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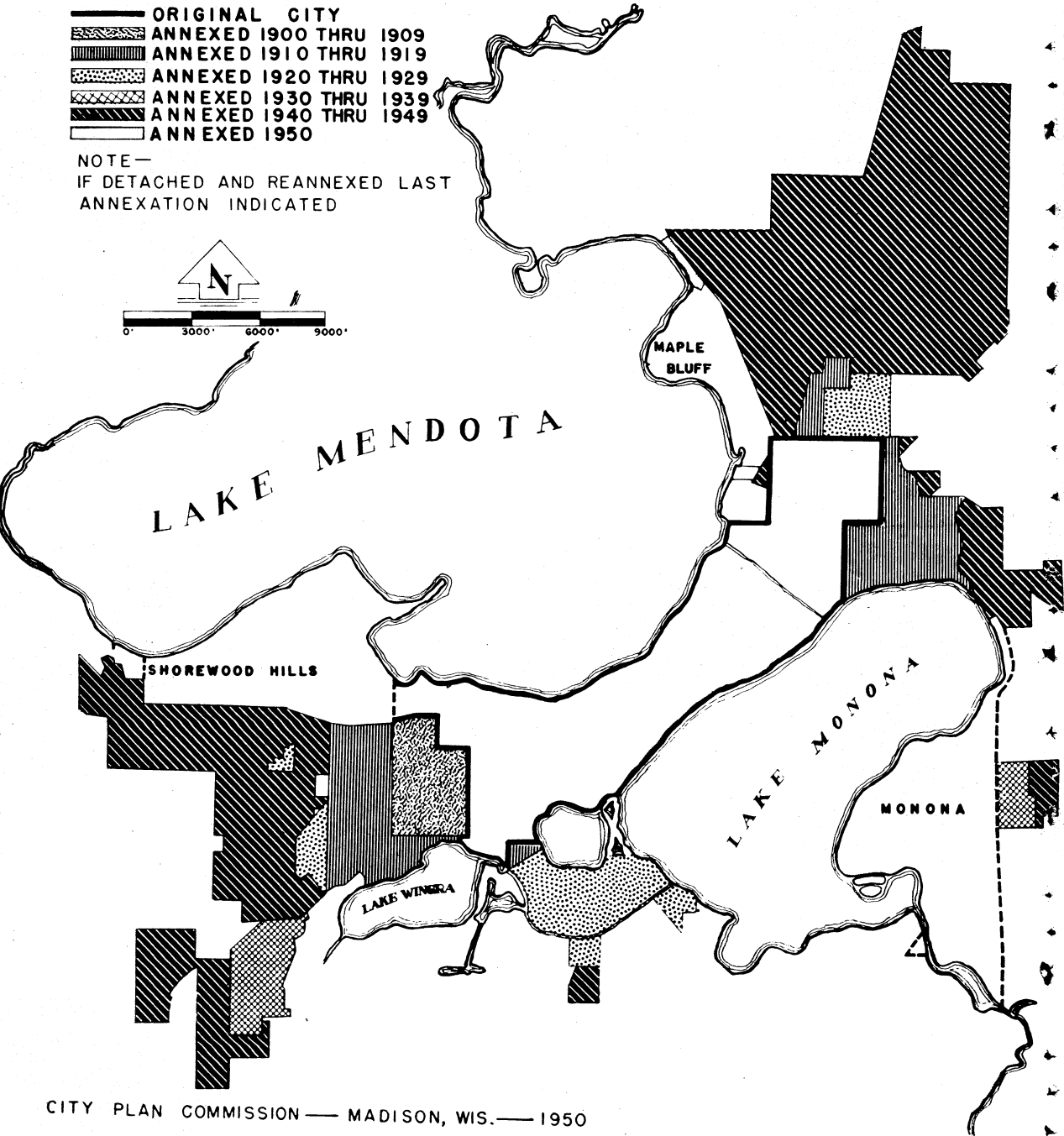
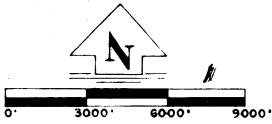


MADISON'S TIDAL WAVE OF CHILDREN

# GROWTH OF MADISON-ANNEXATIONS BY DECADE

- ORIGINAL CITY
- ▨ ANNEXED 1900 THRU 1909
- ▩ ANNEXED 1910 THRU 1919
- ▧ ANNEXED 1920 THRU 1929
- ▦ ANNEXED 1930 THRU 1939
- ▥ ANNEXED 1940 THRU 1949
- ▤ ANNEXED 1950

NOTE—  
IF DETACHED AND REANNEXED LAST  
ANNEXATION INDICATED



*W. J. Education*

# Madison's Tidal Wave of Children

Philip H. Falk, Superintendent

## Annual Report 1949-50

BOARD OF EDUCATION  
Madison, Wisconsin  
December, 1950



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*Madison's number one school problem—*

Postwar children—who will soon reach kindergarten age.

## FOREWORD

The following report is an attempt to present to the citizens of Madison problems relative to the tidal wave of children about to flood the schools of Madison.

Whenever anyone purports to predict for the record where people will live and how many children they will have, he does so with full awareness of the many unforeseeable factors which can modify his forecasts. The predictions in this report are made with humility. The data on which they are based are submitted for all to see. The reader may judge for himself their accuracy. To be most useful these predictions should be checked and corrected annually as future census, enrollment, and other data are available.

However, to fail to plan in the light of available data is sheer negligence. For years those responsible for providing such services as telephone, gas, electricity, and water have had to estimate population trends. On the basis of these estimates they have projected their plans in order to avoid long delays in service for expanding areas and prevent great waste in having to reconstruct and enlarge capacity. Schools should do no less.

Whatever action is taken on the data presented and predictions made in this report depends on the citizens of Madison. It is hoped that decisions will be made not only in terms of all the evidence available but also in full realization that children are Madison's most precious resource.

PHILIP H. FALK, *Superintendent*



*Madison's number two school problem—*

Children born during World War II—who have reached primary school age



## MADISON'S TIDAL WAVE OF CHILDREN

Madison has grown:

- (1) 100 per cent in area since 1940
- (2) 40 per cent in total population since 1940
- (3) 100 per cent in number of babies since 1940.

Madison must provide additional classrooms:

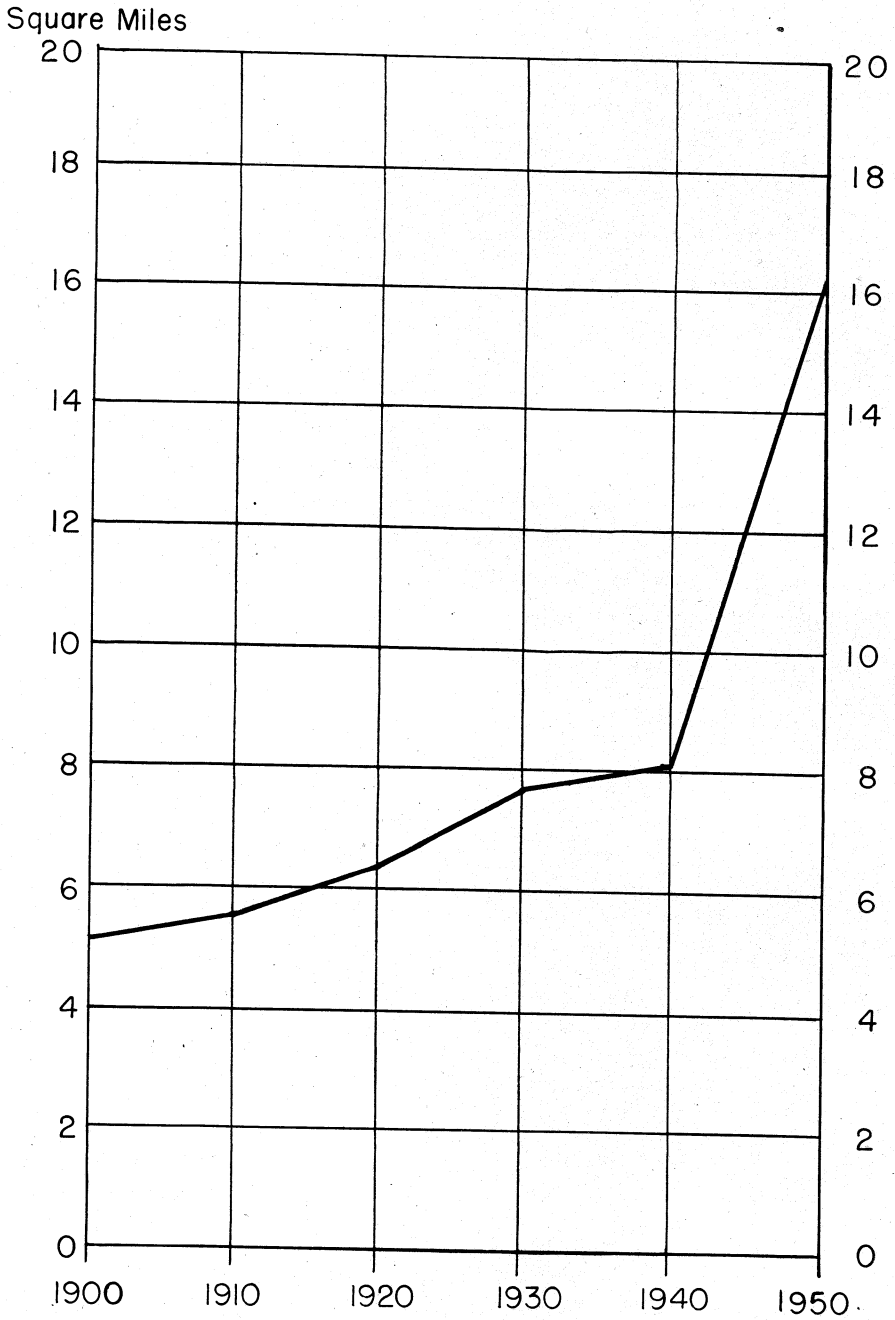
- (1) Elementary, 50 per cent more by 1954 (probably more thereafter)
- (2) Junior high, 50 per cent more by 1958 (probably more thereafter)
- (3) Senior high, 50 per cent more by 1962 (probably more thereafter).

Elementary classrooms available for 1950-51 are overcrowded. However, present elementary classrooms plus new classrooms now under construction will provide sufficient classrooms for the school year 1951-52. Measures should be taken at once to provide 69 additional elementary classrooms. Of these, 24 will be needed by September, 1952, 26 more by September, 1953, and the remaining 19 by September, 1954.



CITY OF MADISON  
Growth in Area

Chart I



## Growth of Madison—Area

Madison has grown in area as much during the past 10 years as during the previous 100 years. Madison grew gradually in area from about five square miles in 1900 to eight square miles in 1940. By 1950 annexations increased the total area to 16 square miles. Because Madison is located between two lakes and contains much non-residential state property, it is difficult to locate schools economically within convenient distances for all children. Even without any increase in child population, doubling the area of a city in 10 years creates serious problems in providing schools for children.

### Area of Madison\*

Year	Square Miles
1900.....	5.26
1910.....	5.44
1920.....	6.37
1930.....	7.70
1940.....	8.06
1950.....	16.10

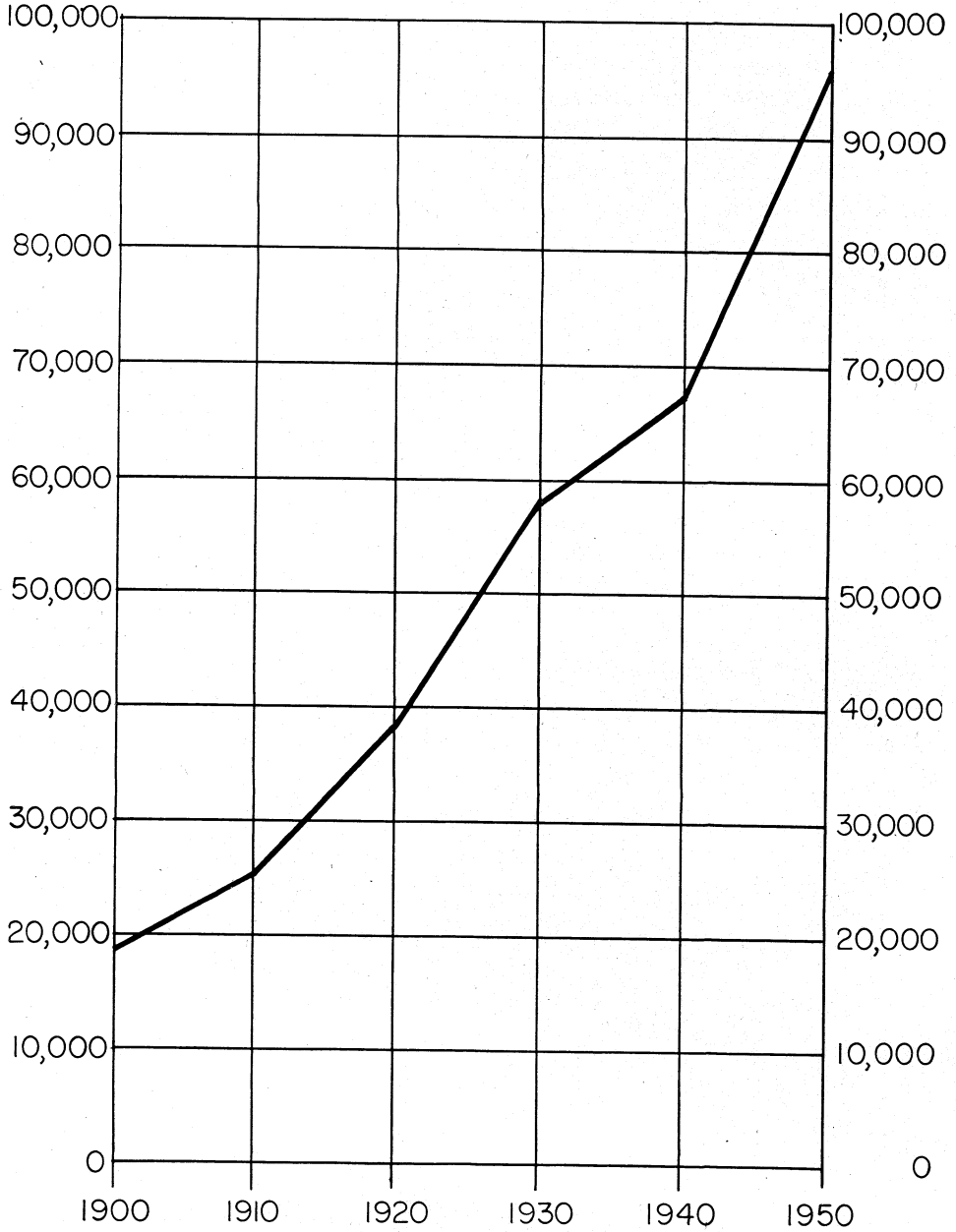
\*Data from Madison Plan Commission.

