

Jefferson Dedication 1957

The Architect's plans for Jefferson had to be cut down to fit the square footage allowed for matching by the State Board.

N. Paduano, who did the bulldozing on the acreage, had to ask for an extension of time on the project. There were low spots in the area and all excess drainage water found its way there. Rain had been falling by the buckets. Paduano wanted to keep his bulldozer intact. He couldn't bulldoze in a miniature lake. The Board agreed to the time extension.

Bids were awarded and approved by the State Board to: A.G. Homan, General Contract, \$560,285.00; Capitol Plumbing and Heating, Mechanical, \$169,550.00; Lassen Electric Service, Electrical, \$74,349.25; Equipment, \$43,128.70. State aid amounted to \$265,338.58.

Chick Rockey recommended Jefferson bleachers amounting to \$11,887 is purchased from J.K. Gill. Bids for Industrial Arts equipment and furniture were awarded in November, 1956.

Maurice Harmon, Garfield PTA President, representing Garfield, Lincoln and McLane PTA's, offered their help in the school dedication, which was held on a sunny afternoon on April 14, 1957.

Bolender, Knox, Matters and Harmon were in charge of the program. Lloyd Andrews, newly-elected State Superintendent of Public Instruction, delivered the main address. There was special music and a message from Judge Matthew Hill.

The McLane, Griffin and Tumwater Boards voted to continue sending their students to Olympia High rather than a stop-off of one year at a junior high.

Upon formation of Olympia School District the clerk had written the minutes, saw to it that deeds were recorded and was responsible for other business-connected activities. Later, when Olympia became a first class district (by virtue of its larger size) Wortman became a paid secretary. Virgil Adams became the second District secretary. He did everything save secretary work. Director Knox suggested that since he was not really a secretary he should be called a Business Manager. The Board approved. The District had in Adams an excellent Business Manager.

Bolender and matters were appointed representatives to the metropolitan Area Planning Committee. Mrs. T. I. Pitts was Chairman.

On the first day of school in September, 1956, there were 4,591 students enrolled, or 237 more than the same time a year previous. A Country White House Conference was held in October, 1956. Mrs. Knox, representing the District then, participated in the State White House Conference in Seattle.

A five mill levy to raise \$105,000 was passed at the general election. The Thurston County Taxpayers and the Citizens Advisory supported the levy as did all PTA's and the University Women. The Citizens Advisory Committee, under aegis of Roy Clark, organized and promoted the levy.

Mary Catherine Schmitt went to Europe for study and travel. Bernice Cornehl attended the American Food Service meeting in Chicago. There were now 243 employees in the system.

Roosevelt wanted black-out curtains for certain rooms. Matters checked all the elementary schools and determined that Roosevelt was better equipped than any other. The School had an active PTA.

The Board wrote a letter in November, 1956, to Mrs. Wanamaker expressing regret at her defeat and thanking her for the many favors she has done for the Olympia School District during her tenure in office. Clayton Farrington, popular Social Studies teacher, was elected to the State House of Representatives. He was granted a leave of absence without pay for the session.

Lincoln PTA recommended that a study be made to see if student loading and unloading zones could be improved. Parents were dropping off and picking up children in the narrow, busy streets around the schools.

Matters issued a newsletter to parents giving information on new schools, bus routes and future building plans. After high school shop plans were approved by the State Board of Education, bids were awarded on November 12, 1956 to: Cascade-Olympic Company, General work, \$177,514.50; Capitol Plumbing and Heating, Mechanical, \$58,484.00; Lassen Electric Service, Electric, \$26,125.

Matching aid was \$84,365.86. The Board decided on brick construction, fluorescent lighting and an added classroom for the shop. Professional mechanics in the area who reviewed the plans suggested an added hoist, which was ordered.

Superintendent Brown recommended that Barley Hendricks be employed as auto shop instructor. Application had been made to the State Board for Vocational Education for a teacher of Agriculture.

Representatives of the Building Service Employees International met with school employees with a view to organizing the group. The school employees didn't know if the Board would favor their joining a union. The union organizers were told the Board neither approved or disapproved employees' membership in unions or professional organizations.

Directors Bolender and Knox with Assistant Superintendent Matters and Claude Walker, visited Garfield and Washington to check on PTA requests. At Lincoln, they suggested that unloading problems could be solved by a driveway in front of the school or elimination of a side street parking lawn. At Garfield approval was given to a sidewalk from Garfield Avenue to Madison on Plymouth. The Lincoln PTA preferred the unloading on Washington.

Dr. Glenn Landers was appointed to the Thurston County Committee on School District Organization replacing Bolender, who had resigned. Olympia had three representatives on the Committee; all class districts were represented by three, as were third class districts.

Brown Resigns Job

Carlye LaBell, Helen McKay and Laurretta McMurray were elected to the staff.

The High School Merchandising Class went to Portland. A request was received from Leslie Armstrong, Music Supervisor, for 12 students and several teachers to attend a music meet in Boise. Permission was granted, provided parents gave their approval. The Board asked that requests for future out-of-state trips be submitted in writing.

McKinley was again using its library and music room and an end of the hall for classes. Wohlebs were instructed to prepare plans for a four-room addition to the school. Preliminary plans were submitted to the State.

Walter Chance, high school botany teacher, won a National Science Foundation Scholarship to Oregon State. He was granted a one-year leave of absence for 1957-58.

The Washington State Fruit Commission complimented J. W. "Sholly" Shollenberger and his Distributive Ed Class for outstanding work in promoting the sale of Washington grown peaches.

Ralph Lindsay wrote an article which appeared in the Business Education Forum. Lindsay was a commercial teacher before moving to Madison as principal.

Non-certificated employees requested Social Security coverage retroactive to January, 1956. There was a division among employees regarding coverage. The Board agreed to do as the employees desired. The group voted in favor of current coverage only.

Harold Potts recommended the following teachers for election: Juanita Schroeder, Beth Ashburn, George Barney, Archie McCallum, Roger Feeney, Richard Erkel and Sherman Brough.

In April, 1957, the City granted the School District a five-year permit for the use of a section of Woodruff Park as a Garfield bus loading area.

Dr. Glenn Landers was elected Board President and Director Bolender was elected Vice-President.

Superintendent Brown, on April 10, 1957, sent the following letter to the Board:

Dear Friends:

After long and careful consideration and many conferences with my doctors, I have concluded that I must ask you for release from my contract as your Superintendent at the conclusion of the current school year. I have been told that I have a chance for complete recovery from my kidney infection, which is causing my trouble, but that the process will be slow and the ultimate results uncertain. There is no doubt in my mind but the best thing for the Olympia Public Schools, as well as for myself, is to resign as Superintendent and give you as much time as possible to select my successor. I assure you that if I recover to the point where I can help in some minor capacity and if there is need for my help, I will be glad to serve as administrator assistant or in any other part-time capacity.

Thirty-eight of my forty years of professional life have been spent working in Olympia with school board members like you folks and with the finest staff, parent-teacher association, other organizations interested in working for the schools, devoted and unselfish citizens and taxpayers, and the finest group of students anywhere. I consider myself the luckiest school man in the State of Washington. I am sorry that my pleasant experience here has to end so abruptly and so unsatisfactorily. I am sure you realize that I had no idea this was going to be the case.

With deepest affection,
/s/ Leland P. Brown.

There was nothing for the Board to do but accept the resignation of this admirable educator who represented integrity, a concern for all, and a love for boys and girls. The Board adopted the following resolution:

WHEREAS the Board of Directors of Olympia School District No. 1 has accepted with regret the resignation of Mr. Leland P. Brown as Superintendent of Schools for the 1957-58,

BE IT RESOLVED that we hereby express out profound gratitude for hit thirty-eight years of dedicated service to the public schools and the community of Olympia, and our deep appreciation of his efficient administration, his wise guidance in all financial matters, his vision in anticipating educational needs, his leadership in working cooperatively with staff, parents and public, and above all, his sincere personal interest in the welfare of students and faculty who benefited so greatly from his thoughtful guidance and

BE IT FUTHER RESOLVED that a copy of this resolution be spread upon the minutes of the Board of Directors of Olympia School District.

Glenn W. Landers, Jr.
Esther Knox

Hank Bolender
Darrell Jones

Oliver R. Ingersoll
Virgil Adams, Secretary

Brown was in St. Peter Hospital to check the kidney infection. He received many bouquets, but Esther Knox brought him a deep blue tie with a pattern. He opened the package, looked at the tie and laughed. He said, "I feel better already knowing you expect me to get well and wear that tie!" Mrs. Brown said she never bought his ties, and when Esther Knox later saw him wearing that tie she was pleased.

Harold Potts, Supervisor of Elementary Education, was appointed Acting Superintendent to serve for the balance of the year.

E. J. McNamara, retired Longview superintendent who had been a consultant in the State Superintendent's Office, was engaged at Brown's suggestion as consultant to help the Board in the selection of a superintendent. Twenty-seven men applied and the list was narrowed to seven. Interviews resulted in the selection of Dr. Rolland Upton, Auburn Superintendent, as Olympia's new head man.

Maryann Reynolds, Pat Edge, George Milholland, Henry Schmidt, Mittie Browner and the Roosevelt PTA urged a five-year program of library improvement. Schmidt was chairman of the group. The suggestion were for one trained in library science at each school and a \$3 budget for each student for library books.

Upton Elected Superintendent

The tentative budget showed receipt of \$1,770,956 with a cash reserve of \$175,000 or total funds available of \$1,945,956. The Legislature had provided for \$505 average increase in teachers' salaries, with the distribution left to local Boards. The teachers' Salary committee offered its recommendation as to allocation.

The tentative building budget for 1957-58 provided for income and expenditures of \$461,500.

The State Board, in May, 1957, approved plans for matching funds for the Washington gymnasium and the McKinley addition projects.

Leland Brown's sick leave expired in May and was extended to June 30, in view of his many hours of extra curricular work and service beyond the call of duty. Brown returned to work May 22 but Harold Potts became ill.

Athletic Director Rockey's request was approved for five backstops for McKinley, Madison and Rogers and for bleachers for Jefferson.

Contracts for remodeling Washington were awarded to A. G. Homann, Capitol Plumbing and Lassen Electric for a total cost of \$115,643.11. The city sewer line had to be extended to the new high school shops. The bong, building and general fund investments were made in federal debentures.

The hay crop on the Cloverfield site was sold to Ralph Mathwig for \$100.

Naomi Oikawa, Ruth Giles, Joan Deyeo and Carolyn Darling were elected to the staff. Mr. and Mrs. Jack Turley wrote of their appreciation of Miss Laura Brown of the Garfield staff. John Keohler thanked the Board members for their individual contributions which made possible his trip to the National Forensic Tournament in Kentucky. Mrs. Inez Pitts, member of the City Planning Commission, and Felix Reisner, City Planner, offered help to the School District in its planning problems.

The Board rental the building at 109 North Columbia from Lassen Electric for an Instructional Materials Library. Brown was hired as Administrative Consultant for the 1957-58 school year. Fred Warner was granted a leave to work toward a Master of Science degree. James Panks was released from his contract to accept an appointment in the U. S. Diplomatic Service. Marshall Lee, who had taught in Olympia for twenty-nine years, retired. New teachers hired were Denis Huston and Roselie Long. Purchases of musical instruments and furniture were approved and millwork contracts were awarded.

The Board welcomed Dr. Rolland Upton of Auburn as its new Superintendent of Schools. Dr. Upton had worked for the Superintendent of Public Instruction and for large California Districts but his B. A. was from Seattle Pacific College and he had a love of Washington in his heart. His advanced degree was from the University of Southern California.

In July, 1957 contracts were awarded for Washington's Music Building and School Gymnasium. Bids went to: Cascade-Olympic, General, \$129,994; Capitol Plumbing, Mechanical, \$47,487; Carl Madsen, Electric, \$17,100.

Bids were also awarded for an addition to McKinley: Cascade-Olympic, General, \$45,970; Cascade Plumbing, Mechanical, \$12,629; Kammyer Electric, \$5,227.

The outdoor lavatory at Washington was rebuilt as it had succumbed to dry out.

Public notice was now required for all school board meetings, by state law. Notice could be sent to press or radio. The Olympia Board had long followed this practice.

Adult Education Expanded Bolender Dies

The Hayes School property was sold to Joseph Kubas for \$4,555.

The salary schedule for cafeteria workers ranged from beginner's pay at \$1.25 an hour to \$1.85 for the kitchen managers. All employees were given lunch. These classified employees voted to enter the Social Security system.

Dr. Upton suggested expanding the District's Adult Education program. With State aid, he said, the program could be self-supporting. The Board agreed that the schools could be of more service to adults. Leslie Armstrong was named part-time Director and rules were established for operation of the program. The first two nights 370 students registered.

The opening day enrollment in September, 1951, showed an increase of 651 students, for a total of 5,242. Of the 651, 350 were enrolled in kindergarten.

The city of Olympia Recreation Department requested the use of school facilities for a City League in basketball; Little League on Saturday mornings and an adult craft in woodcarving. Harley Krueger, City Recreation leader, was told school facilities would be available if Rockey would give his approval and if the activity would not interfere with the school program.

The high school shops were accepted as completed on September 25, 1957, and dedicated on November 5, 1957. The Board appointed Director Knox to work with the High School PTA in planning the program. Lloyd Andrews, a former vocational teacher and now Superintendent of Public Instruction, was the speaker.

Henry W. Bolender, who had served fourteen years of the Board of Olympia School District No. 1, died in February, 1958. "Hank" had always been willing to give of his time and energy toward community betterment. He had a deep interest in all sports. He knew Olympia High should have the best of terms in football and basketball. His doctor had told him to stay away from local games as it was too taxing on his heart. His partiality toward Olympia was always apparent. On one occasion at a Courthouse school meeting, Hank's doctor poked his head into the room, and after greeting everyone, gave Hank a reproaching look. As soon as the doctor left, Hank asked to be excused. It was late. His doctor had said he was to be in bed by 10 p.m. He had to be up early every morning to open his garage at the corner of West Fifth and Columbia and needed the rest. A. A. (Tony) Seibold was appointed to fill the vacancy, but soon resigned to avoid a conflict of interest, as the firm for which he worked did business with the schools. John L. Hendricks was appointed to serve until the next election.

Dr. Upton recommended hiring an elementary librarian and a teacher for slow learners in junior high.

The dedication of Washington Junior's High's new girls' gymnasium and music addition was held April 8, 1958, with the PTA and the Board in charge. Talks were given by Board President Esther Knox and Superintendent Upton.

School opened in fall with 194 more students than in 1957. The total was 5,096. There were 530 adults registered for the first quarter of evening school; 832 registered the second quarter.

The question of teachers' salaries was referred to a Citizens Advisory Committee. The Committee concluded that beginning salaries were adequate but that maximum salaries needed improvement. Mrs. Walter Olsen was impressed with the thought and effort put into the schedule. The Board adopted the schedule recommended which had also been blessed by the Taxpayers' Association, the PTAs and the teachers.

A teacher with a B. A. degree and no experience would receive \$4,200. A teacher with less than a B. A. would start at \$3,900. The top salary for a teacher with an M. A. degree and fourteen years experience would exceed \$7,100. Lew Selvidge suggested a separate for those with less than a B. A. He felt this would make possible a better salary schedule without unduly penalizing those with less than a B. A. but who held Life Certificates and were excellent teachers.

A new schedule was adopted for custodians and bus drivers, to start at \$325 a month. Head custodians and Maintenance Supervisor, Claude Walker, were to receive more. The secretarial salary schedule was patterned after the state's.

Harold Anderson resigned to become County School Superintendent. Louise McDonald retired. George Milholland was granted a leave of absence for advanced study.

New teachers hired were Frances Shumway, Vera Williams, David Mesojednik, Guadalupe Anderson, Marcella Allen, Dorothy Graham and Helen Oliver.

Mrs. Helen Eskridge, in July, 1958, offered to pay for all work in connection with granting and gravelling Carlyon from its East terminus to where it would intersect with McCormick. In consideration she asked permission to connect with the sanitary sewer line which the District had extended from Carlyon to the School Shops. As the estimated costs were comparable, her plan was adopted.

Lloyd Andrews and Ross Irwin called a meeting of the Olympia and Tumwater Boards in October, 1958 to discuss planning for high school construction. Tumwater announced it was submitting a \$500,000 bond issue to its voters in November, 1958, for construction. Tumwater was approved as a high school district.

The Olympia Board voted to build a high school on the Cloverfield Farm site. Meetings were held with Tumwater, Griffin and McLane regarding Olympia's plans. To avoid being a contributing factor toward future building costs, East Olympia families were sending students to North Thurston.

A. A. Seibold, Ron Sholund, Gerry Lemon, John Hendricks, Adolph Schmidt and Thomas O'Leary were invited to serve on the High-School-Building Planning Committee.

