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A PROPOSED SCHOOL DISTRICT REORGANIZATION FOR

JASPER COUNTY, ILLINOIS

(TITLE)

BY

SAMUEL T. WHITE

AND

C.L. BATMAN

PLAN B PAPER

SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR
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AND PREPARED IN COURSE

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IN THE GRADUATE SCHOOL, EASTERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY,
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1968

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DEPARTMENT HEAD

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INTRODUCTION

It is the purpose of this study to evaluate the present conditions of the schools of Jasper County. Also, this study is to show the need for change of the present school organization and the type of organization we feel can best increase educational standards and solve many of the financial problems facing many of the school districts of Jasper County. A comparison of the cost of operating the present Jasper County schools with the Cost of Education Index is also in this study. There is one important assumption in this study. It is that good educational outcomes are most likely to occur under conditions that are favorable to a high quality of teaching and a good learning environment.¹ It is hoped that a copy of this study can be presented to the residents of Jasper County, and a type of school system can be organized that will best serve the needs of the youth of Jasper County.

There are four main areas to this study: First, a brief historical background of Jasper County; Second, the present educational system of Jasper County; Third,

1

McLure, William P., Director, A Study of the Public Schools of Illinois, Office of the Superintendent of Public Instructions, Fay Page, Superintendent, Springfield, Illinois, January 1, 1965. p.1.

the need for change of the existing educational structure;
Fourth, a proposed county unit district.

In this study, the expenditures of the Jasper County schools for the 1966-67 school year are to be compared with the regional averages compiled in the Cost of Education Index. In computing the total expenditures of all the districts, Expenditure Pupil Units (E.P.U.'s) are used. Expenditure Pupil Units take into account that it cost more to educate a high school student than it does to educate an elementary school students.

CHAPTER I

THE PRESENT ORGANIZATION OF THE JASPER COUNTY SCHOOLS. TYPE OF BUILDINGS, NUMBER OF ROOMS, ENROLLMENT AND ASSESSED VALUATION OF EACH DISTRICT

THE SITUATION

Jasper County is located in central Illinois and has an area of four hundred ninety-five square miles. Jasper County has a population of 11,246 persons. Newton is the county seat and is centrally located. Newton has a few small businesses and three industries. Employment opportunities are few and wages are low. There are ten small villages in the county with populations varying from fifty to three hundred residents.

Economically, Jasper County depends primarily on agriculture. Approximately fifty percent of the population live on farms which range in size from one hundred to three hundred acres.²

There are nine public elementary schools, one parochial elementary school, and one secondary school in Jasper County.

²
U.S. , Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census,
Agricultural Census, 1964. p. 2.

The schools and district numbers are as follows:

Grove Consolidated School, District No. 1
Muddy Consolidated School, District No. 2
Hidalgo Consolidated School, District No. 3
Newton Consolidated School, District No. 4
Bogota Consolidated School, District No. 5
West Liberty Consolidated School, District No. 6
Yale Consolidated School, District No. 7
Willow Hill Consolidated School, District No. 9
Ste. Marie Consolidated School, District No. 10
Newton Community High School, District No. 127
St. Thomas Parochial School.³

PRESENT EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

The present educational system of Jasper County is based on the dual district system. There are nine public elementary, a Catholic parochial school and a secondary district. In the past year, one small elementary district, which could no longer operate, joined with the Newton Consolidated School, District No. 4. This seems to be a step toward the goal we hope to achieve.

The present administrative organization is based on the dual system with each individual district having an administrator and a controlling Board of Education. Many

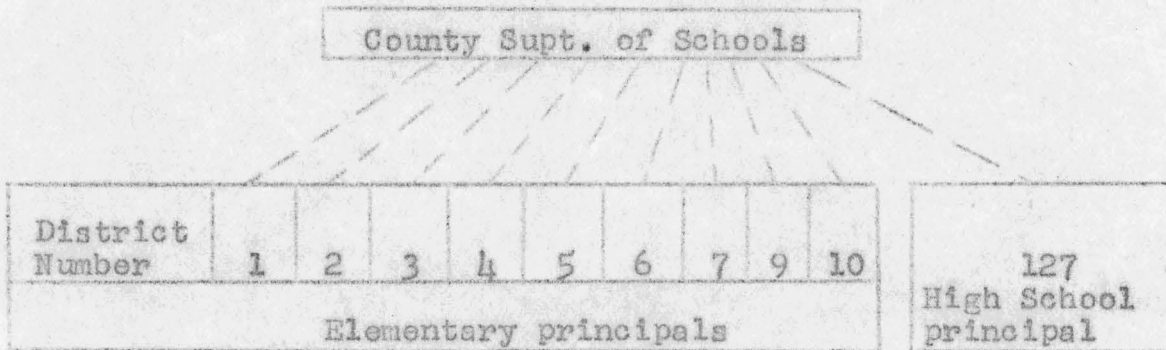
³ Jasper County Educational Directory, Office of the County Superintendent of Schools, Newton, Illinois, 1967.pp. 4-15.

of the administrators are part-time teachers and do not have sufficient free time to carry out their administrative duties.

