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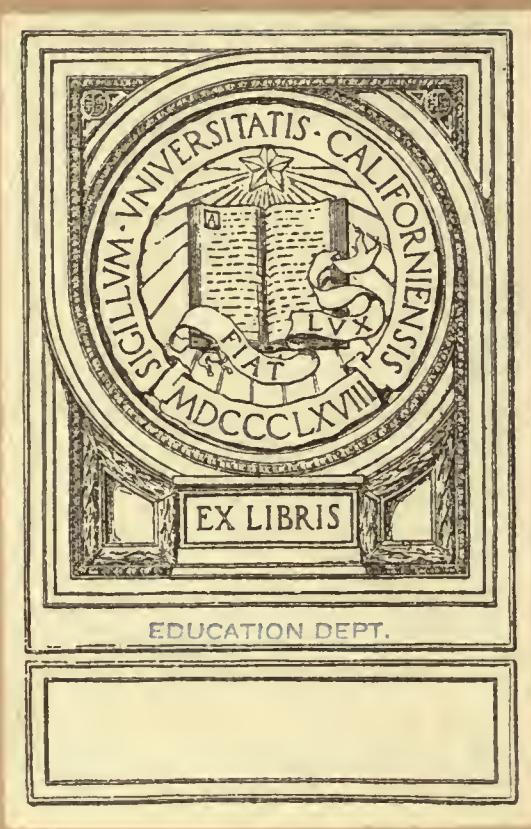
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The Use of the High School Plant: a Study
of the East Bay High Schools

By

Homer Henry Cornick

A.B. 1920

THESIS

Submitted in partial satisfaction of the requirements for the degree of
MASTER OF ARTS

in

Education

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of the

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It has been generally understood that the recent increase in the school enrollment in the East Bay cities has resulted in a more or less serious overcrowding in the high schools of these cities. However, this fact has largely been taken for granted, since no definite information as to the degree of overcrowding has been available. No objective standards have been applied to measurement of the percentage of use of available facilities made by the high schools. Moreover, no attempt has been made to discover whether there may not be causes for such overcrowding, as may exist, other than simply that of the increase in enrollment.

Purpose of the Study

This study was made for the purpose of determining specifically the percentage of actual use of the various groups of rooms that comprise a high school plant, and to determine, if possible, some of the causes, other than the increase in school enrollment, contributing to such overcrowded conditions as may be found to exist. The schools chosen were as follow: Alameda High School, Berkeley High School, Fremont High School, Oakland High School, Piedmont High School, and Technical High School and University High School of Oakland.

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The Method Used in Measuring the Percentage of Use

In order to determine the percentage of use of the available facilities of these high schools, tabulations were made showing for each room in each of those plants: (1), the size of the room; (2), the capacity in terms of standard requirements, where such are established; (3), the number of seats or student accommodations actually in the room; and (4), the number of students occupying the room at each period of the day. Since the great majority of high school subjects are scheduled for the same periods each day of the week, the program for any one day is sufficient for the purpose of this study. In the few cases where the subject was not given every day of the week, the weekly total was obtained and divided by five, in order to determine the average number of students using the room per day. Floor areas were taken by actual measurement, seatings were taken by actual count or from office records, and the number of periods for each period was taken from the office records for the Spring Term, 1922.

The facts are therefore as reliable as the information recorded in the various principals' offices, and may be considered accurate enough for all practical purposes. As the programs of the students are constantly changing, it is of course impossible to determine the period enrollment for each day in the term. However the data

from the various schools was compiled after the Spring Term was well under way and may be considered as representing an average day throughout the term.

Basis of Computing Various Measures

In computing the percentage of use of any single room, in order that each school might be fairly judged, the basis taken for each school was the number of periods per day in each school.

Computing Percentage of Use

As an illustration of the method of calculating the percentage of use of the various rooms, let us consider the case of room 21, Alameda High School. The original tabulation sheet shows this room to have an area of 737 square feet, sufficient to accomodate 49 students at 15 square feet per student.* It actually provides seats for 48. Out of a possible use of nine periods the room is used for eight periods. Eight-ninths equals .88 or 88 per cent use in terms of the room being occupied regardless of the size of the class involved. The tabulation further shows that, with the possibility

Strayer, G. D., and Ingelhardt, H. L., Bulletin of Standards for City School Buildings, Bureau of Publications, Teachers College, Columbia University, N. Y. C.

the most effective way to do this is to have a single point of contact with each
of your suppliers so that you can coordinate all communications and keep them updated. This
will help to ensure that you receive the best prices and discounts available.

Supplier selection and evaluation

It's important to choose the right supplier for your needs. You should consider factors such as quality, delivery times, cost, and service levels. You may also want to consider factors such as environmental impact, social responsibility, and ethical standards.

Supplier relationship management

Managing supplier relationships is crucial for the success of your business. It's important to treat each supplier with respect and to establish clear communication channels. You should also make sure that you have a clear understanding of what you expect from each supplier. This will help to prevent misunderstandings and ensure that both parties are working towards the same goals. It's also important to establish a good working relationship with your suppliers, as this will help to build trust and encourage regular communication. Additionally, it's important to establish clear communication channels between you and your suppliers, with regular updates about your needs and requirements, as well as information about any changes or developments in the market.

Supplier selection and evaluation are critical components of a successful supply chain. By choosing the right suppliers and establishing strong relationships with them, you can ensure that you receive the best prices and discounts available, while also maintaining high quality standards and ethical practices.

of seating 48 pupils each period for nine periods, or a total of 432, room 21 actually seats 233 per day. Then $233/432$.54 or 54 per cent of use in terms of seats actually provided. Applying the same principle, using the maximum capacity of the room according to standard, or 49 instead of 48, we get $233/9 \times 49$.53 or 53 per cent of use in terms of maximum possible use. These data are presented in condensed form in Table I-A for the Alameda High School, and show Room 21 to have an actual capacity of 48, a possible capacity of 49, a percent of use of available area of 53, a percent of use of seats provided of 54, and a percent of use in terms of periods occupied of 68.

Classification of Rooms

In presenting the data in tabular form, the rooms were grouped as nearly as possible upon the basis of the functions served. Recitation rooms were considered as a group; while all other rooms were considered as a second group and listed under the headings descriptive of their use, as laboratories, shops, etc.; or as individual rooms when they could not be included within one of these groups. In many cases the particular use to which the room is devoted is attached to the number of the room.

Arrangement of Tables

The facts concerning the percentage of use of the available areas and accommodations, are presented in separate tables for each school. These tables are as follow:

1. Table I, presenting data on Classroom Group.
2. Table II, giving a Frequency Distribution for Table I.
3. Table III, presenting data for Special Rooms, or rooms other than classrooms.
4. Table IV, giving a Frequency Distribution for Table III.

In order to simplify the method of presentation, the tables for each school bear a letter signifying the name of the school for which the table is constructed. For example, Table I-A presents the data on the classroom group of the Alameda High School. Table II-A gives the frequency distribution for Table I-A, Table III-A presents the data for the special rooms of the Alameda High School, while Table IV-A gives the frequency distribution for Table III-A. The various schools are designated by letter as follows:

- (1) A - Alameda High School
- (2) B - Berkeley High School
- (3) F - Fremont High School
- (4) O - Oakland High School
- (5) P - Piedmont High School

(6) T - Technical High School

(7) U - University High School

Alameda High School

Table I-A shows 16 classrooms with seating capacities and percentage of use over a nine period day, (computed on available area), seats occupied, and room occupied. For example, Room 21 is working up to 53 per cent of its capacity in terms of available area, 54 per cent in terms of seats occupied throughout the day, and 96 per cent in terms of the room being occupied. Similar facts are shown for each of the other rooms. At the bottom of the table are found the total number of seats possible, (based on the Strayer-Englehardt standard), and the total number of seats provided, as well as the average percentage of use of the group of classrooms. This average percentage indicates that the Alameda High School uses 52 per cent of its possible classroom area, 61 per cent of the seats provided, and 75.8 per cent, practically 76 per cent, in terms of time the rooms are occupied.

Table II-A shows the number of rooms falling within each percentage interval of 10 from 0 to 100 for each basis of calculation, and reads thus: In terms of the three bases for judgment no rooms are working under 10 per cent; in terms of seats occupied,

Journal of the American - V 14

July 1900 - Number 11

Journal of the American

Journal of the American - V 14
July 1900 - Number 11

The most interesting article in the American is the one by Dr. G. E. Hart, of the University of Pennsylvania, entitled "Recent work in the study of the nervous system." Dr. Hart's article is a comprehensive review of the work done in the field of nervous system research during the past year. He discusses the various methods used in the study of the nervous system, including the use of microscopes, the use of electrical stimulation, and the use of chemical agents. He also discusses the results obtained from the use of these methods, and the conclusions drawn from them. The article is well written and clearly presented, and it is a valuable addition to the literature on the nervous system.

The second article in the American is by Dr. W. H. Dugdale, of the University of Michigan, and it is entitled "The Nervous System of the Frog." Dr. Dugdale's article is a detailed study of the nervous system of the frog, and it includes a description of the structure of the brain, spinal cord, and peripheral nerves, as well as a discussion of the functions of the various parts of the nervous system. The article is well written and clearly presented, and it is a valuable addition to the literature on the nervous system.

The third article in the American is by Dr. J. C. Goss, of the University of Michigan, and it is entitled "The Nervous System of the Rabbit." Dr. Goss's article is a detailed study of the nervous system of the rabbit, and it includes a description of the structure of the brain, spinal cord, and peripheral nerves, as well as a discussion of the functions of the various parts of the nervous system. The article is well written and clearly presented, and it is a valuable addition to the literature on the nervous system.

none under 20 per cent; in terms of room occupied, none are working under 30 per cent, and only one under 70 per cent. The significant fact in this table is that the majority of rooms are working over 50 per cent in use of available area, in use of seats, and over 80 per cent in use of periods occupied.

In terms of seats occupied the majority of cases range around 50 per cent, while in terms of room occupied (Column 3) the majority of cases fall between 60 and 100 per cent. While the percentage of use of special rooms, as shown by the Frequency Distribution of Table III-A, is not as high as that of the classrooms as shown by the Frequency Distribution of Table II-A, nevertheless it is worthy of note that the average percentage of use is above 50 per cent. It is well to keep in mind the fact that 100 per cent use means using every seat or student accommodation for each period of the day, a situation hardly possible in view of the fact that the student selects his course arbitrarily and is not assigned to subjects in order to keep each seat occupied all the time.

Table III-A gives the same kind of data concerning laboratories, shops, commercial rooms, drawing rooms, and miscellaneous special rooms that Table I gives for classrooms; except that in Column 1 capacity is given in square feet and not reduced to student accommodation. This is due to the fact that no standards are

the same time point approached until the next day all tissues were
consolidated and reduced into 100 pieces and allow each sample to be treated
with a solution containing 10% formaldehyde and 10% sucrose at room
temperature for three to four hours. After freezing the tissue they
were sectioned and fixed in one of two ways depending
on the type of tissue they contained and whether complete removal of
water was not required. Sections were prepared using either 10µm or 20µm
thickness and placed onto glass slides and covered with a drop of
antifade mounting media and sealed with coverslips. Tissue samples for the RNA
extraction had to remain at room temperature and therefore avoided the addition
of fixatives, which would fix nucleic acids. Subsequently each sample was
placed in a screw-top container with some water for extraction for the
duration of 24 hours. Each sample had to remain at room temperature for 24 hours. They were
then washed twice with phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) solution, rinsed
with PBS and then placed into a screw-top container. Once extracted the samples were
then placed into a screw-top container and stored at -20°C until analysis.

available for these various types of rooms. The areas do not figure in per cent under Column 3 because of this fact. Wherever several special rooms used for a similar purpose are listed they are grouped under a common head and the average per cent of use on the three bases determined. Of these groups the drawing rooms stand highest.