The five mill levy proposition for March 11, 1958, passed. Olympia indeed was an excess levy district. This was in part due to the fact that much of the property was owned by the state and did not generate any school revenue.

Because of a change in state laws regarding school director elections, all director positions were voted on at large by the electors in the March, 1958, election. The Secretary was instructed to send a certificate on the passage of the special levy to the Thurston County Auditor and to send certificates of election for School Directors to the County Superintendent as follows: Four years terms: Mrs. Mel (Esther) Knox, Dr. Glenn W. Landers, Jr., Oliver Ingersoll; two year terms: Darrell Jones, and unexpired term, John Hendricks, Jr. Esther Knox was elected Board President and Darrell Jones was elected Vice-President. Virgil Adams was elected Business Manager and Secretary.

Elected to the teaching staff were Marie Monson, Donald Monson, Dordian Rogel, Joanne Strayer, David Chilson, Bill Larson, Myron Mulligan, Ray Arnold, Bill

New High School Planned

Bowman, George Riffero, Adele Larson, Patricia Tracy and Dick Tracy (not the private eye.) Jack Graham was elected basketball coach.

Kenneth Shaefer represented the Olympia Education Association at the regional NEA meeting in Portland. The District and the local Association each paid half his expenses. He resigned at the end of the year.

In anticipation of building a new high school the Board and staff members visited new schools in Edmonds, Shoreline, Salem, Portland, Longview and Vancouver.

Bess Clancy retired after 50 years of teaching, 31 of which were in the Olympia School District. Charlotte Fowler retired with 30 years experience, half of which was in Olympia.

Miss Lily Everton, an English teacher at the High School with 31 years of experience, exhausted her sick leave. The Board granted an extension. Miss Everton died November 1, 1958. Lily Everton was an innovative teacher who wanted students to like English as a subject. She was a friendly, gentle person with a world of knowledge to impart to her students, who liked and respected her.

To replace the existing poles at Stevens Field, the Weyerhaeuser Company offered the District nine 90-foot poles for the hauling from Chehalis. Briggs Nursery offered the District between 300 and 400 specials of shrubbery for the transplanting. Mrs. Knox thought the Future Farmers would do the job. They did.

Dr. Upton and Virgil Adams sharpened their pencils and checked the District's bonding capacity through 1961. If patrons would pass a ten mill building levy and bond to capacity, they reported, a new high school could become a reality. The levy proposition, submitted in September, 1958, passed by a 68 percent majority. The bond issue was approved in November.

Naramore, Bain, Brady and Johanson of Seattle had been selected as architects for the proposed high school.

Joseph Wohleb, who had carried through many Olympia school building projects from talk, paper and pencils plans to wood and brick, died June 11, 1958. He had always addressed his letters to the Board, "Dear Gentleman and Madam." Oliver Ingersoll christened Esther Knox the "Madam of the School Board."

After approval of Olympia's \$1,600,00 bond issue, plans centered on the Cloverfield site. What to do with the present site? The property had a reversionary title. Would the Miller heirs agree to an extended high school? ...a thirteenth year with a concentration on vocational work? Would they agree to a committee college? Would they consent to the sale of the building, with the money to go to the District?

Virgil Adams and Esther Knox had received free legal advice from Judge Matthew Hill of State Supreme Court on reversionary titles.

Superintendent Upton and Esther Knox drove to Seattle on a day the rain was coming down in full buckets, to see the Millers. Upton concentrated on keeping the windshield wipers going in the army surplus car he was driving. He couldn't do much about the water coming through visible cracks of the vehicle.

Winlock Miller was ill, but Pendleton Miller, his son, met the Olympian his law office. He said his father wanted the William Winlock Miller name continued for the high school. He would consult further with his father regarding other conditions of the gift.

In December, Directors Knox, Hendricks, Ingersoll and Superintendent Upton met with Pendleton Miller. He indicated he and his father would be willing to transfer their reversionary interest in the present high school property to the new high school if it could be done if they could be guaranteed that some future school board, thirty or forty years from now, would be

forcibly reminded of the necessity for perpetuating the name of William Winlock Miller on at least one high school in the District.

The Olympia Board deeded the East five acres of the Cloverfield site to the Miller heirs. The Millers deeded the land back to the District with the reversionary clause. No major structure was planned for this area. The encumbrance would be cancelled in the future on condition the same reversionary feature were incorporated in the deed.

Virgil Adams was “loaded” to the Washington State School Directors to help prepare a two-year budget request to present to the Legislature. It was compiled from data sent in by every school district in the state.

The District sold \$1,070,000 in bonds on December 12, 1958. The effective interest rate was 3.15138874 percent, the premium was \$2.354 and the net interest cover was figured at \$305,212.

The building Fund money was invested in 180-day government bills at 3.2 percent interest. The County Treasurer was requested to invest funds as directors by Minor Baker of Seattle First National Bank. Baker, a financial expert of the baking chain, had once lived in Olympia.

Members of the architectural firm Naramore, Brady, Bain and Johanson were busy. They interviewed teachers, department heads, the planning committee and talked with the Board.

One section of kindergarten students from Garfield was transported each day to the Methodist Church on Legion Way due to lack of school space. Madison had 42 kindergarten students and a teacher’s helper was employed.

A large number of boys in some elementary schools stayed after school to play on the grounds. Chick Rockey saw to it that teachers organized the groups for activity during good weather. The teachers received extra compensation.

The Thurston County School Directors spring dinner meeting in the Littlerock Multipurpose Room was interrupted by an excited citizen rushing in to report that a parked car was filled with smoke. The fire department from across the street was already on hand. John Hendricks, who owned the smoke-filled large station wagon, opened the door and the fireman sprayed it with foam. It was learned that a passenger hadn’t put out a cigarette. Everyone then settled down to hear Lloyd Andrews speak and to see Oliver Ingersoll receive the School Bell Award for services to education in the county.

Ward Gooding replaced Roy Clark on the Thurston County Committee for School District Organization.

In May, 1959, Felix Reisner, City Planner, engaged to survey District needs, suggested a site south of Lincoln for an elementary school and recommended a south end location for a junior high school. He also advised purchasing a future high school site on the Westside.

The five mill levy proposition in May passed by 84.8 percent favorable vote. There were 2,036 votes for the \$126,000 levy and 363 against.

Paul Avery, Lincoln principal, who also wrote publicity for the District, resigned to accept a position as assistant director of the Washington State Teachers Retirement System. Joyce Bryan went to Lincoln as principal.

The May issue of the School Lunch Journal featured an article on Frances Tallent and her work in the central kitchen of the District’s lunchroom operation.

Harold Potts reported that the recommendations of the Gifted Child Committee were being incorporated into the school curriculum.

A 73-passenger Gilling bus was bought for \$14,750. After a reappraisal of needs a second was ordered. Three school employees retired on June 30, 1959—Albert Dodde, E. E. Goultz and Elmer Carr. Clarence Fowles and Jennings Moss were hired.

One-hundred-ten students enrolled in summer school. Azella Taylor and Gwen Bradley were co-directors and teachers, with other faculty and aides helping.

Bob Hemphill went to San Francisco to study the Science Research Associates special reading improvement program. Bernice Cornehl also went to San Francisco, for a meeting of cafeteria supervisors. Bill Sherman was awarded a \$5,00 NDEA counseling scholarship at Columbia. Frank Guyer received honorable mention as Science Teacher of the Year from the State Heart Association.

Clayton Farrington was granted a leave of absence for the 1959 State Legislative Session where he would again serve as a Thurston County Representative. A committee including Jim Carlson, Louise McDonald, Nels (Bill) Hanson, George Riffero and Flavilla Baker, representing the Federation of Teachers and the Education Association, expressed concern over lack of a competitive salary in Olympia. They were asked to make a survey on basis of average salary paid and compare the distribution of money in the budgets of various districts. The study was to include local and state revenues available to each districts. The committee was asked to recommend the best possible salary schedule on the basis of the data.

Ruby Nickerson and Richard Deyoe were elected to take the positions of Clayton Farrington and Elizabeth Miller, who had been granted sabbatical leave.

Nels (Bill) Hanson, vocational agriculture teacher and also a science major, copyrighted four educational charts dealing with radiation and space mechanics.

Harold Potts, Assistant Superintendent, attended the American Association of School Administrators meeting in Atlantic City.

A School Insurance Committee composed of Jim Bohle, Milt Bosell, Ron Clark, Walter Olsen, Mrs. William Peters, Rolland Woods, Ernie Suko, Louis Watkins and Claude Whitley was appointed in April, 1959, by Mrs. Winnifred Olsen, Citizens Advisory President, and Dr. Upton.

The Committee studied various proposals and then recommended the companies which offered the best school coverage. Jim Bohle chaired the group.

The Legislature approved a ten-day annual sick leave allowance for teachers, accumulative to 180 days. The Olympia District already had a similar sick leave allowance. The Board amended the policy in August, 1959, to conform to the new state law. The District's sick leave policy had to be amended, as illness in the family was not provided for in new state law as it had been by the Board.

This brought up the need to revise the Teacher's Manual and the Board's Policy Manual. Naturally, Dr. Upton assumed these time-consuming responsibilities.

A citizen wished to purchase Lots 2,3,4,5 and 6 Block 29, Olympia Highlands Addition. The Lots were appraised and Norman Worthington purchased them for \$525. These Lots had been separated from school land in the Lincoln-Stevens Field area when the Interstate 5 Freeway was built. These bottom lands face Henderson Boulevard.

School openings in 1959 showed 5,863 students, or a gain of 314 over Fall, 1958. Night School 816 adults registered.

Dr. Upton and Harold Potts concerned themselves with Foreign Language in the elementary schools and teaching loads—particularly English teachers in junior and senior high schools. At the same time Willard Matters pored over blueprints in an effort to determine how future high school students would be affected. Esther Knox, authorized to attend the national meeting of school directors in San Francisco, interviewed architects who appeared on panels. She discussed knotty Olympia building problems concerning science rooms with members of the Building Department of San Francisco Schools who had foolishly volunteered to be of service to visiting Board members. She heard Adlai Stevenson and Dr. James Conant address the convention.

Nels Hanson, high school vocational agriculture teacher, was released from his contract in January, 1959, to take a position with the State Department of Public Instruction. Bob Boyden was elected to the position.

Virgil Adams was authorized to sign applications for funds under Public Law 815. The District applied for \$125,000 for school planning funds under P. L. 560. Charlotte O'Keefe was elected to assist Virgil Adams, at a salary of \$297 a month, in 1959.

Helen Beck was elected to the faculty.

Roy Carlson, Olympia high school football coach, resigned in February to accept a position on the coaching staff at Washington State University. Carlson, an excellent coach, was a former University of Washington star. He considered himself a "Dead End Kid" with a football scholarship. He had been in Olympia eleven years. His football teams were highly respected throughout the State and had been beaten Seattle's Queen Anne for the state championship.

Jack Swarthout was recommended by Don Bunt and Athletic Director Rockey as Carlson's replacement. Swarthout, a former Hoquiam coach, had gone to the University of Washington as assistant to Darrel Royal, whom he later followed to Texas. Swarthout's salary was a concern, but after Dr. Upton arranged with the Olympia Brewery for summer employment, he accepted the Board's offer. Dr. Upton deplored the fact that a well-educated teacher-coach had to work in a brewery to support his family. Esther Knox agreed but reminded teetotaling Dr. Upton that he should be pleased that the coach didn't have to work in a whisky distillery.

Swarthout was termed "Gentleman Jack", and there was deep regret when he left to coach at his alma mater, the University of Montana.

Ed Stevens, who had just graduated from Washington State University, was elected physical education teacher and wrestling coach.

Don Thornhill went to Germany as an exchange teacher. Before his departure, students in his class, knowing he was about to become a father, gave him a baby shower. He coached very successful swim teams. Some of his students received scholarships to universities because of their excellent records. Thornhill later received a Fullbright Scholarship to continue his study for a doctorate. Dr. Walter Rosendahl as the exchange teacher who served during Thornhill's absence. When Rosendahl returned to his homeland. Dr. Matteus Kast, former St. Martin faculty member, was hired to teach German.

Elementary teachers started teaching conversational Spanish in their classes.

The City Superintendent of Parks and Recreation, amiable former University of Idaho basketball star Hartley Krueger, requested the use of Stevens Field for summer recreation programs. No one mentioned the water allowance problem, and Krueger was granted use of the field.

State Board of Education representatives had agreed to a deferred payment of \$14,000 from McLane toward Olympia's high school building fund despite the fact the law required Olympia to have cash on the barrel-head before proceeding with construction. McLane didn't have sufficient bonding capacity to issue the bonds. The State Board gave Olympia the go-ahead on building, making an exception because there had been a misunderstanding.

Bids for the new high school, subject to State Board approval, were awarded bids were: General Contract, Anderson Construction, Tacoma, \$1,210,940; Mechanical, Capitol Plumbing and Heating, \$511,110; Electric, Electric Construction, Tacoma, \$195,810. A number of alternates were held on ninety-day options, in case a "gold mine" were suddenly discovered, other needs could be built into varied buildings.

State Buys High School

Ann Hunt, Christine Urstad, Marjorie Montgomery and Richard Meigs were elected to the staff. Dorothy Fiser and Miriam Reed worked with night school registration which rose to 852 in the second quarter.

Harold Potts, patient, learned and kind, worked with staff member and county educators on curriculum guides. A half-day program for students recommended by the Probation Department or suspended from regular classes was taught by Ann Hunt.

The Curriculum Center, a depository for film strips and other various teaching aids, was expanded. The City Council commended Bernice Cornehl for an improved lunch program. Previously criticism had been received that warm milk had been served. Miss Cornehl purchased adequate refrigeration equipment for all schools after appealing to the Board for the needed dollars. In addition, she obtained all the surplus food commodities she could to keep lunch prices down.

Bonds amounting to \$260,000 were sold to the Seattle First National Bank on November 24, 1959, with an interest rate of 3.6357 percent. Net interest cost to Olympia was pegged at \$85,948.75. The \$260,000 in bonds were sold at the suggestion of the bonding attorneys who noted that interest rates were going on.

Along with the high school bid opening came a letter from the Department of Health Education and Welfare stating Olympia had been allocated two surplus 20-by-48 foot army barrack buildings. The District couldn't get them fast enough.

The five mill levy measure passed in the May, 1959, election was declared invalid. The Supreme Court had ruled that the last previous State general election in the District must be used as the basis for computing the 40 percent voter turnout required to validate a special levy election. The Board agreed that a ten mill levy would have to be submitted in the spring and the cash reserve would have to be used. All contracts had been signed, all programs were geared to go.

Chick Rockey, Don Bunt, Wallace Beck and Willard Matters recommended the purchase of main gym floor bleachers and one balcony for \$12,645 from Loman Hanford. A "bleacher war" was on the prices were lower. The bleachers were to be delivered in November, 1960.

The School Board had been trying to interest the state in purchasing the high school property on Capitol Way. In October, 1959, Charles Hodde, Director of the State Department of General Administration, offered to purchase the Olympia High School and parking lot for \$500,000. The parking lot was priced separately in case the county wanted to buy it. Title of the parking lot was to be given on or before April 1, 1960. Possession of High School property would be given as soon as the new high school was completed or about January, 1961. Hodde agreed that the title to the High School property could be passed to the State immediately with payment made as soon as the title cleared, Hodde said it would be necessary for the purchase price to be reduced or a lease charge made to compensate the State for the interest cost on the money for the period from the time the title cleared until possession was given. The Board agreed and reduced the purchase price \$15,385 for interest on the advance payment.

Thomas L. O'Leary, a very able attorney, was retained by the Board to handle legal work. Superior Court Judge Raymond Clifford ruled the high school as surplus and signed an order authorizing its transfer to the State. The business manager was authorized to sign and deliver the warranty deeds to the State.

Because Sylvester's Plat, Block 88 was once owned by the State and deeded to the District, no title insurance was provided. It was provided, however, for the Lemon property of the parking lot, the South 150 feet, Block 90, as recorded in Volume 1, Plats, Page 14.

Elected to staff were Joseph O'Brien, Ralph Hopkins, Evelyn Wall, Raymond Moffett, Ed Thietje and Mary Alice Mickey.

Night school salaries were raised to \$4.50 and \$5 an hour.

Women were first hired as bus drivers in March, 1960. Upton knew that Tenino and Edmonds had experienced excellent results with women drivers. Mrs. Oleta Roberts and Miss Joanne Plumb were hired after passing the required tests. At first they were objects of curiosity. ("Look, there's a women driving that school bus.") Mrs. Roberts was with the District fifteen years later and several as union steward. Olympia, in 1976, had 40 bus drivers, twenty of whom were women.

Report cards and methods of grading had long been of concern to parents and teachers. The 1960 Committee on Report Cards was composed of five parents, the City PTA Council President, two principals, four teachers and Dr. Upton. The Committee recommended minor wording changes in the primary report cards. The intermediate report card was changed from emphasis on how the child was progressing in his class in comparison with others in the class. The new card rated a child as being above average or in top quarter of his class, average or below average. Of secondary importance was the child's rate of growth and class attitude.

