

# SCHOOL REPORT



CITY OF CHICOPEE  
MASSACHUSETTS

1931



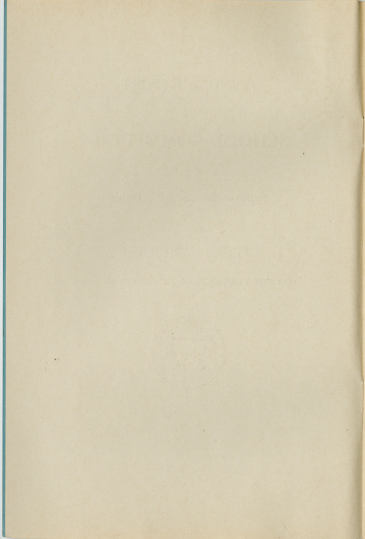
ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
SCHOOL COMMITTEE  
AND OF THE  
Superintendent of Schools  
OF THE  
CITY OF CHICOPEE

FOR THE YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1931



L. Warren Fahn & Co., Printers

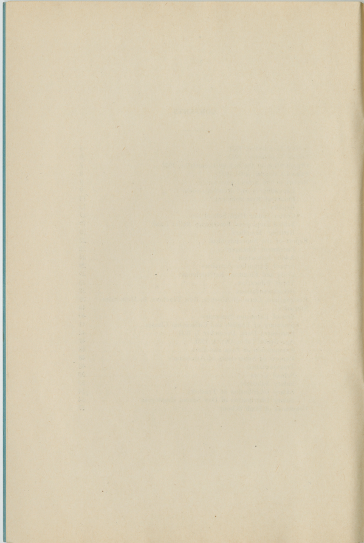
Chicopee, Mass.



## CONTENTS

---

School Committee, 1931 .....	5
School Committee, 1932 .....	6
Organization of the School Committee, 1932 .....	7
School Calendar, 1931-1932 .....	8
Report of the School Committee .....	9
Expenditures and Reimbursement .....	9
Financial Retrenchment .....	13
Repairs .....	13
Center Junior High School Site .....	17
School Employees' Emergency Relief Fund .....	19
Retiring Members .....	20
Report of the Superintendent .....	22
Enrolment Changes .....	22
Adult Education .....	24
School Extension Activities .....	29
Costs and Financial Retrenchment .....	29
Thrift Education .....	35
Recommendations .....	37
Resignations, Leave-of-Absence, New Teachers, In Memoriam .....	39
Statistics .....	40
School Extension Summary .....	40
Summary of English and Citizenship Classes .....	41
Enrolment Data, December 1, 1931 .....	42
Age-Grade Table, Oct. 1, 1931 .....	47
Examination of Eyes and Ears .....	48
Reports of Supervisors of Attendance .....	48
Transportation .....	48
School Costs .....	50
Salary Schedule .....	53
Salary Distribution of Teachers .....	54
Salary Distribution of Day School Employees .....	54
Graduates of High School .....	57



**SCHOOL COMMITTEE FOR 1931**

---

- Ward 1. WALTER F. GACEK  
Ward 2. DR. JOHN H. C. GALLAGHER  
Ward 3. MRS. R. H. BROCHU JALBERT  
Ward 4. JOSEPH A. NOWAK  
Ward 5. WILLIAM T. McNEIL  
Ward 6. BERNARD F. FITZPATRICK  
Ward 7. WILLIAM H. GUAY

Members at Large

DR. SAMUEL E. FLETCHER  
DR. JOSEPH A. GAGNÉ

Chairman

DR. SAMUEL E. FLETCHER

Vice Chairman

WILLIAM T. McNEIL

Representative before City Government

JOSEPH A. NOWAK

Superintendent of Schools and Secretary of the Board

JOHN J. DESMOND, JR.

## SCHOOL COMMITTEE FOR 1932

	Term Expires
	December
Ward 1. WALTER F. GACEK .....	1932
Ward 2. DR. JOHN H. C. GALLAGHER .....	1932
Ward 3. SEBASTIAN F. KORDAS .....	1934
Ward 4. JOHN D. CASEY .....	1934
Ward 5. WILLIAM T. McNEIL .....	1933
Ward 6. BERNARD F. FITZPATRICK .....	1933
Ward 7. WILLIAM H. GUAY .....	1933

### Members at Large

DR. SAMUEL E. FLETCHER .....	1934
DR. JOSEPH A. GAGNÉ .....	1932

### Chairman

DR. SAMUEL E. FLETCHER

### Vice Chairman

WALTER F. GACEK

### Representative before City Government

DR. JOHN H. C. GALLAGHER

### Superintendent of Schools and Secretary of the Board

JOHN J. DESMOND, JR.

### School Committee Clerks

EFFIE M. GOODWIN

ALICE E. CHAPIN

### High School Secretary

AGNES F. DESJARDINS

Office, Grape Street

Telephone 332

### Office Hours

On school days: 8 A. M., to 12 M., 1.30 P. M. to 4.30 P. M.

Saturday: 8.30 A. M. to 12 M.

On vacation days: 8.30 A. M. to 12 M., 1.30 P. M. to 4.30 P. M.



# ORGANIZATION OF THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE

1932

DR. SAMUEL E. FLETCHER, Chairman  
WALTER F. GACEK, Vice Chairman  
JOHN J. DESMOND, JR., Secretary  
DR. JOHN H. C. GALLAGHER, Representative before City Government

## COMMITTEES

Bills	Text Books
DR. SAMUEL E. FLETCHER	WALTER F. GACEK
WILLIAM T. McNEIL	WILLIAM H. GUAY
DR. JOSEPH A. GAGNÉ	SEBASTIAN F. KORDAS

Supplies	Transportation
WILLIAM T. McNEIL	BERNARD F. FITZPATRICK
SEBASTIAN F. KORDAS	WILLIAM H. GUAY
JOHN J. DESMOND, JR.	JOHN D. CASEY

Instruction

DR. JOHN H. C. GALLAGHER  
DR. JOSEPH A. GAGNÉ  
JOHN J. DESMOND, JR.

## Care of Buildings

High School	JOHN D. CASEY
Alvord, Belcher	WILLIAM T. McNEIL
Aldenville, Chapin	SEBASTIAN F. KORDAS
Bowe, Spruce St., School St.	WALTER F. GACEK
Robinson-Valentine, Chicopee St.	DR. JOHN H. C. GALLAGHER
Williamansett, Smith Highlands, North Chicopee, Royal St.	WILLIAM H. GUAY
Sheridan St., Church St.	BERNARD F. FITZPATRICK
Taylor, Kirby	DR. JOSEPH A. GAGNÉ
Montcalm St., Memorial	DR. SAMUEL E. FLETCHER

## SCHOOL CALENDAR

1931—1932

---

Opening September 8, 1931.

Thanksgiving Recess, November 25 at noon to November 30, 1931.

Christmas Recess, December 23, 1931 at end of session to January 4, 1932.

Winter Recess, Week of February 29, 1932.

Spring Recess, Week of May 2, 1932.

Closing, June 24, 1932.

1932—1933

---

Opening September 12, 1932.

Thanksgiving Recess, November 23, 1932 at noon to November 28, 1932.

Christmas Recess, December 23, 1932 at end of session to January 3, 1933.

## NO-SCHOOL SIGNALS

The signal closes school for Grades I-IX only, as follows:

Two blows given slowly and repeated four times, thus:

1—1 1—1 1—1 1—1.

The signal sounded at 7.45 A. M. indicates no morning session.

Sounded at 10.45 A. M. indicates no afternoon session.

Sounded at 12.15 P. M. indicates no afternoon session.

Sounded at 6.15 P. M. indicates no evening session.

Through the courtesy of Mr. R. P. Benedict, Manager of the Electric Light Department, the street lamps will be flashed in those sections of the City where no fire bell is sounded.

# Report of School Committee

December 16, 1931.

To the Citizens of Chicopee:

The expenditures of the School Committee and the reimbursement from all sources to the City Treasury on account of the support of the schools for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1931, are as follows:

## Expenditures

I. General Administration:	
A. Salaries .....	\$13,150.02
B. Janitor service and general labor ..	916.56
C. Printing, postage and office supplies ..	977.32
D. Telephone .....	1,074.91
E. Travel .....	345.94
F. Light, heat, and water .....	208.62
G. Repairs .....	67.40
H. Census .....	914.14
I. Contingent .....	941.36
	<hr/>
	\$18,596.27
II. Salaries:	
A. Teachers .....	\$454,002.76
B. H. S. Clerk and pupil assistants ..	2,531.14
C. Janitors .....	48,848.60
	<hr/>
	\$505,382.50
III. Books and Supplies:	
A. Books .....	\$7,302.64
B. Supplies .....	25,343.65
C. Express on books and supplies .....	270.69
	<hr/>
	\$32,916.98

## IV. General Expense:

A. Transportation .....	\$17,116.25
B. Fuel and Light .....	23,469.72
C. Rent .....	2,590.00
D. Insurance .....	2,225.67
E. General Printing .....	984.36
F. Express and Cartage .....	221.65
G. Automobile .....	420.09
H. Doctors' services .....	21.00
I. Support of truants .....	435.16
J. Tuition .....	5,672.91
	<hr/>
	\$53,156.81