# MADISON CENSUS

1900 - 1950

Chart II

Population



## Growth of Madison—Total Population

Madison's total population has increased steadily and sharply from 19,164 in the year 1900 to 95,534 in 1950. The growth has been as great during the past 10 years as during the previous 25 years. During the past 10 years, Madison has added population roughly equal to a city the size of Beloit, Wausau, or Eau Claire.

Madison's school plant was geared to the 1940 population. Obviously a school plant built to accommodate a city of 67,000 inhabitants will not and can not meet the needs of a city of 96,000.

### Population of Madison

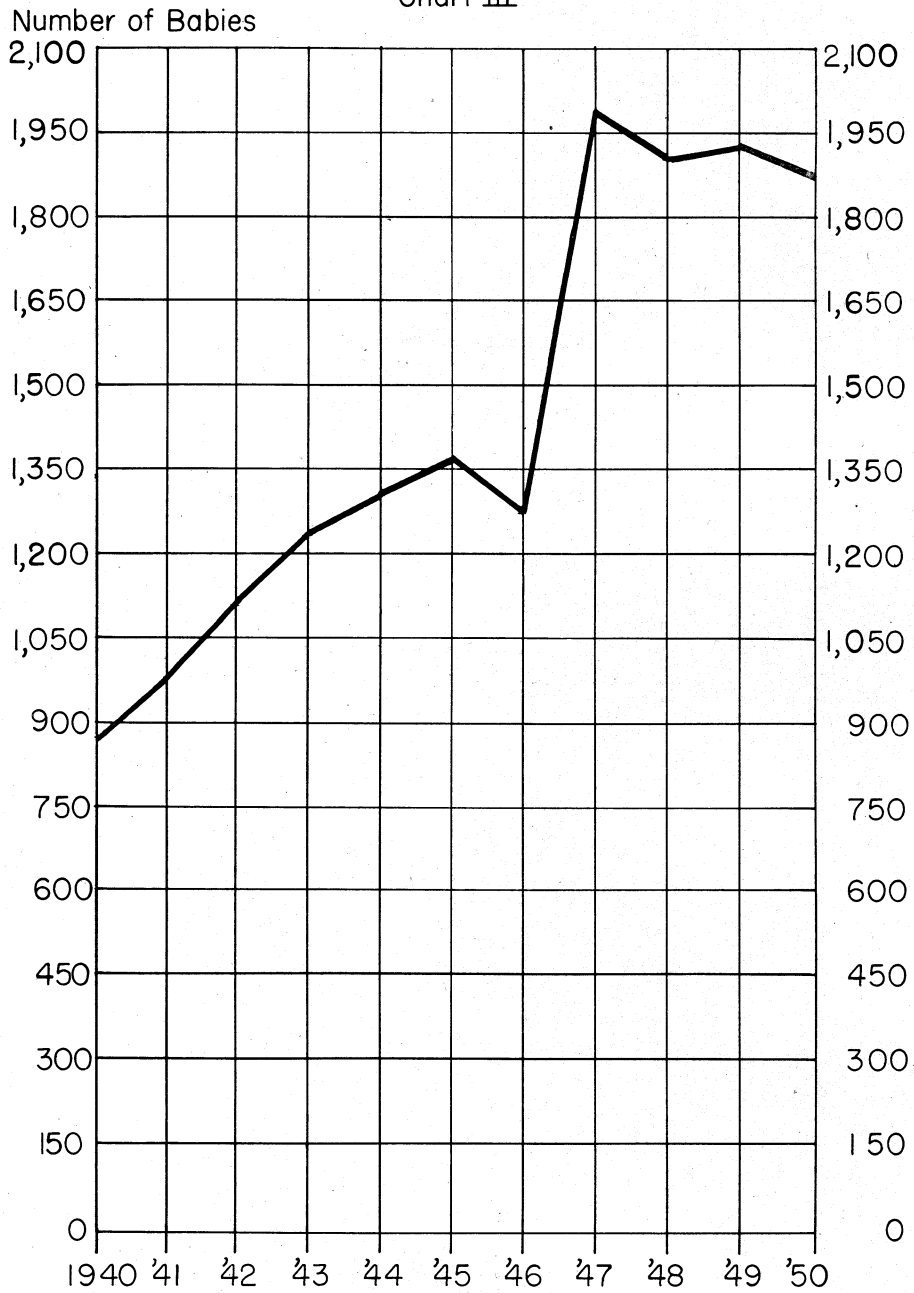
Year	Federal Census
1900.....	19,164
1910.....	25,531
1920.....	38,378
1930.....	57,899
1940.....	67,447
1950.....	95,534*

---

\*Federal Census: Courtesy of Madison and Wisconsin Foundation.

ANNUAL BABY CENSUS  
BIRTH TO ONE YEAR  
1940-1950

Chart III



## Growth of Madison—Baby Census

Although from 1940 to 1950 Madison's total population increased slightly more than 40 per cent, the number of children below one year of age increased more than 100 per cent.

Madison faces a serious school building problem due to three basic causes: (1) growth in area, (2) growth in total population, and (3) increase in number of births.

### Baby Census\* Birth to One Year of Age

Year	Number of 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

\*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.

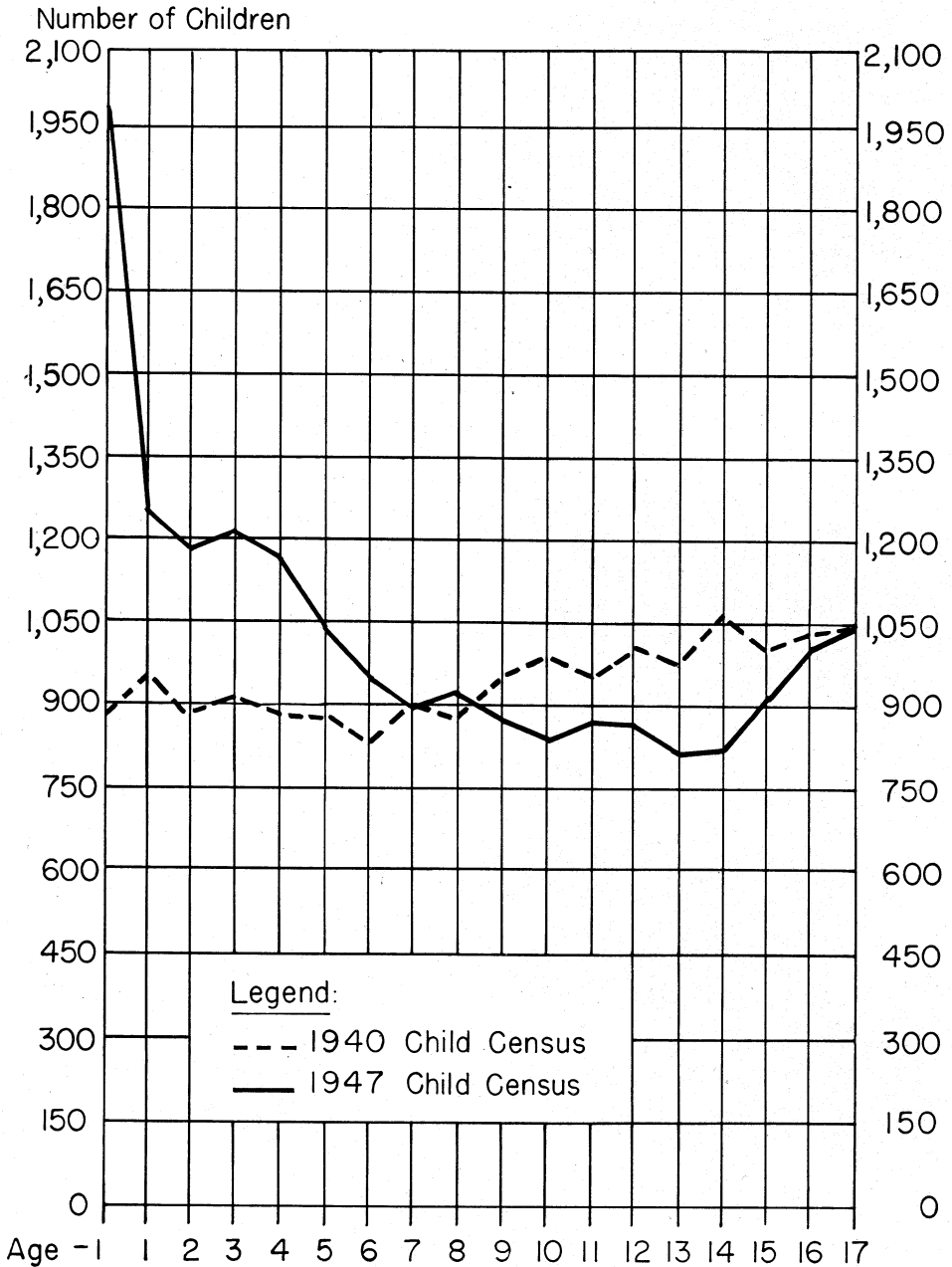


ANNUAL CHILD CENSUS

City of Madison

1940 and 1947

Chart IV



## Child Census 1947

In 1947, the Board of Education was startled by the very large number of postwar births, totalling 1,979. The Board had been watching with interest the increase in the number of births during the war years. But the postwar increase was almost unbelievable.

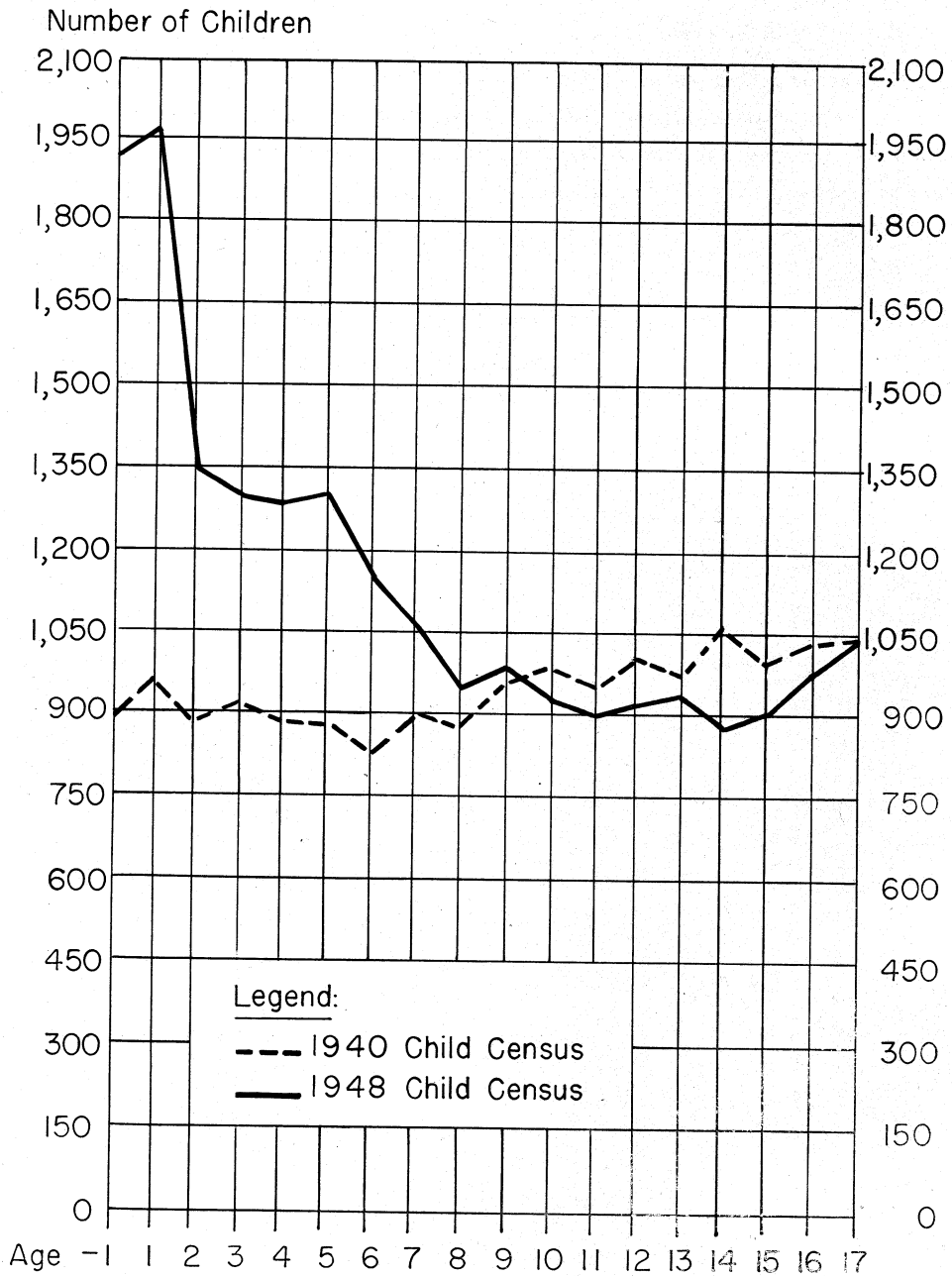
It was assumed because the postwar increase was so great that it was probably temporary, and many of the children of returned veterans would soon be leaving the city. Here was the first indication of the possible oncoming tidal wave of children. The 1940 child census is included for comparison.

### Annual Child Census—City of Madison 1940 and 1947

Age	1940	1947
—1.....	884	1,979
1.....	950	1,242
2.....	855	1,185
3.....	914	1,218
4.....	898	1,171
5.....	870	1,043
6.....	817	946
7.....	892	888
8.....	864	920
9.....	959	871
10.....	991	849
11.....	971	874
12.....	1,034	866
13.....	983	821
14.....	1,074	826
15.....	996	917
16.....	1,021	1,010
17.....	1,049	1,046
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total.....	17,022	18,672

ANNUAL CHILD CENSUS  
 City of Madison  
 1940 and 1948

Chart V



## Child Census 1948

In 1948, contrary to expectations, the number of children below one year of age was almost as large as in 1947. Although there was some decline in the birth rate, annexations to the city during the year raised the total number to 1,917.

Also, most of the children in the birth-to-one-year-old group from 1947 were still in Madison in 1948. They had not moved away as anticipated.

