades 7 and 8 to West junior high school.

School Bus Transportation

The Board of Education approved the following school bus transportation plan:

For the School Year 1952-53

East side children from Truax Field, Mendota (kindergarten only), Oak Park trailer camp, Superior Street, Sherman Terrace to Emerson, Lapham, Lincoln, Sherman, $5\frac{1}{2}$ busses per day.

West side children from Findlay Park, University Park, Sunset Village north of Regent Street, East Hill trailer camp, University farm, Blackhawk Park, Mohawk Park, Indian Hills to Dudgeon and Randall, 4 busses per day.

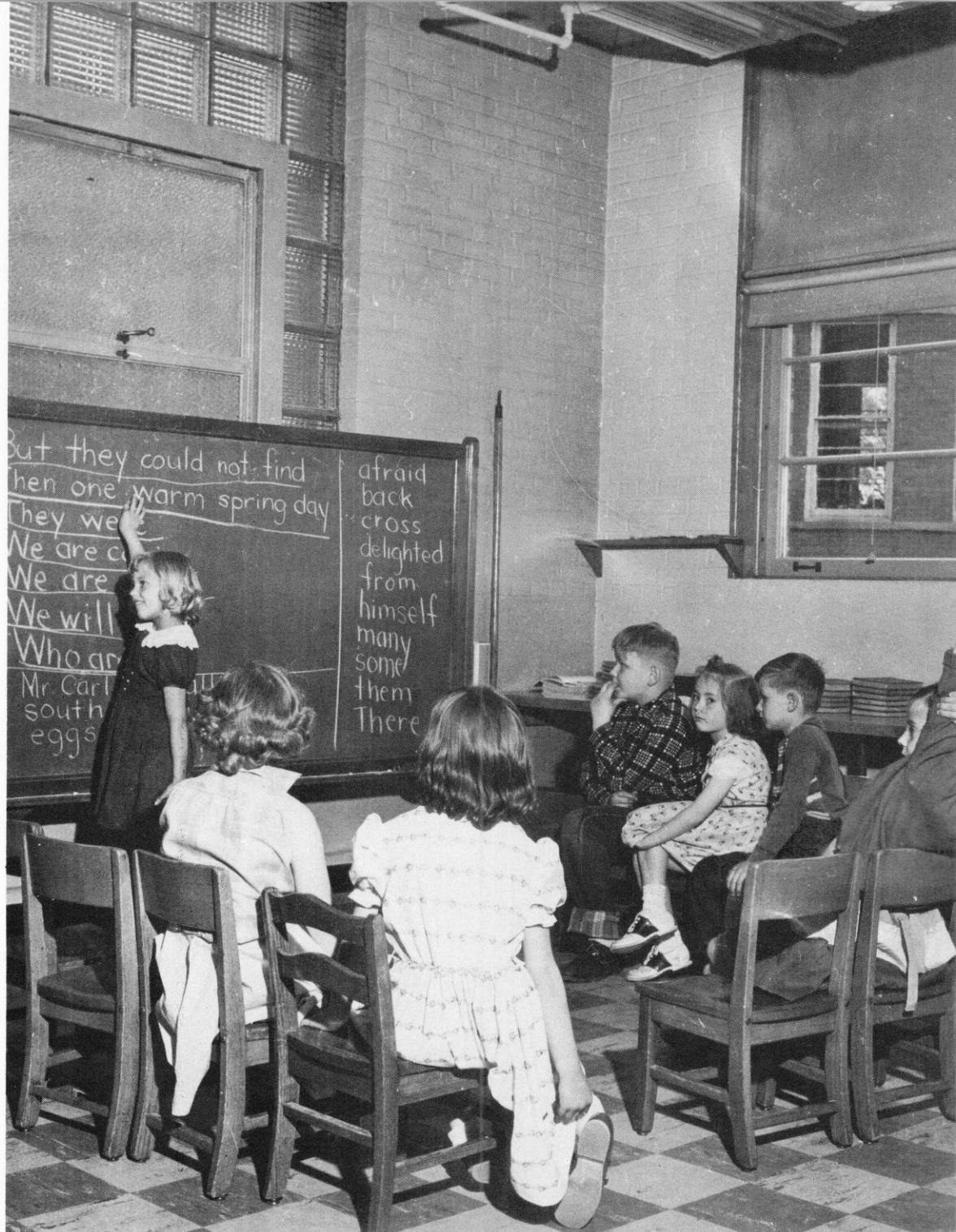
Handicapped children, 3 busses per day plus cars and taxis.

For the School Year 1953-54

East side children from Truax, Mendota (kindergarten, grades 7 and 8), Washington Heights, Oak Park trailer camp, Superior Street, Sherman Terrace to Emerson, Lapham, Lincoln, Lowell, Sherman, East high, 6 busses per day, double shuttle in some instances for serving two areas.

West side children from Findlay Park, University Park, Sunset Village, East Hill trailer camp, Orchard Ridge, Black Hawk Park, Mohawk Park, Indian Hills to Dudgeon, Nakoma, Randall, 5 busses per day.

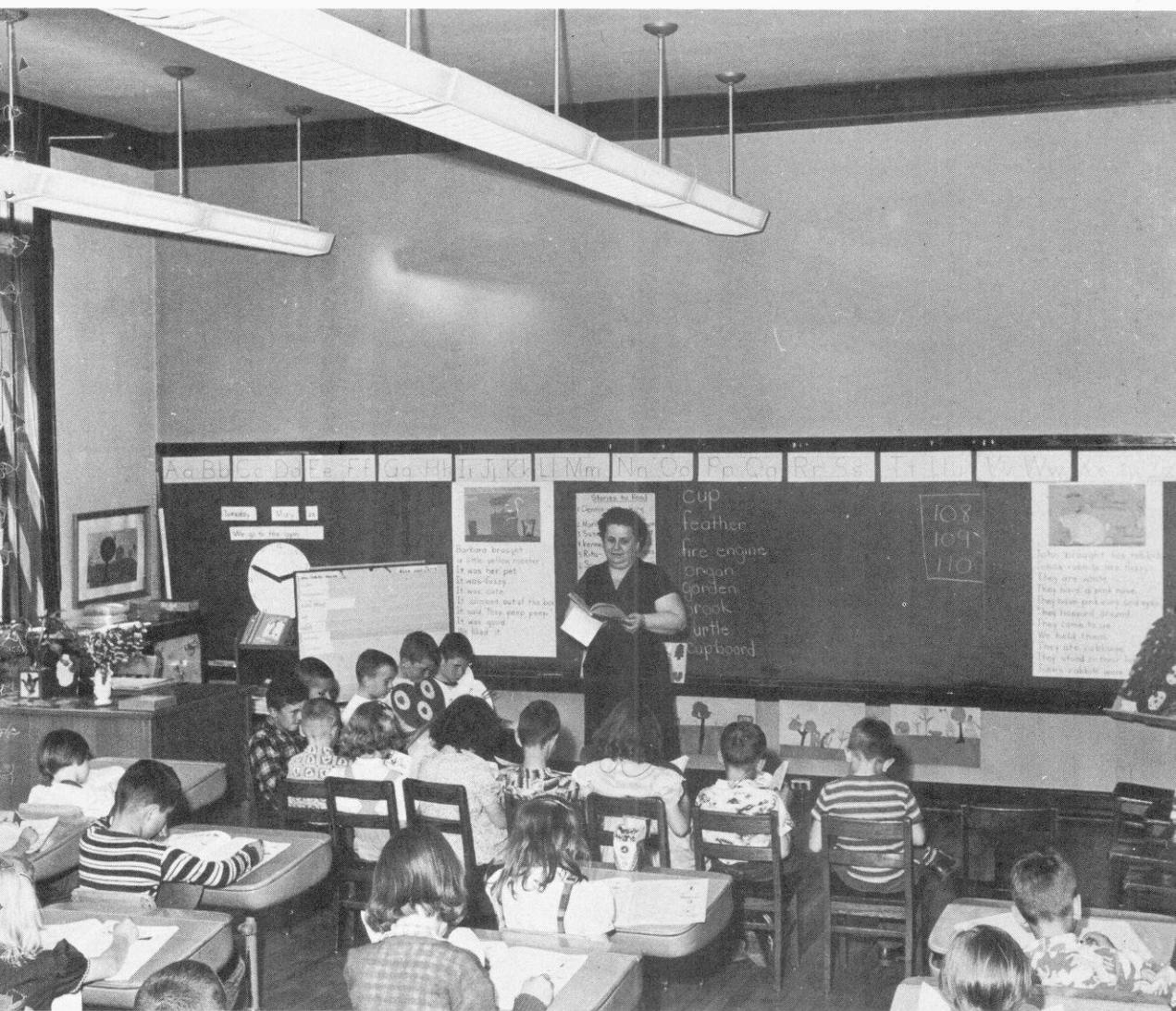
Handicapped children, 3 busses per day plus cars and taxis.