## V. Maintenance:

A. Repairs .....	\$28,890.01
B. Janitors' Supplies .....	2,629.91
C. Furniture .....	678.73
D. Water .....	3,773.28
	<hr/>
	\$35,971.93

Total .....	\$646,024.49
-------------	--------------

**Reimbursement and Revenue Received During the Fiscal year 1931**

*General School Fund .....	\$47,372.50
*Trade School .....	13,274.49
*Evening Trade School .....	1,711.47
*Evening Practical Art School .....	1,278.02
*Continuation School .....	7,345.11
*Americanization .....	1,354.92

## Tuition:

*City of Holyoke, Continuation School .....	1,071.84
*Town of Easthampton, Continuation School .....	1.20
*City of Springfield, Continuation School .....	1,801.80
*City of Holyoke, Evening Industrial School .....	124.95
*City of Springfield, Evening Industrial School .....	42.80
*City of Holyoke, Vocational School .....	125.00
*City of Holyoke, Evening Practical Art School .....	10.75

## REPORT OF SCHOOL COMMITTEE

11

Town of West Springfield, Continuation School .....	23.76
Town of Easthampton, Continuation School ..	42.24
City of Springfield, Continuation School .....	9.24
City of Holyoke, Continuation School .....	69.96
*Tuition and Transportation of State Wards ..	768.00
Automobile and Machine Repair .....	89.00
Books and Supplies sold .....	530.29
Rental of School Buildings .....	207.00
**Smith-Hughes Fund .....	2,335.48
**George-Reed Fund .....	7.81
Telephone Tolls .....	50.86
Car Tickets .....	4.28
Express Refund .....	1.11
	<hr/>
	\$79,653.88

**Reimbursement Claimed but not Received before Nov. 30, 1931**

*Vocational School .....	\$14,458.24
*Evening Trade School .....	1,800.59
*Evening Practical Art School .....	1,375.13
*Continuation School .....	7,400.11
Tuition:	
*Holyoke Vocational School .....	410.91
*Springfield Vocational School .....	11.25
*Holyoke Continuation School .....	478.92
*Springfield Continuation School .....	1,590.30
*Holyoke Evening Industrial School .....	89.95
*Springfield Evening Industrial School .....	42.60
Non-residents attending elementary schools ..	333.00
Automobile and machine repair .....	39.49
Rental of School Buildings .....	24.00
Total claimed and allowed but not received, Nov. 30, 1931 .....	<hr/> \$28,054.49
Total claimed and total received .....	107,708.37
Total for 1930 .....	<hr/> 102,499.09
Increase .....	\$5,209.28

\* Received from State. \*\*Received from Federal Government.

The School Committee has closed this fiscal year with a favorable balance of \$3,389.45 in Salaries and \$59.06 in Other Expense, the two items under which the appropriations are made. This demonstrates the wisdom of the City Government giving to the estimate of the Committee careful consideration and of granting the amount which can be proven to be reasonable for the operation of the schools. The Committee has not in the past decade ever exceeded its budget estimate although it has frequently been obliged to request the return of amounts cut from its budget estimate.

How may the surplus of \$3,448.51 be explained except by the policy the Committee has consistently followed of not attempting to expend more than is reasonably necessary for the maintenance of the schools at a proper standard of efficiency? The lessened enrolment in the elementary grades in the Bowe and Valentine Schools made it unnecessary to appoint additional teachers. The classes have been enlarged moderately so that without impairing efficiency the cost of instruction has been reduced. The total number of teachers, principals, and supervisors employed in 1931 was 253 compared to 259 in 1930, a reduction of six. The following is a comparison of the number of permanent employees:

	1930	1931	Increase or Decrease
Teachers .....	259	253	-6
Janitors .....	17	18	1
Women Assistants..	8	8	
Supervisors of Attendance .....	2	2	
Clerks and High School Secretary..	3	3	
General Repair Man.	1	1	
Trade School Tool Clerk .....	1	1	
Superintendent .....	1	1	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
Total permanent employees .....	292	287	5

The fact that many qualified teachers are not permanently employed is regrettable but this situation cannot be corrected until the growth in the public school enrolment meets the supply of Normal School graduates. The School Committee in the interest of the taxpayers must keep the cost of education as near the minimum as a reasonable standard of efficiency will permit. The schools will benefit by any economies which may properly be effected.

#### FINANCIAL RETRENCHMENT

It is reasonable to expect that any board responsible to the people for the proper maintenance of a municipal service should at all times endeavor to function with due economy. The continuance of waste in service or materials should never be tolerated. It has been the policy of the School Committee to establish no position which was dispensable and to make no expenditures not conducive to the welfare of the school pupils and the maintenance of the plant. In the first matter the checks are simple and self-evident. But in the maintenance of the buildings in a proper condition of repair the elusive factor of depreciation is always present. Elimination of waste has meant prompt attention to needed repairs. The School Committee this year has weighed carefully every maintenance expense and are confident that the improved condition of the school buildings will lead eventually and within a few years to a marked decrease in annual maintenance costs.

#### MAJOR REPAIRS

The City Government considerably granted the amount needed for the repair program for 1931. It will be of interest to review the major items.

The Department of Public Safety at the request of the School Committee made written recommendations in 1929 and 1930 for the improvement of school buildings so that they might comply fully with State Laws governing public schools. The projects completed this year by contract are

Sheridan Street School heating and sanitary system, Chapin School sanitary, Robinson School heating, in accordance with plans and specifications by Morris W. Maloney, Architect. Each of these buildings has been placed in a safe and sanitary condition and the alterations will be permanent.

#### SCHOOL STREET, NORTH CHICOPEE AND WILLIMANSETT SCHOOLS

The alterations in these buildings were confined to general construction, chiefly carpentry. The Committee, therefore, authorized the Trade School carpentry courses to complete the changes in accordance with specifications previously furnished by Henry J. Tessier. In the North Chicopee School a tower addition was made which furnished the exit required by Law from the basement and classroom. A ceiling was installed in the basement, and minor changes made to meet the recommendations of the Department of Public Safety.

The new corridors and exits from the second floors in the School Street and Willimansett Schools constituted work within the field of instruction of the Trade School carpentry course. The work was completed in a creditable workmanlike manner in both buildings under the direction of Mr. Frank Rickarby, instructor in Carpentry, and Mr. John H. Sullivan, Director of the Trade School. The buildings have now received the approval certificates from the Department of Public Safety.

#### FENCING OF SCHOOL GROUNDS

The safety of pupils on the playground space adjoining the schools has demanded that the protection afforded by a substantial fence be provided. Extensions were made to the wire fencing at the Chapin and Willimansett Schools, and new fences were erected at the Aldenville, Belcher, and Smith Highlands Schools. The High School tennis court was surrounded by an eight foot wire enclosure and has been in intensive use by pupils while weather permitted.



The most essential fencing has now been completed. The total cost of the chain link steel fencing covering 1535 linear feet 11 inches was \$1,609.21 which included installation. The work was done by a local contractor.

#### SMITH HIGHLANDS SCHOOL

The persistent cordial cooperation of the Smith Highlands Improvement Association in 1930 gained the appropriation for the alterations of this building which included new heating, ventilation, and sanitary systems together with essential general repairs. To-day it is one of the most modern of our schools. The School Committee this year improved the grounds by grading and resurfacing and by the installation of concrete walks and a chain link fence at a total cost of \$1,074.75. The Smith Highlands Improvement Association now meets regularly each month in a class room in this building the present excellent condition of which is largely the result of their efforts and cooperation. The School Committee makes this statement in token of appreciation.

#### THE HIGH SCHOOL GROUNDS

The beauty of this landscape project has attracted more than local interest. It is most certainly the "cynosure of neighboring eyes". The improvement of the rear of the grounds must await a more favorable financial period but the project must eventually be completed in the interest of the pupils as well as the public who need an adequate athletic field such as may be provided there. The School Committee this year has found it possible to continue the development of the High School grounds by the installation of the much needed parking space and walk on the Academy Street side. Under the expert direction of City Engineer Frank P. Cobb plans and specifications were prepared and the contract awarded to the lowest bidder, a local contractor. Space has been provided for the parking of at least 65 cars on an asphalt penetration surface. A concrete

walk 200 feet long connects the three entrances. Permanent granite curbing binds the project so that the up-keep cost will be negligible.

The total cost of major repairs in 1931 was \$20,325.47 distributed as follows:

Sheridan St. School .....	\$9,812.67
Chapin School .....	2,382.73
Robinson School .....	2,221.00
Smith Highlands School .....	1,074.75
High School Grounds .....	2,160.00
Fencing .....	1,609.21
Architectural Services .....	203.83
North Chicopee, } materials only, (labor was	461.85
School Street, } furnished by Trade School).	289.42
Willimansett, }	110.01
	<hr/>
	\$20,325.47

#### ALVORD SCHOOL

In 1926 the plans for modernizing the Alvord School could not be fully carried out because of insufficient funds for that purpose. A new heating and a ventilating system was installed that year but the contemplated changes in the plumbing were deferred.

In order to comply with the requirements of the Department of Public Safety as well as for the greater safety and comfort of the pupils and teachers, the work in that building should be completed in the coming year. The cost thereof should not exceed \$2,500.