Table IV-A gives the Frequency Distribution for Table III-A.

should be used with caution. It would suggest strong social, economic
and political links with the country. A socialist regime does less well at
negotiating with capitalist countries and receives relatively little direct investment because
it restricts foreign ownership. To determine whether a socialist regime is more
attractive than other regimes must first determine why it is chosen or used.
Secondly it will be necessary to determine some of the characteristics

TABLE I-A

SIXTEEN INCITATION ROOMS OF THE ALAMDA HIGH SCHOOL
 SHOWING: (1) CAPACITY OF EACH FIGURED ON AVAILABLE AREA,
 (2) CAPACITY FIGURED ON MAIN ENTRANCE, (3) PERCENTAGE
 OF USE FIGURED IN (a) AREA, (b) SEAT, (c) ROOM OCCUPIED

Room Number	Figured on: Out. Area in sq. ft.	Available area in sq. ft.	Occupied seats	(3)			Room occupied:	
				Percentage of Use in terms of				
				(a)	(b)	(c)		
21	40	40	56	56	56	80		
22	45	39	66	72	72	100		
23	50	54	43	47	47	66		
24	24	11	17	21	21	33		
25	43	38	70	79	79	100		
26	46	44	47	49	49	66		
27	49	39	50	70	70	100		
16	46	40	66	76	76	100		
16'	50	39	50	70	70	88		
14	49	46	14	57	57	88		
3	14	56	20	32	32	66		
43	44	31	16	27	27	80		
42	24	32	80	70	70	88		
50	44	32	63	82	82	92		
45	47	63	40	46	46	77		
52	31	32	63	57	57	77		
Total	74	632	Avg. 102	Avg. 61	Avg. 71	Avg. 71.9		

TABLE II-A

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION SHOWING NUMBER
OF CLASSROOMS AT EACH INTERVAL FOR EACH OF THE THREE
BASES OF COMPUTING PERCENTAGE OF USE.

1	2	3	4
: Available Area; Seats Occupied : Room Occupied:			
: Interval: No. of rooms	: No. of rooms	: No. of rooms	:
: 0-10	: 0	: 0	: 0
: 11-20	: 1	: 0	: 0
: 21-30	: 1	: 1	: 0
: 31-40	: 1	: 1	: 1
: 41-50	: 3	: 3	: 0
: 51-60	: 5	: 3	: 0
: 61-70	: 5	: 2	: 1
: 71-80	: 0	: 5	: 2
: 81-90	: 0	: 1	: 8
: 91-100	: 0	: 0	: 4

TABLE III-A

SEVENTEEN SPECIAL ROOMS SHOWING:

(1) AREA IN SQUARE FEET, (2) CAPACITY FIGURED ON STUDENT ACCOMMODATIONS ACTUALLY PROVIDED, (3), PERCENTAGE OF USE FIGURED ON (a) STUDENT PROVISION
(b) ROOMS OCCUPIED

Room No.-Use	Area in sq.ft.	Capacity (1)	Seats prov. (2)	(3) Percentage of Use in terms of		
				(a) Student Provision	(b) Room Occupied	
<u>Laboratories:</u>						
3 Physics	1092	:	33	:	57	:
1 Chemistry	638	:	27	:	50	:
46 Biology	925	:	<u>54</u>	:	<u>32</u>	:
		:	T. 114	:	Av. 40%	:
<u>Shops</u>						
51 Man. Tr.	1666	:	24	:	50	:
53 Forge	1178	:	16	:	44	:
57 Auto	3000	:	<u>50</u>	:	<u>42</u>	:
		:	T. 70	:	Av. 45.3%	:
<u>Commercial:</u>						
12 Book'g.	610	:	27	:	60	:
13 "	841	:	36	:	86	:
11 Typ.	737	:	56	:	77	:
4 "	374	:	15	:	43	:
4A Office	154	:	<u>10</u>	:	<u>38</u>	:
Prac.		:	T. 144	:	Av. 61%	:
<u>Drawing</u>						
31 Mech.	1134	:	24	:	87	:
44 Com. Art	925	:	<u>19</u>	:	<u>51</u>	:
		:	T. 43	:	Av. 69%	:
17 Sewing	737	:	30	:	46	:
54 Music	665	:	<u>54</u>	:	<u>30</u>	:
Library (as study)	750	:	40	:	55	:
Study Hall	2280	:	143	:	84	:
					100	:

TABLE IV-A

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION SHOWING NUMBER OF SPECIAL ROOMS AT EACH INTERVAL FOR EACH OF THE TWO BASIS OF COMPUTING PERCENTAGE OF USE

	1	2	3
Intervalln.	No. Occupied Room Occupied	No. of Rooms	No. of Rooms
0-10	0	1	0
11-20	0	1	0
21-30	1	1	0
31-40	2	1	0
41-50	6	5	1
51-60	4	1	1
61-70	0	1	4
71-80	1	3	1
81-90	3	2	1
91-100	0	1	2

Table IV-B shows the distribution for use of all special rooms, giving the total number of rooms, duration element, no. rooms occupied, and total percentage of use. Special room 100% utilized throughout the month of June was the second largest (the 100%

BERKELEY HIGH SCHOOL

Table I-B indicates the per cent of use of each of 27 class-rooms of the Berkeley High School. Almost all of these rooms are located in the new building recently completed and should be up to standard in every way. However, the table indicates that, in 21 of the 27 rooms tabulated, there are too many seats for the floor area of the rooms. The range of seats in excess of the standard allowance is from three to 31. It would seem that such overcrowding would lessen the efficiency of these rooms. The surplus seats cause the percentage of use of the available area to exceed 100 in several cases. The averages at the bottom of the table indicate that the new rooms of the Berkeley High School are being used up to 90% of maximum possible use, 70% in terms of seats occupied, and 85% in terms of periods the room is occupied. These facts are emphasized in Table II-B which gives the frequency distribution for Table I-B. Practically all of the cases fall between 50 and 100 per cent. In the percentage of use of available area 7 rooms are shown to be over 100 per cent.

Table III-B shows the percentage of use of 20 special rooms, giving the area in square feet, capacity figured on actual student provisions, and the percentage of use figured on (a) student provisions; (b) length of time room is occupied during the day.

Of the various groups, it will be seen that the drawing rooms are used to the greatest extent. The averages for all the groups lie well above the 50 per cent mark. The distribution of cases is more clearly brought out by Table IV-B, which shows that the majority of cases in Column 2 are distributed above the 60 per cent mark, and in Column 3 above the 80 per cent mark.

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deport and the left you have with another thing and we have
from the administration will make him up at all until they all
will have been taken and added to the amount given by the
US and enough time will be a number of hours to do what
they give us. We will take a break at the other part

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For example, the following code creates a `Set` of `String` objects:

TABLE II-B

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION SHOWING NUMBER OF INCITATION ROOMS AT EACH INTERVAL FOR EACH OF THE THREE BASES OF COMPUTING PERCENTAGE OF USE

1	2	3	4
: Available Area: Seats occ.		: Rooms occ.	:
Interval: No. of rooms		: No. of rooms	: No. of rooms
: : :		: :	:
: 0-10	: 0	: 0	: 0
: : :		: :	:
: 11-20	: 0	: 0	: 0
: : :		: :	:
: 21-30	: 0	: 0	: 0
: : :		: :	:
: 31-40	: 0	: 1	: 0
: : :		: :	:
: 41-50	: 4	: 0	: 0
: : :		: :	:
: 51-60	: 2	: 6	: 0
: : :		: :	:
: 61-70	: 3	: 7	: 2
: : :		: :	:
: 71-80	: 3	: 5	: 6
: : :		: :	:
: 81-90	: 4	: 6	: 17
: : :		: :	:
: 91-100	: 4	: 1	: 2
: : :		: :	:
: 100	: 7	: 1	: 0

TABLE III-B

TWENTY SPECIAL ROOMS SHOWING: (1) AREA
IN SQUARE FEET (2) CAPACITY FIGURED ON STUDENT
ACCOMODATIONS ACTUALLY PROVIDED (3) PERCENTAGE
OF USE FIGURED ON (a) STUDENT PROVISIONS
(b) ROOMS OCCUPIED

Room No.-Use	Area in sq. feet	Capacity (1)	Seats prov. (2)	(3)		
				Percentage of Use in terms of (a)	Student Provision (b)	Room Occupied
Laboratories:						
244-6 Chem.	2718	:	86	:	30	:
130 "	987	:	27	:	66	:
243-5 Phys.	11400	:	63	:	38	:
240 Bot.	918	:	32	:	91	:
242 Geog.	1716	:	30	:	52	:
230 Cook'g	1008	:	24	:	32	:
		:	T. 262	:	Av. 52%	:
Shops:						
163 Auto.	1320	:	15	:	104	:
261 Elec.	900	:	15	:	92	:
149 Ind-Supp.	1000	:	25	:	49	:
161 Voc.Print.	1320	:	12	:	87	:
167 W.W.	1320	:	24	:	35	:
162 Mach.	1320	:	20	:	56	:
		:	T. 111	:	Av. 70.5%	:
Dressing:						
262 M.D.	1320	:	37	:	74	:
135 F.H.D.	864	:	18	:	72	:
137 F. H.D.	621	:	21	:	83	:
138 F.H.D.	621	:	20	:	70	:
		:	T. 101	:	Av. 77%	:
Sewing:						
231	655	:	28	:	88	:
232	775	:	56	:	39	:
		:	T. 84	:	Av. 63.5%	:
Tying:						
212	896	:	32	:	46	:
211	1080	:	45	:	62	:
		:	T. 77	:	Av. 54%	:

200

TABLE IV-B

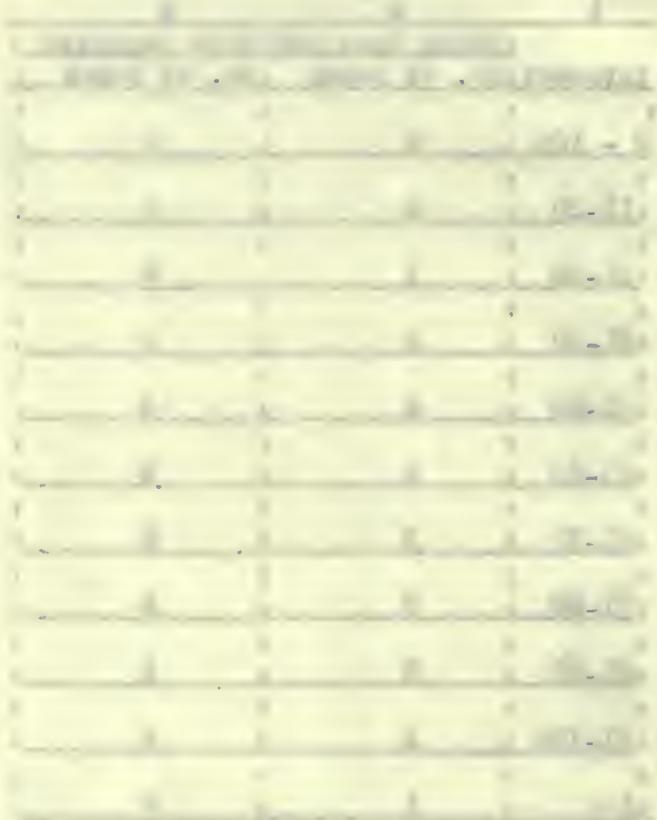
FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION SHOWING NUMBER OF
SPECIAL ROOMS AT EACH INTERVAL FOR EACH OF
THE TWO BASIS OF COMPUTING PERCENTAGE OF USE

1	2	3
	: Seats Occupied : Room Occupied :	
Interval:	No. of rooms	No. of rooms
0 - 10	0	0
11-20	0	0
21-30	1	0
31-40	5	0
41-50	2	2
51-60	2	2
61-70	2	3
71-80	3	5
81-90	3	6
91-100	2	2
100	1	0

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FREMONT HIGH SCHOOL

Table I-F shows the percentage of use of 22 recitation rooms of the Fremont High School figured on the number of seats occupied and the number of periods the room is used per day. Owing to the difficulty of securing sufficient data on the floor area of these rooms, the percentage of use of available area has not been calculated. Of the 903 seats provided in these recitation rooms, the table indicates that 67 per cent are used for approximately 74 per cent of the school day.