Mr. Elmer D. Dalton is the present County Superintendent of Schools. He is making strides in getting the administrators to work together. In the past, it seems as if each individual district was only interested in its own system and did not try to correlate its program with the other elementary districts or the high school. For example, textbook selection for the elementary districts has been made without consultation with the other districts or the high school. The general overall administrative structure is as follows:

TABLE 1

Administrative Structure of Jasper County



-----indicates advisory capacity

This drawing indicates that the County Superintendent

does not have full control over the districts of the county compared to the control of a unit superintendent. He is used in an advisory capacity as the dotted lines indicate. There is some communication between the districts, however, there is very little co-operation as this drawing indicates.

Data about the present school districts in Jasper County have been compiled from information given by the County Superintendent of Schools, County Clerk, and visits by the authors to each of the individual schools. This information is arranged in the following table form.

TABLE 2

GROVE CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1

Enrollment:	168
Assessed Valuation:	\$4,279,191
Number of Rooms:	There are eight general classrooms, library, music room, cafeteria and gymnasium with a stage.
Type of Building:	This is a one story brick building with an addition being completed in 1965. This building is located on approximately eight acres of ground in the northwestern part of the county.
Instructional Organization:	Eight full-time teachers are employed. The principal is a teaching principal. He teaches

TABLE 2-- Continued

full-time. There is one grade per classroom and all grades are self-contained. There are three part-time teachers; a band and vocal, a remedial teacher and a speech correctionist. The class load is approximately twenty-one students per room.

This building is suitable without remodeling for an attendance center in our proposed unit system.

TABLE 3

MUDDY CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2

Enrollment:	178
Assessed Valuation:	\$4,570,484
Number of Rooms:	There are six general classrooms, a music room, and a gymnasium with a stage, which is also used as a cafeteria.
Type of Building:	This is a one-story brick building. The building was constructed in 1962. It is in excellent condition and located on a twenty acre site, three miles south of Wheeler, Illinois. This building is located on a good black top road.
Instructional Organization:	There are six full-time teachers employed by this district. The principal teaches one-half day and has one-half day for administrative duties. Since there are only six rooms, some of the

TABLE 3--Continued

grades must be combined or split. If a grade is split, the upper half of the grade is placed with a higher grade. This placement is done by the teacher's recommendation, I Q scores and achievement test scores. Grades 6, 7, and 8 are departmentalized with one teacher for science and history, one for language and another teacher for math. There are three part-time teachers; a band and vocal, a remedial teacher and a speech correctionist. The class load is approximately thirty students per room.

In our proposed unit plan, this building would be suitable for a K-6 attendance center.

This building is located in a remote part of the county and is ideally located for an attendance center.

TABLE 4

HIDALGO CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 3

Enrollment:	68
Assessed Valuation:	\$2,054,202
Number of Rooms:	There are three general classrooms, a gymnasium and a cafeteria.
Type of Building:	This is a two-story brick structure. An addition was built in 1959 because of a fire that destroyed part of the building.

TABLE 4-- Continued

Instructional Organization: Three full-time teachers are employed, one being employed as the head teacher to take care of the administrative duties. One teacher has grades 1, 2, and 3; another has grades 4, 5, and 6 and the head teacher has grades 7 and 8. There are two part-time teachers: a band and vocal teacher and a speech correctionist. The class load is approximately twenty-three students per classroom.

This building is not suitable to house grades K-6 in the proposed unit district. Possible uses of this building are mentioned later in this report.

TABLE 5

NEWTON CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 4

Enrollment:	592
Assessed Valuation:	\$17,188,126
Number of Rooms:	There are eighteen general classrooms, a library, a nurse's room, a conference room, a faculty lounge, office and reception room, a cafeteria and a gymnasium.
Type of Building:	This is a one-story brick structure in excellent condition. However, it is poorly located and there is not enough space for future additions or play area.
Instructional Organization:	There are two sessions of kinder-

TABLE 5-- Continued

garten. For the first six grades, there are two sections per grade and a teacher for each section. The children are placed in the sections heterogeneously. The seventh and eighth grades are departmentalized with one teacher for science, one for history, one for math, and one for language arts. There are twenty-six classrooms teachers, a librarian, special teachers in music and art and a full-time administrator. The class load is approximately thirty-four students per room. At the Rose Hill building they employ three teachers and have grades 1-6.

This will give extra rooms that can be utilized as administrative offices, guidance centers and special education rooms.

TABLE 6

BOGOTA CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 5

Enrollment:	63
Assessed Valuation:	\$2,574,715
Number of Rooms:	There are three classrooms and a cafeteria which can also be used as a recreation room.
Type of Building:	This is an old building, part brick and part wood. The cafeteria and recreation room is a metal building.

TABLE 6-- Continued

Instructional Organization: There are three full-time teachers employed by this district. There are two rooms with three grades and one room with grades 7 and 8. One of the teachers teaches seventh and eighth grades and acts as principal. The class load is about twenty-two students per room.

This district has a very low assessed valuation and a small enrollment. The students in this district stand to gain more, educationally, than the students in the other districts.