#### ROYAL ST. SCHOOL BASEMENT

The Department of Public Safety have required changes in the basement plan and exits of the Royal Street School. The alterations will effect the present heating plant and sanitariums and will involve the erection of new brick partitions. With the exceptions of the new heating and plumbing systems this work can be completed in 1932

and under the direction of the General Repair Man. The estimated cost of these changes will be included in the budget recommended for 1932.

#### CHICOPEE CENTER JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

Education, to be successful, requires not only the skill of the teacher to impart knowledge, but also those adjuncts, physical, mechanical, and artistic, which will clarify the mind and aid the understanding. A Junior High School course cannot be successfully carried on in a country school-house any more than a hospital clinic can be conducted in a place lacking all of the special hospital requirements.

And yet for several years it has been necessary to carry on most of the work of the Chicopee Center Junior High School in buildings lacking even the conveniences of the old red-school-house of former times and with but part-time sessions for the pupils.

It is not to the credit of this city that such a condition has been allowed to continue and we assume a serious responsibility in keeping from these children the full measure which is their right.

The frequent requests of the School Committee for action along these lines have thus far met with no cooperative response. Only the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen may vote the money, the School Committee may only recommend.

We once more urge upon the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen that a site be provided in accordance with the recommendations of the School Committee on October 21, 1931, and that an appropriation for plans for a school building be made at the earliest possible date. The responsibility for further delay must rest squarely upon those authorized to act upon the recommendation.

The site for a Chicopee Center Junior High School has received long and careful consideration from the School Board. After the Gaylord site, previously recommended, was deemed impracticable because of the assumed cost, (a

decision which was accepted by the School Committee without criticism), it became necessary to choose another site.

Five other pieces of property were given most careful consideration as to location, size, shape, surroundings, opportunity for extension, and cost. Three of these were rejected because of insufficient area to provide for present and probable future needs. The other two, not far apart, and costing practically the same amount of money were then carefully compared.

After mature deliberation it was unanimously voted by the School Committee that the City Property Committee be requested to acquire the so-called Hafey lot, a complete description of which here follows:

Beginning at an iron pin on the easterly line of land owned by James J. Hafey, said point also being on the westerly line of one Bennett, said point being Four Hundred and Fifty-Five and Fourteen Hundredths (455.14) feet southerly from stone bound on the southerly side of Fairview Avenue measured along said Hafey-Bennett line; thence running southerly along said Hafey-Bennett line, Four Hundred Fifty-Four and Forty-Six Hundredths (454.46) feet to a stone bound; thence continuing southerly by an interior angle of  $181^{\circ} 22'$  along said Hafey-Bennett line, Forty-Five and Fifty-Four Hundredths (45.54) feet to an iron pin; thence running westerly by an interior angle of  $88^{\circ} 38'$ , Three Hundred Fifty-One and Eight Hundredths (351.08) feet to an iron pin on the easterly side of a proposed street known as Hafey Street; thence running North-erly along the easterly side of said proposed street, Four Hundred Sixty-Eight and Fifty-Three Hundredths (468.53) feet to an iron pin at an angle in said street; thence contin-uing northerly along the easterly side of proposed street by an interior angle of  $171^{\circ} 17'$ , Thirty-One and Eighty-Eight Hundredths (31.88) feet to an iron pin; thence running Easterly by an interior angle of  $98^{\circ} 43'$ , Three Hundred Forty-Five and Eighteen Hundredths (345.18) feet to place of beginning. Also two other strips of land; one lying

Fifty (50) feet northerly of the north line of above described parcel extending from Hafey Street to the easterly line of above parcel described, the other parcel being Fifty (50) feet in width lying southerly of the southerly line of above described parcel and extending easterly to the easterly line of parcel described above.

This lot has the advantage of an open location, light, accessibility, level surfaces and a considerably greater area than any of the others considered. As to the price to be paid for this or any site, that matter is wholly between the City Property Committee and the owner.

One of the objections raised to the acquiring of the Hafey site has been that the approaches to the building will cost an immense sum of money. In answer to those objections I here present the estimate of the City Engineer for the cost of an asphalt roadway from Fairview Avenue to the further end of the lot, a five-foot sidewalk the same distance, with granite curbing, water service, sewer extension and electric light extension, the outside cost of the whole being \$8,373.50. Those represent the only expenditures for the present. The development of population and home building in future years may render other approaches desirable.

#### SCHOOL EMPLOYEES' EMERGENCY RELIEF FUND

The hardships which unemployment has brought to many worthy families have also reacted upon the children, many of whom come to school insufficiently clothed and undernourished. The menace to future health must be recognized if these conditions are to continue, for both lack of body-protection and body-fuel lower the vital resistance and make the deprived one peculiarly susceptible to disease, notably to tuberculosis.

To relieve, so far as possible, these cases of deprivation and having particular opportunities to observe the needs, the school teachers and other employees of the school department volunteered to contribute a portion of their salaries to a fund to be used for that most laudable purpose.

This fund is to be augmented by outside contributions as well as by the proceeds from various school activities. An organization has been formed of the school employees with several representative citizens, and a plan for investigating cases and disbursing relief adopted which will function without a penny of expense to the fund.

#### IDEALS OF CIVIC DUTY

In the conduct of our private business we are careful to entrust our interests only to bankers, manufacturers and builders whom we know to be honest, capable and well-trained in the particular lines which they are to administer. How much more efficiently would our City departments function if equal care were taken by the citizens in the selection of their public servants.

While this is true of all departments, it is especially true of the department of education. I would particularly urge upon the people the most careful selection of the members of the School Board, making sure that only men and women of intelligence, of understanding and of the very highest aims shall be chosen.

An ignorant or unscrupulous person, who seeks only to gratify his own ambitions or to find in the School Department some opportunity to bestow favors upon his friends, can work only harm to this department, which is the very bulwark of our civic development.

#### RETIRING MEMBERS

It is with regret that we note the retirement of Mr. Joseph A. Nowak as a member of the School Committee. In his three years of service Mr. Nowak has shown a loyalty and devotion to his duties and to the Department which could not be surpassed. His work as the Representative of the School Board before the City Government has been noteworthy and especially successful. His quickly penetrating mind and his legal knowledge have made him a particularly valuable member and one who will be missed.

To Mrs. R. H. Brochu Jalbert belongs the honor of having been the first and only woman to be elected to the Chicopee School Committee. Her six years of service have been spent in a sincere desire to uphold the best traditions of our school system, and to staunchly resist any actions which would lower its standards.

We welcome to the Board Mr. Sebastian Kordas of Ward 3 and Mr. John D. Casey of Ward 4. Each of these young men brings to our Board a high character, an educated mind, and a sincere desire to work earnestly in the interests of the school children. From such men much may be expected.

In conclusion I wish to express my very grateful thanks to the members of the School Committee who have worked so loyally with me in these past years. It has been by a friendly cooperation only that such a cordial spirit and an efficient organization have been maintained.

I also wish to express my heartfelt gratitude to the people of this city who have so graciously approved our efforts in behalf of the Chicopee schools.

Respectfully submitted,

SAMUEL E. FLETCHER, Chairman,

For the School Committee.

# Report of Superintendent of Schools

December 16, 1931.

To the School Committee,  
Chicopee, Massachusetts.

Gentlemen:

I herewith submit to you my eleventh annual report as Superintendent of Schools, the fifty-third in the series of these reports for the City of Chicopee.

## ENROLMENT CHANGES

The year has shown significant changes in enrolment in the day and evening schools. The High School has increased from 739 to 928 pupils, the Junior High Schools from 1667 to 2150, the Trade School from 184 to 221 pupils. The limited opportunity for employment will account for only a part of the increase in the High and Junior High Schools. The rate of increase since 1929 is an indication of the wise judgment of the School Committee which in 1916 essayed to build a High School of sufficient size to meet the needs of the city for a period of fifteen years. The building was planned to accommodate 1000 pupils, an enrolment which will with certainty be reached in 1932. The increased enrolment in the Junior High Schools was chiefly in the Memorial and in the Kirby Schools.

The Trade School by utilizing a platoon plan in all except the Carpentry course and by the increase of one instructor in 1930 has been able to admit an additional unit of 20 pupils which will explain the larger enrolment. A waiting list of 94 still remains which can only be admitted to trade training when a building of suitable size as recommended in my report for 1930 is furnished. The Continuation School Boys' Division showed a marked decrease in



enrolment, the result of unemployment conditions. The reduction from 147 to 45 pupils means that ninety-eight more pupils have entered the Junior or Senior High and Trade Schools. The Continuation School will admit ordinarily only those pupils from 14 to 16 years of age who are gainfully employed on a part-time basis. The Girls' Division showed no such marked decline, but the enrolment decreased from 128 to 110. A probable explanation may be found in the fact that many more girls have chosen domestic service as a form of employment, at least temporarily, until factory and mercantile trades become more active. A decrease in enrolment in the Continuation School consequently means an increase in the number of pupils attending some one of the other schools because of the provision of the law.