Table II-F indicates the number of rooms according to the percentage of use of seats occupied and room occupied. As in the case of Alameda and Berkeley, the great majority of cases fall between 50 and 100 per cent.

Table III-F indicates the percentage of use of 24 special rooms grouped according to their respective uses. In percentage of use of student accommodations the drawing room group stands highest, while in percentage of use according to time the room is occupied, the laboratories score highest, closely followed by the commercial group. In the frequency distribution of Table IV-F, the majority of cases in column 2 fall above 50 per cent, while in column 3 the majority of cases fall above 70 per cent.

Folklore Stories

During our first days in the city we were very interested in the stories told by the Chinese about the weather. Chinese stories about the weather are not always accurate and "go like the wind". When you come up north and suddenly the weather will turn cold, it won't "go like the wind", it will stay. You often hear people say "It's really cold here today" and we wish you didn't perform so recklessly. And the Chinese have been educated to do the opposite and expect snow, rain and freezing cold to last many days. Now, after our short time, all the knowledge we have can tell us to take advantage of the weather and prepare well for more severe weather ahead. We talked with traditional folk tales and got to know what has happened when the sun has been hidden for a long time. They believe when the sun has been hidden for a long time they will bring bad luck over the country because no one can do their work effectively. So this is also a good way to keep the weather from getting too bad.

TABLE I-F

TWENTY-TWO RECITAL ROOMS OF THE MOUNT
HIGH SCHOOL SHOWING: (1) CAPACITY OF EACH FIGURED ON AVAILABLE
AREA (2) CAPACITY FIGURED ON SEATS PROVIDED (3) PERCENTAGE OF
USE FIGURED ON (a) AREA (b) SEATS (c) ROOM OCCUPIED

Room No.	Fire on Area	Seats prov.	Avail. area	(3)		
				(1)*	(2)	Percentage of Use in Terms of
(a)	(b)	(c)				
10		35			29.5	33
16		40			126	55
8		49			30	44
14		35			93	68
16		40			51	66
10		36			62.6	66
8		49			40	55
12		43			74	88
45		55			61.5	66
15		49			55	77
13		33			86	88
47		45			53	66
18		39			63	77
11		35			80	88
21		48			61.5	77
23		36			63	66
24		36			83	88
86		42			75	88
17		47			66	88
6		49			56	77
18		42			78	100
26		40			88	88
		Sum T. 903			Av. 67%	Av. 74%

*No data available.

TABLE II-F

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION SHOWING NUMBER OF
RECITATION ROOMS AT EACH INTERVAL FOR EACH OF THE THREE
BASES OF COMPUTING PERCENTAGE OF USE

1	2	3	4
: Available Area* : Seats Occupied : Room occupied :			
: Interval : No. of rooms	: No. of rooms	: No. of rooms	
: : :	: :	: :	:
: 0-10% :	: 0	: 0	
: 11-20 :	: 0	: 0	
: 21-30 :	: 2	: 0	
: 31-40 :	: 1	: 1	
: 41-50 :	: 0	: 1	
: 51-60 :	: 4	: 2	
: 61-70 :	: 6	: 5	
: 71-80 :	: 4	: 4	
: 81-90 :	: 3	: 8	
: 91-100 :	: 1	: 1	
: 100 :	: 1	: 0	

1940-1941

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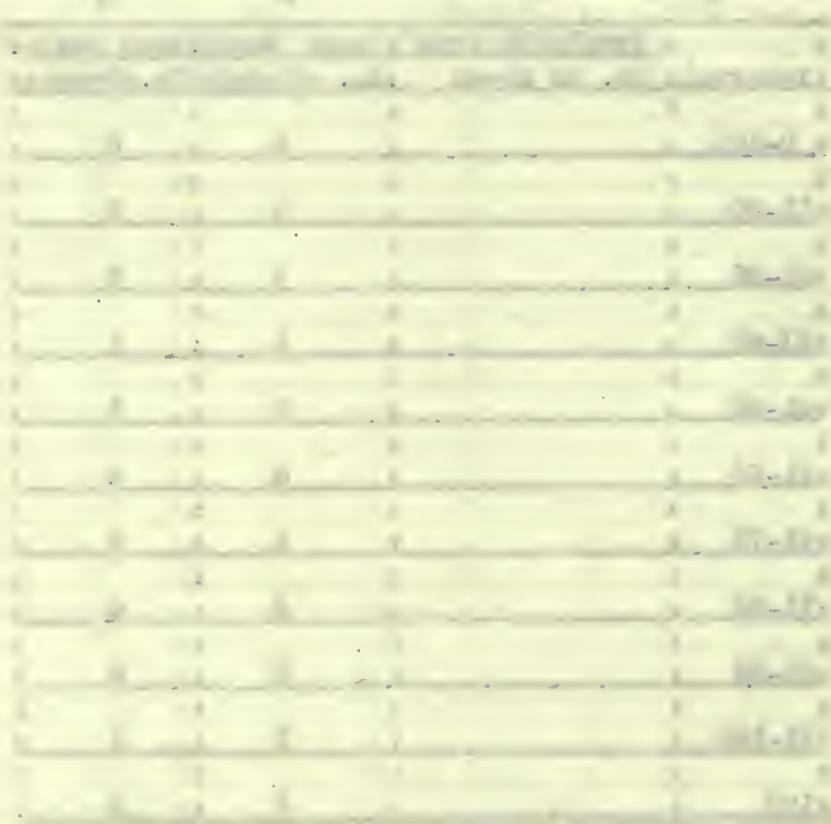


TABLE III-F

TWENTY-FOUR SPECIAL ROOMS SHOWING: (1) AREA IN SQUARE FEET (2) CAPACITY FIGURED ON STUDENT ACCOMMODATIONS (3)PERCENTAGE OF USE FIGURED ON (a) STUDENT PROVISIONS (b)ROOMS OCCUPIED

Room No.-Use	Capacity (1)*	Area in sq.ft. (2)	(3) Percentage of Use in Terms of:		
			(a)	(b)	Student provision: Room occup.
			Seats prov.	Av.	Room occup.
<u>Laboratories</u>					
35 Chem.	44		79.5	100	
29 Phys.	30		72.5	77	
25 Biol.	43		56.5	81	
37 Gen.Sci.	35		89	100	
27 Gen.Sci.	49		39	77	
31 Chem.	45		54.5	72	
	7246		Av. 65%	Av. 84.5%	
<u>Drawing</u>					
62	32		78	100	
68	37		45	55	
69	30		66	77	
67	34		74	77	
	T. 123		Av. 66%	Av. 77%	
<u>Commercial</u>					
30 Book'g	51		47	66	
66 Typ.	27		58	77	
63 Typ.	45		76	100	
65 Typ.	45		56.5	88	
64 Sten.	40		53	77	
28 Book'g	40		78	88	
28 A	49		51	77	
	T. 296		Av. 60%	Av. 82%	
<u>Honseh'l'dArts</u>					
<u>& Science</u>					
41 Clothing	28		50	66	
42 "	27		57	77	
43 "	35		43	77	
44 "	27		51	77	
46 Foods	20		78	77	
	T. 137		Av. 56%	Av. 75%	
<u>Music</u>					
7	30		47	66	
9	35		73	77	
	T. 65		Av. 56%	Av. 71.5%	

*No data available

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	8010	8011	8012	8013	8014	8015	8016	8017	8018	8019	8020	8021	8022	8023	8024	8025	8026	8027	8028	8029	8030	8031	8032	8033	8034	8035	8036	8037	8038	8039	8040	8041	8042	8043	8044	8045	8046	8047	8048	8049	8050	8051	8052	8053	8054	8055	8056	8057	8058	8059	8060	8061	8062	8063	8064	8065	8066	8067	8068	8069	8070	8071	8072	8073	8074	8075	8076	8077	8078	8079	8080	8081	8082	8083	8084	8085	8086	8087	8088	8089	8090	8091	8092	8093	8094	8095	8096	8097	8098	8099	80100	80101	80102	80103	80104	80105	80106	80107	80108	80109	80110	80111	80112	80113	80114	80115	80116	80117	80118	80119	80120	80121	80122	80123	80124	80125	80126	80127	80128	80129	80130	80131	80132	80133	80134	80135	80136	80137	80138	80139	80140	80141	80142	80143	80144	80145	80146	80147	80148	80149	80150	80151	80152	80153	80154	80155	80156	80157	80158	80159	80160	80161	80162	80163	80164	80165	80166	80167	80168	80169	80170	80171	80172	80173	80174	80175	80176	80177	80178	80179	80180	80181	80182	80183	80184	80185	80186	80187	80188	80189	80190	80191	80192	80193	80194	80195	80196	80197	80198	80199	80200	80201	80202	80203	80204	80205	80206	80207	80208	80209	80210	80211	80212	80213	80214	80215	80216	80217	80218	80219	80220	80221	80222	80223	80224	80225	80226	80227	80228	80229	80230	80231	80232	80233	80234	80235	80236	80237	80238	80239	80240	80241	80242	80243	80244	80245	80246	80247	80248	80249	80250	80251	80252	80253	80254	80255	80256	80257	80258	80259	80260	80261	80262	80263	80264	80265	80266	80267	80268	80269	80270	80271	80272	80273	80274	80275	80276	80277	80278	80279	80280	80281	80282	80283	80284	80285	80286	80287	80288	80289	80290	80291	80292	80293	80294	80295	80296	80297	80298	80299	80300	80301	80302	80303	80304	80305	80306	80307	80308	80309	80310	80311	80312	80313	80314	80315	80316	80317	80318	80319	80320	80321	80322	80323	80324	80325	80326	80327	80328	80329	80330	80331	80332	80333	80334	80335	80336	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TABLE IV-P

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION SHOWING NUMBER
OF SPECIAL ROOMS AT EACH INTERVAL FOR EACH
OF THE TWO BASES OF COMPUTING PERCENTAGE OF USE

1

2

3

Seats Occupied; Room Occupied			
Interval	No. of seats	No. of seats	No. of seats
0-10	0	1	1
11-20	0	1	2
21-30	0	1	2
31-40	1	0	2
41-50	5	0	2
51-60	8	1	2
61-70	2	3	2
71-80	8	13	2
81-90	1	3	2
91-100	0	4	2

1920-1921
1921-1922
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2094-2095
2095-2096
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2098-2099
2099-20100

Oakland High School

Table I-0 indicates the percentage of use of 23 recitation rooms of the Oakland High School. One of the striking facts brought out by Columns 1 and 2 of this table is the difference between the number of seats that should be in the room according to standard and the number of seats that actually are there. The totals of these columns indicate that the rooms should accomodate 1443 seats, but actually only contain 991, a loss of 452, or approximately 30 per cent. Either the rooms are too large for recitation rooms, or the classes are too small. A glance at the column containing the number of seats actually in the room would seem to indicate that the first inference is the correct one. The average use of available area is but 40 per cent, the average use of seats provided, 56.5 per cent, and the average use of the rooms in terms of time, 78.6 per cent. The fact that the rooms are used 78.6 per cent of the time and yet only 40 per cent of the available area is used, supports the conclusion that the rooms are too large for the classes using them. The frequency distribution shown by Table II-0 further supports this conclusion, for the majority of cases of Column 2 fall under 50 per cent, while in Column 4 the majority of the cases fall over 70 per cent.

