

Local School Must Expand To Meet Growth Of Area

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in the central part of the building and level up the floor.

3. Drain the excavation under the building. This can be done by running tile from the excavation to the canyon back of the building. The type of soil in the excavation suggests that a number of laterals will be needed to remove all the water. This tile should be covered with gravel and if this does not keep the space dry the area may have to be covered with a light layer of bituminous road material. Additional ventilation under the new building may be needed.

4. Place additional girders under the hall joists so that the gym and the remainder of the building be carried independently.

5. Provide accoustical material in the halls on both the ceiling and down walls to door height. Accoustical ceilings in the classrooms would help.

6. Finish the gym and toilet rooms.

7. Paint the entire interior of the building, of course repairing all plaster before painting.

8. Cover the floors with either asphalt tile or battleship linoleum. The first four items mentioned above are "must" items for this year. The others are listed in the order of importance. If the plan recommended is carried out it may well be desirable after the other building has been completed to build a separate gymnasium and use the present room only as an auditorium. This should follow adequate housing of the elementary school.

HOUSING THE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

The indicated growth of the high school indicates a high school large enough to use effectively the whole of the present building. A high school with an average daily membership of 94 will require five teachers, and if there is any growth of the community above the present level the number will be larger than has been indicated. Adequate high school instruction demands that certain rooms be set aside for specialized activities so that the utilization of these rooms will be less than completed. Under these conditions it appears doubtful if any of the elementary grades can be housed in the present building more than two years. The situation demands at least a six-room, probably an eight-room elementary school building. It will be

shown later that the district cannot afford to build a building of this size at the present time. It is desirable that the district start the new building as soon as possible.

The elementary building must be built in sections, the first of which should be ready by fall, if at all possible. There are a number of ways that a building can be laid out so one or two rooms of one such layout is inclosed. This is to suggest an idea rather than a plan for the building, the architect can do a better plan. In the sketch given the first unit would include rooms 1 and 2, the two toilets, the corridor back of these and the heating plant. The second unit would include rooms 3 and 4, and after the building has reached this stage, from one room up can be added at any time.

It is recommended that the building be erected with a slab foundation, the concrete slab being placed upon a fill so that the floor level will be three or four steps above the grade line. None of the cross partitions should be bearing so that room sizes can be changed by moving any partition. The rooms have been made large enough to accomodate about 30 pupils in an elementary grade or, if it appears desirable to change the basic plan and make the new building a high school, to house special high school activity such as science or home economics. If it is decided within the next two years to make this building a high school the room sizes of additional rooms will vary from those indicated.

The building can be constructed of any type material above the concrete slab, although it is recommended that monolithic concrete be avoided. Tile and brick, concrete blocks, or wood will be more satisfactory.

The development of the ground should be carried along with the development of the building. A good lawn and proper shrubbery do much to improve the appearance of any school house. It might be pointed out, in this connection that good upkeep, and janitorial service can go a long way in overcoming the defects of a partially inadequate building.

FINANCING THE PROGRAM

The financing of the building program, as is always the case in "boom" districts, is going to be difficult. The real danger lies in the possibility of the continued growth of the district beyond any increase in assessed valuation.

The assessed valuation has increased \$390,510 in two years due to a change in the assessment ratio and to increased wealth in the district. The preponderant part of the increase in assessed valuation has been due to an increased amount of property values in the district and represents an increase in tax-paying ability. Even though this is true the tax-paying ability of the district has not increased as rapidly as the educational load. The actual wealth in the district has increased 55 per cent during two years, but, in the same period, the school census has increased 82 per cent and the number attending school in the district has increased 100

per cent. The following recommendations are made, after taking into consideration the factors stated before:

1. That the district levy for the school year 1946-47, the sum of \$10,000 as a part of the budget for capital outlay.

2. That the district make a special levy of \$10,000 per year for a period of five years.

3. That the \$11,500 now on hand be converted to the building fund and used to start the new building before the beginning of school year.

4. That either 1 or 2 of the foregoing be used to put the present building into satisfactory condition.

5. When and if federal funds become available that the bonding capacity of the district be used for matching purposes. In this case the serial levy would be transferred to the retirement of bonds.

SCHOOL CENSUS

	District No. 17	District No. 25	Total
1945-46	.....	.....	310
1944-45	..... 97	..... 92	189
1943-44	..... 92	..... 78	170
1942-43	..... 77	..... 61	138
1941-42	..... 96	..... 72	168
1940-41	..... 109	..... 77	186
1939-40	..... 90	..... 93	183
1938-39	..... 108	..... 81	189
1937-38	..... 105	..... 79	184
1936-37	..... 114	..... 83	197
1935-36	..... 105	..... 85	190
1934-35	..... 105	..... 76	181
1933-34	..... 113	..... 71	184
1932-33	..... 107	..... 82	189
1931-32	..... 95	..... 82	177
1930-31	..... 79	..... 73	152
1929-30	..... 74	..... 70	144

HIGH SCHOOL

(Column 1—average daily attendance; column 2, enrollment; Column 3—Tuition pupils; and column 4—Per capita cost).

	1	2	3	4
1945-46*	.....52.4	61	.....	?
1944-45	.....33.7	42	.....	195.59
1943-44	.....27.4	33	16	196.24
1942-43	.....10.2	23	12	220.43
1941-42	.....27.4	35	.....	153.47
1940-41	.....32.2	39	16	139.95
1939-40	.....36.3	40	15	128.64
1938-39	.....41.3	47	12	98.70
1937-38	.....37.5	47	11	102.57
1936-37	.....31.1	40	12	98.53
1935-36	.....34.0	47	19	95.98
1934-35	.....27.6	34	10	108.85
1933-34	.....27.5	32	18	108.71

(* As of February 8, 1946.

Local News Items

Mr. and Mrs. Homer Kessler, and son, Conner, left Saturday morning for Portland, Conner to leave for Fort Lewis, Wash., to report for duty, and Mr. and Mrs. Kessler to search for materials for the Curry County Lumber Co. They returned late Tuesday.

Mrs. Dewey Akers and three children, of Dayton, Ore., and Miss Lena Stilwell of the same place, were week-end visitors at Brookings, where Miss Stilwell was guest of Miss Edith Ott, and Mrs. Akers and family visited Dewey Akers. They left early Monday for their Dayton homes.

Mrs. Kitty Smith of Gold Beach was in Brookings the latter part of the week. With her husband, they have long been proprietors of the Black Cat Garage at the county seat, until her husband's death.

John Darger, this week, announced conclusion of his purchase of the building which was formerly the company garage of the defunct C. & O. Lumber Co. The deal has been in consideration for some time, delayed by settlement of the estate of the late George Heiberger, from which the title was issued.

Call at the Pilot office while in town, any day, to subscribe to the Brookings-Harbor Pilot.

Mother "Lays Off" To Feed Up Service Son

Mrs. Foltz has been absent from the Chetco Store, where she is cashier, in order to prepare her son, Karl's, favorite food. Karl has just returned from the South Pacific, drooling at the mouth for some of "mom's" favorite dishes. "It's different from navy chow, you know," Karl was quick to answer.

Karl, like so many returning service men, believes that we should have a strong army and navy at all times, and says that if we are again caught weak, we won't have the chance to arm—if there is ever another time.

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