The most significant change was the decrease in the elementary schools from 4328 in 1930 to 4149 in 1931. The one hundred seventy-nine pupils here involved were members of families chiefly in Chicopee Center and Chicopee Falls who have left the City or were transfers to the parochial school in excess of the number returning from those schools. In a measure the change served the advantage of pupils in the Center Junior High School Grade VIII, for by utilizing space in the Bowe and Valentine Schools for Grades VII and VIII, the latter are enabled to attend school for a full session daily. A comparison of these enrolment changes may be made as follows:

	1930	1931	Increase or Decrease
Elementary Schools, Kindergartens and Grades I-VI . . .	4328	4149	-179
Junior High School Grades VII-IX . . . . .	2151	2150	- 1
High School . . . . .	739	928	+189
Trade School . . . . .	184	221	+ 37
Totals . . . . .	7402	7448	+ 46

## 24 SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

Continuation School .....	275	155	—120
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals .....	7677	7603	— 74

Excluding the Continuation School Divisions which involve chiefly part-time pupils, the total enrolment of pupils in regular schools is 7448 in 1931 compared with 7402 in 1930. The small net increase is coupled with a relatively large increase in High School enrolment.

The need for a Junior High School in Chicopee is repeated but it will not be necessary to renew the details in this report. Eight hundred fifty-four pupils are temporarily accommodated in the High School classrooms and basement, in six portable building rooms, and in six rooms in the Bowe and Valentine Schools. All Grade VII pupils from this district attend school on half-time, which has been the experience of most of these pupils intermittently throughout their school life. The purchase of a site as recommended by the School Committee since 1929 must precede any definite steps to relieve this situation.

## ADULT EDUCATION

At the present time 1125 men and women are taking advantage of the opportunities for education which this city generously offers. It has been our objective to expand our program so that the social and economic needs of every member of the community through the High School level can be served. In proportion to the day school population Chicopee enjoys the distinction of having one of the largest evening school enrolments.

By developing a plan for the training of citizens for Civil Service a very substantial increase in enrolment has been secured and is affiliated with the High School evening division for convenience of organization. Some of the men enrolled in the classes preparing for the police, firemen, and janitor examinations are new citizens among our foreign-born population who had been prepared for citizenship in our English and Citizenship classes. The Civil Service

course has been scientifically planned to assist all qualified men and women for federal, state, and municipal service. Modern equipment is provided, and the instructors are expert in their fields. The present enrolment in the Civil Service Division is 180 distributed as follows:

Police applicants .....	17
Fire applicants .....	31
Janitors .....	26
Clerks and typists .....	40
Federal Post Office .....	66
	<hr/>
	180

#### EVENING HIGH SCHOOL.

"Open the doors of the schoolhouse", said Daniel Webster, "to all the children in the land. On the diffusion of education among the people rests the preservation of our free institutions." With this thought in mind three years ago the School Committee established High School courses in the evening. The interest was chiefly confined to courses in Commercial subjects, and the enrolment in these studies has increased annually. The subject matter taught is identical with that in the day school, modified to meet effectively the limitations of evening study. At that time it was announced that credit for such courses worthy of recognition by the Massachusetts Department of Education through the Division of University Extension would be granted through equivalence certificates and that the subjects would be recorded for pupils who desired to complete the requirements of a High School education. The plan has progressed to such a point that I now recommend that an opportunity be granted to any qualified person resident of the City irrespective of age or previous school experience to complete the full requirements for the High School diploma through evening study, and that the diploma so earned be identical with that received for day school attendance. It is obvious that a definite attainment by the pupil must be measured by the same standard as in the day

school and that the plan presents not an easier method of gaining the equivalent of the High School course but a method adapted only to those persons of intellectual ability and persistence who are ready to devote the requisite time to study in the evening while they pursue their daily occupations. It is strongly recommended that any such persons who can, when employment conditions allow, enrol for a year or more in the day school be encouraged to do so in order that the time required may be shortened. A conservative estimate of the time required for the completion of a high school course is 4,000 class hours with 1,400 study hours. For a mature person with greater powers of concentration fewer hours will be required. An example may be found in the instance of a member of this Committee who entering the day High School at the age of nineteen completed the preparation for Boston University Law School in two years and at the same time fulfilled the requirements for the High School diploma which was awarded him by vote of the School Committee.

Advance credit may be granted for studies completed in accredited institutions when proper certificates are presented. The plan will be especially suited to persons who have completed part of a High School course before becoming residents of the City or who left the Chicopee High School with the course incomplete. The response to this plan which has been received for applicants for enrolment pending the approval of the Committee will warrant your favorable action on this recommendation. The presentation of further details on the plan may await your pleasure.

#### CITIZENSHIP SERVICE

The acquisition of citizenship in the Federal Courts by 700 residents of Chicopee in the past five years through Evening and Factory classes is one of the most important accomplishments in this City. Recognizing the importance of this service the course in Civics in Grade IX of the Junior High School includes a comprehensive training of our pupils in the methods and procedures of naturalization with

one of its objectives the reaching the home of foreign-born residents and inspiring them to prepare for citizenship. Simple questions may be answered by pupils in any of these schools, but now we may serve as a clearing house for citizenship and immigration problems, and will render year-round service through the office of the Superintendent. Such problems as preparation of citizenship papers, establishment of age records, pass ports, records of entry to the country will be solved through the cooperation existing with the Massachusetts Division of Immigration and the Federal Department of Labor. I wish to acknowledge the invaluable service rendered this year by Mr. George P. Lovett of the Springfield office who has responded to every call for assistance in citizenship problems and who has devoted much time to interviews with applicants in the Evening and Factory classes. No form of evening education which you have sponsored has yielded a greater return to the City than the conduct of the Evening classes in Citizenship and English, yet this training is merely one step in the education of the adult. Too many are now prone to make citizenship their goal rather than their starting point for self-improvement. The new citizen must be encouraged to continue his or her education through attendance at the Evening Elementary and High Schools, the Evening Trade School, or the Civil Service classes.

#### EVENING PRACTICAL ART CLASSES

Home-making instruction embracing cooking, sewing, home-nursing, decoration, and other allied subjects have been in operation in the evening schools since 1923. These classes are open to residents of Chicopee who are sixteen years of age or older and by special permission to Continuation School girls in the six sections of the City. The practical results of these classes are evident from the reports rendered annually to the State which grants reimbursement of 50% of the cost of operation including instruction, supplies, janitor service, light, heat, and repairs to plant and

equipment. New centers may be opened where the interest will warrant. The instructors are experienced, qualified tradeswomen who have had supplementary training in State classes or who are graduates of the State Normal Schools. Many of the latter have voluntarily taken the additional specialized training to qualify themselves further for service.

#### EVENING TRADE SCHOOL

Industrial conditions have tended to increase the interest of men in courses designed to improve their training in trades in which they are at present engaged or in which they are temporarily unemployed. The Division of Vocational Education through which these State-aided courses receive 50% reimbursement has advised against the expansion of such training to include the re-training of men in new trades. We have, therefore, adhered to the courses formerly offered, machine shop, automobile repair, drafting, shop mathematics, blue print reading, and planning and estimating. By reporting to employees the enrolment and progress of these men a valuable aid has been rendered in enabling these men to hold employment in competition with others, a worthy objective. The service rendered appears inadequate, but we are governed by regulations of the State Law and must comply. The school has maintained two courses at City expense in woodwork and automobile repair because of the demand for such opportunity by residents. The net enrolment this year for State-aided and City classes with deductions for duplication of pupils enrolled in more than one course is 242 compared with 178 in 1930. The new Trade School building recommended last year and considered favorably by the School Committee will afford a better opportunity to men in this field of education.

Adult education as outlined above comprises an important part of the educational offering in Chicopee. The total expense in 1931 was \$13,952.23 after reduction of \$4,530.64 is made for State and Federal reimbursement directly to the City Treasury.

## SCHOOL EXTENSION ACTIVITIES

The gardening, canning, and small fruit clubs completed this year the most successful program in its history. Over 1000 pupils were enrolled in Summer and Fall classes. In the exhibition at the Eastern States Exposition in September our pupils won 16 first prizes, 17 second prizes, 15 third prizes, and 4 fourth prizes, representing 84% of all the prizes offered to all the schools in Hampden County. The total value of the products as estimated by officials of the Hampden County Improvement League was \$23,000.88.

Credit for the successful season has been acknowledged by the School Committee to Miss Mary H. Cronan, Supervisor, and to her seven assistants as well as to Miss Ethel T. Dyer who through years of service as Supervisor had prepared such an excellent foundation for the activity. The Kiwanis Club deserves commendation again this year for its financial support and encouragement.

The total cost to the City of this valuable educational work was \$1,776.79 in 1931.