TABLE 7

WEST LIBERTY CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 6

Enrollment:	66
Assessed Valuation:	\$2,936,890
Number of Rooms:	There are three general classrooms with the basement being used as a cafeteria.
Type of Building:	This building is old and built of brick.
Instructional Organization:	There are three full-time teachers employed. There are two rooms three grades and one room with grades 7 and 8. One of the teachers is the acting principal. The classroom load is approximately twenty-two students per room.

This, the West Liberty school, building is located in a remote part of Jasper County. It can not be used for anything except as a possible overflow for the Ste. Marie center.

TABLE 8

YALE CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 7

Enrollment:	85
Assessed Valuation:	\$3,349,350
Number of Rooms:	There are four classrooms, a gymnasium with a stage and a cafeteria.
Type of Building:	This is an old brick building, two stories. It is located along a state highway and has very little playground area.
Instructional Organization:	There are three full-time teachers employed by this district. There are two grades per room and the principal teaches the seventh and eighth grades in addition to his administrative duties. The classroom load is approximately twenty-one students per room.

This district is at a disadvantage in their small enrollment and limited educational facilities. The building could be used in case of an overflow at the Willow Hill center.

TABLE 9

WILLOW HILL CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 9

Enrollment:	225
Assessed Valuation:	\$4,223,364
Number of Rooms:	There are nine classrooms, an EMH room, a library, office and reception room, and an all-purpose room which serves as gymnasium and cafeteria.
Type of Building:	One building was built in 1963, a modern one-story brick and block building. The second building is an old two-story brick building, used as a high school until 1946. The buildings are located in the village of Willow Hill, Illinois on twelve acres of ground.
Instructional Organization:	There are ten full-time teachers and one full-time administrator employed by this district. The school has an educable mentally handicapped class, a kindergarten, and a teacher for each grade. The 6, 7, and 8th grades are semi-departmentalized with one teacher teaching math, one language arts and one social studies. A part-time music, speech, and remedial teachers are employed. The classroom load is approximately twenty-eight students per room.

This building is located close to the Ste. Marie school but has to be considered as a center because of its facilities. This building, the new structure, is being suggested as an attendance center in the proposed unit district.

TABLE 10

SAINTE MARIE CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 10

Enrollment:	138
Assessed Valuation:	\$3,542,206
Number of Rooms:	There are six classrooms, a gymnasium and a cafeteria in this building.
Type of Building:	This is a new one-story brick building, constructed in 1966.
Instructional Organization:	There are five full-time teachers and one part-time administrator. Two rooms have combined grades with a single teacher. A part-time music, remedial and speech teachers are employed.

This building is in excellent condition and suitable for an attendance center for the proposed unit district.

TABLE 11

NEWTON COMMUNITY HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 127

Enrollment:	800
Assessed Valuation:	\$39,758,233
Number of Classrooms:	There are twenty-six classrooms, office and reception room, teachers lounge, student recreation, four department head offices, auditorium seating 800 people and a large gymnasium

TABLE 11-- Continued

	that can serve 800 students easily.
Type of Building:	This is a two story brick building built in 1926 and additions have been added as the school grew and they were needed.
Instructional Organization:	There are two full-time administrators, thirty-five instructors and two guidance people. There is no provision made for special education, remedial work or health services.

The Newton Community High School building is located in approximately the center of the proposed district. The building is large enough to house all extra office space needed for the new organization.

The kindergarten enrollment figures (table 13) show that if projected to the other districts on the same ratio as the two districts that operate a kindergarten, the kindergarten enrollment could be approximately 200. This would make an estimated K-6 enrollment of 1315.

It appears from tables 12 and 13 that the enrollment of the Jasper County schools will remain stable for the foreseeable future.

Before discussing the need for reorganization, it is necessary to study the school tax information for the 1967-68 school year which is shown in Table 14.

TABLE 12

ENROLLMENT OF STUDENTS OF JASPER
COUNTY BY GRADES AND BY SCHOOL

District Number	Name	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Grove		24	18	16	23	26	25	17	19				
2	Muddy		26	14	25	15	20	25	24	29				
3	Hidalgo		10	6	10	10	6	4	16	6				
4	Newton	67	60	80	63	73	66	63	58	61				
5	Bogota		7	11	5	7	8	8	8	8				
6	West Liberty		7	8	10	6	8	9	5	13				
7	Yale		12	8	10	15	12	8	9	11				
9	Willow Hill	27	25	37	21	24	18	21	26	26				
10	Ste. Marie		14	22	16	13	19	18	20	16				
127	Newton Community High School										200	246	182	183
Totals		94	185	204	176	186	183	181	183	189	200	246	182	183

