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**KANSAS STATE  
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BULLETIN • OF • INFORMATION**

NOVEMBER, 1934

EMPORIA, KANSAS

VOL. 14, No. 11

**STUDIES IN EDUCATION NUMBER  
(NINTH OF THE SERIES)**



**A HANDBOOK OF FACTS CONCERNING  
KANSAS PUBLIC SCHOOLS**

By HAROLD HUGO EWALD

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EMPORIA, KANSAS



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### A HANDBOOK OF FACTS CONCERNING KANSAS PUBLIC SCHOOLS

*By Harold Hugo Ewald*

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*Studies in Education has been discontinued as a separate publication, for economy reasons. Hereafter Studies in Education will appear as numbers of Kansas State Teachers College of Emporia Bulletin of Information.*

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## FOREWORD

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It is with much satisfaction that **STUDIES IN EDUCATION** presents through the **Bulletin of Information** of the Kansas State Teachers College these data contained herein concerning the public schools of the state of Kansas. There is some reason to believe that training institutions fail to some extent in preparing and presenting a sufficient and satisfactory body of knowledge relative to the school situation in general in any given state. In other words, citizens in general and teachers and administrators in particular know altogether too little about the public schools which their money and efforts make possible. In the bulletin presented herein, Mr. Ewald has asked more than two hundred basic questions concerning the Kansas public schools. Answers to the questions have been carefully prepared.

The author of the study and the editor of the series are hoping that this bulletin will be taken for what it is intended to be, an abbreviated statement of some pertinent facts concerning the public schools of the state. No pretense is made to more than a brief statement, nor is there any assumption that all of the pertinent facts have been included. The reader desiring a completeness and thoroughness not found in this bulletin should consult the source materials from which the condensed items have been drawn. Mr. Ewald has listed these sources with considerable thoroughness at the bottom of each page.

Repeated use has been made of official reports, of bulletins, and of Kansas school law compilations published by the office of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. The editor wishes to acknowledge the indebtedness of **STUDIES IN EDUCATION** to these sources for use of the uncopyrighted materials utilized.

EDWIN J. BROWN.

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# **A Handbook of Facts Concerning Kansas Public Schools**

By HAROLD HUGO EWALD

## **INTRODUCTION**

The constitution of Kansas requires that the state legislature provide for a public school system, which shall embrace (1) common schools and (2) schools of a higher grade,\* embracing normal, preparatory, collegiate and university departments. While this has not been literally carried out, everything has been done, in many ways, in a much more elaborate form than the members of the Constitutional Convention could have imagined. A system of common schools has been established, beginning with the kindergartens and ending with the high schools and junior colleges. In the higher group, Kansas has established three teachers colleges, an agricultural college and a highly specialized university. In all, this system of public schools spends more money, employs more persons and directly concerns a larger number of persons than any other business activity of the state.

School was maintained in 8,444 districts in Kansas during the school year ending June 30, 1933. There were 427,420<sup>1</sup> pupils enrolled in the schools, below college level, of the state the same year. A conservative estimate would place the value of the school property at \$106,000,000, and approximately \$31,000,000 was spent to maintain these schools in the school year 1932-'33.

The public schools belong to the people of the state and the question of education is a subject of major interest to every citizen who resides within the state. However, only a small per cent of the citizens of Kansas know the facts concerning the costs of a system of public education or of the size of the public-school system of the state. The public mind naturally becomes critical in times of economic depression and wonders why such enormous sums are needed to operate the public schools. Inquiries as to reasons for such expenditures are perfectly in order, and no just resentment can be felt if the people of Kansas want to know why schools cost as much as they do.

Facts concerning the work of the public schools, the number of boys and girls enrolled and the extent of educational service rendered, plainly and simply told, will do much to reach an understanding with the open-minded citizen. The state of Kansas has obligated itself to establish and maintain an educational program, and the citizens of to-day must carry it on in order to provide educational service for the one-half million boys and girls now of school age within our boundaries.

## **THE PURPOSE OF THIS STUDY**

The purpose of this study, therefore, is to present an arrangement of the pertinent facts concerning our public schools, in a brief and concise form, which shall be informational for the average citizen, educator, parent, or anyone who might be interested in the public schools of Kansas.

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\* Article VI, section 2, Constitution of Kansas.

1. W. T. MARKHAM: "Facts of Interest for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1933," pp. 3, 4. Mimeographed material from the Department of Education, Topeka, Kan. 1934.

### SOURCES OF DATA USED

The greater part of the data used in this study was obtained from the Twenty-eighth Biennial Report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction and the Revised School Laws of Kansas published in 1933. The biennial reports are required by law each biennium and are prepared under the direction of the state superintendent of public instruction, to be submitted to the governor of Kansas, telling about the operations of the State Department of Education, and the support, conditions and needs of education throughout the state. The material in these reports is made possible through the annual reports of teachers, superintendents, principals, district-school boards, city boards of education, county superintendents and other county and state officers.

Other data were obtained from the Educational Directory of Kansas for 1933-'34; a Handbook on Organization and Practices for the Secondary Schools of Kansas, issued from the office of the state superintendent of public instruction; and the more recent data were obtained from mimeographed material from the offices of the Kansas State Teachers Association and of the state superintendent of public instruction in Topeka, Kan.

Every courtesy was shown by the State Department of Education in sending material supplying the needed data.

### PRESENTATION OF DATA

The data presented in this study have been arranged in question-and-answer form, with a convenient index at the end of the study. Only questions of a nature that could be answered factually have been used. Those of a general nature were omitted entirely. No attempt was made to include questions concerning schools of collegiate rank in this study. Whenever possible a direct reference has been supplied with each answer.

## CHAPTER I

### GENERAL FACTS

#### 1. What is meant by a public school?

A public school is a school that is supported by public funds, maintained under public control, for the purpose of offering free education to every child within the state. The term "public school" generally applies to schools under collegiate rank. However, the colleges, owned and operated under the state, receive money through public taxation and are in a sense public schools. These have matriculation and entrance fees, consequently are not furnishing free education in every sense of the word.

#### 2. To whom do the public schools of Kansas belong?<sup>1</sup>

Kansas uses the district system, and the public schools of the state belong to the inhabitants of the various districts. New building, equipment and sites for school buildings are paid for by the taxpayers within their respective districts, and therefore belong to the inhabitants thereof.

#### 3. How many school districts are there in Kansas?<sup>2</sup>

There were 8,720 organized school districts in Kansas in 1933.

#### 4. Is the number of districts increasing or decreasing in Kansas?<sup>3</sup>

The maximum number of school districts in Kansas was reached in 1930, when there were 8,772 organized school districts within the state. In 1932, 8,338 districts maintained school; therefore, it seems likely that there will be less districts in the future. District consolidation has been popular, and with improved methods of travel and good roads it will likely continue and thereby decrease the number of districts.

#### 5. How many districts maintain school in Kansas?<sup>4</sup>

There were 8,444 school districts that maintained school in Kansas during the school year 1932-'33. Of this number, 7,067 were one-teacher schools; 1,276 were schools that employed two (or more) teachers; 11 were in cities of the first class; 77 were in cities of the second class; and 23 were community high schools.

#### 6. What is the valuation of the school property in Kansas?<sup>5</sup>

The valuation of the school property, counting the elementary and high schools and not the schools of collegiate rank, is estimated at \$105,737,787 for the year ending in 1933. This is divided among the various schools as follows:

One-teacher schools .....	\$13,671,500
Two- (or more) teacher .....	25,948,584

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1. W. T. Markham, Compiler: *Revised School Laws of Kansas*; pp. 97, 98. Kansas State Printing Plant, Topeka, Kan. 1933.

2. W. T. Markham: "Facts of Interest for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1933"; p. 3. Mimeographed material from the Department of Education, Topeka, Kan. 1934.

3. W. T. Markham: *Twenty-eighth Biennial Report*; p. 399. Kansas State Printing Plant, Topeka, Kan. 1933.

4. Markham, op. cit., (2) p. 3.

5. *Ibid.*, p. 5.

Rural high schools.....	\$12,567,529
Community high schools .....	2,428,183
Cities of first class .....	27,754,296
Cities of second class .....	23,367,695

7. How many boys and girls in Kansas are of school age?<sup>6</sup>

There were 554,536 boys and girls between the ages of five and twenty-one in Kansas in 1933.

8. Who must attend school in Kansas?<sup>7</sup>

Any normal child who has reached the age of seven and is under sixteen must attend school regularly in Kansas, providing the child has not completed the eighth grade. This law does not apply to any child who is attending a private, denominational or parochial school, taught by a competent instructor in the English language, during the time the public school in his district is in session.

9. Are aments, or feeble-minded children, compelled to attend the public schools in Kansas?<sup>8</sup>

No, aments are not compelled to attend the public schools in Kansas. Any child who is mentally incapacitated for school work must furnish, before exemption is granted, a statement from a licensed physician attesting to such condition.

10. Are deaf, dumb and blind children educated in the public schools in Kansas?<sup>9</sup>

The elementary schools in Kansas do not attempt to teach the deaf, dumb and blind children. Kansas provides special schools for this purpose out of state funds, and parents that have any such children under their care, between seven and twenty-one years of age, must see that they are enrolled for a period of seven months out of each year. If parents employ a competent private tutor, or if any such child attends a special school for its case, exemption from attendance at the state school will be granted.

11. Who enforces the compulsory-education law in Kansas?<sup>10</sup>

Truant officers enforce the compulsory-education law in Kansas, either from personal knowledge or upon complaint of any teacher or resident citizen.

12. How are truant officers selected in Kansas?<sup>11</sup>

Truant officers are appointed by the county board of commissioners, upon recommendation of the county superintendent of schools, for each county in Kansas. They shall have jurisdiction over all the schools within their counties except those located in the cities of the first and second class. In the cities of the first and second class truant officers are appointed by the board of education.