The Board of Education recognized the possibility of ultimately having to make provision for these children if they continued to remain in Madison. A tentative long range building program was submitted to the City Manager and Council.

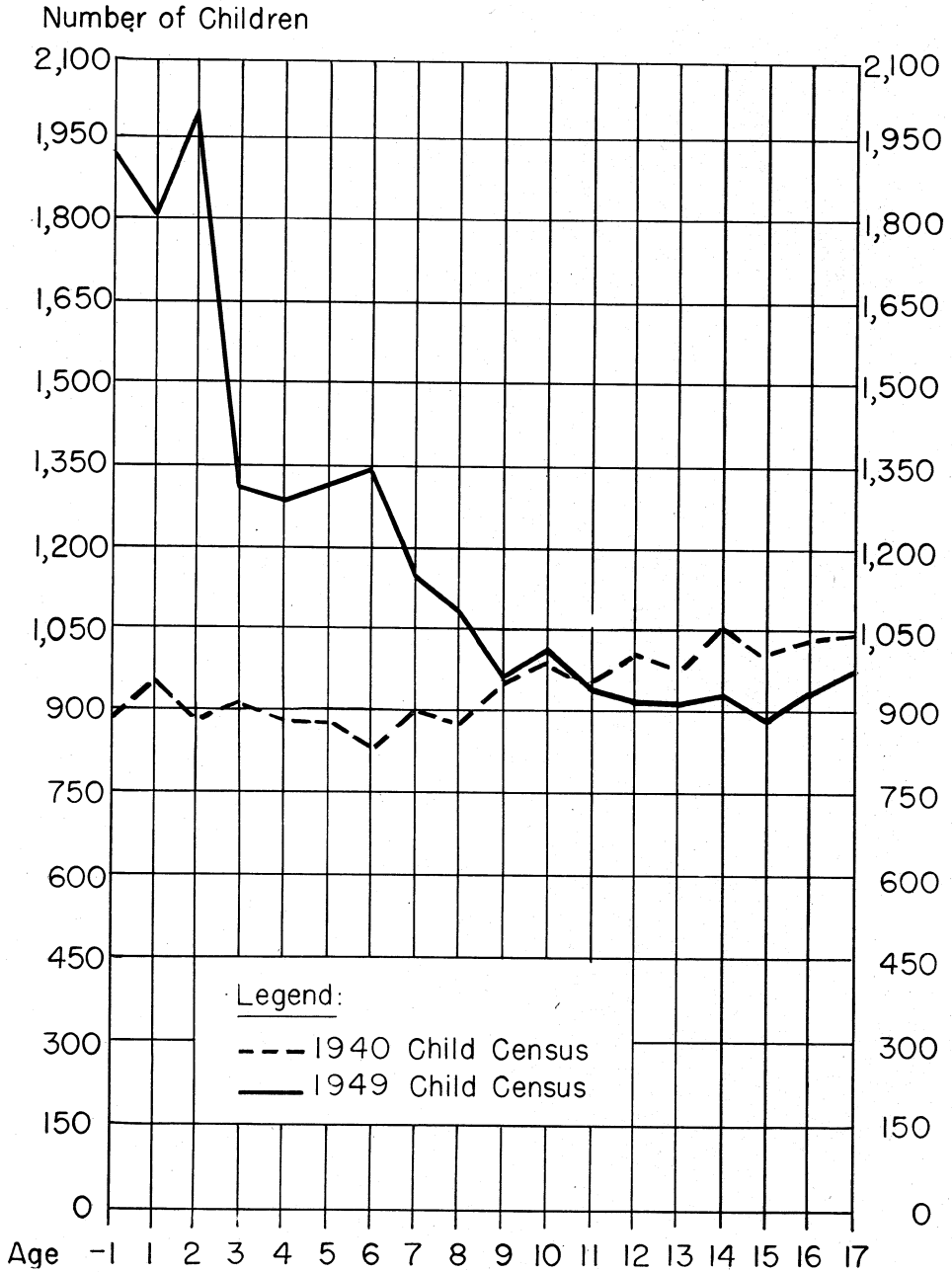
What appeared as only the possibility of a tidal wave of children in 1947 was beginning to look like a reality in 1948.

### Annual Child Census—City of Madison 1940 and 1948

Age	1940	1948
—1.....	884	1,917
1.....	950	1,964
2.....	855	1,345
3.....	914	1,306
4.....	898	1,289
5.....	870	1,298
6.....	817	1,146
7.....	892	1,060
8.....	864	941
9.....	959	981
10.....	991	931
11.....	971	900
12.....	1,034	917
13.....	983	936
14.....	1,074	879
15.....	996	907
16.....	1,021	972
17.....	1,049	1,046
Total.....	17,022	20,735

ANNUAL CHILD CENSUS  
 City of Madison  
 1940 and 1949

Chart VI



## Child Census 1949

Again in 1949 the children from birth to one year of age exceeded 1,900. There were 1,925. Most of the birth-to-one-year-old groups from 1947 and 1948 were still in Madison as one- and two-year-olds.

What was regarded as merely a temporary peak load of children in 1947 was now showing the possibility of becoming a permanent high level of post-war children for Madison.

The child census was being definitely reflected in the elementary enrollment. The high level of war babies (six-year-olds) had reached first grade. They made necessary 35 first grade classes in the city in 1949-50 as compared with only 23 sixth grade classes (eleven-year-olds).

A bond issue of \$1,850,000 was approved by the voters in April, 1949, to make a start in meeting the problem by constructing elementary buildings on the eastern and the western edges of the city.

The tidal wave of children was moving toward school entrance.

### Annual Child Census—City of Madison 1940 and 1949

Age	1940	1949
—1.....	884	1,925
1.....	950	1,809
2.....	855	1,971
3.....	914	1,321
4.....	898	1,281
5.....	870	1,327
6.....	817	1,341
7.....	892	1,140
8.....	864	1,075
9.....	959	951
10.....	991	1,009
11.....	971	932
12.....	1,034	916
13.....	983	920
14.....	1,074	935
15.....	996	876
16.....	1,021	940
17.....	1,049	979
Total.....	17,022	21,648

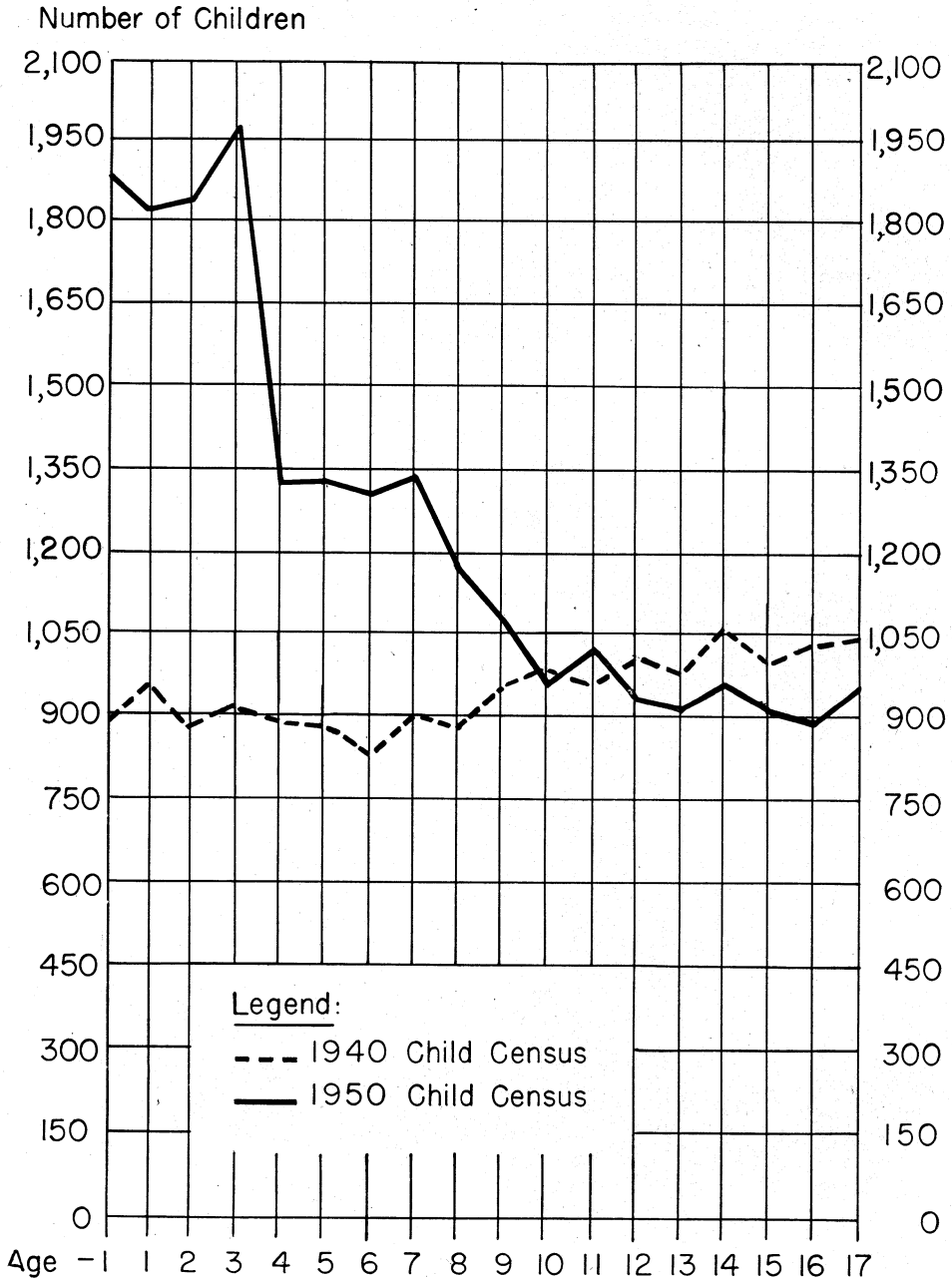


# ANNUAL CHILD CENSUS

City of Madison

1940 and 1950

Chart VII



## Child Census 1950

The 1950 census confirmed the predictions of the census of 1947, 1948, and 1949. The 1947 group of children from birth to one year of age was still in Madison as three-year-olds, totalling 1,966. The 1948 group from birth to one year was still here—a total of 1,830. The 1949 group was also here, 1,808. Although there was a small decrease in the age groups below three, they were still at an abnormally high level.

Children five to nine years old are already crowding Madison elementary schools beyond capacity.

The tidal wave of postwar children is now reaching to the very doors of the school.

Madison faces a serious school building problem.

### Annual Child Census—City of Madison 1940 and 1950

Age	1940	1950
—1.....	884	1,870
1.....	950	1,808
2.....	855	1,830
3.....	914	1,966
4.....	898	1,325
5.....	870	1,329
6.....	817	1,308
7.....	892	1,336
8.....	864	1,176
9.....	959	1,080
10.....	991	955
11.....	971	1,029
12.....	1,034	932
13.....	983	910
14.....	1,074	952
15.....	996	912
16.....	1,021	888
17.....	1,049	945
Total.....	17,022	22,551

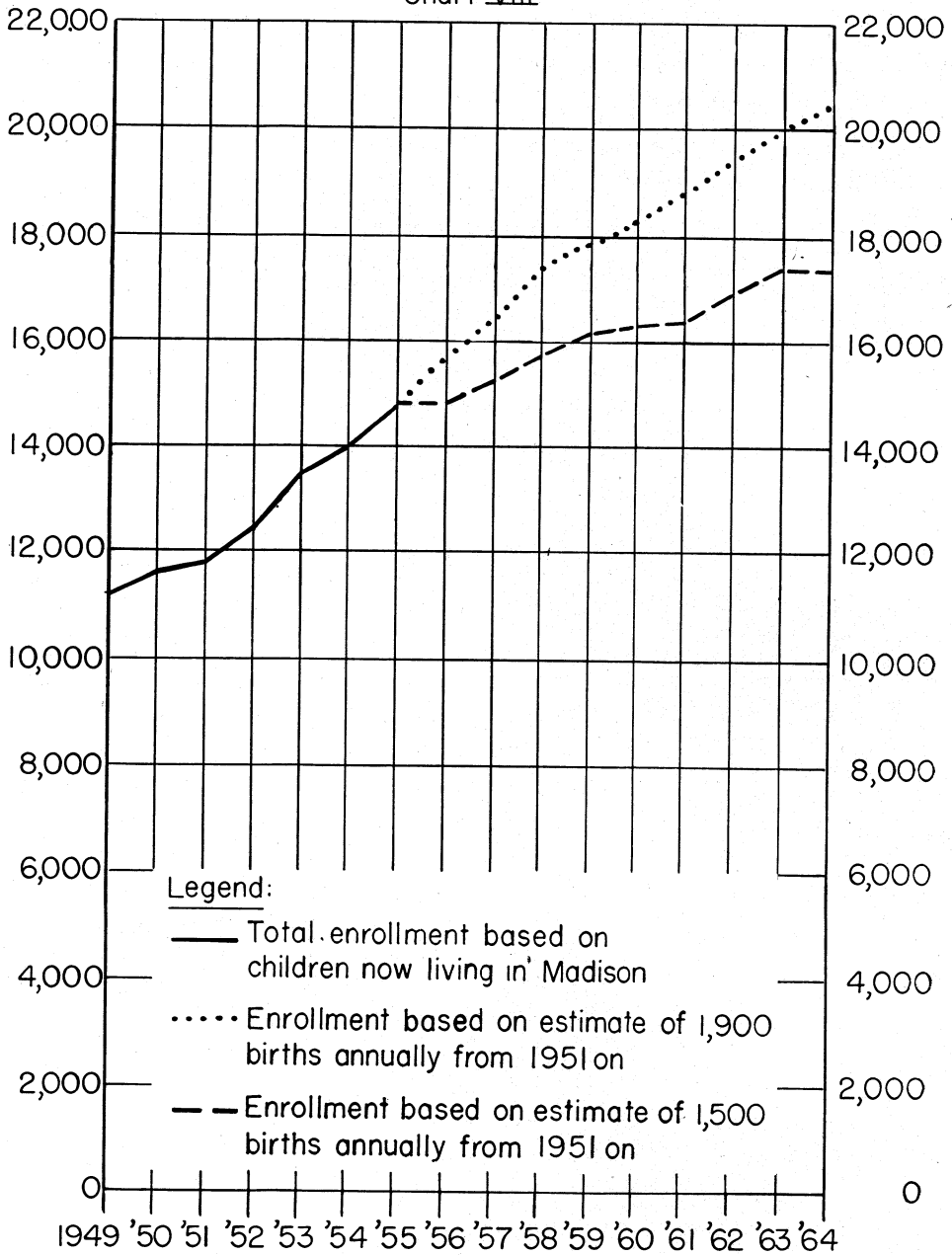
# PREDICTED TOTAL ENROLLMENT

Madison Public Schools

1950 - 1964

Number of Pupils

Chart VIII



## Predicted Total School Enrollment

If Madison ceases to grow in population, if there are no more annexations, and if the parochial schools continue to enroll the same percentage of children as in the past, public school enrollment will rise from 11,318 in 1950 to an estimated 14,841 by 1955. This assumes also that the number of children in Madison in 1950 will remain in the city.