There was to be four reports to parents during the year, the first being a parent and teacher conference. Roosevelt teachers, with Bill Reeves, had started parent-teacher conferences for an entire grade several years before. The practice was gradually being adopted by other schools. Report cards were sent home the other three quarters.

Governor Albert Rosellini wrote a letter of appreciation to the Board for furnishing the reviewing stands for the Twilight Parade in September, 1959.

The National Safety Council presented safe driving awards to the following bus drivers: Harvey Collins, seven years; Donald Darling, one year; Lester Demony, three years; Vic Hovda, three years; James Reed, one year; Milburn Stockton, one year; Fred Powe, three years; and Gerald Bailey, one year.

Joe Chandler, Executive secretary of the Washington Education Association, wrote the Board calling attention to the excellent presentation made by Dr. Upton at the Superintendents' Symposium held in cooperation with the Boeing Airplane Company. Dr. Upton, a brilliant educator, was always well prepared for all occasions. Combined with his sagacity, were interesting bits of humor. His instant recall of appropriate stories rivaled Bennett Cerf's.

Dr. Upton, with a group of educators, toured Russia in the summer of 1959. Mrs. Upton (Sue) stayed at home.

The Board attended the State School Directors meeting in Spokane and later commended Association Executive Secretary Elmer Stanley for the fine program. George Cronquist of the Office of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, commended Don Bunt for a business-like operation at the High School.

Dr. Upton submitted aims and objectives of the Olympia School District to become part of the Board's written policy.

The Board approved the hiring of retired teachers to read and grade themes of high school students.

Because of the shortage of rooms at Jefferson, Robert Wohleb was engaged to prepare plans for an addition of four classrooms and a music room. The Board asked that Griffin and McLane be exempted from participation as they contributed toward the building of the high school. The Committee on School District Organization approved.

The Community Auditorium Committee felt that an auditorium should be built at the Cloverfield site. Dr. Upton suggested they raise 50 percent which the District perhaps could match with special levy funds. The Superintendent suggested a priority list of high school

equipment, a Jefferson addition, a Rogers six-room addition, a Westside elementary, purchase of school sites, transportation facilities and administrative office quarters.

Another portable was trucked from Hanford. The Board asked for State matching funds for six-room addition to Rogers.

Charlotte O'Keefe was advance to assistant accountant with Mae Harnit's resignation. Betty Merrin and Ray Beck were added to the office staff.

The math teachers in junior and senior high schools met with Dr. Carl Allendorfer of the University of Washington to discuss the District's math program and learn of new national programs. Miss Anna Marn Nielsen, Director of Teacher Education at Pacific Lutheran University, talked to Olympia teachers on methods and new concepts in January, 1960.

Darrell Jones, honest, sincere, dependable board member, who had always faced problems in a calm manner, decided not to file for reelection in 1960. Candidates for two positions were John Hendricks, John Clark, Ralph Didriksen, Mary S. Lux, Wendell McCrosky and Hugh Thomas.

Eldon Marshall, City Supervisor, was in charge of elections in the City, as the City was holding an election at the same time. Virgil Adams, Business Manager, was in charge of District voting outside the City.

Mrs. Walter (Winnie) Olsen, a person dedicated to the cause of education, presented a four-page folder the Citizens Advisory Committee would distribute to explain the ten mill levy. The levy was endorsed by the Thurston County Taxpayers Association, all PTA's and the Association of University Women. Downtown business firms were including endorsements for the school levy in their ads. Bige Eddy, a grand, loveable white haired member of the typographical union, announced the Union's endorsement and presented a campaign contribution to Citizens Advisory. Eddy died in September, 1962. He was the son of Bide Eddy 1 a pioneer.

Elementary Spanish proved successful in most classes. James Bucko, Chief Probation Officer for Thurston County Courts, expressed appreciation Anne Hunt and Harold Potts for special classes conducted for juveniles.

The Districts bought three 67-passenger buses for delivery in the fall in 1960. The Board rented the South half of the Northcraft Building for instructional materials space and storage for \$2,4000 a year.

It saved the business manager much time when Hartly Krueger, city superintendent of Parks and Recreation, took over the summer scheduling of all school playfields for the area. This plan was successful and was continued under Harley Robbins, Krueger's successor.

Results of the school election held March 8, 1960, were:

School Director, four-year term (the top two elected):

John Hendricks	4,578
Mary Lux	1,997
John Clark	1,695
Hugh Thomas	1,649
Wendell McCroskey	1,621
Ralph Didriksen	906

Ten Mill Levy

For	4,582
Against	2,162

Schools were closed one hour early on March 3, 1960, because of several inches of snow on the ground by noon. School opened an hour late on March 4, because of icy roads. The Board expressed appreciation to KGY and KITN for their help in notifying the community of the changed school schedule.

Third grade teachers asked that the school day for their students be extended by adding forty minutes. They needed more time to teach third grade boys and girls all they should know, they said.

Students Finance Balcony

As the high school on the Cloverfield was being constructed there was a complaint by a realtor that the floor slab at the new school wasn't of the thickness prescribed and the rafters were too far apart. An inspection was made by the contractors, subcontractors, Superintendent, architect representatives and School Board members. Random core samplings of the slab were taken. It was decided that the contractors had met or exceeded specifications. The spacings were measured in various places. They also complied with specifications. The only one not present at this exercise was the realtor who had made the complaint.

The building at the high school went ahead rapidly under contractor "Big John" Anderson of Tacoma. The fencing and playfield contracts were awarded in late September, 1960. Contracts totaled \$25,891.

The City was granted an easement for a loop water main for fire prevention around the perimeter of the Cloverfield property. This reduced insurance costs to the District.

Rockey and Bunt and the students wanted more seating space in the gym. The Board voted to pay one-half the second balcony bleacher if the students would finance the other half. The students held a "slave market" and worked for townspeople. Money earned was contributed toward the upper balcony costs. They raised \$1,000. The Olympia Brewery gave \$1 for every student in high school or \$1,412. The graduating class gift paid for the rest. With Bunt's and Rockey's leadership real need was met.

The 190 Board elected John Hendricks as President and Oliver Ingersoll as Vice-President.

A teacher had a mental breakdown and was committed to Northern State Hospital in 1960. Because of the Continuing contract law, the Board had to give the teacher notice of non-renewal. It was sent to him and his wife in care of the Superintendent at the Northern State Hospital.

The Board elected as new staff members Jeanette Willis, Ruth Bassett, Woodard Davis, Barbara Gilbert, Beth McKay, Dr. Matthews Kast and Darlennie Jensen.

Frank Guyer and Joanne Strayer resigned to work toward their Masters degrees.

George Galkowski, President of the Washington Organization for Reading Development, (WORD), attended the International Reading Conference in New York. Evelyn Peterson attended a reading seminar and Dr. Upton, national meeting in St. Louis.

Funds for counseling were made available in 1960 through the National Defense Education Act and Dr. Upton was given the go-ahead to hire a counselor for each junior high school and three for the high school.

Matters Retires

Assistant Superintendent Willard Matters retired July 1, 1960, after serving for forty years in schools of the State. Matters had been with the Olympia Schools for twenty-nine years. He was given a farewell party with assorted gifts and mementos at a party held in Rogers School. Matters died in Olympia in 1975.

Chester Kirsop, Civil Defense Coordinator for Olympia, set up an evacuation plan for children in the schools.

Thirty-three teachers resigned in May, 1960. Nine resigned because their husbands were moving out of state; seven had accepted positions in other school districts; four resigned for family reasons; five took a year's leave of absence, two retired and two left to get married. Four resigned for miscellaneous reasons. Harold Potts announced in May that only four vacancies existed. He hired wives of soldiers at Fort Lewis even though he knew they would not be with staff after their husbands were moved to other Army posts.

All ninth graders were given the Iowa Test of Development under the N. D. E. A. program and the tests were scored by Science Research Associates in Chicago. Potts announced that the average Olympia ninth grader ranked 73rd in a comparison with 100 similar youngsters in the country. The results as a whole showed Olympia ranked 95th out of each 100 schools in the program. The test results showed Olympia considerably above average.

Dr. Lloyd Elias of the State Department of Public Instruction reported that about 50 percent of Thurston County high school graduates went on to school. There were more than 1,000 high school graduates and enough to start a community college. Olympia was one of seven areas in the state surveyed. The statutory restriction against establishing a community college in counties in which a four-year college was locked should be changed, Mrs. Knox said after attending a meeting with Dr. Upton in Seattle on Community Colleges. There was talk of separating community colleges from the K-12 program.

Garfield PTA paid \$250 for one-half the cost of six-foot fence separating the school's upper and lower playfields. Mrs. Charles Perisich and Mr. and Mrs. Bob Clark called attention to lighting needs at Madison which the Board agreed to correct.

The State School Directors Association asked for a two-year budget estimate. Olympia to raise non-certificated salaries by 4% with 2½% due to inflation. Miss Cornehl asked and received a pay hike for her staff.

A transportation and maintenance center site of two acres was purchased on Wilson Street for \$3,800 from Francis King. It was cleared and graveled. A 40 by 72 foot metal building costing \$9,227 was built by Barton and Swanson. The area was fenced for \$2,950.

The cornerstone at William Winlock Miller High School was laid October 15, 1960. The Masonic Lodge of the State, with leading Masons from Olympia participating, performed the ancient ritual.

Wally Beck resigned from the central office staff to accept a position selling school furniture with Washington School supply. He had gained considerable experience purchasing furniture and other equipment for the District. Mary Top of the high school staff was granted a sabbatical leave to get her M.A. degree at Washington State. Mercedes Leon, Mildred Webster and Dorothy Punderson were elected to the staff. "Lyz" Sharar was moved from Washington to the central office to keep debits separated from credits. Charlotte O'Keefe was named purchasing agent at \$425 a month.

Sale of \$270,000 in bonds was held in September, 1960. The bonds were sold to the National Bank of Commerce at an interest rate of 3.32566 percent. They were part of the \$1,600,000 issue authorized in 1959.

The Board, acting upon the advice of City Planner Felix Reisner, purchased 13.95 acres between Decatur and Alder on Ninth West for \$13,883,61. The site was for an elementary school south of Garfield.

School policies changed because of legislation, because of changing attitudes of people and perhaps sometimes just because of whims. The Olympia Board had adopted policies which were recorded in the minutes but not in the policy book; and there were other policies which were unwritten. Dr. Upton had the unhappy task of confiding the lot without extra help.

Upton and Mary Lux visited Lower Columbia Community College in Longview. The college had evolved from after a thirteenth year had been added to the school system. Olympia also was considering adding a thirteenth year.

The Board endeavored to visit various schools each month. Class division proposals, methods and materials for Garfield's kindergarten and grade one were discussed by a committee which included Principal Ernie Suko and teachers Dordena Rogel, Helen Fletcher, Jean Thompson, Juanita Schroeder, Lois Miller, ruby Nickerson, Beanca Nyman and Jackie Chandler. The Board toured Lincoln and listened to Ann Rogers, Nellie Keithahn, Mary Rippy and Joyce Bryan, principal, tell of the education offered second graders. Ann Gaudino, Elizabeth Bland and Basil Ames told of grade three progress at Madison.

The income for the 1960-61 budget was estimated at \$2,341,585. The District had a carry-over cash balance of \$122,988.

Mrs. Kasi Salim Juman, elementary teacher from Zanzibar, was welcomed by the Board. She visited local schools for several weeks, studying teaching methods.

Miss Elizabeth Crockett, much admired dean of girls at Olympia High School, participated in a national meeting in Denver in 1961.

There are delays which plague building contractors—a steel strike, a transportation tie-up. The new Cloverfield site high school suffered. In 1960, the light fixtures could not be installed for they weren't yet in Olympia. Another strike, and Olympia's new high school was slow in opening.

Move to New High School

Now came “moving day.” A bid was received for moving furniture and equipment from the old high school to the new. It was a combination bid submitted by Eads Transfer, Anderson Transfer and G & H Trucking. They guaranteed a maximum cost of \$3,500, with the recommendation that the work be done on an hourly basis at a cost of \$12 per hour for two men and a truck. The companies suggested that money could be saved by putting as many school district employees as possible on the job to help the movers. Supervisor Claude Walker, using his maintenance crew and one or two custodians from a school, put 17 men on the job. Students and teachers got into the act moving books and equipment. It was fun—and who could resist a trip to see the new group of buildings? As a result, it cost \$500 to move the heavy equipment. Letters of appreciation were sent to the Eads, Anderson and G & H Trucking Companies as well as to students and faculty. The move was made the third week in December, 1960. Buildings one through eight were accepted as complete on December 28, 1960.

Olympia’s ancestors engaged in barn raisings and quilting bees and this 1960 cooperative effort by many showed that people cared about schools even though they hadn’t raised the roof.

Miss Azella Taylor and Miss Gwen Bradley, Madison teachers who had done outstanding jobs in the classroom and in supervision of the summer elementary program, received sabbatical leave to study for doctoral degrees during 1961-62.

Virgil Adams purchased a nineteen-total business machine from National Cash Register. The Olympia Education asked for and received permission for automatic dues deduction from their salaries; the deductions, of course, were to be forwarded to the Association.

Bernice Corenblat and Don Bunt had articles appearing in a 1960 fall School Lunch Journal.

The Junior Chamber of Commerce wanted a new grandstand at the new high school. So did Capital Kiwanis, Olympia Civitan, Exchange Club and other Organizations.

The state in construction its new building at the end of the second William Winlock Miller School drove piling as close as possible to the school. The State had Washington street vacated. The bang and thump had reverberated throughout the busy classrooms. Students and teachers wince as the heavy hammers of the pile drivers drove piling ever deeper into the earth. Area residents coped as best they could with the thumps. There was concern whether the back walls would fall out of the school. There was concern whether the gym walls would crumble. The second William Winlock Miller stood firm until razed later by the State.

Bids for Jefferson addition were called for and awarded November 15, 1960. Low bidders were: General Contract, Cascade-Olympia, \$55,497; Mechanical, Plumbing and Heating, \$15,856; Electrical, Thackeray Electric, Shelton, \$310; Electrical, Thackeray Electric, Shelton, \$6,275.

Because of the moving of Olympia High School to the Cloverfield site, it was no longer possible to provide classes for Senate and House Pages on the campus during the Legislative Session. Dr. Upton arranged with Legislative Staff Assistant Don Sampson for classes to be held in the Legislative Building. Alice Bloom the instructor.

Clayton Farrington, State Representative, was granted leave of absence from teaching duties for the 1961 session.

In order to minimize clerical duties of teachers, part-time stenographic help was employed. Certain high school seniors were given work at a \$1 an hour to at elementary schools for up to two hours in the afternoon.

Tumwater was about to open its new high school and Lloyd McElwain suggested that a meeting be held with both boards to discuss policies and problems involved. The meeting was held December 28, 1960. Two-thirds of the junior class, half of the sophomore class and a third of the freshman class indicated they wanted to continue in Olympia High. Tumwater wanted the students. It was brought out that many students would need bus transportation. Mrs. Knox and Mrs. Lux suggested with the advent of the Tumwater School opening many of their problems would be solved by transportation available.

The Board adopted an updated policy on bus transportation in January, 1961. The old policy had been eroded by the granting of many exceptions. The new policy provided transportation for elementary and junior high students living more than one mile from school and for high school students living on and one-half miles away.

On December, 1960, sports enthusiasts Dale Hume, Gil Olson and Sports Editor Bill Knight of The Daily Olympian asked that the high school gym be named in honor of Chick Rockey. Hume and Knight cited the contributions made by Rockey over a period of 35 years to athletics and youth in the area. Rockey, in addition to being an excellent teacher, coached basketball, helped in improvement of Stevens Field, coached any sport needing a coach and helped in Saturday practices. As director of health and physical education for the District, he introduced new programs for the elementary schools. He had game squares or circles painted on the asphalt for directed playfield activity. People in the community expected Rockey coached teams to be winners at least most of the time. "Chick" couldn't remember the number of victories. He remembered the kids.

As a coach and athletic director he received extra compensation, which probably amounted to his breaking even on shoe leather. He was first arrival at an event and the last one to go home. In view of his high personal standards of conduct and his warmth and understanding of people, the gym is well named.

Students Score High

There was a great deal of equipment in the “old” senior high school which was not taken to the new building. Items which other schools could use was given to them. Organizations had asked for a chance to buy unneeded equipment. School lockers were priced at \$3 each and many went to schools outside the District. A public auction was held on January 14, 1961, and teachers’ desks, cabinets and old style desks or panamas vanished into trucks and vans.

A total of \$4,032.53 was realized from the sale with expenses amounting to \$305. The old high school was turned over to the state on January 23, 1961.

The salvage foreman in charge of razing the high school gave the terra cotta sign over the entrance to the District and it was placed near the school shops.