6. *Ibid.*, p. 3.

7. Markham, *op. cit.*, (1) p. 68.

8. *Ibid.*, p. 68.

9. *Ibid.*, p. 70.

10. *Ibid.*, p. 68.

11. *Ibid.*, p. 68.



13. Do truant officers draw pay in Kansas?<sup>12</sup>

Truant officers do not draw regular salaries in Kansas. According to law, no truant officer shall receive more than two dollars per day for actual time spent in the performance of his duties.

14. How many cases are handled by truant officers in Kansas?<sup>13</sup>

Approximately 15,000 cases are handled each year by truant officers in Kansas. Only 357 cases resulted in prosecution in 1929 and 290 cases for the year 1930. In 1929 there were 56 boys and girls committed to the state industrial schools on account of incorrigibility.

15. What is meant by an incorrigible pupil?<sup>14</sup>

An incorrigible pupil is one who has become a habitual truant, or one who becomes a menace to the best interests of the school.

16. Who is responsible for the conduct of pupils while attending school?<sup>15</sup>

Parents are responsible for the attendance and good conduct of their children, or for children under their care, unless they state in writing to a truant officer, or in court, that they have lost control over said child, whereupon the child shall be taken over by the court.

17. May children between the ages of seven and sixteen be employed by merchants, companies, or corporations?<sup>16</sup>

Yes, they may be employed under certain conditions. It is unlawful for any merchant, company, or corporation to employ any child between the ages of seven and sixteen during the hours school is in session, unless written permission is granted by the county superintendent of schools. Or if the child lives within a city of the first or second class, the city superintendent of schools must give written permission before he can be legally employed. This law does not apply to any child who has completed the eighth grade before becoming sixteen years of age.

18. May children under age six attend public schools legally?<sup>17</sup>

Children who become six years of age on or before the first of January are of legal school age and may enter the first grade at the beginning of the school year. Those who become six years of age later are not of school age and consequently should not enter the public schools until the next school year, unless regulations of the district board may permit them to enter before. Where free kindergartens are maintained children shall be four years of age before entering.

19. When is the school census taken?<sup>18</sup>

The school census in Kansas is taken prior to the time the district clerk files his annual report with the county superintendent of schools.

12. *Ibid.*, p. 69.

13. George A. Allen, Jr.: *Twenty-seventh Biennial Report*; p. 577. Kansas State Printing Plant, Topeka, Kan. 1931.

14. Markam, *op. cit.*, (1) p. 69.

15. *Ibid.*, p. 69.

16. *Ibid.*, p. 69.

17. *Ibid.*, p. 109.

18. *Ibid.*, p. 70.

20. How long are schools in session in Kansas each year?<sup>19</sup>

Rural schools have a minimum school term, each year, of eight school months between September and the following June. Schools that maintain accredited high schools are in session nine school months during the same time. The electors at the annual school meeting have authority to determine the length of the school year.

21. What kind of schools does Kansas provide?<sup>20</sup>

Kansas provides the following kind of schools:

Kindergartens, enrolling (1932) .....	10,835
Elementary schools, enrolling.....	291,308
Junior high schools, enrolling .....	53,178
Senior high schools, enrolling .....	67,948
Junior colleges, enrolling .....	3,451

22. How many rural, or one-teacher schools are there in Kansas?<sup>21</sup>

In 1933 there were 7,067 rural schools that maintained school in Kansas. The total number of one-teacher organized districts for the same year was 7,340.

23. How many incorporated cities in Kansas maintained schools in 1933?<sup>22</sup>

There were 579 incorporated cities in Kansas that maintained public schools during the school year 1932-'33. They are classified as follows: 11 cities of the first class, 77 cities of the second class, 491 cities of the third class.

24. How are Kansas public schools supported?<sup>23</sup>

The financial support of the public schools in Kansas comes almost wholly from the local property tax. A very small amount comes from the income of the permanent school fund which is prorated to the various counties according to the school census.

25. What part of the financial support of the public schools in Kansas comes from the local property tax and what part from the income of the permanent school fund?<sup>24</sup>

The local property tax, in 1933, raised 98.75 per cent of the revenue needed to support the public schools in Kansas. The remaining 1.25 per cent came from the income of the permanent school fund.

26. Do other states pay part of the cost of education out of state funds and thereby relieve part of the burden of local taxation?<sup>25</sup>

Yes, all states in the union pay part of the cost of education out of state funds provided for that purpose. North Carolina leads in this re-

19. *Ibid.*, p. 100.

20. Markham, *op. cit.*, (3) p. 349.

21. Markham, *op. cit.*, (2) p. 3.

22. John G. Stutz, Compiler: *1933 Tax Book*, Bulletin No. 99; p. 48. The League of Kansas Municipalities, Lawrence, Kan. 1934.

23. Markham, *op. cit.*, (3) p. 6.

24. *Ibid.*, p. 6.

25. W. A. Stacey, Compiler: *How other States Support Their Schools*. Kansas State Teachers Association, Topeka, Kan., 1934, p. 4.

spect, paying 100 per cent of the revenue needed from her state treasury. Delaware ranks second with 90 per cent. Other states that pay liberally toward school support and the nearest per cents are as follows:

California .....	60 per cent
Alabama .....	43 per cent
Georgia .....	36 per cent
Texas .....	36 per cent
Utah .....	36 per cent
Mississippi .....	33 per cent
New York .....	30 per cent

The average of these nine states is approximately 51 per cent.

27. How does Kansas as a state rank with other states in educational support?<sup>26</sup>

Kansas ranks at the bottom of the list of states when it comes to educational support from a state fund.

28. From what source does the money come in the permanent school fund in Kansas?<sup>27</sup>

The permanent school fund was originally started by money received from land grants, and increased from time to time by estates of persons dying without heirs.

29. May the permanent school fund of Kansas ever be diminished?<sup>28</sup>

No, the permanent school fund of Kansas shall not be diminished. Merely the income is appropriated to the support of the public schools.

30. Is the enrollment in the public schools increasing?<sup>29</sup>

The enrollment in the public schools in Kansas gradually increased from 1862 until 1890, when approximately 14,000 less pupils were enrolled than for the previous year. Then, for thirty years, the public schools did not reach the enrollment mark set in 1889. The largest enrollment since Kansas became a state was reached in 1930, when 432,749 pupils were enrolled. Both the school census and the population of the state have somewhat decreased since 1930; therefore, it is not likely that the school enrollment will increase materially during the immediate future.

31. What constitutes a school month?<sup>30</sup>

A school month in Kansas consists of four weeks of five days each, of six hours per day.

32. Who is responsible for the care of school property?<sup>31</sup>

The district board is responsible for the care of property belonging to the school district. In cities of the first and second class, the board of education becomes responsible who may devolve the same to superintendents and custodians.

26. *Ibid.*, p. 6.

28. *Ibid.*, p. 8.

30. Markham, *op. cit.*, (1) p. 107.

27. Markham, *op. cit.*, (1) pp. 7, 8.

29. Markham, *op. cit.*, (3) p. 401.

31. *Ibid.*, p. 114.

33. May organizations of a religious, political, literary and scientific nature use public school buildings?<sup>32</sup>

Yes, the district boards, or boards of education in cities, are authorized by law to open the public-school buildings for religious, political, scientific, literary, or cultural purposes for public or business meetings. Such meetings, however, are subject to any regulations the various boards may adopt.

34. If a district board should refuse the use of a school building, what recourse may citizens take to gain the use of the same?<sup>33</sup>

If any district board, or board of education, should show partiality, act arbitrarily, or refuse the use of school buildings for religious, political, literary, or scientific purposes, the same may be corrected by the district court upon mandamus or injunction proceedings brought by any resident citizen.

35. May school district board members employ relatives for teachers?<sup>34</sup>

Near relatives such as husband, wife, son, daughter, sister, or brother are not eligible for teaching positions in any school in Kansas unless employed by the unanimous vote of all the board members. More distant relatives may be employed by the majority of the board.

36. What is a junior high school?<sup>35</sup>

A junior high school is a school which corresponds to the 7th and 8th grades in some of the elementary schools, or with the 7th, 8th and 9th grades in other schools.

37. What is the underlying purpose in the junior high-school organization?<sup>36</sup>

The underlying purpose in the junior high school organization is to carry the pupils through the period of adolescence without getting discouraged and dropping out of school. The junior high school fills the "gap" between the elementary schools and the high school, and consequently, fewer pupils drop out of school when completing the 8th grade. The junior high school also gives an opportunity for a general understanding of the vocations and offers an excellent period for educational guidance.

38. Does Kansas furnish free textbooks for pupils in the public schools?<sup>37</sup>

Free textbooks may be furnished in the public schools in Kansas if the majority of the electors vote to furnish them at a regular school meeting. Where parents are too poor to furnish their own children with books, the district boards, according to law, may furnish books.

32. *Ibid.*, p. 114.

33. *Ibid.*, p. 115.

34. *Ibid.*, p. 116.

35. *Ibid.*, p. 172.

36. Ellwood P. Cubberley: *Public School Administration*; p. 478. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston, Mass. 1929.

37. Markham, *op. cit.*, (1) p. 235.

39. How many rural schools in Kansas have valuations too small to properly support a school?<sup>38</sup>

There were 1,979 rural school districts in Kansas in 1933-'34 whose valuations were less than \$105,000. The maximum levy of 6 mills on the dollar in these districts, as fixed by law, would not create enough of an income to properly maintain a school. The lowest rural school valuation in Kansas then was \$17,260, and at 6 mills on the dollar would produce an income of \$103.56.

40. What is the range in valuations of the rural school districts in Kansas?<sup>39</sup>

The range in the valuations of Kansas rural-school districts is the difference between the highest valuation of \$4,854,004 and the lowest valuation of \$17,260, or \$4,836,744.