It is not known how many children will be born in Madison each year beginning in 1951. However, in order to project possible enrollments beyond 1955, a minimum of 1,500 and a maximum of 1,900 children below one year of age have been estimated for each year after 1950.

The following table shows that if there continue to be about 1,900 children per year below one year of age, by 1964 Madison public schools will have an enrollment of 20,486. If the number of children below one year of age drops to about 1,500 beginning in 1951, about 17,250 children will be enrolled by 1964.

### Predicted Total Enrollment—Madison Public Schools 1950 - 1964

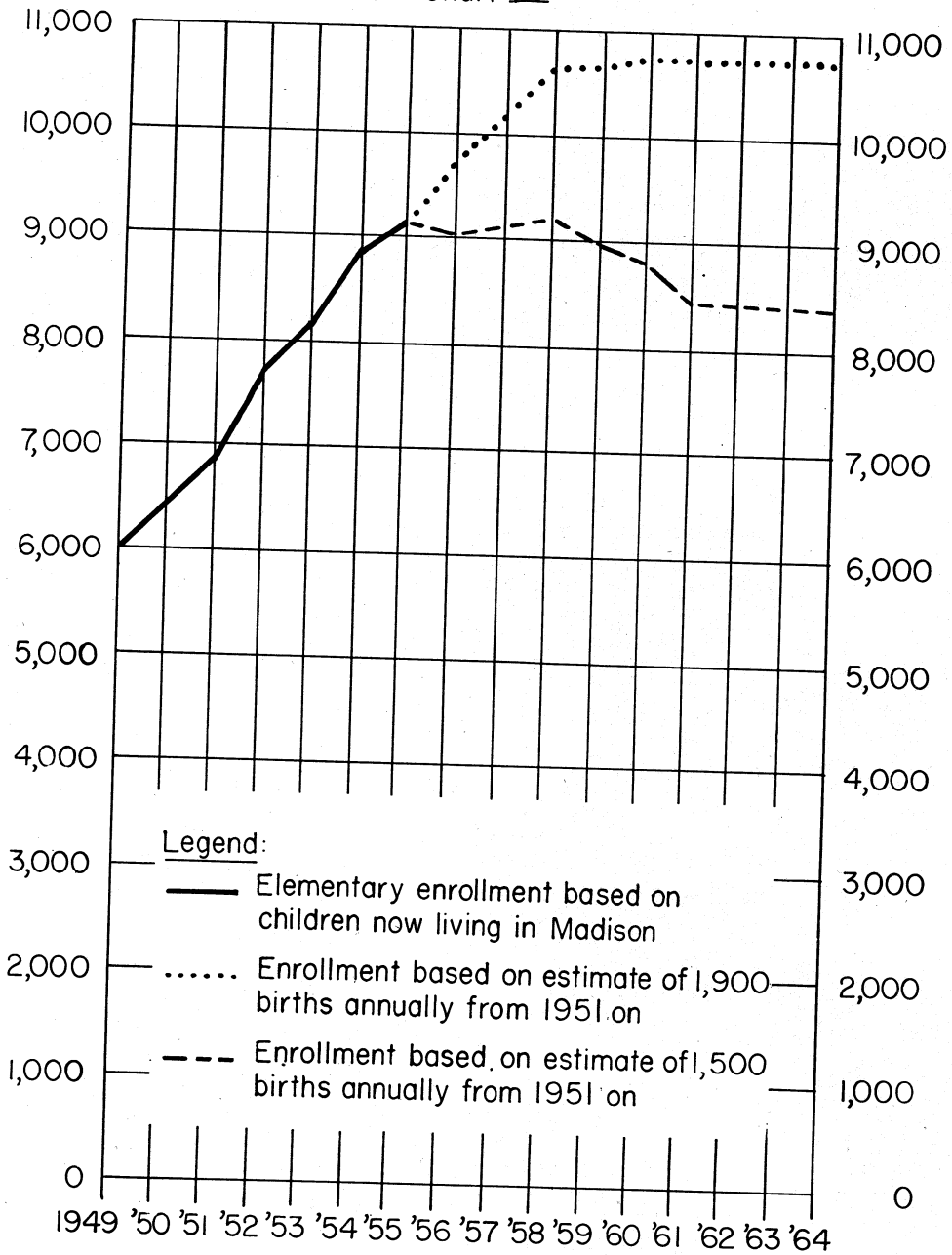
Year	Total	
1950	11,318	
1951	11,608	
1952	12,570	
1953	13,258	
1954	14,073	
1955	14,841	
	Based on an Annual Baby Census	1,900
		1,500
1956	14,908	15,620
1957	15,321	16,361
1958	15,785	17,133
1959	16,100	17,752
1960	16,378	18,326
1961	16,673	18,917
1962	16,934	19,476
1963	17,176	20,008
1964	17,250	20,486

PREDICTED ELEMENTARY ENROLLMENT  
Madison Public Schools

1950 - 1964

Chart IX

Number of Pupils



## Predicted Elementary School Enrollment

The impact of Madison's tidal wave of children will strike the elementary school first. The following table shows that if the children in Madison in 1950 remain in the city, the elementary enrollment will increase from 6,564 in 1950 to 9,338 in 1955.

Continuation of 1,900 children in the birth-to-one-year group annually from 1951 on will produce an elementary enrollment of about 10,664 by 1958. The elementary enrollment would level off at this point provided there were no further growth in total population or additional annexations.

If the number of children below one year of age drops to 1,500 beginning in 1951, the elementary enrollment will drop to 8,415 by 1961 and remain at that level.

Barring catastrophe, the chances are many to one that Madison's future elementary enrollment will be much nearer 10,659 than 8,415.

Since elementary schools are now filled beyond normal capacity, Madison must increase its elementary school plant by 50 per cent by 1954, on the basis of children now here. Needs thereafter will be determined by future birth rates and growth of the city.

### Predicted Elementary Enrollment—Madison Public Schools

1950 - 1964

Year	Enrollment	
1950.....	6,564	
1951.....	6,805	
1952.....	7,706	
1953.....	8,267	
1954.....	8,912	
1955.....	9,338	
Based on an Annual Baby Census.....	1,500	1,900
	<hr/>	<hr/>
1956.....	9,066	9,778
1957.....	9,194	10,234
1958.....	9,316	10,664
1959.....	8,959	10,611
1960.....	8,730	10,678
1961.....	8,415	10,659
1962.....	8,415	10,659
1963.....	8,415	10,659
1964.....	8,415	10,659



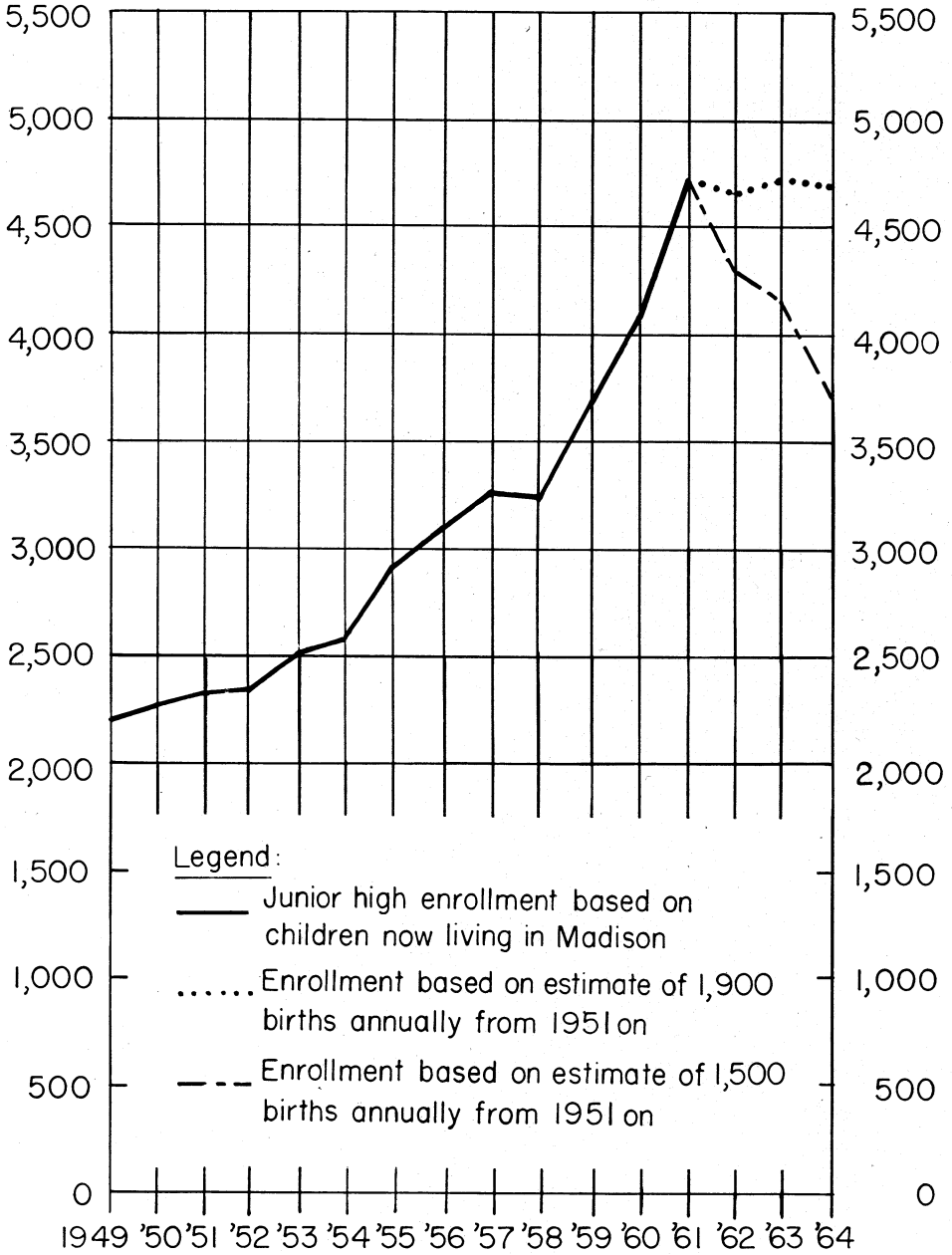
# PREDICTED JUNIOR HIGH ENROLLMENT

Madison Public Schools

1950 - 1964

Chart X

Number of Pupils



## Predicted Junior High School Enrollment

On the basis of the present child census in Madison, enrollment in the junior high schools will increase gradually from 2,287 to 3,252 between 1950 and 1958. In the three years between 1958 and 1961, however, the estimated increase will be very abrupt—from 3,252 to 4,735. These children are now living in Madison as one-, two-, and three-year-olds.

If the number of children from birth to one year continues at 1,900 annually from 1951 on, the junior high school enrollment will remain constant at about 4,700 pupils. If this youngest age group drops to 1,500 annually, the junior high school enrollment will level off by 1964 at about 3,700.

Madison must plan to enlarge its junior high school plant by 50 per cent by 1958, and probably more thereafter.

### Predicted Junior High Enrollment—Madison Public Schools

1950 - 1964

Year	Enrollment	
1950.....	2,287	
1951.....	2,351	
1952.....	2,382	
1953.....	2,508	
1954.....	2,589	
1955.....	2,909	
1956.....	3,112	
1957.....	3,271	
1958.....	3,252	
1959.....	3,711	
1960.....	4,114	
1961.....	4,735	
Based on an Annual Baby Census.....	1,500	1,900
1962.....	4,341	4,639
1963.....	4,149	4,737
1964.....	3,720	4,712

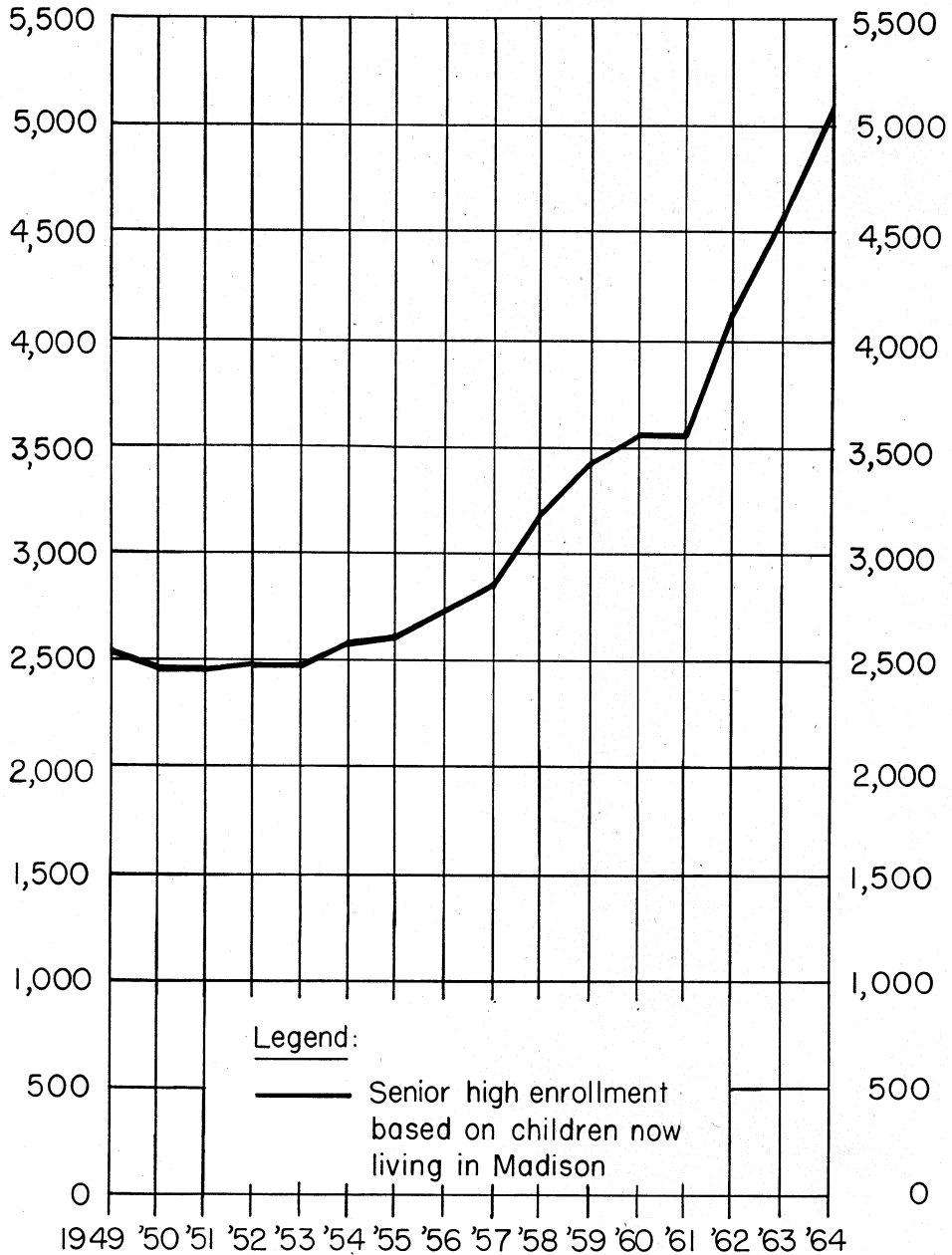
# PREDICTED SENIOR HIGH ENROLLMENT

Madison Public Schools

1950 - 1964

Chart XI

Number of Pupils



## Predicted Senior High School Enrollment

In terms of Madison's present child census, senior high school enrollment will increase from an estimated 2,467 in 1950 to 2,856 by 1957. From then on it will increase at a rapid rate until it reaches 5,115 in 1964.