In March, 1961, R. C. McConkey appeared before the Board to complain of the noise the school buses made in the morning as they readied to leave the storage area. He was unable to sleep, he said. McConkey commented on his recent arrest for taking keys out of two school buses. He said he was going to instigate legal action against the District to require that operation of buses for the present location to be discontinued. Oliver Ingersoll said he would be within legal rights to start such action and the Board would abide by the court’s decision.

Director Ingersoll was elected Board President in April, 1961, and Dr. Landers, Vice-president. Virgil Adams was re-elected Business Manager and Secretary.

A report on Iowa Standardized Tests given to Olympia ninth graders showed the Olympia system ranked 97th out of 100. This meant only three schools out of 100 were lower than Olympia, while 96 ranked higher. The median score for Olympia was 73 on a scale of 100.

Sherm Huffine, Carl Frank and J.J. Champayne of the Mayor’s Committee of the ‘60s asked that an auditorium be built in conjunction with the new high school. Helen Christopher of the Auditorium Committee presented a resolution asking that the project be given priority. The only deterrent, as far as the Board was concerned, was lack of money.

Wages were up—3.5 percent for non-certs; substitute salaries were increased from \$14 to \$18 a day and interest on new bonds edged upward.

The high school needed Little Theatre curtains (\$2,485); paving of parking lots (\$17,083); fencing (\$1,215.82); tennis courts (\$2,075 + \$8,335); and lighting for parking lot (\$3,500).

Miss Cornehl was concerned about lunchroom prices, which had not been raised for ten years. She warned that the District would lose about \$5,00 in 1960-61. Lunches had cost 20 cents. She suggested junior and senior high lunches be raised to 30 cents and adult lunches 35 cents. The Board concurred.

Second High School Site Purchased

Roy and Rosina Clark donated about 100 rhododendron plants toward the landscaping of the new high school. Clark moved them from their eastside location. The Clarks represent another family that had given much service to education in Olympia.

The 1961 Rogers Addition planned for handicapped in the area. It was to have two primary classrooms, two intermediate rooms, one shop, one home economics room, headquarters for the psychologist, an office for a speech corrections and a teachers' workroom and lounge. Al Beck of the Office of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction said 30 percent of the cost of the building as approved would be paid by the state. Of the remaining 70 percent, the State would be paying 27.9 percent and the District 72.1 percent. Robert T. Olson was named architect.

Gerald Sophy appraised the Northeast ¼ of Section 16, Township 18, R2W-40 acres—and the Yauger family accepted the Board's offer of \$16,00 for the tract which became the site of Capital High School.

Dr. Landers served on a school Power Committee charge with determining why Thurston County Schools paid more for power than some other areas.

The 1961 enrollment was 4,728 compared to 4,785 in 1960. Tumwater had opened its high school. There were 846 enrolled in Evening School.

A number of handicapped students applied for admission to classes. Two teachers were hired as well as a school psychologist and a remedial teacher for junior highs. Dr. Upton and Potts visited schools for handicapped as did the Board members.

Win Dillaway appeared at a Board meeting to protest any move toward a thirteenth year. Lew Selvidge felt Olympia could offer vocational training as Centralia Community College offered Liberal Arts courses.

Following a meeting at Garfield, 54 people were invited to study employment interest and opportunities in the area. Harvey Gorrel was elected Chairman. More people were for the thirteenth year than were against it.

Mary Lux was appointed as the Board's Legislative representative. Helen Beck was hired along with Alice Bloom, psychologist, and Frank Siemion, Ester Crumb, Jack Monohan, Margaret Bloom and Lucieel Marrs.

Fifth grade instructions were explained when the Board visited Rogers with Lauretta MCMurray and Basil Ames were in charge of the presentation. Science work at Roosevelt was explained by Alice Kaiser, Dorothy Graham, Bob Hemphill and Principal Reeves.

Congratulations were extended to seven high school finalist in Nation Merit Competition, two runners-up in writing competition sponsored by the National Teachers of English, and the FFA, which scored high in a speaking contest during FFA week.

An offset duplicator was purchased by the District. (This was to mean more reports, more to read, and the need for more secretaries to type even more reports to go to the offset press. It also meant more eyestrain followed by new eyeglasses. Wastebaskets were emptied more often than before).

Golden Grads Have Reunion

The Board bought ten acres of land in the Southeastern part of the District from Charles Lohrengal as a site for a third junior high school.

Mary Lux was appointed State Lands Committee as a representative of the State School Director Association. Esther Knox was on the Executive Board of the State School Director and Ingersoll on the Insurance Committee.

Lorraine Axland and June Ramaker retired in 1961. Mrs. Ramaker had taught in Olympia 33 years. Frances Nordling and Lillian White resigned. David Lindley, Harry Porter, Beverly Burcham and Jean Hanson Still were elected as new staff members.

A congratulatory telegram was sent to the High School Graduating Class of 1911 by the Board. The message was sent to Noyes Talcott, member of that class, which held its reunion May 25 on the Capitol grounds, near the site of the "old" high school. The high school on the Capitol grounds was the first Olympia High School to be named after William Winlock Miller.

In September, 1961, the District observed the retirement of a Chevrolet that had been purchased in 1947. It had furnished transportation for the Superintendent, maintenance men and instructors and was too tired to travel any more. It contributed its functioning battery, radiator and tires to the auto mechanics class, while its body went to a used-car heaven.

The 1961-62 budget was adjusted to provide for equipping the elementary schools with TV antennas and more sets in order to take advantage of programs offered by education TV Channels 9 and 56.

The 1961 Legislature amended the state sick and sabbatical leave statutes. Oliver Ingersoll asked Dr. Upton to appoint a staff committee to work on leave in cooperation with Esther Knox. Board members felt teachers should serve when called for jury duty. They voted to pay the difference in remuneration received as juror and salary as teacher. Judge Robert Finley of the State Supreme Court wrote commending the Board for its position. The Committee drafted and consolidated policies on sabbatical leave, sick leave and jury duty, adopted in February, 1962. All full-time employees were eligible for sick leave benefits.

Sidney Duncombe of the Legislative Budget Committee and Legislative Intern Committee on Education made study of the Olympia School District. One-thousand copies were distributed by the Board to Olympians.

The Board visited Washington School and heard from teachers in the seventh and eighth grade core program, the next meeting of the Board was with Ted Wynstra and the Jefferson staff. Vera Williams, Mittie Brower, Mary Kay and Michael Schuller discussed the library program. Ernest Anderson, State President of Journalist, who was a delegate to the national meeting in Chicago, was allowed extra expenses. Letters to runners-up in the National Merit Contest were sent.

Bids for Rogers Addition were awarded to: KAM Construction, General, \$145,160; Cascade Heating and Plumbing, Mechanical, \$57,865; Lassen Electric, Electric, \$27,315.

The addition, totaling \$230,315, was completed in August, 1961. Ralph Lindsay, who had a special talent for working with handicapped, was transferred to Rogers as Principal. Basil Ames went to Madison. There were now 18 teachers in remedial and handicapped programs.

Olympia subscribed to TV service on Channel 56, Clover Park. That District has a translator on Capitol Peak which Olympia and North Thurston paid for in lieu of paying monies directly to the Pierce County school district.

Mary Bookout took her third grade class from McKinley to KOMO-TV where she conducted a Spanish lesson on "What's New in the Schoolhouse?"

The Board called a levy election on a proposed auditorium grandstand and swimming pool.

Dr. Upton and Ester Knox were on the Regional School Directors program in Aberdeen in April, 1962. A revised Policies and Procedures Manual was adopted in 1962.

The Board adopted a policy providing for school rental to church groups and politic parties. For years the schools had shied away from these rentals. Ernest P. Taggart then requested the Board consider “In God We Trust” mottoes for each school. The Board was agreeable if parents or others wished to cover the costs.

As one entered Washington Junior High School from the North entrance or basement level, a sign on the wall indicated, “Office Upstairs.” Soon there was a second sign above it; “In God We Trust”.

A letter from the Thurston County Auditor certified the official results of the school elections on March 27, 1962:

	Yes	No
<i>Five mill General fund Special Levy, for collection in 1963</i>	5,248	2,033
Fifteen mill building Fund Levy for collection in 1963 (for auditorium and swimming pool construction)	3,347	3,670

Vocational-Technical School Started

Approximately 72 percent of the voters were in favor of the five mill levy. The Committee of the '60s felt the swimming pool had sunk the building levy. Dr. Upton's poll of parents revealed that 527 favored an auditorium or a grandstand or pool; 164 favored a grandstand and 156 voters put a swimming pool as number one.

Wilfred Reeves was named principal at Washington in 1962, with Joyce Bryan of Lincoln going to Roosevelt. Don Monson was named Lincoln principal. Louis Watkins was made an Administrative Assistant.

Patrick and Betty Gill and Miles Maxwell were elected to the staff.

The Board adopted a retirement-at-65 policy. They heard Wallace Fisher and S. E. Wellman explain Civil Defense Alert practices at Madison.

Glenn Landers was elected Board President and Esther Knox vice-president in April, 1962.

Anne Rogers, who had a real interest in the progress of each child in her room, retired in 1962. She had taught for 22 years in Olympia schools—at McKinley, Garfield and Lincoln.

William M. Villines, retired naval officer and author of several technical books and previously employed by Boeing in its technical training program, was elected to direct the technical-vocational program in Olympia. He had been recommended by the State Department of Vocational Education.

The District needed a place to house the new Vocational Technical School. The Board decided on the vacated War Building which was offered on a lease-purchase contract by the CASOD Company. Gerry Lemon of CASOD tailored the terms to the District's income. The building had 20,000 square feet on 3 ½ floors and was equipped with sprinklers. The space was sufficient to house the administrative offices also. The Board entered into a ten-year lease option with Lemon. It was an agreement binding the CASCO Company for the ten-year period and binding the District for one year with options to renew the lease.

Larry Shull was hired to oversee the data processing teaching. Les Armstrong's contract was changed to provide for year-round duty. An electronics laboratory was purchased from Philco. Thirteen manual and fourteen electric typewriters were purchased. The Board voted to buy \$4,500 worth of office machines.

Katharine Crockett Allard, Beverly Swarthout and Carol McKee were elected to the vocation staff. In August, 1962, 42 students were enrolled. The Vocational-Technical curriculum was expanded to train engineering aides.

Mrs. Lux reported on the Nation School Boards Association meeting which she had attended in St. Louis as representative of the Olympia Board.

Vice-President Knox presided over a meeting called by the Board to discuss the financial needs of the District for the next biennium. Attention had to be given increase in costs and programs. The median teacher's salary in Olympia was \$5,884 and the District ranked 15 out of 53 first-class districts in the State. The discussion included adequacy of texts, library books, physical education and the cost of the proposed Vocational Education School. The Board prepared a budget providing for a 3 percent increase for all employees and sent it to WSSDA for inclusion in a recommendation to be sent Legislators.

Langendorf Bakeries were awarded the school contract for breads ranging in price from raisin at 24 cents a loaf to whole wheat at 26 cents. The Fort Lewis Dairy supplied milk at six cents a half-pint. The frozen ice cream bid went to Darigold at \$1.74 a gallon. The Board purchased \$10,000 in furniture to fit up and fill in rooms as needed in the various schools.

Virgil Adams, Board Secretary and Business Manager for the District, resigned. Adams, intelligent, pleasant and receptive, was resigning to enter private business. He had been buying and selling houses and land and decided he wanted to develop his talents along that line. Adams had been with the District for 15 years, having started when Wortman asked for help. After Wortman's retirement, the Board suggested that a replacement be found. Leland P. Brown felt that he had one in Adams. He proved to be more than a replacement; Adams' "business" was the welfare of the schools. He wanted his business to always be in the black. He kept a careful eye on the budget and expenditures.

Charles R. Marshall, former Yelm high principal who had been serving as business manager for a school district in Kitsap County, was elected secretary to the Board and Business Manager on July 18, 1962 at a salary of \$9,800.

Director Landers was nominated by the Board as its candidate for election to the Thurston County Committee on School District Organization.

The contract to educate McLane's seventh and eighth graders was renewed for 1962-63. a contract with the Tacoma District to educate two deaf children from Olympia was approved. The Board adopted science texts as recommended by the Committee.

Ten acres were purchased from Clarence and Nora Morris for \$10,000.

Dr. Upton project an enrollment at Garfield of 968 for the next year. A school on the Boardway site would reduce this by 217.

Mrs. Lux was selected to attend the State School Directors Legislative Assembly in Seattle. New staff members hired were Joyce Elliott, Lenore Olson, Hazel Morris, Lupe Anderson, Marjori Myers and Darlennie Jensen. Bill Sherman was named vice-principal at Jefferson.

Eastside students living on 22nd Street had been allowed to attend either McKinley or Lincoln. Now the area was filling up with homes and children. The junior high students would be assigned to Jefferson or Washington. Where does one draw a line? How fair is the line that is drawn? Kindergarten students were transported from the line that is drawn? Kindergarten students were transported from the McKinley area to Lincoln, where there was room. Additional first grade teachers were hired at Lincoln and Madison. Jean Westling was hired for half-days at Rogers.

The Board had been discussing priority of facility needs, and in September, 1962, voted to bond for an elementary school on Broadway; additions to McKinley and Roosevelt; and play shed and added shower and locker rooms at Jefferson. The law firm of Preston, Throgmson, Horowitz, Starin and Ellis prepared the ballot title and resolutions.

A levy of approximately five mills to raise \$150,000 and the bond issue was voted down in November.

Esther Knox, a candidate for State Board of Education, lost to the candidate from Lewis County. (Lewis County had more school districts to cast votes.) HJR 1 was supported by the Board. Mary Lux was endorsed as a candidate for WSSDA Legislative Committee.

The October, 1962, enrollment figures showed a decrease in the elementary enrollment and an increase at the high school. There were 5,984 students enrolled, with 1,137 students in Adult Evening School.

Alice Bloom, in charge of the handicapped program, discussed all phases of the handicapped program in her report to the Board in October, 1962. consideration was given to the drop-out problem and possible ways to lower the rate.

Wilbur Keller, high school science teacher, was one of 30 teachers in the United States invited to attend a science Seminar at Oak Ridge.

Floyd Hagerty, head custodian at the high school, and Thomas Kingery, head custodian at Madison, retired in December, 1962. These excellent employees had given years of faithful

service to the District, never concerned about a forty-hour week limitation if their services were needed.

The extension of Henderson Boulevard resulted in the District's losing an acre and one-half from the 15-acre site that had been purchased for a junior high school. Furthermore, three acres had been separated from the main site. The County had ordered an 80-foot roadway on the Henderson extension.

Don Bunt introduced the social science faculty members, who described their varied activities when the Board met at the high school January 23, 1963. Cliff Cannon, department head, said that approximately 1,200 students were enrolled in social science classes. Teachers speaking were Jack Brandt, Tilford Gribble, Clayton Farrington, Marjorie Heron, Elizabeth Kast and Ruby Nickerson.

High School Dedication

The dedication of the third William Winlock Miller High School was held February 15, 1961. The complex of nine new buildings and the Industrial Arts Building that had been built in 1957 were valued at \$2,888,688.44. the dedication marked a long trip for Olympia High School—one of the oldest in the State. Classes had been held in the Old Central Building, the first Washington School and later in such temporary headquarters as the I.O.O.F. Building, Columbia Hall and the Olympia Collegiate Institute Building.

The dedication Program—

Mr. John Hendricks, Chairman, Olympia Board of Directors,
Presiding Presentation of Colors, Color Guard American Legion Post No. 3
The Star Spangled Banner—Audience—High school Orchestra,

Dr. Leslie Armstrong, Director

Invocation Reverend Teddy Turner

Introductions and Acknowledgements—Mr. John Hendricks

History of the New High School—Dr. Rolland H. Upton,

Superintendent of Olympia Schools

Russian Sailors' Dance-Ghere—High School Orchestra

Directed by Mr. Fred Schlichting

Looking at the new William Winlock Miller High School

The students' viewpoint-Jerry Kay, President of student body

The staff's viewpoint-Mr. Don Bunt, Principal

The parents' viewpoint-Mr. Ralph Gilby, President High School PTA

God be in my head-Seitz, words from an old Arum Prismar (1558)the sound of music-Rodgers
and Hammerstein, High School Mixed Chorus

Mr. L. Armstrong, Director

Introduction of Governor D. Rosellini-Mrs. Esther Knox, Member

Olympia Board of Directors and Legislative

Interim Committee on Education

Dedicatory address-the honorable Albert D. Rosellini, Governor of the state of Washington

Directions for visiting the building-Mr. John Hendricks

Benediction-Reverend J. Edgar Pearson

Graduates of the first and second William Winlock Miller schools were n hand as well as many currents students, their parents and friends. It was a gala occasion, recalling past leaders—Brintnall, Venen, Hawes, Beach, Brown, Breckner, Follansbee-and “solid” citizens who were “Oly” graduates and supporters. It reflected credit to the School Directors for their many hours of work, often put in after a day of regular employment. PTA members, Citizens Advisory and John and Jane Doe, who had put their tax dollars on the line, also could share the credit.