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38. Markham, *op. cit.*, (2) p. 11.

39. *Ibid.*, p. 11.

## CHAPTER II

## ADMINISTRATION AND SUPERVISION

1. Who is responsible for the administration of the public schools in Kansas?<sup>1</sup>

The administration of the public schools in Kansas rests with the various school boards. The one-teacher and two- (or more) teacher schools each have a district board of three members;<sup>2</sup> the cities of the first and second class each have a board of education of six or twelve members;<sup>3</sup> and the community high schools each have a board of trustees composed of six members.<sup>4</sup>

2. What is meant by a district school board in Kansas?<sup>5</sup>

The district school board in Kansas governs the one-teacher and two- (or more) teacher schools within the state, excepting those located in the cities of the first and second class and in the community high schools. The officers of the district board are a director, a clerk, and a treasurer. Each officer is elected for a three-year period and the board is a continuous one.

3. Who may become a district board member?<sup>6</sup>

Any resident citizen who is a legal voter in his district is eligible for membership on any district board subject to the vote of the district meeting.

4. Do members of district boards receive salaries?<sup>7</sup>

No, members of district boards in Kansas do not receive salaries. The clerk of each school district is entitled by law to a fee of \$10 for the performance of his duties, which is commonly considered as expenses in taking the school census and making his annual report to the county superintendent.

5. Who may vote for members of school district boards?<sup>8</sup>

Any person who is eligible to vote within the state and who has been a resident, at least 30 days, of the school district may vote for school-board members.

6. What are the duties of the director of the board?<sup>9</sup>

The director of a district board, according to law, shall be the presiding officer at any school meeting, unless absent, and shall sign all orders drawn by the district clerk, authorized by the district meeting, or by the district board, upon the treasurer for money to be dispersed by him. The director shall appear for and in behalf of the district in all suits of law, unless other directions are given by the voters of the district.

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1. W. T. Markham, Compiler: *Revised School Laws of Kansas*; p. 94. Kansas State Printing Plant, Topeka, Kan. 1933.

2. *Ibid.*, p. 97.

3. *Ibid.*, p. 40.

4. *Ibid.*, p. 130.

5. *Ibid.*, p. 109.

6. *Ibid.*, p. 109.

7. *Ibid.*, p. 111.

8. *Ibid.*, p. 109.

9. *Ibid.*, p. 110.

7. What are the general duties of the clerk of the board?<sup>10</sup>

The district clerk shall keep a record of the proceedings of the district in a book, provided for that purpose, and enter therein all copies and reports made by him to the county superintendent; he shall keep all records, books, and papers belonging to his office, and deliver them to his successor in office.

He shall be the clerk of the district board at all meetings when present.

He shall draw all orders on the district treasurer for money in the hands of the treasurer, which has been apportioned or raised by the district, to be used for the payment of expenses authorized by the district or the district board.

He shall notify the county superintendent of the names and addresses of the district officers selected at the annual school meeting.

He shall make an annual report to the county superintendent.

8. What are the duties of the district treasurer?<sup>11</sup>

The district treasurer shall pay out, on order of the clerk and signed by the director, all public money which shall come into his hands for the use of the school district.

9. Are school district board members required to furnish bond?<sup>12</sup>

The district treasurer is required to furnish bond in Kansas, double the amount, as near as can be ascertained, of the money likely to come into his hands. The clerk and director need not be bonded.

10. How does the district treasurer obtain this bond?<sup>13</sup>

Any citizen, or citizens, may furnish bond for the district treasurer, if acceptable to the district clerk and director. In recent years, bonding companies have furnished bonds for district treasurers at the expense of the school districts.

11. Who is legally required to bring suit if a district treasurer fails to faithfully discharge the duties of his office?<sup>14</sup>

In case the district treasurer does not faithfully discharge his duties, the district director shall bring suit in the name of the school district. Any money thus collected shall be turned over to the school district and applied as it should have been applied by the district treasurer. In case the director will not bring suit, then any resident citizen of the district may bring suit.

12. When are school board members elected in Kansas?<sup>15</sup>

School district board members are elected at the annual school meetings held on the last Friday in May. Rural high schools elect their board members the Thursday preceding.

13. How are vacancies on district boards filled?<sup>16</sup>

Vacancies that may occur on a district board are filled by appointment by the county superintendent. This appointment is only until the

10. *Ibid.*, pp. 110, 111.

14. *Ibid.*, p. 112.

11. *Ibid.*, p. 113.

15. *Ibid.*, p. 96.

12. *Ibid.*, p. 112.

16. *Ibid.*, p. 162.

13. *Ibid.*, p. 112.

next annual meeting, at which time the voters of the district shall fill the unexpired term.

14. How many members are there on boards of education in the cities of the first and second class?<sup>17</sup>

There are six members on the boards of education in the cities of the first and second class, excepting those cities whose population exceeds 85,000. These cities have twelve members on their board of education.

15. How long do members of boards of education in the first- and second-class cities serve?<sup>18</sup>

Board members in first- and second-class cities serve four years, unless serving an unexpired term.

16. When are the members of the boards of education of the first- and second-class cities elected?<sup>19</sup>

Members of the board of education in cities of the first and second class are elected at the regular city elections held in April of the odd-numbered years. The cities having six members elect three at each city election and those cities having twelve members elect six at each city election.

17. What are the general powers of the boards of education in the first- and second-class cities?<sup>20</sup>

The general powers of the boards of education in the first- and second-class cities are:

- (1) To elect their own officers to serve for one year or until a successor is elected.
- (2) To make all rules for the government of the schools within their jurisdiction.
- (3) To employ a superintendent and teachers.
- (4) To levy taxes sufficient to maintain school, unless in excess of state laws.
- (5) To purchase supplies, sites, repair buildings, and furnish any equipment necessary for the maintenance of school.

18. Are the boards of education in the first- and second-class cities subject to any limitations in carrying on a school program?<sup>21</sup>

Yes, boards of education in the first- and second-class cities in Kansas are subject to the limitations set by the school laws of the state. They are further limited by the wishes of the people within their respective cities. One-half of the terms of office of these boards of education expire each two years and it would be very difficult for a board to carry on a program that is unpopular with the masses.

19. How are vacancies filled on city boards of education?<sup>22</sup>

Vacancies that occur on any board of education in the first- and second-class cities in Kansas are filled by the board itself. Any such appoint-

17. *Ibid.*, p. 40.

20. *Ibid.*, pp. 46-53.

18. *Ibid.*, p. 40.

21. *Ibid.*, p. 46.

19. *Ibid.*, p. 40.

22. *Ibid.*, p. 40.



ments are only to serve until the next city election, at which time the unexpired term will be filled.

20. When may a board of education in a first- or second-class city elect a superintendent?<sup>23</sup>

Any board of education in a first- or second-class city in Kansas may elect a superintendent of schools at any time they wish. Said superintendent may be elected for either a one- or two-year term, and shall take office the first Monday in August.

21. Are cities of the first and second class permitted to issue teachers' certificates?<sup>24</sup>

Yes, the board of education in any first- and second-class city in Kansas may appoint an examining board, consisting of three persons, one of whom must be the superintendent of schools, who may examine all prospective candidates for teaching positions and issue certificates to those they deem competent. This practice has practically been given up, because all certificates issued from the teachers colleges and the State Department of Education are acceptable in these cities, and there is no need of city certificates.

22. Who has general supervision of the public schools in Kansas?<sup>25</sup>

The general supervision of the public schools in Kansas is under the state superintendent of public instruction, subject to such limitations as might be set by law.

23. How is the state superintendent of public instruction chosen in Kansas?<sup>26</sup>

The state superintendent of public instruction is elected by the voters of Kansas, at the general election in November, for a two-year period.

24. Do other states elect their chief school officer by popular vote?<sup>27</sup>

Yes, thirty-two states in the union elect their chief school officer by popular vote. In ten states he is appointed by a board, preferably the state board of education, while in the remaining six states he is appointed by the governor.

25. For how long a period does the chief school officer hold office in other states of the union?<sup>28</sup>

The chief school officer holds office in other states for a period ranging from one to six years. Rhode Island and Connecticut each have an appointment for one year, while in Minnesota the superintendent is appointed for a six-year period. In the remaining states, 23 serve four-year periods, 13 serve two-year periods, 6 serve indefinite periods, 2 serve five-year periods, and 1 serves a three-year period.

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23. *Ibid.*, p. 42.

24. *Ibid.*, p. 42.

25. *Ibid.*, p. 225.

26. *Ibid.*, p. 225.

27. Ellwood P. Cubberley: *State School Administration*; p. 227. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston, Mass. 1927.

28. *Ibid.*, p. 227.

26. What is the salary of the state superintendent of public instruction in Kansas?<sup>29</sup>

The salary of the state superintendent of public instruction in Kansas is \$3,000 per year.

27. Who assists the state superintendent of public instruction in supervising the public schools?<sup>30</sup>

The state superintendent of public instruction in Kansas is assisted in the work of supervision by an assistant superintendent, two high-school supervisors, two rural-school supervisors, 105 county superintendents, and 579 city-school superintendents.

28. How are county superintendents selected in Kansas?<sup>31</sup>

County superintendents are elected by popular vote in Kansas for a two-year period.

29. What are the qualifications for a county superintendent in Kansas?<sup>32</sup>

Any person to be eligible for the office of county superintendent in Kansas must hold either a first-grade county certificate, a state certificate, or be a graduate of an accredited college or normal school, and must have taught at least 18 months.

30. Over what schools do county superintendents have jurisdiction?<sup>33</sup>

The county superintendent in Kansas has jurisdiction over all public schools within his county except those located in cities of the first and second class.