Children now one, two, and three years old will be in tenth, eleventh, and twelfth grades, respectively, in 1964. They will comprise the senior high school in Madison that year.

It appears on the basis of the present child census that Madison will have to provide for twice as many senior high school pupils in 1964 as in 1950.

### Predicted Senior High Enrollment—Madison Public Schools

1950 - 1964

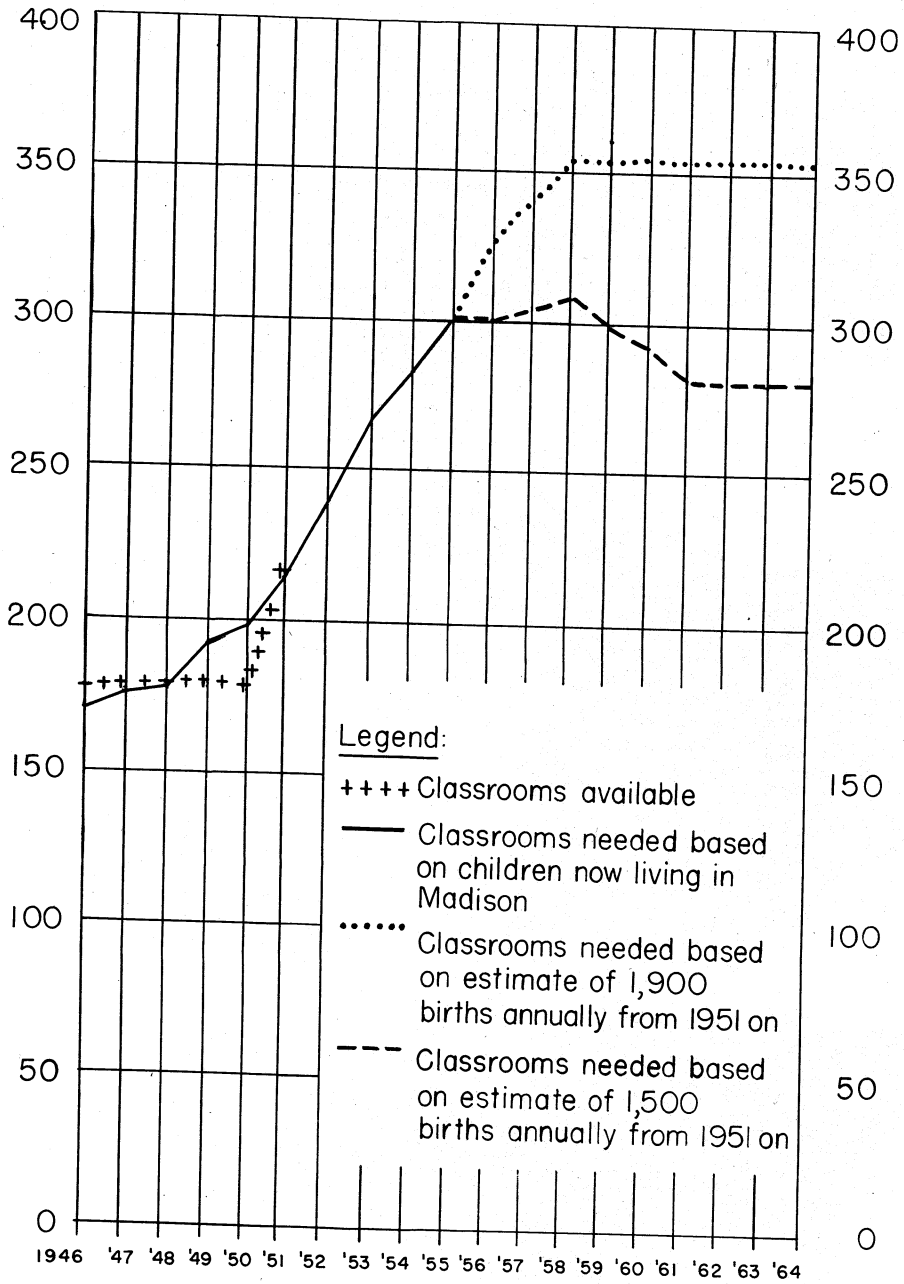
Year	Enrollment
1950.....	2,467
1951.....	2,452
1952.....	2,482
1953.....	2,483
1954.....	2,572
1955.....	2,594
1956.....	2,730
1957.....	2,856
1958.....	3,217
1959.....	3,430
1960.....	3,534
1961.....	3,523
1962.....	4,178
1963.....	4,612
1964.....	5,115

# NUMBER OF ELEMENTARY CLASSROOMS AVAILABLE and NUMBER NEEDED

1946 - 1964

Chart XII

Number of Classrooms



## Elementary Classrooms Available and Needed

For the school year 1950-51 Madison will have 180 standard elementary classrooms for 198 elementary classes. This means that 18 classes will be meeting under substandard conditions such as in basement or in overcrowded rooms.

By September, 1951, it is anticipated that the new Midvale and Sherman schools will have been completed, which will add 36 more classrooms, making a total of 216. By September, 1951, it is estimated that Madison will need 214 classrooms. Thereafter needs for additional elementary classrooms will continue to mount very rapidly.

It is recommended that the next bond issue provide for elementary school construction needs from September, 1951, to September, 1954, at which time it is estimated 285 classrooms will be needed, or an increase of 69 beyond September, 1951. An estimate of 285 elementary classrooms is a conservative number for Madison. Even though the future births in Madison should drop to 1,500 annually, 285 classrooms will still be needed. Elementary construction needs beyond 1954 can be checked against future annual child-census trends and enrollments.

### Number of Elementary Classrooms Available and Needed 1946 - 1962

School Year	Classrooms Available	Classrooms Needed
1946-47.....	178	172
1947-48.....	178	177
1948-49.....	180	179
1949-50.....	180	191
1950-51.....	180	198
1951-52.....	216	214
1952-53.....	---	240
1953-54.....	---	266
1954-55.....	---	285
1955-56*.....	---	302
Based on an Annual Baby Census.....	1,500	1,900
1956-57.....	302	326
1957-58.....	306	341
1958-59.....	311	355
1959-60.....	299	354
1960-61.....	291	356
1961-62.....	281	355

\*Classrooms needed through this point are calculated on the basis of estimated entering first grades replacing actual sixth grades promoted to junior high school. Beyond this point, classrooms needed are based on long-range predicted total elementary enrollment divided by 30 pupils per classroom.

## WILL MADISON CONTINUE TO BE A GOOD CITY IN WHICH TO LIVE?

*Madison faces a critical problem of providing schools for its tidal wave of elementary children during the next half dozen years. Alternatives to new construction are:*

- 1. Half-day sessions*
- 2. Increased average class size from 30 to 45, or more*
- 3. Temporary construction such as barracks.*

*This problem is city-wide. It affects no single area of the city. Unless more classrooms are made available, pupils will have to be crowded into already overcrowded classrooms wherever they happen to be located.*

*For more than 20 years it has been a recognized policy of the Madison Board of Education to provide equal educational opportunity in so far as possible for children in all sections of the city. This means, among other things, relatively comparable school building facilities for children in all sections of the city.*

*It has been Board policy also to make provision in elementary schools for community recreation centers for both children and adults. It is the hope of the Board of Education that this policy also may be continued.*

*Most of the new building sites have already been acquired, owing to the unusual foresightedness of the Board of Education and City Council.*

*Every indication points to higher building costs and scarcity of building materials in the future. Where the need is as obvious as in Madison, and where costs are rising, it is sound economy as well as good educational planning to start building as soon as possible.*

*For years Madison has been proud of her school facilities and what they do for children. As a city, she cannot afford to wait for the tidal wave of children to reach school age before making preparation for their education. Delay will cause children to suffer, and when children suffer the community suffers, also. The Board of Education is confident that once the people of Madison are aware of this great problem of school housing for children, they will act in the same enlightened and foresighted manner which has made Madison a good city in which to live.*

## FOR THE RECORD

### New West Side Elementary School

Following presentation of sketches, blueprints, and a model of the new West side elementary school by the architects, Weiler and Strang, the Board of Education approved plans and specifications at the meeting August 2, 1949. Bids were advertised August 5 and opened September 14.

Because all bids were in excess of the allotted \$1,100,000 for the new school, the Board voted to reject the bids at the meeting October 18, to restudy the plans, and to send out new specifications.

At the meeting April 3, 1950, the Board gave final approval of the revised plans for the new school which included 18 classrooms, three kindergarten rooms, four special purpose rooms, a gymnasium, and a combination auditorium and activity room. The bids, which were advertised in April and received for opening May 12, were well within the funds available. Ground breaking took place May 24, 1950.

Contracts let for the building total \$723,299. Earmarked for equipment and other necessary expenses is \$222,080. The complete building and equipment will total \$945,379.

### Sherman School Addition

At the meeting August 29, 1949, the Board voted to instruct the architects, Siberz and Purcell, to proceed with plans for the erection of a two-story addition to Sherman school.

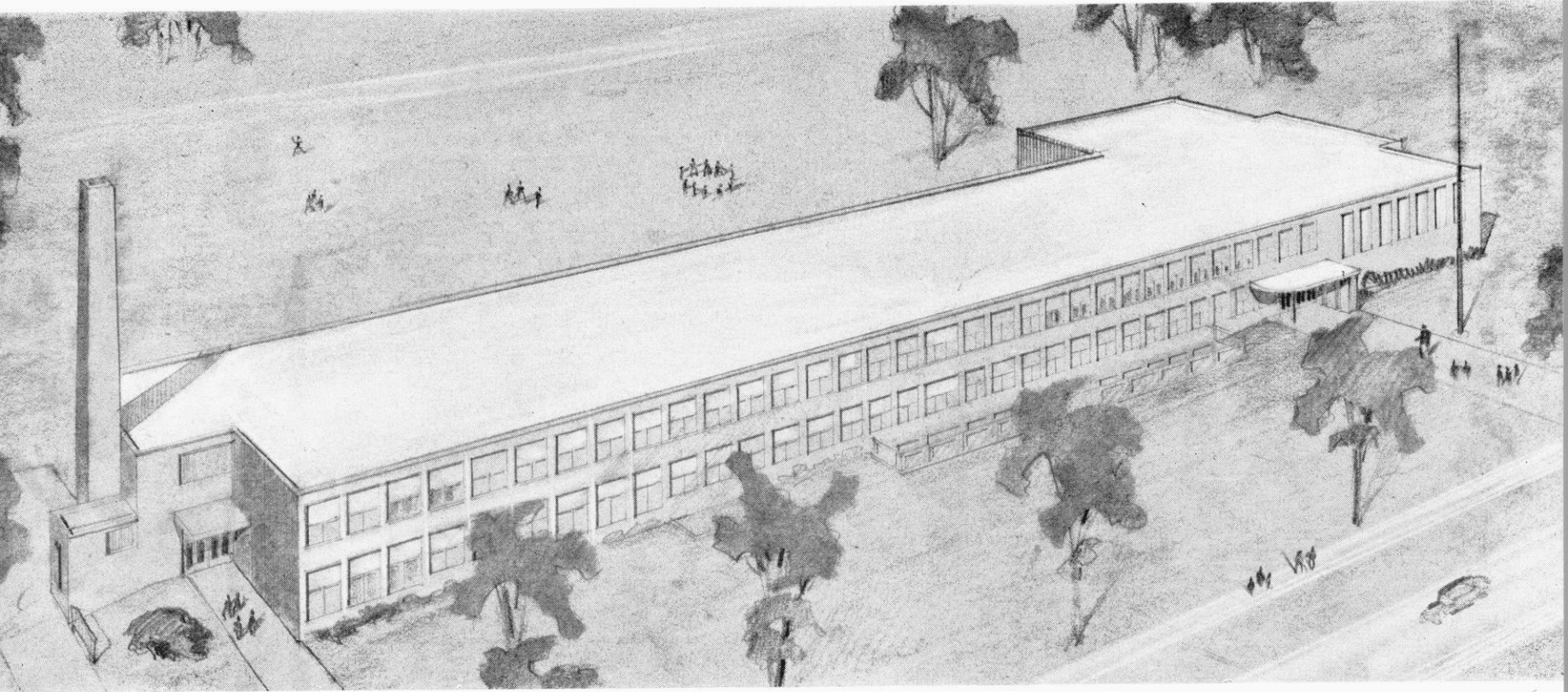
To enlarge the school site, the Board requested the City Council to exercise options on three adjacent lots and to adopt an ordinance vacating Northwestern avenue between Sherman avenue and Ruskin street, both of which were done.

At a special meeting December 2, the architects presented tentative plans for the Sherman school to include an additional 9 classrooms, one kindergarten, an art room, a music room, a library, and a gymnasium.

