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IMPORTANT STATE LAWS
RELATING TO EDUCATION

ENACTED IN 1922 AND 1923

Compiled by

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EDUCATION LEGISLATION SERIES

- Digest of the laws regulating the administration, character, and finances of the public-school systems of the States of the Union. By Wellford Addis. *In Annual Report of the Commissioner of Education for the year 1893-94*, vol. 2, pp. 1063-1300.
- Digest of school laws. *In Annual Report of the Commissioner of Education for the year 1903-4*, vol. 1, pp. 249-518.
- State school systems: Legislation and judicial decisions relating to public education, October 1, 1904, to October 1, 1906. By Edward C. Elliott. Washington, 1906. 156 p. (Bulletin, 1906, No. 3.) (2d rev. ed. in 1907.)
- State school systems: Legislation and judicial decisions relating to public education, October 1, 1906, to October 1, 1908. (II) By Edward C. Elliott. Washington, 1908. 364 p. (Bulletin, 1908, No. 7.)
- State school systems: Legislation and judicial decisions relating to public education, October 1, 1908, to October 1, 1909. (III) By Edward C. Elliott. Washington, 1910. 305 p. (Bulletin, 1910, No. 2.)
- Legislation and judicial decisions relating to education, October 1, 1909, to October 1, 1912. By James C. Boykin and William R. Hood. Washington, 1913. 304 p. (Bulletin, 1913, No. 55.)
- Digest of State laws relating to public education in force January 1, 1915. By William R. Hood *and others*. Washington, 1916. 987 p. (Bulletin, 1915, No. 47.)
- State laws relating to education, enacted in 1915, 1916, and 1917. By William R. Hood. Washington, 1918. 249 p. (Bulletin, 1918, No. 23.)
- State laws relating to education, enacted in 1918 and 1919. By William R. Hood. Washington, 1921. 216 p. (Bulletin, 1920, No. 30.)
- State laws relating to education, enacted in 1920 and 1921. By William R. Hood. Washington, 1922. 254 p. (Bulletin, 1922, No. 20.)
- Important State laws relating to education, enacted in 1922 and 1923. By William R. Hood. Washington, 1925. 78 p. (Bulletin, 1925, No. 2.)

IMPORTANT STATE LAWS RELATING TO EDUCATION

INTRODUCTION

In a publication of the Bureau of Education, Bulletin, 1915, No. 47, Digest of State Laws Relating to Public Education, an effort was made to bring together and summarize all State school laws of a general nature which were in force on January 1, 1915. Since the issuance of this earlier digest three supplementary publications have been issued at intervals as follows: Bulletin, 1918, No. 23, State Laws Relating to Education, Enacted in 1915, 1916, and 1917; Bulletin, 1920, No. 30, State Laws Relating to Education, Enacted in 1918 and 1919, and Bulletin, 1922, No. 20, State Laws Relating to Education, Enacted in 1920 and 1921. A fourth supplement is presented here, but in a form considerably more abridged.

The legislation summarized in this compilation was enacted in the two-year period comprising the calendar years 1922 and 1923 and represents the educational enactments of regular legislative sessions of all the States and of several special or extraordinary sessions. Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, South Carolina, and Georgia hold annual meetings of their legislatures, and their enactments therefore appear for both 1922 and 1923.

Heretofore all school legislation of general application in the respective States where enacted was included in the supplementary digests; only laws of distinctly local application and ordinary appropriation bills were omitted. Owing to space limitation and considerations of economy and efficiency, the material here presented must be confined to laws that seem important or of some general interest. Acts that relate to subjects of no especial interest, and minor amendments of existing laws, are not included in this supplement.

By reference to the body of the material presented, it will be seen that the plan of classification heretofore used has been retained, although some whole sections are omitted, except for the subject heading. It has been thought well to retain this plan and to arrange according to it such subject matter as is treated. Some of the whole subjects that have been left out are district school meetings, State school lands, State aid for school buildings, special teachers' certificates, teachers' institutes, the school census, child labor, school

discipline, uniformity of textbooks, high-school inspection, and schools for dependents and delinquents. It is not intended to convey the idea that these are unimportant subjects. On the contrary, a large proportion of them may be considered important, but within the two-year period here treated State legislation affecting them was not very considerable. For example, State subvention of rural-schoolhouse construction is an important phase of rural-school improvement in several States, but legislation on that subject in 1922 and 1923 was hardly more than insignificant.

Some subjects are intrinsically important but relatively unimportant from a legislative point of view, since present-day legislation affecting them is of very small volume. Uniformity of textbooks is one of these subjects. This has been legislatively static for several years. In fact, during the past 10 years the unit of uniformity has remained essentially the same in all States except Arkansas. State uniformity was adopted there in 1917.

The purpose of the Bureau of Education's previous "digests" of school laws was twofold: First, to present for the use of persons wishing it an index of all general State educational legislation; and, second, to summarize the enactments of the period covered in such manner as to show their main provisions and purposes. It will be seen that any index value which the series has heretofore had is not preserved in the digest here made.

Another feature of the digests which has not been preserved here is the system of cross references from one subject to another. It is thought that the index at the back of the bulletin will in large measure compensate for this omission.

PLAN OF CLASSIFICATION

A. GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL AND SUPERVISION OF ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

- a. General
- b1. State boards.
- b2. State officers.
- c1. County boards.
- c2. County officers.
- d. District, township, and municipal boards and officers.
- e. School meetings; elections; qualifications of voters.
- f. Administrative units—districts, townships, municipalities, etc.; formation, division, dissolution.

B. STATE FINANCE AND SUPPORT.

- a. General.
- b. State school lands.
- c. Permanent State school funds; composition and investment.
- d. State taxation for school purposes.
- e. General apportionment of State school funds; special State aid for elementary education.
- f. Special State aid for secondary education.

- C. LOCAL (COUNTY, DISTRICT, MUNICIPAL) FINANCE AND SUPPORT.
 - a. General.
 - b. Local (county, district, municipal) bonds and indebtedness.
 - c. Local (county, district, municipal) taxation for school purposes.
 - d. Poll taxes, etc.
- D. BUILDINGS AND SITES.
 - a. General.
 - b. State aid; approval of plans.
 - c. Decoration; care, sanitation, inspection, fire escapes.
 - e. United States flag in schools.
 - f. Teachers' cottages.
- E. TEACHERS IN ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS.
 - a. Teachers: Qualifications, general; examination fees.
 - b. Teachers' examinations and certificates: General.
 - c. Teachers' examinations and certificates: Special.
 - d. Teachers' certificates: Validity; indorsement; registration; revocation.
 - e. Teachers' certificates: Recognition of normal school and college or university diplomas; certificates from other States.
- F. TEACHERS: EMPLOYMENT; CONTRACT; APPOINTMENT; DISMISSAL.
 - a. General; tenure, duties, etc.
 - b. Teachers' salaries.
 - c. Teachers' pensions.
- G. TEACHERS: PROFESSIONAL TRAINING AND EDUCATION.
 - a. University departments and schools of education.
 - b. State normal schools.
 - c. County and local normal and training schools.
 - d. Teachers' institutes and summer schools.
- H. SCHOOL POPULATION AND ATTENDANCE.
 - a. General; "standard" schools.
 - b. School census; legal school age.
 - c. School year; month; day; minimum term.
 - d. School holidays.
 - e. Place of attendance; consolidation of schools; transportation of pupils.
 - f. Compulsory attendance; truancy; truant officers.
 - g. Child labor; employment certificates.
 - h. Separation of the races.
- I. SCHOOL DISCIPLINE.
 - a. General.
 - b. Corporal punishment.
 - c. Suspension and expulsion.
 - d. Fire drills.
 - e. School fraternities.
- J. HEALTH REGULATION.
 - a. General.
 - b. Physical examination and medical inspection.
 - c. Vaccination.
- K. TEXTBOOKS AND SUPPLIES.
 - a. General.
 - b. Free textbooks.
 - c. Uniformity of textbooks.

- L. SUBJECT MATTER OF INSTRUCTION.**
- a. General; course of study.
 - b. History, civics, and patriotism.
 - c. Physical education; military training.
 - d. Physiology and hygiene; alcohol; narcotics; other health instruction.
 - e. Moral and ethical education; Bible in the schools.
 - f. Humane treatment of animals.
 - g. Music.
 - h. Drawing.
 - i. Technical, manual, and industrial education; household arts.
 - j. Agriculture.
 - k. Days of special observance.
 - l. Other special subjects.
 - m. Sectarian instruction.
 - n. Modern languages; regulation of instruction in.
- M. SPECIAL TYPES OF SCHOOL.**
- a. General.
 - b. Kindergartens.
 - c. Evening schools; Americanization; removal of illiteracy.
 - d. Vacation schools; playgrounds; social centers.
 - e. University and school extension; public lectures.
 - f. Farmers' institutes, etc.
 - g. Private and endowed schools; parochial schools.
- N. SECONDARY EDUCATION: HIGH SCHOOLS AND ACADEMIES.**
- a. General.
 - b. High-school inspection.
 - c. Junior high schools.
- O. TECHNICAL, INDUSTRIAL, AND VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS: ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY.**
- a. General.
 - b. Agriculture.
 - c. Trade.
 - d. Continuation.
 - e. Vocational rehabilitation.
- P. HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.**
- a. General.
 - b. Finance, lands, support; scholarships.
 - c. State universities and colleges.
 - d. Municipal institutions.
 - e. Junior colleges.
- Q. PROFESSIONAL AND HIGHER TECHNICAL EDUCATION.**
- a. Teachers' colleges and normal schools.
 - b. Agricultural colleges.
 - c. United States grant.
 - d. Mining schools.
 - e. Military schools.
 - f. Other technical and professional.
- R. PRIVATE AND ENDOWED HIGHER INSTITUTIONS: STATE CONTROL.**
- a. Higher institutions.
 - b. Corporations of an educational character.
- S. LIBRARIES AND MUSEUMS.**
- a. General.
 - b. Public-school libraries.

T. EDUCATION OF SPECIAL CLASSES.

- a. General.
- b. Deaf and dumb.
- c. Blind.
- d. Crippled and deformed.
- e. Feeble-minded.
- f. Tubercular children.
- g. Backward children.

U. WELFARE OF DEPENDENTS AND DELINQUENTS.

- a. General.
- b. Wrongs to children.
- c. Juvenile courts.
- d. Conduct of children.
- e. Truant, detention, reform schools, and schools for dependents.

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STATE LAWS RELATING TO EDUCATION, ENACTED IN 1922 AND 1923

A. GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL AND SUPERVISION OF PUBLIC EDUCATION

(a) General

Illinois: To create the Illinois educational commission, to define its powers and duties, and to make an appropriation therefor.

Creates a commission composed of governor, two members from the senate, two from the house of representatives, and two citizens appointed by the governor. Commission to investigate the entire educational system of the State, including school costs, the training of teachers, and the higher institutions, and to report to the next session (1925) of the legislature. Appropriation, \$15,000. H. B. 530, p. 58, June 28, 1923.

Louisiana: To provide a State board of education and parish (county) school boards, defining their powers and duties, and providing for the administration and supervision of the public schools.

State board of education composed of 11 members—3 appointed by governor for terms of four years, 8 elected by popular vote for terms of eight years, 1 elected from each congressional district, terms to be so arranged that 2 members will be elected every two years. State board to elect a State superintendent of public education.¹ The following divisions in State department of education are recognized and State board directed to provide employment therefor: Educational supervision, teacher training and certification, and vocational education; State superintendent shall select employees. State board shall prepare courses of study and rules and regulations for the public schools which shall be enforced by the parish superintendents and school boards. State board to enforce uniform textbooks. Board to administer the affairs of the following State educational institutions: State Normal College, Natchitoches; Polytechnic Institute, Ruston; Southwestern Louisiana Institute, Lafayette; State School for the Deaf; School for the Blind; Southern University, Scotlandville; State School for Blind Negroes; School for Deaf Negroes. Board shall appoint for each such institution an executive committee of two members, and State superintendent shall be ex officio a member of each committee. State board of education shall have entire charge of the certification of teachers. The following certificates are provided: High-school certificate valid for five years, first-grade certificate valid for five years, second grade valid for three years, third grade valid for one year. State board may exempt from examination graduates of standard colleges and normal schools in this and other States. State board may prescribe teacher-training courses for public and private schools doing work at least two years in advance of public high schools and may grant first-grade certificates to graduates of such courses.

Parish boards.—The parish [county] school board shall be composed of 1 member for each police juror in police jury ward, elected by voters of such ward; term of members six years; about one-third of board members to be elected every two years; no parish board to exceed 15 members. Board to appoint a parish superintendent. Parish board to determine number of schools, select and fix salaries of teachers, make rules and regulations. Board may

¹This provision was repealed by constitutional amendment.

acquire land and provide schoolhouses and equipment. Board may establish necessary public schools to provide adequate facilities and may establish trade schools, evening schools, schools for adults, classes for exceptional children, and other necessary schools or classes. Central or high schools may be established, but high schools must have approval of State board of education. Parish school funds provided. Communities may vote special taxes to provide better facilities and longer terms than those provided by State and parish funds. Parish school board may appoint local school directors for each school and prescribe their duties. In July each year, parish board must prepare a "budget of revenues" available the ensuing year, and within 30 days thereafter shall adopt a budget of expenditures. Parish boards to make quadrennial enumeration of educable children. Boards may provide transportation for children living more than 2 miles from school. Proceeds of rents or leases of sixteenth-section lands shall be credited to parish school fund.

Further duties of State superintendent.—Said superintendent shall keep in close touch with institutions under State board and with public schools; shall see that school plants are adequate; that course of study is followed; that teachers meet the standards of the State board; that pupils are properly graded, and shall otherwise exercise inspection and supervision over the schools. He shall draw warrants for the distribution of the State school funds on the basis of number of educable children. He shall annually report to governor, and parish superintendents shall annually report to State board.

Supervision.—Parish school boards may appoint such assistant superintendents, supervisors, stenographers, and bookkeepers as may be needed, and such attendance officers, medical directors, and other appointees as may be necessary. Parish superintendent's duties are prescribed. Parish school board may, on recommendation of superintendent and after hearing, dismiss an incompetent, inefficient, or unworthy teacher. Duties and powers of teachers are prescribed. Schools in Orleans Parish (New Orleans) are provided for.

Act No. 100, July 13, 1922.

Maryland: An act to organize in departments the executive administrative functions of the State government of Maryland, in order to promote coordination and increased economy in the conduct of the government; creating, establishing, or continuing certain departments, boards, commissions, institutions, and officials, and prescribing their organization, rights, powers, duties, obligations, and functions; abolishing certain offices, boards, commissions, departments, and governmental agencies, and transferring their powers and duties, in whole or in part, to or among others; and repealing inconsistent acts and parts of acts.

This act reorganizes the several departments of the State government. The department of legislative reference and the State librarian are assigned (with other agencies) to the executive department. The head of the department of education shall be the State board of education, whose powers and functions are continued except as in this act provided. All rights, powers, and functions of the Maryland Public Library Commission are transferred to the State superintendent of schools, and said commission is abolished. A "Maryland public library advisory commission" of seven members is provided for. The Maryland School for the Deaf, the Maryland Training School for Boys, and the Maryland Industrial Training School for Girls are placed in and made a part of the State department of education but shall remain immediately under their respective boards as now constituted.

Ch. 29, Mar. 1, 1922.