31. What kind of certificates do county superintendents hold?<sup>34</sup>

A majority of the county superintendents held first-grade county certificates in 1930, according to a study made by Altus. This represents approximately 56 per cent of the total. In the same study Altus found that 26 per cent of the county superintendents held life certificates, which were issued upon the completion of two years of college work. The remainder, or about 18 per cent, held state certificates issued upon graduation from college.

32. Do most county superintendents hold certificates suitable for high-school teaching?<sup>35</sup>

No, most county superintendents would not qualify under the state law for high-school teaching positions. Only 18 per cent of the county

29. Markham, *op. cit.*, (1) p. 225.

30. *Ibid.*, p. 225.

31. Chester I. Long, F. Dumont Smith, Hugh P. Farley, Compilers: *Revised Statutes of Kansas*: p. 497. Kansas State Printing Plant, Topeka, Kan. 1923.

32. Markham, *op. cit.*, (1) p. 79.

33. *Ibid.*, p. 79.

34. William D. Altus: *A Study of the Status of the County Superintendent in Kansas*; p. 21. Studies in Education, Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia, Kan. June, 1933.

35. *Ibid.*, p. 21.

superintendents held college degrees in 1930 and that represents the number that would be eligible, without much doubt, for high-school teaching positions.

33. Have county superintendents been trained for the work of supervision?<sup>36</sup>

The records of certificates held and the scholastic preparation of the county superintendents in Kansas show that the majority have not been trained for supervision of schools. Their education is more in line with the training which would prepare them for elementary teachers rather than supervisors.

34. When may a county superintendent select an assistant?<sup>37</sup>

County superintendents in Kansas are permitted to select an assistant when the counties in which they serve have more than 235 teachers in the public schools, exclusive of the schools in the cities of the first and second class.

35. How is a vacancy in the office of county superintendent filled in Kansas?<sup>38</sup>

Whenever a vacancy occurs in the office of county superintendent in Kansas, the county clerk shall notify the county board of commissioners, who shall appoint some suitable person who is a resident of the county. If, however, no suitable person is appointed, the county clerk shall notify the state superintendent of public instruction, who shall appoint some legally qualified person, who must be a resident of Kansas, to fill the unexpired term and to serve until a successor is chosen.

36. What are the general duties of the county superintendent in Kansas?<sup>39</sup>

The duties of the county superintendent as prescribed by law can be classified as educational and clerical duties. In the larger counties, where an assistant superintendent is employed, many of the clerical duties are taken care of by him. In the smaller counties, the county superintendent may have an office assistant who handles clerical duties, and in still other counties the county superintendent does all the office work himself.

The educational duties of the county superintendent are as follows:

- (1) He shall visit annually all schools under his jurisdiction.
- (2) He shall hold a normal institute each year.
- (3) He shall hold at least one convention each year for school-board members for consultation and instruction.
- (4) He shall make suggestions and assist teachers with teaching problems.
- (5) He shall encourage professional growth among teachers.

The clerical duties of the county superintendent are:

- (1) He shall apportion school funds received from the state.
- (2) He shall hold at least three teachers examinations annually.
- (3) He shall arrange for the holding of the diploma examinations.

36. *Ibid.*, p. 25.

38. *Ibid.*, p. 85.

37. Markham, *op. cit.*, (1) p. 84.

39. *Ibid.*, p. 79.

- (4) He shall organize, disorganize, or consolidate schools under certain conditions.
- (5) He shall make annual and quarterly reports to the state superintendent.
- (6) He shall audit the accounts and record books of the school district officers.
- (7) He shall keep a record of school statistics.
- (8) He shall keep a record of the state and county school funds.

37. How many city school superintendents are there in Kansas?<sup>40</sup>

There are 579 city school superintendents in Kansas, classified as follows: 11 superintendents in cities of the first class; 77 superintendents in cities of the second class; 491 superintendents in cities of the third class. The last number includes the cities that maintain both a city school system and a rural high school.

38. What schools employ both superintendents and principals in Kansas?<sup>41</sup>

All school systems located in the cities of the first and second class in Kansas employ both superintendents and principals. The principals are classified as high-school principals, junior high-school principals, and grade-school principals. Only a few schools located in the cities of the third class employ both superintendents and principals.

39. What are the duties of superintendents in regard to supervision in the public schools?<sup>42</sup>

The most important duties that fall on the city school superintendents in regard to supervision are classroom supervision and school organization and administration.

40. Who are meant by the term "special" supervisors?<sup>43</sup>

Special supervisors in the public schools of Kansas are the ones that supervise the teaching of music, art, and penmanship. They merely supervise their line of work, while general supervisors cover a whole group of subjects.

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40. John G. Stutz, Compiler: *1933 Tax Book*, Bulletin No. 99; p. 48. The League of Kansas Municipalities, Lawrence, Kan. 1934.

41. W. T. Markham, Compiler: *Kansas Educational Directory*; p. 10. Kansas State Printing Plant, Topeka, Kan. 1933.

42. W. T. Markham: *Handbook on Organization and Practices*; p. 45. Kansas State Printing Plant, Topeka, Kan. 1933.

43. Ellwood P. Cubberley: *Public School Administration*; p. 292. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston, Mass. 1929.

## CHAPTER III

### TEACHERS, CERTIFICATES, AND CONTRACTS

1. How many teachers are employed in the public schools in Kansas?<sup>1</sup>

There were 19,668 teachers employed in the public schools in Kansas in 1933.

2. How many teachers are employed in the kindergartens in Kansas?<sup>2</sup>

There were 161 kindergarten teachers employed in the public schools of Kansas in 1933. Of these, 82 were employed in the cities of the first class and 79 in the cities of the second class.

3. What kinds of teacher certificates do kindergarten teachers hold in Kansas?<sup>3</sup>

Kindergarten teachers in Kansas, according to law, must be the holders of special kindergarten certificates issued under the direction of the State Board of Education, or upon completion of two years of accredited work along kindergarten lines in one of the state teachers colleges.

4. How many elementary school teachers are employed in the cities of the first and second class in Kansas?<sup>4</sup>

There were 1,309 elementary school teachers employed in the schools in the cities of the first class. In the cities of the second class there were 1,260 elementary school teachers employed during the year 1933.

5. How many elementary school teachers in Kansas are employed in the one-teacher, or rural schools?<sup>5</sup>

There were 7,125 elementary school teachers employed in the one-teacher, or rural school, in Kansas in 1933.

6. How many elementary school teachers are employed in the two- (or more) teacher schools in Kansas?<sup>6</sup>

In 1933 there were 3,490 elementary school teachers employed in the two- (or more) teacher schools in Kansas.

7. How many junior high-school teachers are employed in Kansas?<sup>7</sup>

There were 544 junior high-school teachers employed in the public schools in the cities of the first class, and 468 in the cities of the second class during the year 1933.

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1. W. T. Markham: "Facts of Interest for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1933"; p. 3. Mimeographed material from the Department of Education, Topeka, Kan. 1934.

2. *Ibid.*, p. 3.

3. W. T. Markham, Compiler: *Revised School Laws of Kansas*; p. 192. Kansas State Printing Plant, Topeka, Kan. 1933.

4. Markham, *op. cit.*, (1) p. 3.

5. *Ibid.*, p. 3.

6. *Ibid.*, p. 3.

7. *Ibid.*, p. 3.

8. How many senior high-school teachers are employed in Kansas?<sup>8</sup>

The total number of senior high-school teachers employed in Kansas in 1933 was 4,693. Of this number 558 were employed in the cities of the first class; 868 in the cities of the second class; 1,438 in the two- (or more) teacher schools, maintaining high schools; 1,550 in the rural high schools; and 280 in the community high schools.

9. What is the average enrollment per teacher in the one-teacher schools in Kansas?<sup>9</sup>

The average enrollment per teacher in the one-teacher schools in Kansas for the year 1933 was 14.7 pupils.

10. What is the average daily attendance per teacher in the one-teacher schools in Kansas?<sup>10</sup>

The average daily attendance per teacher in the one-teacher schools in Kansas for the school year 1932-'33 was 12.6 pupils.

11. What is the average enrollment per teacher in the elementary grades in the first- and second-class cities in Kansas?<sup>11</sup>

The average enrollment per teacher in the elementary grades in the cities of the first class was 38.7 pupils in 1933. In the cities of the second class, for the same year, the enrollment per teacher was 37.6 pupils.

12. What is the average daily attendance per teacher in the elementary grades in the cities of the first and second class in Kansas?<sup>12</sup>

The average daily attendance per teacher in the elementary grades in the cities of the first class was 33 pupils, and for the cities of the second class was 32 pupils for the school year 1932-'33.

13. What is the average enrollment per teacher in the elementary schools in the two- (or more) teacher schools in Kansas?<sup>13</sup>

The average enrollment per teacher in the elementary schools in the two- (or more) teacher schools in Kansas for the year ending in 1933 was 27.3 pupils.

14. What is the average daily attendance per teacher in the elementary schools in the two- (or more) teacher schools in Kansas?<sup>14</sup>

The average daily attendance per teacher in the elementary schools in the two- (or more) teacher schools in Kansas was 23.6 pupils in 1933.

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8. <i>Ibid.</i> , p. 3.	9. <i>Ibid.</i> , p. 3.	10. <i>Ibid.</i> , p. 3.	11. <i>Ibid.</i> , p. 3.
12. <i>Ibid.</i> , p. 3.	13. <i>Ibid.</i> , p. 3.	14. <i>Ibid.</i> , p. 3.	

15. What is the average enrollment per teacher in the junior high schools in Kansas?<sup>15</sup>

The average enrollment per teacher in the junior high schools in Kansas in 1933 was 33.9 pupils in the cities of the first class and 33.4 pupils in the cities of the second class.

16. What is the average daily attendance per teacher in the junior high schools in Kansas?<sup>16</sup>

The average daily attendance per teacher in the junior high schools in Kansas in 1933 was 29.9 pupils in the cities of the first class and 29.5 pupils in the cities of the second class.

