

THE STATE SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF— BUILDING AND EQUIPMENT NEEDED FOR VOCATIONAL WORK

Should the State School for the Deaf have a new industrial or trades building and adequate up-to-date equipment for the vocational instruction of its students? Is the education of the deaf worth what it costs the taxpayer? Has the school been or is the school now extravagant or over-



Dean Tussing, Class of '16.

ambitious in any particular in its requests from the legislature or in its past expenditures?

This article is in answer to these questions, and members of the legislature, or any persons interested, are most cordially invited to visit the school and determine for themselves by personal observation the exact facts, which justify, or do not justify the appropriations requested.

Answering the last question first, the School for the Deaf is one of the only two institutions which have not had a dollar appropriated for permanent improvements since 1914, a period of six years; and in that period it has received total appropriations for replacements, repairs, betterments and special equipment of but \$4479.60 or less than one per cent per annum of the cost of the buildings. Its annual per capita cost is lower



Cleo Vinyard, Class of '19.

than of any other Pacific coast or Rocky mountain state school of the kind. Since 1914 its attendance has increased 14 1/2 per cent and its regular maintenance appropriations 19 1/2 per cent, while according to official government figures the cost of living has advanced well over 100 per cent. The per capita cost for the two years ending September 30 is only 14 per cent greater than for the biennium of 1913-14, yet fuel oil, constituting nearly 25 per cent of the entire cost of supplies, is now



Manual training shop—shows congestion and inadequate light.

costing practically 300 per cent more than in 1914.

The school for the deaf cannot possibly be efficient on a near par basis of expenditure any more than can the state university, O. A. C., or the Normal school, the public schools, or the new school



Class in sewing and dressmaking—the only vocational department in a room properly planned and located for the purpose.

for the vocational training of the blind, for which the sum of \$215,000.00 was voted last year. There are three deaf persons for every blind person in the state. The adult deaf pay taxes and require nothing special in return. But

they do insist most emphatically that the school for deaf should have the very best of facilities and equipment for the vocational training of deaf boys and girls.

Reverting to the first question above, as to whether the request for a new trades building is based upon any real emergency or urgency of condition, the following facts are pertinent.

Such a building was first asked for in 1911, and instead \$1000.00 was allowed to remodel the old frame building, known as the

"Polytechnic," built thirty years ago. Instead of remodeling it, a prominent member of the legislature at that time suggested that some one ought to stick a match to the old building.

It is a flimsy, all wood, unplastered, poorly lighted structure,



E. S. Tillinghast, Superintendent of Oregon State School for the Deaf.



Main Building.

year put its plumbing and second hand steam heating plant out of commission. A third of its leaky tin roof was blown off in a recent wind storm, and on account of the flatness of the roof the attempts to replace the tin with roofing paper have not been successful and nearly the whole building has been soaked.

The supports of the basement or carpenter shop floor are so eaten up with dry rot that new joists and a new floor must be put in or the room abandoned. The plates on which the posts supporting the roof trusses rest are badly decayed.

The windows have glass 24 in. wide. For the manual training

shop the window light area is one-twelfth of the floor area, while according to standard requirements for a well lighted school room, it should be one-fourth. The darkness on cloudy days, the dampness, the difficulty of proper heating, and the musty odor of decaying wood, render this an unsanitary and unfit place in which to require the instructor and boys to work. A competent architect has declared the building not worth the cost of necessary repairs, and unsafe.

With the exception of the sewing and dressmaking department all the vocational departments are now taken care of by makeshift arrangements, in rooms construct-

ed and planned for other purposes and needed for those purposes. Therefore, the only permanent remedy for the situation is the construction of a new building containing properly designed rooms for the different kinds of vocational training and also a gymnasium for physical education.

The School for the Deaf may properly be considered an important life saving station. Not indeed of physical life, but what is of vast importance to the individual and to society, of the intel-

Of these four graduates, three were born deaf and one became deaf at the age of seven. Two, after graduating from the Oregon school, also graduated from Gallaudet College, Washington, D. C. Another took a special course at O. A. C. A fourth, who was a member of the class of 1920, was promptly given employment in the school because of her all around efficiency. With very rare exceptions the graduates all make good in the industrial world, and a majority are home owners and taxpayers.



Printing shop—occupying room built for and needed by laundry.

lectual, moral and spiritual life. On this page appears the picture of a typical little beginner, with a normal brain, a fine physique, but born deaf, and absolutely cut off from the world of verbal language which is largely the whole expression of human thought, until re-

Intensive specialization is the explanation of these truly wonderful results. The average parent or public school teacher faces certain failure in the attempt to accomplish them.

What now is the reverse side of this happy picture? What of the



Harry Gardner, Class of '08, Gallaudet College '13.

world by parents without reasonable capacity, or sense of social responsibility for their care. We find a very long train of costly evils which society can ill afford. In the common parlance of the street, we find endlessly more grief for the taxpayer. Therefore, a successful school for the deaf is a real money saver to the taxpayer. —E. S. Tillinghast.



Mrs. Margaret Smith, nee Class of '13, Gallaudet College.



A typical little beginner, born deaf.