## FINANCIAL RETRENCHMENT AND COSTS

The cost of municipal services is topic for serious consideration at this period. In my annual report for 1930 I quoted comparative data for Chicopee on the cost of the major items of school expense and the rank of the City among the thirty-nine municipalities in Massachusetts. In practically every item Chicopee ranked lower than any city of its population. The total cost per pupil and the cost of instruction (salaries) was shown to be far below the average of the State for a period of ten consecutive years. The statement that the schools are responsible for a disproportionate increase in the tax rate in Chicopee no longer excites intelligent attention in view of the established facts from official reports of the Department of Education, Division of Accounts, the City Auditor, and the printed budgets themselves that a constantly decreasing percentage of the City Budget is being expended for schools. In 1931 the

school appropriation was \$649,643.00 or 28.7% of the total City budget approved and passed on March 2, 1931, compared with 31.5% in 1924 which must be considered a normal year. Taking into consideration the annual reimbursement on account of schools from State and other sources amounting in 1931 to \$79,653.88 or 12% of the school budget, which revenue accrues directly to the City Treasury and not to the School Committee, and also the balance of \$3,448.51 unexpended by the School Committee from its appropriation in 1931, the actual expenditure of the School Committee from the tax levy is much less even than the budget appropriation. A comparison of school budget with the total City budget is given in the tabulation below:

	School Budget	City Budget	Percent for Schools
1924	\$474,150.00	\$1,502,560.56	31.5
1925	499,835.00	1,568,321.75	31.2
1926	509,000.00	1,662,758.30	30.6
1927	534,975.48	1,769,191.13	30.2
1928	530,000.00	1,917,786.24	28.9
1929	566,000.00	1,875,677.60	29.9
1930	651,573.51*	2,149,214.24	30.3
1931	649,473.00**	2,259,314.00	28.7

\*Actual expenditures \$641,348.48

\*\*Actual expenditures \$646,024.49





This favorable condition does not, however, warrant the School Committee to fail to analyze its costs and expenditures with the view to reducing the amount necessary to be appropriated in the future. An analysis of High School instruction costs was made this year to determine what were the controlling factors of cost and whether any economies could be effected. A tabulation of the result follows:

## INSTRUCTION COSTS IN THE HIGH SCHOOL

	No. of Pupils	No. Pupil Periods	Salaries	Cost Per Pupil	Cost Per Pupil Period
English .....	609	3345	\$10,520.00	\$15.72	\$3.14
History .....	249	1245	3,980.00	15.98	3.19
Mathematics ...	220	1100	4,200.00	19.09	3.92
Latin .....	167	835	3,480.00	20.84	4.17
French .....	306	1530	5,270.00	17.20	3.44
Science .....	264	1456	6,700.00	25.38	4.60
Commercial ...	1192	6255	20,800.00	17.45	3.32
Phys. Ed. ....	644	644	1,446.67	2.24	2.24
Music .....	94	94	500.00	5.32	5.32
Art .....	67	134	1,320.00	19.70	9.85
Mech. Drawing	108	243	3,200.00	29.63	13.17
Shop .....	48	237	1,050.00	21.88	4.43
Household Arts	58	214	2,400.00	41.39	11.21
	4086	17332	\$64,866.67	\$15.87	\$3.74

From the above it will be noted that the cost per pupil in Science and Commercial subjects is relatively high. The explanation is that in these subjects double periods are given to laboratory and bookkeeping so that they are in reality seven period subjects whereas the average subject requires but five periods. Likewise the costs per pupil-period in Mechanical Drawing and Household Arts are considerably higher than those for any other subject. The Household Arts schedule has been seriously handicapped by the necessity of sharing the domestic science rooms with the Junior High School and Continuation School classes.

Four times the capacity in pupils used these rooms this year, rendering it impossible to make most efficient use of instruction time. The Mechanical Drawing schedule is hampered by a similar condition except that the rooms assigned to these subjects must be shared by the Junior High School, the Continuation School, and the Trade School. Omitting these two subjects the average cost per pupil in each High School subject would be \$15.12 instead of \$15.87. The provision for Junior High School pupils and Trade School pupils in separate buildings and the use of the High School building for pupils of this department exclusively will reduce the cost of instruction per pupil slightly. An increase in the enrolment in each class has been made in September which will further reduce the cost of instruction.

An analysis of each division of the day and evening schools will be made this month to determine if the experience of the last fiscal year may suggest any economy not hitherto practiced. Reference has been made to the increase in the size of classes in the elementary and Junior High Schools and the reduction in the number of teachers employed.

Retrenchment is possible only when extravagant or uneconomical policies have been pursued or when obsolete methods are continued instead of rejected for less wasteful procedures. The following are some of the items in which we recognize that a saving may be made:

1. *Fuel consumption.* The heating plants of the Royal Street, Chicopee Street, and North Chicopee Schools consume an excessive amount of fuel due to the aged condition of the furnaces. Our fuel records kept for several years show the cost per room of heating these buildings is several times that of the cost in a building with a modern heating plant. The replacement of one of these systems in the Royal Street School should be made next year.

2. *Purchasing.* It has been the policy of the School Committee to adhere closely to the requirements of the purchase order system recommended to the City by the State Auditor and to require competitive local bidding on

all purchases. Local merchants have cooperated fully and the volume of business retained within the City has steadily increased.

3. *Construction of school furniture.* In the past the manual training classes and the Trade School courses have constructed school furniture valued at thousands of dollars. These projects have included manual training benches, bookkeeping desks, office desks, typewriting tables, filing cabinets, kindergarten tables, vises, studio tables and stands and numerous minor items. The product is of the highest quality and durability. It is possible to extend the activity to other items provided instructional value is involved.

4. *Maintenance.* It is possible to save property by spending judiciously. Economy is wise expenditure rather than no expenditure. Continued inspection of the buildings and immediate attention to minor repairs have been possible since the appointment of the General Repair man. The water consumption in each building is now being checked to reduce possible waste. The improvement of the Alford and Royal Street sanitary systems will effect a saving.

5. *Consumption of Supplies.* Principals, teachers, and janitors have been constantly on the alert to exercise thrift in the use of instructional and general supplies. The cost per pupil of text books and supplies is comparatively low according to the last published report of the Department of Education. The total appropriation for janitor supplies this year for twenty-two buildings was only \$3,700.

Suggestions which point to specific economies which will not affect adversely the welfare of the schools will be welcomed from citizens whom we shall be ready to furnish with exact cost data at any time.

#### CHURCH STREET SCHOOL

Appropriate to the discussion of economy is the consideration of the Church Street School building. Erected in 1838 it is now serving the great-grandchildren of pupils who attended school at the time when it was built. It has served its purpose, but now totally unventilated, poorly

lighted, inadequately heated, unsanitary, and unsafe because of insufficient and improperly located exits, it houses 4% of the school population. The age and condition of the building render it impossible of improvement without practical demolition. It will eventually be condemned by the Department of Public Safety. The School Committee has been cognizant of these facts but the building must continue in use until some provision can be made for the 310 pupils in attendance. A simple plan for the elimination of this building was proposed by the Superintendent in the Annual Report for 1925. Financial consideration at the present will, I assume, delay the acceptance of such a proposal, but in the meantime expenditure for the repair of this building except in so far as it tends to limit the hazard to pupils and teachers must be recorded as economic waste.

#### THRIFT EDUCATION

Chicopee has had an unusual record in school banking since 1923. More depositors and a larger total of deposits than any city or town in Western or Central Massachusetts, including the City of Worcester. Weekly on Tuesday from September to June pupils in all schools make bank deposits in accounts at the Chicopee and Chicopee Falls Savings Bank. Under the encouragement of Treasurer John B. Knight of the Chicopee Falls Savings Bank and Treasurer Charles J. Seaver of the Chicopee Savings Bank deposits are made directly at the bank during the summer months and during the vacation periods. The habit of thrift, which is the objective of the school banking system, impels many children to make weekly deposits even when schools are not in session.

Chicopee has had an enviable record of 100% depositors. The High School maintained a perfect record for 100% for 1929-1930. The Spruce Street School has had an unbroken record of 100% every week since September, 1923, a fact which has attracted the attention of school savings systems in the country.

Pupils are permitted to open accounts for children in

their homes under school age. In a few instances children have asked for permission to open accounts for their grandparents. But the most interesting account has been recently published from a report to the American Bankers' Association by Treasurer John B. Knight of the Chicopee Falls Savings Bank where depositors are greater in number than the attendance in the schools. The incident is reported as follows:

"A little boy went into the Chicopee Falls Savings Bank. He had the signature of his parents and wanted to withdraw some money. The card was made out for Jack Bosek. 'Are you Jack?' asked the teller. 'No, I'm Joe,' replied the little boy. 'Then Jack's your little brother?' 'No, he's my dog.' Thus it happened that a dog once had an account in a savings bank in Massachusetts."

What has been the effect of the business depression in Chicopee on school banking? In both 1929-1930 and 1930-1931 the schools have remained on the banking honor roll with depositors exceeding 90% of the number of pupils enrolled in the schools. The depression has influenced slightly the number of depositors. The average number of weekly depositors in 1930-1931 was 5874 compared with 6002 in 1929-1930. The deposits for the year 1930-1931 totalled \$59,405.68 compared with a total of \$69,169.28 in 1929-1930. The bank balance as of June 30, 1931, was \$128,692.19 compared with \$131,607.82 as of June 30, 1930. The business conditions and unemployment have shown their effect not upon the habit of thrift, but upon the total remaining on the savings account. This result is exactly in accordance with sound principles of thrift education. The pupil has saved to meet an emergency; and now that the emergency has arisen, it is met by the resulting savings. It would be of interest if it could be known what great relief pupils' savings may have given in families where mortgaged property might otherwise have been sacrificed. Undoubtedly much of the total withdrawals for 1930-1931 was used for such necessities as clothing, food, and shelter. Will not then the depression serve to emphasize in the minds of

pupils the essential value of thrift when such concrete examples are before them in their own homes and community?

Incidentally a bank balance of \$128,692.19 on savings accounts represents an ability of the bank to loan in mortgages the sum of \$77,000, an important factor in home ownership.

### RECOMMENDATIONS

In summarizing this report I wish to make the following specific recommendations, that

1. Pending action on the purchase of a site for a Junior High School in Chicopee Center an appropriation for preliminary plans and specifications be secured.