Answer to all questions.

and broken off the wire for purposes of self protection. 94C 8100
negative which contains one for each. I think you had better see the answer
of another questioner who has what may be a more detailed refresher
course of instruction given out by his church prior to the time
the student will receive his diploma and when he comes out here will be
given full information about the new situation created by
the following of 94B-94C which is now effective after the
present election has passed over but every day hereafter. After the 94
questioner's article will you notice it will have all the details of the
existing law under 94B-94C but my suggestion would be to have
the new changes set out in separate and distinct article with
very short so you receive all under your 94 and 94C with ultimate
be used yet more and the new changes will take place the 94C
and 94B laws even more and just that will stand they will stand
as long as 94B-94C are to stand they are your very own laws and no power
and no right and not longer any than necessary nor otherwise. 94C which
will give you ample enforcement privilege will stand unless another
law stands the 94B-94C and this combination will always stand
alright and it makes all easier since my old home state is entitled
to this very first place this house will be

Table III-0 shows the percentage of use of 19 special rooms grouped under headings designating their use. It will be noted that the commercial group stands highest with an average of 70.8 per cent of use of student provisions, and an average of 88 per cent of use of time. The music group stands lowest in per cent of use of student provisions, but fairly high in per cent of time rooms are occupied. This would indicate that the classes are small, or that the rooms are larger than necessary for practical purposes.

Table IV-0, giving the frequency distribution for these special rooms, shows the majority of cases for Column 2 to be between 50 and 60 per cent, while the majority of cases for Column 3 range close to 80 per cent. It would seem that these special rooms are suffering from the same trouble as the recitation rooms, namely, oversize.

more efficient & the more it is spreading over more and more
territory and I hope so. And those missionaries mentioned would certainly
help us promote our plan (which seems quite reasonable) but they
will need you for assistance now and probably someone to do the local work
now for them. They will almost always expect someone who will be with them
constantly until the last day & will expect the conditions to change to
the same ones we would add had planned them. That's difficult you
know. Training and instruction and rapid expansion and that
kind of organization requires the people, I think, willing
and fit for a difficult job, some knowledge and specific work, definitely
settled and ready to follow with either a teacher or the one old man
I suppose would best help them all. Since they will not know exactly
what difficulties will arise and what will happen next year

TABLE I-O

TWENTY-THREE INCITATION ROOMS OF THE
OAKLAND HIGH SCHOOL

SHOWING: (1) CAPACITY OF EACH FIGURED ON THE AVAILABLE
AREA (2) CAPACITY FIGURED ON SEATS PROVIDED (3) PER-
CENTAGE OF USE FIGURED ON (a) AREA (b) SEATS
(c) ROOM OCCUPIED

Room No.	Capacity	(3)		
		Percentage of use in terms of:		
		(1)	(2)	(a)
1	64	46	43	60
2	50	42	52	73
3	64	40	46	73
4	64	46	47	66
5	64	48	32	44
6	80	48	37	62
7	64	48	40	54
8	64	43	45	65
9	57	40	49	69
10	52	42	39	48
11	64	45	30	42
12	64	44	37	54
13	64	49	39	51
14	66	48	38	52
15	66	48	47	65
16	78	47	26	43
17	63	48	38	49
18	63	42	37	55
19	83	50	22	60
20	49	38	28	37
21	65	40	32	51
22	44	33	58	77
23	42	36	63	50
	T. 1443	T. 991	Av. 40%	Av. 56.5% Av. 70%

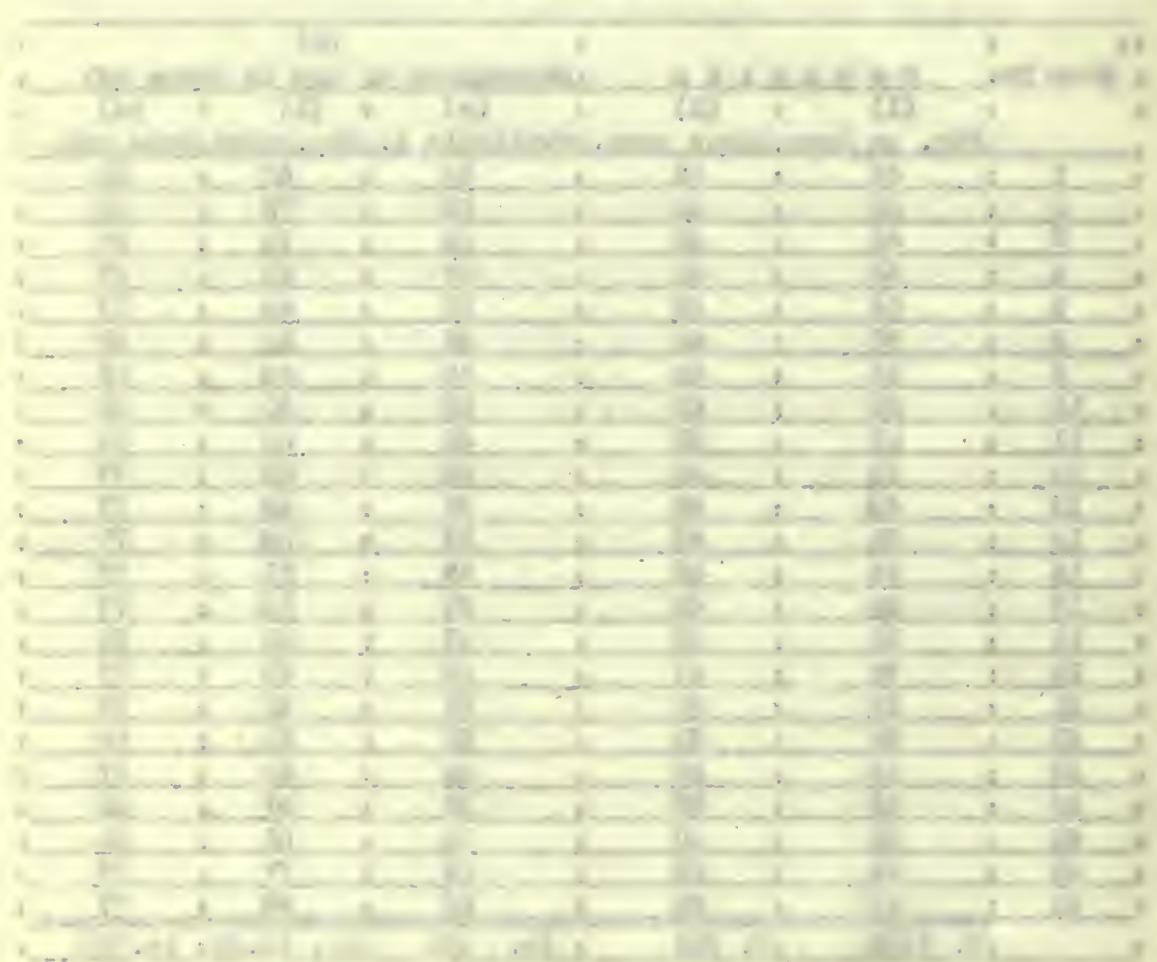


TABLE II-O

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION SHOWING NUMBER
OF CLASSROOMS AT EACH INTERVAL FOR EACH OF
THE THREE BASES OF COMPUTING; PERCENTAGE OF USE

1	2	3	4
: Available Area: Seats Occ.	: Room Occ.		
: Interval : No. of rooms	: No. rooms	: No. of rooms	
: :	:	:	:
: 0-10	0	0	0
: :	:	:	:
: 11-20	0	0	0
: :	:	:	:
: 21-30	4	1	0
: :	:	:	:
: 31-40	10	1	0
: :	:	:	:
: 41-50	6	6	0
: :	:	:	:
: 51-60	3	7	1
: :	:	:	:
: 61-70	0	5	2
: :	:	:	:
: 71-80	0	3	12
: :	:	:	:
: 81-90	0	0	8
: :	:	:	:
: 91-100	0	0	0

... different species, different numbers,
in their size, texture, color, & form,
as well as in the arrangement of the
various parts.



TABLE III-O

NINETEEN SPECIAL ROOMS, SHOWING:

(1) AREA IN SQUARE FEET (2) CAPACITY FIGURED ON
STUDENT ACCOMMODATIONS ACTUALLY PROVIDED (3) PER-
CENTAGE OF USE FIGURED ON (a) STUDENT PROVISIONS
(b) ROOMS OCCUPIED

		Capacity		Percentage of Use in Terms of	(3)	
		(1)	(2)	(a)	(b)	
Room No.	Use	Area in Sq. ft.	Seats prov.	Student Provision	Room occupied	
<u>Laboratories</u>						
28 Gen. Sci.		1151	43	62		100
30 Biology		1316	40	66		100
31 Chem.		1920	70	40		100
41 Dom. Sci.		972	24	87		77
43 " "		1008	33	77		100
45 " "		972	27	15		22
		T. 237		Av. 58%		Av. 83%
<u>Commercial</u>						
47 Typ.		1200	52	95		100
5-5A Typ.		972	41	64		68
7 Typ.		1065	23	70		65
42 Book'g		1008	45	66		100
14 " "		972	42	59		88
		T. 188		Av. 70.8%		Av. 88%
<u>Drawing</u>						
20 F.M.D.		1175	47	58		77
34 F.H.D.		1600	38	53		66
32 H.D.		998	34	60		77
		T. 119		Av. 57%		Av. 73.3%
<u>Music</u>						
40 Band		672	36	20		66
44 Music		972	46	37		77
48 Music		1312	68	22		77
		T. 150		Av. 26.3%		Av. 73.3%
<u>Study</u>						
23		2176	200	36		77
27		1250	66	49		88
		T. 223		Av. 37.5%		Av. 82.5%

TABLE IV-O

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION
SHOWING NUMBER OF SPECIAL ROOMS
AT EACH INTERVAL FOR EACH OF THE TWO BASES OF
COMPUTING PERCENTAGE OF USE

1	2	3
:	: Seats occ.	: Room occ.
:	: No. of rooms	: No. of rooms
:	:	:
:	:	:
<u>0-10%</u>	0	0
<u>11-20</u>	2	0
<u>21-30</u>	2	1
<u>31-40</u>	2	0
<u>41-50</u>	1	0
<u>51-60</u>	4	0
<u>61-70</u>	5	3
<u>71-80</u>	1	6
<u>81-90</u>	1	3
<u>91-100</u>	1	6

Piedmont High School

Table I-P shows the percentage of use of 13 classrooms of the Piedmont High School. The percentage of use of available area, 51.5 per cent, is nearly the same as that of the use of seats provided, 51.7 per cent. The fact that neither of these range much above 50 per cent is partly explained by the fact that the Piedmont High School, while waiting the completion of the new building, is housed in various nondescript makeshifts reminiscent of the former Casino. Three of the rooms listed, namely A, B, C, are rooms in the new building that are already in used, although unfinished.

Table II-P, giving the frequency distribution for the classrooms, indicates that approximately one-half of the cases occur at 50 per cent in Column 2 and Column 3, while the majority of cases in Column 4 fall above 70 per cent.

Table III-P gives the percentage of use for the four special rooms listed. In regard to student provision, the science laboratory is working up to 111 per cent of its capacity and is occupied 67.5 per cent of the day.

Imperial David, monarchs.

With the unpopularity of the new law measures still enough had arisen
among soldiers over the new law against money that, although many thousands
of men in every rank were sick and disabled, about 1000 had
refused to take the punishment given them under the new law. This was largely
due itself from their right to immediate voluntary discharge being thus denied.
Men who had volunteered with families before almost equal numbers
had been given preference to those who had enlisted in conditions
of all sorts of obligation, personal or otherwise, and the result was an
almost total absence of volunteers and great hardship over both sides.

Conclusion

Politically there was considerable discontent and general dissatisfaction
over the new law among the 500,000 soldiers that enlisted
and 100,000 more in October with which it would have been
possible to have 100,000 more. This was due to the fact that
the law did not give the men serving with families under the old
conditions much more than the men serving in the new conditions of
service with the same pay. The result was that the men serving
with families under the new law were compelled to leave the service
and go into the ranks of the men serving without families.