TABLE 13

SUMMARY OF ENROLLMENT BY GRADES

K-6 Enrollment	1209
7-9 Enrollment	572
10-12 Enrollment	601
Total	2382

TABLE 14

JASPER COUNTY SCHOOL TAX INFORMATION 1968-69

District Name and Number	ASSESSED VALUATION	TOTAL Rate	EDUCATIONAL FUND			MUNICIPAL RETIREMENT FUND			TOTAL
			Levy	Rate	Extension	Levy	Rate	Extension	
Grove #1	\$4,280,421	1.498	\$40,000	.900	\$38,523.79	\$1,000	.024	\$1,027.30	\$40,523.79
Muddy #2	4,570,484	1.595	45,000	.900	41,134.36	2,000	.044	2,010.99	43,145.35
Hidalgo #3	2,054,202	1.408	23,500	.900	18,048.45	750	.036	762.05	18,810.50
Newton #4	17,189,796	1.438	157,000	.900	154,708.15	5,000	.029	4,985.03	159,693.18
Bogota #5	2,574,715	1.354	25,000	.900	23,172.43	500	.019	514.95	23,687.38
West Liberty #6	2,924,654	1.249	30,000	.900	26,321.90	1,000	.034	994.40	27,316.30
Yale #7	3,342,034	1.319	35,000	.900	30,078.30	600	.019	634.97	30,713.27
Willow Hill #9	4,228,262	1.404	37,000	.876	37,039.56	1,000	.024	1,014.78	38,054.34
Ste. Marie #10	3,551,092	1.593	32,000	.900	31,959.82	1,500	.042	1,526.95	33,486.77
Newton C.H.S. #127	45,737,235	1.129	336,000	.736	332,109.24	6,000	.014	6,317.23	338,426.47

TABLE 14 -- Continued

District Name and Number	BUILDING FUND			BUILDING BOND FUND			WORKING CASH FUND		
	Levy	Rate	Extension	Levy	Rate	Extension	Levy	Rate	Extension
Grove #1	\$9,000	.188	\$8,047.19	\$11,065	.259	\$11,086.29	\$2,000	.0170	\$2,011.00
Muddy #2	10,000	.188	8,592.49	15,394	.337	15,402.50	2,200	.0190	2,239.00
Hidalgo #3	7,500	.188	3,770.12	3,095	.152	3,048.18	1,000	.0520	1,002.00
Newton #4	32,000	.187	32,144.91	33,605	.196	33,692.00	8,000	.0820	8,279.00
Bogota #5	4,000	.157	4,042.31	4,017	.157	4,042.31	1,000	.0140	1,029.00
West Liberty #6	6,500	.188	5,498.36	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	.0140	1,371.00
Yale #7	15,000	.250	8,355.08	-0-	-0-	-0-	2,000	.0500	1,671.00
Willow Hill #9	7,000	.166	7,018.90	11,714	.278	11,754.57	-0-	-0-	-0-
Ste. Marie #10	7,200	.188	6,676.04	11,730	.332	11,789.61	1,800	.0500	1,775.00
Newton C.H.S. #127	75,000	.165	74,453.78	53,650	.119	53,696.95	-0-	-0-	-0-

CHAPTER II

NEED FOR CHANGE

The educational program in Jasper County is wanting in many areas. According to the Task Force on Education in their report for the future of Illinois, the local school districts should be organized and approved on the basis of criteria involving the following:

1. Breadth and depth of program;
2. Size of student population to provide educational programs of sufficient diversity for all groups, under conditions that are educationally and economically feasible entirely within the district or through the regional district;
3. Availability of adequate supportive services to all programs;
4. Use of staff in their special fields of educational preparation;
5. Adequate ratio of certificated professional staff to pupil enrollment;
6. Adequate instructional materials and facilities;
7. Geographic conditions which permit reasonable consolidation of schools and use of staff members to serve more than one school.⁴

As to the first point, many of Jasper County schools are offering programs that are extremely low in quality

⁴McLure, William P., Director, Education of the Future of Illinois, The Task Force on Education, Springfield, Illinois, 1966. p. 36.

because of their financial inability. Obtaining the necessary teaching staff is almost an impossibility because of low salaries and lack of proper housing in the rural areas.

As can be seen, the size of each of the elementary districts is such that they can not offer a diversified program. The major problem in Jasper County seems to be that the districts are too small to provide the necessary educational program. This program would be too expensive for the small district to supply via the property tax method. This could be best solved by organizing a county unit system that would offer a broad enough tax base to financially support a quality education program for all children in Jasper County.

Next is the expenditures for education of the Jasper County schools for the 1966-67 school year. These will be compared with the regional averages as compiled in the Cost of Education Index published for that year. The amounts expended by each school district are as taken from the published annual reports of that year.

TABLE 15

ADMINISTRATION EXPENDITURES

	Amount	per ADA	Regional Average
Grove	4,091.21	25.00	14.83
Muddy	6,240.09	40.00	
Hidalgo	1,394.44	20.00	
Newton	13,582.09	28.30	
Bogota	1,934.38	31.20	
West Liberty	3,232.22	48.90	
Yale	3,017.24	38.90	
Willow Hill	2,997.63	16.30	
Ste. Marie	3,238.28	22.50	
Newton High	<u>24,051.07</u>	<u>30.00</u>	<u> </u>
Total	67,228.49	29.50	14.83

These figures show that administrative costs for the schools of Jasper County are twice those for the average school with student body of 2300 students in this area. Not only is the cost too high, but the students are not receiving the type of administrative services that they should be getting for this money. Very few administrators can do a competent job while teaching full or half time. Using the average ADA cost and the ADA for the entire

county, \$33,672.25 could be allotted for administration.