17. What is the average enrollment per teacher in the senior high schools in the cities of the first and second class in Kansas?<sup>17</sup>

The average enrollment per teacher in the senior high schools in Kansas in 1933 was 30 pupils in the cities of the first class and 27.5 pupils in the cities of the second class.

18. What is the average daily attendance per teacher in the senior high schools in the cities of the first and second class in Kansas?<sup>18</sup>

The average daily attendance per teacher in the senior high schools in Kansas in 1933 was 25.9 pupils in the cities of the first class, and 24 pupils in the cities of the second class.

19. What is the average enrollment per teacher in the high schools in the two- (or more) teacher schools in Kansas?<sup>19</sup>

The average enrollment per teacher in the high schools in the two- (or more) teacher schools in Kansas in 1933 was 16 pupils.

20. What is the average daily attendance per teacher in the high schools in the two- (or more) teacher schools in Kansas?<sup>20</sup>

The average daily attendance in the high schools in the two- (or more) teacher schools, per teacher, was 14.5 pupils for 1933.

21. What salaries do teachers in Kansas receive?<sup>21</sup>

Not all data concerning salaries of teachers in Kansas were available for the school year 1933-'34. However, the following data were available from the office of the state superintendent of public instruction:

Kind of teachers:

One-teacher schools:

Lowest salaries—1 received.....	\$20	
Highest salaries—13 more than.....	\$110	
Mode .....		\$50 to \$54

Two- (or more) teacher:

Lowest salaries—36 less than.....	\$40	
Highest salaries—49 more than.....	130	
Mode .....		\$75 to \$79

Elementary, first class:

Lowest salaries—3 less than.....	\$60	
Highest salaries—534 more than.....	150	
Mode .....		over \$150

15. *Ibid.*, p. 3.      16. *Ibid.*, p. 3.      17. *Ibid.*, p. 3.      18. *Ibid.*, p. 3.  
19. *Ibid.*, p. 3.      20. *Ibid.*, p. 3.      21. *Ibid.*, p. 10.

## Kind of teachers—concluded:

Elementary, second class:	
Lowest salaries—43 less than.....	\$60
Highest salaries—38 more than.....	150
Mode .....	\$100 to \$104

## YEARLY SALARIES

High schools, first class:	
Lowest salaries—1 less than .....	\$400
Highest salaries—12 more than .....	2,200
Mode .....	\$1,900 to \$2,000
High schools, second class:	
Lowest salaries—8 less than.....	\$400
Highest salaries—9 more than.....	2,200
Mode .....	\$1,100 to \$1,200
All other high schools:	
Lowest salaries—22 less than.....	\$400
Highest salaries—2 more than.....	2,000
Mode .....	\$900 to \$1,000

22. How many teachers are employed in the community high schools in Kansas?<sup>22</sup>

There were 280 teachers employed in the community high schools in Kansas in 1933.

23. What is the average monthly salary paid to the teachers in community high schools?<sup>23</sup>

The average monthly salaries paid to community high-school teachers in 1932 was \$191.02 for men teachers and \$158.57 for women teachers.

24. What was the average enrollment per teacher in the community high schools in Kansas?<sup>24</sup>

The average enrollment per teacher in the community high schools in Kansas in 1933 was 20.5 pupils.

25. What was the average daily attendance per teacher in the community high schools in Kansas?<sup>25</sup>

The average daily attendance per teacher in the community high schools in Kansas in 1933 was 18.6 pupils.

26. Are teachers' contracts in Kansas valid for more than a year?

Teachers in the schools of Kansas are employed annually and no contracts are made for more than a year at a time.<sup>26</sup> The levy for the support of schools is made annually and contracts of teachers are not valid until a budget is made and approved.<sup>27</sup>

27. May a teacher under contract be released?

Yes, a teacher under contract may be released when her release is agreeable to both parties of the contract.

22. *Ibid.*, p. 3.

23. W. T. Markham: *Twenty-eighth Biennial Report*; p. 264. Kansas State Printing Plant, Topeka, Kan. 1933.

24. Markham, *op. cit.*, (1) p. 3.      25. *Ibid.*, p. 3.

26. W. T. Markham, Compiler: *Revised School Laws of Kansas*; p. 115. Kansas State Printing Plant, Topeka, Kan. 1933.

27. *Ibid.*, p. 256.



28. May a teacher under contract be dismissed?<sup>28</sup>

Yes, a teacher may be dismissed under certain conditions while her contract is still in force. The school laws of Kansas state that a district board, when acting in conjunction with the county superintendent, may dismiss a teacher for incompetency, cruelty, negligence, or immorality.

29. Does Kansas have a teacher retirement fund or a pension system for worthy aged teachers?<sup>29</sup>

Only the schools located in the cities of the first class may arrange for a retirement fund to take care of worthy aged teachers. This is purely optional on their part. Other cities cannot arrange any pension system under the present laws.

30. How may cities of the first class create such a retirement fund?<sup>30</sup>

There are three ways in which a city of the first class may secure money for its teacher retirement fund, namely: (1) by an assessment on teachers salaries, (2) by accepting gifts from individuals or estates, and (3) by an appropriation out of the general school funds.

31. What organizations in Kansas may issue teachers' certificates?<sup>31</sup>

There are 197 organizations in Kansas that may issue teachers certificates, namely, the State Board of Education, the three teachers colleges, 105 counties, 11 cities of the first class, and 77 cities of the second class.

32. What certificates may the county issue?<sup>32</sup>

All of the 105 counties in Kansas are authorized by law to issue second- and first-grade certificates. The second-grade certificate is valid for two years and the first grade is valid for three years. Both certificates are for elementary teaching only.

33. Are county certificates renewable without examination?<sup>33</sup>

Yes, the first-grade county certificate is renewable without examination upon the payment of one dollar and attendance of 90 per cent of the total time of two county teachers institutes. The second-grade certificate is not renewable without examination.

34. What certificates are issued by the State Board of Education?<sup>34</sup>

The State Board of Education in Kansas is authorized by law to issue five types of teachers' certificates, namely: (1) normal-training certificates, valid for two years in the elementary schools; (2) three-year state certificates, valid for three years in the elementary schools; (3) three-year state certificates, valid for three years in high schools; (4) special certificates, valid in special subjects for three years, such as art, music,

28. *Ibid.*, p. 115.

29. *Ibid.*, p. 209.

30. *Ibid.*, p. 209.

31. *Ibid.*, pp. 27-36.

32. *Ibid.*, p. 35.

33. *Ibid.*, p. 36.

34. *Ibid.*, pp. 27-29.

kindergartens, commerce, and other highly specialized subjects which are taught in either the elementary schools or in high schools; and (5) temporary certificates, valid for one year in schools designated by the State Board of Education for emergency teaching only.

35. What certificates are issued by the Teachers Colleges in Kansas?<sup>35</sup>

The state teachers colleges are authorized to issue four types of certificates, namely: (1) a three-year certificate, valid for the elementary grades; (2) a life certificate, valid in the elementary schools and the junior high school; (3) special certificates for the teaching of highly specialized subjects in either the elementary schools or high school; and (4) the life diploma, valid in any type school in the state.

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35. *Ibid.*, pp. 29, 30.

## CHAPTER IV

THE ORGANIZATION AND CLASSIFICATION OF  
SCHOOLS1. How may new school districts be organized in Kansas?<sup>1</sup>

New school districts in Kansas may be organized either by petition of the householders resident therein, or by the action of the county superintendent under whose jurisdiction the territory involved is located.

2. What restrictions are placed on the formation of new school districts in Kansas?<sup>2</sup>

The school laws of Kansas require that new school districts must have at least twelve square miles of territory, must have at least twelve pupils on the school census, and must have a valuation of not less than \$100,000.<sup>3</sup> The school laws provide further that if a new district is formed out of another district already formed, or parts of other districts already formed, that the remainder of the district or districts shall not be diminished to less than \$100,000.

3. What organizations, or units, have established high schools in Kansas?<sup>4</sup>

The following organizations, or units of government, have established high schools in Kansas: (1) districts in which cities are located; (2) counties; (3) consolidated districts; (4) townships; and (5) rural high-school districts.

4. What cities in Kansas maintain city high schools?<sup>5</sup>

City high schools are found in the larger cities of Kansas. This is the oldest type of high school within the state. All cities of the first class; 73 cities of the second class; and the cities of the third class, excepting those that maintain community high schools, rural high schools, and consolidated high schools, maintain city high schools in Kansas.

5. How many community high schools are maintained in Kansas?<sup>6</sup>

There are 23 counties that maintain community high schools in Kansas. These were called county high schools prior to 1923, when, by legislative act, the names were changed to community high schools.

6. When was the first county high school established in Kansas?<sup>7</sup>

Atchison county provided for a county high school in 1888, but did not actually conduct school until 1891. Dickinson county provided for

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1. W. T. Markham, Compiler: *Revised School Laws of Kansas*; p. 100. Kansas State Printing Plant, Topeka, Kan. 1933.

2. *Ibid.*, p. 100. 3. *Ibid.*, pp. 94, 95.

4. W. T. Markham: *Twenty-eighth Biennial Report*; pp. 241, 242, 265. Kansas State Printing Plant, Topeka, Kan. 1933.

5. *Ibid.*, p. 241.

6. *Ibid.*, p. 14

7. *Ibid.*, p. 14.

a county high school in 1889 and began school in 1890 and, therefore, was the first county to have a county high school in operation in Kansas.