2. A decision be made upon the expansion of the Trade School to meet the demands now evident from the waiting list equal to 50% of the enrolment.

3. The requirements for completion of the High School Course by evening and extension study be accepted if a suitable plan is presented.

4. The major repair items of construction for 1932 be the Alvord School sanitariums and the Royal Street School heating plant and sanitariums.

### CONCLUSION

I commend to the consideration of your Committee the special reports to the Superintendent from Directors, Principals, and Supervisors which this year are omitted from this report to reduce the expense of printing. The recommendations incorporated therein are the result of the cooperative study they have made with the Superintendent of the special field of work assigned them by the School Committee and merit attention and approval in the interest of progress.

The professional spirit of the teachers, principals, and Supervisors and the loyal cooperation of janitors and all employees have been commendable and have contributed

effectively to our efforts to render satisfactory and efficient service to the schools.

I wish to express my appreciation to the School Committee for their encouragement and assistance, to the retiring members, Mr. Joseph A. Nowak for his valuable deliberative judgment on school business in which we shared responsibility, and Mrs. R. H. Brochu Jalbert for the cooperation she has granted me during her term of service.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN J. DESMOND, JR.

Superintendent of Schools.



## RESIGNATIONS

- Mary J. Austin, June 26, 1931.  
 Flora L. Beauchamp, April 24, 1931.  
 Lillian W. Daly, November 13, 1931.  
 Blanche G. Dufresne, June 26, 1931.  
 Gertrude M. Fennessey, June 26, 1931.  
 Mary L. Hickey, June 26, 1931.  
 Helen C. Keefe, March 20, 1931.  
 Mary McGrath, June 26, 1931.  
 Elizabeth M. Sheehan, June 26, 1931.

## LEAVE-OF-ABSENCE

- Lena A. Dauplaise, September 2, 1931 to January 4, 1932.  
 Mary R. Furey, September 2, 1931 to June 24, 1932.

## NEW TEACHERS

- Lucille J. Beaudoin, March 30, 1931.  
 Frances C. Bogdan, March 30, 1931.  
 E. S. Elizabeth Craig, June 1, 1931.  
 Alice M. Giles, September 8, 1931.  
 Stella M. Hennessy, September 8, 1931.  
 Miriam W. Killmer, September 8, 1931.  
 Honora E. Kinnier, September 8, 1931.  
 Eileen P. Murphy, March 30, 1931.  
 Henry J. Spring, March 30, 1931.

**In Memoriam****CLAIRE R. LUCAS**

Died May 30, 1931

**ADELINE E. HOWARD**

Died August 2, 1931

**ANNIE L. TOWNE**

Died September 22, 1931

## SCHOOL EXTENSION SUMMARY

## Canning Clubs

	Number Enrolled	Jars of Fruits and Vegetables	Glasses of Jelly	Jars of Pickles	Total Approximate Value	Average Approximate Value
Chicopee	60	1490	528	208	\$976.20	\$16.27
Chicopee Falls	65	1896	725	242	1435.85	22.09
Aldenville	40	1356	351	132	874.75	21.87
Willimansett	107	8362	2486	875	5678.61	52.14
Fairview	56	5462	2360	872	3582.35	63.97
Totals	328	18566	6450	2329	\$12547.76	\$31.87

## Garden Clubs

	Number Enrolled	Total Square Rods	Total Estimated Value	Total Estimated Profit	Average Value	Average Profit
Chicopee	120	60.08	\$722.00	\$586.00	\$6.02	\$4.88
Chicopee Falls	140	229.13	1477.00	1086.00	10.55	7.76
Aldenville	75	150.89	976.82	844.56	13.03	11.26
Willimansett	234	294.80	4452.00	3275.00	14.75	13.97
Fairview	82	190.16	1226.55	1062.84	14.96	12.96
Totals	651	925.06	\$8854.37	\$6854.40	\$13.60	\$10.53

## Small Fruit Club

Number Enrolled	42
Total yield of Grapes	325 bu.
Total value of Grapes	\$725.00
Total yield of Apples	175 bu.
Total value of Apples	\$350.00
Total yield of Peaches	85 bu.
Total value of Peaches	\$470.00
Total yield of Other Fruit	1265 baskets
Total value of Other Fruit	\$188.75

## PRIZES WON, 1931

## Hampden County

Louise Wiley, Fairview, was County delegate in Canning, received fourth prize in Vegetable Judging Contest, and was the highest scorer for the County.

## Eastern States Exposition

1st, 16; 2nd, 17; 3rd, 15; 4th, 4.

\*This was 84% of all the prizes offered.

SUMMARY OF ENGLISH AND CITIZENSHIP  
CLASSES, 1931

Number of English and Citizenship Classes in Evening Schools .....	14
Number of English and Citizenship Classes in Fisk Factory .....	7
Number of Elementary Evening School Classes .....	3
<hr/>	
Total Number of Classes .....	24
Total Enrolment in Evening School English and Citizenship Classes .....	223
Total Enrolment in Factory Classes .....	117
Total Enrolment in Elementary Evening School .....	51
<hr/>	
Combined Total Enrolments .....	491
Total Number of Sessions .....	53
Number of Citizenship Cases:	
At Evening School .....	257
At Fisk Factory Classes .....	86
<hr/>	
Total .....	343
Number of Citizenship Diplomas Awarded .....	7
Number of State Certificates Awarded .....	196
Number of Factory Certificates Awarded .....	60
<hr/>	
Total Number of Certificates Awarded .....	263
Total Number of Teachers Employed .....	20

## 42 SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

## ENROLMENT DATA, DECEMBER 1, 1931

	Teachers	Rooms	Pupils	Av. No. Pupils per Teacher
Aldenville	9	9	299	33
Alvord	8	9	269	34
Belcher	16	18	557	35
Bowe, Patrick E.	15	18	495	33
Center Junior High and 3 Portables	13		560	43
At Valentine	6		199	33
At Bowe	3		95	31
Chapin	16	16	632	40
Chicopee Street	2	2	55	28
Church Street	9	8	292	32
Kirby, Michael A.	22		829	38
Memorial	5	5	177	35
Montcalm Street	8	9	252	32
North Chicopee	1	1	14	14
Robinson-Valentine	17	20	557	33
Royal Street	2	2	63	32
School Street	4	4	81	20
Sheridan Street	5	6	151	30
Smith Highlands	2	2	42	21
Spruce Street	4	4	131	33
Taylor, George S.	12	13	448	38
Willimansett	4	5	101	25
High School	30		928	
*Continuation	6		155	
**Trade	10		221	
Supervising Principals	13			
Supervisors	5			
Special Teachers	10			
	<hr/>		<hr/>	
	257		7603	
Deduction to avoid duplication of part-time teachers	4			
	<hr/>			
	253			

## ENROLMENT SUMMARY

Day Schools:	Teacher	Pupils
Elementary and Kindergarten	118	4035
Junior High	57	2150
High	30	928
*Continuation	6	155
**Trade	10	221
Opportunity	8	114
Supervising Principals	13	
Supervisors	5	
Special Subject Teachers	10	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	257	7603
Deduction to avoid duplication of part-time teachers	4	
	<hr/>	
	253	

\*4 teachers give part-time service in this school.

\*\*2 teachers give part-time service in this school.

Evening Schools:	Teachers	Pupils
High (including Civil Service classes)	15	435
Elementary	2	32
Adult Alien	18	372
Trade	10	163
Practical Art	11	183
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	56	1185
Deduction to avoid duplication of part-time teachers	1	
	<hr/>	
	55	



## INCREASE IN ENROLLMENT IN DAY SCHOOLS—Continued

	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
Chicopee Street .....	59	56	66	74	86	81	74	130	163	167	157	71	70	55
Chaplin .....	997	559	559	602	498	590	736	818	808	864	933	585	622	632
Williamsett .....	172	145	148	154	116	134	148	161	187	194	181	140	129	101
Smith Highlands .....	41	49	38	46	38	51	54	64	69	68	62	51	47	42
Kearby Junior High .....												750	770	839
Montcalm Street .....	280	323	371	377	376	254	264	268	267	250	268	285	286	252
Fairview Memorial .....						161	163	159	178	164	117	124	132	177
Royal Street .....	62	63	61	64	58	53	57	66	74	70	71	69	76	63
North Chicopee .....	17	24	19	19	13	11	18	18	20	20	17	19	20	14
Chicopee .....	1347	1656	1755	2148	2368	2511	2638	2835	2738	2952	3040	2835	3004	3046
Chicopee Falls .....	1370	1320	1601	1766	1894	1947	2067	2110	2148	2184	2034	1868	1758	1717
Aldenville .....	204	225	258	283	283	366	341	427	386	316	307	299	312	299
Williamsett .....	812	800	800	811	876	738	855	1012	1163	1227	1293	1333	1397	1639
Fairview and N. Chicopee .....	300	408	454	454	442	483	511	508	535	505	471	504	506	506
Continuation School:														
Boys' Division .....	307	245	299	127	309	144	151	116	125	116	125	85	147	48
Girls' Division .....	315	311	353	155	115	176	185	147	198	116	128	110	128	110
Vocational School .....		38	66	42	46	76	131	136	158	183	184	221		
Totals .....	4141	4469	5391	6121	6263	6487	6839	7439	7501	7649	7665	7487	7677	7003

AVERAGE AGES OF PUPILS BY GRADES,  
DECEMBER 1, 1931

Kindergarten		73 pupils	4	7	months
First	} Elementary Grades 3,840 pupils	695	"	6	"
Second		663	"	7	" 1 "
Third		665	"	8	" 2 "
Fourth		647	"	9	" 6 "
Fifth		623	"	10	" 8 "
Sixth		557	"	11	" 9 "
Seventh	} Junior High Grades 2,038 pupils	670	"	12	" 9 "
Eighth		687	"	13	" 7 "
Ninth		681	"	14	" 9 "
Tenth	} High School Grades 854 pupils	481	"	15	" 3 "
Eleventh		244	"	16	" 1 "
Twelfth		129	"	17	" 3 "
Post Graduate		18	"	18	"
Opportunity Classes		117	"	12	" 8 "
Trade School for Boys		179	"	15	" 5 "
Continuation School:					
Boys' Division		41	"	15	" 6 "
Girls' Division		113	"	15	" 6 "

These figures are based on the number of pupils belonging on December 1, 1931.



SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT 47

MEMBERSHIP BY AGE AND GRADE

October 1, 1931, in Elementary, Junior High, and Senior High Schools

AGE

Grade	4*	5*	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21+ years	Totals
Kdg.	31	5																	36
1	187	148	44	11															390
2		142	145	45	8														340
3		210	146	62	14	2													338
4		2	87	138	65	26	7	2											327
5			1	95	136	66	25	7	2										332
6						93	102	82	27	14	3	2							323
7						83	104	95	54	10						1			347
8						5	79	128	94	36	6								348
9								9	75	127	83	17	2	1					314
10									2	71	104	51	19	4				1	252
11									1	5	43	40	17	3	1	1			111
12											4	25	13	14	4				60
P.G.														9	1	3	1		14
Subtot.					1	3	1	10	15	7	16	13	3			3	1		67
Total	31	192	292	293	291	306	309	294	321	344	383	296	142	61	23	8	2	1	3589
Kdg.	34	6																	40
1		171	118	8															297
2		141	136	33	4	1	2												317
3			142	138	38	11	2												331
4			1	136	124	50	14	5											330
5				104	120	36	17	4	2										283
6					3	98	108	61	19	7	2								298
7						9	81	111	88	28	11	3							329
8							6	109	158	86	20	9							379
9									3	140	159	77	14	1					394
10										10	96	95	37	7			1		246
11										1	7	60	46	18	4				136
12											2	26	30	5					63
P.G.														7	4	2			13
Subtot.						1	3	1	6	10	10	13							44
Total	34	177	259	287	307	274	292	290	303	430	395	280	133	63	13	3			3506

\*Four years up to five years; five years up to six years, etc.

## EXAMINATION OF EYES AND EARS

Number of pupils examined .....	7088
Number found defective in sight .....	853
Number found defective in hearing .....	89

## REPORT OF SUPERVISORS OF ATTENDANCE

	Mr. Cleary	Mr. Kennedy
Number of visits to schools .....	2355	1453
Number of visits to families .....	2486	1572
Number returned to schools from streets .....	28	26
Number of arrests .....	7	2
Number prosecuted .....	7	2
Number convicted .....	7	2

## TRANSPORTATION

The following is based on the December 1, 1931, enrollment, and shows the number of pupils who receive transportation over the various routes with the cost of service:

## LUDLOW ROAD, BURNETT ROAD, TOBACCO FARM DISTRICT, SHERIDAN STREET

To George S. Taylor (grades 7-8) .....	30
To Aldenville (grades 1-6) .....	68
To High School (grade 10) .....	5
To Center Junior High (grade 9) .....	6

## GRANBY LINE

To Kirby (grade 9) .....	3
To Fairview Schools (grades 1-8) .....	19

## TROLLEYS

To Chapin from Chicopee Street (grades 3-4) .....	56
To Kirby from Fairview (grade 9) .....	31
To Fairview from North Chicopee (grades 3-8) .....	30

## SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT 49

To Kirby from Bridge (grade 7).....	3
To Kirby from Charbonneau Terrace (grades 7-9).....	130
To Kirby from Aldenville (grades 7-9).....	103
To High from Aldenville.....	43
To High from Chicopee Street.....	91
To High from Fairview.....	49
To High from Smith Highlands.....	16
To High from North Chicopee.....	7
To High from Willimansett.....	41
To High from Chicopee Falls.....	6
To High from Chicopee Falls (grade 9).....	6
To Valentine from Northwood (grade 3).....	1
To Belcher from Bircham Bend (grades 1-6).....	17
To George S. Taylor from Bircham Bend (grade 7).....	2

## CONTINUATION SCHOOL, GIRLS

From Aldenville.....	10
From Willimansett.....	11
From Chicopee Street.....	2

## CONTINUATION SCHOOL, BOYS

From Aldenville.....	7
From Willimansett.....	6
From Chicopee Street.....	1

## CHICOPEE TRADE SCHOOL

From Aldenville.....	9
From Fairview.....	2
From Willimansett.....	32
From Chicopee to Chicopee Falls.....	15
Total.....	<hr/> 858

## 50 SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

## SUMMARY OF TRANSPORTATION, 1921-1931

Pupils Transported, December 1, Enrolment

Year	Bus	Trolley	Total
1921	57	353	410
1922	44	465	509
1923	103	503	606
1924	109	395	504
1925	109	401	510
1926	128	564	692
1927	128	624	752
1928	114	642	756
1929	116	595	711
1930	114	623	737
1931	131	727	858

## Cost of Transportation

Years	Bus	Trolley	Total
1920-1921	\$2,360.50	\$4,555.00	\$6,915.50
1921-1922	3,086.55	3,643.25	6,729.80
1922-1923	3,546.75	5,465.20	9,011.95
1923-1924	3,746.00	5,684.99	9,430.99
1924-1925	3,640.50	6,097.20	9,737.70
1925-1926	4,072.00	7,079.38	11,151.38
1926-1927	4,980.00	7,262.27	12,242.27
1927-1928	5,010.00	9,054.44	14,064.44
1928-1929	5,000.00	9,587.57	14,587.57
1929-1930	5,006.50	10,815.33	15,821.83
1930-1931	5,022.00	12,094.25	17,116.25

## STATISTICS ON SCHOOL COSTS

Data are from the Annual Reports of the Department of Education, Part II. These costs are for the support of all public day and evening schools except the Trade and Continuation Schools and are for the school year ending June 30 of each year. The expenditures by the Board of Health for medical supplies, inspection, and supervision are included in the total cost.

## 1. Total Cost Per Pupil:

Year	Chicopee	State average for the 39 cities
1920-1921	\$66.98	\$73.65
1921-1922	63.82	78.58
1922-1923	71.85	81.38
1923-1924	74.93	85.13
1924-1925	75.69	88.43
1925-1926	74.30	90.09
1926-1927	76.64	95.32
1927-1928	71.85	100.19
1928-1929	74.63	101.24
1929-1930	82.29	103.61
1930-1931	85.47	103.82

Increase for Chicopee from 1920-1921 to 1930-1931... \$18.49

Increase for State from 1920-1921 to 1930-1931..... 30.67

Chicopee in 1920-1921 ranked \$6.67 below the State Average.

Chicopee in 1930-1931 ranked \$18.35 below the State Average.

## 2. Cost of Instruction Per Pupil:

The total expenditures for salaries of teachers, supervisors, and principals divided by the net average membership.

	Chicopee	State Average
1921	\$48.13	\$55.60
1922	45.26	57.98
1923	48.83	61.10
1924	51.30	62.56
1925	50.55	64.47
1926	50.35	65.61
1927	52.89	71.12
1928	54.59	73.01
1929	56.01	74.15
1930	61.93	75.21
1931	62.66	75.24

Increase for Chicopee from 1920-1921 to 1930-1931.. \$14.53  
 Increase for State from 1920-1921 to 1930-1931..... 19.64  
 Chicopee in 1920-1921 was \$7.47 below the State Average.  
 Chicopee in 1930-1931 was \$12.58 below the State Average.

3. Net Cost Per Pupil from Local Taxation for 1930-1931 :

Chicopee .....	\$78.67
State Average for 39 Cities .....	95.06
Chicopee was \$16.39 below the State Average.	

4. Comparison of Chicopee with All Surrounding Cities and Towns:

TOTAL COST PER PUPIL IN 1930-1931

Springfield .....	\$123.70
Holyoke .....	112.01
Amherst .....	101.42
West Springfield .....	99.61
Greenfield .....	98.25
Northampton .....	86.26
Ludlow .....	85.92
Chicopee .....	85.47
Pittsfield .....	84.97
Palmer .....	84.44
Westfield .....	82.59
South Hadley .....	80.34

5. Comparison of Trade School Cost Per Pupil.

The figures are furnished by the Department of Education for the year ending August 31, 1931. The net cost to the City is one-half the cost of the operation of the school on account of reimbursement.