TABLE 16

INSTRUCTION EXPENDITURES

	Amount	per ADA	Regional Average
Grove	53,069.55	323.60	300.38
Muddy	42,720.34	273.90	
Hidalgo	15,361.41	225.20	
Newton	153,550.61	324.10	
Bogota	16,253.01	262.10	
West Liberty	16,774.35	239.00	
Yale	22,071.96	285.50	
Willow Hill	58,640.95	316.90	
Ste. Marie	40,268.23	279.60	
Newton High	<u>280,132.65</u>	<u>366.30</u>	<u> </u>
Total	722,250.28	319.00	300.38

Expenditures for instructional services in Jasper County appear to be substantial; however a study of this table reveals that six of the districts are far below the regional average. The six districts showing low expenditures for instructional services have a combined ADA of about 600 students. This means that twenty-five percent of the children in Jasper County are being denied the

proper instructional services. A proper distribution of the instructional services in the county would provide all children with adequate instructional materials, clerks and staffs.

TABLE 17

HEALTH EXPENDITURES

	Amount	per ADA	Regional Average
Grove	117.76	.80	.74
Hidalgo	92.00	1.30	
Newton	3,327.99	6.70	
West Liberty	42.80	.60	
Willow Hill	674.16	3.60	
Ste. Marie	<u>254.75</u>	<u>1.70</u>	<u> </u>
Total	4,425.69	1.90	.74

Only six of the districts offer health services. Enough money is being expended in Jasper County for a fair health program, and again we find half of the children of the county without the proper health services. This is due to the fact that the dual system is not conducive to county-wide sharing of services.

TABLE 18

OPERATION EXPENDITURES

	Amount	per ADA	Regional Average
Grove	7,331.32	43.50	42.01
Muddy	8,415.10	53.90	
Hidalgo	4,068.54	52.40	
Newton	19,423.46	40.50	
Bogota	2,900.66	46.80	
West Liberty	4,872.15	73.80	
Yale	4,951.90	63.40	
Willow Hill	10,758.06	58.10	
Ste. Marie	9,457.73	65.60	
Newton High	<u>26,929.38</u>	<u>34.00</u>	
Total	103,830.56	45.70	42.01

All but three of the districts are spending more for the operation of their schools than the average for the region. In a unit district the custodial personnel could be reduced and the expense of heat, electricity and water would be considerably reduced. It is estimated that a saving of \$10,000.00 could be effected by operating as a unit system.

The total cost for education of the Jasper County

schools as they are organized now is \$959,520.16. These costs do not reflect the cost of transportation or expenditures for capital outlay. This gives a cost per ADA of \$436.10. The regional average is \$394.70. This shows that the amount of money being spent per student is sufficient to buy a good educational program for all students in the county. Financially the problem seems to be in the size of the districts trying to operate a school, the administrative set up and the lack of funds in some of the districts.

In the school year of 1966-67, the schools of Jasper County received \$236,771.00 in state aid. According to the state aid formula, if the schools had been organized into a unit system, a total of \$505,718.00 would have been received. This would have increased the available funds for school purposes by 20%.

CHAPTER III

PROPOSED COUNTY UNIT DISTRICT

According to Table 19, the administration of the unit district will be taken care of by a chief administrator and two assistants. One assistant will be in charge of the business operations of the schools. The assistant in charge of instruction will work with the coordinators and the building principals. His duties will be to improve and upgrade the existing curriculum and supervise the instruction. It is hoped that this structure will promote cooperation and coordination through the county.

There are four attendance centers outside of Newton, and three centers within the city limits. Table 20 shows the attendance centers; however it is felt that boundary lines for each attendance center is a task for the administration whenever a unit district is established. The number of students, their grade placement and their location will have to be considered in determining which attendance center they will attend.

The four attendance centers outside of Newton are: Grove, Muddy, Willow Hill and Ste. Marie.