7. What is meant by a township high school?<sup>8</sup>

A township high school is one that operates under the township high-school law. Under this law the entire area of townships could be organized into high-school districts. Spring township, Harper county, was the first township to organize a high school under this law in Kansas. Township high schools are now classified as rural high schools and are governed under rural high-school laws.<sup>9</sup>

8. What is meant by a rural high school?<sup>10</sup>

Rural high schools were authorized by the legislature in 1911, whereby rural communities could form school districts for high-school purposes. Parkerville, in Morris county, was the first rural high school in Kansas.<sup>11</sup>

9. How many rural high schools have been established in Kansas?<sup>12</sup>

There were 314 rural high schools in Kansas in 1932.

10. May any community organize as a rural high school?<sup>13</sup>

No, not all communities in Kansas could organize rural high-school districts. The school laws of Kansas state that there must be a minimum valuation of \$2,000,000 and that each rural high-school district must contain at least sixteen square miles. In addition the rural high-school district must be approved by the county superintendent and county commissioners, and if there are reasons why it would not be logical to form a new rural high-school district, failure of approval would stop the formation.

11. What is meant by a consolidated school?<sup>14</sup>

A consolidated school is one that is formed by the union of two or more school districts and brought under the control of a single district board.

12. How many consolidated districts are there in Kansas?<sup>15</sup>

There were 194 consolidated school districts in Kansas in 1932, which were formed by the union of 611 smaller districts. Of the 194 consolidated districts, 73 offer high-school work.

13. What is meant by Barnes-law high schools in Kansas?<sup>16</sup>

All accredited high schools located in the 40 counties in Kansas, which operate under the Barnes law, excepting those located in the cities whose population is over 16,000, receive financial aid from their respective counties and are known as Barnes-law high schools.

8. *Ibid.*, p. 14.

10. Markham, *op. cit.*, (4) p. 14.

12. *Ibid.*, p. 15.

14. *Ibid.*, pp. 72, 73.

16. Markham, *op. cit.*, (1) p. 151.

9. Markham, *op. cit.*, (1) p. 166.

11. *Ibid.*, p. 14.

13. Markham, *op. cit.*, (1) p. 157.

15. Markham, *op. cit.*, (4) p. 358.

14. Upon what basis is the Barnes fund distributed among the Barnes-law high schools?<sup>17</sup>

Each high school entitled to participate in the Barnes fund shall receive \$1,200 as an initial appropriation and the balance of the fund shall be apportioned among the several high schools of the county in proportion to the total days attendance of the pupils of the preceding year.

15. How many accredited high schools are there in Kansas?<sup>18</sup>

There were 658 four-year accredited high schools, 28 two-year approved high schools, and 3 one-year approved high schools in Kansas in 1932.

16. Who accredits high schools in Kansas?<sup>19</sup>

High schools in Kansas are accredited by the State Board of Education upon the recommendation of the high-school supervisor.

17. How may a high school in Kansas become accredited?<sup>20</sup>

Any high school in Kansas wishing to have its work accredited by the State Board of Education must file, not later than October 1 of each year, the high-school principal's organization report with the high-school supervisor. A recommendation, based on the above report, is then made to the State Board of Education by the high-school supervisor concerning the accrediting and classification of the high school, which is generally accepted by the State Board of Education.

18. How are high schools classified in Kansas?<sup>21</sup>

The State Board of Education classifies the accredited high schools of Kansas as follows: 264 as class A high schools, 235 as class B high schools, 107 as class C high schools, 52 as class D high schools.

19. What is meant by a class A high school in Kansas?<sup>22</sup>

A class A rank is the highest rank given by the State Board of Education to high schools in Kansas.

20. Upon what is a class A rank based in the high schools in Kansas?<sup>23</sup>

A class A rank in the high schools in Kansas is based upon the curriculum offered, the organization of the instructional program, the amount of scholastic preparation of the instructional staff, and the conformity to the standards set by the State Board of Education for high schools.

21. What does the State Board of Education recommend that the curriculum of a class A high school should contain?<sup>24</sup>

The State Board of Education recommends that the curriculum of a class A high school should be suited to the needs of the community

17. *Ibid.*, p. 154.

18. Markham, *op. cit.*, (4) pp. 19-21.

19. W. T. Markham: *Handbook on Organization and Practices*; p. 43. Kansas State Printing Plant, Topeka, Kan. 1933.

20. *Ibid.*, p. 43.

21. *Ibid.*, p. 43.

22. *Ibid.*, p. 43.

23. *Ibid.*, p. 43.

24. *Ibid.*, pp. 43, 44.

which the school serves, and at the same time be within the community's ability to support financially.

22. How much scholastic preparation does the State Board of Education recommend as the minimum for class A high-school instructors in Kansas?<sup>25</sup>

The State Board of Education recommends a minimum college training of 15 semester hours in the teaching field in a class A high school, of which 4 college hours training shall be in the exact subject for each half-unit course taught, and six college hours training in the exact subject for each unit course taught.

Example: A high-school mathematics teacher should have 15 hours college training, or its equivalent, in the field of mathematics; then, if she wishes to be a qualified algebra teacher (one-unit subject) she must have 6 college hours training in algebra included in the above 15 hours of mathematics.

23. How much scholastic training and experience does the State Board of Education require for administrators in class A and class B high schools?<sup>26</sup>

The State Board of Education requires that principals of class A and B accredited high schools have at least two years of teaching experience on the secondary level and shall have a minimum of 8 semester hours graduate work relating to secondary school organization, administration, and supervision.

In a district where both an accredited high school and an elementary school are maintained, the superintendent shall have at least two years' teaching experience in the elementary school and two years' teaching experience in an accredited high school; and in addition 15 semester hours graduate training in professional courses relating to elementary work and 15 semester hours of graduate work in professional courses relating to secondary school organization, administration, and supervision.

24. When are the requirements for administrators in the class A and class B high schools to go in effect?<sup>27</sup>

According to a ruling by the State Board of Education, the requirements for administrators in class A and class B high schools shall become effective September 1, 1934.

25. What high schools in Kansas are classified as class B high schools?<sup>28</sup>

A class B rank is granted by the State Board of Education to high schools that meet the standards set for high schools satisfactorily, but whose other requirements will not measure up to the standard for class A high schools.

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25. *Ibid.*, p. 45.

26. *Ibid.*, p. 45.

27. *Ibid.*, p. 45.

28. *Ibid.*, p. 44.

26. Does the State Board of Education recommend any minimum of scholastic preparation in teaching fields for class B high-school instructors?<sup>29</sup>

The State Board of Education does not recommend any minimum number of semester hours of college preparation in teaching fields for class B high-school instructors, but recommends some college training in the particular subject taught.

27. What high schools in Kansas are classified as class C high schools?<sup>30</sup>

A class C rank will be given by the State Board of Education to high schools that cannot qualify for either class A or class B high schools. No particular scholastic preparation, save the 120 semester hours of college work prescribed for all high-school teachers, is required in the class C high schools.

28. Are elementary schools standardized and classified?<sup>31</sup>

Yes, the State Department of Education standardizes and classifies both rural and graded schools within the state. Three general classes of schools are recognized under the standardization program, namely: (1) superior, (2) standard, and (3) accepted.

29. What is the basis for classification of rural and graded schools as used by the State Department of Education?<sup>32</sup>

The State Department of Education uses a score card for classification of both rural and graded schools. The card is arranged on a 1,000-point basis, including the following points:

Site .....	100 possible points
School building .....	200 possible points
Equipment .....	250 possible points
The school .....	450 possible points

30. What is meant by a superior school?<sup>33</sup>

A superior school is the highest rank recognized by the state department and may be given to either rural or graded schools. There must be a score of at least 950 points, including all points on the score card.

31. What is meant by a standard school?<sup>34</sup>

A standard school is the second highest rank recognized by the state department. A total score of at least 850 points is needed for a standard classification, including certain of the points on the score card.

32. What is meant by an accepted school?<sup>35</sup>

An accepted school is one that meets all requirements for a standard school, but on account of cross-lights (windows on opposite sides) cannot be given the standard rating. The points needed for the accepted school is the same as for standard schools.

29. *Ibid.*, p. 44.

30. *Ibid.*, p. 44.

31. George A. Allen, Jr.: *Standardization of Rural and Graded Schools*, p. 7. Kansas State Printing Plant, Topeka, Kan. 1931.

32. *Ibid.*, p. 18.

33. *Ibid.*, p. 7.

34. *Ibid.*, p. 7.

35. *Ibid.*, p. 7.

## CHAPTER V

## SCHOOL FINANCE

1. How is education financed in Kansas?<sup>1</sup>

Kansas raises 98.75 per cent of its school funds through direct taxation of personal and real property. The remainder, 1.25 per cent, is derived from the income of the state permanent school fund.

2. What is the unit of school taxation in Kansas?<sup>2</sup>

The unit of school taxation in Kansas is the school district.

3. What is the maximum levy for school purposes in the district school in Kansas?<sup>3</sup>

The maximum levy set by law for the district schools in Kansas is 6 mills on the dollar for schools which maintain elementary schools only and 14 mills on the dollar for schools which maintain both an elementary school and an accredited high school. Where schools have bonds, the amount necessary to retire them may be voted in excess of the above limits.

4. What is the maximum levy for school purposes in the cities of the first class in Kansas?<sup>4</sup>

All cities of the first class whose population is less than 90,000 and more than 115,000 have a maximum levy fixed by law of 14 mills on the dollar for school purposes. If, however, the city maintains a junior college, an additional levy of 1.50 mills on the dollar may be added to the above. In cities whose population is between 90,000 and 115,000 the maximum levy as fixed by law is 12.60 mills on the dollar. Bond levies may be made in addition to the above.

5. What is the maximum levy for school purposes in the cities of the second class in Kansas?<sup>5</sup>

The total levy for school purposes in the cities of the second class in Kansas, excepting the levy needed for retirement of bonds and interest thereon, shall not exceed 14 mills on the dollar. If the city wishes to maintain a junior college, an additional 1 mill may be levied.