Guest came from Seattle, Tacoma, Ilwaca (Mr. Hawthorne), and from Lewis and Thurston counties. It was an event not to be forgotten by those who attended.

Robert Wohleb called for bids on the locker addition to Jefferson; the contract was awarded to Cascade Olympic for \$44,995 in October, 1963.

The East Olympia Board, In March, 1963, asked that high school students from their district be allowed to attend Olympia. East Olympia patrons were told their students would be welcome. Boston Harbor was given the same message.

New staff members elected for 1963-64 were Milt Mower, Sam Hayes, Rosemary Capen and Don Martin. Marilyn and Sam Reed also were hired.

Fred Haley, Tacoma school board member, wrote the Board calling attention to the “5: grade point average that had been attained by Robert D. Norton at Dartmouth. Robert, a recent Olympia High School graduate, attended Haley’s alma mater.

Special levy and school construction bond proposals were approved in March, 1963. The bonds were sold to NBC with interest rate of 2.83633 per cent.

Esther Knox was elected Board President and Mary Lux Vice-President. (No one say anything remarkable about the fact that both officers were women.) Charles R. (Bob) Marshall was re-elected Secretary.

Henry Polis of Rogers PTA spoke regarding overcrowded conditions at Rogers. He suggested lowering the number of students in a class by two when handicapped students were included. The superintendent suggested larger classrooms, mixed grades or changes in District boundaries as possible solutions to some of Rogers’ problems.

Make-up, enrichment and vocational classes were offered in the summer. There were 108 elementary students enrolled in the programs.

The 1963-64 general fund budget anticipated expenditures of \$2,906,023; the building fund was \$43,000, and \$298,583 was earmarked for bond interest and redemption.

New staff members elected were Thomas R. Eisenmann, Loretta Price, Stephen Rodgers, Mary Campbell, Robert Swanberg, Jack and Barbara Wisdom, Marjorie Stackhouse and Anne Zackerson.

The Board decided that parents in the North Fir area whose children attended Lincoln and Jefferson, and the younger one in the family, could continue these students in those schools. Others were to start at McKinley, which had more room than Lincoln.

Fifteen teachers were given inservice training in elementary Spanish. The Hoquiam Board visited the Olympia Board.

Bennett and Johnson drew plans for a new west side elementary school after consulting with the Board, teachers and the Citizens’ Advisory Committee.

Application Photos Required

Additional staff members hired in the fall of 1963 were Fred Dorn, Ronald McCabe, Harold Rhude, Patricia Pickette, Robert Neal, Gilmore Reese and Mrs. Beverly Burcham.

Alma Bratton, a truly dedicated, gentle yet firm high school teacher, retired. She was liked by students and parents for her fair approach to problems. She was very popular with students.

Application photos had long been required of teacher by Boards.

The State Board Against Discrimination ruled it illegal to request or demand photographs of applicants for a position unless personal appearance was a necessary qualification. The Board moved to continue requiring photographs. Malcolm Higgins, executive secretary, wrote that it was necessary to file for a exemption with the State Board. The Board reaffirmed its position and continued to require photos of all applicants for teaching positions. The action by the State board seemed to assume the school Board be guilty of discrimination before it acted. A position paper of the Board, written by Oliver Ingersoll, Board President, was sent to The Daily Olympian, Olympia News, KGY and KITN on October 17, 1961. Thomas O'Leary was retained to assist the busy Prosecuting Attorney, Hewitt Henry, in drafting replies to the State Board.

The Olympia Board moved to appeal the finding of the State Board.

The State board moved to dismiss the School board's appeal from its ruling because "the District is a public body and does not have the right to appeal." The hearing was held in Judge Wright's court chamber on February 3, 1964. Judge Wright ruled in favor of the Olympia District. The State Board appealed in March. Ernest Meyer, of O'Leary, Meyer and O'Leary, represented the Olympia Board at a hearing before the Superior Court, October 13, 1965. Then began the long wait for the decision.

A full discussion was held on April 27, 1966, concerning the State Supreme Court's decree that the order of the State Board Against Discrimination applicable to state and local governments could not be appealed to the courts. This decision nullified the ruling by Thurston County Superior Court Judge Wright. He had overruled a Discrimination Board order prohibiting the school district from requiring applicants for teaching jobs to submit photograph. Several members of the State Board Against Discrimination publicly stated that they felt state and local governments should have the right to appeal to the courts. If the Supreme Court decision did indeed give the State Board such final authority, they felt, a special meeting if the Board should be called to consider the implications of the decision. The Board itself should consider drafting legislation to allow any governmental subdivision of the state the right to appeal the Board's ruling to the courts, they said.

Bohle Retires

The Olympia Board moved to write letters to the Thurston County delegation of State Representatives regarding the matter and to the State Board Against Discrimination commending Board members who advocated legislation to permit appeal to the courts. In subsequent years most applicants continued to include their pictures of their own volition.

In September, 1965, Mrs. Upton held a tea for new teachers at the Upton home at 2221 South Water. Peppery Sue Upton has had a practical approach to her husband's work and was always a delightful hostess.

Jim Bohle, vice-principal of Olympia High School under Willard Matters and Don Bunt, retired in 1964. Bunt hated to see Bohle retire, having valued Bohle's soft spoken counsel. Bohle had given many hours of extracurricular time, free, for many years. He deserved time for rest and relaxation and to enjoy with his wife, Doroth.

High School vice-principle candidates were interviewed. Jow Kearney, affable Tumwater educator, was Bunt's choice. When queried by the Board, Kearney said he had applied for the position of Assistant Director of the Washington Interscholastic Activities Association but he hadn't any reply. That job was choice number one, he conceded. Director Ingersoll rolled his unlit cigar around, chewed on it, then suggested that Kearney contact the Association to say he's been offered the Olympia job and had to let the Board know his decision.

In a few days he had the WIAA job. He later received a doctorate degree form the University of Washington and was named its Athletic Director. In 1976 Kearney was selected Athletic Department Head at Michigan. When Kearney withdrew as a candidate, Ray Hunt of North Thurston was named vice-principal at Olympia.

The services of the local Employment Security Office were used in the screening of classified personnel applicants. Howard Bullpitt, Jo Martin, Caapi Stephens and Peggy Jacobs were hired to teach in the Olympia Vocational-Technical Institute. Four classes under the Manpower Development Act were in operation and more were planned.

The Board heard reports on school libraries, TV Translators, school vandalism, speech correction, increased extra-curricular stipends for coaches, school calendars, maintenance and personnel. They hired Phyllis Hanson, Roger Plockelman, Hilda Lee, Julie Cushman, Helen Simon and William Allen.

At the conclusion of the lease with Mrs. Northcraft for offices on Columbia, the administrative office were moved to the half of the Ward Building not occupied by O.V.T.I. the 'half' had been remodeled by W.D. Davis for \$24,480. The so-called "Board Room" was used for the teaching of English by innovative Julie Cushman of O.V.T.I. on the Board meeting nights, forgotten rules of grammar were brought to mind by displays of clever slogans and illustrations. When the room was needed for another meeting on the night the Board met, the Board lost out. It was met in the so-called foyer of the administrative section, in the space between the front windows and the counter.

Boston Harbor Consolidation

Dr. Upton and John Hendricks attend a meeting on community colleges held in Moses Lake. Mary Lux and Glenn Landers moved that Dr. Upton be instructed to “explore the future expansion of four year colleges in the State and the possibility of Olympia as a future location for this type of an institution, and to inform interested groups of the Board’s action on this matter.”

The Tacoma School District received local and State funds for the education of Olympia’s deaf children. (Olympia did not have sufficient number to justify a class).

The `963-64 budget allowed \$5,00 for remodeling under the M.D.T.A. program; \$5,000 was added to the driver education program, and the cafeteria budget was increased by \$10,000. Food prices were up, and unless there as increased revenue from sale of lunch tickets, there would be more gray hairs. Income from food sales was geared to equal cafeteria expense. The general fund budget provided for revenue and expenditures of \$3,017,619. The building fund budget total was \$438,000. The bond redemption fund was \$537,060. There were 38.34 mills being paid locally for education.

The Boston Harbor directors did not want to participate in North Thurston building program. Olympia’s high school and shops were completed, so they asked to send their high school students, about 50 in number, to Olympia. The Board assured them of a welcome. The Boston Harbor Board and Principal Ellis Swearingen attended the March 27, 1963, meeting of the Olympia Board.

In August, 1963, the North Thurston Board announced it would accept Boston Harbor students if they were released by Olympia. Olympia, however, had added to equipment and staff. Furthermore, students from a non-high district could attend any high school they desired. North Thurston also ran a risk in accepting students from a district which chose not to participate in building costs, as state funding was needed.

Boston Harbor and Olympia residents met October 22, 1963, on a proposal by the Harbor District to consolidate with Olympia. Orin Tucker and others said they desired to enter the Olympia District. Board President Esther Knox said if Boston Harbor patrons voted consolidation, they would be very welcome. In March, 1964, consolidation was voted upon favorably by both districts.

The law stated that upon consolidation the new district must have a distinct entity. Harold Anderson, County Superintendent, suggested that Olympia District No. 1 and Boston Harbor become District No. 11. (This change would involved only one stroke of a paint brush on Olympia buses and school equipment.)

New Elementary Named for Brown

Because of the shaky conditions of Boston Harbor's budget, immediate consolidation was requested. The new fiscal year would start July 1, 1964, and this was decided as the effective date of the merger. All teachers from Boston Harbor were elected by their board to serve District No. 11 in the fall.

The Board heard a report from the language arts teachers, who told of the progression of the work from kindergarten through grade six. Assistant Superintendent Potts, responsible for coordination the curriculum, introduced Dordena Rogel, Frances Millan, Barbara Harbison, Keneth Born, Gloria Scott, Bea Gibbs, Raymond Moffitt and Vera Williams, who described aims and objections.

Printing costs of The Olympus were up, and with the new high school on North Street it was no longer easy to take a few minutes to sell and ad. Director Knox favored underwriting the excess costs as laboratory in journalism. Dr. Upton suggested that the cost of the phone in the journalism office also be charged to the District. He recommended also that the use of school buses for athletic trips be allowed when legally permitted. He suggested that school footballs, basketballs and other equipment be appropriately charged to the District. This in turn would make more money available for The Olympus.

Mary Lux and Esther Knox were the Board representatives to the Denver meeting of the National School Board Association meeting in April, 1963. Attention was focused on the use of computers for scheduling; decentralization of administrative and guidance functions; elimination of study halls in high school; length of class periods, and bonded food services.

The State Board of Education granted the Olympia District \$61,250 in matching funds on October 18, 1963. This was for the new westside elementary school. Names suggested for the school were John Glenn, Broadway Elementary and Leland P. Brown. The Olympia Elks requested that the school be named Leland P. Brown. The Rotary and Kiwanis Clubs presented resolutions in favor of that name. Many local people indicated that they also favored naming the school for Leland P. Brown. The Board agreed, and the new school was named Leland P. Brown Elementary School.

City water and sewer services were brought to the Broadway site. The City water main cost \$2.50 a foot from the City limits. There were a number of families anxious to connect to City water as some wells were shallow and in dry summers the householders scrounged for water. The sewer cost \$8,000 but it was felt to be a better investment than a drain field for a septic system.

Bids were awarded to Korsmo Brothers, Tacoma, for a general contract in the amount of \$129,427; Capitol Plumbing, \$57,640; and McWik, Tacoma, electrical, \$35,300. Additive brought the total construction cost higher.

Washington Improvements

It seemed redundant to say that the school district population had been growing. That was evident. L. P. Brown, John Rogers and James Madison Elementary Schools and Jefferson Junior High had been added to accommodate the enrollment increase. Additions had been built at Roosevelt, McKinley, Washington and Garfield, plus a replacement of the high school. Taxpayers had shelled out for bond issues which, involved long-term interest cost, and levies, which had a more immediate and heavier impact. Now came the Washington Junior high School PTA President urging on behalf of the group that:

1. Present facilities be brought up-to-date (drains, squeaky floors, blinds, windows, painting and lights.)
2. The area below the boys gym be designed for more healthful use.
3. The space for science, mechanical arts, shop and cafeteria or some combination be improved.

Committee members who reported Washington's needs included John Warden, Ralph Hayford, Mrs. Alonzo Smith and Mrs. Robert Cuykendall. It would have been easy for the Board to say "Presto" to these suggestions, but the building fund money had to be accounted for and over the fact that perhaps a third junior high was in the cards.

Board members accompanied by Robert Olson, architect, checked Washington facilities with an eye to make necessary improvements. A ventilating fan was installed in the cafeteria; science facilities were improved. The boys gym area was equipped with new showers and drying area. The floor of one room was "de-squeaked" during 1963 Christmas vacation to test the effectiveness of the technique.

The Board in November, 1963, sent letters of appreciation to Jack Swarthout, Coach of the Olympia High Bears. He was commended for his stress on character and morale building as well as having a winning season. The Board also congratulated Greg Gilber, high school student, winner of a national photography contest, and winners in the National Merit Scholarship competition.

Schools were closed one day upon the death of President Kennedy.

Dr. Vivian Harlin and Mr. Haroldson of Seattle Public Schools reported on a survey of the health program in the Olympia Schools which had been made at the Board's request. Carolyn Darling, Mary Nay, and Robert Kindschy discussed the language arts program in the junior high schools. Elizabeth Huff, head of the English department at the high school, told of the varied offerings in high school English.

The Board, approved a request from Bill Billines, OVIT Director for a logging industry class under the Manpower Development Training Act. The Employment Security Department recommended students for the class; the Parks and Recreation Department provided the area for logging. Able loggers were hired as teachers by the Olympia School District. About \$50,000 was expended for logging equipment, title to which was held by M.D.T.A. Some of the men recruited for logging proved to be unqualified for the work. After the course was completed the equipment was moved to Eastern Washington for another class.

More Students-Wages Up

Walt Wilson, Jack Howard and Jack Swarthout spoke to the Board on the need for a new grandstand to cost about \$240,000.

In 1964 retiring staff members honored were Elizabeth Crockett, dean of girls at the high school; Elizabeth Huff and Alma Olson of the English Department, and Vice-Principal James Bohle. These four people had given freely of their time and service to help make the graduates of "Oly" welcome at colleges and universities. Others who later announced plans to retire were Lois Miller Louise Galkowski, Elizabeth Kast, Geraldine Hanna, Anna Johnson and Beatrice Tabor. Chick Rockey purposely postponed his retirement until summer, to avoid the retirement parties.

Mary Lux was elected Board President in 1964 with John Hendricks as Vice President. Charles Marshall was re-elected Board Secretary.

Approximately 1,200 students enrolled for the first quarter at Adult School. Salaries were up. A new teachers' salary schedule was adopted, under which an inexperienced teacher with a B.A. would start at \$4,800; a teacher with six years of college training and an M.A. degree would earn \$7,970 at the fourteenth step. The head football and basketball coaches would receive stipends of \$775, with lesser amounts for assistants and for minor sports coaches. The music supervisor received \$1,500 additional to schedule salary.

Bus drivers were paid by the hour and these rates were upped to \$2 and \$2.30. custodians would receive \$343 to \$399 per month.

Vocational teachers employed at OVTI received \$600 above scheduled salary. The OVTI teacher training and experiences were evaluated by the superintendent. Work experience could be substituted for academic training but not for a prior teaching experience.

Norm Johnson, representing the Washington Education Association requested employee health insurance as provided for by the 1963 Legislature. He wanted it as a fringe benefit not as a salary item. No action was taken.

New staff members elected were Sally Ware, Francis Reilly, Joseph Madich, Vern Hummel, Fred Rexus, Judy Riebli, Dean Haase, Rosenna Ennis, Allen Stillman, William Kintzley, David Shipley, Lewis Hinton, George C. Scharf, Margaret Stilwell and Thyrza Clark.

A letter from Sid Betzing, County Engineer, in regard to right-of-way along the French Road was discussed. Director Hendricks and Landers suggested contacting owners to see if they would deed added right-of-way property to relieve hazardous walking conditions. They later indicated that would not.

Nielson to Olympia

The directors, in consultation with the superintendent and new Business Manager, discussed such items as money for handicapped and gifted child education, library and textbooks, and projected revenues and expenditures for 1965, 1966 and 1967. The directors checked population statistics. They wished to keep grades one through three at about 25 students per teacher, with classes of about 30 in grades four through six. The data would be sent to the State School Directors Association and legislators to aid in estimation state support money.

Directors Knox and Lux reported on the National School Directors Convention held in Houston, Texas. Discussions centered on separation of church and state and professional negotiations. There were visits to NASA and nearby schools.