TABLE 19

UNIT ORGANIZATION
ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

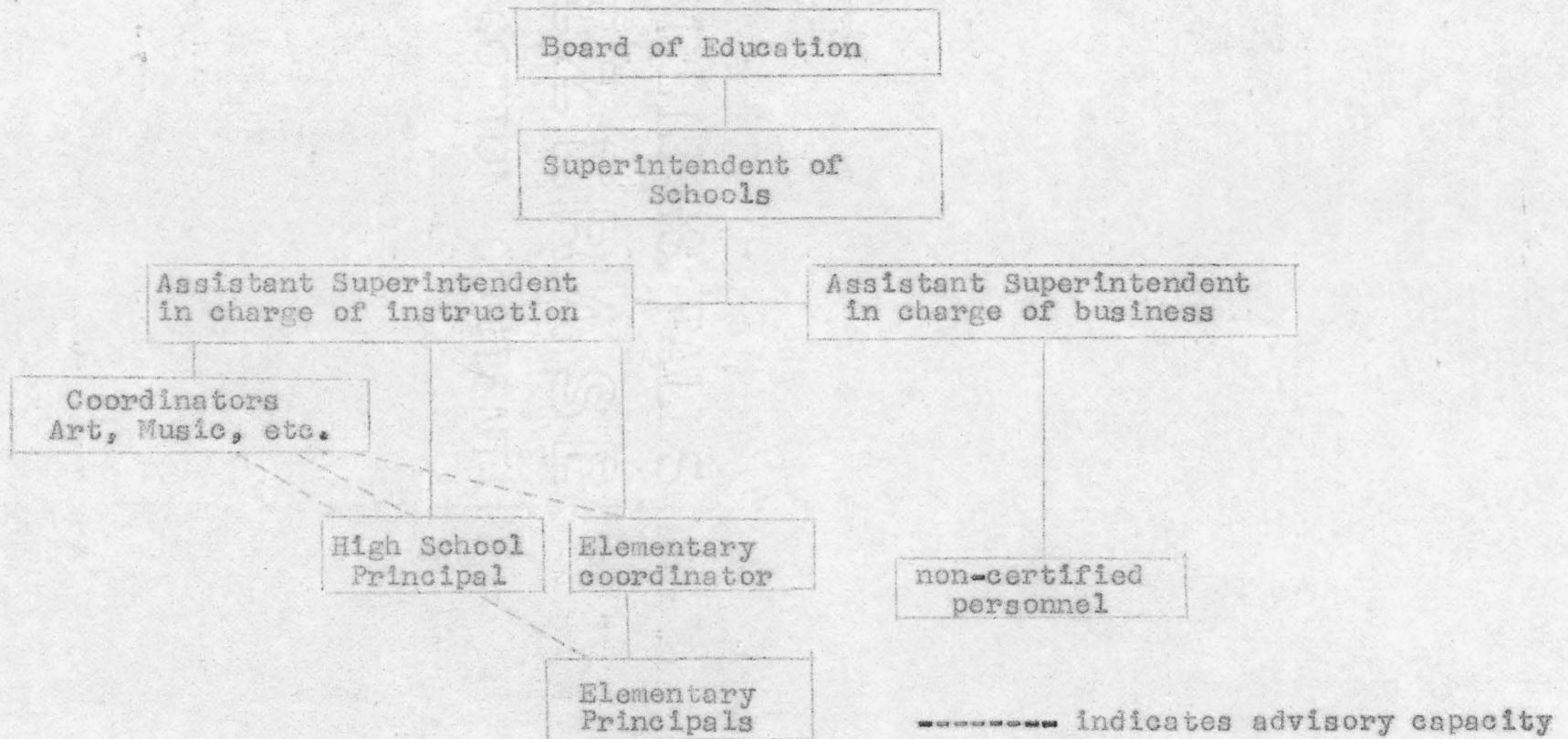
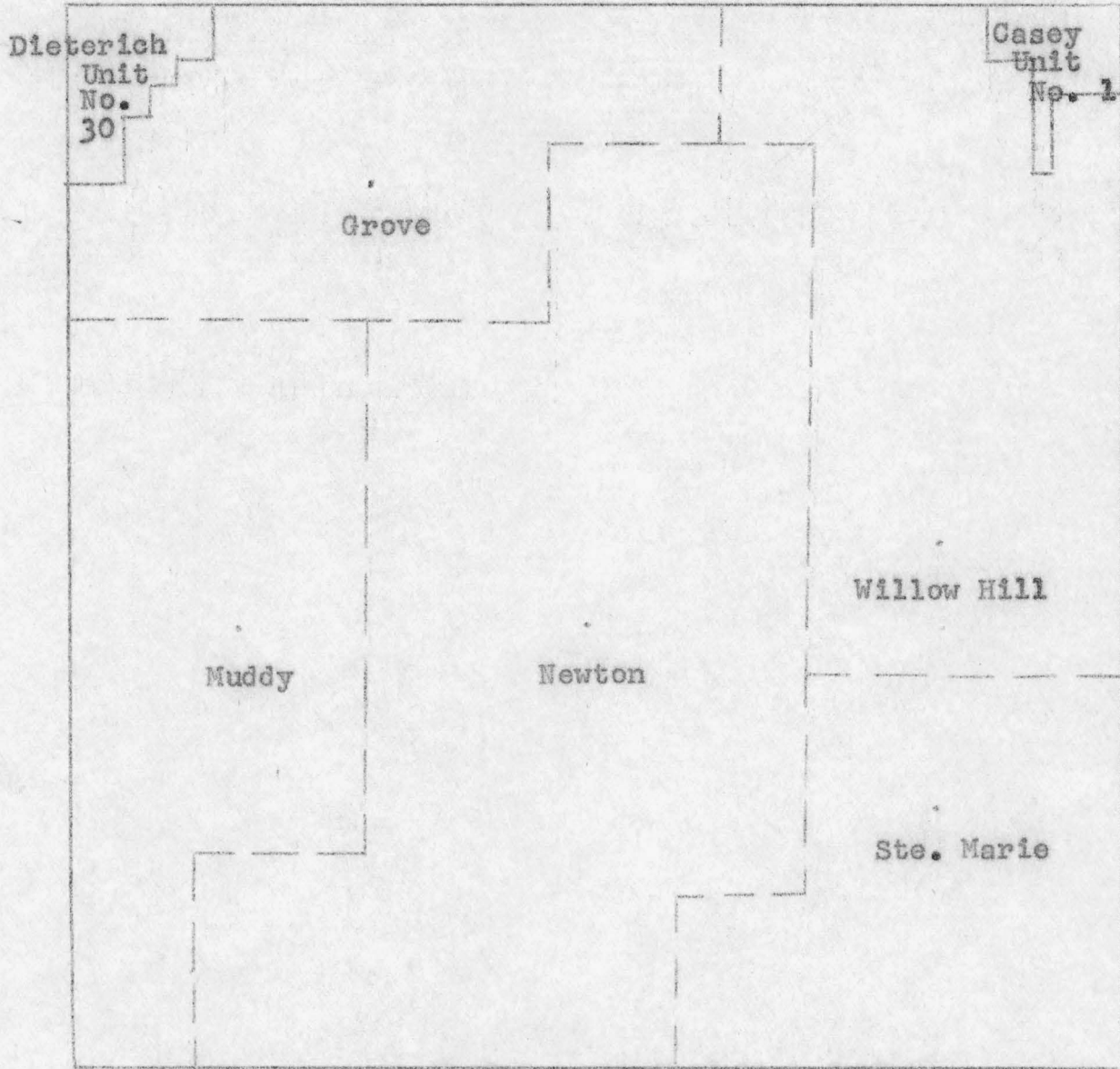