When increasing enrollment brought the need of another classroom at Marquette school, the ground-floor recreation shop was converted into an attractive first grade room.

Renovation of classrooms in the older schools is being carried on each year. Improvements include new lighting fixtures, new furniture in a light, natural-wood finish, freshly painted walls and ceilings, and light, refinished floors.





Dingy walls, inadequate lighting, dark furniture and floors give way to modernization under the plan of the Board of Education to renovate old classrooms.

Transportation Policy

The transportation policy for children other than the handicapped has been evolving since September, 1944, when Lakewood school was no longer able to accept as tuition pupils city-of-Madison children living in the adjoining areas of Sherman Avenue and Superior Street. Since then the many annexations to the city have made necessary a rapid development in the transportation program. A general statement of policy was formulated in August, 1952, as follows:

Except in the case of handicapped children, the Board of Education does not transport senior high school pupils, grades 10 through 12.

Junior high school pupils are transported within the city when no other means of transportation are available and when distances are excessive and over hazardous routes.

Elementary pupils are transported when distances exceed a mile and one-half or when routes are unusually hazardous. The number of pupils to be transported from a given area should be sufficient to insure economical transportation. However, exceptions are made when facilities or conditions make it necessary or more economical for the Board to transport an entire class or grade.

Further detailed refinement of the policy was put in writing in September, 1953, as follows:

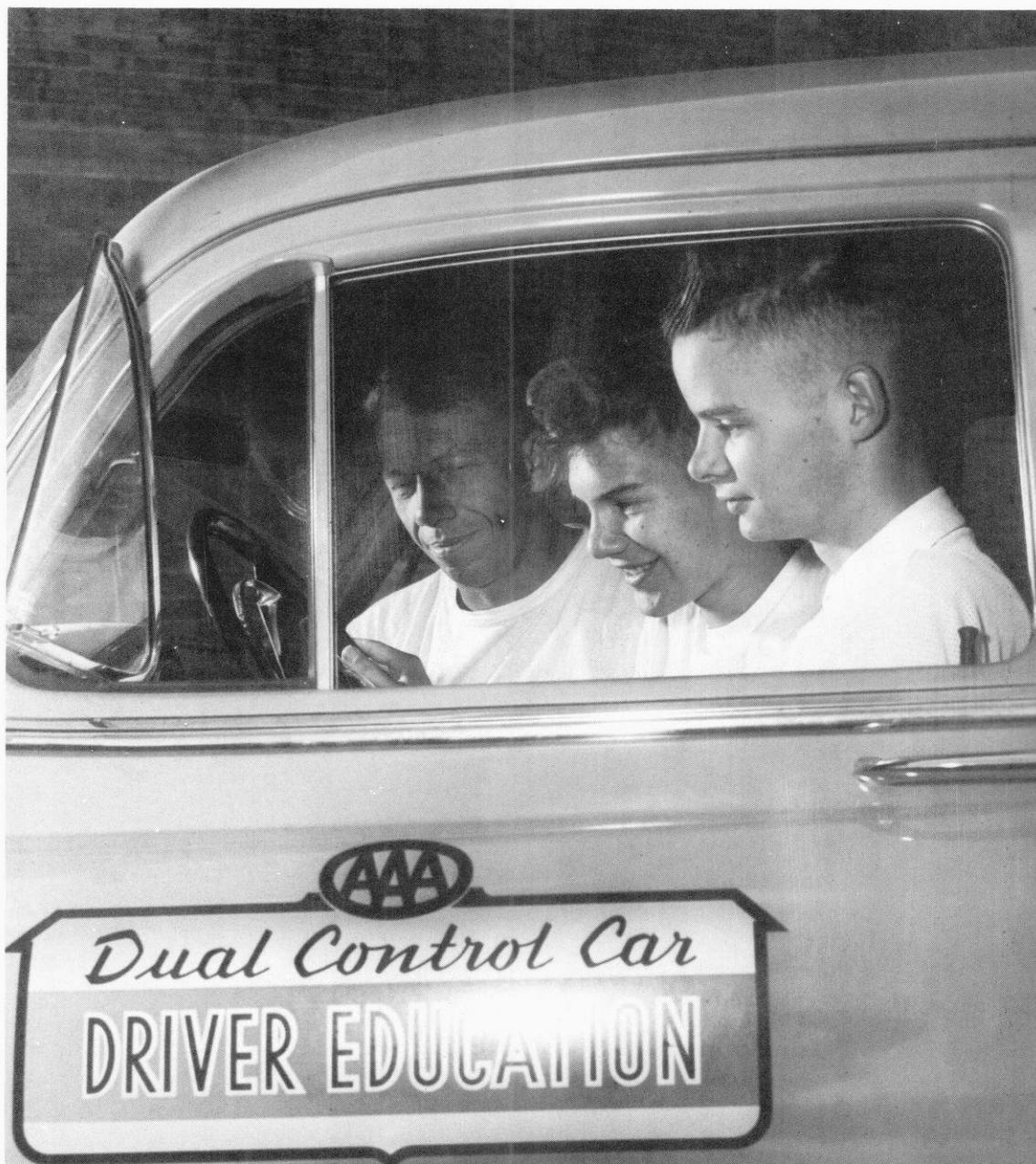
To provide as nearly as possible equal educational opportunities to children in all sections of the city has long been the policy of the Board of Education. Transportation is one way to do this for the newly acquired, rapidly-growing areas of the city.

During a period of rapid growth and annexations of areas without schools or with inadequate school facilities, transportation of elementary pupils to existing schools as long as space is available provides the best temporary solution from the standpoint of educational offerings for the children and economy for the city.

Transportation provides a degree of flexibility which makes possible full utilization of existing plants.

Until a sufficient number of pupils is available in a transport area to constitute full classes in each grade, kindergarten through sixth, it is usually more economical to transport than to build—if other classroom space is available.

To build in a new area before the extent, speed, and pattern of development is fairly well established—that is, before there is one section per grade enrollment—is to increase the chance of error in construction.



During the summer of 1954, a total of 373 pupils took driver-training instructions.

Re-Affirmed Policy on Guidance Services

The Board of Education re-affirmed the general policy and principles on guidance services in the Madison public schools at a meeting in June, 1954. This action was taken following a review by Prof. Erwin A. Gaumnitz, Board member, of the 1952 Hunter committee report for the Community Welfare Council. The Board's statement of policy follows:

1. The school is one of the most important social agencies in the community. As such it is concerned with the social, moral, emotional, recreational, and vocational well-being of all children as well as their educational adjustment. The extent to which the schools function in administering to these overall needs of children and their parents is difficult to define specifically. Much depends upon the accessibility and services of other available community resources likewise concerned with these problems. For the school to duplicate or to compete with social services offered by other community resources is presumptuous.
2. Because the guidance function of the school is largely diagnostic and preventive in nature, the school has limits in the extent to which it can and should enter into the affairs of the families of its children. Occasionally it will be necessary for the school to become maximally involved in treatment situation in order to accomplish the desirable adjustment of the pupil to the school. Specifically, these situations develop when it is not possible to utilize other existing agencies.
3. The school contacts parents and offers assistance in cases which seem to warrant parental consideration. These contacts are for the purpose of helping the parents "work through" the problems of the child and for preparing them to use the services offered by other agencies.
4. Not all types of pupil problems warrant social casework consideration. In those cases which do, the guidance department staff appears adequate to render the types of services defined under items 2 and 3 above. If and when the schools assume broader guidance responsibilities, the casework services will be expanded.
5. There are no needless duplications of school records in the department of child study and service. Information in the schools is readily available to the department. Detailed case histories are made (at the discretion of the staff) in instances where pupils appear to need intensive study and treatment.
6. The school cooperates with other community agencies in exchange of information and in referring cases where the agencies are concerned.
7. The guidance department staff assists teachers and parents in recognizing and dealing with types of pupil attitudes and behavior which suggest unsatisfactory adjustment.

Policy on Secret Societies for High School Pupils

At a meeting in February, 1954, the Board re-affirmed and extended the policy on sororities and fraternities for high school pupils adopted February 17, 1947, as follows:

The Board disapproves of sororities and fraternities under Greek letter or any other designation which admit or include high school pupils in their membership;

Any activities by such organizations on school property or at school functions—such as conducting membership drives, passing out invitations to teas, selling of tickets, or carrying out initiations—shall be considered just cause for disciplinary action.

School Insurance

Following study for more than a year, Prof. Erwin A. Gaumnitz, chairman of the Board's supplies committee, made recommendations for an insurance program for the Board of Education early in the spring of 1954.

In April, the Board voted to request the City Council for fire and extended coverage insurance under the City Insurance Fund Reserve for properties of the Board of Education, except Mendota school and the Madison Community Center, to a maximum of \$250,000 for each loss.