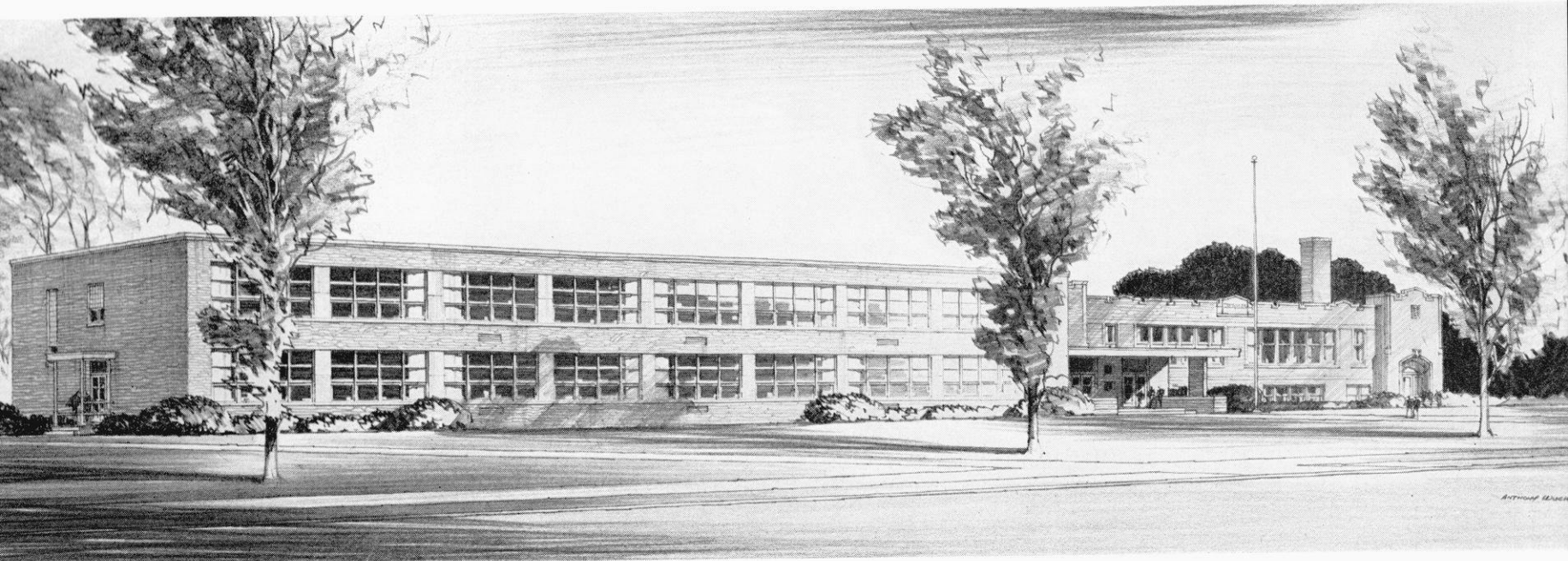
The Board made the final check of plans at the meeting June 19, and provided for the advertisement of specifications and the receiving of bids August 4, 1950. Board members expressed hope that the building would be ready for occupancy by September, 1951.

Based on 669,000 cubic feet at an estimated figure of 85 cents per cubic foot, estimated costs will be \$569,000 plus \$125,000 (for architects' fees, equipment, etc.) plus \$14,000 (for remodeling old building), or a total of \$708,000. This information was presented to the Board June 27, 1950.





Midvale School—new West side elementary school

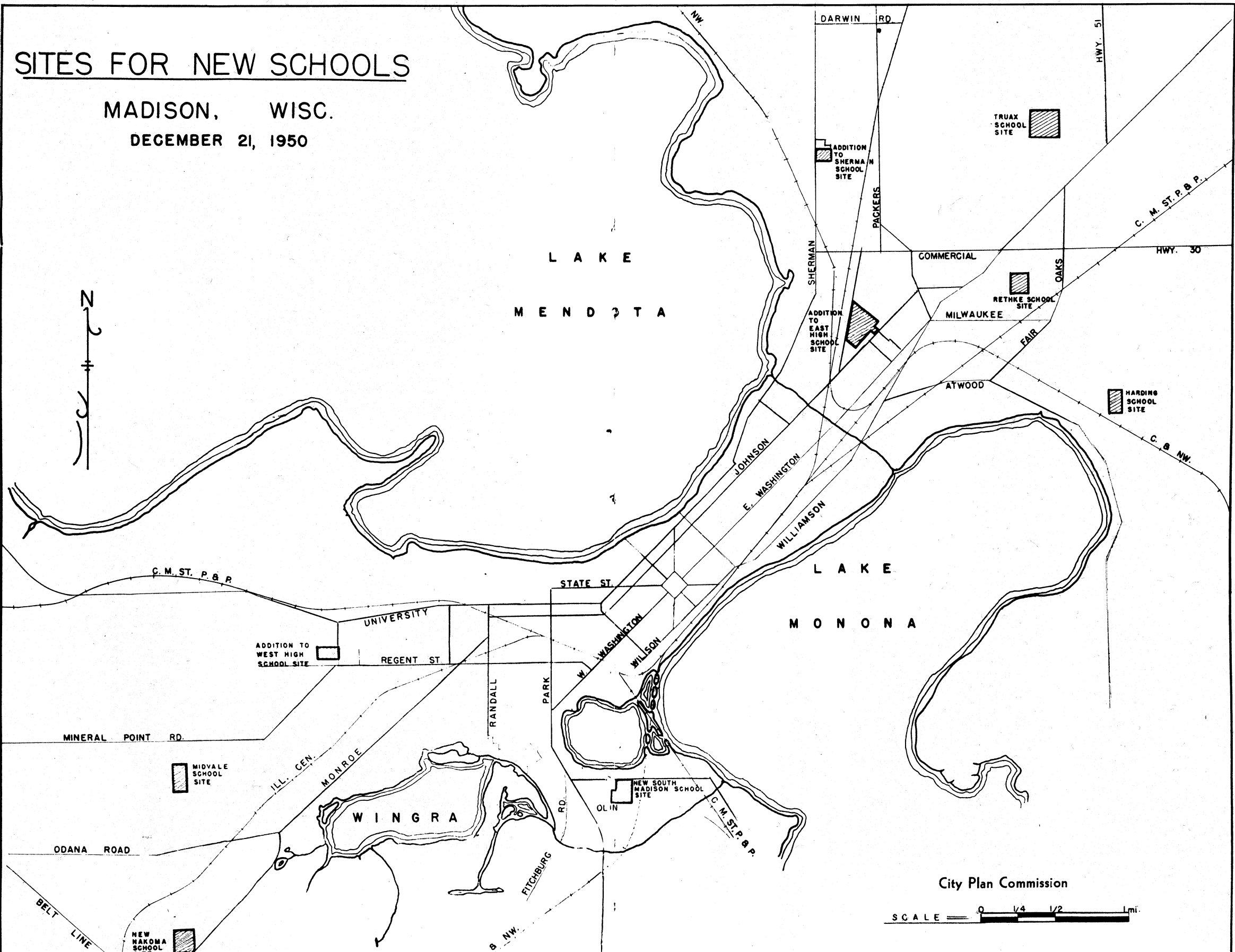


Sherman school addition

# SITES FOR NEW SCHOOLS

MADISON, WISC.

DECEMBER 21, 1950



City Plan Commission

SCALE 0 1/4 1/2 1 mi.

## Annexations to the City

Annexations to the city since 1948 are as follows:

Tillotson Plat .....	August 12, 1949
Land in Section 26 .....	September 9, 1949
Indian Hills .....	October 7, 1949
Tillotson Farm .....	October 21, 1949
Raemisch Property .....	February 10, 1950
Warner Park .....	January 13, 1950
Burrows Park .....	January 13, 1950
Section 20 (Part of Oak Park Heights) .....	May 26, 1950
Section 31 (McKenna Property) .....	June 9, 1950

## Study and Improvement of the Curriculum

A total of 14 committees were organized for curriculum study in 1949-50. Of this number, 12 continued the work of the preceding year. Membership included 132 teachers and principals from the elementary schools, 30 from junior high schools, and 20 from senior high schools. One committee again used consultant services from the University of Wisconsin.

Two bulletins prepared in mimeographed form last year were revised for printing. They were *A Guidebook for Kindergarten Teachers* and *The Teaching of Manuscript Writing*. One new book list, *Lots of Things to Make and Do*, was printed and distributed for summer use. A number of tentative bulletins were also prepared, including *A Plan for Teaching Science in the Elementary Grades*, *A Proposed Scope and Sequence in Arithmetic for Elementary Grades and Junior High School*, *Visual Aids for the Teaching of Arithmetic*, *Arithmetic in Poetry for Primary Grades*, and *What Does Research Say About Arithmetic?*

Other activity of curriculum committees resulted in the adoption of six basic textbooks, and the evaluation of 87 new books for supplementary purchase.

Distribution of 4,028 curriculum bulletins by sale in the past year represented a 300 per cent increase over the preceding two-year period. The most frequently requested bulletins were *Developing Word Meaning*, *The Use of Charts in the Primary Grades*, *Magazines for Elementary Grades*, *Fun for All and All for Fun*, and *Learning to Read in the Madison Public Schools*.

## Physical Education, Health, Safety, and Recreation

### Physical Education

Before establishing a restricted physical education program for children who could not take the regular program for health reasons, the department made a survey of opinion of local doctors who had recommended "no gym" for approximately 100 elementary school children. Forty-eight of the 51 doctors contacted returned notes giving permission for 84 children to take a restricted physical education program. Only 10 children were restrained from all activity.

The program to be offered was characterized as (1) non-competitive, (2) limited to approximately 15 minutes per session, (3) limited to five or ten children per class, (4) emphasizing simple rhythmic exercises to improve muscle tonis and coordination, (5) including posture testing and retesting, and (6) playing of games which do not require prolonged and excessive demands upon energy.

Starting in September, 1950, a standard uniform of khaki shorts, white sleeveless shirt, white sweat sox, and rubber-soled shoes will be compulsory for all boys' physical education classes in both elementary and high schools. This uniform was optional for the year 1949-50.

### **Recreation**

The recreation program continues to grow. In 1949 the department had 26 playgrounds and in 1950, 30. Four "tot-lots" for boys and girls 5 to 10 years were added this year. These playgrounds are in operation from 9 a. m. to 12 each day and are located in thickly populated areas where it is difficult for small children to get to the larger playgrounds.

Recreation athletics have had a good growth. In 1949 the department had 82 baseball, 108 softball, and 75 basketball teams. In 1950 it had 90 baseball, 110 softball, and 80 basketball teams.

### **Health**

In conjunction with the Madison Department of Public Health, foot baths used with a solution of sulfural in locker rooms is to be discontinued. In place of sulfural a foot powder consisting of talc and boric acid is to be used. This complies with the recommendation of the American Medical Association.

### **Safety**

More than 600 sixth grade boys and girls took knowledge-performance and mechanical tests in the bicycle safety program this spring. Sixth grade teachers, physical education teachers, and the local Police Department cooperated in this project.

## **Changes on the Board**

### **Dr. J. Holden Robbins**

Because of residence outside the city, Dr. J. Holden Robbins submitted his resignation to the Board of Education at the meeting September 19, 1949. The Board accepted his resignation "with regret."

Dr. Robbins was elected to the Board in the spring of 1944 and took office July 7. He served on the Board's textbook committee which introduced the fee-textbook program in September, 1946. He also served on the auditing and recreation committees.

As the physician member of the Board, Dr. Robbins took active part in the health policies of the Board and the school health program for Madison children.

## **Alex H. Younger**

Alex H. Younger, who was appointed by the City Manager and City Council to fill the unexpired term of Dr. Robbins, joined the Board October 10, 1949. Pres. Schenk appointed him to the auditing committee.

## **Herbert C. Schenk**

Herbert C. Schenk, member of the Board of Education for 27 years and president for 11 years, chose to run for the City Council in April, 1950.

He relinquished his chair at the April 17 Board meeting. Glenn W. Stephens, former vice president, was elected president, and Dr. Ray W. Huegel was elected vice president. Mr. Stephens has served on the Board for 23 years and Dr. Huegel, 16.

Mr. Schenk was feted by the Board and City Council May 12 and honored by the Board with the following resolution:

"It is with deep regret that the Board of Education records the resignation of Pres. H. C. Schenk. Mr. Schenk has served as a member of the Board of Education for 27 years, since January 19, 1923, and as president of the Board since July 5, 1939.

"Good citizen and public servant that he is, the resignation was to enable him to take office as a member of the City Council, to which he was elected by overwhelming vote of the people of Madison at the April, 1950, election.

"In addition to service on the Board of Education for 27 years, he has served as a member of the city Board of Health from 1924 to 1939, the city Park Commission from 1924 to 1948, and as a member of the State Legislature for two terms, 1935 and 1937. He has been an active member and president of the East Side Business Men's Association, served as director of the Madison Association of Commerce, 1932-34, and has recently been a member of the Madison Community Welfare Council.

"Such continued unselfish public service in the interest and confidence of the people of Madison is indicative of the distinguished character of his service and of the high esteem with which he is held by the citizens of his city as well as his colleagues. His love for people—all people—and especially children and their teachers, has permeated all his decisions. His uncanny knack of finding common ground of agreement between opposing factions has brought practical working relations out of many apparently irreconcilable issues. However, he has courage, conviction, and staunch principles of fairness and justice on which he does not compromise.

"Mr. Schenk is intensely human. His kindly spirit has been of inestimable value in keeping the Board of Education close to the people and in easing the inevitable tense situations which affect so vitally the lives of children.

"He has watched, and been an active participant in, the growth of Madison, from a small city of a few thousand inhabitants to almost a hundred

thousand. Such experience gives perspective enjoyed by very few public officials. His vision of the city which Madison is destined to become has been matched by his personal efforts to bring that vision into reality. The impact of Mr. Schenk's personality upon the Madison public schools will live for many generations.

"It is therefore with mixed feelings of regret and pride that the Board of Education formally records in its minutes the resignation of Pres. H. C. Schenk, good citizen and loyal public servant."

### **Herbert J. Schmiede**

Herbert J. Schmiede, chosen by the electorate in April, joined the Board May 1, 1950. Although his term did not begin until July 1, the City Manager and City Council appointed him to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Schenk. Pres. Stephens appointed him to the purchasing committee. Mr. Schmiede is in the purchasing department of the state.

### **New Vocational Board Member**

The Board elected Russell E. Dresser as employee member of the Board of Vocational and Adult Education for a four-year term beginning January 1, 1950. He replaced Joseph Brown, member of the Board for 33 years, who had moved out of the city.

### **Administrative Changes**

#### **Anthony Farina**

Anthony Farina, former fifth grade teacher at Nakoma, became teaching principal at Sherman school, by action of the Board August 1, 1949. Mr. Farina joined the Madison system February 3, 1947. He received his BA from Milwaukee STC in 1939 and his MA from the University in 1947. He served in the army from August, 1942, to August, 1946, attaining the rank of captain.