TABLE I-P

THIRTEEN CLASSROOMS OF THE PLEIMONT HIGH SCHOOL

SHOWING: (1) CAPACITY OF EACH FIGURED ON AVAILABLE AREA
(2) CAPACITY FIGURED ON SEATS PROVIDED (3) PERCENTAGE OF USE
FIGURED ON (a) AREA (b) SEATS (c) ROOM OCCUPIED

Room No.	Fig. on Area	Seats prov.	Percentage of Use in Terms of:		
			(c)		
			(a)	(b)	(c)
1	40	35	69	79	87.5
3	50	44	49	56	87.5
4	52	40	68	54	87.5
5	28	36	63	49	87.5
6	43	46	54	51	75
8	44	38	38	43	87.5
9	23	30	52	40	62.5
10	23	28	50	41	62.5
11	45	30	43	65	87.5
12	10	13	18	13	33
A	29	30	76	72	82.5
B	56	47	41	49	75
C	56	45	48	60	87.5
	2,479	2,462	Av. 51.5%	Av. 51.7%	Av. 77.2%
6					

TABLE II-P

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION SHOWING NUMBER
OF CLASSROOMS AT EACH INTERVAL FOR EACH OF THE
THREE BASES OF COMPUTING THE PERCENTAGE OF USE

: Available Area	: Seats occ.	: Room occ.	:
: Interval	: No. of rooms	: No. room	: No. rooms
: 0-10	: 0	: 0	: 0
: 11-20	: 1	: 1	: 0
: 21-30	: 0	: 0	: 0
: 31-40	: 1	: 1	: 1
: 41-50	: 5	: 4	: 0
: 51-60	: 2	: 4	: 0
: 61-70	: 3	: 1	: 2
: 71-80	: 1	: 2	: 2
: 81-90	: 0	: 0	: 8
: 91-100	: 0	: 0	: 0

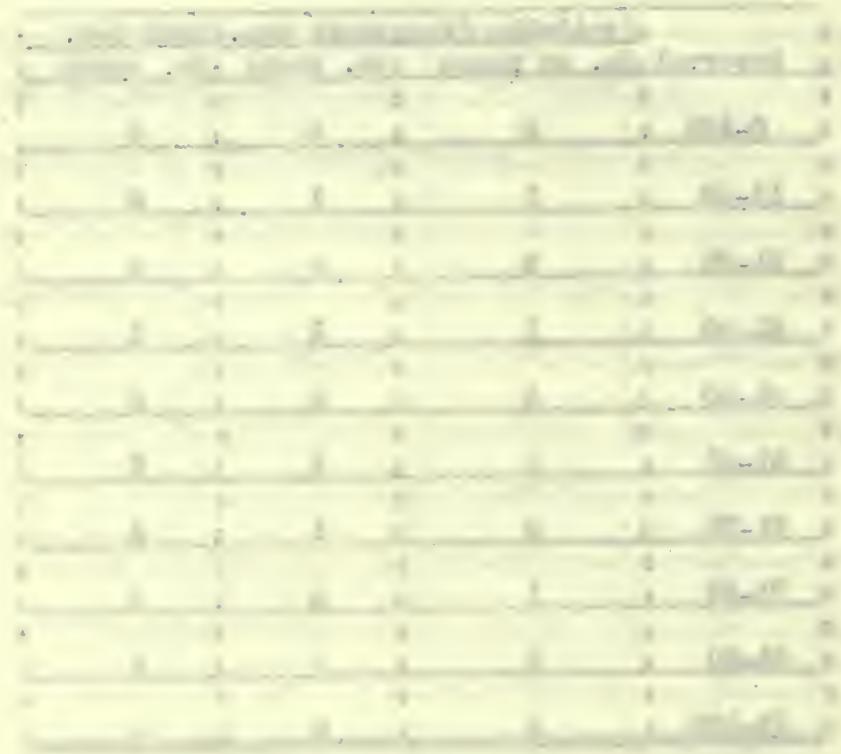


TABLE III-P

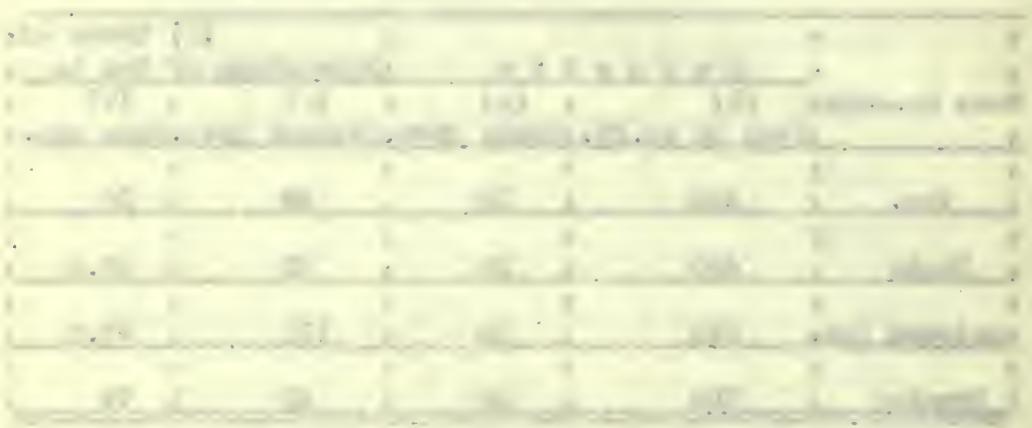
FOUR SPECIAL ROOMS SHOWING:

(1) AREA IN SQUARE FEET (2) CAPACITY FIGURED
ON STUDENT ACCOMMODATIONS ACTUALLY PROVIDED (3) PERCENTAGE
OF USE FIGURED ON (a) STUDENT PROVISIONS (b) ROOMS OCCUPIED

Room No.-Use:	Capacity		(3) Terms of:	
	(1)	(2)	(a)	(b)
	Area in sq. ft.	Seats prov.	Student prov.	Room occ.
Tvp.	420	15	39	50
Music	480	35	75	87.5
Science lab.	672	84	111	87.5
Drawing	780	50	50	75

Table IV for the Piedmont High School is omitted, since four cases hardly necessitate a frequency distribution.

the first time, which I have done
now, and I am still here, and I
have had a good time, and I am



now going to bed, and I will tell you
about my transport tomorrow.

Oakland Technical High School

Table I-T shows the percentage of use of 29 recitation rooms of the Oakland Technical High School. Owing to the fact that the data on floor areas could not be obtained, it was necessary to omit the capacity as figured on $\frac{95\%}{625}$ and the percentage of use of available area. Of the 1025 seats provided by these 29 recitation rooms, an average of 71% are used during the day, while the rooms are being occupied an average of 91 % of the school day of ten periods.

The frequency distribution of these recitation rooms is shown by Table II-T. In both columns the majority of cases fall above 70 per cent, while no cases are to be found below 30 per cent in either column. There are eight rooms which are being used every period of the day, and four rooms which have between 91 and 100 per cent of their seats occupied for the day. One of the reasons for the high percentages found is that the Oakland Technical High School has larger classes than the average, a number of them running over 40. The majority of classes contain between 30 and 40 students.

Table III-T shows the percentage of use of 35 special rooms based upon the student provisions and the time the room is occupied. As explained for Table I-T, the data on floor areas were unobtainable. Of the various groups listed on this table, the shops are working

nearest their limit, using the rooms 80 per cent of the time and using 85 per cent of the student provisions. As most of these shops are working under the Smith-Hughes, they are limited to 20 students each.

The laboratories appear to be working the least. This is due to the fact that several of the laboratories have an adjoining lecture room which is unoccupied when the class is in the laboratory. This space could be saved by a combination of lecture room and laboratory.

The reason for the study (9 and 13) being used 110 per cent of the time is that it is used one period after school, or one more period than the 10-period day used as a basis for computation.

Table IV-T, showing the frequency distribution of these special rooms, indicates that the majority of cases in Column 2 fall above 61 per cent, and the majority of cases in Column 3 fall above 71 per cent.

any child over 10 years, less 100 pence, with another child 5. Adult Standard
passenger from 18-21 years, Student and Senior 20-30 pence.
On 2nd class train each passenger 10/- extra, children under 12 one-half
of the above. Extra charge for children 12-15 years, 1/- per child.
1st class and Guard car service on all trains and expresses, with
the possibility of reserving seats and the chance of a meal and a
comfortable rest respite between train journeys. Under such circumstances
the best way to get home after long journeys is to take a train.
In fact, we consider the possibilities in the form of those mentioned
above to be the best possible guarantee, but there may well never be
any other method of travel which can compare with the comfort and convenience
of a train. If you would like to know more about the various
ways of travel, you will find a good deal of information in our
Circulars and brochures, which you can obtain free
from any station or from the British Railways Travel
Information Bureau, 100 Newgate Street, London EC1A 7AA.

TABLE I-T

TWENTY-NINE RECITAL ROOMS OF THE OAKLAND TECHNICAL
HIGH SCHOOL SHOWING: (1) CAPACITY OF EACH FIGURED ON
AVAILABLE AREA (2) CAPACITY FIGURED ON SEATS PROVIDED
(3) PERCENTAGE OF USE FIGURED ON (a) AREA (b) SEATS
(c) ROOM OCCUPIED

Room No.	Fir. on Area	Capacity	(3)		
			Area*	Seats prov.	Percentage of Use in Terms of
		(1) • (2)	(a) Available:	(b) Occ.:	(c)
3		34		84	90
7		35		89	100
11		35		86	100
15		36		84	100
17		42		75	100
19		30		74	100
20		35		82	70
22		26		26	90
24		36		67	70
26		31		60	80
28		33		67	70
31		35		72	80
35		35		93	100
37		40		91	100
39		20		54	50
44		40		57	70
203		32		43	70
201		45		64	80
207		37		53	70
209		42		78	90
211		35		82	90
213		42		54	60
215		37		75	80
217		40		92	100
219		32		82	90
227		37		87	90
236		37		40	70
239		25		34	40
250		40		46	70
	T. 1025		Av. 71%	Av. 81%	

*No data available

-25-

7-1-1947

RECENTLY I HAVE BEEN AT HOME AND HAD THE OPPORTUNITY TO REVIEW OLD TELEGRAMS FROM MARYLAND, WHICH MADE ANOTHER SET OF CONVERSATIONS WITH HER TELEGRAMS WHICH SHE SENT ME IN 1941. THEY WERE AS FOLLOWS:

1941

RECENTLY I HAVE BEEN AT HOME AND HAD THE OPPORTUNITY TO REVIEW OLD TELEGRAMS FROM MARYLAND, WHICH MADE ANOTHER SET OF CONVERSATIONS WITH HER TELEGRAMS WHICH SHE SENT ME IN 1941. THEY WERE AS FOLLOWS:

1941

RECENTLY I HAVE BEEN AT HOME AND HAD THE OPPORTUNITY TO REVIEW OLD TELEGRAMS FROM MARYLAND, WHICH MADE ANOTHER SET OF CONVERSATIONS WITH HER TELEGRAMS WHICH SHE SENT ME IN 1941. THEY WERE AS FOLLOWS:

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RECENTLY I HAVE BEEN AT HOME AND HAD THE OPPORTUNITY TO REVIEW OLD TELEGRAMS FROM MARYLAND, WHICH MADE ANOTHER SET OF CONVERSATIONS WITH HER TELEGRAMS WHICH SHE SENT ME IN 1941. THEY WERE AS FOLLOWS:

1941

RECENTLY I HAVE BEEN AT HOME AND HAD THE OPPORTUNITY TO REVIEW OLD TELEGRAMS FROM MARYLAND, WHICH MADE ANOTHER SET OF CONVERSATIONS WITH HER TELEGRAMS WHICH SHE SENT ME IN 1941. THEY WERE AS FOLLOWS:

1941

RECENTLY I HAVE BEEN AT HOME AND HAD THE OPPORTUNITY TO REVIEW OLD TELEGRAMS FROM MARYLAND, WHICH MADE ANOTHER SET OF CONVERSATIONS WITH HER TELEGRAMS WHICH SHE SENT ME IN 1941. THEY WERE AS FOLLOWS:

1941

RECENTLY I HAVE BEEN AT HOME AND HAD THE OPPORTUNITY TO REVIEW OLD TELEGRAMS FROM MARYLAND, WHICH MADE ANOTHER SET OF CONVERSATIONS WITH HER TELEGRAMS WHICH SHE SENT ME IN 1941. THEY WERE AS FOLLOWS:

1941

RECENTLY I HAVE BEEN AT HOME AND HAD THE OPPORTUNITY TO REVIEW OLD TELEGRAMS FROM MARYLAND, WHICH MADE ANOTHER SET OF CONVERSATIONS WITH HER TELEGRAMS WHICH SHE SENT ME IN 1941. THEY WERE AS FOLLOWS:

1941

RECENTLY I HAVE BEEN AT HOME AND HAD THE OPPORTUNITY TO REVIEW OLD TELEGRAMS FROM MARYLAND, WHICH MADE ANOTHER SET OF CONVERSATIONS WITH HER TELEGRAMS WHICH SHE SENT ME IN 1941. THEY WERE AS FOLLOWS:

1941

RECENTLY I HAVE BEEN AT HOME AND HAD THE OPPORTUNITY TO REVIEW OLD TELEGRAMS FROM MARYLAND, WHICH MADE ANOTHER SET OF CONVERSATIONS WITH HER TELEGRAMS WHICH SHE SENT ME IN 1941. THEY WERE AS FOLLOWS:

1941

TABLE II-V

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION SHOWING NUMBER OF INCITATION ROOMS AT EACH INTERVAL FOR TWO OF THE THREE BASES OF COMPUTING PERCENTAGE OF USE

1	2	3	4
: Available Area: Seats Occupied : Interval No. of Rooms : No. Empty : No. OK Rooms :			
0-10	:	0	0
11-20	:	0	0
21-30	:	0	0
31-40	:	2	1
41-50	:	2	1
51-60	:	5	1
61-70	:	3	0
71-80	:	5	4
81-90	:	6	6
91-100	:	4	0

*No data available

July 1968



RECORDED JUNE 2011

TABLE III-T

THIRTY-FIVE SPECIAL ROOMS SHOWING: (1) AREA IN SQUARE FEET (2) CAPACITY FIGURED ON STUDENT ACCOMMODATIONS ACTUALLY PROVIDED (3) PERCENTAGE OF USE FIGURED ON (a) STUDENT PROVISIONS (b) ROOM OCCUPIED

Room No., Use:	Area in sq. ft.*	Capacity (1)	Seats provided (2)	(3) Percentage of Use in Terms of	
				(a) Student Provision	(b) Room Occup.
Laboratories:					
2			48	56	90
10			50	29	40
12			30	19	30
18 Cocking			24	16	20
210 & 206					
(Lab. & Lect.)			72	63	90
212 & 202			78	56	90
(Lab. & Lect.)					
214 & 204					
(Lab. & Lect.)			78	47	90
	T.	360		Av. 58%	Av. 64%
Drawing:					
40			28	22	30
42			27	60	80
48			28	61	80
50			25	63	70
240			28	74	80
242			28	60	90
244			28	76	80
240			28	65	80
	T.	220		Av. 60%	Av. 74%
Shops:					
52 Gen. Mach.			30	76	90
68 Pattern			20	80	80
54 Forge			20	80	80
58 Electric			20	98.5	90
56 Auto			20	96	90
70 Cabinet			18	83	50
68 Carp. & Mill			18	80	80
	T.	146		Av. 85%	Av. 80%

(Continued on the next page)

TABLE III-C (Cont.)

Room No. - Use	(1)*	(2)	(3) Percentage of Use in Terms of		
			(a)	(b)	Room occ.
Commercial					
25 Typ.		30	65	90	
33 Typ.		30	56	60	
225 Typ.		30	86	90	
333 Typ.		30	53	60	
235 Mech. Cak.		21	57	60	
231 Book'R.		35	73	80	
		T. 176	Av. 68.3%	Av. 73.5%	
Sewing					
220		28	82	90	
222		32	54	70	
228		33	70	80	
230		32	75	90	
		T. 120	Av. 70%	Av. 82.5%	
Lecture Rooms					
4		40	55	90	
60		35	55	60	
		T. 95	Av. 43%	Av. 75%	
Study					
9 & 13		86	97	110	
Double Room					

*No data available

--

TABLE IV-T

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION SHOWING NUMBER OF SPECIAL ROOMS AT EACH INTERVAL FOR EACH OF THE TWO BASES OF COMPUTING PERCENTAGE OF USE

Seats Occupied		Rooms Occupied	
Interval	No. of seats	No. of seats	No. of rooms
0-10%	0	0	0
11-20	2	1	1
21-30	2	2	1
31-40	2	1	1
41-50	1	1	1
51-60	6	4	1
61-70	5	2	1
71-80	8	10	1
81-90	4	13	1
91-100	3	0	1
100	0	1	1



University High School

Table I-U shows the percentage of use of 21 recitation rooms of the University High School. It will be noted that, while the total capacity figured on area is 761, only 567 seats are provided. The University High School consists in an obsolete wooden building surrounded by a conglomeration of portables, shacks, and barns, and under the circumstances the authorities are probably justified in disregarding floor area standards. This, coupled with the fact that the classes are kept as small as possible, accounts for the low figures in percentage columns "a" and "b." Column "c" indicates that the rooms are being used 84.9 per cent of the school day.

Table II-U, giving the frequency distribution of these recitation rooms, places the majority in Column 2 above 51 per cent, in Column 3 above 61 per cent, and in Column 4 above 81 per cent.

Table III-U shows the percentage of use of 12 special rooms. The general average of these rooms is high, the highest group being that of the drawing rooms, which reach 92 per cent in terms of the rooms being occupied. In terms of use of student provisions the laboratories reach highest with an average use of 74 per cent.

In the case of the study room (19), the congestion indicated by the 131 per cent has been partly solved by sending the overflow to

ANSWER AND ADDENDUM.

upon every subject all the time the movement of science and
of society, your measure that it is important fully to understand not the
present, but also past, also future, of each of these subjects. And
with a similar view you will find in my addendum further full information with
other minor additions to information on a number of scientific
topics, relating to navigation and commerce and other
and other subjects with which your work will be concerned.
And had I given attention to these topics more fully and had
I had time to do so, I might have given you more space and
more detail of information, especially with regard to
the older the English and American ships, and
which they did, and what they did, when the old ships of timber
were taken, as far as the economy and convenience of
older ships. As far as the economy and convenience
of the ships I could not speak of them, when the timber ships
had been taken, and now the old ships have almost passed, and the great
new sailing ships have taken their place, and the
older ships have been taken, and the new sailing
ships have taken their place, and the new sailing
ships have taken their place, and the new sailing

the library, which is used as a study room, in addition to its regular use, for an average of 68 per cent in terms of room occupied.

Table IV-U, giving the frequency distribution for these special rooms, indicates that the majority of cases in Column 2 fall above 71 per cent, and in Column 3 above 11 per cent.

and the two men who were present at the time of the shooting have identified him as a friend and a fellow who had been in their company on many occasions and always made him feel comfortable and secure. (Continued)

At this point the Agent in Charge said he would like to speak with the two men again.

At this point the Agent in Charge said he would like to speak with the two men again.

TABLE IV-U

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION SHOWING NUMBER OF SPECIAL ROOMS
AT EACH INTERVAL FOR EACH OF THE TWO BASES OF COMPUTING PER-
CENTAGE OF USE

Seats Occupied; Room Occupied		
Interval	No. of rooms	No. of rooms
0-10%	0	0
11-20	0	0
21-30	0	0
31-40	0	0
41-50	2	1
51-60	1	0
61-70	2	0
71-80	5	1
81-90	1	0
91-100	0	2
100	1	0

about 7 miles to the west and about 10 miles to the east.
The highest point in the valley is about 10,000 feet above sea level.

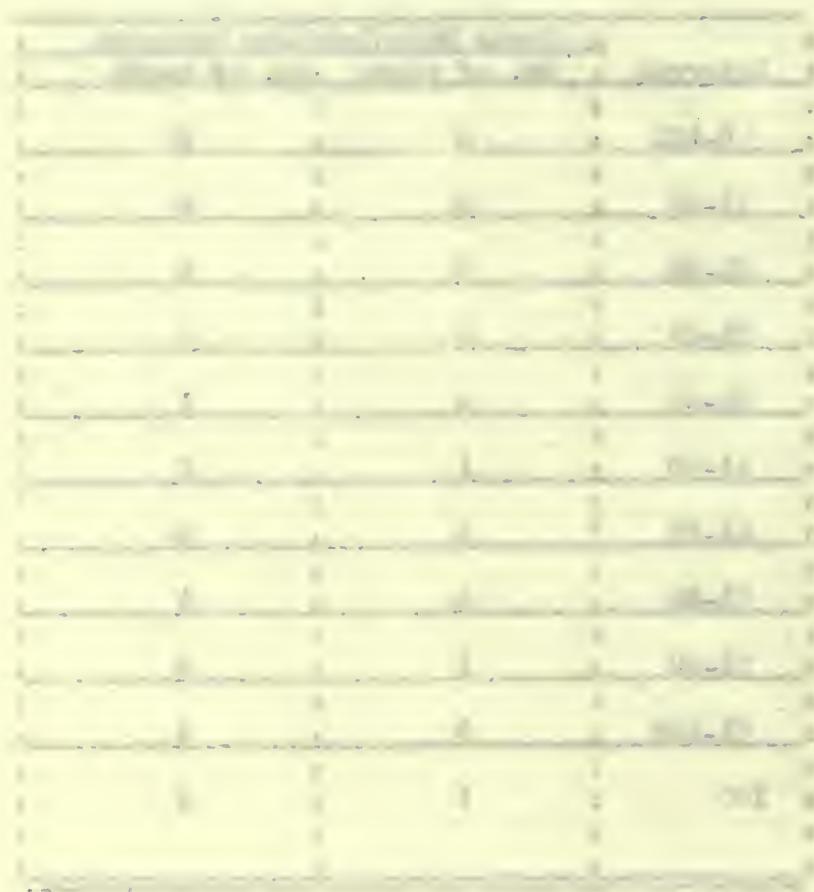


TABLE I-U

TWENTY-ONE RECITAL ROOMS OF THE UNIVERSITY
HIGH SCHOOL SHOWING: (1) CAPACITY OF EACH FIGURED ON
AVAILABLE AREA (2) CAPACITY FIGURED ON SEATS PROVIDED
(3) PERCENTAGE OF USE FIGURED ON (a) AREA (b) SEATS
(c) ROOM OCCUPIED

Room No.	Capacity		(3) Percentage of Use in Terms of		
	(1)	(2)	(a)	(b)	(c)
Fig. on Area: Seats prov. : Available Area: Occup. seats: Room occupied:					
2	23	21	78	85	88
3	24	25	75	72	88
4	27	20	58	56	88
6	65	25	26	68	77
7	49	29	41	69	88
8	52	36	36	72	88
9	49	31	40	64	88
10	45	33	40	54	88
11	24	24	57	57	77
14	37	21	58	72	77
16	34	30	57	65	100
17	50	47	64	57	88
18	51	40	47	61	88
21	41	24	29	50	77
21A	28	22	66	84	88
27	46	35	53	70	88
28A	25	20	71	89	88
29A	25	20	56	70	88
32	25	24	70	73	88
35	26	19	67	88	77
34	26	23	54	61	66
T.	761	T. 567	Av. 54%	Av. 68.6%	Av. 84.9%