The City Council approved the request, effective April 25, 1954. For this protection the Board makes an annual payment of \$1,500 to the Fund.

The Board voted to carry insurance for \$9,273,000 through the Madison Insurance Board on losses in excess of \$250,000 on each building applying on a blanket basis to any one occurrence. Also three more buildings each with less than \$250,000 valuation were withdrawn from this policy and are covered exclusively by the City Fund.

Prof. Gaumnitz is still working on further revisions of the insurance program, including coverage of replacement cost rather than depreciated cost in case of loss with no increase in premium, and other features. This program provides better coverage at considerably less cost than the standard program previously carried.

Insurance for School Employees

Following study of liability insurance for personnel against suits by pupils, in April, 1954, the Board voted authorization of liability insurance for one year with the Madison Insurance Board at a total premium of \$561.60. This insurance provides blanket coverage for all personnel in the amount of \$5,000 to one person, \$10,000 for injuries in any one accident.



School librarians officially became staff members in September, 1952, when the Board of Education accepted the administration of school libraries from the Library Board. Here Margaret Moss, director of libraries (second from left), meets with Marguerite Hasse, Mrs. Joan Mundt, and Ruth Peplinski.

Change of School Library Administration

At the meeting September 15, 1952, the Board of Education voted to accept the recommendation of the Madison Free Library Board that the school libraries be transferred to the Board of Education, that the 19 school librarians and three clerical workers become part of the school personnel, and that the four library sub-branches remain in the schools temporarily.

Pres. Glenn W. Stephens appointed the following committee to work with a Library Board committee on plans for the transfer and preparation of a budget: Prof. Erwin A. Gaumnitz, chairman, Mrs. E. J. Samp, the superintendent, and the Board secretary, ex-officio.

Adult Libraries in Schools

At the meeting January 5, 1953, the Board voted to provide space for the continuation of adult libraries at Emerson, Franklin, Longfellow, and Lowell under the jurisdiction of the Madison Library Board.

Changes in Policy on Use of Buildings

To conform with new age ranges of scout groups, the Board changed the age limits for the mid-week use of buildings from ages 9-11 to 8-10 and from ages 12-18 to 11-18 at a meeting in September, 1952.

In November, the Four Lakes Council of Boy Scouts requested extension of the time limit to 9 p.m. for mid-week use of buildings by the 11-18 age group. President Glenn W. Stephens appointed a special committee—Mr. Sennett, Mrs. Samp, and Mr. Younger—to study the problem.

On the recommendation of the committee after polling school principals and PTAs, the Board extended the time limit to 8:30 p.m. for the mid-week use of school buildings by scouts on a trial basis until the end of the school year.

Administrative Changes, Additions

Kermit Bliss

The Board of Education accepted the resignation of Robert Hurd, director of the Madison Community Center, at the meeting July 7, 1952. Kermit Bliss became acting director and in June, 1953, director.

Ansgar Svanoë

In January, 1953, the Board approved the appointment of Ansgar Svanoë, Marquette sixth grade teacher, as principal of the new Herbert Schenk school, which would open in September.

Jess C. Lyon

The Board approved the transfer of Jess C. Lyon, teacher of physical education at Central high school, to an assistant directorship of the department of health, physical, and safety education and recreation February 2, 1953. He took the place of Clarence Schwengel, who resigned to go into private business.

Ruth E. Allcott

Ruth E. Allcott was appointed art director of the Madison public schools in April, 1953. At the time she was associate professor of education at the University of Wisconsin and art teacher at Wisconsin high school. Formerly on the public school staff for 13 years, Miss Allcott taught elementary, junior high, and senior high school art. She joined the University staff in 1942.

Donald Bratruude

Donald Bratruude, clinical psychologist, became assistant in the child study department August 1, 1953, taking the place of Ernest Berg who resigned at the end of the school year. Mr. Bratruude came to Madison from the Rock County Child Guidance Clinic, Janesville, where he had worked one year. Previous to that he worked four years with the Veterans' Administration in Madison.

Foster S. Randle

Foster S. Randle, first principal of East high school, retired at the end of the 1953-54 school year after serving Madison for 32 years. During his administration East grew from a school of 600 to 2,470 pupils. He has taught children of his former pupils and has signed an estimated 8,000 diplomas.

Mr. Randle helped to organize the Wisconsin Association of Secondary School Principals and served as the first president in 1928. He also helped to organize the Big Eight Conference and served twice as president.

In appreciation of Mr. Randle's services, the Board of Education presented a bronze plaque to the school and a hand-lettered resolution to Mr. Randle at the commencement program. Dr. R. W. Huegel made the presentations.

A. J. Barrett

At the first meeting after the close of the 1953-54 school year, the Board named A. J. Barrett, assistant principal of East senior high school, to the principalship. Mr. Barrett, who had been assistant principal since 1936, formerly taught mathematics. He served as football coach from 1929 to 1947, and basketball coach from 1930 to 1937.

August Vander Meulen

The Board approved the appointment of August Vander Meulen assistant principal of East senior high school at the meeting June 21, 1954. Mr. Vander Meulen had been assistant in the child study department for five years. Previ-

ous to that time he taught social studies and coached in Waupaca and Beaver Dam.

Hermine Sauthoff Davidson

Hermine Sauthoff Davidson, assistant in the department of health, physical, and safety education and recreation, resigned at the end of the 1953-54 school year. She joined the staff in 1946 when she returned to Madison after serving with the Red Cross in the European theater during World War II. She was active in promoting adult square-dance groups.

Frances A. McPherson

The Board appointed Frances Ann McPherson June 7, 1954, to take the place of Mrs. Davidson. Miss McPherson formerly taught at the University of Nebraska, University of Illinois, University of California at Los Angeles, two summers at the University of Texas, and the East Alton-Wood River, Illinois, high school. She spent the school year 1953-54 working on her PhD at the University of Wisconsin.

Miss Leary on Special Mission

On the invitation of the Foreign Operations Administration, Bernice E. Leary, curriculum consultant, left on a special mission to Bangkok, Thailand, near the end of the 1953-54 school year. The Board granted her a six-month leave.

Miss Leary reported for duty in Washington, D. C., in May, took flight in July via San Francisco, Honolulu, Manila, and Hongkong, and arrived in Bangkok, August 9.

As reading specialist on the mission, Miss Leary has the direction of a reading workshop with Thai educators to prepare reading textbooks for grades 1 through 4.

Miss Leary has made two similar trips to Germany for the U. S. Government in the interest of education. While in Germany she helped with textbook preparation and curriculum revision.

Changes in the Salary Schedule

In line with action taken by the City Council the Board granted an increase in basic salary of \$7.50 per month or \$90 per year to all employees beginning January 1, 1953. This increase was to replace the automatic cost-of-living adjustment of July 1, 1953.

The Board concurred with City Council action granting basic salary increases effective January 1, 1954, and the elimination of the COLA due July 1, 1954. The basic salary increase for teachers amounted to \$7.50 per

month or \$90 per year. For civil service employees the basic salary increase ranged from \$7.50 per month to \$19.50 per month.

Cost-of-Living Adjustments

The increased cost-of-living adjustment for teachers effective July 1, 1952, amounted to \$105, bringing the total COLA to \$1,080.60 from \$975.60. Teachers at their own request each receive the same median COLA rather than the graduated COLA of civil service.

On December 15, 1952, the Board concurred in action of the City Council in granting an automatic COLA for employees, effective January 1, 1953. For teachers this amounted to \$79.80, which brought the yearly COLA to \$1,160.40.

For civil service workers, who receive COLA on a graduated scale, the automatic adjustment January 1, 1953, amounted to 2.8 points increase in ranges 1 through 8, and 3.8 points increase in ranges above 8. The differential was due to a previous advancement in COLA which was granted ranges 1 through 8.

At the meeting of the Board December 7, 1953, the Board concurred in City Council action granting a COLA of 1.8 points to both civil service employees and teachers effective January 1, 1954. For teachers this amounted to a COLA increase of \$37.80 yearly, which brought the annual total COLA for teachers to \$1,198.20.

For civil service employees the increase in COLA varied for each range from \$21.60 yearly in range 1 to \$39.96 yearly in range 24.

Special Summer Employment

Many staff members with dependents have the opportunity to augment their yearly incomes through special summer jobs with the Board of Education. Beginning with the summer of 1953, a summer pay schedule of four classifications was adopted with salaries ranging from \$80 to \$110 per week.

Types of work included on the extended employment program for the summer of 1953 were as follows:

Curriculum studies and revision, child-study research, instrumental music instruction, driver training, transportation studies, remedial reading, per-pupil cost study, financial reports, budget preparation, the textbook program, furniture refinishing, minor musical instrument repair, maintenance and landscape work, equipping of new Herbert Schenk school, and art supplies distribution.