Maryland: To amend sections 55, 60, 72, 73, 74, 126B, 128, 131, 132A, 132B, and 133, article 77, Annotated Code of Public General Laws, all relating to public education.

A general education bill. Amends sections relating to teachers' certificates, requiring evidence of "professional spirit" for renewal of certain certificates and distinguishing between high-school certificates for high schools of first group and certificates for second and third groups. Increases minimum salaries of teachers. Minimum salary of county superintendent fixed at \$2,500; higher minima based on number of teachers in county and length of service as superintendent. Requires appointment of "supervising teacher or helping teacher" in county with fewer than 80 white teachers, and increases number

of such supervising teachers in proportion to number of white teachers employed in county (approximately 1 for every 40 teachers); State to pay two-thirds of salaries of supervising teachers or helping teachers. Salary of attendance officers increased; State to pay entire salary of one such officer in each county, up to \$1,200. Salaries of high-school teachers increased; and increased State aid to high schools. Colored-school term increased to 160 days. County commissioners required to levy taxes to provide increases provided by this act. "State equalization fund" to aid counties, but county must levy at least 67 cents on the hundred dollars.

Ch. 382, Apr. 13, 1922.

New Mexico: Relating to schools; to codify the elementary and high school laws, and to provide for the administration and financial government of such schools.

A new school code. State board of education to consist of governor as president, superintendent of public instruction as secretary, and five members appointed by governor; term of appointive members, four years, two or three appointed biennially. Powers of board: (a) To adopt textbooks for first eight grades; (b) to adopt a standard of efficiency for business colleges, commercial departments of public schools, and for private and denominational schools; (c) to prescribe a course in industrial education; (d) to hold or cause to be held examinations for teachers for all elementary and high schools; (e) to determine qualifications of public-school teachers; (f) to certificate teachers; (g) to revoke teachers' certificates for cause; (h) to regulate holding teachers' institutes; (i) to make rules and regulations for school supervision; (j) to institute proceedings for enforcement of school laws; (k) to report to legislature; (l) to prescribe courses of study for elementary and high schools; (m) to make rules and regulations for the government of public elementary and high schools; (n) to require necessary reports from schools, including private and denominational schools. State superintendent (who is elected by popular vote) shall have general supervision of public instruction. An "educational budget auditor" is provided for; appointed by governor. Elective office of county school superintendent is abolished after January 1, 1925, and thereafter each county board of education shall employ a county superintendent, who must hold a first-grade teacher's certificate or equivalent. Smith-Hughes Act of Congress is accepted, and State board of education is designated to administer vocational education. Act for vocational rehabilitation also accepted.

County school budget commission provided for; this commission to fix school budget for elementary and high schools in county; said budgets to be certified to State tax commission, which shall fix final budget allowances and prescribe tax rates. Maximum tax rates: State tax of one-half mill shall be levied; county maximum, 18 mills; district maximum (for school plant and equipment), 5 mills. All able-bodied residents between 21 and 60 years of age must pay a poll tax of \$2, to be credited to school district. The issuance of school-district bonds is regulated. Existing county boards of education abolished; hereafter board of county commissioners in each county shall constitute county board of education. Said board shall have control and supervision of rural schools, but not of schools in independent and municipal districts; in each rural district, three school directors elected by voters. Cities, towns, and villages constitute municipal school districts. Any school district having 20 or more eighth-grade graduates enrolled for high-school work may establish and maintain a high school; two or more contiguous districts having a combined average attendance of 200 or more pupils may form a union-high-school district. The employment and certification of teachers are regulated by this act. Children between the ages of 6 and 16 must attend school for the entire term. Part-time class must be maintained in a district where 15 or more employment certificates for minors have been issued. Evening schools are provided for adult illiterates. Various miscellaneous provisions are added.

Ch. 148, Mar. 13, 1923.

New Mexico: Authorizing the governor to cause a survey of the public educational system of the State to be made.

Ch. 79, Mar. 9, 1923.

North Carolina: To amend the Consolidated Statutes, and to codify the laws relating to public schools.

A new school code. Public schools to be free for persons 6 to 21 years of age. School term must be at least six months. Separate schools must be maintained for white and for colored persons. Elementary schools, first seven

grades; high school, last four grades; but first five or six grades may be organized as elementary schools and upper five or six as junior and senior high school. Districts are (1) "nonlocal tax," (2) "local tax" (single district), (3) "special charter," (4) "special school taxing" (embracing more than one school district), and (5) "special high-school district." School funds are (a) "State literary fund" (permanent fund), (b) "special building fund" (from State bond issue), and (c) "State public-school fund" (for maintenance of schools).

County board of education to consist of three or five members; term, two years, or as legislature may determine. Members nominated at party primaries and elected by legislature. Board is a body corporate and has administrative control of all public schools outside of special charter districts. Said board to fix time of opening schools, to determine length of school day and to provide part-time classes, to enforce the compulsory attendance law, to classify schools, to locate high schools, to determine number of teachers in each school, to provide for teaching of subjects required by law, may establish kindergartens, may maintain one county training school (for vocational education and teacher training), shall provide schools for Indians in certain counties. County superintendent is elected by county board of education; term, two years. Board may employ assistant county superintendent and supervisor or supervisors. Board to provide for training of teachers in summer schools. To pay teachers. State board of education to formulate a salary schedule for teachers. County board of education to provide sites and school buildings, for which it is the duty of the county commissioners to provide funds. County board of education to keep schoolhouses in repair and provide suitable equipment and sanitary school privies. Civic and community use of schoolhouses to be encouraged.

Consolidation.—County boards of education are prohibited from redistricting or consolidating schools, except in accordance with a county-wide plan. If any changes are desired in the present organization, the county board of education must map out a county-wide plan or organization showing what changes are needed and what consolidations are necessary, and after adopting this plan they are prohibited from dividing districts and making any consolidations that are not in harmony with the county-wide plan of organization. Counties are authorized to vote a county-wide tax not in excess of 50 cents. If the tax rate levied is less than 50 cents, each local tax district is permitted to retain such a part of its local tax as will make the total tax rate not in excess of 50 cents. The county is also authorized to assume the bonded indebtedness and to provide for the payment of the same out of the special county-wide tax voted. County board may make provision for transportation of pupils.

County superintendent.—The county superintendent is elected by county board of education; term, two years. Must hold a superintendent's certificate under rules of State board of education. He shall be secretary of county board. Powers and duties are prescribed; approves selection of teachers. Holds teachers' meetings, is director of county summer school for teachers, contracts with teachers, makes recommendations to county board on location of schoolhouses, etc. County superintendent must keep record and account of school funds.

District school committee.—In nonlocal tax district a committee of three members is appointed by county board of education; term, three years, one appointed each year. Such committee is subordinate to county board. May appoint teachers only on recommendation of county superintendent. In local tax district county board may appoint a school committee of not less than three nor more than five members. Two or more local tax districts, including special charter district, may jointly employ a school superintendent. Moneys derived from local taxes shall be placed to the credit of the school committee.

Teachers and principals.—Must hold certificates of qualification; health certificates required. Employed by school committee on approval of county superintendent. Powers and duties of teachers are prescribed. Teachers to make physical examination of pupils.

School revenues.—County taxes to run schools six months must be levied. A State equalizing fund is provided to aid the weaker counties. The law dealing with the budgets has been rewritten. The county boards of education must consult the district committeemen and secure their ideas as to the needs of the schools before the budget is made. In making the budget the county commissioners, or a representative selected by the commissioners, are required to sit with the county board of education, and when the budget is approved the total amount must be provided clear of all fees, rebates, commissions, etc. But in case of a disagreement between the county board of education and the

county commissioners each board shall have one vote, and in the case of a tie they shall call in the clerk of the superior court as arbitrator. Either board then may appeal to the superior court from the decision of the clerk. The case then may be held before the judge presiding in the district. The county commissioners may demand a jury trial, but in the event of a delay it is specified that a sufficient salary fund and a fund for the payment of loans, etc., must be provided.

Local taxes.—Local tax laws are amended. They provide for a maximum rate of 50 cents, and the election machinery is simplified. Any district, including a special-charter district or a district whose boundary lines are coterminous with the city limits, is provided for. In addition to these the general assembly created a special taxing district, which may be composed of any group of districts in the county. A special taxing district may include nonlocal-tax, local-tax, or special-charter districts. When a rate is voted in a special taxing district all local rates then in existence are repealed; and the county board of education, after the tax is voted in the special taxing district, has authority to consolidate in accordance with the county-wide plan.

School bonds.—The bond laws provide for any school district, urban or rural, in the entire county to vote bonds not in excess of 5 per cent of the valuation of the property. A special building fund (State) of \$5,000,000 is also provided. This will operate in the same way that the special building fund provided by the general assembly of 1921 was handled, except that the first loans will be made not earlier than January, 1924, and the State board of education has authority at any time to make loans when applications amount to as much as \$500,000.

Vocational education.—Terms of Smith-Hughes Act are accepted, and vocational education provided in accordance therewith. State board for vocational education to consist of State superintendent and three other members appointed by the governor. State appropriation equal to Federal allotment to the State. County farm-life schools provided for as in older law. Terms of Federal act providing for rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise are accepted by the State.

Textbooks and public libraries.—State uniformity of textbooks is continued. State board of education to adopt on recommendation of State textbook commission. County boards of education and local district boards are authorized to furnish free textbooks. Provision for State aid for circulating libraries.

Compulsory-school attendance.—Every child between 7 and 14 years of age required to attend school for full public-school term. State board of education to make rules governing truancy, exemptions, and for enforcement generally. Attendance officers provided for; county boards and trustees of special charter districts to appoint. Deaf and blind children between the ages of 7 and 18 are required to attend.

State board to license institutions. No institution hereafter established shall confer degrees unless licensed so to do by the State board of education. Business college or commercial school must have license from State board before it may solicit students.

Observance of special days is regulated. Conflicting laws repealed.

Ch. 136, Mar. 3, 1923.

North Dakota: Providing for the creation of a school finance and administration commission; authorizing the governor to appoint a commission of 5 members; directing said commission to make a thorough study, investigation, and analysis of the whole problem of school finance, taxation, and administration in the State, and directing said commission to report to governor not later than September 1, 1924.

Concurrent Resolution, Mar. 5, 1923.

Rhode Island: To secure more adequate economic support and more efficient administration of public education, and amending chapters 40, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 72, 73, 74, and 101 of the General Laws and chapter 458 of the Public Laws of 1909, chapter 947 of the Public Laws of 1913, chapter 1201 of the Public Laws of 1915, chapter 1492 of the Public Laws of 1917, and chapter 1794 of the Public Laws of 1919, and all amendments thereof and in addition thereto.

General treasurer, with advice of governor, must keep safe the permanent fund for the support of public schools and keep the same securely invested.

Income of said fund to be appropriated as an emergency fund for the support of public schools in the towns, which income or any part thereof may be apportioned by the State board of education on the recommendation of the commissioner of education. State board of education to meet quarterly. Said board shall prescribe and cause to be enforced rules and regulations to carry out the school laws; may withhold stated school money from town violating school laws or rules of the board adopted in pursuance of law; shall report annually to general assembly.

Private schools.—All private schools or institutions of learning in the State shall register with State board of education. They shall also report annually, showing enrollment, average attendance, number of teachers, and other facts required by board. Said board shall approve private school only when term is substantially equal to public-school term, when instruction in all studies, except a foreign language and other studies not required in public schools, is given in the English language as a medium and is thorough and efficient, when registers are kept properly and required reports of attendance are made to superintendent and truant officer.

State administration.—The State board of education may from time to time make or cause to be made a survey of the public schools of any town, and shall make survey on request of town. The commissioner of education shall prescribe a uniform system of school records and reports, shall furnish blank forms and record books, shall prescribe a system of school accounting, and may from time to time have accounts and records of school committees examined.

School moneys.—Legislature shall appropriate money for public schools as herein provided. Commissioner of education shall apportion such appropriation to towns, first, on basis of number of schools in the town as follows: \$300 for each school up to 5 schools; \$250 for each school from 6 to 10 schools; \$200 for each school from 11 to 15 schools; \$150 for each school from 16 to 20 schools. Second basis: \$1.50 per capita of average attendance the preceding school year, but apportionment to any town shall not be less than \$1,000 on the per capita basis, and no town shall receive on this basis less than it received in 1921. No town shall receive any part of such State appropriation unless it raises by tax not less than 30 cents on the hundred dollars of assessed valuation and not less than the average amount raised in 1919, 1920, and 1921; such forfeited money shall, after expiration of a year, be paid into the State permanent school fund. Town treasurer must report to school committee available school moneys and shall report annually to commissioner of education amount of school tax voted by town. Annual census of all persons between 4 and 21 years of age is provided for. School committee shall annually report to commissioner of education, submitting estimates.

Compulsory attendance.—Every child who has completed 7 years of life and has not completed 16 years of life, unless he has completed the work of eight elementary school grades or unless he is 14 years of age and lawfully employed, shall regularly attend some public day school for the entire public school term. Person in charge of child shall cause such child to attend. Exemptions: (1) Child having completed work of elementary grades; (2) child receiving approved private school or private instruction; (3) child whose physical or mental condition renders attendance inexpedient or impracticable; (4) child destitute of suitable clothing when person having control of child is unable to provide such clothing; (5) child lawfully excluded from school.

Teachers and pupils.—Teacher shall not solicit or receive gift of money, etc., except with approval of school committee; no article to be sold or offered for sale to school pupils or teachers on school premises; no article except lunches shall be sold through school pupils. Except in summer vacation, teacher shall not accept fee or gift for tutoring pupil under his instruction. Circulars, etc., shall not be distributed to pupils at school or on way to or from school. No secret or exclusive society shall be formed in any public school or among public-school pupils; but class or other organizations formed to promote approved school activities may be formed.

State apportionment.—In the apportionment of the annual State appropriation for the public schools, no town shall forfeit any portion thereof on account of the reduction of number of its schools by consolidation.

Teachers' salaries.—The annual salary of any teacher regularly employed in any public school, except as authorized by the State board of education, shall be not less than \$650.

Supervision.—School committee of any town in which the taxable property is not adequate at the average rate of school taxation throughout the State to provide, with State moneys received, an amount sufficient to maintain public schools of high standard, may request the State board of education to assume the supervision and control of the schools of the town for the ensuing year, but such town must have appropriated for schools for said year a sum equivalent to 30 cents on the hundred dollars of property valuation. State board may assume such supervision and control and may appropriate money for the schools of the town.

Ch. 2234, May 1, 1922.

Texas: Creating an educational survey commission to make a thorough survey of the public educational system of the State; providing for its selection by a survey committee, designated in this act; designating the number of members of said educational survey commission, providing for its organization, and prescribing the qualifications of a majority of the members thereof; providing for a complete report of the findings and recommendations of the educational survey commission to be made to the governor and legislature by December 1, 1924; providing for the employment by the educational survey commission of a survey director and staff of assistants to make a survey of the school system of the State; providing that the educational survey commission and its employees shall have access to all public records and providing a penalty for the violation of this provision of this act; appropriating the sum of \$50,000, or as much thereof as may be necessary, to defray the expenses of the proposed educational survey, and prescribing the manner of its disbursement; and declaring an emergency.

Ch. 124, Mar. 23, 1923.

Vermont: To reorganize the civil administration of the State government and to repeal or amend certain sections of the general laws in relation thereto.