6. What is the maximum levy for rural high schools in Kansas?<sup>6</sup>

The maximum levy for the operation of a rural high school in Kansas is not to exceed 6 mills on the dollar. Bond levies may be made in addition if necessary.

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1. W. T. Markham: *Twenty-eighth Biennial Report*; p. 6. Kansas State Printing Plant, Topeka, Kan. 1933.

2. W. T. Markham, Compiler: *Revised School Laws of Kansas*; p. 94. Kansas State Printing Plant, Topeka, Kan. 1933.

3. *Ibid.*, p. 99.

4. *Ibid.*, p. 48.

5. *Ibid.*, pp. 57, 58.

6. *Ibid.*, p. 163.



7. What is the maximum levy for the maintenance of a community high school in Kansas?<sup>7</sup>

The total levy for the maintenance of a community high school in Kansas, excepting the levy needed for retirement of bonds and interest thereon, is not to exceed 4 mills on the dollar.

8. Is there any way in which maximum levies may be raised?<sup>8</sup>

Yes, under certain conditions the maximum levies set by law may be raised. Three ways, and the conditions under which this may be done, are as follows:

(1) Whenever a taxing unit believes the amount provided by the maximum levy to be insufficient to operate the school in a satisfactory manner, it may ask for an increased levy and submit the same to the voters at the annual meeting, and if passed by three-fourths of the voters present, the increased levy may be made, providing it does not exceed the maximum set by law by more than 25 per cent.

(2) If under the same conditions as listed above, the district board wishes to appeal to the State Tax Commission, an increased levy may be made after the commission has conducted a hearing, providing the increased levy does not exceed the maximum set by law by more than 25 per cent.

(3) The school laws provide that there shall be no limitation of levy which would prevent the raising of an amount equal to \$30 multiplied by the number of pupils in the elementary grades as determined by the latest school census, or an amount equal to \$40 multiplied by the average daily attendance in high school for the previous year.<sup>9</sup> In cases where the school valuation is small and the school population large, it will be possible to exceed the maximum levy under this phase of the law.

9. What is the Barnes levy in Kansas?<sup>10</sup>

The counties operating under the Barnes high-school law may levy not less than one-fourth of a mill nor more than 4.5 mills on the dollar. In counties where the population is less than 4,000 and only one accredited high school is maintained, an additional levy of three-fourths of a mill may be made for building maintenance.

10. How much is spent on education in the public schools in Kansas?<sup>11</sup>

The total amount spent on public education, not including the schools of collegiate rank, was \$31,762,581 in 1932-'33.

11. How much does Kansas spend per pupil per year on education in the public schools?<sup>12</sup>

The amount of money Kansas spent per pupil in 1930-'31 on basis of enrollment was \$97.93, and the amount spent during the same period, based on the average daily attendance, was \$115.68.

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7. *Ibid.*, p. 148. 8. *Ibid.*, pp. 195, 196. 9. *Ibid.*, p. 99. 10. *Ibid.*, p. 151.

11. W. A. Stacey: "Bulletin to the Members of the Legislative Council"; pp. 1-5. Mimeographed material from the Kansas State Teachers Association, Topeka, Kan. 1934.

12. George A. Allen, Jr.: *Twenty-seventh Biennial Report*, p. 560. Kansas State Printing Plant, Topeka, Kan. 1931.

12. Is the cost of the public schools in Kansas increasing or decreasing?<sup>13</sup>

The cost of the public schools, below collegiate rank, gradually increased until 1930, when the largest amount of money was spent on public education since Kansas became a state, namely, \$42,378,594. Since then the public schools have been affected by the economic depression and approximately \$10,000,000 less has been spent by the public schools in 1932-'33 than in 1930.

13. Is the levy in rural schools in Kansas the same?<sup>14</sup>

No, there is a wide difference in the levies made by the various rural-school districts. There were 231 rural-school districts in 1933-'34 that did not make any levies at all, while in southeastern Kansas, during the same year, certain schools had to levy 15 mills on the dollar in order to maintain school. This high levy was possible because these districts raised the amount of money equal to the amount of \$30 times the number of the elementary school census.

14. What is the average levy for rural schools in Kansas?<sup>15</sup>

The average levy for the rural schools in Kansas in 1932 was 4.26 mills on the dollar.

15. What is the average levy for the two- (or more) teacher schools in Kansas?<sup>16</sup>

The average levy for the two- (or more) teacher schools in Kansas in 1932 was 8.46 mills on the dollar.

16. What is the average levy for the public schools in the cities of the first class?<sup>17</sup>

The average levy for all purposes in the public schools in the cities of the first class was 15.98 mills on the dollar.

17. What is the average levy for the public schools in the cities of the second class?<sup>18</sup>

The average levy in the cities of the second class for the maintenance of the public schools was 17.54 mills on the dollar in 1932.

18. What is the average levy for the community high schools in Kansas?<sup>19</sup>

The average levy made for the support of the community high schools in Kansas for 1932 was 3.78 mills on the dollar.

19. How much money per pupil did the various types of schools spend for the year 1933?<sup>20</sup>

The various kinds of schools and the amount of money each spent per pupil based on the enrollment for the year 1933 is as follows:

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13. <i>Ibid.</i> , p. 560.	14. Stacey, <i>op. cit.</i> , (11) p. 5.
15. Markham, <i>op. cit.</i> , (1) p. 356.	16. <i>Ibid.</i> , p. 356.
17. <i>Ibid.</i> , p. 356.	18. <i>Ibid.</i> , p. 356.
19. <i>Ibid.</i> , p. 356.	20. W. T. Markham; "Facts of Interest for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1933"; p. 9.

Mimeographed material from the Department of Education, Topeka, Kan. 1934.

One-teacher schools .....	\$50.18 per pupil
Two- (or more) teacher schools.....	59.86 per pupil
Rural high schools .....	123.33 per pupil
Community high schools .....	128.39 per pupil
Cities of the first class .....	72.03 per pupil
Cities of the second class .....	57.56 per pupil

20. What is the total valuation of the school districts in Kansas?<sup>21</sup>

The total valuation of the school districts in Kansas in 1932 was \$3,139,507,396.

21. When and for what purposes may a school district issue bonds in Kansas?<sup>22</sup>

Bonds may be issued by school districts in Kansas for the erecting and equipping, or purchasing and equipping school buildings, providing that the total amount of bonds issued shall not exceed five per cent of the taxable property of the district and that the majority of the qualified voters of the district, voting at an election called for that purpose, express themselves willing that the bonds shall be issued.

22. What kind of bonds may be issued by school districts?<sup>23</sup>

There are two main types of school bonds issued: (1) term, and (2) serial. Term bonds are issued for a definite period of years, such as ten-year bonds, or twenty-year bonds. These are payable only at maturity. Serial bonds mature serially, that is, one or more each year. Thus, in serial bonds, the levy must include interest and serial maturities each year.

23. For how long a period may school bonds be issued in Kansas?<sup>24</sup>

School bonds in Kansas may be issued for any number of years up to, but not exceeding twenty.

24. What rate of interest do school bonds bear?<sup>25</sup>

School bonds, according to law, shall not bear more than five per cent interest per year. Approximately three-fourths of all school bonds bear four and one-half, or four and three-quarters per cent interest. The remainder of school bonds bear five per cent.

25. What is meant by school refunding bonds?<sup>26</sup>

School refunding bonds are bonds that are issued to take care of indebtedness against a school district which the district was unable to pay when due.

26. What is meant by the "cash-basis" law?<sup>27</sup>

The "cash-basis" law was passed by the Kansas state legislature and went into effect May 1, 1933. The law provides that all school districts and municipalities must operate on a cash basis. No debts are to be

21. Markham, *op. cit.*, (1) p. 356.

22. Markham, *op. cit.*, (2) p. 20.

23. Ellwood P. Cubberley: *State School Administration*, pp. 531-533. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston, Mass. 1927.

24. Markham, *op. cit.*, (2) p. 12.

25. *Ibid.*, p. 12.

26. *Ibid.*, p. 244.

27. *Ibid.*, p. 246.

made which are in excess of the amount of money in the treasury. All outstanding debts on May 1, 1933, were either to be paid or arrangements made to refinance them by refunding bonds.

27. What is meant by a school budget?<sup>28</sup>

A school budget is an itemized statement showing the amount of money needed for the various expenses of the school.

28. Who prepares school budgets in Kansas?<sup>29</sup>

All boards of education and school-district boards who wish to operate schools in Kansas are required by law to prepare a budget for their respective schools annually.

29. Does a school budget require a hearing?<sup>30</sup>

Yes, cities of the first and second class must conduct hearings in regard to their school budgets at least ten days before their levy is certified to the county clerk. District schools, rural high schools, and community high schools are not required by law to conduct hearings.

30. What schools must publish their budgets in Kansas?<sup>31</sup>

Schools located in the cities of the first and second class in Kansas must publish their school budgets prior to the date of hearing. Other schools in Kansas are not required to publish their school budgets.

31. What is the rate of high-school tuition in Kansas?<sup>32</sup>

High-school-tuition rates are not uniform in Kansas. The 40 counties operating under the Barnes high-school law, pay at the rate of two dollars per week for each pupil. In the 39 counties known as tuition counties the rate is three dollars per week for each pupil, and in the 23 community high-school counties the rate is two dollars per week for each pupil. In addition, three counties—Montgomery, Stevens, and Sumner—operate under special legislation.

32. What are the steps in securing free high-school tuition for pupils who live outside high-school districts?<sup>33</sup>

The first step for a pupil living outside a high-school district, in order to obtain free high-school tuition, is to apply for free tuition to his county superintendent. If the pupil is educationally qualified for high-school work his county superintendent will approve his tuition claim to some high school, preferably the nearest or most convenient for him to attend, and after obtaining permission from the high-school district which he wishes to attend, he may then enter at the opening of school and the county will pay his tuition out of public funds.