Dr. Upton held a meeting in 1964 with Bunt, Bohle and the counselors on discipline. He said discipline practice at the high school should be based on two principles: strict maintenance of standards of pupil conduct, and encouraging students to remain in school even though they have academic and behavior problems. These principles said Dr. Upton, are often in conflict. With a wide spectrum of students it was sometimes difficult to treat all the same way.

The state asked for information of future building needs. The Board decided that a new junior high school and a new elementary school would be needed within five years. Any building costs for OVTI would have to come from federal funds.

Miss Anna Marn Nielson resigned her position at Pacific Lutheran University, where she had headed the teacher training program for many years. Harold Potts and Ron Upton persuaded Miss Nielson, who had been offered positions in Tacoma, the University of Puget Sound and Clover Park, to come to Olympia as a consultant. She initiated a Methods Class in Arithmetic and more than 50 teachers enrolled. They received P.L.U. credit. She visited classes. She demonstrated methods. She did more than sit at a desk.

In the summer of 1964, errors were reported in records of OVTI revenues and expenditures. The Board quickly ordered that all monies coming to the Adult Evening School and OVTI would be placed in two special accounts, with the Business Manager authorized to sign the checks. The money was to be made available, but proper requisitions would be required before it could be paid out.

Villines proposed new courses for OVTI—in accounting, for medical secretaries, medical assistants and engineering aides, as recommended by the advisory committee headed by George Warren. Board policy provided for transfer of high school students between the high school and OVTI.

Bids were awarded for improvement of the boys' locker room at Washington for \$14,556 and the squeaking floor renovation at \$7,194. Fifty-pound washers, one fifty-pound extractor and two fifty-pound dryers. One could be assured that the future football teams come out on the field in immaculate attire.

OVTI Accredited

The McKinley and Roosevelt play sheds were doubled in size at a cost of \$20,940.

The 1964-65 General Fund Budget provided for estimated receipts of \$339,158. The budget required a levy of 29.93 mills.

Dr. Upton and Director Hendricks were requested by the Board to attend a meeting in Seattle of the State Board of Education concerned with the priority of future community colleges. Letters were sent from Thurston County school districts urging Olympia be considered for a community college. Superintendent Upton and President Lux attended a meeting of the Legislative Interim Committee on Education in December, 1964.

A contract with the Weyerhaeuser Company which allowed the Olympia District to maintain a transmitter on Capitol Peak was approved. The translator, 100 watts, cost \$5,010. Olympia paid toward the cost on a per-student basis.

A red-letter day occurred in July, 1964, when the State Superintendent wrote that OVTI had been accredited and approved by the State Board of Education upon recommendation of the State Board of Vocational Education.

The Board had been accused by some Olympians of “empire building” in its efforts to provide needed vocational training for young people in the community. Others urged establishment of a four-year college or an extension of the University of Washington. The Parent-Teacher Association and the American Association of University Women were anxious for the Board to lead the drive for a four-year college. After discussion, the Board decided that a Four-Year-College committee should be formed. Invitations to a meeting to be held in the Board Room, were extended to interested patrons. Dr. Upton and Esther Knox explained the Board position and stated that they should not serve on the committee. Richard Watson was chosen chairman and all present agreed to recruit for active members. This was the nucleus of the committee that worked for what eventually became the Evergreen State College. Later the Board officially endorsed the Chamber of Commerce’s request urging location of a four-year college for Olympia. Dr. Garrett Heyns became Committee Chairman. He knew legislators and the legislative process.

Dr. Leslie Armstrong was appointed director of OVTI upon Villines resignation in February, 1965. Dr. Cliff Scharf assisted Dr. Armstrong with the Adult Evening School. Dr. Armstrong was named Director of Adult Education and Post High School Education. Robert Boyden was named Director of Vocational Education and Larry Shull, Principal of OVTI.

The OFT and OEA made presentations at Board meeting concerning desired salary schedules. Dr. Upton reported on a grading study. Two steel Quonset huts were acquired from Fort Lewis. The Garfield Library—two portable rooms—was readied for use. The high school track was improved. The Board continued its yearly practice of starting need for the 1 percent real estate transaction tax revenues. The Auditor, after examining the School District books, continued to approve Olympia’s records.

Hired were: Charles Fletcher, Kenneth Milholland, Eunice Carter, Alward Tweir, Aurora Bolding, Theodore Linde, Karen Armstrong, Elizabeth Egge, and Joanne Bailey.

Stanley Christensen, Shirley Mueller, Henry Polis, Mrs. James Heckman and Mr. And Mrs. Orville Hopp of the John Rogers PTA stressed the need for a special library room. They questioned the conduct of special education students at the school. Dr. Upton after investigation reported the library room would be restored in the fall.

The handicapped program was the subject for the next PTA meeting at Rogers. It was defended by Doris Swanson, Abbott Gerald Desmond, Fred Burnett, Petricia Ray, Mrs. O’Neil, Dr. Vernie Bucover and Dr. Vic Deshaye. Lee Eason was critical of some areas.

Director Knox who had attended the National School Directors meeting in Boston reported that areas of concern were segregation of schools, teacher rating, teacher-school board relations and federal aid to education.

Dick Hunter, OEA representative presented a proposed Cooperative Board-Staff Relations agreement to be considered by the Board. Dr. Staynor Brighton of WEA spoke briefly regarding the proposal, which would establish procedures for negotiations. Directors Knox and Landers moved that the Board enter a Cooperative Board Staff Relations agreement with the Olympia Education Association, and it became District policy.

The Federal Economic Opportunity Act included provisions for a preschool program for children economically and culturally disadvantaged. Application was made for a 45-day summer session for the Head Start Program.

The Board asked the administration to write a letter to Basketball Coach Swarthout and members of the 1964-65 basketball team commending them for their fine showing in the state tournament held in Seattle in March.

John Hendricks was elected president of the Board at its annual reorganization meeting, and Oliver Ingersoll was named vice-president. Bob Marshall was re-elected secretary.

The Citizens Advisory Committee recommended the hiring of an assistant superintendent for curriculum, full-time secretarial services at all schools, vocational guidance at the High School and OVTI and remedial reading instructors. The committee suggested that a study be made by the State Department of Education concerning utilization of staff and building in the elementary and junior highs.

Head Start Program

The Economic Opportunity Act, a federal program which included summer employment under the direction of the Thurston County School Superintendent, was discussed. The Secretary was empowered to enter into an agreement with Harold Anderson.

Alice Bloom, Director of Special Education, resigned. Mrs. Bloom had done an excellent job into getting acceptance of the program by the community and by regular classroom teachers. Clifton Scharf, psychologist, was named as her replacement in March, 1965.

Under the supervision of Harold Potts, Olympia's Head Start Program had made a good start at McKinley during 1965. The children in this program obviously needed the love and kindness that teachers could provide. One little girl had cigarette burn marks on her chest. She had been too noisy at home. Another child didn't realize that people sat at a table to eat. Some children knew very few words. No one had bothered to talk to them. When Harold Potts visited, the little children rushed to him. They hadn't known many men in their lives. Many of the youngsters did not have kind words for policemen. A young policeman visited the children, sat down on the floor with them, let them try on his hat, and assured them he was their friend. Later it developed that all of the boys and some of the girls were going to be policemen. Compared with other Olympia children, these youngsters needed a head start.

Stan Martin asked for the use of a part of Stevens Field for a soccer playing.

Director Knox on March 10, 1965, brought up the matter of a proposed commons to be located under the library at the High School.

The majority of teachers, voting by secret ballot, favored the Olympia Education Association as their representative in negotiations with the Board.

Some excellent teachers resigned or retired in 1965. Susan B Maury left to accompany her husband, Matthew Fountaine Maury IV, to Georgia. Alma Drew, Susan Briedenbach, Lita Van Pevanage, Chris Urstand, Marion Logan, Mary Whittaker and Myrtie Perkins were other star teachers resigning or retiring. Robert Hemphill was granted a sabbatical leave.

On April 30, 1965, the Board adopted the policy that if the assessment levels in the Olympia School District were raised, the Board would reduce the millage to provide the same dollar amount as would have been raised if the rates were not increased. The Board sought only the funds needed to maintain the level of school services budgeted. A new formula, for distribution of state funds was enacted by the Legislature.

OVTI held open house, attended by many townspeople and would-be students, who visited with teachers and students. The school buses passed the state safety inspection. Bruce Reeves headed the Special Levy Campaign Committee. In May, 1965, the District applied for funds to repair earthquake damage at Lincoln where there had been cracking of the eight-inch walls under the northeast and southeast corners of the roof. The masonry smoke stack was cracked above the roof line. The U.S. Corps of Engineers inspected and confirmed the damage and the Board applied for funds under PL 875.

The Board hired Stillman Wood, Carol Schmidtke, Charles and Mayry Wallach, Malcolm Neely, Frances Brock, Lorrain Lamp, Jean Hauser and Mariana Halson.

The special levy proposition in June, 1965, to raise \$316,000, failed.

As final budget time for 1965-66 neared, Federal funds had not been appropriated under the Elementary and Secondary public education Act. The Board decided to budget and anticipated revenue, but not to expend monies for needed library books and supplies until the cash was in the County Treasurer's office. The funds in question were grants, 100 percent reimbursable.

On September 16, 1965, the Board adopted a resolution “to provide that a tax levy not exceed 14 mills permissible by law within the forty mill tax limitation continue to be made by the Olympia School District No. 11 on the basis of an assessed valuation not to exceed 25 percent of the true and fair value of the taxable property within said district effective January 1, 1966, through December 31, 1969.” This resolution was necessary because of Senate Bill 565 and Amended House Bill 709.

Wes Leach, County, County Auditor, called the Board’s attention to the fact that regulation school elections were to be held November 2, 1965, and the filing would be from September 3 through September 17.

Roberta Kaiser, McLane Principal, wrote asking that McLane junior and senior high school students be permitted to attend Olympia. Formal acceptance was given.

In 1965, the County School Superintendent’s province of responsibility was enlarged by legislative action into mandating responsibility was enlarged by legislative action into mandating establishment of intermediate school districts.

Enrollments were down on the first day of school in September, 1965.

<u>School</u>	<u>1964-65</u>	<u>1965-66</u>
Boston Harbor Elementary	179	199
Rogers	334	271
Leland P. Brown	198	216
Garfield	678	674
Lincoln	469	484
Madison	243	264
McKinley	614	612
Roosevelt	615	655
Washington Junior High	760	815
Jefferson Junior High	693	699
Olympia High School	1590	1443
OVTI	180	162

Levy Trouble

The Board adopted a policy requiring that changes affecting fewer than three or more than thirty students be referred to the Board. This was after Dr. Upton proposed that some Madison sixth graders be transferred to Lincoln, where the teaching load was lighter. Such students could decide which junior high they wished to attend.

Dr. Leslie Armstrong, Director of the Vocational Adult Education which got off the ground with Dr. Dana Kintner's able assistance. Eighteen students had been enrolled for a 44 week periods at OVTL.

In view of the levy failure in June, citizens were invited to have their say at a July Board meeting. Among those who spoke on the need for levy funds were Otto Hanell, Faye Beswick, Warn Toms, Ralph Hardin, Dr. Paul Mort, Lewis Bloom, Dave Rogers, Winnie Olson, Peg Sparkman, Mrs. Bernard Saibel, Dr. Staynor Brightman, Mrs. LeMeier, Mrs. Ernest Anderson, Kip Stilz, Mrs. Donald Davidson, Ruth Gerech, Scoot Milligan, Christine Manning, Malcom McKenzie, Dr. Kinter, Mr. And Mrs. Bruce Reeves, Molly Parker and Mrs. Roger LeClerc, as well as members of the Olympia Education Association and the Olympia Federation for Teachers.

The election date was set for September 23. Setting the amount of the levy had created a little heat. Mrs. Lux favored giving the voters a second chance to vote on the \$316,000 levy which had failed in June. Others on the Board were concerned that spring plans for staffing could not be implemented, and cited voter resistance to higher taxes. Director Lux moved to resubmit the 9.3 mil levy. It died for lack of a second. Directors Knox and Ingersoll moved to submit a seven mill levy, which would raise \$230,000. This motion carried, 4 to 1. The Board Room was filled with interested teachers who, at the end of the meeting rushed to Director Lux to voice their appreciation for her support.

Milt Bosell was in charge of the special levy campaign, he had good support, but the measure failed to win approval by 60 percent of the voters, so it was back to the drawing board for the 1965-66 budget.

The final budget was reduced by trimming amounts budgeted for maintenance help; reducing travel, curtailing hiring of readers to assist English teachers; and reduction in textbooks and library purchases. Teachers were to substitute in planning periods when another teacher was ill; non-emergency repairs were deferred; purchase of buses was postponed; custodial and gardening services were reduced and class sizes were increased.

Federal Programs Added

The Board felt that the monies made available by the Legislature should be used to improve teachers; salaries, which were lower than desired. The voters had approved a level of support above minimum for the previous 18 years.

The general fund budget as adopted was for \$3,336,997 and the Building Fund Budget total was \$12,402.79. the Bond Redemption Fund receipts and expenditures totals were \$298,725.

Ward Gooding was nominated by the Board to the County Committee on School District Organization. Mrs. Bernard Saibel, President of the American Association of University Women, offered the services of the members of the Branch to do substitute teaching without pay when teachers were ill.

A report on federal programs in November, 1965, showed that high school students were earning money under the National Youth Administration Program. The students were doing clerical and custodial jobs.

Harold Potts, assistant superintendent, reported on offerings involved in the Elementary and Secondary Education Act Program. It was planned to add an English teacher at the High School, a grade-one teachers, a remedial reading diagnostician, and audio-visual secretary, an elementary librarian and a counselor in the high school. Equipment was to be purchased. The Head Start Program was being housed in the Westside Fire Hall.

Robert Boyden reported on vocational activities in the District. The Board approved a work-study program in vocation education.

The Board voted to establish the Olympia High School Auditorium Fund, to which gifts and donations could be made. Legal responsibilities of the District were to be ascertained if money should pour in. the fund was proper, Dr. Upton found, provided withdrawals were approved by Board action. (This meant no Board member could take a winter excursion to the South Seas. Seriously, people do will money for favorite causes and there is always the hope that the school district may be the recipient of such a gift.)

Mary7 Lux and John Hendricks were re-elected to the Board in November, 1965. The laws had been changed, and the Boar4d had to be reorganized even though it had just been done in April. The Board re-elected the same officers—John Hendricks, Oliver Ingersoll and Secretary Bob Marshall.

A Christmas card was received by the Board in 1965 from Miss Agnes Bushnell. It being an unusual even for a teacher to send greetings to the Board, all felt the warm glow that comes from unexpected remembrance.

Driving Awards Presented

Operation Head Start teachers approved were Marjorie Reeves, Virginia Saibel, Gladys Burns, Donnelle Parker and Beryl McCorkhill with helpers Louise Huffine, Treva Lassiter, Carol Engel and Carol Southworth.

The Olympia High School Ski Club's request for the use of a bus to a ski area was granted as it was deemed an extra-curricular activity. Rules were drafted for bus use. Later permission also was given to transport Jefferson students to a ski area. The District was reimburse for actual expenses.

Fuel oil was id at .112 per gallon, 4.0 barrel tanks at \$3.78 and 240 barrel tanks PS 400 at \$2.898. the District accepted the county gasoline bids at .1984 a gallon for 1966.

Mr. And Mrs. Claude Whitley resigned in January, 1966. They were sent letters of appreciation by the Board for their excellent service as a teacher at Garfield and Principal at McKinley.

The Board decide to review salaries of vocational teachers after the state and federal government broadened regulations to include courses not previously classified as vocational. The Board notified the OEA, as these salaries were subject to negotiation.

Safe driving awards were presented at a service club luncheon to the following school bus drivers: Joe Michalak, Cliff Runyon, Lynn Jwnw, Wes Horton, S. C. Aspinwall, Jennings Moss, John Pate, Tom Atkinson, Marianne Skillman, Florence Smith, Martha Baker, Helen Michael, Fred Meyers, Oleta Roberts and Chester Schneider. Les Demory received a nine-year award.

The Washington PTA wrote asking the Board to give consideration to replacement of Washington School.

The Four-Year-College-in-Thurston-County Committee met in the Little Theatre on January 31, 1966. Board members and the superintendent were in attendance. Directors Knox and Landers urged that the Board send a letter supporting the Committee.

George Galkowski, reading specialist, was assigned to serve half days at each junior high school. Richard Hunter was assigned to replace Galkowki as vice-principal at Washington. Teachers new to Olympia were paid a days salary for attending a special workshop. Elementary federally funded counselors had attended the University of Arizona Workshop.

The Leland Brown School plans were selected for exhibit at the AASA national convention in Atlantic City in February, 1966. An agreement was signed with the Welfare department to train persons working on school projects. The Olympia School District agreed to accepts the operation of all head start programs in the count.