#### **Walter Berger**

Walter Berger, former principal at Sherman school, has been placed in charge of remedial reading for all schools.

#### **Clifford Hawley**

In the fall of 1949 Clifford Hawley was appointed administrative assistant at the central office to make special studies and surveys and to assist with the details of the building program. Mr. Hawley had been a teacher at West high school from 1935 to 1949, excepting four years when he served in the army. He left the army with the rank of captain.

#### **Rex L. Liebenberg**

Rex L. Liebenberg, assistant principal at Central senior high school, resigned December 31, 1949, to become supervisor of secondary schools with the State Department of Public Instruction.

Except for military leave in World War II, Mr. Liebenberg had served continuously in the Madison schools since he entered the system in 1929.



Beginning as a teacher of science at Longfellow junior high school, Mr. Liebenberg became assistant principal at Central in 1932.

On his return from service in the USNR, he served as acting principal at Central during the absence of Leonard A. Waehler, who was with the Red Cross in Japan and the Philippines.

### **Leonard A. Waehler**

After 26 years in the Madison schools, Principal Leonard A. Waehler, Central, resigned May 1 on account of health. His resignation became effective at the end of the school year.

Entering the system as a teacher of history in 1924, Mr. Waehler became assistant principal in 1925 and principal in 1932. With the exception of two leaves, he served continuously. During World War II he was assistant field director with the Red Cross.

### **Earl D. Brown**

Earl D. Brown, former business manager of the Madison public schools and secretary of the Board, accepted the principalship at Central in the summer of 1950. He had been superintendent of the McKinley Home for Boys, Van Nuys, California, since March 1, 1949.

Prior to his 14-year service in the business office, Mr. Brown was principal of Nakoma school and assistant principal at East high school.

### **Carl H. Waller**

At the meeting May 1, the Board named Carl H. Waller assistant superintendent as well as director of child study and service. His duties as assistant superintendent will be those assigned by the superintendent.

## **Retirement Honorarium**

Madison teachers will receive a retirement honorarium of \$100 during their last year of service, by action of the Board February 20, 1950. The Board acted on the request of the salary committee of the Madison Education Association, which recommended the honorarium as a token of appreciation for many years of faithful service to the Madison public schools.

## **Summer Employment of Staff Members**

Forty-seven staff members were employed on special projects during the summer of 1950 as follows: survey of recreation costs, cross index of Board minutes, follow-up study of former pupils, inventory and evaluation of surplus and obsolete equipment, science supply inventory, revision of course of study for slow-learning pupils, completion of curriculum studies, school lighting survey, inventory and reorganization of English and industrial arts departments at East high school, study of physical education costs, publications work, moving of Central's industrial arts and home economics equipment and supplies during building of Vocational school addition, driver education, textbooks, budget, and maintenance of equipment.



## **Policy on Chest X-rays**

On the recommendation of the city health commissioner, a chest X-ray (provided free of charge by the Madison Department of Public Health) will be required of all Board employees every two years and recommended annually, by action of the Board June 19, 1950.

## **COLA for Teachers**

The council of the Madison Education Association voted a flat average cost-of-living cut of \$35.40 for teachers rather than the graduated reduction which civil-service employees received, according to announcement at Board meeting September 19, 1949. The total cost-of-living adjustment for teachers during the 1949-50 school year was \$885.60.

## **Policy on Work Schedules for Custodians**

Following a series of meetings of representatives of the Board, the custodians, and the union, the Board adopted a general policy regarding work schedules for custodians December 19, 1949. The outline of the policy follows:

1. That consideration be given to designating a person under the supervisor of buildings and grounds to supervise custodial activities and to coordinate janitorial functions (The Board authorized the creation of this position February 20, 1950, and approved the appointment of Earl Powers as custodial foreman June 19);
2. That "paid permits" be defined as permits for which the Board charges an outside agency for the use of school facilities; that an employee who works in excess of the customary 8 hours per day be compensated at overtime rates for the excess regardless of the type of permit or types of duties assigned;
3. That an analysis be made by a joint committee of the union and Board to determine needs and scheduling; that any conflict which cannot be settled by this committee be referred to an intermediary committee composed of a representative of the union and a representative of the Board;
4. That custodian responsibility be defined during permit use of buildings;
5. That general responsibility be clarified among custodians, head custodians, principals, and the supervisor of buildings and grounds;
6. That administrative procedure be clarified on the following: illness and other unusual circumstances; authorizing overtime; reporting overtime; other deviations from schedules;
7. That a custodian other than head custodian in the elementary schools be classified to perform firing duties during the school week, including firing for permits; and that firing may take precedence over other janitorial duties;

8. That any school may operate under the Board's proposed schedule of November 14, 1949;

9. That the custodial staff may rotate Saturday morning work on a 50 per cent basis;

10. That norms be set up for cleaning buildings after Saturday use.

The Board also approved and authorized the printing of "Administrative Organization with Respect to the Custodian Staff," part of which was quoted from *Rules and Regulations of the Board of Education, 1929*, as follows:

**Duties—Supervisor of Buildings and Grounds**

"Under the general direction of the superintendent of schools it shall be the duty of the supervisor of buildings and grounds to supervise and direct the work of the building custodians in cooperation with the school principals."

**Duties—School Principals**

"Under the general direction of the superintendent of schools it shall be the duty of the principals to have general supervision over the school to which they are assigned, and be responsible in general for its efficient operation."

**Duties—Custodians**

"Under the general direction of the superintendent of schools it shall be the duty of the custodians to carry out within their field of work the rules of the Board, and such regulations as the principals and the supervisor of buildings and grounds jointly may establish for the local school; to be directly responsible to the principal of the school to which they have been assigned for the efficient performance of their duties."

Specific provisions clarifying the general policy on work schedules for custodians were furnished principals, supervisors, and custodians in Bulletin 33, December, 1949. They are the administrative organization with respect to the custodial staff, building permits, custodial duties during permit use of buildings, overtime payroll procedure on permits, and the use of buildings without custodial personnel.

## **Policy on the Work Week for Office Staff**

At the meeting April 17, 1950, the Board adopted a modified version of the five-day work week for municipal employees as follows:

During the school year, all elementary school offices shall be closed Saturday mornings; all high school offices shall be open Saturday mornings with a staff considered sufficient by the principal; administration building offices designated by the superintendent shall be open on Saturday mornings with a staff considered sufficient by the superintendent; all offices in the school system may be required to operate on Saturday mornings upon assignment by the superintendent;

During the summer vacation period, all offices shall operate on a five-day week, excepting the week preceding the opening of school.

## **Summer Session Classes**

### **Junior-Senior High School**

As in recent years, the Board approved on March 6, the operation of a summer school for junior-senior high school pupils at Central by the University extension division. Classroom and correspondence-study fees are \$12 for one semester subject in grades 9 through 12. Only one fee of \$12 is charged to pupils in grades 7 and 8.

### **Instrumental Music**

Free instruction in instrumental music in the three high schools during the six-week period was again sponsored by the Board.

### **Driver Education**

At the meeting May 1, 1950, the Board of Education authorized a teacher-training program for Madison teachers who were interested in conducting driver-education classes during the summer, including behind-the-wheel training. Funds for the teacher-training program were to be taken from the special summer employment account.

At the next meeting of the Board, the superintendent presented tentative plans for the driver-education program. An instructor from Central State Teachers' College had been employed to teach Madison staff members on five Saturdays. Nine staff members had indicated an interest in taking the course.

The State Motor Vehicle Department assured the Board of the use of two training cars, and the American Automobile Association offered as many additional cars as would be needed.

At the meeting June 2, the Board approved the tentative staff for driver education, a laboratory fee of \$3 per pupil, and one-eighth of a semester credit for the course. Non-resident pupils could enroll at a fee of \$25, providing there was room.

The Board accepted with appreciation the donation of \$200 from the Madison Insurance Board for the driver-education program at the meeting June 19. The Board voted to take out insurance policies for the program through the Insurance Board.

By the close of school, 150 pupils had expressed an interest in the course. On July 21, approximately 200 had either completed the course or had enrolled to start training.

Classroom instruction in driver education has been offered in the Madison public high schools for some years. The building of good attitudes has been the primary objective of the classroom work and continues to be a principal aim in behind-the-wheel training.

### **Physical Therapy**

A six-week physical therapy program, largely financed by the state, was carried on in Washington school. The Board approved use of the building and facilities.

### **Deaf Classes**

Two half-day sessions were held for deaf children for a period of eight weeks during the summer of 1950 with approval of the Board. The teacher's salary was paid by parents and the Madison Community Chest. The only cost to the Board was the use of Lapham school facilities, including custodial services.

### **Aphasic Clinic**

At the meeting May 15, the Board approved the use of Washington school facilities for an aphasic clinic sponsored by the bureau of handicapped children, State Department of Public Instruction.

### **Policy on Tuition Exemptions**

To facilitate action on requests for tuition exemption, the Board approved the following "informal policy" at the meeting February 6, 1950:

- (1) Personal non-resident tuition *shall not* be exempt for legal school non-resident children whose families are financially able to pay tuition.
- (2) Personal non-resident tuition *shall not* be exempt for non-resident children living in Madison primarily for the purpose of attending school or to meet the convenience of parents or relatives.
- (3) Personal non-resident tuition *shall* be exempt for non-resident children of questionable ability to pay who live in Madison clearly and necessarily for the purpose of receiving home care.
- (4) Personal non-resident tuition *may* be exempt for non-resident children of questionable ability to pay who attend Madison schools temporarily because of serious illness in the families or housing difficulties.
- (5) Personal non-resident tuition because of removal of parents from the district *may* be exempt for children of questionable ability to pay to enable them to finish the current semester or to enable seniors to graduate.

### **West Senior High School Community Center**

Following a request of West high school parents for a weekend community center for senior high school pupils, the Board voted October 3, 1949, to set up a senior high community center on alternate Saturday nights on a trial basis. The Board instructed Glenn T. Holmes, recreation director, to report in two months the effect of the new center on participation in the all-city senior high school center at the Loft. The West junior high community center continued to operate on alternate Saturday nights.

On report of the director February 6 that the West senior high center did not affect Loft attendance, the Board voted to continue to alternate junior and senior high programs on Saturday nights at West for the balance of the season.

## **New Scholarship Awards**

By action of the Board October 3, 1949, East high school has a \$500 scholarship fund, the gift of the late Helen E. Davis, former East high school teacher. In her will she requested that the sum be turned over to the scholarship committee at East to use as they saw fit.

Senior girls in the Madison high schools will be the recipients of two new awards, by action of the Board in the spring of 1950. The Altrusa Club award of \$25 is given to a girl in each of the high schools to encourage further education or training toward a career. Qualifications are service to the school, leadership, dependability, good citizenship, good scholastic record, and need.

The Madison Alumnae Panhellenic award of \$25 is also given to a senior girl in each of the high schools to aid her in furthering her education. The award is given to a girl who has a good scholastic record, can profit by aid, and is worthy of the gift.

## **Roundy Fun Fund**

On May 1, 1950, the Board accepted with gratitude the contribution from the Roundy Fun Fund of the sum of \$1,331.75 for the purchase of materials and services for handicapped children, and \$150 for the emergency fund for children attending regular classes.

## **Registration for Selective Service**

Madison public senior high schools will register 18-year-old youths for selective service, by action of the Board October 3, 1949. Registration, which is required of all boys within five days of their 18th birthday, is a 5-minute ceremony including filling out registration blanks and other materials required by the recruiting office. About 200 boys will register annually under this plan.

## **Dispensing Iodine Tablets**

The Board approved cooperation with the City Health Department January 23, 1950, in making available chocolate iodine tablets to school children whose parents give written approval. The tablets are dispensed weekly for the prevention of goiter.

## **New Courses**

Two new courses, general metals for grade 12 and photography for grades 11 and 12, will be added to East high school's course of study, by action of the Board May 1, 1950, on the recommendation of Principal Foster S. Randle.

## **Moving of Nursery School**

Because of the mounting elementary school population, the rooms used by the nursery school at Lincoln had to be vacated by the beginning of the school year 1949-50. The nursery school was moved to the Salvation Army building August 31.

## **Common Carriers for Field Trips**

At a meeting October 17, 1949, the consensus of the Board was that field trips should be made in common carriers in order to relieve teachers and parents of legal or moral liability in case of accident.

The Board adjusted the policy at the meeting February 20 to permit coaches to carry pupils to athletic events with the provision that they carry personal liability insurance amounting to \$50,000 for one person, \$100,000 for a group, and \$5,000 property damage. The Board voted to pay the difference in premium between the liability coverage of \$10,000—\$20,000—\$5,000 and \$50,000—\$100,000—\$5,000 with the proviso that the policy be in the name of the Board as well as the owner of the car.

## **Transportation of School Children**

Additional busses were employed to transport the increasing number of children living in outlying areas. Following is the transportation program for the school year 1949-50:

Truax Field and Truax apartments to Emerson, Lapham, Lincoln; Findlay Park to Randall; northern portion of Sunset Village to Randall; Sherman, grades 7, 8 to East high school; Sherman, grades 5, 6 to Lincoln; Lakewood vicinity to Lincoln; Raemisch trailer camp to Sherman; Indian Hills to Randall.

## **Chest X-ray Survey in High Schools**

Following is the report of the Department of Public Health to the Board on the X-ray survey in the high schools in October, 1949: X-rays taken, 3,598; number of negative X-rays, 3,438; unsatisfactory films, 12; X-rays requiring follow-up—chest findings, 76; cardiac findings, 72.

Follow-up diagnosis on chest findings: negative, 76; follow-up diagnosis on cardiac findings: negative, 65; number of known cardiac cases, 4; number of new cardiac cases found, 3.

## **Class Size**

In a study of class size for the school year 1949-50, the superintendent found the average class size in the elementary school to be 30 and the high school, 27, according to a report to the Board January 23.

## **Comparison of Annual Per Pupil Costs**

In a comparison of Madison with 55 other cities of 30,000 to 100,000 population, Madison ranked eleventh from the top. The highest cost reported was \$344.66; the average was \$204.69; and Madison was \$250.59.

## **Change in Parent Tuition Rates**

Parent tuition rates approved by the Board at the meeting November 7, 1949, were as follows per week: kindergarten, \$2.75; grades 1-8, \$5.50; grades 9-12, \$6.90.

