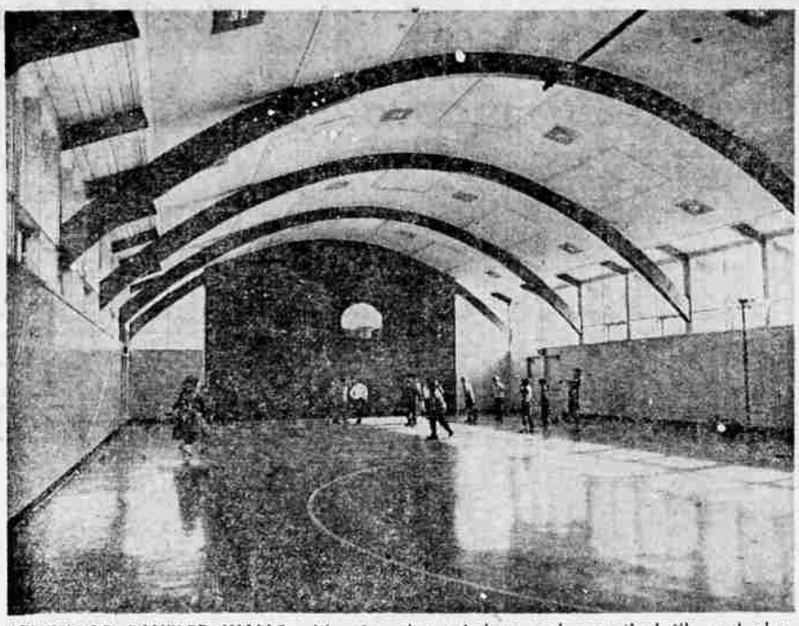
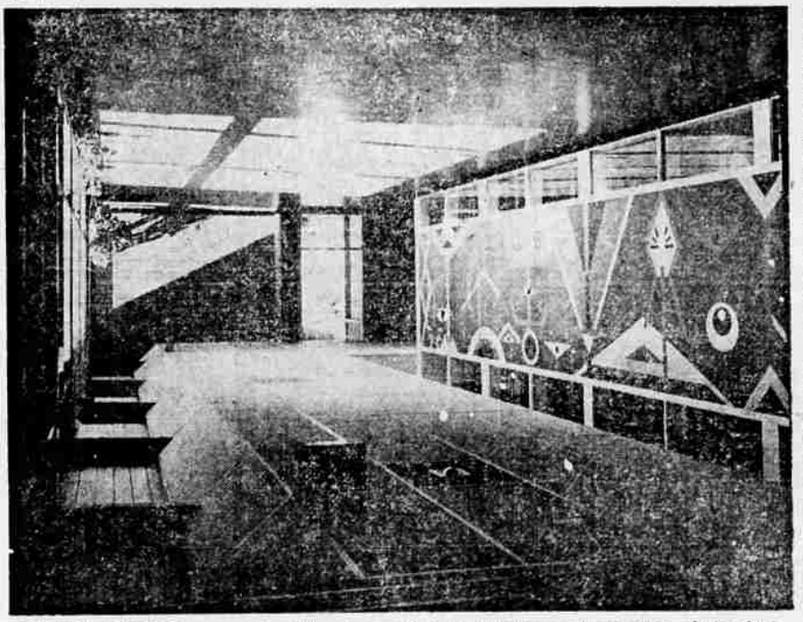
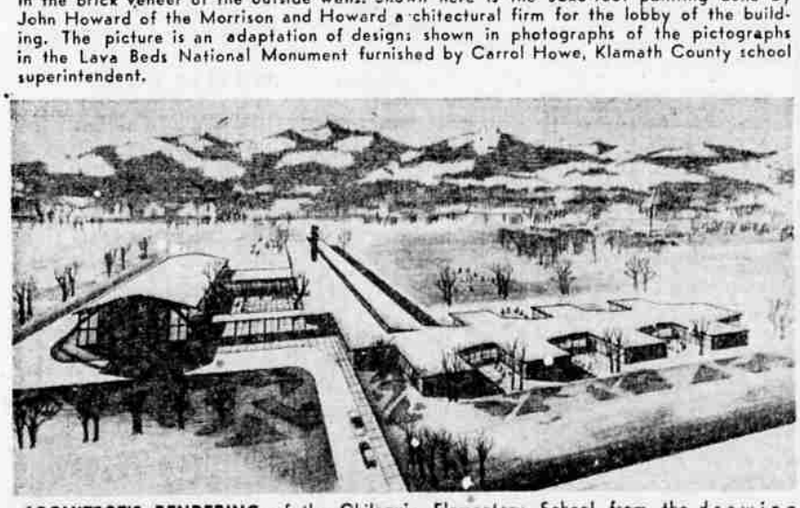


PLYWOOD PANELED WALLS with wire glass windows and acoustical tile and plasterboard ceilings are features of the Chiloquin auditorium-gymnasium. The room measures 80x48 feet with a 24x48-foot stage. Seating capacity of the room for gymnasium purposes is 360. When not in use, chairs are stored on carts under the stage.