Creates following: (1) Department of finance, (2) department of public welfare, (3) department of public health, (4) department of highways, (5) department of agriculture, and (6) department of education. State board of education and commissioner of education are continued and shall be appointed as now provided by law. The department of education is empowered (1) to exercise the rights, powers, and duties now vested in the State board of education, and (2) to exercise the rights, powers, and duties now vested by law in the free public library commission.

No. 7, Feb. 19, 1923.

Vermont: To provide for supervision of schools and to amend and repeal certain sections of the general laws therein named.

State board of education to consist of three members appointed by the governor; term, six years, one appointed every two years; compensation, \$5 a day and necessary expenses. The board of school directors of city, town, or incorporated school district shall annually before April 1 vote (1) to employ a town superintendent of schools, or (2) to employ a supervising principal, or (3) to unite with other towns to employ a union superintendent. If a town superintendent is voted, he shall be employed annually by the directors. A town maintaining an approved junior, senior, or four-year high school may employ a supervising principal to serve part time as principal of the high school and part time as superintendent of the public schools of the town. When towns vote to employ a union superintendent, such superintendent is elected by joint meeting of school directors of uniting towns; such superintendent shall receive not less than \$2,000 per annum. State shall reimburse towns for salary of town superintendent, supervising principal, or union superintendent three-fourths of amount paid, but not to exceed \$40 per teacher employed in the town, and in no event to exceed \$500 annually for supervising principal or \$2,000 for each union superintendent or town superintendent. School directors in a town not employing a certified superintendent shall, with approval of State board, appoint a helping teacher, and State board shall pay such additional salary as it may deem advisable. State board of education may employ such number of deputy commissioners and helping teachers as deemed advisable; aggregate amount paid for such services shall not exceed \$20,000 per annum. Duties of deputy commissioners and helping teachers are defined. Duties of commissioner of education are defined.

No. 32, Mar. 31, 1923.

West Virginia: Creating a public-school commission.

The governor shall appoint a public-school commission of seven members, who shall serve without compensation, to study and investigate the laws and conditions in this State relating to the public-school system and report the results of its investigation, together with its recommendations, to the next session of the legislature. (Appropriation act carries \$15,000 for the purposes of this act.)
Ch. 11, May 1, 1923.

A (b1). State Boards

Alabama: To amend section 1, article 3, School Code of Alabama, the same being Act No. 442, found on page 567, General Acts of 1919.

Changes composition of State board of education. Older board composed of six members appointed by governor and of governor and State superintendent as ex officio members. Board now composed of governor and superintendent ex officio and one member from each congressional district (of which there are 10) appointed by governor. Term of appointed members, 12 years; one-third, as nearly as possible, appointed every 4 years and confirmed, by the senate.
No. 542, p. 722, Sept. 29, 1923.

Arizona: To repeal Senate Joint Resolution No. 2, regular session, 1921, being an act proposing to submit to the people an amendment of Article XI of the State constitution, entitled "Education."

Repealed resolution proposed to amend the constitution to provide for a State board of education of seven appointive members and for a State superintendent to be appointed by the State board after the first Monday in January, 1925.
Ch. 41, special session, Apr. 21, 1922.

Idaho: Amending section 791, chapter 41, title 7, Idaho Compiled Statutes.

By this act former instructors or students of the educational institutions of the State become eligible to appointment as members of the State board of education and board of regents of the University of Idaho. Any single institution may have but one representative at a time.
Ch. 82, Mar. 5, 1923.

New Jersey: To amend section 2, chapter 227, Laws of 1921, relating to the composition and powers of the State board of education.

Permits State board of education to condemn, if necessary, land for public use whenever authorized by the legislature to purchase land.

Ch. 46, Mar. 3, 1922.

New York: Abolishing the State board of geographic names and transferring its duties to the regents of the university.
Ch. 302, May 1, 1923.

Pennsylvania: Providing for and reorganizing the conduct of the executive and administrative work of the Commonwealth by the executive department thereof and certain existing and certain new administrative departments, boards, commissions, and officers; abolishing, combining, changing the names of, reorganizing, or authorizing the reorganization of certain administrative departments, boards, commissions, bureaus, divisions, offices, and agencies; defining the powers and duties of the governor and other executive and administrative officers of the several administrative departments, boards, and commissions; fixing the salaries of the governor, lieutenant governor, and certain other executive and administrative officers; providing for the appointment of certain administrative officers and of all deputies and other assistants and employees in certain departments, boards, and commissions; and prescribing the manner in which the number and compensation of the deputies and all other assistants and employees of certain departments, boards, and commissions shall be determined.

With other State departments, the powers and duties of the department of public instruction and its departmental administrative boards and commissions are defined.

No. 274, June 7, 1923.

Wisconsin: Abolishing the State board of education; repealing subsection 1, section 20.22 and section 38.01 of the Statutes. Ch. 179, May 23, 1923.

A (b2). State Officers

Alabama: To fix the salaries and compensation of certain State officials, appointees, employees, capitol watchmen, and servants, and to make it unlawful for any person whose salary or compensation is fixed hereby to accept any increase for any additional duties placed upon such person.

Fixes salary of State superintendent at \$6,000; chief clerk, \$2,750; statistician, \$3,000. Salaries of certain clerical and other employees also fixed. No. 600, p. 789, Sept. 29, 1923.

Illinois: Relating to the salaries of State officers.

Fixes compensation of superintendent of public instruction at \$7,500 per annum. S. B. 72, p. 365, June 27, 1923.

Louisiana: Proposing an amendment of section 5, Article XII, of the constitution relative to public education.

Provides for popular election of State superintendent of public education instead of appointment by State board of education. Act No. 105, acts of 1922.

[NOTE.—The amendment was ratified by the people at the November election, 1922.]

Maine: To amend section 120, chapter 16, of the Revised Statutes, relating to the appointment of the State superintendent of public schools.

Changes title of said superintendent to "Commissioner of education." Governor appoints with advice and consent of the council. Ch. 5, Feb. 17, 1923.

North Dakota: Repealing section 1119, Compiled Laws of 1913, requiring the State superintendent of public instruction to publish the proceedings of the State educational association. Ch. —, Feb. 9, 1923.

Oklahoma: Creating certain positions in the State department of education and fixing salaries therefor.

Creates following positions with salaries attached: Assistant State superintendent, \$2,500; chief clerk, \$2,000; rural school supervisor, \$2,400; agricultural assistant, \$1,800; secretary, \$1,800; stenographer and record clerk, \$1,500; chief high-school inspector, \$2,500; two assistant high-school inspectors, \$2,400 each; stenographer, \$1,500; secretary State board of education, \$2,500; stenographer and record clerk, \$1,500; certificate clerk and stenographer, \$1,500. Ch. 95, Apr. 9, 1923.

Oklahoma: Proposing an amendment to the State constitution, amending section 3, article 6, of said constitution, relating to the eligibility of State officers.

No person shall be eligible to the office of governor and certain other State offices, including superintendency of public instruction, except a citizen of the United States, not less than 30 years of age, who shall for three or more years immediately preceding have been a qualified elector of the State.

Ch. 250, Mar. 31, 1923.

A (c1). County Boards

Alabama: To amend certain sections of the School Code of Alabama, the same being Act No. 442, found on page 567, General Acts of 1919.

County board of education no longer elected at large, but one member from each board of revenue district (five or more). City superintendents now required to take oath of office and give bond. A method is provided whereby contiguous territory may be added to a city school district. Maximum amount

of State aid for rural schoolhouses is increased. Rural school library law amended to permit matching amount of State aid with donations in place of county appropriation. Maximum limit of aid for county high schools is struck out. Incidental fee no longer required of county high-school pupils. No. 524, p. 692, Sept. 29, 1923.

Kentucky: To repeal sections 1, 2, and 3, chapter 36, Acts of 1920, and to enact certain sections in lieu thereof, relating to the election and qualification of members of county boards of education and providing for the selection of a treasurer thereof.

Provides for a system by which any county school district may be divided into five divisions and for the election of one member of the county board of education from each division. Ch. 39, Mar. 22, 1922.

Montana: To amend sections 1042, 1043, 1044, 1045, 1047, and 1048, Revised Code of 1921, relating to the creation of county rural school districts.

Amends present county unit law to make it more workable. Provides against subdistrict trustees making expenditures in excess of their budgets, authorizes the establishment of a building fund from an annual levy of 1 mill so as to avoid bonding, and defines more clearly the duties of subdistrict trustees as well as those of the county board. Ch. 68, Mar. 5, 1923.

North Carolina: To appoint members of the county boards of education in the respective counties of the State.

Legislature designates by name certain member or members for each county. Ch. 175, Mar. 5, 1923.

Oregon: To amend sections 9 and 11, chapter 265, General Laws of 1921, relating to school districts.

Requires that in a county operating under the county unit law, the county school district be divided into five zones or districts, in each of which one of the five directors shall be a resident at the time of his election. Ch. 111, Feb. 16, 1923.

Tennessee: To amend chapter 120 of the Public Acts of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee for the year 1921, entitled "An act to improve the public-school system of Tennessee by creating in each county a county board of education and prescribing its duties, by making the county superintendent of public instruction secretary and executive officer of said board; prescribing the method of election of said board members, defining their powers and duties, and the manner in which vacancies shall be filled; prescribing the powers and duties of the county superintendent of public instruction as secretary and executive officer of said board; providing for the abolishment of county high-school boards of education, county boards of education, district school directors, and district advisory boards," so as to provide that all counties having county elementary school boards of education and county high-school boards of education shall come within the provisions of said chapter 120 of the Public Acts of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee for the year 1921, by amending section 11 of said act.

Ch. 79, Mar. 31, 1923.

Texas: Providing for the county unit of school administration in certain counties.

Applies only to counties having a population of 100,000 or more and affects only the five largest counties in the State. The act permits the counties to submit to a vote of the people the question whether or not the county-unit system shall be adopted. Ch. 118, Mar. 23, 1923.

Virginia: To create county school boards; to prescribe the powers, duties, obligations, and compensation of such boards; to provide that in counties the county school board shall be the unit of operation of the public free-school

system; and to abolish district school boards in counties and county school boards as they may exist on September 1, 1922.

In each school district (magisterial district) there shall be one trustee selected as provided by law (by the county school trustee electoral board). The school trustees so selected in each county shall constitute the county school board, which shall be a body corporate. County school board shall succeed to the powers and duties of existing district school boards and of county school board as heretofore constituted, in so far as consistent with this act. District school boards and existing county school boards are abolished, but nothing herein shall affect the administration of the public-school system in any city or town constituting a separate school division. Trustees of any town constituting a separate school district shall be members of the county school board, but such town shall be entitled to only one vote in the county board. Nothing in this act shall affect the levying of district and county school taxes or the obligations of any district for bond issues or other debts. Board shall meet as necessary. Shall prepare annual estimates of school funds needed in the county. On basis of such estimates county school board shall request the board of supervisors to fix such a levy as will net an amount of money necessary for the schools; if supervisors refuse to make such levy, school board may request judge of the court to order an election to determine by the people whether the levy shall be made. All school money and school property shall be vested in county school board. Each member may be paid \$5 per day for attending meetings, but for not over 20 days in a year. Board shall publish an annual financial statement. Not later than July 15, annual settlement with treasurer shall be made. Board to approve agents to take census; to provide for the consolidation of schools and transportation of pupils wherever efficiency will be thus promoted. Board may permit the use of schoolhouses outside of school hours for lawful meetings. Land may be taken for school purposes by condemnation proceedings. Board to see to the payment of teachers, the provision of adequate facilities, including necessary textbooks for indigent pupils, and the protection of school property. County school board may provide for all-day, part-time, and evening classes for vocational training for persons over 14 years of age. Board shall make annual report before August 1. Board shall enforce the school laws and make regulations in conformity with regulations of State board. Board shall employ teachers on recommendation of division superintendents. Teacher must hold valid certificate. County school board may appoint for each schoolhouse a local school committee of not more than three members. Said committee to cooperate with the county school board.

Ch. 423, Mar. 24, 1922.

(A (c2). County Officers

Alabama: To prescribe the qualifications of persons who may hold the office of county superintendent of education in the several counties of the State; to regulate the employment or election of county superintendents of education, and to prescribe penalties for the violation of the provisions of this act.

Before person can be appointed by county board of education or elected by people (in counties where so elected), he or she must hold a certificate in administration and supervision based on graduation from a standard normal school or equivalent with at least one year of additional study of college grade; also must give proof of three years or more of successful teaching. This requirement not applicable to county superintendents now in office.

No. 575, p. 748, Oct. 1, 1923.

Alabama: To provide for the election of a county superintendent of education for Blount County by the qualified electors thereof, and to prescribe the duties and fix the term and compensation of said officer.

Provides for popular election, but candidate must have qualifications prescribed by general law. In case no candidate is so qualified, county board of education is to select superintendent as under general law.

No. 345, Special Acts, p. 237, Sept. 24, 1923.

[NOTE.—Similar special acts were passed for a few other counties.]

Colorado: To amend section 13, chapter 109, Session Laws of 1919, as amended by chapter 123, Session Laws of 1921, relating to the salaries of county superintendents of schools.

Counties classified and salaries prescribed according to class. First class, division A, \$3,000; first class, division B, \$2,800; second class, \$2,000; third class, \$1,500; fourth class, \$1,100; fifth class, \$900; sixth class (one county), \$500; seventh class (two counties), \$100. Ch. 91, Mar. 20, 1923.

Illinois: Relating to the salaries of county superintendents of schools.

Salaries based on census of 1910. County of less than 12,000 population, superintendent's salary, \$1,900; 12,000 to 20,000, \$2,100; 20,000 to 28,000, \$2,400; 28,000 to 36,000, \$2,600; 36,000 to 50,000, \$2,800; 50,000 to 75,000, \$3,000; 75,000 to 500,000, \$3,400; more than 500,000, \$9,000. Boards of supervisors or county commissioners may allow additional compensation.

H. B. 453, p. 360, June 21, 1923.

Iowa: Relating to the compensation of county officers.

County superintendent to receive not less than \$1,800 a year and such additional salary as may be allowed by county board of supervisors, but in no case to exceed \$3,000. To be allowed office expenses and traveling expenses incurred attending meeting called by State superintendent. Deputy county superintendent to receive such salary as allowed by county board of education.

Ch. 250, Apr. 12, 1923.

Mississippi: To fix the salaries of the county superintendent of education, county treasurer, and boards of supervisors of the various counties of the State.

Counties divided into eight classes according to the total assessed valuation of property in each county. First class, \$25,000,000 or more; second class, \$20,000,000 to \$25,000,000; and so on to eighth class, in which valuation is less than \$3,000,000. Salaries of county superintendents: Class 1, \$3,600; class 2, \$3,600; class 3, \$3,000; class 4, \$2,750; class 5, \$2,500; class 6, \$2,250; class 7, \$2,100; class 8, \$2,000.

Ch. 163, Apr. 5, 1922.

Montana: Proposing an amendment of section 10, Article IX, of the State constitution.

Authorizes the State legislature to prescribe qualifications of county superintendents and school district officers.

Ch. 97, Mar. 7, 1923.

Pennsylvania: To amend sections 1105 and 1134, School Code of 1911, relating to methods of electing school superintendents.

County superintendent elected at county convention of district school directors; term, four years, to end in July. Superintendent of district of the second or third class elected by district directors; term, four years, to end in July.

No. 222, May 23, 1923.