28. *Ibid.*, p. 254.

29. *Ibid.*, p. 254.

30. *Ibid.*, p. 256.

31. *Ibid.*, p. 256.

32. George A. Allen, Jr., Compiler: *Revised School Laws of Kansas*, pp. 128, 158, 172. Kansas State Printing Plant, Topeka. 1931.

33. W. T. Markham: *Handbook on Organization and Practices*, p. 55. Kansas State Printing Plant, Topeka, Kan. 1933.

33. May a high-school pupil living in a high-school district attend high school in another high-school district and have his tuition paid?<sup>34</sup>

Yes, in some cases. These cases depend largely on whether or not the pupil can obtain approval from the county superintendent and if the home high-school district is willing to pay the tuition to another district. When another high school is nearer, or offers more and better courses than his own, approval can usually be obtained and he can attend another high school and his home high-school district will pay his tuition.

34. May a pupil attend high school in another county than the one in which he lives and have his tuition paid out of public funds?<sup>35</sup>

Yes, under certain conditions, if the county in which he wishes to attend is an adjoining county. He must first get approval from his home county superintendent to attend high school in another county, and then after he gets permission to enter the high school he wishes to attend, he may enroll and have his tuition paid by his home county.

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34. Allen, *op. cit.*, (32) p. 171.

35. *Ibid.*, p. 171.

## CHAPTER VI

THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND  
OTHER EDUCATIONAL BOARDS OF KANSAS

1. What is meant by the State Department of Education in Kansas?<sup>1</sup>

The State Department of Education in Kansas consists of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, the State Board of Education and the other officers and assistants authorized by law.

2. Who are the members of the State Board of Education?<sup>2</sup>

The members of the State Board of Education in Kansas in 1933 were: W. T. Markham, state superintendent, chairman *ex officio*, Topeka; Charles D. Ise, lawyer, Coffeyville; F. D. Farrell, president Kansas State College, Manhattan; Ernest Pihlblad, president Bethany College, Lindsborg; J. B. Heffelfinger, city superintendent, Newton; Fred A. Seaman, city superintendent, Onaga; J. A. Yates, Kansas State Teachers College, Pittsburg; James Sharp, farmer, Council Grove; Ida M. Grammer, county superintendent, Junction City; Louie Lesslie, secretary, Topeka.

3. How are members of the State Board of Education selected in Kansas?<sup>3</sup>

The state superintendent of public instruction, according to law, is chairman *ex officio* of the State Board of Education and remains the same during his term of office. The other eight members are appointed by the governor of Kansas.

4. From what groups are the eight appointive members of the State Board of Education selected in Kansas?<sup>4</sup>

The governor of Kansas, regulated by law, must make his appointments for members of the State Board of Education according to the following scheme: 1 member of the faculty of the University of Kansas, or the Kansas State College of Applied Science, 1 member of the faculty of one of the three teachers' colleges in Kansas, 1 member of the faculty of one of the privately endowed or denominational colleges in Kansas, 1 county superintendent, 1 city superintendent, 1 high-school principal or superintendent of a class A high school, and 2 citizens of Kansas who are either farmers, business men, or engaged in professional occupations.

5. What are the general duties of the State Board of Education in Kansas?<sup>5</sup>

The general duties of the State Board of Education in Kansas are as follows: (1) It shall prescribe courses of study for normal institutes and

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1. W. T. Markham, Compiler: *Revised School Laws of Kansas*, p. 225. Kansas State Printing Plant, Topeka, Kan. 1933.

2. W. T. Markham: *Kansas Educational Directory*, p. 4. Kansas State Printing Plant, Topeka, Kan. 1933.

3. Markham, *op. cit.*, (1) p. 227.

4. *Ibid.*, p. 227.

5. *Ibid.*, p. 228.

the public schools of the state; (2) shall revise courses of study when needed; (3) shall make rules and regulations concerning the observance of the various courses of study; and (4) shall issue and make provision for the renewal of state teachers' certificates.

6. How are vacancies filled on the State Board of Education?<sup>6</sup>

Vacancies that occur on the State Board of Education are filled by appointment by the governor for the unexpired term.

7. Do members of the State Board of Education receive salaries for their services?<sup>7</sup>

Each member of the State Board of Education receives all necessary and actual traveling expenses in attending meetings of the board and in the discharge of such duties as are required by law. The appointed members receive five dollars per day for services rendered not to exceed ten days in any one year.

8. Who are the assistants in the State Department of Education?<sup>8</sup>

The persons working under the direction of the state superintendent and commonly referred to as the state department (1933) were as follows: W. T. Markham, superintendent of public instruction; Ray D. Hodgell, assistant superintendent; Louie Lesslie, secretary, State Board of Education; R. C. Hunt and Iowa Jones, high-school supervisors; May Hare and W. R. Anthony, rural-school supervisors; Earl Jones, statistician; Clara Frohn, bond clerk; Lois Young, Lutie Evans, Olga Wallace, Margaret Rion, Margaret Hammon, Margaret Gatssett, Dorothy Shaughnessy were clerks and stenographers.

9. How are assistants, clerks and stenographers selected in the State Department?<sup>9</sup>

The state superintendent of public instruction is authorized by law to appoint assistants, clerks, and stenographers.

10. Does Kansas have a Board for Vocational Education?<sup>10</sup>

The State Board of Education in Kansas is given the responsibility of coöperating with the federal board for vocational education and therefore serves as the Board of Vocational Education in Kansas.

11. Who are the members of the vocational educational staff in Kansas?<sup>11</sup>

The vocational educational staff in Kansas in 1933 consisted of the following persons: C. M. Miller, director vocational education and supervisor of trades and industry; L. B. Pollom, supervisor of vocational agriculture; Hazel E. Thompson, supervisor of vocational home economics; Marian V. Von Risen, executive clerk; Marian Modlin and Jennie C. Rogers, stenographers.

6. *Ibid.*, p. 227.

8. Markham, *op. cit.*, (2) p. 4.

10. *Ibid.*, p. 176.

7. *Ibid.*, p. 227.

9. *Ibid.*, p. 225.

11. Markham, *op. cit.*, (2) p. 5.

12. What is meant by the State School Book Commission?<sup>12</sup>

The State School Book Commission in Kansas consists of seven members, which shall be composed of the state superintendent of public instruction, the state printer, and five other persons appointed by the governor of Kansas.

13. Who may be appointed to the State School Book Commission in Kansas?<sup>13</sup>

The five persons appointed by the governor of Kansas to serve on the State School Book Commission must be selected according to the following plan: 1 must be a county superintendent; 1 must be a city superintendent in either a city of the first or second class; 3 must be citizens of Kansas engaged in farming, business, or some professional occupations other than teaching.

14. Who are serving on the State School Book Commission in Kansas?<sup>14</sup>

The persons serving on the State School Book Commission in 1933 were as follows: Charles Case, chairman, Abilene; W. T. Markham, state superintendent, Topeka; W. C. Austin, state printer, Topeka; Guy Lamer, lawyer, Iola; J. H. Clement, city superintendent, Independence; Phyllis Obee, county superintendent, Hutchinson; Mrs. J. H. Cornwell, St. John; Olga House, secretary, Topeka.

15. What are the general duties of the State School Book Commission in Kansas?<sup>15</sup>

The general duties of the State School Book Commission in Kansas are to adopt, print, or provide for the publication of a uniform set of school books to be used in the public schools of the state.

16. What is the duty of the secretary of the State School Book Commission in Kansas?<sup>16</sup>

The duty of the secretary of the State School Book Commission is to keep all accounts and records of the commission, to furnish information concerning the character, worth, adaptability and educational and mechanical value of school books used in Kansas and other states.

17. Does the secretary of the State School Book Commission draw a salary?<sup>17</sup>

Yes, the secretary of the State School Book Commission works full time for the commission and draws a salary.

18. Do the members of the State School Book Commission draw salaries?<sup>18</sup>

The five appointed members of the State School Book Commission receive five dollars per day for actual time spent in performance of their

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12. Markham, *op. cit.*, (1) p. 231.

13. *Ibid.*, p. 231.

14. Markham, *op. cit.*, (2) p. 5.

15. Markham, *op. cit.*, (1) p. 233.

16. *Ibid.*, p. 232.

17. *Ibid.*, p. 232.

18. *Ibid.*, p. 231.



duties. The other members do not receive this compensation for the time spent working for the commission. All members receive their actual expenses incurred while attending meetings of the commission or other expenses made in the performance of their duties.

19. Who are the members of the State School Fund Commission in Kansas?<sup>19</sup>

The State School Fund Commission in Kansas is composed of the secretary of state, the state superintendent of public instruction, and the attorney-general.

20. What is the general work of the State School Fund Commission in Kansas?<sup>20</sup>

The general work of the State School Fund Commission is to look after the management and investment of the permanent school, the state normal, and state university funds.

21. What is meant by the State Board of Regents?<sup>21</sup>

The State Board of Regents in Kansas consists of nine members appointed by the governor. This board replaced the State Board of Administration in 1925 and looks after the general management of the state schools of collegiate rank.

22. Who are the members of the State Board of Regents?<sup>22</sup>

In 1933 the State Board of Regents consisted of the following: C. M. Harger, chairman, Abilene; Dudley Doolittle, Strong City; F. M. Harris, Ottawa; Drew McLaughlin, Paola; Ralph T. O'Neil, Topeka; Oscar Stauffer, Arkansas City; B. P. Waggener, Atchison; Leslie E. Wallace, Larned; Grace McAllister, secretary, Topeka.

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19. *Ibid.*, p. 211.

20. *Ibid.*, p. 211.

21. *Ibid.*, p. 174.

22. Markham, *op. cit.*, (2) p. 6.

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