TABLE 20

ATTENDANCE CENTERS



As shown in the map, Grove is located in the northwest part of Jasper County. The building is in excellent condition and has adequate playground area. Grades K-6 are to be housed here with one teacher per grade. Each classroom has adequate space for thirty students. This building can accommodate 210 students. Personnel needed to operate this school would be six teachers, one principal, one secretary, one custodian, two cooks and four bus drivers.

The Muddy building is in excellent condition and geographically located in the southwestern part of Jasper County. It has seven classrooms and is perfectly equipped for K-6 organization. All rooms are standard size and can accommodate thirty students. This building can accommodate 210 students and the same personnel would be needed to operate this school as the Grove center.

Willow Hill building will also accommodate a K-6 organization and will have room for 210 students and require the same personnel as the two previous centers that were discussed.

A problem exists in the Willow Hill attendance center. The Oblong Township High School district extends into the Willow Hill Consolidated district from the east. Part of the present graduates of the Willow Hill school go to the Oblong Township High School and part go to the Newton Community High School. It was recommended by the Task

Force on Education that schools be reorganized to breadth and depth to an educational program to meet the needs of all pupils served.⁵ It is suggested that the proposed unit district include all of Jasper County with the exception of the northwest corner which lies in the Dieterich Unit District No. 30 and the northeast corner which lies in the Casey Unit District No. 1. Since these areas are in a unit district, it is proposed that no effort be made to change their organization.

This would have to be accomplished by a public relations program in the overlying areas. To complete this successfully, all avenues of approach should be utilized including the newly formed department in the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, i.e. the Division of School Reorganization.

Ste. Marie school is a little smaller and the rooms in this building would accommodate from twenty-five to thirty students, a total of approximately 175 students could be housed here. The same number of personnel would be needed as in the other schools.

Newton Consolidated school could accommodate two rooms in each grade, with thirty students per room. This building could accommodate 420 students in K-6. This enrollment

⁵ McLure, William P., Director, Education of the Future of Illinois, The Task Force on Education, Springfield, Illinois 1966. p. 215.

would take 15 or 16 classrooms, the remaining rooms would be used as special education classrooms. The personnel needed to operate this school would be one principal, twelve teachers, one secretary, three cooks, two custodians. The same bus drivers and buses could be used for both this center, and both the Junior and Senior High Schools.

This arrangement could accommodate 1225 students in K-6 in Jasper County. Since this is slightly above the present enrollment of these grades, no building would be needed for the K-6 program.

A new Junior High School would need to be built in order to house the grades 7-9. This building would need to be built to house about 600 students. It should include enough space so that a teen-ager could have a diversified program.

The present high school is large enough and in good enough condition that nothing would have to be done to this building. A Senior High School with 600 students would eliminate the crowding in the building at present and free some of the rooms for administrative offices.

It is the conclusion of this study, that the establishment of a unit system in Jasper County would enable all children in the county to receive a better education, especially the elementary children. This would bring to the one-half of elementary population

such services as music, art, health, guidance and an upgraded instructional program that they are not now receiving. The Junior High School level at present is sadly neglected. This could broaden the instructional offering in this area and measurably increase the interest of the teen-ager in attending school and becoming interested in education. All of these things, can be accomplished at no additional cost to the tax payer because the operation of the schools under a central control would be more economical. A more sensible system of transportation could be worked out whereby bus routes would not overlap, and a high school bus and an elementary bus would not be traveling down the same road picking up children from the same house. Purchasing for a unit of this size should effect a saving. At the present time schools are paying all the way from 11¢ to 19¢ per gallon for fuel oil to heat their buildings. With the savings in operation and the increased revenue in state aid for a unit district would give the children of the county a better education at no greater cost.