South Dakota: To amend section 7420, Revised Code of 1919, as amended by chapter 208, Session Laws of 1921, relating to county superintendents of schools.

Relates to deputy superintendents. Office deputy allowed for 50 or more teachers; field deputy allowed for 100 or more. In county having between 50 and 100 teachers under supervision of county superintendent, county commissioners may allow employment of temporary assistants for marking seventh and eighth grade examination papers.

Ch. 172, Mar. 9, 1923.

A (d). District, Township, and Municipal Boards and Officers

Arizona: Amending paragraphs 3341, 3345, 3346, 3351, and 3354, Revised Statutes of 1913, as amended, relating to the recall of public officers.

Provides for manner of recall of trustees of school districts.

Ch. 14, Feb. 28, 1923.

California: To amend section 1623 of the Political Code, relating to the liability of school trustees.

School boards "are liable, as such in the name of the district for salary due any teacher on contract, and for all debts contracted under the provisions of this chapter, and for any judgment against the district on account of injury to any pupil arising because of the negligence of the district or its officers or employees." Contracts not to be made in excess of school moneys accruing. Members of school boards are not "personally liable for accidents to children going to or returning from school or on the playgrounds or in connection with school work."
Ch. 145, May 10, 1923.

Connecticut: Amending section 898 of the General Statutes, as last amended by chapter 315, Public Acts of 1921, relating to State reimbursement of towns employing superintendents.

State to pay one-half of salary, but not exceeding \$800. Where two or more towns unite to employ superintendent, each town shall be reimbursed in such proportion as the amount of salary paid by the town bears to total salary of superintendent.
Ch. 101, May 24, 1923.

Illinois: To amend section 258 of "An act to establish and maintain a system of free schools," approved June 12, 1909.

Relates to liability of school officers. Restricts liability to handling of funds. Liability arises "from the conversion, unlawful use, or waste of such funds."
H. B. 494, p. 608, June 27, 1923.

Indiana: Concerning common schools in cities of 100,000 inhabitants or more (Indianapolis).

Authorizes school board to permit any of its members or officers or employees to be absent from the city and authorizes the payment of hotel and traveling expenses of such person when absent in the interest of the schools. Aggregate sum so expended shall not exceed \$1,500 annually.
Ch. 48, Mar. 2, 1923.

Kansas: Authorizing any school district maintaining an accredited or approved high school and employing 10 or more teachers to employ a superintendent.
Ch. 186, Mar. 21, 1923.

Michigan: Regulating the election of boards of education in graded school districts; amending section 5734, Compiled Laws of 1915, as amended by No. 15, Public Acts of 1917, and adding new section 17.

Regulates the holding of elections. Where husband and wife hold property jointly each is eligible to election or appointment to a school office. The following new section is added: "The superintendent of public instruction shall have supervision and may exercise control over the interscholastic athletic activities of all the schools of the State."
No. 237, May 24, 1923.

Montana: To amend section 1204, Revised Codes of 1921, relating to the joint appointment of a superintendent by city school board and county high-school board.

Where county high school is located in a school district wherein total enrollment in high school and district schools does not exceed 900, boards may jointly employ a superintendent for high school and district schools.
Ch. 126, Mar. 8, 1923.

New Jersey: A supplement to section 76, New Jersey School Law, relating to the powers of city boards of education.

Permits such boards to build storehouse and repair shop for school supplies and to raise money therefor in accordance with said section 76.
Ch. 128, Mar. 11, 1922.

New York: Amending subdivision 36, section 12, of the county law, relating to the payment of expenses of district superintendents of schools.

Authorizes county boards of supervisors to provide clerical assistance for such superintendents.
Ch. 494, Apr. 6, 1922.

Ohio: To amend sections 4963 and 4969-1 of the General Code, and to enact supplementary section 4951-1, relating to the nomination of members of boards of education.

Corrects sections of the code which seemed to indicate party nomination of board members. H. B. No. 40, p. 143, Apr. 20, 1923.

Virginia: To amend section 786, Code of Virginia, as amended by act approved February 25, 1920, relating to the powers and duties of city school boards.

Such boards have same control over school property as county school boards have; may take by condemnation not exceeding 5 acres of land for school purposes, whether dwellings, yards, gardens, or offices be invaded or not.

Clf. 154, Extra Session, Mar. 29, 1923.

Wisconsin: Repealing provision for a district advisory committee on trade schools established by district school boards; amending section 41.08 of the Statutes. Ch. 317, June 26, 1923.

A (e). School Meetings; Elections; Qualifications of Voters

(Entire section omitted)

A (f). Administrative Units—Districts, Townships, Municipalities, etc.; Formation, Division, Dissolution

(See also H(e), Consolidation of districts, etc.)

Alabama: To amend section 1, article 5, section 25, article 8, and section 19, article 9, School Code of Alabama, the same being Act No. 442, found on page 567, General Acts of 1919.

Provides that towns and cities of 6,000 population or less in any county of 300,000 population or more shall not be exempt from the law relating to county boards, but shall be subject to such boards; and laws relating to city boards of education (in cities of 2,000 population or more) shall not apply to said towns and cities of 6,000 (Jefferson County). No. 170, p. 146, Aug. 24, 1923.

Alaska: To revise and codify the laws relating to municipal corporations, etc.

Article V relates to schools. Every city shall constitute a school district. Council to provide funds, but schools to be under supervision and control of a school board of three members. Money for school purposes, except for buildings and sites, shall be expended under school board. Board to hire teachers and do other necessary things. Clerk of board to report to commissioner of education as required. Board to submit budget and council to determine amount of money for the schools. Ch. 97, May 4, 1923.

California: Adding new section 1608a to the Political Code, authorizing one school district to perform service for another school district, providing for the approval of the contract for such service by the county superintendent.

Ch. 255, May 29, 1923.

Delaware: To amend section 35, chapter 160, Laws of 1921, relating to boundaries of school districts.

State board of education may change boundary of school district if written consent of owners of real property to be transferred is obtained and if trustees of districts affected adopt resolutions favoring change. Ch. 171, Mar. 26, 1923.

Kentucky: Repealing chapters 25, 38, and 46, Acts of 1920, sections 4464 to 4500, inclusive, Kentucky Statutes of 1918, and enacting new sections in lieu thereof.

Regulates the organization and conduct of "graded common-school-districts," which are independent of the county school system. No such independent district shall hereafter be organized unless 100 or more "pupil children" reside therein, and no existing graded common-school district shall continue to operate as such unless 75 or more pupil children reside therein and

elementary and high schools are maintained at least eight months or tuition of high-school pupils paid elsewhere. Election of board of five trustees, levy of taxes, etc., are regulated.
Ch. 8, Mar. 7, 1922.

Michigan: To amend sections 5922, 5929, and 5932, Compiled Laws of 1915, relating to the organization and disbandment of township school districts.

Provision that township officers shall not be members of township boards of education is omitted. Any township school district operating under a special act shall operate under this act after July, 1924. No. 188, May 15, 1923.

Pennsylvania: To amend section 1406, as amended, School Code of 1911, relating to closing of schools, consolidation of schools, transportation of pupils, etc.

Adds proviso that school having been closed because of average attendance of 10 or less shall be considered reestablished upon reopening with average attendance of 12 or more. Authorizes directors of fourth-class districts to provide board and lodging in lieu of transportation of pupils.
No. 349, June 28, 1923.

Washington: To amend section 4703, Remington's Compiled Statutes, relating to city school districts.

Permits union of two or more school districts of second and third class for purpose of forming a union high-school district. Two or more districts of second class may form a consolidated district.
Ch. 31, Feb. 28, 1923.

B. STATE FINANCE AND SUPPORT

(a) General

Arizona: Providing a code for the systematic administration and protection of the finances of the State, and for other purposes.

A general administrative code. Educational provisions incorporated. Printing and other expenses of State superintendent's office to be paid from general fund and appropriation for State board of education (instead of State school fund). For vocational education, State and Federal funds may be used to reimburse school districts to an amount not exceeding 50 per cent of salaries of vocational teachers paid by district. Free textbooks to be paid for from general fund and appropriation for State board of education (instead of State school fund). Annuities of retired teachers to be paid out of general fund and appropriation for State board of education (instead of school funds of the State). Money to carry out act for industrial rehabilitation shall be paid out of general fund and appropriation for board for vocational education (instead of general fund alone). In lieu of a 1-mill tax for State university, the legislature is directed to make annual appropriation not less than eighty-five one-hundredths of 1 mill. Some change in manner of providing State school fund of \$25 per pupil of average attendance; sections 2515 and 2516 of the Civil Code are amended. Moneys for State normal schools shall be paid out of general fund and appropriations for such schools. One State university scholarship of \$500 is awarded each county, payable out of the general fund and appropriations for the university, Ch. 35, Special Session, Apr. 12, 1922.

Nevada: Making appropriations for the support of the civil government of the State for the years 1923 and 1924.

Provides that the public-school administration costs shall be carried on the State general fund as they were previous to 1921, and not on the State distributive school fund as they have been in the past two years.
Ch. 145, Mar. 16, 1923.

North Carolina: To provide for a bond issue for the permanent improvement of the State's educational and charitable institutions.

Provides for a bond issue not to exceed in amount \$10,000,000.
Ch. 162, Mar. 2, 1923.

Pennsylvania: To amend sections 2701 and 2702, School Code of 1911, as amended, by providing that net receipts from State forests shall become part of "The State school fund of Pennsylvania." No. 108, May 7, 1923.

B (b). State School Lands

(Entire section omitted)

B (c). Permanent State School Funds: Composition and Investment

(Entire section omitted)

B (d). State Taxation for School Purposes

Arkansas: To levy a privilege or license tax upon all persons, firms, corporations, or associations of persons engaged in the business of severing natural resources from the soil or water; requiring all those so engaged to make such reports of their business as may be necessary for the proper enforcement of this act.

Provides for a "severance tax" on "natural resources, including minerals and ores, pearls, diamonds and other precious stones, bauxite, fuller's earth, phosphates, shells, chalk, cement, clay, sand, gravel, asphalt, ocher, oil, gas, salt, sulphur, lignite, coal, marble, stones and stone products, timber, turpentine and all other forest products, and all other natural products of the soil or water of Arkansas." Provides for a tax of 2½ per cent of the gross market value of the total production of such resources, with following exceptions: On bauxite, 25 cents per ton; on coal, 1 cent per ton; on timber, 7 cents per thousand board-feet. Distribution of proceeds: Two-thirds to the State treasury for the benefit of the common schools; one-third to respective counties from which collected. In counties, the said one-third is to be divided equally between the county highway fund and the school fund.

Act 118, p. 67, Feb. 14, 1923; also Act 775, p. 775. Mar. 28, 1923.

Arkansas: To levy a sale or gross income tax of one-tenth of 1 per cent, or \$1 on each \$1,000, on the gross income of every resident of the State and of natural persons not residents of the State who shall have received \$1,000 or more per annum from and after March 31, 1923, to be levied and collected annually beginning April 1, 1924, for the sole use and benefit of the public schools of Arkansas.

Act 345, p. 282, Mar. 8, 1923.

California: Proposing an amendment to section 12, Article XIII, of the State Constitution.

Proposed the following:

Sec. 12. The legislature shall provide for the levy and collection of an annual educational poll tax of not less than \$5 on every male inhabitant of this State over 21 and under 50 years of age, except persons holding an honorable discharge or discharged under honorable circumstances from the Army, Navy, or Marine corps of the United States, persons who pay a real or personal property tax amounting to at least \$5 per annum, paupers, idiots, insane persons, and imbeciles. Said tax shall be paid into the State school fund.

Ch. 75, Resolutions and Amendments, filed May 21, 1923.

Illinois: To provide for the necessary revenue for State purposes.

Provides for a State school tax sufficient to raise \$8,000,000 for the year 1923 and \$8,000,000 for 1924, in lieu of a tax of 1½ mills.

H. B. 408, p. 484, June 21, 1923.

Louisiana: To carry into effect section 21 of article 10 of the constitution of 1921 by levying a tax upon all natural resources severed from the soil or water;

including all forms of timber, turpentine, and other forest products; minerals such as oil, gas, sulphur, salt, coal, lignite, and ores; also marble, stone, gravel, sand, shells, and other natural deposits; fixing liability for and prescribing the method of collecting and enforcing the payment of such tax; requiring those engaged in the severance of, and dealing in, such natural resources to make reports of their business as may be necessary for the proper enforcement of this act; to provide penalties; and to provide for the imposition and payment of the license tax due and to become due under act 31 of 1920 and other laws, and as herein provided.

Taxes are levied at the following rates: On oil and gas, 3 per cent of the gross market value of the total production thereof; on all other natural resources, 2 per cent of the gross market value of total production. Two-thirds of severance taxes collected on oil and gas and all such taxes collected on other natural resources shall be credited to the "severance tax fund" of the State. The remaining one-third of the severance tax on oil and gas is allocated to the respective parishes [counties] where collected for the benefit of the public schools therein, but not exceeding \$200,000 shall be thus allocated to a parish in any year, and any excess of \$200,000 shall go to the State "severance tax fund."

Act No. 140, July 14, 1922.

Maryland: To amend section 24, article 81, Annotated Code of Maryland, as amended by chapter 690, Acts of 1920, relating to rates and items of State tax.

For year 1923, tax for the support of public schools is fixed at 10 19/20 cents on each hundred dollars of assessed property; for 1924, such rate is fixed at 8 9/10 cents.

Ch. 489, Apr. 13, 1922.

Montana: To establish a tax on direct and collateral inheritances, bequests, and devises; to repeal sections 10377 to 10400, Revised Codes of 1921.

Provides 50 per cent of such tax for the public schools. To be distributed to counties on the basis of teaching positions therein.

Ch. 65, p. 165, Mar. 5, 1923.

Montana: Providing for a tax on the production of petroleum and other mineral or crude oils.

Two per cent tax, one-half of which shall be distributed to the general fund of the State, one-fourth to the common-school interest and income fund, and one-fourth to the county and district high schools.

Ch. 67, Mar. 5, 1923.

Ohio: To amend section 7575 and to repeal section 1230, of the General Code, relating to tax levies for State purposes.

Abolishes State tax of fifteen one-hundredths of a mill for educational equalization fund. Hereafter legislature to appropriate from general fund.

H. B. No. 1, p. 41, Jan. 4, 1923.

Oklahoma: Proposing an amendment to the State constitution, amending section 9, article 10, thereof, providing for a special State levy for public schools.

Provides for a State levy on an ad valorem basis sufficient to provide a fund equal to at least \$15 per child per annum in average daily attendance. From fund thus raised, \$15 per capita of average attendance shall be apportioned each year.

Ch. 288, Apr. 6, 1923.

[Note.—This proposed amendment was ratified by the people.]

South Carolina: To require the levy of a 3-mill constitutional State tax for school purposes.

Act No. 638, Mar. 22, 1922.

Texas: Providing for an occupation tax on dealers in gasoline.

Provides for a tax of 1 cent a gallon; one-fourth to go to available public-school fund and three-fourths to the construction and maintenance of public highways.

Ch. 134, Mar. 24, 1923.

Wyoming: Proposing to amend section 3, Article XV, of the Constitution of Wyoming, relating to the taxation of mines; providing for the manner of taxing and for a severance tax.

S. J. R. No. 8, p. 222, Feb. 21, 1923.

B (e). General Apportionment of State School Funds; Special State Aid for Elementary Education

Arkansas: To amend sections 8801 and 8808, Crawford and Moses's Digest, relating to the apportionment of State school funds.