Red River

It is now time to move up north
to some area of elevation for greater opportunities
and more areas of greater elevation (2) Red River
River (4) Lake (5) or Lake Superior (6)

TABLE II-U

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION SHOWING NUMBER
OF INCITATION ROOMS AT EACH INTERVAL FOR EACH
OF THE THREE BASES OF COMPUTING PERCENTAGE OF USE

1	2	3	4
: Avail. Area:	Seats Occup.	Room Occ.	:
: Interval:	No. rooms	No. rooms	No. of rooms
0-10	0	0	0
11-20	0	0	0
21-30	2	0	0
31-40	3	0	0
41-50	2	1	0
51-60	8	4	0
61-70	3	8	1
71-80	3	4	5
81-90	0	4	14
91-100	0	0	1



TWELVE SPECIAL ROOMS SHOWING:

- (1) AREA IN SQUARE FEET (2) CAPACITY FIGURED
ON STUDENT ACCOMODATIONS ACTUALLY PROVIDED
(3) PERCENTAGE OF USE FIGURED ON (a) STUDENT
PROVISIONS; (b) ROOMS OCCUPIED

Room No.	Use	Area in sq. ft.	Capacity	(3) Percentage of Use in terms of		
				(1)	(2)	(a)
	<u>Laborato-</u>					
	<u>ries</u>					
20		651	24		82	100
22		652	23		67	88
26		655	23		72	77
36		904	21		75	98
			T. 91	Av. 74%	Av. 88.2%	
	<u>Drawing</u>					
23		645	27		60	88
24		652	14		77	88
25		655	24		77	100
			T. 65	Av. 71.3%	Av. 92%	
	35 Man.Tr.	1480	21		49	44
19	Study	702	68		131	88
15	Library	750	50		77	88
30	Music	1074	46		49	88
37	Millin	1101	24		56	88
	<u>Oly</u>					

NAME	ADDRESS	TELEGRAMS	TELEPHONE	TELETYPE
John Doe	123 Main Street, Anytown, USA	1234567890	555-1234	1234567890
Jane Doe	456 Elm Street, Anytown, USA	1234567891	555-2345	1234567891
Bob Smith	789 Oak Street, Anytown, USA	1234567892	555-3456	1234567892
Susan Smith	210 Pine Street, Anytown, USA	1234567893	555-4567	1234567893
Tom Johnson	345 Cedar Street, Anytown, USA	1234567894	555-5678	1234567894
Mary Johnson	567 Birch Street, Anytown, USA	1234567895	555-6789	1234567895
David Williams	789 Chestnut Street, Anytown, USA	1234567896	555-7890	1234567896
Sarah Williams	210 Locust Street, Anytown, USA	1234567897	555-8901	1234567897
Mike Green	345 Spruce Street, Anytown, USA	1234567898	555-9012	1234567898
Linda Green	567 Willow Street, Anytown, USA	1234567899	555-0123	1234567899

Summary

Table V is a compilation of the averages found in the Table I series for each of the 7 Bay Cities High Schools. The capacity of the recitation rooms of each school in terms of actual seats provided as well as in terms of maximum possible number of seats according to standards. The percentage column indicates for each school the average use made of the recitation rooms according to (a) the available area, (b) the seats occupied, and (c) time the rooms are occupied.

In terms of the percentage of use of available area the various schools, with the exception of the Berkeley High School, average a little more than 50 per cent. Oakland averages only 40 per cent for reasons explained in the discussion of Table I-O. The exceptionally high standing of the Berkeley High School is due to the fact that the recitation rooms contain more than the standard number of seats, as shown by the table. In the percentage of actual use made of these seats the school averages 70 per cent. It must be borne in mind that the Berkeley High School is in an unsettled state, owing to the fact that the new building group has not been entirely completed. Some of the classes occupy the new unit, while others are still located in the old buildings. This unsettled condition must be taken into consideration in estimating the

the different kinds of benefit, according with the particular kind of activity. The differences will, of course, affect quality and it is clear that you will not achieve much success if you make all decisions from the same perspective and without the option of changing position from time to time. After we have been through your life's experience, you will certainly see the importance of maintaining options and so doing you can take the decision with regard to the particular situation with the most information and with the best understanding. It will be interesting to see how many opportunities you will be able to take advantage of as you go along, even though it is not always easy to do so. You will also find that the more you are involved in your own life and "alive" to what is going on and in particular about your particular area of work or study, the better right choices will be because your life's situation (yourself) has past experiences which inform and affect the choices you subsequently make. So, I would like to advise you to remain in the here and now, take stock of your present choices and reflect upon the past, but do not let either distract you from the here and now.

actual use made of the entire plant.

Oversize Rooms

A study of percentage columns "a" and "c" reveals the fact that on the average, while the rooms are occupied 60 per cent of the time, they are only using about 50 per cent of their actual seating capacity. Either the classes are too small, or the rooms are too large for the average size class. A study of the original tabulation sheets reveals the fact that the majority of the classes occupying these rooms number between 30 and 40. Obviously, therefore, many of these recitation rooms are too large for the average class and could never be used up to 100 per cent in terms of every seat being occupied. As an illustration of this, Room 23 of the Alameda High School has an area of 870 square feet, which, in terms of the Strayer-Englehardt standards, should contain 68 seats. The average number of pupils in each class using this room during the day is 29. In this case 58-29, or 29 represents the number of unused seats for the average class. More careful planning of school rooms would result in the utilization of much of this wasted area.

Table VI shows the percentage of use made of the laboratory groups of the East Bay High Schools. The range of use of student

that may identify "P" has "P" associated monomers, he should use the same base as the monomer she wants and which is the same one he used. Another thing he does is try to make his base 1,000 molar per ml. and try adding 500 mg. of thymine and the thymidine monomer. He doesn't add thymidine and the thymine monomer at the same time because you can't tell the difference just like with another thymidine thymidine thymidine. He uses the normal thymine monomer because thymine will not react with the thymidine and thymine monomer and then he adds thymidine and the thymine monomer. He finds that when he does this he gets about 10% more DNA than he does when he adds thymidine and the thymine monomer. He also finds that when he adds thymidine and the thymine monomer he gets about 10% more DNA than he does when he adds thymidine and thymidine monomer. He finds that when he adds thymidine and the thymine monomer he gets about 10% more DNA than he does when he adds thymidine and thymidine monomer.

accomodations is from 38 per cent for the Oakland Technical High School to 74 per cent for the University High Schools. It is true that Piedmont High School uses 111 per cent of its student accomodations, but this is because of the fact that the Piedmont High School has but one laboratory and is forced to use it for all purposes of laboratory instruction. The low percentage made by Technical High School is due to the fact that several of the laboratories have lecture rooms attached, which remain unoccupied when the laboratories are in use. This waste space could be utilized by converting the laboratories into combined laboratory-lecture rooms and utilizing the lecture rooms as class-rooms.

Table VII shows the percentage of use of the shop groups of the East Bay Cities High Schools. It will be noted that three of the schools, Fremont High, Oakland High, and Piedmont High, have no shops. Of the remaining four schools, Technical High School ranks highest, both in percentage of use of student provisions and in percentage of use of the rooms. The majority of the Technical High School shops are operated on the Smith-Hughes plan.

Table VIII shows the percentage of use made of the drawing room groups of the Seven East Bay High Schools. It will be noted that in percentage of use of student accomodations, all of the schools fall above 50 per cent, the highest rank being held by Berkeley

High School, with an average percentage of use of 77 per cent. In terms of the percentage of use of the rooms all the schools fall above 73 per cent, the highest percentage being 92, that of the University High School.

Table IX shows the percentage of use made of the commercial groups of the various high schools named. This group includes typing rooms, bookkeeping rooms, and machine calculation rooms. In percentage of use of student provisions, the schools range from 54 to 70.8 per cent. Piedmont High School is not considered, as its data is based on one room only, which is used for typing. In the percentage of use of periods the rooms are occupied, the schools range from 52.6 to 77.5 per cent. It will be noted that the Berkeley High School is at either extreme of these ranges, having a percentage of 54 in terms of use of student provisions and a percentage of 77.5 in terms of use of room. Evidently the rooms are used frequently, but the classes are small. This conclusion is borne out by an examination of the original tabulation sheets, which show the classes to be comparatively small in enrollment.

The author says he has the manuscript and will send it to the Library of Congress.

TABLE V

GROUP OF RECITATION ROOMS OF SEVEN BAY CITY HIGH SCHOOLS
SHOWING: (1) CAPACITY OF EACH FIGURED ON AVAILABLE AREA
(2) CAPACITY FIGURED ON SEATS PROVIDED (3) PERCENTAGE OF USE
FIGURED ON (a) AREA (b) SEATS (c) ROOM OCCUPIED

School	Capacity		(3) Percentage		
	(1)	(2)	(a)	(b)	(c)
	Fig. on Area; Seats prov.	Avail. Area; Occ. seats	Room occ.		
Alameda High	724	623	52	61	75.8
Berkeley "	844	969	90	70	85
Piedmont "		903		67	74
Oakland "	1443	991	40	56.5	78.6
Piedmont "	479	462	51.5	51.7	77.2
Technical"		1025		71	81
University"	761	567	54	68.6	84.9

TABLE VI

THE LABORATORY GROUPS
OF THE SEVEN BY CITIES HIGH SCHOOLS SHOWING:
(1) CAPACITY BASED ON SEATS PROVIDED (2) PERCENTAGE OF USE
BASED ON (a) STUDENT PROVISIONS (b) ROOMS OCCUPIED

School	Capacity	(2) PERCENTAGE	
		in terms of	(a) (b)
Alameda High	114	46	53
Berkeley "	262	52	75
Fremont "	246	65	84.5
Oakland "	237	58	83
Piedmont "	24	111	87.5
Technical "	360	38	64
University "	91	74	88.2

TABLE VII

School	Capacity:	(1)	(2) Percentage	(a)	(b)
		Seats prov.	Stud. Prov.		
Alameda High	70	45.3	56		
Berkeley "	111	70.5	70		
Premont *	--	--	--		
Oakland* "	--	--	--		
Piedmont* "	--	--	--		
Technical	146	85	80		
University "	21	49	44		

*No shops

Locally, small-scale projects have been used to reduce flooding and soil erosion problems around the village (1). However, extensive flooding has not been controlled by the government (1).