INDIAN DESIGNS are part of the decor of both interior and exterior of the Chiloquin Elementary School. An art project for the school students in creative Indian design resulted in clay tile exterior designs, reproduced on flat 12x12-inch tiles inserted in the brick veneer of the outside walls. Shown here is the 32x6-foot painting done by John Howard of the Morrison and Howard architectural firm for the lobby of the building. The picture is an adaptation of designs shown in photographs of the pictographs in the Lava Beds National Monument furnished by Carrol Howe, Klamath County school superintendent.



ARCHITECT'S RENDERING of the Chiloquin Elementary School from the drawing boards of Morrison and Howard, Klamath Falls, shows the L-shaped rooms in the primary wing and the auditorium-gymnasium. The school site is about 30 acres in size. The school building has been termed "novel in design, economical in construction materials" by the School Board Journal, June, 1958, issue, which carried a feature story on the school written by Carrol Howe, superintendent of Klamath County schools.

Chiloquin School Unit Is Both Economic And Highly Workable System

A larger school building and improved facilities for the elementary students of the Chiloquin area became a vital need about three years ago, so the Klamath County school board and Carrol Howe, county school superintendent, did something about it.

The result of their action is a credit to the Klamath County school system and a monument to their good judgment and sound foresight. In addition, it was an economical construction project as is pointed out in a story by Howe in the June issue of the School Board Journal.

Preliminary plans drawn by Morrison and Howard, Klamath Falls architects, were chosen and the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs and other agencies and individuals consulted during the planning stages. Interviews were held with the teachers of the Chiloquin School, also, so that full advantage could be taken of their actual experience.

The architects planned the structural features of the building with a view toward economy of operation as well as construction. Asbestos vinyl-tile floors in the classrooms and ceramic tile on the floors and walls of the lavatories aim toward low maintenance. The radiant heating system, while possibly more expensive to install, according to Howe, operates with real economy when fired by stoker coal. An insulating layer of pumice concrete under the concrete floor conserves heat.

Structural economy was attained by using laminated wooden beams to support a 2x4-inch tongue-and-groove roof. Rigid exterior insulation of the 2x4's is covered by a regular five-ply roof.

The primary, intermediate and upper grade wings are so located that they have sunlight in every room. Walls and glass on adjacent rooms are so designed that the audio disturbance and visual attraction does not disturb the students. Darkening drapes between the beams in the main rooms are located so that laboratory areas can be curtained off. Every room is provided with sink and storage cabinets as well as a library corner. A central library was not planned because the schools in the district are served by a library van from the central county library.

The building was built by Brosterhous Construction Company of Klamath Falls, low bidder at $265,480 for the project. Per square foot cost of the building was $9.75. Ground improvements called for in the contract raised the per square foot cost to $10.15 overall.

In addition to their justifiable pride in the handsome, functional building, the greatest advantage of all lies among the intangibles. The teachers and school administrators agree that the scholastic attainments of the students have greatly improved since the youngsters have been given a modern, up-to-date and pleasant set of workrooms in which to pursue their studies.

Traffic Loss In California Could Build 810 Schools

SACRAMENTO (UPI) — The Governor's Traffic Safety Council says that if California's economic loss from traffic accidents were spent on schools, it would build 810 complete elementary schools, each housing 500 children, for a total of 405,000 children.

The council estimates that every 24 hours traffic accidents cost California $1,264,000.

Towns and cities led rural areas in the number of injury accidents last year with 81,248 injured in city traffic, and 53,574 persons hurt in rural accidents.

Hospital Wards Hold Be Kind To Technicians Week

SACRAMENTO (UPI) — The Napa State Hospital says in its monthly report that one of their men's wards has unanimously adopted a "Be Kind to Technicians Week." The men make themselves useful in hundreds of ways, the nurses say, but their proclamation carefully limits the "be kind" observance to once a year.

Doctors claim the gesture is one of the most interesting to grow out of the therapeutic community.

California Student Tour Now Going

BERKELEY (UPI)—Four University of California students and their adviser are traveling through South Asia on a 10-week Project Pakistan-India-Ceylon, an experiment to foster better relations and understanding between Americans and Asians.

The unofficial ambassadors include: Michael Appleby, 19, Burbank; Donald White, 23, Brooklyn, New York; Margot Weaver, 18, Berkeley; and Caroline Widmer, 21, Julesburg, Colorado. Their adviser is Cecil Thomas, University YMCA secretary.

Microradiographic Lab Established

LOS ANGELES (UPI)—A microradiographic laboratory for taking tiny X-ray pictures of microscopic bits of tissue has been established at the University of California Medical School, Los Angeles.

Under the direction of Dr. Richard C. Greulich, it is hoped that much more may be learned about the vital processes of cells, such as those in our glands, as well as about the role of vitamins, enzymes and minerals in living tissues, from the new unit.

Techniques are based on the same principles as those of conventional X-ray imaging. The microradiograms of tissue specimens are about the size of a postage stamp and are examined in the light microscope.