Requires secretary of each school district to make affidavit to correctness of enumeration of persons between 6 and 21 years of age, and makes district school board liable to State for school moneys wrongfully apportioned to their district. School funds apportioned on basis of such enumeration. State board of education may hold special meetings to make correcting and supplementary apportionments.

Act 558, p. 440, Mar. 21, 1923.

Connecticut: Relating to State aid to schools.

Towns classified on basis of assessed property valuation. First class, not more than \$750,000; second class, \$750,000 to \$1,250,000; third class, \$1,250,000 to \$1,500,000; fourth class, \$1,500,000 to \$1,750,000; fifth class, \$1,750,000 to \$2,000,000; sixth class, \$2,000,000 to \$2,250,000; seventh class, \$2,250,000 to \$2,500,000; eighth class, \$2,500,000 to \$2,750,000; ninth class, \$2,750,000 to \$3,500,000. State aid to towns on basis of classification. For town of first class, 75 per cent of amount paid for teachers' salaries; second class, 70 per cent; third class, 65 per cent; fourth class, 60 per cent; fifth class, 50 per cent; sixth class, 40 per cent; seventh class, 30 per cent; eighth class, 20 per cent; ninth class, 10 per cent.

Ch. 244, June 1, 1923.

Delaware: To amend section 5, chapter 160, Laws of 1921, relating to school moneys.

Authorizes State auditor to withhold approval of expenditures for special school districts falling or refusing to comply with the school laws.

Ch. 167, Apr. 5, 1923.

Illinois: To amend sections 3, 12, 14, 35, 211, and 215 of "An act to establish and maintain a system of free schools," approved June 12, 1909, as amended, and to add section 211a thereto.

Eliminates provisions for reporting school census and for apportioning State school funds on the census basis. After providing for deductions (a) and (b) for teachers' pension funds, (c) for payment of county superintendents' salaries, and (d) for education of children of employees at State institutions, the act makes the following provision for the principal apportionment:

"(e) There shall be apportioned to each county annually, for the benefit of the several school districts therein, amounts to be determined as hereinafter provided, and the auditor shall issue an order upon the county collector to pay to the county superintendent of schools the amount of such order out of the funds collected by him, not otherwise appropriated by law, and take the county superintendent's receipt therefor. In case the money available in such common-school fund for this purpose is greater or less than the amount required under the provisions of this act, the apportionment to each county shall be proportionately increased or reduced:

"The amounts to be apportioned shall be determined, for each county by school districts as follows:

"*First:* The teacher-school-day, which shall constitute one basis for apportionment, shall consist of class sessions of not less than four clock hours' class-time work per day, conducted by a full-time elementary teacher with not less than five pupils between the ages of 6 and 21 years in a school grade not lower than the first grade nor higher than the eighth grade.

Days during which schools are not in session, because of an act of God or upon the order of the board of health or other proper authority other than the board of directors or board of education, shall be deemed school days and shall be included in determining the number of teacher-school-days.

"A sum of 70 cents shall be apportioned to each county for each teacher school day or major fraction thereof. In addition thereto the following apportionment shall be made to the counties:

"(1) The sum of \$2 for each teacher school day in school districts of the county having an assessed valuation of property per full-time elementary teacher of \$25,000 or less.

"(2) The sum of \$1.50 for each teacher school day in school districts of the county having an assessed valuation of property per full-time elementary teacher of more than \$25,000 and up to and including \$30,000.

"(3) The sum of \$1 for each teacher school day in school districts of the county having an assessed valuation of property per full-time elementary teacher of more than \$30,000 and up to and including \$35,000.

"(4) The sum of 50 cents for each teacher school day in school districts of more than \$35,000 and up to and including \$40,000.

"If in any year a school district does not levy the maximum rate allowed by law (without referendum) for educational purposes, no apportionment on the teacher school-day basis under the provisions of paragraphs (1), (2), (3), and (4) above shall be made to the county for the benefit of such district for that year.

"*Second:* There shall also be apportioned to each county for each elementary teacher, supervising principal, supervisor of elementary academic subjects, or teacher or supervisor of special elementary subjects regularly employed by a school district of the county for full-time work in grades 1 to 8, inclusive, and for teachers or supervisors of special elementary subjects regularly employed by a school district of the county for part-time work in grades, in proportion to the time employed, amounts based upon training beyond the twelfth grade in a recognized high school, as follows:

"(1) For each teacher who has had at least 18 weeks of normal-school training, or its equivalent, 50 cents per week for each week not exceeding 36 weeks that such teacher is employed.

"(2) For each teacher who has had at least 36 weeks of normal-school training, or its equivalent, \$1 per week for each week not exceeding 36 weeks that such teacher is employed.

"(3) For each teacher who has been graduated from a two-year course in a State normal school, or its equivalent, \$2.50 per week for each week not exceeding 36 weeks that such teacher is employed.

"Training substituted as an equivalent for normal-school training shall be determined and classified by the State examining board for teachers' certificates, which shall furnish a statement of such classification to the county superintendent. Upon satisfactory written evidence the county superintendent may in his classification of teacher training use each 40 months of experience acquired before this act is in force as an equivalent for 18 weeks normal-school training.

"*Third:* There shall also be apportioned to each county a sum of 1½ cents per day for each day's attendance of each pupil between the ages of 6 and 21 enrolled in grades 1 to 8, inclusive. A pupil day shall be one full day or major portion thereof that the pupil is in actual attendance. Days during which schools are not in session because of an act of God or upon the order of the board of health or any other proper authority other than that of the board of directors or board of education shall be deemed school days. Each pupil enrolled at the time of such forced intermission shall be counted as present during the time such order is in force.

"*Fourth:* There shall also be apportioned to each county for each normal-school graduate who teaches 9 school months in a one-room elementary school district a sum of \$100.

"In case a school district lies in more than one county, or in more than one township of a county, the total amount of funds to be apportioned for the benefit of such school district shall be apportioned to the county or township as the case may be in which the school buildings thereof are situated."

S. B. 220, p. 575, July 2, 1923.

Maine: To amend section 4, chapter 173, Public Laws of 1921, relating to the State school fund.

Provides for additional deductions. Amount for physical education as provided in chapter 73, Laws of 1919, and amount for industrial education are now to be deducted before the regular distribution of said fund.

Ch. 175, Apr. 8, 1923.

Minnesota: To amend section 2, chapter 467, Laws of 1921, relating to the distribution of the endowment fund for school purposes.

Relates to "endowment fund" which is the income of the State permanent school fund. Such fund to be distributed to districts whose schools have been in session at least 7 months in proportion to number of pupils of school age who have attended at least 40 days.
Ch. 322, Apr. 18, 1923.

Minnesota: To amend section 9, chapter 467, Laws of 1921, relating to assistance for school districts with a high tax levy.

Provides that the State shall pay to any school district which can not raise \$40 per pupil enrolled on a 20-mill tax levy an amount which with a 20-mill levy would give the district \$40 per pupil in attendance 40 days during the year. This is in addition to any other State aid to which the district might be entitled. District with ungraded school to receive enough State aid, with 20-mill levy, to provide \$600 for each teacher employed.

Ch. 330, Apr. 19, 1923.

Minnesota: To amend section 10, chapter 467, Laws of 1921, relating to State aid to stimulate educational progress.

State aid to school districts for special purposes. For agriculture, aid to district is reduced from \$1,000 to \$800. For general industrial training, reduction is from \$600 to \$500; same reduction in aid for home training and in aid for commercial courses.

Ch. 331, Apr. 18, 1923.

Mississippi: To appropriate money for the maintenance of the public schools of the State for the calendar years 1922 and 1923.

Annual appropriation of \$2,114,535 for general support. Annual appropriation of \$1,268,721 to be distributed by State board of education to equalize school terms. In the equalization of school terms teachers' salaries shall also be equalized, grade of certificate held, competency of teacher, and living conditions being taken into consideration. County and district school levies shall not be counted against any county or district in the distribution of this fund. Manner of disbursement shall be included in the biennial report of the State superintendent of education to the legislature.

Ch. 21, Mar. 13, 1922.

New Hampshire: To amend chapter 125, Laws of 1921, providing for a reduction in allotments of State aid for schools when the appropriation is insufficient to meet the approved claims of the school districts.

When approved claims of districts entitled to State aid are in excess of the appropriation, proportionate reduction in allotments must be made to bring total amounts allotted within the appropriation.

Ch. 88, May 4, 1923.

New Jersey: To amend section 179 of the New Jersey School Law, relating to the State school fund.

Provides for the distribution by the State board of education of 1 per cent of the State school tax to needy school districts.

Ch. 218, Mar. 11, 1922.

New Jersey: To amend chapter 112, Laws of 1917, relating to the apportionment of school funds by county superintendents.

Increases apportionment by county superintendent for high-school tuition pupils to \$40 and elementary tuition pupils to \$10. Provides for an apportionment of \$250 per teacher for junior high teachers in districts not maintaining a senior high school.

Ch. 70, Mar. 15, 1923.

North Carolina: To provide an equalizing fund for certain counties.

Annual appropriation of \$1,250,000 from State public school fund is made for equalizing fund. State superintendent shall calculate cost of instruction in each county, basing calculation on State salary schedule, and shall deduct from such cost the gross yield of the legal tax rate of the county. The difference shall be the amount of State aid for said county. Each county entitled to equalizing fund shall also receive one-half of salary of county superintendent. State board may set aside from equalizing fund \$30,000 for aiding consolidated schools. Out of remainder of equalizing fund State board may aid backward counties to encourage employment of higher grade teachers, and may also aid counties whose assessed valuation shows depreciation.

Ch. 141, Mar. 3, 1923.

Ohio: To make an appropriation to the "educational equalization fund" for equalization of educational advantages.

Appropriates \$1,250,000 to make the equalization fund sufficient to meet current obligations. S. B. No. 46, p. 61, Mar. 15, 1923.

Ohio: To provide a county school district tax to maintain the schools to minimum standards of efficiency, to define such minimum standards, and to define procedure in levying such tax, to which ends sections 7595, 7596, 7597 are to be amended and supplemental sections 7595-1, 7595-2, and 7597-1 are to be added to the General Code.

Provides for a State equalization fund and regulates State aid. School district to be eligible for State aid must have a tax rate of at least 8 mills for operating expenses and a total rate for all school purposes of at least 9½ mills. City and exempted village school districts can not participate in State educational equalization fund unless the property valuation is less than \$4,000 per enumerated youth. The State tax commission shall make an investigation of the tax valuation of any district if the director of education so requests. The present basis of granting State aid is retained for the school year 1923-24. H. B. No. 624, p. 315, Apr. 27, 1923.

Oregon: To amend section 8, chapter 38, Laws of Special Session, 1920, relating to apportionment of State tax for elementary schools.

Provides that where a district suspends its school and transports its pupils to another district, that district hereafter is to receive its apportionment on the same basis as if school were in session in the district.

Ch. 51, Feb. 13, 1923.

South Carolina: Relating to State aid to maintain school seven months.

District voting tax not less than 8 mills, employing 1 certificated teacher to instruct not fewer than 20 nor more than 50 pupils, maintaining an average attendance not less than 15, and paying teacher minimum salary provided by law is guaranteed a seven months' school term. No. 129, Mar. 16, 1923.

Texas: To appropriate \$2,000,000 out of the general funds of the State to aid all the public schools for the scholastic year beginning September 1, 1923, and ending August 31, 1924; and to appropriate the further sum of \$2,000,000 out of the general funds of the State to aid all the public schools for the scholastic year beginning September 1, 1924, and ending August 31, 1925, said appropriations to be distributed as the available school funds are now distributed.

Ch. 30, Third Called Session, Laws of 1923.

Texas: For the purpose of promoting the public-school interests of rural schools and those of small towns, of aiding the people to provide adequate school facilities for the education of their children, by the appropriation of \$1,500,000 per year, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the next two fiscal years, ending August 31, 1924, and August 31, 1925, respectively, allowing the State board of education and the State superintendent of public instruction to aid such schools in accordance with the conditions herein specified.

Ch. 32, Third Called Session, Laws of 1923.

Washington: Amending section 4871, Remington's Compiled Statutes, relating to the apportionment of the State current school fund.

Provides for apportionments in July, October, December, January, March, April, May, and June. Ch. 96, Mar. 14, 1923.

Wyoming: To amend chapter 51, Session Laws of 1921, providing for the distribution of funds accruing under the act of Congress of February 25, 1920, relating to royalties on the mining of coal, phosphate, oil, etc.

Drivers of school transportation wagons are counted on same basis as elementary teachers in the distribution of this fund. The required length of school term is reduced from nine to eight months. Ch. 28, Feb. 20, 1923.

B (f.) Special State Aid for Secondary Education

See also B(e), State aid for elementary education; N (a), High schools
(Entire section omitted)

C. LOCAL (COUNTY, DISTRICT, MUNICIPAL) FINANCE AND SUPPORT**(a) General**

(Entire section omitted)

-C (b). Local (County, District, Municipal) Bonds and Indebtedness

(Entire section omitted)

C (c). Local (County, District, Municipal) Taxation for School Purposes

Alabama: To authorize and empower county boards of education and city boards of education to appropriate and use any district 3-mill tax that has been or may hereafter be voted in any school district to pay and discharge any obligations or debts which may have been or hereafter are created to build, equip, or furnish a public-school building for said district, or to refund money out of such 3-mill district tax to any person or corporation who has, or may hereafter, advance money for such purpose.
No. 166, p. 144, Aug. 21, 1923.

Georgia: To confer upon the several counties of the State the authority to levy taxes for educational purposes, to provide for the employment and payment of county agents and home demonstration agents, to provide for the employment and payment of agricultural teachers and home economics teachers in the vocational high schools of the State, and for other purposes.

Counties may levy taxes for educational purposes in such amounts as the county authorities shall determine, the same to be appropriated to the use of county boards of education.
No. 516, p. 81, Aug. 19, 1922.

Georgia: To provide for the election prescribed by paragraph 1, section 4, article 8 of the constitution of Georgia to determine whether a levy for public-school taxes shall be made in addition to the levy of the maximum tax of .5 mills allowed by the said constitutional provision to be made on recommendation of boards of education without an election; and to provide how said additional tax shall be levied when authorized by the necessary vote.

No. 895, p. 153, Aug. 19, 1922.

Idaho: To amend sections 52 and 53, chapter 215, Session Laws of 1921, relating to tax levies in certain classes of school districts.

This deals with the levy of independent, independent class A, joint independent, joint independent class A, rural high, and joint rural high-school districts. 1. It separates the levy into (a) levy for maintenance and support of school, (b) levy to meet bonded indebtedness and judgment obligations. 2. It reduces the maximum which trustees may levy for maintenance and support from 10 mills to 8 mills, with a possible additional 7-mill maximum to be authorized by the electors at an election between June 30 and August 15. It provides no maximum for the levy to meet bonds and judgments, but specifies that it "shall be sufficient." 3. It removes from the trustee the power to purchase or acquire,

equip and maintain playgrounds and gymnasiums and to levy a maximum of 1 mill for the payment thereof and vests this power in the electors.

Ch. 162, Mar. 15, 1923.

Idaho: Amending section 50, chapter 215, Session Laws of 1921, relating to tax levies in common-school districts; providing that such districts may levy an additional tax not exceeding 5 mills for the purpose of paying high-school tuitions for pupils of such districts attending high school in other districts.