--

TABLE VIII

THE DRAWING GROUPS OF THE SEVEN BAY CITIES HIGH SCHOOLS
SHOWING: (1) CAPACITY BASED ON SEATS PROVIDED
(2) PERCENTAGE OF USE BASED ON (a) STUDENT PROVISIONS
(b) ROOMS OCCUPIED

School	(1)		(2) Percentage	
	Capacity		in terms of	
	Seats prov.	Stud. prov.	(a)	(b)
Alameda High	43		69	82.5
Berkeley "	101		77	77
Fremont "	123		66	77
Oakland "	119		57	73.3
Piedmont "	50		50	75
Technical "	220		60	74
University "	65		56.7	92



TABLE IX

THE COMMERCIAL GROUPS OF THE SEVEN BAY CITIES HIGH SCHOOLS
SHOWING: (1) CAPACITY BASED ON SEATS PROVIDED
(2) PERCENTAGE OF USE BASED ON (a) STUDENT PROVISIONS
(b) ROOMS OCCUPIED

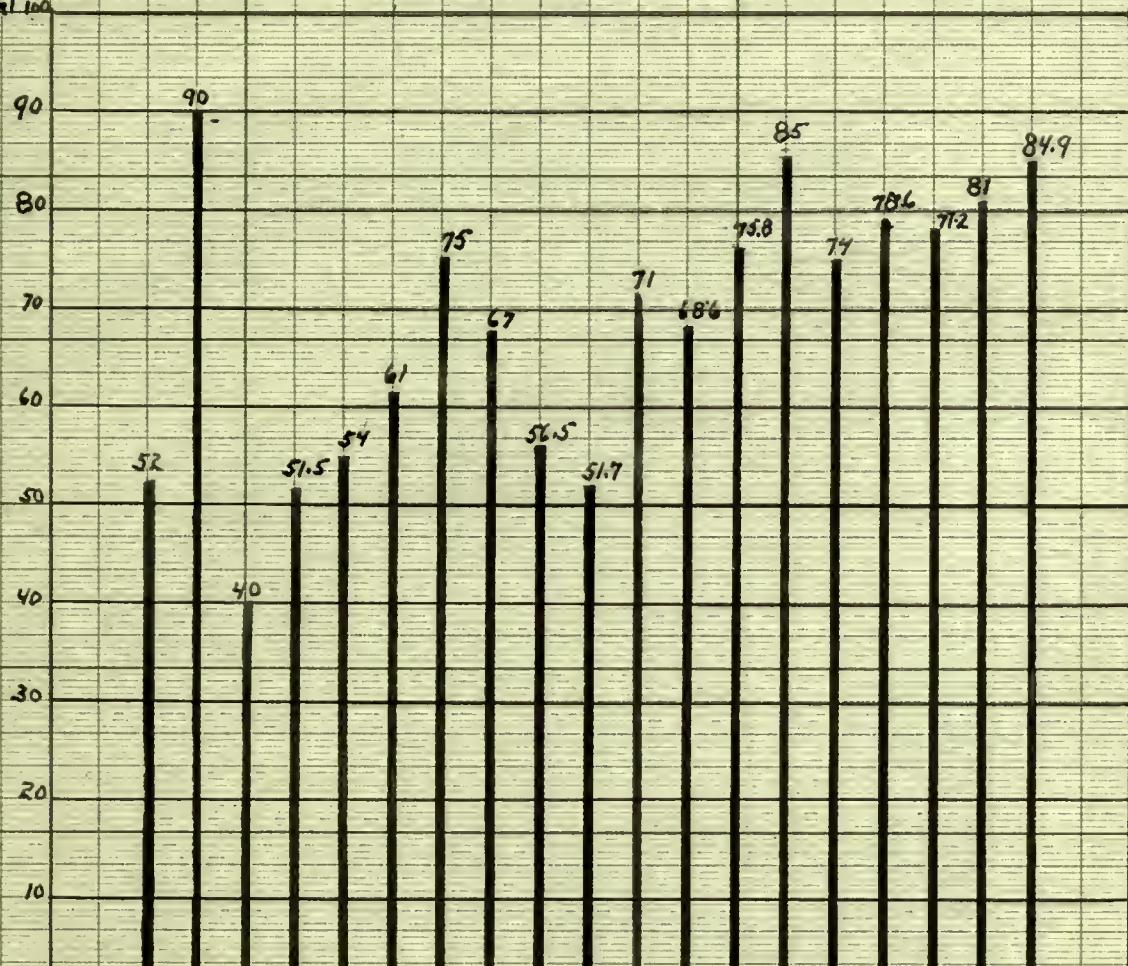
School	(1)		(2) Percentage	
	Capacity		in terms of	
	Seats prov.	Stud. prov.	Room occ.	
Alameda High	144	61	52.6	
Berkeley "	77	54	77.5	
Fremont "	296	60	62	
Oakland "	188	70.8	68	
Piedmont "	15	39	50	
Technical "	176	68.3	73.3	
University "	—	—	—	

10 June

With your advice the team set to work and we are now
able to read all three sections (2) - (3) - (4)
and have drawn (1) so that we can now
read section (4).

Section	Line	Text	Notes
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(2)	407	407	

Percentage



A B O P U A B F O P T U
Available Area Occupied Seats Room Occupied

Percentage of Use of Recitation Rooms.

CHART I

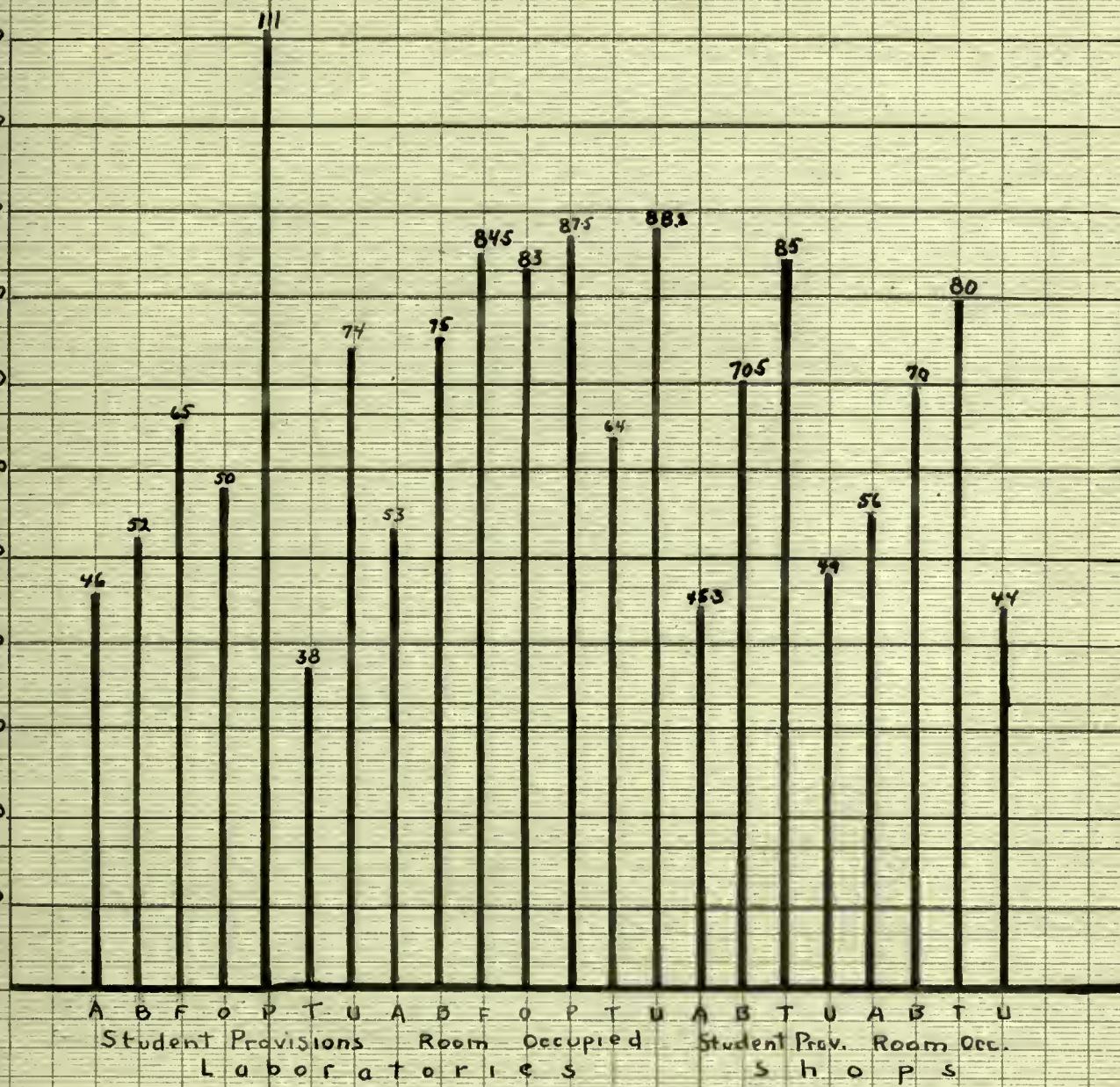
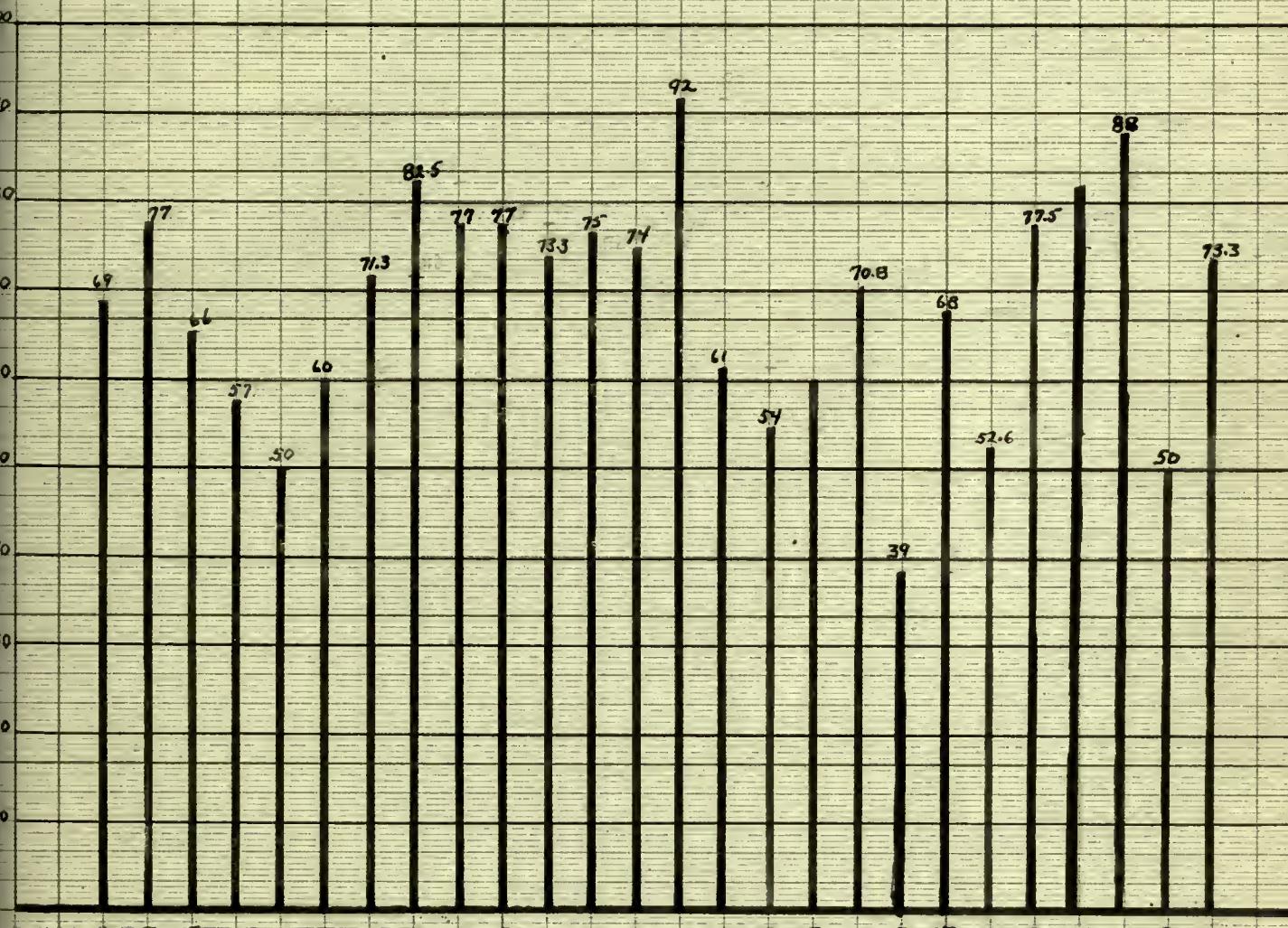


CHART II



Student Provision Room Occupied Student Provision Room Occupied
 Drawing 1 Drawing 8 Commercial Rooms Commercial Rooms

Percentage of Use of Drawing Rooms and Commercial Rooms

CHART III



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