The Madison Board of Education provides an extended employment program for teachers during the summer. This program enables the Board to get many special tasks completed in a comparatively short time and gives teachers an opportunity to supplement their earnings. In the picture Orian Dhein, George Nickel (background), and Raymond Stasieluk are refinishing desk tops.



Madison schools opened in September, 1953, with a record number of new teachers—101. Glynne Calkins and Beth Pressentin are two of the group.

Record Number of New Teachers

Madison public schools opened with a record number of new teachers, 101, September 14, 1953. Of these, 22 were hired for new positions to teach the increased numbers of primary children.

They attended a two-day orientation program before school opened and a half day on Saturday after school was in session several weeks.

Catastrophic Group Insurance

In May, 1954, the Board of Education approved the adoption of an employee salary deduction program for catastrophic group insurance offered by Federal Mutual Casualty company.

The group insurance committee of the Madison Education Association made a careful study of a catastrophic group plan available to teachers and other employees and presented each one with complete information about the program. This insurance offers coverage in excess of that included in the Blue Cross, Blue Shield, and Washington National protections.

More than 75 per cent of the teachers signed up for the catastrophic group insurance.

Ford Foundation Scholarship

On the recommendation of a special committee, the Board named Thurman Fox candidate for a teacher fellowship of the Ford Foundation for the 1952-53 school year. Members of the committee included Carl H. Waller, chairman, Mrs. Edward J. Samp, Mrs. J. H. Gieselman, Mrs. Norman Madding, and Frederick Schuler.

The Board also appointed Eileen Severson for the scholarship offered by the Ford Foundation for the 1953-54 school year, and Robert Tottingham for the 1954-55 school year.

Class Size

During the school year 1952-53, the median class load in the elementary schools was 29, and in the high schools 28, excluding physical education and music classes. In the elementary grades 90.6 per cent of the classes and in the high schools 58.1 per cent ranged in size from 25 to 35 pupils.

For the school year 1953-54 the median class size in the elementary schools was 30 and in the high schools 28, excluding physical education and music classes.



Boys in the summer conservation class build a rock deflector to increase the speed of the current.

The Conservation Project

Jointly sponsored by the Board of Education and the Wisconsin Conservation department, the conservation project carried on during the summer of 1954 was the first of its kind in the state.

In this "work and learn project" 20 high school boys learned many things about conservation and earned credit toward graduation. Among their activities were the following:

Studied the Black Earth and Four Lakes watersheds; installed four flood gates; installed one machinery crossing; visited a slow-release dam; made a rock-log boom cover, 10 rock deflectors, 18 rock covers; and planted several thousand willows.

Field trips they made included the "Trees-for-Tomorrow" project near Eagle River, the Poynette game farm, the Yellowstone impoundment, the fish hatchery, and the metropolitan sewerage plant.

Red Cross First Aid Certificates

The Dane County Chapter of the American Red Cross in September, 1952, credited Madison public school teachers with the increase in the number of first-aid certificates given by the Red Cross during the year. Teachers took the lay-instructor course and conducted the standard course in 15 schools.

Report on Central High School Trades Course

In a report to the Board November 17, 1952, Principal Earl D. Brown stated that 111 pupils were enrolled in the trades course at Central high school, which is offered with the cooperation of the Vocational school. Although most of the pupils are from the Central district, a few East and West high school pupils are enrolled.

Pupils work on such projects as repairing cars in auto mechanics, setting type for bulletins in printing classes, and making repairs to cupboards and desks in cabinet making.

Pupils From Non-Operating Districts

At an August, 1953, meeting, the consensus of the Board was that Madison schools should admit non-resident pupils from non-operating districts with the proviso that parents sign personal tuition contracts. The Board was of the opinion, later confirmed, that when the state legislature reconvened it would pass enabling laws permitting non-operating districts to raise taxes for school purposes, and responsibility for tuition payments would then be transferred from parents to districts.



Eager to learn French, these elementary pupils meet for lessons before or after school hours.

Experimental Elementary French Class

On March 16, 1953, the Board approved an experimental class in French at Randall school before or after schools hours. In October the Board approved the continuation of the experimental class through the 1953-54 school year.

Parent Tuition Rates

Parent tuition rates for the school year 1952-53 were approved by the Board August 18, 1952, as follows: high school, \$9.60 per week; elementary grades 1 through 8, \$7.65; and kindergarten, \$3.80.

Tuition rates for the 1953-54 school year were \$10.20 per week for grades 9-12; \$7.65 per week for grades 1-8; and \$3.80 per week for kindergarten.

Cooperation in Elementary Teacher Training

Madison schools participate in the new elementary teacher training program of the University of Wisconsin, by Board action in August, 1953. For many years the schools have participated in the high school teacher-training program under controlled conditions.

Lucy Irene Buck Memorial

Representatives of various community groups who were interested in a memorial for Miss Buck met at the School Administration Building March 4, 1953. They organized as a memorial committee and set up the following general policies:

That a memorial known as the Lucy Irene Buck Memorial be established;

That the Memorial be publicized so that individuals could send contributions to the group treasurer or to the superintendent of schools;

That the principal of the Memorial fund be eventually used toward establishing a place for children's art in the art center being planned by the Madison Art Foundation;

That, in the meantime, interest from the Memorial fund be used to expand the Madison Art Association program of summer scholarships for junior high school pupils and that henceforth this program be known as the Lucy Irene Buck scholarship.

Miss Buck helped to develop and to support the summer program to encourage junior high school pupils showing promise in art.

The Lucy Irene Buck Memorial fund was increased by a \$2,000 gift from Miss Buck's brother, Carroll Buck, according to a report to the Board at the mid-August meeting, 1953.

Frisch Memorial Dental Clinic

In memory of Dr. John G. Frisch, the Lowell school dental clinic was named the Frisch Memorial Dental Clinic by Board action October 6, 1952, and a plaque was later placed in the clinic.

Integrated District

The state department of public instruction classified the Madison public schools as an integrated district in August, 1952, and again in August, 1953.

Study and Improvement of the Curriculum

Curriculum improvement for the school years 1952-1953 and 1953-1954 centered in the social studies program for the elementary grades. A total of 51 teachers, principals, and librarians served on the committee, while all teachers participated in the recording of classroom social studies units and experiences. Anthony Farina, principal of Sherman school, served as chairman.

This committee to date has produced *A Tentative Report* in mimeographed form as a guide for teachers; and a series of printed work sheets, one for each grade level, for use in recording the sources of content and human activities involved in social studies units. These work sheets will eventually form the base of the new social studies program.

Subcommittees of the larger social-studies committee have also produced the following mimeographed bulletins: *The Development of a Unit*, *Types of Activities Carried On In Various Units*, *Pictorial Aids to Social Studies*, *The Use of Maps and Globes*, *How to Develop World Understandings*, and *Reading Problems In Social Studies*.

Other curriculum productions of committees included a 16-page printed book list of animal stories entitled *Four Feet and a Tail*, compiled by the children's books committee; and a printed *Guide for Kindergarten Teachers*, a kit of materials prepared by kindergarten teachers over the past several years.

A final curriculum publication, printed in 1954, was *A Catalogue of Educational Audio-Visual Materials*, which lists all films, filmstrips, and other audio-visual materials available to Madison public schools through the curriculum office.

Further curriculum improvement by teachers over the two-year period included the work of 17 committees to consider changes in basic text, and of 10 committees to evaluate new publications for supplementary purchase and use.

Distribution by sale of more than 3,600 curriculum bulletins from 1952 to 1954 indicates something of the demand for Madison's professional materials by other school systems.

Art Department Report

The art department under the new director, Ruth Allcott, carried on within the same general pattern of activities as under her predecessor, the late Lucy Irene Buck.

Major innovations during the past year were the art teacher workshops and the enlargement of the School Salon of Art.

The workshops provided opportunities for teachers to experiment with new materials, to investigate new ways of using old materials, to learn new techniques and methods, to use new tools, and to design and construct new exhibition screens for the School Salon of Art.

The workshops included experimentation with new liquid plastic and decorative materials, simple silk screening, and enamel-on-copper firing with a new-type electric kiln.

Since additional space was needed to display school art work in the School Salon of Art, the art department and the Madison Art Association sponsored two shows rather than a single combined show as previously. The elementary show was exhibited in Scanlan Hall of the Vocational school and the high school show in the gallery of the Madison Free Library.

Music Department Report

All instrumental music is elective. During the school year 1953-54 more than 1,400 pupils played standard band and orchestral instruments, grades 5 through 12. Of these, about 95 per cent began their instruction in the Madison public schools.

Vocal music is elective in grades 9 through 12. More than 1,300 pupils were enrolled at these grade levels in chorus classes and choirs.