Ch. 169, Mar. 15, 1923.

Kentucky: To amend sections 19, 20, and 31, chapter 14, Acts of 1920, relating to school districts embracing cities of the fourth class.

Board of education to make estimate of funds for (a) maintaining the schools, (b) repair and improvement of buildings, (c) sinking fund, (d) incidental and other lawful expenses. Where district and city are coterminous, board of education shall make levy according to estimate. Maximum tax allowed: 15 mills and \$2 on each taxable poll, such tax to be exclusive of tax for sinking fund. Where city and school districts are not coterminous, board of education shall fix the levy, and county fiscal court shall cause the same to be levied. Same limitations as in district coterminous with city.

Ch. 35, Mar. 22, 1922.

Kentucky: Regulating the making of the school budget and the levy of taxes in cities of the second class; providing that levy, exclusive of rate for sinking fund, shall not exceed 75 cents on \$100.

Ch. 52, Mar. 23, 1922.

Michigan: To amend section 23, No. 166, Public Acts of 1917, being an act to classify as districts of the third or fourth class all school districts having a population of 500 or more but not over 75,000.

Amendment relates to powers and duties of boards of education of districts of the third class. The maximum district tax that may be levied is increased from 12 mills to 18 mills.

No. 185, May 15, 1923.

Michigan: To amend section 5736, Compiled Laws of 1915, relating to the duties of boards of education in graded-school districts.

Authorizes board to vote the tax necessary for the regular running expenses of the school. Also authorizes board to borrow money in anticipation of taxes to be received.

No. 317, May 25, 1923.

Minnesota: Relating to taxation for school purposes in cities of the second class.

In any city of the second class constituting a single school district in which the board of education is empowered to direct a tax levy, not exceeding 30 mills may be levied for the "general school fund" and not exceeding 10 mills for the school-building sinking fund.

Ch. 255, Apr. 13, 1923.

Nebraska: To amend section 6630, Compiled Statutes of 1922, relating to tax levies in certain cities.

Relates to levy for school purposes in cities of more than 40,000 and less than 100,000 inhabitants. Provides that the aggregate tax for all school purposes shall in no one year exceed 15 mills on the dollar of the actual value of all taxable property in the district. Provides further for a referendum on that part of this act for increasing the amount of funds to be used annually by such district. Permits refunding of bonds at maturity for a term of 40 years.

Ch. 65, May 3, 1923.

New York: To amend the tax law in relation to the distribution of the income tax.

Adds provision that approval of the town board is necessary before one-third of town's share of income tax may be distributed among the several school districts of the town.

Ch. 107, Mar. 10, 1922.

North Dakota: Relating to the assessment of property for taxation; amending chapter 59, Laws of 1917, as amended by chapter 220, Laws of 1919.

Property to be assessed at 75 per cent of true value, except that farm buildings and improvements are exempted from all taxes.

Ch. —, Mar. 6, 1923.

North Dakota: To limit the rate in mills which may be levied by taxing districts; providing a method of suspending such limitations in certain cases; prescribing penalties for violations of this act by county auditors; and repealing all acts and parts of acts in conflict with this act.

Limits in school districts, 14 mills; district with two years of high-school work, 16 mills; four years of high-school work, 18 mills; consolidated school district, 16 mills; voters at election may increase levy by 40 per cent, or by two-thirds vote may increase by 50 per cent.

Ch. —, Mar. 7, 1923.

Ohio: To revise and codify the laws relating to the levy of taxes and the issue of bonds by taxing subdivisions, and to establish a budget system for local expenditure by amending certain sections, repealing certain sections, and enacting additional sections of the General Code.

Grants schools a minimum tax levy of 5 mills for operating expenses (the old 2.56-mill levy is included in the 5) and sets the limits of taxation for all purposes at 17 mills in municipalities and 14 mills in all other districts. Extra levies for schools may be voted beyond these limits at regular elections. Bond issues can only be voted at regular elections, and require a 60 per cent favorable vote in order to be approved. The present county budget commission is retained, but the way is opened to have elective budget commissions in counties desiring same.

H. B. No. 20, p. 464, Apr. 28, 1923.

South Dakota: Defining agricultural lands, providing the manner of assessing agricultural lands, fixing a maximum levy of 10 mills thereon within independent and independent consolidated school districts, and requiring the county auditor to certify the amount of assessed valuation of agricultural lands to school districts, and amending section 7567, Revised Code of 1919, as amended by chapter 50 of the Laws of Special Session of 1920.

Ch. 102 Mar. 9, 1923.

Utah: To amend section 4624, Compiled Laws of 1917, relating to the levy and collection of taxes for school purposes in county school districts of the first class, and providing for certain limitations upon such taxes.

Tax levies for maintenance of schools, purchase of sites, and erection of buildings are limited as follows: Not over 12 mills in district having assessed valuation of \$2,000 to \$2,500 per child; 10 mills in district with valuation of \$2,500 to \$3,000 per child; 8.5 mills in district with valuation of \$3,000 to \$4,000 per child; 7.5 mills in district with valuation of \$4,000 to \$5,000 per child; 7 mills in district with valuation in excess of \$5,000 per child. If any such levy is less than that of 1922, levy may equal that of 1922.

Ch. 42, Mar. 8, 1923.

Utah: To amend section 4704, Compiled Laws of 1917, relating to the powers of boards of education in cities of the first and second classes to levy taxes, and providing for certain limitations upon the amount of such taxes.

Tax levies for the maintenance of schools, purchase of sites, and erection of buildings are limited as follows: Not over 12 mills in city having assessed valuation less than \$3,000 for each resident child of school age; 11.5 mills in city with valuation of \$3,000 to \$4,000 per child; 10 mills in city with valuation of \$4,000 to \$5,000 per child; 9 mills in city with valuation in excess of \$5,000 per child.

Ch. 43, Mar. 8, 1923.

Washington: Providing for a budget system for making and controlling estimates, tax levies, and expenditures in school districts of the first class, and providing penalties for violations thereof.

Ch. 181, Mar. 17, 1923.

C (d). Poll Taxes, etc.

(Entire section omitted)

D. BUILDINGS AND SITES

(a) General

Illinois: To authorize school districts to acquire a site from other school districts, to authorize school districts to jointly use the same school site, to authorize school districts to jointly construct and use the same school building, and to legalize such actions heretofore taken. S. B. 411, p. 601, June 26, 1923.

Virginia: To amend section 648, Code of Virginia, relating to property vested in and managed by county school boards.

School property now vested in county school boards.

Ch. 73, Extra Session, Mar. 23, 1923.

D (b). State Aid; Approval of Plans

(Entire section omitted)

D (c). Decoration; Care; Sanitation; Inspection; Fire Escapes

See also J (a), Health, general

Georgia: Providing for protection against fire or stampede hazards in public schools.

Schoolhouses of two or more stories must be provided with ample means of escape. Minimum requirement; easy means of exit from two opposite directions and all doors to open outward. Stovepipe to be safely encased in a brick flue.

No. 9, p. 88, Aug. 18, 1923.

Maine: To amend section 2, chapter 33, Public Laws of 1921, relating to sanitation of schoolhouses.

Provides for an extension of time to September 1, 1927, for the improvement of sanitary conditions in school buildings, but requires that definite improvements be completed each year.

Ch. 169, Apr. 4, 1923.

New Hampshire: To provide for safety exit facilities for schoolhouses.

At least one exit from any school building of two or more rooms or housing 50 or more pupils shall be equipped with release bar or other safety device for opening from within. Main exits and all doors leading to fire escapes of building housing 200 or more pupils shall be equipped with safety devices as above specified.

Ch. 90, May 4, 1923.

Ohio: To amend sections 12600-45 and 12600-59 of the General Code to permit senior high-school buildings and grade B buildings of fireproof construction to be built six stories high.

H. B. No. 545, p. 357, Apr. 6, 1923.

Ohio: To regulate the construction, alteration, and repair of buildings and structures, to establish a board of building standards, to define its powers and duties, and to amend section 12600-277 of the General Code.

Establishes a board of building standards of seven members in department of industrial relations. All structures must conform to the code or rules of this board. Court of common pleas of Franklin County is given jurisdiction to review the board's acts.

H. B. No. 539, p. 350, Apr. 30, 1923.

Texas: Requiring that fire escapes be erected on certain buildings.

Applies to buildings three or more stories in height, including school buildings.

Ch. 170, General Laws of 1923.

Virginia: To amend section 675 of the Code of Virginia, regulating the construction of schoolhouses.

Every schoolhouse of two stories or more shall be equipped with an adequate number of fire escapes.
Ch. 287, Mar. 15, 1922.

Washington: Relating to the use of the public highways and the rights and remedies of persons thereon, etc.

Unlawful to drive faster than 12 miles an hour within 100 yards of a schoolhouse.
Ch. 181, p. 601, Mar. 19, 1923.

D (d). Prohibition Districts

D (e). United States Flag in Schools.

Alabama: To provide for the proper display of the United States flag and the flag of the State of Alabama in all schools supported in whole or in part by public funds.

Requires that both flags be displayed every day when the schools are in session at some suitable place about the school building.

No. 444, p. 590, Sept. 26, 1923.

Arkansas: To require the display of the American flag by public schools and private schools.

Act 614, p. 497, Mar. 23, 1923.

Colorado: Providing for instruction in the public schools in proper respect for the flag of the United States.

Ch. 164, Mar. 20, 1923.

Delaware: To require the display of the American flag over the public schools of the State.

Ch. 184, Mar. 2, 1923.

Iowa: To amend section 2804b, Supplement to the Code, 1913, relating to daily exercises in connection with raising flag over schoolhouses.

Directs teacher or other person in charge of school to raise flag each school day (weather permitting) with appropriate exercises. Ch. 70, Apr. 17, 1923.

West Virginia: To amend section 63, chapter 2, Acts of 1919, regular session, relating to the display of the United States flag on schoolhouses.

Boards of education shall purchase United States flags for schoolhouses in their districts. Teacher or custodian of building shall forfeit from his salary 50 cents for each day the flag is not displayed during the session, except in inclement weather.

Ch. 7, Acts of 1923.

D (f). Teachers' Cottages

Montana: Amending section 1915, Revised Codes of 1921, relating to the powers and duties of school boards.

Authorizes boards to provide "dormitories and other school buildings" in addition to schoolhouses.

Ch. 122, Mar. 8, 1923.

New Jersey: See H (e), Consolidation of districts, etc.

New York: To amend section 310 of the Education Law by adding thereto subdivision 22, authorizing boards of education to provide buildings or other suitable accommodations for the use of teachers employed in the district, when such boards are authorized so to do by a meeting of the district.

Ch. 344, Mar. 29, 1922.

Texas: Authorizing school districts to issue serial coupon bonds for the purpose of constructing teachers' homes and purchasing land in connection therewith.

Ch. 122, Mar. 23, 1923.

E. TEACHERS IN ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS**(a). Teachers: Qualifications, General; Examination Fees**

New York: To amend section 550 of the Education Law, as last amended by chapter 120, Laws of 1919, relating to the qualifications of teachers.

Public-school teachers must be citizens, but the provisions of this subdivision shall not apply to "an alien teacher now or hereafter employed, provided such teacher shall make due application to become a citizen and thereafter within the time prescribed by law shall become a citizen."

Ch. 315, Mar. 28, 1922.

West Virginia: To amend chapter 45, Barne's Code of 1916, as amended, by adding thereto section 86a, requiring all teachers to take an oath of allegiance to support the Constitution of the United States and the constitution of West Virginia before being qualified to teach a term of school. Ch. 13, Acts of 1923.

E (b). Teachers' Examinations and Certificates, General

California: To amend section 1519a of the Political Code, relative to the powers and duties of the State board of education.

Directs said board to prescribe by general regulations the qualifications upon which county and city and county boards of education may grant certificates. Said State board to authorize and to issue credentials upon which county boards may grant certificates. Provision is made for the following certificates under this section: (a) To teach in junior colleges, senior high schools, four-year high schools, junior high schools, elementary schools and kindergartens; (b) to supervise instruction and to administer schools as supervisors, principals, and superintendents; (c) to act as school librarian; (d) to act as school attendance officer; (e) to supervise the health and development of pupils.

Ch. 331, June 13, 1923.

Colorado: Relating to the certification of teachers for the public schools.

Act revises the certification law generally. Provides for county certificates of first, second, and third grades, special certificates, and high-school certificates. Provides for State certificates, permanent and temporary, "graduate certificates," "pregraduate permits," "honorary permanent certificates," and certificates accepted from other States.

Ch. 165, Apr. 16, 1923.

Florida: Prescribing the number, names, and requirements for certificates of teachers and for the issuance of the certificates; to provide for a system of teachers' examinations; to prescribe the duties of county superintendents relative to the conducting of examinations; to provide for a teachers' reading circle course; to give the force of law to the rules and regulations prescribed by the State board of education for the execution of the provisions of this act; and to repeal all laws in conflict with this act.

Ch. 9122, May 30, 1923.

Idaho: Amending section 97, chapter 215, Session Laws of 1921, relating to qualifications required for third-grade teachers' certificates.

Provides that applicants for third-grade certificates shall be graduates of a four-year approved high school, shall be examined in such subjects as are taught in the schools of Idaho, including the eighth grade and Idaho civil government and school law, and shall have attended a professional school for teachers at least nine weeks and received passing grades in school management and in methods of teaching reading, language, arithmetic, history, and geography.

Ch. 149, Mar. 15, 1923.

Illinois: To amend section 6 of "An act to provide for the certification of teachers," approved June 28, 1913, as amended.

Provides for county certificates as follows: Second-grade elementary, first-grade elementary, high school, supervisory, kindergarten-primary, and special. Amendment provides that applicant for special certificate to teach manual training need not be a graduate of a high school. S. B. 403, p. 572, June 2, 1923.

Indiana: Vesting in the State board of education the licensing of all public-school superintendents, supervisors, principals, teachers, attendance officers, and all other regular public-school employees, defining the licensing powers of said board, and repealing conflicting laws.

Board to issue all licenses herein provided for through the State superintendent of public instruction. Said board shall make rules covering all details not provided for herein, including professional preparation for each kind of license, accrediting teacher-training institutions, accepting credentials, exchange and renewal, indorsement of licenses from other States, and accrediting institutions in other States for Indiana licenses. Board to accredit schools in the State for teacher-licensing. All licenses for superintendents, supervisors, principals, and teachers shall be issued and renewed only on the basis of credentials. Licenses for other school employers may be issued on the basis of licenses or on examination or otherwise. After December 1, 1923, license valid in elementary schools (except to persons previously holding licenses) shall be issued only to graduate of a commissioned high school, or equivalent, who has had 36 weeks of approved professional preparation. After said date high-school license (except to previous holders of such licenses) shall be issued only to graduate of commissioned high school, or equivalent, who has completed at least three years of work in an approved university, college, or normal school. Following kinds and grades of licenses are provided for: (1) Superintendent's license, first, second, and third grades; (2) supervisor's license, first and second grades; (3) high-school principal's license, first and second grades; (4) elementary school principal's license, first, second, and third grades; (5) high-school teacher's license, first and second grades; (6) special high-school teacher's license, first and second grades; (7) junior high school teacher's license; (8) elementary school teacher's license, kindergarten, primary first, and second grades; intermediate first and second grades, grammar first and second grades, rural first and second grades, and special elementary teacher's license. Renewal, fees, and exchange of licenses on December 1, 1923, are regulated.