# STATISTICS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

## Enrollment for All Schools

	1949-50	
Public Schools		
Elementary school .....		6,576
Resident .....	6,449	
Non-resident .....	127	
Handicapped .....		235
Resident .....	185	
Non-resident .....	50	
Junior-senior high school .....		4,876
Resident .....	4,151	
Non-resident .....	725	
<b>Total Public School Enrollment .....</b>		<b>11,687*</b>
Vocational School (under 18 years of age)		
Resident .....	220	
Non-resident .....	57	
<b>Total Vocational School Enrollment (under 18) .....</b>		<b>277</b>
Parochial Schools		
Elementary school .....		2,724
Resident .....	2,467	
Non-resident .....	257	
High school .....		549
Resident .....	479	
Non-resident .....	70	
<b>Total Parochial School Enrollment .....</b>		<b>3,273</b>
Wisconsin High School		
Resident .....	158	
Non-resident .....	144	
<b>Total Wisconsin High School Enrollment .....</b>		<b>302</b>
<b>Total Enrollment All Schools .....</b>		<b>15,539</b>

\*Does not include part-time parochial or orthopedic hospital pupils. (See page 50.)

## Graduates From Madison High Schools (Including February)

Year	Central	East	West	Total
1941 .....	185	375	325	885
1942 .....	195	337	291	823
1943 .....	183	376	369	928
1944 .....	182	321	298	801
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

## Part-time Enrollment

Year	Parochial*		State Orthopedic Hospital	
	Total Number Pupils	Equivalent Full-time Pupils	Total Number Pupils	Equivalent Full-time Pupils
1941.....	574	36.58	306	58.30
1942.....	547	35.85	219	47.03
1943.....	570	36.18	166	35.20
1944.....	551	38.18	179	34.23
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

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

## Comparison of Census Totals by School Districts Age Group 4-19 Inclusive

SCHOOL DISTRICTS	1940	1945	1949	1950
Dudgeon.....	664	661	703	729
Emerson.....	1,699	1,711	1,778	1,817
Franklin.....	783	786	927	897
Lapham.....	1,563	1,575	1,436	1,443
Lincoln.....	303	278	211	194
Longfellow.....	1,833	1,808	1,595	1,493
Lowell.....	1,618	1,728	1,847	1,930
Marquette.....	2,094	2,049	1,794	1,766
Nakoma.....	548	582	670	735
Randall.....	2,154	2,058	2,101	2,089
Sherman.....	-----	501	616	687
Truax.....	-----	-----	223	326
Washington.....	1,932	2,015	1,883	1,930
Westmorland-Sunset.....	-----	-----	813	1,001
Jt. Dist. No. 8.....	374	260	244	238
Totals.....	15,565	16,012	16,841	17,275

## Census Totals by Age Groups

Age	1940	1945	1949	1950
Birth to 3 inclusive.....	3,603	5,126	7,026	7,474
Age 4 to 19 inclusive.....	15,565	16,012	16,841	17,275
Age 20.....	*	1,029	1,054	1,085

\*Twenty-year-old youth not counted in 1940.



### Comparative Total Enrollment—1940-1950

SCHOOLS	1940		1945		1949		1950	
	K-6	7-8	K-6	7-8	K-6	7-8	K-6	7-8
Dudgeon.....	272	---	379	---	407	---	432	---
Emerson.....	752	---	756	---	910	---	917	---
Franklin.....	316	84	325	70	403	69	355	63
Lapham.....	429	---	448	31	408	---	459	---
Lincoln.....	217	58	233	---	271	---	384	---
Longfellow.....	505	---	406	---	420	---	437	---
Lowell.....	694	---	665	---	723	---	772	---
Marquette.....	764	---	783	---	717	---	731	---
Nakoma.....	295	64	320	77	342	86	366	98
Randall.....	721	---	705	---	825	---	837	---
Sherman.....	---	---	x	x	307	---	277	---
Washington.....	506	---	594	---	564	---	609	---
<b>Total Elementary</b> ....	<b>5,471</b>	<b>(206)*</b>	<b>5,614</b>	<b>(178)*</b>	<b>6,297</b>	<b>(155)*</b>	<b>6,576</b>	<b>(161)*</b>
Remedial.....	109	---	110	---	128	---	130	---
Crippled.....	67	---	58	---	55	---	59	---
Deaf.....	33†	---	33	---	32	---	36	---
Sight-saving.....	18‡	---	12	---	14	---	10	---
<b>Total Handicapped</b> ...	<b>227</b>	---	<b>213</b>	---	<b>229</b>	---	<b>235</b>	---
Central Junior.....	551	---	573	---	465	---	444	---
East Junior.....	1,097	---	1,095	---	1,083	---	1,042	---
West Junior.....	778	---	827	---	611	---	633	---
Junior high school pupils in elementary schools*.....	206	---	178	---	155	---	161	---
<b>Total Junior High (Grades 7-9)</b> .....	<b>2,632</b>	---	<b>2,673</b>	---	<b>2,314</b>	---	<b>2,280</b>	---
Central Senior.....	683	---	598	---	574	---	576	---
East Senior.....	1,299	---	1,233	---	1,212	---	1,246	---
West Senior.....	1,057	---	1,055	---	855	---	774	---
<b>Total Senior High (Grades 10-12)</b> ....	<b>3,039</b>	---	<b>2,886</b>	---	<b>2,641</b>	---	<b>2,596</b>	---
<b>Total High School</b> ....	<b>5,671</b>	---	<b>5,559</b>	---	<b>4,955</b>	---	<b>4,876</b>	---
<b>GRAND TOTAL**</b> ...	<b>11,369</b>	---	<b>11,386</b>	---	<b>11,481</b>	---	<b>11,687</b>	---

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

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

xSherman school annexed to city in November, 1944. Enrollment for 1944-45—294 (grades 1-6—234; grades 7-8—60). Not included on previous reports because of litigation over annexation until September, 1945.

†Three also enrolled in high school; one in Vocational.

‡Two also enrolled in high school.

## Community Use of Buildings—1949-1950

### Educational and Recreational Groups

Recreation Department .....		1,437
Community Centers .....	324	
Parochial Recreation .....	287	
Madison Theater Guild .....	97	
Summer Playground .....	518	
Summer Youth Theater .....	37	
Miscellaneous .....	174	
Parent-Teacher Associations .....		157
Pre-School and Kindergarten Mothers' Clubs .....		63
University Summer Laboratory School .....		38
Vocational School .....		123
General School Program .....		305
Special Classes .....		153
Music Classes .....	99	
Summer School .....	54	
Boy Scouts .....		53
Girl Scouts .....		15
Cub Scouts .....		74
Boy Scout Drum and Bugle Corps .....		2
Madison Federation of Teachers .....		8
East Dane County School Board Convention .....		1
Southern Wisconsin Teachers' Association .....		2
Southern Wisconsin Coaches' Association .....		2
Badger Spelling Bee .....		1
Madison Education Association .....		2
Future Farmers .....		22
State Forensic Association .....		1
Hi-Y .....		17
Miscellaneous .....		10

### Civic Groups

Visiting Nurses .....		104
American Association of University Women .....	1	
Madison Police Department .....	2	
City Personnel Department .....	1	
State Department of Public Instruction .....	1	
League of Women Voters .....	1	
Grieg Chorus .....	2	
Madison Appliance Association .....	6	
Madison Gas & Electric Co. ....	2	
Ohio Chemical .....	3	
Elections .....		24
Soroptimists .....		4
Church Groups .....		9
Dane County Graduation Exercises .....	1	
Blackfriars .....	2	
Philharmonic Chorus .....	3	
Altrusa .....	2	
East Side Women's Club .....	3	
Nakoma Welfare League .....	7	
Jr. Red Cross .....	2	
Miscellaneous .....		15
<b>TOTAL</b> .....		<b>2,681</b>

NOTE: This list shows the groups which used the buildings and the number of times the schools were used, but with no reference to the number of rooms used or the number of hours used in each case. This report does not include the summer playground use of the buildings for the summer of 1950. It will be included in the 1950-51 report.

## Balance Sheet as of June 30

### ASSETS

Particulars	1950
<b>FIXED ASSETS</b>	
Land and Land Improvements .....	\$ 915,214.39
Buildings and Attached Structures .....	5,624,256.51
Machinery and Equipment .....	770,273.85
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>	
Cash in Bank .....	457.07
Board of Education—Advances to be Refunded .....	375.88
Board of Education—Petty Cash Fund .....	35.00
<b>SUNDRY ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE</b>	
Accounts Receivable—General .....	53,961.92
Tuitions Receivable .....	79,521.72
<b>INVENTORIES</b>	
Stock Room .....	15,871.46
Fuel .....	17,000.50
<b>TRUST FUNDS</b>	
Samuel Shaw Prize Fund .....	936.30
C. R. Stein Scholarship Fund .....	2,420.37
William McPyncheon Trust Fund .....	10,023.04
Theodore Herfurth Scholarship Fund .....	5,975.00
Industrial Players' Injury Benefit Fund .....	819.35
Ralph B. Jones Memorial Fund .....	529.38
Allan J. Shafer, Jr., Memorial Fund .....	1,424.05
Genevieve Gorst Herfurth Speech Fund .....	2,025.00
	<b>\$7,501,120.79</b>

### LIABILITIES

	1950
<b>FIXED LIABILITIES</b>	
Bonded Indebtedness .....	\$1,677,500.00
State Trust Fund Loans .....	10,926.00
<b>OTHER LIABILITIES</b>	
Award of Industrial Commission to Eloise Hawley .....	5,139.89
<b>RESERVES—PETTY CASH</b>	
Music Department .....	2,543.45
<b>TRUST FUND RESERVES</b>	
Samuel Shaw Prize Fund .....	936.30
C. R. Stein Scholarship Fund .....	2,420.37
William McPyncheon Trust Fund .....	10,023.04
Theodore Herfurth Scholarship Fund .....	5,975.00
Industrial Players' Injury Benefit Fund .....	819.35
Ralph B. Jones Memorial Fund .....	529.38
Allan J. Shafer, Jr., Memorial Fund .....	1,424.05
Genevieve Gorst Herfurth Speech Fund .....	2,025.00

### PROPRIETARY INTEREST

FIXED SURPLUS .....	\$5,616,178.86
CURRENT SURPLUS .....	164,680.10
	<b>\$7,501,120.79</b>

Revenues—July 1, 1949, Through June 30, 1950

REVENUE RECEIPTS AND ACCRUALS

Particulars	1950
STATE FUND APPORTIONMENT	
In City of Madison.....	\$ 193,080.00
In Joint School District No. 8.....	91.53
TAXES LEVIED BY COUNTY SUPERVISORS	
In City of Madison.....	88,116.60
CITY SCHOOL TAXES	
In City of Madison—General Fund.....	1,999,811.44
In Joint School District No. 8.....	8,146.46
In City of Madison—Recreational Department.....	132,101.71
STATE AIDS	
For Deaf School.....	13,288.69
For Special Schools.....	17,670.70
For Speech Correction.....	10,198.21
For Crippled Children—Washington School.....	36,110.05
For Crippled Children—Orthopedic Hospital.....	9,290.10
For Crippled Children—Other Schools.....	211.20
For High Schools.....	116,844.69
For Sight Saving.....	3,370.29
For Transportation—Elementary.....	4,248.00
TUITIONS	
Central Senior High School.....	7,197.41
Central Junior High School.....	3,138.58
East Senior High School.....	76,356.05
East Junior High School.....	28,751.94
West Senior High School.....	38,808.22
West Junior High School.....	29,710.76
Elementary Schools.....	25,234.41
Deaf School.....	3,414.04
Crippled Children.....	4,382.62
Exceptional Children.....	700.05
RENTALS	
C. H. S. Auditorium and Gymnasium.....	205.16
E. H. S. Auditorium and Gymnasium.....	491.53
W. H. S. Auditorium and Gymnasium.....	1,344.93
Elementary Gymnasiums.....	128.71
OTHER RECEIPTS	
Board of Education.....	979.40*
Board of Vocational Education.....	1,758.09
Recreational Department.....	20,627.08
	\$2,873,849.85

\*Arrears (loss in fees and towels).

## Total Operation, Maintenance, and Capital—July 1, 1949, Through June 30, 1950

### SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES

	Operation	Maintenance	Capital	Total
Administration Building .....	\$ 84,772.28	\$ 2,289.55	\$ 649.94	\$ 87,711.77
Central Senior High School.....	187,018.23	13,474.84	2,483.92	202,976.99
Central Junior High School.....	102,462.93	168.81	254.85	102,886.59
East Senior High School.....	307,145.78	27,212.88	6,210.76	340,569.42
East Junior High School.....	177,983.31	1,898.47	451.85	180,333.63
West Senior High School.....	220,591.95	18,377.44	3,013.35	241,982.74
West Junior High School.....	124,652.98	197.62	90.90	124,941.50
Dudgeon School.....	72,841.60	2,272.13	4,828.69	79,942.42
Emerson School.....	127,324.27	11,342.98	3,361.38	142,028.63
Franklin School.....	78,986.87	5,653.40	1,635.23	86,275.50
Lapham School.....	86,949.01	1,755.15	1,638.37	90,342.53
Lincoln School.....	54,911.14	1,337.10	1,321.53	57,569.77
Longfellow School.....	83,109.31	6,461.05	11,547.95	101,118.31
Lowell School.....	117,716.94	8,396.48	3,717.58	129,831.00
Marquette School.....	123,016.51	1,283.03	3,429.44	127,728.98
Nakoma School.....	86,334.47	2,978.81	1,921.34	91,234.62
Randall School.....	125,196.61	8,880.98	3,852.38	137,929.97
Washington School.....	100,819.37	2,376.50	3,260.32	106,456.19
Sherman School.....	38,407.30	1,525.79	1,018.00	40,951.09
Westmorland School.....			3,088.26	3,088.26
Recreational Department.....	146,503.42	2,104.19	143.17	148,750.78
Undistributed*.....	302,052.66	1,822.53	162.20	304,037.39
	\$2,748,796.94	\$121,809.73	\$58,081.41	\$2,928,688.08

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

## Acknowledgments

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To the photographers, Lewis Fraust, James Peshek, and Jay Minnich.

PHILIP H. FALK, *Superintendent*

# GROWTH OF MADISON-ANNEXATIONS BY DECADES

- ORIGINAL CITY
- ▨ ANNEXED 1900 THRU 1909
- ▩ ANNEXED 1910 THRU 1919
- ▧ ANNEXED 1920 THRU 1929
- ▦ ANNEXED 1930 THRU 1939
- ▤ ANNEXED 1940 THRU 1949
- ▣ ANNEXED 1950

NOTE —  
IF DETACHED AND REANNEXED LAST  
ANNEXATION INDICATED