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APPENDIX A

MAP OF JASPER COUNTY

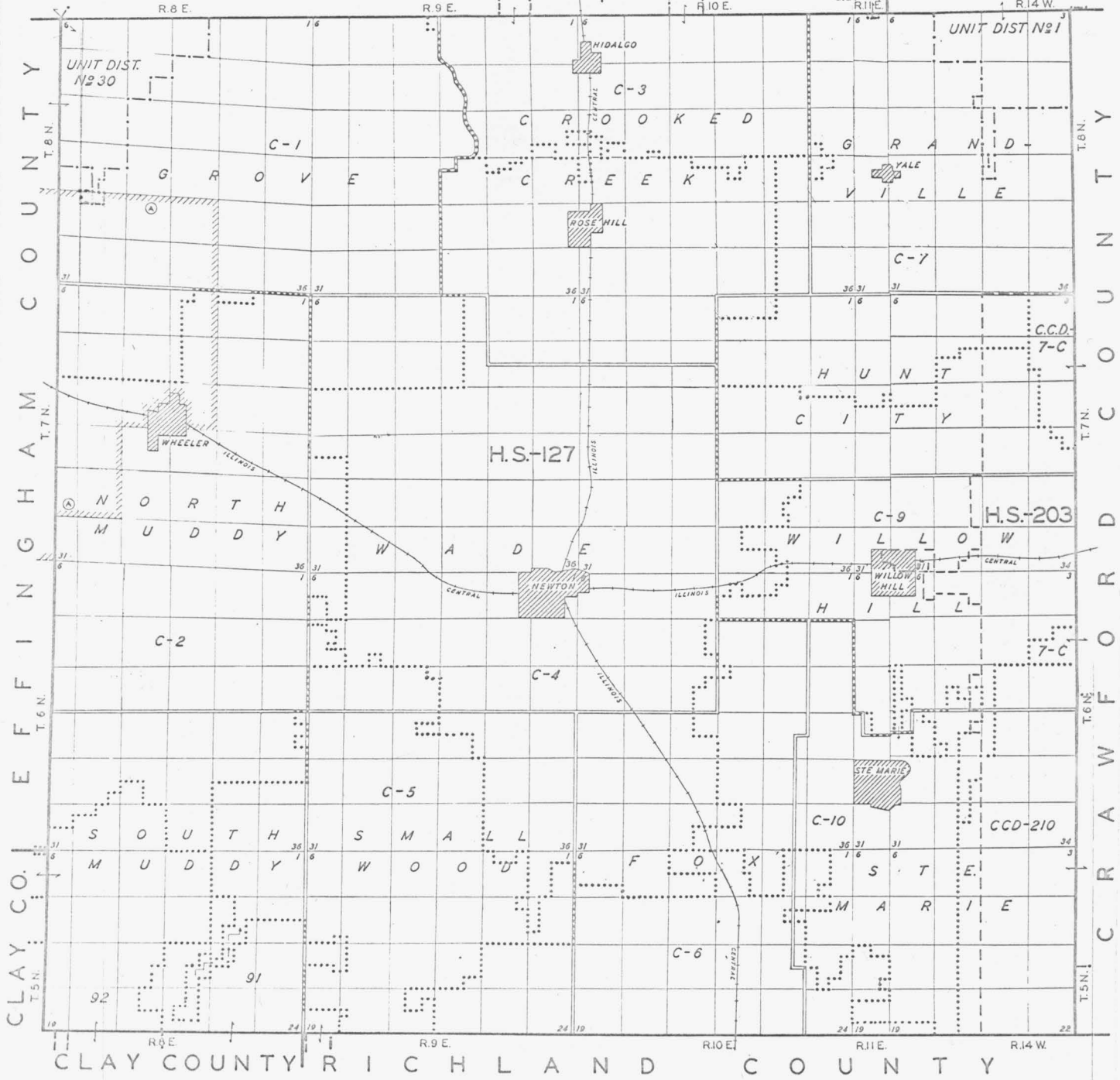
JASPER COUNTY

FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICTS

SCHOOL DISTRICTS



C U M B E R L A N D C O U N T Y C L A R K C O .



- LEGEND**
- COUNTY LINE
 - TOWNSHIP LINE
 - SECTION LINE
 - GRADE SCHOOL DISTRICTS
 - HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICTS
 - COMB HIGH-GRADE & UNIT SCHOOL DIST.
 - RAILROADS
 - CORPORATIONS
 - SECTION NUMBERS
 - GRADE & UNIT SCHOOL DIST. NUMBERS
 - HIGH SCHOOL NUMBERS
 - FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICTS

- NOTE**
- ALL GRADE SCHOOL DISTRICTS THAT OVERLAP INTO AN ADJOINING COUNTY ARE SHOWN BY — ALL OTHER OVERLAPPING DISTRICTS ARE SHOWN BY AN EXTENDED LEGEND
 - ALL UNIT SCHOOL DISTRICTS MAINTAIN 12 GRADES
- FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICTS
 ⓐ DIETERICH COMMUNITY

MILLERS FALLS
EXERCISE
CONTENT