Teachers retiring in June had a problem when the time came to receive retirement benefits. They had received their final two payments in August and September. This meant that no retirement benefits would be paid until after September. Dr. Upton checked with the Teachers' Retirement System and recommended a new policy in full at the end of the teaching year of all wages due any teacher who announced retirement plans for July 1.

OVTI Broadens Offerings

In January, 1966, Dr. Upton's recommendations for program and improvements of the system were revised by the Board. The Board then authorized an eleven mill excess levy election on March 15. Henry Kruse, spokesman, indicated that the Thurston County Tax payers Association, supported the levy as did the Parent Teacher unites, AAUW, the Citizens Advisory committee and other groups. Lee Parker was named levy campaign chairman. Steve Marshall and Jay Cushman, with other high school students, passed out leaflets at supermarkets. Winnie Olson wrote publicity and did a tremendous amount of work to promote the levy measure. It passed!

Lunchroom prices went up 5 cents. The value of commodities received from the federal government was about \$15,000 less in 1965-66 than the previous year, most the shortage being in meats.

Among teachers hired were Carolyn Coffee, James Coomes, Jan LaBell, Sherril Saibold, Sherry Disney, Douglas Heay, Spencer Thunder, Carma Budsberg, Sally Ann Arthur, Shirely Ramsey, William Mather, Azuloy Kuoka, Minda Caldwell, and John Weber.

A course in office occupations was approved by the Board after Robert Boyden of OVTI and Jim Taylor of the State Department of Vocational Education presented the proposal. Julie Cushman of the school staff was thanked for her work in preparing material for a supplement to The Daily Olympian featuring vocational education. Mrs. Margaret Stilwell was cited for her work in teaching visually handicapped at OVTI. Blind students had been placed in positions with state agencies, through the State Vocational Rehabilitation Program. Students from throughout the state were sent to Mrs. Stilwell for training, the funds coming from the State Vocational Rehabilitation Program. Open House held at OVTI on May 6, 1966, featured the strides that had been made by the new school.

Assistant Superintendent Harold Potts, who had spent 41 years in Olympia schools, retired in June, 1966. Also retiring were curriculum coordination Eileen Spalding and Alice Kaiser who taught at Roosevelt. Not enough could ever be said in praising of these outstanding career educators.

Charles Robers Marshall, business manager, was named assistant superintendent. Ray Hunt was named business manager. Les Metzger was elected vice-principal of Olympia High School. Eileen Spalding's position of elementary-junior high coordination, became Director of Curriculum. Dr. Richard Usitalo was elected to this position.

A petition for the consolidation of McLane and Olympia was filed with the Thurston County Committee for School District Organization and a hearing was held in March, 1966. Harold Brower and Jack Dunn for McLane District No. 332 discussed the issues with the Board.

Dale Lien, Principal at Brown, and Fenton Lu of Pearl City, Hawaii, exchanged positions for one year—1966-67.

Topics of board discussions included applications for elementary counselors under Title III, a public hearing on Head Start, bus inspections, extracurricular pay, and study groups concerned with building problems. The Washington PTA, with David Gerech as spokesman, urged construction for a new junior high. The board thanked Mrs. Bruce Reeves, President of the Citizens Advisory, for the excellent cooperation given by that group.

The 1966 General Fund Budget projection was \$4,105,612. The Bond Redemption Fund was \$344,149 and the Building Find, \$6,180.80. there was dissuasions as to how the increase the amount allowed for extra curricular activities in view of budget limitations.

Director Lux supported the OEA proposal. The other Directors, however, voted to increase the activities budget by 25 percent of the OEA request.

Contracts were given to Neal Blush, LeRoy Gruver, Floyd Conway, Toni Weaver, Rober, Esperanza, Donald Clise, Bonnie Steusey, Hugh Moody, Wayne Timmerman and Ardith Hilden.

The Board agreed to a plan worked out by Cliff Scharf to offer two classes for the severely handicapped at Morningside. A portable building was located at the Morningside site for the classes. Bob Boyden and Fred Rexus prepared a prospectus for a training lab in merchandising at OVTI.

Marvin Isaacson sold three and one-half acres adjacent to Morse Street to the District, which added to the south end of the propose junior high school site.

In late 1965, Irene and Phil Christy, close neighbor to the high school, telephone to air a complaint, they didn't mind class bells serenading them at breakfast, during the day or in early evening... but at midnight? It seemed that bells were clanging lights were flashing; they asked, who could sleep? It wasn't just one nigh they complained, but every night. Mrs. Christy had telephoned the principal, who had alerted the business manager but the Christys were still being alerted—at midnight. It seemed that times had changed since Talcott Brothers had installed a time clock in the center hallway of each school. These new fangled time clocks weren't as dependable. Eventually the mastermind of modern installation corrected the problem and quiet reigned in Olympia at midnight—once more—at least as far as class bells at the high school were concerned. Sleep came to the area.

McLane Consolidation

McLane was a low valuation district; yet the people residing there wanted the best for their children. Bonnie Hanson, then Clerk of the McLane Board, gave her \$10-a-month salary to the school for book purchases. Roberta Frye Kaiser, McLane principal and a former concert violinist, organized and taught a school orchestra which caused the buttons to pop off of fathers' vests as they listened and enjoyed it. McLane didn't have a kindergarten but wanted one. McLane representatives suggested the possibility of consolidation. A straw ballot conducted at the Board's request, indicated that such a measure would carry in McLane. An election was scheduled.

Voters also could decide whether they wished to establish director districts in the proposed new district. Board members in Olympia had always been elected as candidates at large. There was some resentment, as most Directors lived or had lived in a small area in the south part of the District.

Dr. Upton and members of the Board developed several maps showing how the District could be divided into five areas of approximately equal population. The vote on consolidation was held in Olympia and McLane on June 14, 1966. Consolidation carried as did the vote on director districts.

Board members of Olympia and McLane met with the Thurston County Committee on School District Organization. Chairman Lee Edwards and his subcommittee studied the various maps, listened, questioned and decided upon the areas encompassed in each district.

Oliver Ingersoll lived in Director District Number One—from Boston Harbor to the Priest Point area.

Director District Number Two—the Eastside in general—had no director living in it, one would have to be appointed.

Three incumbent directors lived in Director District Number Three—the south section: John Hendricks, Glenn Landers and Mary Lux.

Director District Number Four—part of the Westside and some of the downtown area—was represented by Esther Knox.

The Board member of the McLane District lived in what was to be Director District Number Five—the McLane area and a large portion of the Westside: Muth Myers, Harold Brower and Jack Dunn.

County Superintendent Harold Anderson called and organizational meeting of the directors of both districts on June 20, 1966. Glenn Landers announced that he wished to resign as director effective July 1, 1966. He said he had only served "in the non-salaried position to be of service. Mr. John Hendricks is a junior member to me on the board," he continued, "and I defer to him to be the remaining Director to serve in the south end District No. Three until November, 1967. He added, "We are most fortunate in Olympia to have a man of such high caliber as Dr. Upton as our Superintendent." Landers also said he valued the friendship of board members and teachers.

Gruver Appointed to Board

Mrs. May Lux announced her resignation effective July 1 1966; "Because of the situation we are faced with I feel that now is a good time for me to make a break and devote all my time to representing Thurston County in the State Legislature."

Mrs. Ruth Myers also made an announcement. She did not want to be considered for a Board position.

Oliver Ingersoll, John Hendricks and Ester Knox were elected 8-0 by the Board members to positions on the new Board. Jack Dunn and Harold Brower each received four votes. A second vote was taken Dunn won, 5-3.

The new District had to have a new number and District No. 11 became District No. 111. Board Members John Hendricks and Oliver Ingersoll continued as the officers. The order establishing the new District and providing for adjustment of assets and liabilities of McLane No. 328 and Olympia No. 11 were carried out by the county superintendent.

Dr. Zeno Katterless, Dean of Education at Washington State University, responded to a request from the Olympia Board and recommended Darryl Russell, a graduate student, to survey the District.

The Board entered into a federal lunch program agreement. Charles Gerlough was awarded the manual typewriter repair bid at \$9.75 a machine. More than \$11,000 was spent for health and physical education equipment.

The Board tentatively adopted a principal's salary schedule with a base equivalent to the salary of a teacher with a master's degree or six years experience. The action was subject to concurrence by the OEA Salary Committee.

Charles M. Gruver of Director District No. 2 was appointed to the Board and at the meeting of August 14, 1966, was given the oath of office. Gruver, a product of the Olympia schools, was on the staff of the Thurston County Probation Office.

The Board voted to develop a plan setting fourth the needs for post high school education which could not meet by a four-year college.

Arrangements for classes for Senate and House pages were firmed up with Ward Bowden of the Legislative staff.

Oliver Ingersoll was elected Board president in December, 1966, with Ester Knox elected vice-president and Ray A. Hunt, secretary.

Mrs. Ruth Stackhouse, an outstanding instructor in the Olympia system for eleven years, resigned. Mrs. Stackhouse taught at Washington while her daughter, Marjorie Stackhouse Carpenter, was a teacher at Jefferson.

The Mothers' Club of the Grass Roots Group requested that the present free lunch school program be reviewed so that it could be included under Title 1 of the Elementary and Secondary Act. The Board's policy had been to give free lunches when principals and the school nurse recommended it. Principals acted on the premise that a hungry child is not a good student. All lunch tickets were of the same color. Principals watched lunch box contents to insure a child had a nutritional lunch. The so-called "free" lunch program cost the School District about \$5,000 a year, but if all welfare and dependent children were to be included, this could run up to \$18,000 a year. The Board felt when application for Title 1 funds was made in 1967 consideration should be given to the problem.

A Madison PTA delegation, headed by Charles Butler, stated that if two junior highs were to be built they would like to help in planning. Wally Fisher said that he, as a citizen, would like to contribute. President Hendricks thanked the PTA members and assured them they would have every opportunity to participate.

The Head Start summer program required 20 percent outlay of District cash or \$1,800, according to Dr. Upton. Claude Walker discussed the need for small buses and worried why two new GMC 73-passenger buses hadn't made it by November to the local school bus barns. Two small buses were bought.

The City received a twenty-foot easement on school property along Sherwood Drive for a sewer line to serve Woodcrest Addition.

The 12.9 mill levy proposition failed in the November election. The bond issue's passage depended upon absentee ballots and directors lost sleep awaiting the tally. The issue passed with an 18-vote margin over the required 60 percent. The bond issue had appeal for parents of school children in all areas, as there was evidence of need for more adequate housing. It was planned to build two junior highs, an elementary school and an addition to L. P. Brown, and to add to the Boston Harbor site.

The Board accepted a gasoline bid of .904 cents per gallon from Texaco and received a copy of the high school student body's trial balance.

Don Roberts called attention to an error in the Personnel Directory for 1966-67. Oleta Freels, a teacher in Madison School, was listed in error as a bus driver, with the address of Don Roberts! Mrs. Oleta Roberts, a bus driver, (incidentally, Don's wife) resided at the North Tullis address given. Both ladies were very attractive.

The 12.9 mill levy proposal, which bit the dust in November with a 58.02 percent yes vote, was resubmitted. It passed, with 76.5 percent of the voters saying yes in January, 1967. A total of 4,748 voted for the levy and 1,458 said no. Bob Marshall, assistant superintendent, reported that more than 700 persons had worked on the campaign. Special thank-you letters were sent William Allen, Boeing Company President, and Governor Daniel Evans both of who stumped for school levies across the state.

Classified Join Teamsters

In 1967, Jack Swarthout, football and basketball coach, resigned to accept a position as football coach and director of athletics at his alma mater, the University of Montana. Also resigning was lovely, efficient Beverly Swarthout of the OVTI staff and capable Mary Rippy of Lincoln.

Bob Dunn was elected football coach. Dale Herron was named basketball coach and George Morris appointed director of athletics.

Dr. Upton reported that 1300 were enrolled in the Adult Evening School.

McKinley was now in the City, after a tug of war in which Lacey leaders tried to get the rural county into their city. This irked many residents, who wanted to remain in the county. The only recourse was to join Olympia, which they did. Otherwise, the McKinley School area would have become part of Lacey.

Mrs. June Ramaker, longtime primary teacher, no retired, died in February, 1967, as did Miss Mary Dickey, Jefferson P.E. Instructor. Miss Freda Iffland, a teacher in the first William Winlock Miller School, died in March, 1967.

Willard Olson, mediator for the State Department of Labor and Industry, and Duane Falconer discussed with the Board the possibility of union representation of classified employees. The Board wanted the employees to act on their own in deciding whether or not to form a union. The Department of Labor and Industries then called an election to be held January 20, 1967.

There were 36 employees who expressed preference for the Teamsters Union, seven voted for Washington County and City Employees; and there were 16 not wanting a union. Verne Martin of the Teamsters Union asked that a Board member be named as a liaison, but the Board functioned as a committee of the whole. President Ingersoll appointed the business manager as liaison.

The State Legislature increased the wages of classified employees and included an allocation for school security and state retirement costs. The District was allocated \$26, 840. 48 for 184 employees, which averaged \$146 per employee for salary increases for a five-month period. An additional \$2, 408.24 was received for retirement and Old Age and Survivor Insurance (Social Security). The receipt of this money and its expenditure necessitated a budget extension.

Letters were written by the Board to Thurston County Legislators urging that OVTI remain as part of the School District. The Board members felt that post-high vocational education was important to the community.

District Owns Cemetery

Mary S. Robertson, high school teacher in the commercial department, retired. She was given a certificate by the Board expressing appreciation for her years of fine work.

Dr. Scharf and Marian Loomis established a special education class for students with behavior problems. The business manager requested more buses. Architects were interviewed.

Foster and Marshall prepared a prospectus for the sale of \$2,000,000 in bonds. Bonds were sold to NBC at 3.315 percent. The net interest cost to the District was figured at \$602,386.25.

A committee of parents worked with architects Bennett and Johnson in planning the addition to L.P. Brown. Bennett and Johnson were also selected to prepare plans for the proposed Southeast junior high school. Brady, Bain Naramore and Johanson were engaged to develop plans for the northeast school. Parents and faculty helped plan these schools.

There were meetings to attend. Agnes Bushnell went to Phoenix to attend a meeting in commercial education relating to the District's pilot program developed in cooperation with the University of Michigan. Curriculum Director Usitalo flew off to Dallas for a brush-up workshop in childhood education. Basil Ames attended a national principal' meeting in March, 1967. Directors Ingersoll, Hendricks, Dunn and Gruver the annual Taxpayers Association dinner, while Director Knox attended conference on negotiations in Yakima. Bob Marshall updated Board policies between trips to Pullman, where he was working toward a doctorate in education at Washington State University.

Negotiations were increasingly coming into play between Board and the OEA. Dr. Upton was the man in the middle. The teachers received a 6 ½ percent increase in salaries by Legislative action. Dr. Usitalo's and Ray Hunt's salaries were set at \$14,500 and Bob Marshall was to receive \$16,000. Dr. Upton was given a new three-year contract and was to receive \$18,500 the first year. Beginning teachers would be paid \$5,600.

High school hours were changed after a presentation by Don Bunt and Les Metzger. School would be open at 8 in the morning and close at 2:30 in the afternoon. Many students could hold down part-time jobs this way.

The Daily Olympian in early 1967 conveyed a bit of news to the Olympia School Directors: The recently vandalized McLane Cemetery was owned by the District, having been part of the dowry bought by McLane when it united with the Olympia District on July 1, 1966. The McLane Directors had not known that they owned the land.

The cemetery could be reached by a one-track rutted road, which climbed the hill alongside the Delphi Road gravel pit. It showed evidence of both care and neglect as well as the vandalism. Thoughtless citizens had used the turn-around in front of the entrance as a private garbage dump. Old car parts, tires, tin cans, beer bottles and an old mattress were evidence of this callous attitude. There was a rustic log sign over the entrance: McLane Cemetery. Inside, overgrown paths led around overturned and uprooted headstones, and opened gravesites. Shrubs had grown to trees. Badgers had burrowed to other burrows and one-stepped carefully.

The McLane School District had owned the cemetery since July 23, 1883, when pioneer William McLane, a public-spirited citizen deeded nine and nine-tenths acres, "in trust for the use of the public for burial purposes only—conditioned that said cemetery shall be free to all without references to color or creed, and subject only to such charges as may be necessary to pay the expenses of said grounds in repair." The Warranty Deed conveyed the property of School Directors No. 4 and their successors in office. The Deed was signed by Francis Henry and George Martin, who were prominent citizens of the Territory.

Indians and whites were buried in the small cemetery. Rich people and poor people: from the unlettered man to the state leader in education. Pioneer families were represented—Swans, Zandells, and McLanes.

In the past, native shrubs threatening to overrun the cemetery had been taken out by local residents. With a twinkle in her warm blue eyes, Mrs. B. J. Shannon, granddaughter of William McLane, told of how at one clean-up time, markers were moved to one side. The area was cleaned up and leveled and the markers replaced. The interred were still there even if the markers were not placed exactly as before.