Ch. 11, Feb. 10, 1923.

Iowa: To amend section 2734d, Supplement to the Code, 1913, relating to qualifications for teacher's certificate of the first grade.

In lieu of examination in any one of subjects of elementary algebra, political economy, elementary economics, and elementary physics, graduate of approved four-year high school may submit credits of college grade in rural school management, rural sociology, or rural school methods.

Ch. 66, Apr. 21, 1923.

Kansas: Providing for one-year teachers' certificates based on completion of four-year high-school course and eight weeks of professional training.

Ch. 184, Mar. 20, 1923.

Montana: To repeal section 836, paragraph 7, Revised Codes of 1921, relating to powers and duties of State board of education; to repeal sections 837, 838, 839, and 840, Revised Codes of 1921, relating to the issuance of State certificates and life certificates; to amend section 944, Revised Codes of 1921, relating to examinations; to repeal section 947, Revised Codes of 1921, relating to temporary State certificates; to repeal section 1074, Revised Codes of 1921, relating to certificates of qualification, section 1086, relating to normal training requirements, and section 1087, relating to suspension of teachers' certificates; to amend chapter 86, Political Codes of 1921, pertaining to State and county examinations and certificates, and being an act codifying and amending the School Laws of Montana regarding examination and certification of teachers.

Amends and codifies generally the certification laws of the State.

Ch. 131, Mar. 8, 1923.

Nevada: To authorize the State board of education to grant special certificates for rural teachers.

Authorizes the State board of education to issue special rural-education certificates to teachers who are trained to meet the special problems of rural schools and communities.
Ch. 185, Mar. 21, 1923.

Nevada: To amend sections 17, 23, 24, 27, 29, 30, 102, 151, 152, 178, and to repeal section 34 of "An act concerning public schools, and repealing certain acts relating thereto," approved March 20, 1911, as amended.

Provides recognition of the junior high school and provides for junior high-school certificates. It also provides for the issuance of third-grade certificates instead of temporary certificates; and, under certain conditions, upon credentials for issuance of first-grade elementary certificates to teachers from other States who have taught successfully one year in this State. Provides for changes in the apportionment of the State school reserve fund so as to keep the relief apportionments on a "cash basis" instead of a pro rata basis. County high-school relief apportionments are eliminated as a part of this provision.
Ch. 186, Mar. 21, 1923.

Ohio: To amend sections 7658, 7659, 7786, 7808, 7817, 7823, 7827, 7831-2, 7832-2 and 7833 of the General Code, and to add supplemental sections 7807-3a, 7819-1, 7826-1, 7827-1 and 7829-1 to the General Code, relating to teachers' examinations, qualifications, and certificates and the filing of certificates, and entrance of high-school graduates into colleges and normal schools.

Requires entrance examinations for admission to all institutions in the State which train elementary teachers. Requires further that after July 1, 1925, all applicants for admission to such institutions must present high-school credit in certain prescribed subjects. Teachers shall be granted a State provisional elementary certificate only after successfully taking a uniform examination to be prescribed by director of education. After July 1, 1924, all high-school certificates shall be specific for teaching only the branches named therein. Other provisions relative to certification are included.

S. B. No. 191, p. 440, Apr. 19, 1923.

South Dakota: To amend sections 7 and 19, chapter 181, Session Laws of 1919, relating to teachers' certificates.

Provides for the extension of a second-grade certificate for not exceeding two years, if holder submits evidence of satisfactory teaching experience and at least 18 weeks of professional study.
Ch. 178, Feb. 17, 1923.

Vermont: Relating to the certification of teachers.

Holder of a first-grade certificate issued by the State board of education prior to January 1, 1916, who has taught successfully for at least 90 weeks and is of good moral character shall be entitled to a certificate valid for five years. Reimbursement of town employing such teacher shall not be less than \$3 per week per teacher.
No. 33, Mar. 22, 1923.

Washington: Regulating the certification of teachers in the common schools of the State, amending sections 4971, 4979, 4980, 4990, and 4991, and repealing sections 4974, 4981, 4982, 4983, 4984, 4985, 4986, and 4987, Remington's Compiled Statutes.

A State system of certification. The certificates and diplomas granted by authority of the State are: First—Standard certificates based on graduation from accredited higher institutions; I, elementary certificates—(a) two-year, (b) five-year, (c) life; II, advanced certificates—(a) two-year, (b) five-year, (c) life. Second—Limited certificates granted on examination; I, second-grade elementary; II, first-grade elementary. Third—Certificates and diplomas of the higher institutions of learning; I, of the normal schools; II, of the State College of Washington; III, of the University of Washington. Fourth—Temporary certificates. Fifth—Special certificates.
Ch. 175, Laws of 1923.

E (c). Teachers' Examinations and Certificates, Special

(Entire section omitted)

E (d). Teachers' Certificates: Validity; Indorsement; Registration; Revocation

(Entire section omitted)

E (e). Teachers' Certificates: Recognition of Normal School and College Diplomas; Certificates from Other States

(Entire section omitted)

F. TEACHERS: EMPLOYMENT; CONTRACT; APPOINTMENT; DISMISSAL**(a) General Tenure, Duties, etc.**

Idaho: Providing for the registration of teachers; providing for the charging of a fee therefor; creating a special fund in the State treasury to be known as teachers' registration fund, into which the fees of registration shall be paid; appropriating said fund to be used for the purpose of paying the expense of such registration; providing for powers and duties of the State superintendent of public instruction with reference thereto. Ch. 205, Mar. 15, 1923.

Michigan: To provide for suspending the certificate of any teacher who violates a contract to teach. No. 261, May 24, 1923.

Nevada: To establish the Nevada State teachers' employment bureau, making the superintendent of public instruction administrator of the same; providing for the registration of teachers seeking positions in this State and establishing a fund for the payment of expenses of the bureau. Ch. 150, Mar. 17, 1923.

New Jersey: Requiring teachers under tenure of office to give boards of education 60 days' notice of intention to resign their positions.

Ch. 206, Mar. 11, 1922.

F (b). Teachers' Salaries

See also B (e), State aid for elementary education; C (c), Local taxation

Colorado: To amend sections 4 and 7, chapter 214, Session Laws of 1921, relating to minimum salaries of public-school teachers and funds with which to pay the same.

Proviso: method of distribution of county tax to insure a minimum salary of \$75 per month. Such distribution on teacher basis as ascertained from school census by county superintendent. No school to be thus aided for longer term than nine and one-half months in a year. School district must levy a tax of 8 mills or more. Ch. 166, May 11, 1923.

New Jersey: Extending for three years (until April 1, 1925) the provisions of the "bonus act" of 1919 for teachers and other public servants.

Ch. 135, Mar. 11, 1922.

New York: To amend the Education Law in relation to the salaries of teachers.

Amends sections 885, 886, and 886b, as amended. Relates to teachers in cities of less than 50,000 and union free-school districts having superintendents, and union free-school districts having approved academic departments. Adds provision in each case that annual increment to salary of teacher of kindergarten and first to eighth year classes shall be not less than \$75. Applies to both elementary and secondary schools. Ch. 851, May 29, 1923.

Pennsylvania: To further amend Section 1210, School Code of 1911, relating to minimum salaries of teachers.

Ohio: Authorizing the establishment of pay-roll accounts in depositories in city school districts so that teachers may be paid in cash.

S. B. No. 272, p. 107, Apr. 30, 1923.

Minima prescribed for each of the four classes of districts. State to pay 25 per cent of minima in first-class districts, 35 per cent in second and third class districts, and 50 per cent in fourth-class districts. Provided, that the amount paid by the Commonwealth to a school district in any of the foregoing classes which has a true valuation per teacher of assessable property of \$50,000 or less shall be 75 per cent of the annual minimum salary prescribed herein for elementary teachers in such districts; and that the amount paid to a school district in any of the foregoing classes which has a true valuation per teacher of assessable property of more than \$50,000 and not more than \$100,000 shall be 60 per cent of the annual minimum salary prescribed herein for elementary teachers in such districts. No. 213, May 23, 1923.

F (c). Teachers' Pensions

Alabama: To authorize the county board of education, or other school-governing body by whatever name called, in all counties having a population of not less than 80,000 and not more than 150,000 according to the last Federal census or any succeeding Federal census, to pay pensions to aged and indigent teachers out of the school funds of said counties.

Provides local pension system for the Counties of Mobile and Montgomery. No. 228, p. 223, Sept. 4, 1923.

Alabama: To authorize county boards of education in counties of 200,000 or more population according to the Federal census of 1920 or any subsequent Federal census to create and maintain pension funds for teachers; to make and collect assessments against teachers' salaries to be placed to the credit of pension funds; to accept gifts and bequests to pension funds; and to require said boards of education to retire on pension teachers who meet conditions hereinafter set forth.

Provides for a local teachers' pension system in the County of Jefferson. No. 403, p. 555, Sept. 26, 1923.

California: Extending the benefits of the teachers' retirement act, approved June 16, 1913, to teachers in training schools connected with teachers' colleges or the University of California or any branch thereof, and to supervisors of practice in the university or any branch thereof. Ch. 44, Apr. 26, 1923.

California: To amend section 15 of the teachers' retirement act, approved June 16, 1913, and to repeal an act approved June 1, 1921, and an act approved May 8, 1913, relating to schools to which said retirement act shall apply.

Combines in one section (sec. 15 here amended) the provisions of the laws. Act to apply to service of teachers in California Polytechnic School, California School for Girls, California School for the Deaf, California School for the Blind, the Preston School of Industry, the Sonoma State Home, Pacific Colony, the Whittier State School, or the State board of education.

Ch. 334, June 13, 1923.

Illinois: To amend section 155 of "An act to establish and maintain a system of free schools," approved June 12, 1909.

Relates to teachers' pension fund in cities of over 100,000 population. Defines eligibility of teachers for membership. Regulates deductions from teachers' salaries.
H. B. 599, p. 613, June 21, 1923.

Indiana: Amending chapter 182, Acts of 1915, as amended by chapter 256, Acts of 1921, relating to teachers' pensions, by adding new section 9.

Amends the teachers' retirement fund law so that (1) in event of the death of an annuitant before annuities have been received amounting to contributions plus 4 per cent compound interest the difference shall be returned to the annuitant's estate; (2) persons who entered the teaching service prior to June 1, 1921, and who failed to elect membership in the State teachers' retirement fund prior to September 1, 1922, may do so at any time prior to October 31, 1923.
Ch. 19, Feb. 23, 1923.

Maine: To amend section 169, chapter 16, of the Revised Statutes, relating to teachers' pensions.

Provides that persons having taught and supervised for 35 years shall receive a pension of \$300 a year, instead of \$250, as under amended section.

Ch. 200, Apr. 5, 1923.

Maine: To establish a teachers' retirement system.

Provides for a teachers' retirement system to become effective July 1, 1924. This law provides that teachers may pay annually to the State retirement board 5 per cent of their salary, provided, however, that they pay not less than \$20 and not more than \$100 in any year. The State provides a like amount, and after 30 annual payments the teachers may retire at the age of 60 and receive such pension as the amounts paid in shall purchase in the form of an annuity based on McGintock's tables: Provided, however, that no teacher shall receive less than \$400 per year, and provided that no teacher entering the profession after July 1, 1924, shall receive a pension save under this act; thus automatically in course of time repealing the old law, which became operative in 1913.
Ch. 209, Apr. 5, 1923.

Michigan: Relative to the teachers' retirement fund of every city having a population of 250,000 or more and comprising a single school district wherein, pursuant to law, there is a local public-school teachers' retirement fund.

"Subfunds" are abolished and a "teachers' retirement fund" is established. Administration is regulated. Annuities to be fixed by trustees. Deductions from teacher's salary shall be not less than 1 nor more than 5 per cent thereof.
No. 152, May 10, 1923.

Nevada: To amend sections 12 and 13 of "An act to provide for the payment of retirement salaries to public-school teachers of this State, and all matters connected therewith," approved March 23, 1915, as amended by act approved March 25, 1919.

Extends benefits of retirement act to teachers in "State Orphans' Home and in county normal schools."
Ch. 46, Mar. 1, 1923.

New Jersey: To amend section 249, chapter 80, Laws of 1919, relating to teachers' pensions.

Defines membership in the retirement system and names classes of members. By resolution of trustees of teachers' pension and annuity fund, new entrants who have taught 10 years or more in the State may have prior service credit of present entrants.
Ch. 45, Mar. 3, 1922.

New York: To amend the civil-service law in relation to retirement of officers and employees in the State civil service.

Prior teaching service allowed toward retirement as State employee.
Ch. 592, Apr. 12, 1922.

New York: To amend the education law, providing for the discontinuance of local teachers' retirement and pension systems and their merger with the State teachers' retirement system.
Ch. 161, Apr. 9, 1923.

Pennsylvania: Relating to the retirement of certain officers and employees of the State government and their compensation, including employees heretofore retired.

Includes in such retirement system officers and employees of the department of public instruction who at the time of retirement are not contributors to the State teachers' retirement fund.

No. 231, May 24, 1923.

Rhode Island: To amend section 5, chapter 69, General Laws, relating to pensioning of school-teachers in the State, as said section was enacted by chapter 2053, Laws of 1921.

Extends benefits of the act to persons employed as teachers directly by the State board of education for the education of the blind. Ch. 2182, Apr. 13, 1922.

Washington: Providing for the creation, management, and maintenance of a State teachers' retirement fund and defining the powers and duties of officers in relation thereto.

Provides for a contributory system of retirement of superannuated and disabled teachers, applicable to all school districts not having their own local systems.

Ch. 187, Laws of 1923.

G. TEACHERS: PROFESSIONAL TRAINING AND EDUCATION

(a). University Departments and Schools of Education

G (b). State Normal Schools

Alabama: Providing for placing the State normal school at Daphne on the basis of a class A normal school of the State. No. 227, p. 222, Sept. 4, 1923.

Colorado: Designating the State normal school at Gunnison as "The Western State College of Colorado."

Ch. 150, Mar. 30, 1923.

Delaware: To amend section 51, chapter 160, Laws of 1921, and to add new section 66 to said chapter, relating to school property and to the training of teachers.

Authorizes the sale of school property, real or personal, when no longer needed for school purposes. Section 66 authorizes the State board of education to create scholarships at the University of Delaware for training teachers. Authorizes not to exceed 60 such scholarships each for \$200 a year. Holder must give State board "satisfactory assurance" that he or she will teach two years in the elementary schools of the State after graduation.

Ch. 176, Apr. 5, 1923.

Kansas: Changing the names of the normal schools of Kansas to teachers colleges.

Ch. 229, Feb. 20, 1923.

Kentucky: To amend section 1, chapter 110, Acts of 1916, relating to the State normal schools.

Provides that whenever the normal executive council shall have prepared a course of study embracing four years of work above the high school and either normal school shall put such course into operation, any student completing the course shall be entitled to receive an appropriate degree, with the approval of the State superintendent.

Ch. 4, Feb. 9, 1922.

Kentucky: To provide for the establishment of two normal schools for the training of white elementary teachers, and appropriating money for the maintenance and operation thereof.

Ch. 10, Mar. 8, 1922.

Kentucky: To change the names of the Eastern Kentucky State Normal School and the Western Kentucky State Normal School.