SALEM PUBLIC SCHOOLS WELL ORGANIZED, WELL EQUIPPED, WELL TAUGHT

The Enrollment is Now Over 3600, and There is an Efficient Teaching Force of 130. Our Schools are Conducted Along the Latest Modern Lines, with Both Cultural and Vocational Studies.

By George W. Hug. THE Salem Public Schools consist of a Senior High School, three Junior High Schools, and six elementary graded schools. At the present time there is an enrollment of over 3600 pupils. There are over 700 students in the Senior High School and 900 in the Junior High Schools, and 2000

grades, the Junior High Schools include all pupils in the 7th, 8th and 9th grades and the Senior High School all pupils in the 10th, 11th and 12th grades. The schools are organized along the latest modern lines.

The grade schools are organized on the double promotion idea. Each grade is composed of an "A"

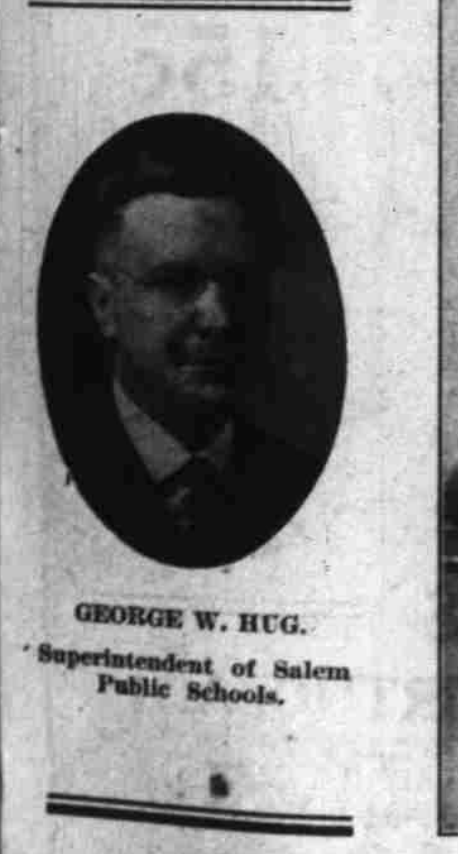
day is given to systematic physical training to every grade child, 45 minutes to every Junior High School pupil and 70 minutes a day to every Senior High School pupil. This work is in the hands of competent and trained teachers of physical education. The health work is under the care of a school physician and a school nurse. Games are promoted in the grades and athletic teams represent the High Schools in various athletic sports.

Vocational work composed of manual training and mechanical drawing for boys, and home economics, or sewing and cooking, are given the girls in the Junior High Schools. This work is continued in the Senior High School more intensely. The work in the Senior High School is supported by funds from the U. S. Government and the State, under what is called the "Smith-Hughes Act." A Practice

are ably prepared to accept office positions. The music and art work are given throughout the school system. Glee Clubs and orchestras are organized in the High Schools. This work is in charge of specially trained teachers and supervisors.

Compulsory education is enforced in Salem. Every child between the ages of 9 and 16 is compelled to be in school until he has finished the eighth grade. The law also provides that any one who has not completed the eighth grade between the ages of 16 and 18 must attend the part-time school for at least five hours per week.

Over 250 pupils attend the High School from outside the city or from the nearby country. Under special provisions of the High School Tuition Law, the County pays the actual cost of instruction



GEORGE W. HUG, Superintendent of Salem Public Schools.



Salem Senior High School Building

pupils in the graded schools. There are 500 pupils in the Washington and approximately 200 each in the Grant and the Lincoln Junior High Schools. About 130 teachers are employed in the school system. Forty of these are in the Senior High School, about forty in the Junior High Schools and the remaining fifty teachers in the graded schools. The elementary grade schools include all pupils in the first six

and "B" division and promotion is made on the half-year basis. This same plan is followed in the Junior and Senior High Schools.

Both the cultural and vocational studies are given in all the schools. Especial emphasis is placed on the fundamental subjects in the grade schools, but the vocational and recreational activities are not neglected. Physical training and health work are emphasized throughout the school system. At least 20 minutes a

House is provided for the girls to carry out the domestic science work. This makes the work more practical. The boys are provided with a machine shop as well as the mechanical drawing and wood-working shops.

Practical work along commercial lines in stenography, typing, bookkeeping, salesmanship and practical office work is provided. The commercial department is one of the largest departments in the Senior High School. The pupils

to the school district for educating these pupils. This law provides a high school education to every boy or girl in the State free of charge.

There is good money in the strawberry industry in the Salem District. It will not be overdone, if the canneries and jelly and jam factories and cold storage facilities will keep a few steps ahead of the growers.

Two Exceptional Hotels

Two of the most homelike hotels in Portland, located in the heart of the shopping and theatre district. All Oregon Electric trains stop at the Seward Hotel, "The House of Cheer." There is an exceptional dining room service in connection. The Hotel Cornelius, "The House of Welcome," is only two short blocks from the Seward Hotel. Our Brown Busses meet all trains. Rates \$1.50 up.

We invite you to eat at the Seward Hotel, The House of Cheer, and we believe our Club Breakfasts 40c and 50c Luncheons 60c, 75c and \$1 Dinners \$1 Sunday Table D'Hotel Dinners ARE UNEQUALLED

W. C. CULBERTSON, Proprietor

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