The School Directors as a Board could not expend any funds for cemetery restoration and improvements. Each member was concerned. President Ingersoll appointed Ester Knox and Jack Dunn to work on a solution to the problem of school district ownership of a cemetery. Robert Ramsauer reported that the Grange would have a work party at the cemetery. Chuck Gruver conveyed the offer of Boy Scout Troop 48 to help. In September, 1967, the Board met at the McLane School. President Ingersoll explained the legal problems involved in a school district's trying to maintain a community cemetery. Kenneth Eros, local mortician, pointed out the need for perpetual care and suggested that a McLane Cemetery District be established. Supporting the proposal were Mrs. B. J. Shannon, Neil Shannon, Carl Whitney and Les Gregory. They advocated establishing a cemetery district which could levy a half mill toward maintenance and operation costs, based on the size of the district. The Board was willing to deed the cemetery to the McLane heirs of the proposed district. Superintendent Upton agreed to consult with Attorney General regarding legality of the proposal.

Outdoor Education Program Offered

Acting upon legal advice, the Board in July, 1968, denied possession of the McLane Cemetery and asked that the title revert to the heirs of William McLane. The cemetery needed improvement and the School District could not legally expend a dime on it.

Doctors Vandeman and Partlow evaluated the elementary counseling program. Art Hanson, capable head mechanic at the Transportation Center, resigned. McLane now had kindergarten. Many library books and supplies were moved into McLane elementary. Three-hundred students enrolled the first night of Evening School.

Wilfred Reeves became ill. Richard Hunter was named acting principal on Dr. Upton's recommendation. The classified employees had to vote to join Social Security. (This marked the third time some had to vote on the issue—the first time as employees of District No. 1, the second time as employees of District No. 11, and now as employees of District No. 111.)

Superintendent Upton reported to State Superintendent of Public Instruction Louis Bruno that if the Legislature should find it impossible to finance a four-year college and community college in Olympia, the School District recognized the greater priority of a four-year institution. The Board recognized that many post-high schools needs would remain even after establishment of a four-year collage.

The Steering Committee for the bond issue and school levy campaigns was in charge of Noyes Talcott, with Virgil Adams as finance chairman, and Pat Gallagher in charge of public relations.

An Outdoor Education Program at Millersylvania was endorsed by the Board for sixth grade students in all schools. Bill Bowman and Ted Roll were named to head the program planning.

Marshall reported that credit for the excellent report from the State Auditor should go to Charlotte O'Keefe and her staff. The use of credit cards by District employees was discussed.

Bob Boyden, vocational director, attended the National Vocational Conference in Denver in December, 1966.

Esther Knox was nominated by the Olympia Board for vice-president of the Washington State School Directors' Association. She lost—not enough votes.

Classroom space was taxed to the limit in 1964-66. Head Start was held in the Westside Fire Hall. Federal projects had been approved and this added to the number of classes.

Bob Tardiff received a National Science Foundation Scholarship to Boston Collage and was granted a sabbatical leave. Barbara Harbison, an excellent teacher at Garfield, was granted a sabbatical for advanced study in counseling. Evelyn Wall, a truly gifted teacher of special students at the high school, retired.

The 1966-67 audio visual contract with Clover Park was for \$1.50 per student for those in grades one through nine. The School District had advanced from one television set per school to one for each grade or area. Eventually all teaching stations were provided portable TVs. Teachers were apprised of scheduling and selected specific programs geared to appropriate grade and interest levels.

Bennett and Johnson, architects, made a facilities survey of Washington Junior High. The Board asked that an appraiser check school sites in the northeast part of the District. There had been more discussion by Board, Superintendent Upton and patrons regarding the need for three junior highs—Jefferson, one in the northeast area and one in southeast part of the District.

Students, or perhaps more accurately the parents of students enrolled in junior high, objected to the time lag involved in getting student report cards at the end of the year. The teachers' reports were computerized and the reports were then sent to the students' homes. The

District must have been using a slow computer. Parents wanted to know the results sooner, so that in case of failure, the student could enroll in summer school. The Board suggested that teacher or principal notify parents of failures before summer school started.

The Board bought a portable classroom (which actually could be moved) to be used at L. P. Brown. The District acquired three portables from Larson Air Force Base.

On September 14, 1966, the Board stood for a moment of silence in honor of architect Robert "Bob" Wohleb who had drowned in a boating accident earlier in the day. He was sincere and capable and a good friend of the schools. He had a hand in the planning of many of Olympia's school buildings.

The October, 1966, General Fund Budget provided for revenues and expenditures of \$4,443,395.34; the Building Fund Budget total was \$10,294.45. The Bond Redemption Fund provided receipts and expenditures of \$351,536.01.

The business manager, Ray Hunt, made reservations for the Board to attend the Nations School Boards meeting in Portland. The reservations turned out to be at a motel north of Vancouver. The units each had a bed and a chair. The sun shone down brightly on the hot little "born cribs." When the doors were opened, in came the flying insects. The motel was run in conjunction with an auto repair shop with the manager giving this time to auto repair.

Community collage legislation was enacted by the Legislature in 1967. Thurston and Lewis counties constituted one college district.

A public discussion was held by the Board in April, 1967, on the desirability of retaining OVTI in the control of the Olympia School District or transferring it to the new Community College District. Engrossed House Bill 548, Laws of 1967, Extraordinary Session, gave the Olympia School District the option of retaining the school if it acted before May 2, 1967. No action by the School Board would result in the transfer of OVTI.

Ernest Kramer, Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Dr. Nels Hanson, Centralia College President, made presentations. Those participating in the discussions were Lee Parker, David Gerecht, Vern Hummel, Henry Schmidt, Elmer Clausen, Bruce Briggs, Ralph Drees, Herman Miller, Ruth Gerecht and Dr. Leslie Armstrong. The Machinists Union of Capitol Lodge 695 favored Board retention of the school. The Automobile Dealers Association, as represented by Warren Simmons, were satisfied with the apprenticeship program offered under the vocational program.

After the hearing, Director Knox moved that a resolution be sent to the State Board of Education, the State Community College Board and the District College Board stating that the Olympia Board favored retention of the Vocational School. The motion carried unanimously.

Bennett and Johnson were retained to prepare plans for an elementary school on the Coverfield site. Three hundred thirty-four certificate teachers were re-elected. Fourteen were teaching at OVTI.

Principal Wilfred Reeves, Florence Ring and Dorothy Wells were honored upon their retirement.

The Board purchased 15 acres of land adjoining Boston Harbor School for \$9,000. This purchase implemented a previous decision and the price was in line with appraised values. The PTA leaders planned playground improvements.

Residents adjoining the southeast junior high school site petitioned for a private meeting with the Board. They objected to the site. They would purchase other land for a school and trade. They thought the site was a "green belt" when they bought their homes, they said.

Dr. Upton and the architects toured the site with the neighbors-to-be. The architects showed that the School District also favored a green belt screen for they planned to leave many trees around the grounds.

The 1967-68 tentative General Fund Budget provided for revenue and expenditures of \$5,097,808. The Building Fund totaled \$2,056,733.77, with \$354,216.28 in the Bond Redemption Fund.

Mrs. Bernice Cornehl Jordan, cafeteria supervisor, resigned in order to travel with her husband. Appreciation was expressed by the Board for her efficient services—but the thanks seemed inadequate for the outstanding service she had given. Mrs. Elisabeth Williams, a member of the cafeteria staff, was named supervisor and dietician.



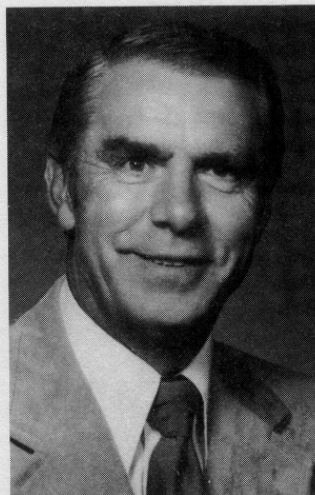
Leland P. Brown



Rolland H. Upton



Howard Coble



Charles R. Marshall



Esther Knox

Stevens Grandstand Burns

The use of teacher aides was approved by the Board. Aides were to help where class size was over 29 or 30 and in team teaching situations.

OVTI agreed to limit fulltime equivalent students to 230 for 1967-68. Ernest Kramer of the State Department of Education wanted to meet with staff and Board relative to long-range planning for the Vocational School.

Clydia Cuykendall, OHS student, was one of 120 high school seniors in the nation to be selected as a "President's Scholar." She visited Washington, D. C., and met President Lyndon Johnson as part of the honor.

Fire sirens and racing trucks from Olympia and Tumwater on the sunny afternoon of June 7, 1967, alerted area residents to sky-leaping flames telling them that the Stevens Field football grandstand was aflame. Not only were the bleachers on fire but all the field and track equipment stored below were literally going up in flames.

What caused the fire? Five area youths, enjoying a day of vacation, had been seated in the grandstand flipping matches when a live one went down between the boards, igniting the grass. All attempts to extinguish it failed. The boys rushed to the end of the bleachers. The doors there were locked. The fire started to roar and the smoke rise.

The boys informed their parents, who phoned the school superintendent and police. The School District, represented by attorney Jack Lynch, later filed suit seeking property damage from the youths and their parents. The final adjustment from the insurance company was \$38,455.

The board acknowledged receipt of letters from the boys involved in the fire and thanked each one for admitting his involvement in the unfortunate matter.

The Boosters' Club promised support for the 4.9 mill levy to raise \$208,500 to build a new 3,000-capacity grandstand on the high school grounds. Hal Wolfe organized the campaign to get out the 4,453 required votes on September 19. This was a popular issue—90 percent voted in favor of the levy.

Instant cleanup of Stevens Field was requested by the Fire Department. The cedar hedge remains were hauled off and 876 feet of fencing was installed in its place.

A planning committee was named: George Morris, Les Metzger, Carl Hollander, Jack Howard, Gil Olson, Ben Bean, Dale Hume and Hal Wolfe. They inspected other grandstands to make sure the District would get the best. Donald Avery, architect, prepared plans for a 3,000-seat, fireproof grandstand. The construction bid for \$225,150 was awarded March 25, 1968, to Roberts and Jones. The Lions Club paid for the scoreboard. Students sold lifetime seats to finance the press box. The District bought nearly \$5,000 worth of fencing for the grandstand area in August.

Ingersoll Retires

As a result of the formation of District No. 111, all director positions were up for election on November 7. Board members drew lots in order of their district numbers to determine the term of office for each director. Ingersoll, Gruver and Knox drew four-year terms while Dunn and Hendricks drew the two-year term.

President Ingersoll appointed Ester Knox to attend the first meeting of the Thurston Regional Planning Commission on August 22, 1967. Tom Jenkinson, head planner, attended the September Board meeting to explain the commission's objectives.

Bob Marshall, assistant superintendent, presented revised policies and regulations.

Captain Norman Taylor, who had retired from the Washington State Patrol and who headed up the high school driver-training program, died September 5. He was popular with students and an excellent instructor. Louise James Galkowski, who had started her teaching career in Olympia, died in October, 1967. She had been active in promoting visual education.

In the November School Board elections, Dr. Lloyd Wolford and Wayne Albro opposed Director Ingersoll in District one. Charles Gruver was opposed by David Gerecht. John Hendricks, Ester Knox and Jack Dunn were unopposed. Prior to the elections, the Board approved a General Fund Budget of \$5,103,231. The Building Fund Budget adopted was for \$3,628,547.90. The Bond Redemption Budget totaled \$418,970.01.

Dr. Wolford was elected Director from District No. One and Charles Gruver was re-elected from District No. Two. Also re-elected were Hendricks, Knox and Dunn. Ester Knox was elected president of the Board and Jack Dunn, vice-president. Ray Hunt was re-elected secretary.

Oliver Ingersoll, first elected in December, 1945, served as President of the Board on five different occasions. He had served Olympia parents and students very well. He advocated an adequate cash balance so that the District would not pay interest on warrants when income didn't measure up to expenses. He knew school law and his counsel was valuable.

Ingersoll was deceptive in appearance—over six feet in height and even heavier than one might guess. He had a bland face that didn't reflect his thoughts. He carried a supply of reputedly fine cigars. He would light one, puff away in contemplative fashion, the ash often falling on papers in front of him. When reading, if the print was small he would borrow a pair of glasses from Dr. Landers. If a situation became tense, Ingersoll would forget to keep his cigar burning and would absent-mindedly chew away on the Havana. One might error by assuming during a discussion that his thoughts were on a forthcoming family outing to Harrison Hot Springs. He had a good sense of humor and could regale his listener with stories about court cases.

The State School Directors Association delegates at their annual meeting voted to support a proposal to raise the ceiling on purchases a district could make without bid, after Oliver Ingersoll delivered a superb speech. His accurate facts and humor buried the arguments of an overly conservative King County Director who had ignored the impact of higher prices. Ingersoll believed the public had a right to know what Board, schools and teachers were doing. He would never "prostitute" himself or the Board by advocating actions or non-action for the sake of expediency.

It was necessary on one occasion to discharge a teacher well liked by pupils, townspeople and Board members. Board members at the time were Dr. Ingham, Henry Bolender, Oliver Ingersoll, Darrell Jones and Ester Knox. A special closed hearing was called and the teacher was asked to have a lawyer present. Ingersoll presided and Dr. Ingham assisted in presentation of the District's case. The lawyer conceded the teacher's misconduct in prior situations. He was no match for the Ingersoll-Ingham combination and as a result the teacher handed in a resignation and left Olympia.

Ingersoll played pinochle with St. Martin College fathers...he played pinochle with Thurston County school leaders and with salesman attending the annual state directors meeting. Then sometimes he would sleep in and be late for the next morning's session. One convention time—late in the forenoon—Directors Landers and Knox couldn't locate Ingersoll. He wasn't in his room and he wasn't at the general session. Because of his heart condition, his colleagues were worried. At noon, Director Knox went to a large store to do some Christmas shopping. There was Ingersoll, shopping for a gift for his wife, Donna. He had decided the session he had looked in on didn't offer a challenge. He wasn't aware that others might be worried about him.

The November, 1967, meeting was devoted to a discussion of the OVTI curriculum. Robert Boyden, Director of Vocational Education, introduced Larry Shull, assistant director, and staff members who described the offerings. Presentations were made by Lyzena Sharar, Julie Cushman, Jackie Amburgey, Lorraine Lamp, Josephine Martin, Marlene Latta, Frances Brock, Mariana Halsan, Howard Bullpitt, Margaret Stilwell, Wilbur Leonard, and counselor John Willmarth. Among courses offered were business occupations, keypunch, civil engineering, distributive education and horticulture. A ferrier's class was being organized.

After study, the Board submitted a 14.9 mill levy request to the voters on January 23, 1968. This jump was necessary because of a low level of state support and the low assessment ratio in effect in Thurston (18 per cent, compared with the 23 percent average) on which state support was based. Ken Stormans headed the Citizens' Committee which spearheaded the campaign.

Student attendance at OVTI was higher than the number allotted by the State. The Board adopted a policy of non-discrimination in hiring in 1968—a prerequisite for state funds for building. The District purchased an acre-and-one-half from the Isaacson family to be added to the southwest junior high site. This was the remaining portion of tract two of Williamson's five-acre tracts.

Doan Brodie was retained by the Board to assist with the steps necessary to meet the legal requirements for school sites.

Dr. Usitalo presented staff members Rugh Tipton, Jim Beatie and Jim Carlson of staff, and Ton Barton, state English and Language Arts Consultant. Board members were given copies of curriculum guides that had been prepared with the assistance of these education leaders. Carlson also discussed plans for the Summer School Program.

The Board approved a 3.28 per cent salary raise for custodians, maintenance employees and bus drivers, all represented by Local 378 of Teamsters. Cooks, helpers and secretaries were granted an increase of approximately 6.4 per cent for 1968-69.

Dr. Upton reported that the salary schedule as worked out in cooperation with the Washington State Education Association called for a \$6,000 base and a maximum of \$12,000. This schedule was adopted by the Board. It provided for a 185-day contract year for teachers.

The Thurston County School Directors Association has always been well supported by Olympia. Among those who have served as president have been Oliver Ingersoll, Chuck Gruver, Ester Knox, John Hendricks, Glenn Landers and Mary Lux. At one time there were directors from Nisqually, Boston Harbor, East Olympia, McLane, Lacey, South Bay and Littlerock. Consolidation has eliminated all of these and has added North Thurston—formed from Lacey and South Bay.

Eventually, membership in the Thurston County School Directors Association was limited to Tenino, Yelm, Rochester, North Thurston, Rainier, Griffen and Olympia.

Ester Knox received the School Bell Award from the Thurston County Directors for services to education in the county. Dr. Ralph Brown of North Thurston also received the award.

Directors and administrators traditionally have worked on school calendars, transfer of students and problems of special education. In recent years more attention has been given to