City	Average Membership	Cost Per Pupil
Westfield .....	70.0	\$313.12
Newton .....	212.5	272.50
Holyoke .....	159.4	237.14
Quincy .....	169.4	235.56
Waltham .....	120.3	225.14

City	Average Membership	Cost Per Pupil
Medford .....	125.2	217.36
Beverly .....	110.5	181.77
Northampton .....	104.3	171.59
Chicopee .....	177.6	162.82
Lowell .....	207.5	161.43
Somerville .....	155.4	153.99
Springfield .....	496.3	142.32

Average cost per pupil for all Trade Schools in 1931 was \$206.23. Chicopee Trade School ranked ninth in cost per pupil.

**SALARY SCHEDULE OF TEACHERS IN CHICOPEE,  
MASSACHUSETTS**

A. Elementary Grades, Including Kindergarten

1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	5th Year	6th Year	7th Year	8th Year	9th Year
\$1000	\$1100	\$1200	\$1300	\$1400	\$1500	\$1600		

B. High and Junior High Grade Nine (Women Who are College Graduates)

\$1600	\$1700	\$1800	\$1900	\$2000	\$2100
--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------

C. Junior High Grades (Women Who are not College Graduates)

\$1100	\$1200	\$1300	\$1400	\$1500	\$1600	\$1700
--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------

D. Opportunity Class and Domestic Science Teachers

\$1300	\$1400	\$1500	\$1600	\$1700
--------	--------	--------	--------	--------

E. Men Teachers, Trade, Continuation, and Manual Training

\$1800	\$1900	\$2000	\$2100	\$2200	\$2300	\$2400	\$2500
--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------

F. Men Teachers, College Graduates in High School

\$3000	\$2100	\$2200	\$2300	\$2400	\$2500	\$2600	\$2700	\$2800
--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------

G. Elementary School Principals, \$1700 to \$2200, as voted  
Teaching Principal after 35 years of service in Chicopee, \$1800.

H. Junior High School Principals, \$2200 to \$2800, as voted

I. High School Principal, \$4500, as voted

J. Day and Evening Trade and Continuation School Director, \$4000,  
as voted

An extension of \$200 beyond the maximum of the above salary schedule will be allowed for professional improvement of college grade completed since July 1, 1923. Such increments will be granted by increments of \$50 for each 90 hour unit of professional study completed on or before August 31, and shall be effective, if approved, as of September 1 of that year.

Revised February 5, 1930.

## SALARY DISTRIBUTION OF TEACHERS

1. Teachers on Tenure of Office		
Salary Distribution		Number of Teachers
a. \$1000—\$1500	29	
b. 1501— 2000	126	
c. 2001— 2500	41	
d. 2501— up	11	
	<hr/>	
Total	207	207
2. Teachers on Annual Contract		
a. \$1000—\$1500	23	
b. 1501— 2000	20	
c. 2001— 2500	3	
	<hr/>	
	46	46
		<hr/>
Total		253

## GENERAL LAWS, CHAPTER 71, SECTION 41

## TENURE OF TEACHERS. Every school committee,

except in Boston, in electing a teacher or superintendent, who has served in its public schools for the three previous consecutive school years, other than a union or district superintendent, shall employ him to serve at its discretion; but any school committee may elect a teacher who has served in its schools for not less than one school year to serve at such discretion.

## SALARY DISTRIBUTION OF DAY SCHOOL EMPLOYEES

Annual Salaries			
Number	Salary	Number	Salary
7	\$1100	2	1350
9	1200	3	1400
4	1250	4	1450
16	1300	8	1500 a



## SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT 55

Number	Salary	Number	Salary
6	1550	10	2300
38	1600 b	2	2400
20	1650	7	2500
30	1700	1	2600
10	1750	1	2750
13	1800 c	2	2800
10	1850	1	2900
16	1900 d	1	3000
1	1950	1	3100
6	2000 e	1	3200
11	2100	1	4000
2	2150	1	4550
7	2200	1	6500
6	2250	—	
Total 259			

## NOTES:

- a. 1 Secretary, High School
- b. 1 Clerk, Administration Office
- c. 1 Clerk, Administration Office
- d. 1 Supervisor of Attendance
- e. 1 General Repair Man

## Weekly Salaries

Number	Salary	(Annual Basis)
3	\$7.00	(\$366.00)
1	27.00	(1411.71)
1	30.00	(1568.57)
9	31.00	(1620.86)
1	32.00	(1673.14)
2	33.00	(1725.43)
1	34.00	(1771.71)
6	35.00	(1830.00)
1	36.00	(1882.29)
1	40.00	(2091.43)

---

 Total 26

## 56 SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

## Weekly Salaries, Temporary Employees

Number	Salary	13 wks.	18 wks.
3	\$29.	\$377.	\$522.

## Hourly Wages

Number	Wages	Hrs.	Annual basis (approximately)
1	.35	1920	\$672.00
1	.45	353	158.85
1	.45	468	210.60
1	.45	960	432.00
2	.45	1680	756.00
1	.45	1728	777.60
2	.45	1840	828.00
1	.45	1960	882.00

---

Total 10

## SUMMARY:

Total Annual salary employees.....	259
Total Weekly salary employees.....	26
<hr/>	
Total of permanent employees on annual and weekly salaries.....	285
Total weekly temporary employees.....	3
Total hourly wage employees.....	10
Total of hourly and weekly temporary em- ployees.....	13
<hr/>	
Grand total of permanent Day School Em- ployees.....	298

GRADUATES OF THE CHICOPEE HIGH SCHOOL.  
JUNE, 1931

Frederick Edward Backstrom	Frederick Kosiba
Carlton Arthur Baker	Wanda Kowalkiewicz
Robert Maxwell Baldwin	Stanley John Kosob
Bertha Barbara Bardzik	Adela Catherine Krol
Dorothy Eleanor Bartlett	Alfred Francis LaFreniere
Sylvester John Bartula	Flora Bernadette LaMarche
Alice Minnie Batchelor	Sylvio Langlois
Pauline Frances Beachamp	Mildred Janet Lapidus
Rene Beauregard	Norman Charles LaRiviere
Joseph Adrian Benoit	Paul Leo Lefebvre
Paul Blaustine	Marguerite Jeannette Lenhart
Zenon Boszkiewicz	Ernest Delphis Levrcault
Cecelia Frances Brach	Alta Grace Lewis
Lois Kneeland Bray	Lena Leona Lizza
James Edward Bresnahan	Annie Stella Lower
Michael Paul Budnes	Lauretta Marie Maurer
Frederick John Chmura	Lillian Matilda Mayo
Tadeusz Stanley Chmura	Stanley Joseph Medrek
William Cooper Clark	Raymond Cyprien Methé
Gertrude Jane Cohen	Flora Mills
John George Cosmopoulos	Helen Frances Misiaszek
Mary Isabel Creese	Alfred Stanley Modzalewski
Pauline Marie Crimi	John Francis Moriarty
Charlotte Alice Davis	Alfred Edward Morin
Edward Francis Deane	Marie Geraldine Murphy
William Andrew Devitt, Jr.	Marion Adeline McCombery
Elizabeth Murray Donnelly	William Nible McHaffie
Theodore John Dulchino	Gertrude Winifred McKissick
Stella Marie Dupont	George Francis McNeil
Gladys Marie Ebert	Cyril Paul McQueen
Florence Chesson Fay	Luther Randall Newcomb, Jr.
Paul Michael Ferris	Lucy Constance Niemi
Edmund Walter Furtak	Alice Sophia Noble
Gladys Vivian Gaboury	William Robert O'Brien
Raymond Thomas Galarneau	Mary Rose Florence O'Connor
Edna Anne Galica	Matthew Joseph Ossolinski
Catherine Marshall Galloway	William Thomas Patterson
Bronislaus Andrew Galszka	George Wilson Peacock
Annie Edna Gamble	Alice Mary Pelletier
Konka Geanacopoulos	Bernard Francis Pettingill
Hazel Gertrude Goldthwaite	Vivian Isabel Plouffe
Alexander Hackney, Jr.	Mieczyslaw Alexander Polhlopek
Gertrude May Hamann	Edea Ragazzi
Frances Marie Harscheid	Elizabeth Marie Richmond
Bobdan Hyrbk	Agnes Pauline Robak
Stanislava Julia Janas	Allan Stirling Rodgers
Charles Ernest Kallaugher	Florence Eleanor Rodzen
Elda Shirley Kantee	Alfred Arthur Rogowski
Caroline Helen Kapinos	Lillian Blanche Rouillard
George Francis Kearns	Adela Louise Salva
Helen Claire Kehoe	Norman Albin Schmitter
Lorraine Margaret Kerr	Muriel Joy Scott
Loretta Ellen King	Esmond Durgin Short

Franklin Sickman  
Jean Barbara Skinner  
John Jeremiah Slattery  
Edward Everett Snape  
Lily Stark  
Helen Kathryn Stawarz  
William Joseph Stefanik  
Harry Stein  
Anna Stepczyk  
James Dunlop Stewart  
John Frank Stopa  
Christina Nora Sullivan  
Ethel May Sullivan  
William John Sullivan, Jr.

Mary Katherine Swift  
Irene Helen Saatrowski  
Zenon Saatrowski  
Anna Theresa Szmist  
Gabrielle Cecelia Theroux  
John Joseph Toohey  
Louis Simon Topulos  
Charles Joseph Tutty  
Fred Francis Valego  
Emily Anna Wegrzyn  
Eleanor Mae White  
Alfred Napoleon Willett  
Chester William Wotowic  
Jesse Dorothy Zombik