Each of the five junior high schools (including Franklin and Nakoma) had elective boys' glee clubs, girls' glee clubs, and mixed choruses. In these music groups there were more than 800 voices.

Each of the 15 elementary schools had a select choir of fifth and sixth graders, totaling 886 voices.

All children of the primary grades receive a minimum of 60 minutes, intermediate grades 90 minutes, and seventh and eighth grades 100 minutes of music instruction a week.

The 28th presentation of the Choral Pageant of the Nativity, presented annually except during World War II, was given in the State Capitol.

More than 1,000 high school pupils presented the Spring Music Festival at the University of Wisconsin stock pavilion.

Each senior high school band played from 50 to 60 public or school performances. All musical organizations gave a total of more than 350 public and school performances.

All 15 elementary schools were represented in a 50-voice Boys' Choir. All rehearsals and five concerts took place on out-of-school time. The Boys' Choir was organized to provide an opportunity for gifted singers to participate and to develop interest in boys' singing.

Enrolled in summer instrumental music classes were 528 pupils.

An all-city high school and alumni summer band had an enrollment of 108. The group studied 32 standard band numbers.

Child Study and Services

The central office staff of the department of child study will include the following as of September, 1954:

One director; two assistant directors (one clinical psychologist and one psychologist); one school psychiatric social worker; two visiting teachers; one remedial reading teacher; one work-experience coordinator; six speech correctionists who are qualified as psychometrists as well.

The department has coordinate supervision with building principals over:

The guidance programs in each of the three high schools and 15 elementary schools; one rest and nutrition center at Washington school; four classes for the deaf and hard of hearing and one sight-saving class at Lapham school; seven remedial classes at Longfellow, Lowell, and Central; one trainable class at the South Side Neighborhood Center; the orthopedic schools at Washington and at Wisconsin Orthopedic hospital; and the remedial reading, the homebound, and the work-experience programs.

Changes in Nutrition Centers

Because of crowded conditions during the 1952-53 school year, children in the Lowell nutrition room were transferred to the Emerson and Washington centers, and the room was converted temporarily into a kindergarten. For the 1953-54 school year, nutrition-room children were transferred from Emerson back to Lowell school. Emerson needed an extra classroom, and crowding at Lowell had been relieved by the opening of new Herbert Schenk school.

Because of low enrollment at the Lowell nutrition center, the Board voted to discontinue this center in June, 1954, and to transfer pupils in need of the service to Washington school in the future. The Washington nutrition center, with an estimated capacity for 50 children, had an enrollment of only 27 pupils during the school year 1953-54.

Handicapped Children

By action of the Board in October, 1952, handicapped children in the Wisconsin Neurological Foundation may benefit by instruction in the special classes on a full tuition basis to be paid by the Foundation.

Termination of Board Supervision of the School Nursery

Mrs. Edward J. Samp, Board-of-Education representative on the Lincoln nursery school advisory committee, reported to the board at an October, 1953, meeting that with the enrollment of 17 the school could operate only until the middle of November. The school had been self supporting, operating on fees paid by parents.

At the December meeting the Board voted to lend equipment and supplies to the Salvation Army for use in the continuation of nursery school services.

In January, 1954, the Board voted to turn over to Mrs. Helen Cotter and the Salvation Army the remaining nursery school funds after all bills were paid.

Health, Physical Education, Recreation, and Safety

Physical Education

Physical education in Madison's 18 schools is taught by 27 teachers of physical education, 13 in the elementary schools, 12 in high schools, and two dividing time between elementary and high schools.

All first, second, and third grade children are assigned physical education teachers for part of their weekly schedule, classroom teachers continuing the balance of the program. Fourth, fifth, and sixth grade boys and girls are separated, men teachers taking the boys and women teachers meeting with the girls for physical education activities which require 135 to 150 minutes per week. Most classes number no more than 35 children.

Junior and senior high school pupils are required to take part in physical education two or three periods per week.

All elementary schools offer an after-school intramural sports program for fifth and sixth grade boys and girls once or twice a week.

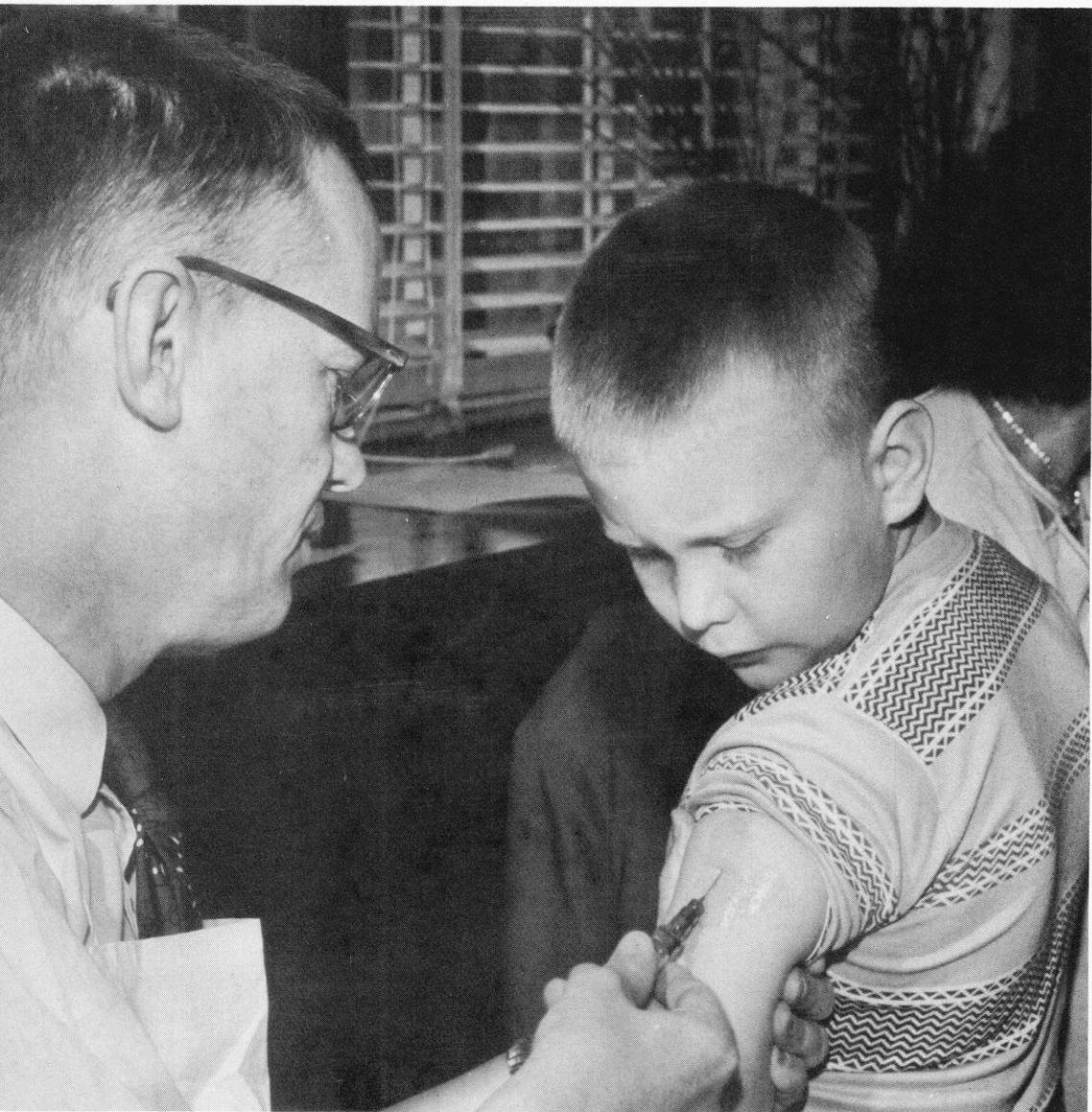
Intramural activities for all junior high girls are available two afternoons a week after school and to junior high boys on Saturday afternoons.

An intramural program for senior high girls is offered two afternoons a week with interschool playdays during the various sport seasons.

Senior high school boys take part in an extensive interschool program which includes competition in football, basketball, volleyball, baseball, track and field, cross country, curling, hockey, tennis, golf, and wrestling. Over 700 boys from the three junior and senior high schools took part in the interscholastic program in the school year 1952-53.

During the school years, 1952-54, special emphasis was placed upon tennis in the elementary and high school program. The short outdoor school season in this climate requires that a special effort be made to give tennis instruction in the fall and spring and to start instruction in racquet handling before high school age.

A new field sport was introduced in the fall of 1953 to all junior and senior high school girls. This is a game called Speed-a-way which is played extensively on the West Coast and which proved to be very popular with Madison school girls, too.



Madison and other Dane County second graders were "polio pioneers" in the spring of 1954 when they took part in the nation-wide inoculation for polio prevention.

Health

A one-semester health education course in grade 11 is now required of boys and girls in two of the Madison high schools. This course is being taught by senior high school men and women physical education instructors.

At the request of the Dane County Medical Society, Madison school children participated in the nation-wide study of the use of the Salk vaccine for polio prevention. Over 80 per cent of second graders attending Madison public schools received the series of shots. In addition, some first and third graders took part in the study.

The Board of Education now checks closely on the requirement of a biennial chest x-ray by all employees.

Safety

The bicycle-safety teaching program has been carried on for several years. Classroom teachers, physical education teachers, and the Madison police department cooperated in presenting the program. The classroom teachers covered ordinances and safe-riding rules, the physical education teachers taught skillful riding of bikes, and a member of the Madison police department gave a talk in each school reviewing the ordinances which apply to bike riders and auto drivers, and explaining the work of the Madison Bicycle Court.

Recreation

The recreation program has expanded as the schools and city have grown. Eleven school buildings were used in the winter season for children's Saturday school recreation centers, six of them being used Friday and Saturday evenings for teenagers. Adults attended activities in five buildings.

Eighty-five men's and women's teams played basketball and 25 teams played volleyball. The softball program for men and women enrolled 107 teams; baseball enrolled 20 teams; and boys' baseball, 65 teams.

Thirty-three playgrounds were in operation under the direction of a full-time staff of 65 leaders and supervisors.

The Madison Theatre Guild presented 25 performances of 7 different plays to audiences which totaled 15,000 persons. The Summer Youth Theater toured the playgrounds presenting a different production each week on the "Stagecoach".

The Madison Community Center continued its wide variety of program activities for senior high school "Loft", for the Young Adult Club, for the Older Adult Klub, and for the Golden Age Group. In addition, the building was used for a great many meetings by many groups of Madison residents.

Scholarships and Awards

In June, 1952, the Board accepted for youths the Prince Hall award from the Capital City Lodge No. 2. Two awards of \$50 each will be given annually to two graduating seniors irrespective of race, sect, or creed at the approximate time of graduation. The monies of this award will be placed with the bursar of the University of Wisconsin for use in the fall semester.

A scholarship of \$200 will be presented each year to a senior girl by the Business and Professional Women's Club, according to Board action April 6, 1953. Following is the schedule: East, 1953; West, 1954; Central, 1955; Vocational, 1956. Re-rotation begins in 1957. Additional aid of \$100 will be given to each girl each year for three successive years, starting in 1954.

The Board approved the S. B. Schein Memorial scholarship of \$100 from the B'nai B'rith Women at the meeting May 4, 1953. The scholarship is presented annually to a senior of Jewish faith on the basis of scholarship, leadership, plans to attend college, and need.

At the meeting March 15, 1954, the Board approved the MEA Teacher-Training scholarship of \$100 to be given annually to a Madison public high school senior to encourage and promote interest in the teaching profession. The scholarship committee of the Madison Education Association suggested the qualifications of scholarship, good citizenship, leadership and dependability, participation in extra-curricular activities, and need.

Gifts for School Pupils

During the last biennium the Board of Education accepted funds from the Madison Insurance Board to be applied toward the expenses of operating the driver-training program, \$200 for the summer of 1952 and \$300 for 1953.

Roundy's Fun Fund presented to the Board for use by special education classes—orthopedic, remedial, sight-saving, and speech—amounted to \$1,500 in 1952, \$1,550 in 1953, and \$850 in May, 1954. "Roundy" Coughlin, Wisconsin State Journal sports writer, sponsors this fund.

A grant of \$40 by the Brace Loan Revolving Fund for the Washington orthopedic school was presented in 1952, and \$25 in 1953.

Also for the Washington orthopedic school, the Knights of Pythias and Pythian Sisters of Wisconsin made a payment of \$200 toward the cost of a Vibra Bath in 1953, and \$250 toward physical therapy equipment in June, 1954.

The Parents Council for the Deaf presented the Board with \$385 for the purchase of a group-hearing aid for the Lapham deaf school in 1953.

For emergency assistance to school children, the Board accepted a gift of \$250 from the Madison Rotary Foundation in 1953.

In June, 1954, the Soroptimist Club presented the Board with \$812.30 for the Lapham deaf school.

Necrology

Ruth Ann Danielson, teacher, October 10, 1950
Lester Van Etten, custodian, August 14, 1951
Ethel F. Schilling, teacher, January 25, 1952
Leslie C. Stewart, teacher, February 14, 1952
Irene Huseby, teacher, May 2, 1952
Lewis R. Williams, teacher, September 24, 1952
Lucy Irene Buck, art supervisor, February 14, 1953
Ross W. Stockton, teacher, March 29, 1953
Alice M. Stondall, art illustrator, August 1, 1953
Mervilla Comstock, teacher, August 2, 1953
Gretchen Habermehl, teacher, September 14, 1953
Howard Moston, custodian, April 11, 1954

STATISTICS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Enrollment for All Schools

	1952-53	1953-54
Public Schools		
Elementary school	8,181	8,645
Resident	8,002	8,451
Non-resident	179	194
Handicapped	237*	226*
Resident	182	174
Non-resident	55	52
Junior-senior high school	5,179	5,433
Resident	4,344	4,569
Non-resident	835	864
Total Public School Enrollment	13,597*	14,304*
Vocational School (under 18 years of age)		
Resident	200	172
Non-resident	87	64
Total Vocational School Enrollment (under 18)	287	236
Parochial Schools		
Elementary school	3,211	3,294
Resident	2,693	2,978
Non-resident	518	316
High school	633	647
Resident	568	565
Non-resident	65	82
Total Parochial School Enrollment	3,844	3,941
Wisconsin High School		
Resident	120	182
Non resident	219	180
Total Wisconsin High School Enrollment	339	362
Total Enrollment All Schools	18,067*	18,843*

*Does not include part-time parochial or orthopedic hospital pupils (see below), or pupils enrolled in Trainable Group (severely mentally handicapped); nine in 1953, eight in 1954.

Part-time Enrollment

Year	Parochial*		State Orthopedic Hospital	
	Total Number Pupils	Equivalent Full-time Pupils	Total Number Pupils	Equivalent Full-time Pupils
1945	537	36.14	163	29.52
1946	509	34.75	149	33.20
1947	477	33.72	142	32.02
1948	476	33.47	168	39.64
1949	544	38.67	197	39.11
1950	605	37.14	185	36.77
1951	755	39.66	175	29.46
1952	644	40.88	209	44.90
1953	579	43.50	183	52.30
1954	596	48.10	168	31.20

*Home economics and industrial arts for grades 7 and 8.

Census Totals by School Districts

Age Group 4-19 Inclusive

School Districts	1944	1949	1953	1954
Dudgeon-----	668	703	788	780
Emerson-----	1,725	1,778	1,844	1,870
Franklin-----	759	927	859	888
Lapham-----	1,626	1,436	1,471	1,433
Lincoln-----	280	211	257	266
Longfellow-----	1,772	1,595	1,727	1,650
Lowell-----	1,746	1,847	1,546	1,540
Marquette-----	2,052	1,794	1,743	1,751
Mendota-----	-----	-----	318	328
Midvale-----	-----	-----	1,560	1,825
Nakoma-----	591	670	993	1,078
Randall-----	2,139	2,101	2,578	2,707
Schenk-----	-----	-----	740	872
Sherman-----	-----	616	1,029	1,084
Truax-----	-----	223	421	436
Washington-----	2,204	1,883	1,798	1,696
Westmorland-Sunset (now Midvale) -----	-----	813	-----	-----
District No. 8-----	304	244	167	179

Census Totals by Age Groups

Age	1944	1949	1953	1954
Birth to 3-----	4,749	7,026	8,245	8,654
Age 4 to 19-----	15,866	16,841	19,839	20,455
Age 20-----	1,082	1,054	887	890

Comparative Total Enrollment—1943-53

SCHOOLS	1943		1948		1952		1953	
	K-6	7-8	K-6	7-8	K-6	7-8	K-6	7-8
Dudgeon-----	357	-----	359	-----	345	-----	474	-----
Emerson-----	722	-----	791	-----	862	-----	824	-----
Franklin-----	342	107	391	68	354	61	340	66
Lapham-----	453	56	413	-----	598	-----	642	-----
Lincoln-----	204	-----	239	-----	313	-----	332	-----
Longfellow-----	451	-----	394	-----	493	-----	550	-----
Lowell-----	668	-----	670	-----	769	-----	910	-----
Marquette-----	772	-----	732	-----	801	-----	780	-----
Mendota-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	128	23
Midvale-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	535	-----	680	-----
Nakoma-----	323	81	323	96	438	87	510	82
Randall-----	710	-----	738	-----	779	-----	773	-----
Sherman-----	-----	-----	271	-----	456	-----	591	-----
Washington-----	618	-----	562	-----	611	-----	647	-----
Total Elementary ...	5,620	(244)*	5,883	(164)*	7,354	(148)*	8,181	(171)*
Remedial-----	104	-----	131	-----	134	-----	119	-----
Crippled-----	58	-----	66	-----	52	-----	56	-----
Deaf-----	32	-----	25	-----	45	-----	48	-----
Sight-saving-----	17	-----	13	-----	13	-----	14	-----
Total Handicapped ..	211	-----	235	-----	244	-----	237***	-----
Central Junior-----	548	-----	473	-----	502	-----	548	-----
East Junior-----	1,104	-----	1,076	-----	1,133	-----	1,166	-----
West Junior-----	876	-----	615	-----	670	-----	736	-----
Junior high school pupils in elementary schools* -----	244	-----	164	-----	148	-----	171	-----
Total Junior High (Grades 7-9) ...	2,772	-----	2,328	-----	2,453	-----	2,621	-----
Central Senior-----	743	-----	610	-----	532	-----	539	-----
East Senior-----	1,325	-----	1,283	-----	1,186	-----	1,193	-----
West Senior-----	1,121	-----	975	-----	803	-----	826	-----
Total Senior High (Grades 10-12) ..	3,189	-----	2,868	-----	2,521	-----	2,558	-----
Total High School ..	5,961	-----	5,196	-----	4,974	-----	5,179	-----
GRAND TOTAL**	11,792	-----	11,314	-----	12,572	-----	13,597***	-----

*Junior high school pupils, grades 7-8, enrolled in elementary schools.

**Does not include part-time parochial or orthopedic hospital pupils.

***Does not include 9 pupils enrolled in Trainable Group (severely mentally handicapped).

Comparative Total Enrollment—1944-54

SCHOOLS	1944		1949		1953		1954	
	K-6	7-8	K-6	7-8	K-6	7-8	K-6	7-8
Dudgeon	392	—	407	—	474	—	549	—
Emerson	789	—	910	—	824	—	843	—
Franklin	335	97	403	69	340	66	350	82
Lapham	459	38	408	—	642	—	615	—
Lincoln	181	—	271	—	332	—	316	—
Longfellow	430	—	420	—	550	—	564	—
Lowell	687	—	723	—	910	—	660	—
Marquette	749	—	717	—	780	—	775	—
Mendota	—	—	—	—	128	23	144	—
Midvale	—	—	—	—	680	—	812	—
Nakoma	334	93	342	86	510	82	576	78
Randall	702	—	825	—	773	—	747	—
Herbert Schenk	—	—	—	—	—	—	433	—
Sherman	—	—	307	—	591	—	645	—
Washington	569	—	564	—	647	—	616	—
Total Elementary	5,627	(228)*	6,297	(155)*	8,181	(171)*	8,645	(160)*
Remedial	106	—	128	—	119	—	121	—
Crippled	53	—	55	—	56	—	56	—
Deaf	26	—	32	—	48	—	32	—
Sight-saving	10	—	14	—	14	—	17	—
Total Handicapped	195	—	229	—	237***	—	226***	—
Central Junior	570	—	465	—	548	—	556	—
East Junior	1,128	—	1,083	—	1,166	—	1,219	—
West Junior	813	—	611	—	736	—	798	—
Junior high school pupils in elemen- tary schools*	228	—	155	—	171	—	160	—
Total Junior High (Grades 7-9)	2,739	—	2,814	—	2,621	—	2,733	—
Central Senior	603	—	574	—	539	—	568	—
East Senior	1,189	—	1,212	—	1,193	—	1,284	—
West Senior	1,035	—	855	—	826	—	848	—
Total Senior High (Grades 10-12)	2,827	—	2,641	—	2,558	—	2,700	—
Total High School	5,566	—	4,955	—	5,179	—	5,433	—
GRAND TOTAL**	11,388	—	11,481	—	13,597***	—	14,304***	—

*Junior high school pupils, grades 7-8, enrolled in elementary schools.

**Does not include part-time parochial or orthopedic hospital pupils.

***Does not include pupils enrolled in Trainable Group (severely mentally handicapped); nine in 1953, eight in 1954.

Community Use of School Buildings

	July 1 to June 30	1952-53	1953-54
Community and Civics Groups			
Airco Association	2	2	
Altrusa Club	1	1	
Audubon Society	5	5	
Barbershop Quartet	4	3	
Elections	59	34	
Hubbard Dance Studio	3	3	
Kipp Christmas Party	1		
Lakeview Community	--		1
League of Women Voters	1		1
March of Dimes	1		1
Mendota Community Association	9		3
Nakoma Welfare League	3		4
Orchard Ridge Groups	--		8
Philharmonic Chorus	2		2
Polio Discussion	--		5
Public Health	--		35
Ray-O-Vac Employees	--		2
Red Cross	25		2
Sew or Social Club	12		7
Shriners	1		2
Sunset Village and Westmorland Groups	2		6
State Volleyball	--		3
Miscellaneous	20		12
		151	141
Recreation Department			
Adult Recreation Program	109		65
Badger Kennel Club	35		35
Badminton	4		10
Basketball	125		143
Youth Community Centers	229		286
Dads Volleyball	36		38
Parochial Basketball	187		200
Physical Education Convention	5		
Square Dance	15		24
Dance Guild	--		10
Staff Meetings	2		6
Pitchers School	6		8
Summer Playground	460		458
Summer Playground Staff Meetings	9		7
Summer Theater	19		7
Theater Guild	44		37
Volleyball	32		28
Women's Basketball	4		13
Women's Volleyball	27		19
4-Lakes Basketball	41		34
4-Lakes Football	--		3
4-Lakes Volleyball	--		15
Jump rope Contest	1		5
Miscellaneous	2		7
		1,392	1,458
Special Classes			
Deaf School, Summer	28		
Driver Education, Summer	30		34
Park Department Lifeguard Class	8		
Summer Band	14		37
Summer Co-Op Nursery	54		50
Summer School	29		24
UW Laboratory School	39		37
Vocational School	272		303
Delayed Speech, Summer	--		36
Orthopedic, Summer	--		35
U W Remedial Reading Clinic	--		40
Remedial Reading	--		20
		474	616

Youth Activity Organizations

	1952-53	1953-54
Boy Scouts	95	126
Cub Scouts	96	106
Future Farmers	17	17
Girl Scouts and Brownies	44	26
Hi-Y	24	23
4-H Club	1	1
Den Mothers	—	3
Y Teen Club	—	14
Cubbers and Scouters	—	1
Spelling Bee	2	2
	279	319
Adult School Organizations		
District School Meetings	3	2
PTA	185	191
Pre-School Groups	38	70
Parent Council for the Deaf	9	6
Other Parent Groups	10	9
Madison Education Association	1	1
Madison Federation of Teachers	5	—
Southern Wisconsin Education Association	3	4
Wisconsin Interscholastic Athletic Association	14	13
Miscellaneous	6	10
	274	305
Total	2,570	2,839

Graduates From Madison High Schools

(Including February)

Year	Central	East	West	Total
1945	155	331	323	809
1946	144	358	351	853
1947	197	392	315	904
1948	203	405	360	968
1949	157	340	301	798
1950	179	356	250	785
1951	167	361	250	778
1952	129	346	244	719
1953	153	319	260	732
1954	145	348	268	761

Summer Session Enrollment

	1952	1953	1954
Central High School*	359	343	445
Instrumental	474	498	528
Summer Band	87	99	108
Driver Training	290	305	373
Remedial Reading	—	39	27

*Administered by the extension division, University of Wisconsin.

Financial Statement—Balance Sheet as of June 30

Assets	1953	1954
FIXED ASSETS		
Land and Land Improvements	987,768.21	1,148,367.77
Buildings and Attached Structures	5,765,574.81	7,371,096.91
Machinery and Equipment	834,754.84	976,751.05
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash in Bank	47,041.57	98,350.80
Board of Education = Advances to be Refunded	700.91	411.79
Board of Education = Petty Cash Fund	35.00	50.00
SUNDRY ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE		
Accounts Receivable = General	22,394.04	16,564.07
Tuitions Receivable	134,028.82	133,396.31
INVENTORIES		
Stock Room	19,847.93	20,993.55
Fuel	9,286.25	17,740.38
TRUST FUNDS		
Samuel Shaw Prize Fund	938.80	936.31
C. R. Stein Scholarship Fund	2,420.37	2,420.37
William McPyncheon Trust Fund	9,948.04	9,944.17
Theodore Herfurth Scholarship Fund	6,100.00	6,150.00
Industrial Players' Injury Benefit Fund	895.33	527.27
Ralph B. Jones Memorial Fund	538.95	545.45
Allan J. Shafer, Jr. Memorial Fund	1,424.05	1,424.05
Genevieve Gorst Herfurth Speech Fund	2,000.00	2,000.00
Helen Davis Faculty Memorial Fund	680.00	604.00
Gisholt Scholarship Awards	300.00	225.00
	<hr/> 7,846,677.92	<hr/> 9,808,499.20

Liabilities	1953	1954
FIXED LIABILITIES		
Bonded Indebtedness	\$2,802,500.00	\$2,640,500.00
State Trust Fund Loans	4,831.00	3,632.00
OTHER LIABILITIES		
Award of Industrial Commission to Eloise Hawley Gibson	2,019.77	979.73
Award of Industrial Commission to Jess Lyon		7,905.68
RESERVES—PETTY CASH		
Music Department	4,015.42	4,769.48
Crippled Childrens' Fund	200.00	200.00
Deaf Childrens' Aid	606.86	812.30
TRUST FUND RESERVES		
Samuel Shaw Prize Fund	938.80	936.31
C. R. Stein Scholarship Fund	2,420.37	2,420.37
William McPyncheon Trust Fund	9,948.04	9,944.17
Theodore Herfurth Scholarship Fund	6,100.00	6,150.00
Industrial Players' Injury Benefit Fund	895.33	527.27
Ralph B. Jones Memorial Fund	538.95	545.45
Allan J. Shafer, Jr. Memorial Fund	1,424.05	1,424.05
Genevieve Gorst Herfurth Speech Fund	2,000.00	2,000.00
Helen Davis Faculty Memorial Fund	680.00	604.00
Gisholt Scholarship Awards	300.00	225.00

Proprietary Interest	1953	1954
FIXED SURPLUS	4,778,747.09	6,843,198.32
CURRENT SURPLUS	231,034.14	281,451.00
	<hr/> \$7,849,199.82	<hr/> \$9,808,225.13

Revenues

Revenue Receipts and Accruals

July 1, 1952 Through June 30, 1954

Particulars	1953	1954
STATE FUND APPORTIONMENT		
In City of Madison-----	228,598.25	218,928.53
TAXES LEVIED BY COUNTY SUPERVISORS		
In City of Madison-----	98,350.00	111,300.00
CITY SCHOOL TAXES		
In City of Madison = General Fund-----	2,966,812.78	3,483,268.93
In City of Madison = Recreational Department-----	153,293.89	154,809.87
In Joint School Districts 8 and 9-----	26,329.13	4,020.03
STATE AIDS		
For Deaf School-----	21,012.33	26,848.26
For Special Schools-----	24,505.41	32,056.62
For Speech Correction-----	10,886.06	14,224.16
For Crippled Children—Washington School-----	39,596.38	42,187.70
For Crippled Children—Orthopedic Hospital-----	12,744.18	12,682.41
For Crippled Children—Other Schools-----	44.00	276.00
For High Schools-----	115,447.00	106,334.69
For Sight Saving-----	4,034.99	4,907.65
For Transportation—Elementary-----	13,392.00	12,504.00
TUITIONS		
Central Senior High School-----	11,828.44	12,063.18
Central Junior High School-----	5,779.78	5,419.55
East Senior High School-----	106,443.43	115,059.94
East Junior High School-----	45,831.33	52,592.39
West Senior High School-----	62,386.50	69,051.94
West Junior High School-----	42,455.48	40,676.87
Elementary Schools-----	39,138.04	45,571.70
Deaf School-----	10,572.66	13,898.85
Crippled Children-----	4,493.76	7,764.38
Sight Saving-----	1,122.45	1,574.05
Exceptional Children-----	1,054.33	948.27
RENTALS		
C. H. S. Auditorium and Gymnasium-----	89.68	79.00
E. H. S. Auditorium and Gymnasium-----	751.84	175.30
W. H. S. Auditorium and Gymnasium-----	858.49	674.50
Elementary Gymnasiums-----	96.25	34.00
Orchard Ridge School Site-----		93.00
OTHER RECEIPTS		
Board of Education-----	9,756.82	2,549.00
Recreational Department-----	18,500.37	14,348.02
Library Department-----	1,807.01	1,837.06
CLEARING ACCOUNTS		
For Social Security and Employee Retirement-----		306.95
For Withholding Tax-----		933.47
	4,078,013.06	4,610,000.27

Summary of Expenditures
Total Operation, Maintenance, and Capital
July 1, 1952 Through June 30, 1953

	Operation	Maintenance	Capital	Total
Administration Building	116,728.64	8,875.50	1,276.71	126,880.85
Central Senior High School	235,278.44	21,255.93	7,889.42	264,423.79
Central Junior High School	141,304.19	822.59	687.45	142,814.23
East Senior High School	383,297.23	28,205.29	9,857.51	421,360.03
East Junior High School	232,319.51	321.07	407.10	233,047.68
West Senior High School	284,463.92	11,530.65	22,418.33	318,412.90
West Junior High School	169,660.03	863.02	324.01	170,847.06
Mendota School	23,288.28	757.27	530.25	24,575.80
Dudgeon School	86,367.19	3,847.13	2,305.71	92,520.03
Emerson School	166,598.06	14,950.82	9,327.35	190,876.23
Franklin School	103,048.53	5,617.67	1,770.13	110,436.33
Schenk School	232.72	105.34	6.62	344.68
Crawford School Site		30.00	3,876.47	3,906.47
Lapham School	130,027.20	4,672.28	1,452.28	136,151.76
Lincoln School	61,826.45	6,506.39	714.64	69,047.48
Longfellow School	104,339.44	26,903.32	1,981.07	133,223.83
Lowell School	160,504.28	8,061.10	5,455.18	174,020.56
Marquette School	152,633.17	3,476.26	629.15	156,738.58
Nakoma School	113,130.92	26,077.93	2,476.39	141,685.24
Randall School	150,067.92	5,420.09	8,851.43	164,339.44
Washington School	139,058.54	4,947.74	1,836.93	145,843.21
Sherman School	102,886.85	1,650.00	3,718.17	108,255.02
Midvale School	125,602.70	708.41	845.48	127,156.59
Recreation Department	155,069.38	334.59	942.66	156,346.63
Undistributed*	461,565.10	1,961.27	1,673.89	465,200.26
	3,799,298.69	187,901.66	91,254.33	4,078,454.68

*Includes: curriculum; guidance; special education classes such as deaf, remedial, orthopedic, sight-saving, and nutrition; supplies for art, physical education, home economics, manual arts, and music in the elementary schools; transportation and trucks; and liability insurance.

Summary of Expenditures
Total Operation, Maintenance, and Capital
July 1, 1953 Through June 30, 1954

	Operation	Maintenance	Capital	Total
Administration Building	123,438.63	6,690.77	7,416.39	137,545.79
Central Senior High School	246,067.81	43,127.31	12,905.34	302,100.46
Central Junior High School	150,784.82	1,482.07	968.41	153,235.30
East Senior High School	392,871.28	28,194.27	8,727.84	429,793.39
East Junior High School	255,413.19	1,223.21	1,128.64	257,765.04
West Senior High School	301,842.89	37,223.40	24,355.91	363,422.20
West Junior High School	179,765.45	1,325.51	238.28	181,329.24
Mendota School	30,066.86	1,046.54	683.66	31,797.06
Dudgeon School	107,770.09	4,764.77	2,427.10	114,961.96
Emerson School	169,406.18	18,660.13	21,012.08	209,078.39
Franklin School	112,121.55	5,996.16	2,578.41	120,696.12
Schenk School	85,942.63	374.24	8,761.53	95,078.40
Crawford School Site			7,182.00	7,182.00
Lapham School	136,075.42	6,333.92	2,063.83	144,473.17
Lincoln School	64,778.68	4,146.00	1,089.09	70,013.77
Longfellow School	110,726.26	14,197.31	4,066.84	128,990.41
Lowell School	143,088.72	8,791.32	6,447.55	158,327.59
Marquette School	159,977.81	2,758.69	2,214.76	164,951.26
Nakoma School	126,669.40	5,697.85	2,401.55	134,768.80
Randall School	156,851.13	12,657.29	3,606.92	173,115.34
Washington School	141,098.58	5,378.07	5,720.74	152,197.39
Sherman School	123,619.67	3,413.46	12,274.04	139,307.17
Midvale School	152,059.35	1,865.47	6,076.47	160,001.29
Recreation Department	161,507.27	664.12	913.75	163,085.14
Rethke Property School Site			307.20	307.20
Undistributed*	548,769.08	3,524.47	6,270.64	558,564.19
	4,180,712.75	219,536.35	151,838.97	4,552,088.07

*Includes: curriculum; guidance; special education classes such as deaf, remedial, orthopedic, sight-saving, and nutrition; supplies for art, physical education, home economics, manual arts, and music in the elementary schools; transportation and trucks; and liability insurance.

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