Names changed to Eastern Kentucky State Normal School and Teachers' College, and Western Kentucky State Normal School and Teachers' College, respectively. Ch. 25, Mar. 20, 1923.

Massachusetts: Relating to the reimbursement of towns on account of teachers employed in practice schools connected with State normal schools.

State's reimbursement of town shall be based on that part of teacher's salary paid by the town. Ch. 190, Mar. 24, 1922.

Massachusetts: Authorizing the State department of education to grant the degree of bachelor of science in education to graduates of State normal schools. Ch. 274, Apr. 11, 1922.

Mississippi: To amend section 13, chapter 119, Laws of 1910, to provide for the granting of baccalaureate degrees at the Mississippi Normal College. Ch. 201, Feb. 27, 1922.

New Jersey: To establish "The New Jersey State Normal School at Paterson," and to provide for the maintenance, support, and management thereof. Ch. 52, Mar. 12, 1923.

New York: To amend subdivisions 5 and 6, section 817, chapter 21, Laws of 1909, as last amended by chapter 499, Laws of 1920, relative to salaries of teachers in the State College for Teachers and the State normal schools.

Maximum salary that may be paid president of college for teachers is increased from \$6,500 to \$7,000. Maximum for instructor in said college is increased from \$1,900 to \$2,600. Maximum for principal of normal school is increased from \$5,000 to \$6,000. Ch. 719, May 24, 1923.

Texas: Changing the names of the State normal schools to State teachers' colleges. Ch. 160, Apr. 2, 1923.

Utah: To amend section 5535, Compiled Laws of 1917, pertaining to the State school of education and scholarships therein.

State normal school is a department of the university and shall be known as the State school of education. One hundred scholarships to be maintained in said school. Holders to be exempt from payment of registration fee of \$25. Ch. 84, Mar. 12, 1923.

Vermont: To amend section 1214 of the General Laws, as amended by No. 49, acts of 1921, relating to teacher-training courses.

Two-year courses may be named "normal courses," State board may issue diplomas to graduates, but this provision shall not apply to two-year teacher-training courses in collegiate institutions. No. 34, Mar. 30, 1923.

Wisconsin: To create section 41405 of the statutes, relating to credits to be given to certain students of State normal schools.

Graduates of approved four-year high schools who are also graduates of the one-year professional course of a county training school and who have had one year of experience in teaching shall be entitled to one year of credit toward completion of any course for training teachers. Ch. 372, July 9, 1923.

G (c). County and Local Normal and Training Schools

See also N (a), High schools

Massachusetts: Authorizing the school committee of the city of Boston to grant degrees of bachelor of education and bachelor of science in education to graduates of the Boston Normal School. Ch. 273, Apr. 11, 1922.

Michigan: To amend section 5947, Compiled Laws of 1915, relating to county normal training classes for teachers.*

Increases State aid from \$600 to \$800 per teacher in such classes, but for not exceeding two teachers. County to pay one-half of balance.

No. 169, May 10, 1923.

New York: Adding subdivision 46 to section 12 of the county law; authorizing any county to appropriate money for the support of the pedagogical department of a college or university situated within the county.

Ch. 307, Mar. 28, 1922.

New York: To amend the Education Laws in relation to apportionments to training classes for teachers.

Increases apportionment from \$700 to \$1,200. Ch. 162, Apr. 9, 1923.

Wisconsin: Relating to change of name of county training schools.

Each such school shall hereafter be known as a "county rural normal school."

Ch. 69, Apr. 25, 1923.

G (d). Teachers' Institutes and Summer Schools

(Entire section omitted)

H. SCHOOL POPULATION AND ATTENDANCE

(a) General "Standard" Schools

Iowa: To amend sections 2611, 2612, and 2615, Compiled Code of Iowa, relating to standard schools.

Any school not in a city independent or consolidated school district, and not maintaining a high school, which complies with this act shall be known as a "standard school." Must maintain school at least eight months; have suitable buildings and equipment, and have adequate heating, ventilation, etc. State superintendent to prescribe minimum standards. Teacher must hold at least a first-class county certificate. School must maintain an average attendance of 10 or more.

Ch. 244, Feb. 24, 1923.

H (b). School Census; Legal School Age

See also B (e), State aid for elementary schools

(Entire section omitted)

H (c). School Year; Month; Day; Minimum Term

See also B (e), State aid for elementary schools

Idaho: Amending sections 44 and 47, chapter 215, Session Laws of 1921, relating to business of district trustees and to additional powers of boards of trustees of independent school districts.

Has effect of permitting independent and joint independent school districts to run schools for as short a term as seven months. (Amended act, nine months.)

Ch. 21, Feb. 13, 1923.

Kansas: Prescribing a minimum term for district schools and for schools in cities of the first and second classes; providing for State and county aid for districts unable to support such term; amending sections 9427, 9428, 9431, 9432, and 9434, General Statutes of 1915.

Require that schools be maintained eight months or longer. District which, with 10 mill levy, is unable to maintain school eight months receives State and county aid equal to difference between total income of district and amount necessary to maintain eight months. Of this aid State to pay three-fourths and county one-fourth. School maintenance shall not exceed \$600.

Ch. 181, Mar. 20, 1923.

Kentucky: To amend section 4364, Carroll's Kentucky Statutes, relating to common schools and fixing the length of term.

Increases from six to seven months the term of the common schools, which latter term must be maintained if school is to receive State funds.

Ch. 88, Mar. 23, 1922.

Minnesota: To amend section 2796, General Statutes of 1913, relating to the length of the school year.

Increases from five to seven months the minimum length of the school year.

Ch. 321, Apr. 18, 1923.

H (d). School Holidays

See also L (k), Days of special observance

Arkansas: To designate November 11, Armistice Day, a legal holiday in this State.

Act 16, p. 4, Jan. 30, 1923.

Colorado: Designating November 11 as a public holiday to be known as "Armistice Day."

Ch. 130, Apr. 2, 1923.

Delaware: Making general election day a legal holiday for school purposes.

Ch. 198, Mar. 5, 1923.

Maine: To designate Armistice Day, November 11, as a regular school holiday.

Ch. 50, Mar. 16, 1923.

New Hampshire: To amend chapter 7, Session Laws of 1907.

Has effect of making day on which biennial elections are held a school holiday.

Ch. 17, Mar. 21, 1923.

New Mexico: Creating a legal holiday on Armistice Day.

Ch. 58, Mar. 8, 1923.

South Carolina: To amend section 5932, Code of Laws of 1922, Volume III. Makes November 11 a legal holiday.

No. 120, Feb. 23, 1923.

Wyoming: To amend section 4522, Compiled Statutes of 1920.

Adds November 11 to list of holidays.

Ch. 6, Feb. 8, 1923.

H (e). Place of Attendance; Consolidation of Schools; Transportation of Pupils

See also A (f), Administrative units, districts, etc.

Delaware: Relating to the transportation of public-school pupils and appropriating money therefor.

Authorizes State board of education to arrange for the transportation of pupils where it deems the same necessary or advisable. Annual State appropriation of \$100,000 is made.

Ch. 26, Apr. 28, 1923.

Georgia: To amend section 1 of "An act to aid in the establishment and maintenance of one or more consolidated public schools in each county of the State, to fix the standards for same, and for other purposes," approved August 18, 1919.

State appropriation for such aid is increased from \$100,000 to \$200,000 after 1923.

No. 563, p. 151, Aug. 21, 1922.

Idaho: Amending section 50, chapter 215, Session Laws of 1921, relating to tax levies for school purposes in common-school districts.

Changes the distance for which the district may pay transportation of pupils from 1 to 1½ miles, and provides that the trustees may make contracts for such transportation with or without bids or may pay the money for such transportation directly to parents or guardians. Ch. 52, Feb. 26, 1923.

Illinois: To amend sections 84a to 84g of "An act to establish and maintain a system of free schools," approved June 12, 1900, as amended, and to add sections 84h and 84i to said act.

Amends provisions for the organization of "community consolidated school districts." More power is conferred upon the county superintendent in the organization of such a district and the arrangement of boundaries. Such consolidated district is formed by majority of electors of proposed district, except that if a city, village, or incorporated town is included, such municipality shall vote separately. Provision is made for appeal to State superintendent on matter of change of boundaries. S. B. 28, p. 584, June 30, 1923.

Iowa: To amend section 2773, Supplement to the Code, 1923, as amended by chapters 24, 143, and 160, acts of 1919, relating to the transportation of pupils in school districts.

Changes from 1½ to 2 miles the distance that pupils must be transported when their school is closed and they are assigned to another school. Ch. 73, Apr. 20, 1923.

Louisiana: To provide for the merging or consolidating of two or more school districts.

Parish (county) school board may on its own motion merge two or more school districts; or on petition of 25 per cent of the property taxpayers of two or more districts, board shall submit such question of consolidation to an election, and majority vote of the taxpaying voters of proposed consolidated district shall decide. Act. No. 33, July 13, 1922.

Michigan: See O (b), Agricultural schools.

Mississippi: To govern and regulate the letting and making of contracts for transportation of pupils to and from the public schools where same are now transported at public expense; defining and prescribing the duties of the State board of education, the trustees of such schools and the county superintendent of education; and making it unlawful for any trustee of such schools to be interested, either directly or indirectly, in such contracts.

Ch. 196, Apr. 5, 1922.

Nebraska: Relating to public conveyances.

Requires drivers of school and interurban busses to bring conveyance to a complete stop before crossing any railroad track, and to look carefully in both directions before crossing such track. Ch. 56, Mar. 9, 1923.

New Jersey: Permitting boards of education of consolidated districts to provide general storehouses for supplies and residences for teachers.

Ch. 183, Mar. 11, 1922.

New York: Providing for State aid for consolidated school districts; amending section 134 of the Education Law. Ch. 716, May 24, 1923.

Oklahoma: Making an appropriation for the purpose of aiding union graded and consolidated schools, and providing for the distribution of such money.

Appropriates \$150,000 for use during the school years 1923-24 and 1924-25 as aid on consolidated and union graded school buildings, and expressly provides that the construction must comply with the school building law.

Ch. 5, Apr. 9, 1923.

Oregon: To amend section 19, chapter 371, General Laws of 1921.

Makes it possible for any person over the age of 14 years to receive from the State a special permit to operate a motor vehicle over the highways of this

State as a means of transportation to and from any school, college, or other educational institution. Ch. 83, Feb. 10, 1923.

Pennsylvania: To amend sections 1, 2, 3, and 4 of an act approved the 18th day of June, 1919 (Pamphlet Laws, 498), entitled "An act defining consolidation of schools; providing for the establishment and regulation of consolidated schools; and providing for State aid for the transportation of pupils to and from consolidated schools," by providing for reimbursement for certain transportation costs of schools not consolidated. No. 253, May 28, 1923.

South Dakota: To amend section 7574, Revised Code of 1919, relating to transportation of pupils in consolidated school districts.

Directs board to provide transportation for children living more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from school (amended law, 2 miles). Provides a schedule of pay for parent or guardian transporting children. Ch. 169, Mar. 6, 1923.

Wisconsin: To create subsection 1a, section 20.26, of the Statutes, relating to State aid for consolidated and graded schools.

Extends State aid to certain districts having 16 or more square miles of area and wherein a State graded school of two or more departments is constructed and equipped. Ch. 159, May 23, 1923.

Wyoming: Authorizing the employment of drivers for consolidated school districts, providing for their compensation, and for routes, tax levies, etc.; amending sections 2308, 2309, 1554, and 2781, Compiled Statutes of 1920.

Provides for counting as teachers the drivers of school trucks in the distribution of county school tax; defines "drivers" and fixes minimum requirements. County school tax shall be "sufficient to raise \$300 for each teacher and an amount sufficient for drivers of transportation routes," but levy shall not exceed 3 mills on the dollar. Ch. 49, Feb. 21, 1923.

H (f). Compulsory Attendance; Truancy; Truant Officers

Connecticut: To amend section 837 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the attendance of children at school.

Amendment adds provision that, although a child between 14 and 16 years of age has insufficient schooling, he shall not be compelled to attend school if his mental or physical condition is such as to render his instruction inexpedient or impracticable. Ch. 6, Mar. 8, 1923.

Delaware: To amend section 42, chapter 160, Laws of 1921, relating to compulsory school attendance.

Provides that a justice of the peace or the superior court of the county shall have jurisdiction in case of parent or guardian violating compulsory attendance law. Ch. 175, Mar. 24, 1923.

Florida: To amend sections 5 and 6, chapter 7808, Laws of 1919, relating to compulsory school attendance.

Provides that county superintendent may, with his consent, be appointed attendance officer. Ch. 9135, June 7, 1923.

Hawaii: To amend section 286, Revised Laws of 1915, and to add thereto new section 286A, relating to the attendance of children at school.

Children between 6 and 14 years of age are required to attend school; but when a child has reached the age of 12 and has not completed the fourth grade, he shall be eligible for instruction only in an industrial school, if such a school is within 4 miles of his home or if transportation is provided; in no event shall such child remain in a primary school unless permitted by the superintendent of public instruction. Exemptions from attendance law: (1) Child residing more than 4 miles from school, unless transportation is provided; (2) child physically or mentally incapacitated; (3) child taught at

home by competent person; (4) child over 13, who has completed grammar grades and is lawfully employed; (5) child excused by juvenile court. No child under 6 years of age shall be permitted to attend a public school.

Act 73, Apr. 21, 1923.

Kansas: Regulating the attendance of children at school; amending section 1, chapter 272, Session Laws of 1919, and sections 9416, 9417, and 9420, General Statutes of 1915.

Child between 7 and 16 years of age must attend school for full term. Act not applicable to child who has completed the eighth grade. Child physically or mentally incapacitated, as shown by physician's certificate, is exempt. County superintendent shall divide county, exclusive of city of first or second class, into "truant districts;" and on his nomination, county commissioners shall appoint a truant officer for each such district. Boards of education of cities of first and second classes shall employ truant officers. Court procedure is prescribed for violations by parents or guardians and for trial and commitment of "juvenile disorderly persons."

Ch. 182, Mar. 20, 1923.

Kansas: Relating to school attendance by deaf, dumb, and blind children; amending section 9441, General Statutes of 1915.

Such children between the ages of 7 and 21 must be sent to suitable schools.

Ch. 183, Feb. 24, 1923.

Louisiana: To provide for the compulsory school attendance of children between the ages of 7 and 14 years, inclusive; providing for a penalty; giving parish school boards authority to furnish free textbooks under certain conditions, to make such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act, and repealing conflicting acts.

Such children required to attend school 140 days each year or for full term in case the same is less than 140 days. Exemptions: (a) Children mentally or physically incapacitated, (b) those who have completed the elementary course of study, (c) those living more than 2½ miles from school, unless transportation is furnished, (d) those for whom adequate school facilities have not been provided, (e) those whose services are needed to support widowed mothers. Penalties provided for parents and guardians violating this act; where parents or guardians are not at fault, truants shall be reported to juvenile court and dealt with as delinquent. Parish school boards shall make rules and regulations to carry out this act. Said boards may furnish free textbooks to children whose parents or guardians are unable to furnish them.

Act No. 117, July 13, 1922.

Maryland: To amend sections 153, 157, 158, and 159, article 77, Annotated Code of Maryland, relating to school attendance.

For city of Baltimore, lower compulsory age limit is reduced from 8 to 7. Minors between 14 and 16 must attend school unless regularly and lawfully employed. Annual census of children between 5 and 18 years of age must be taken.

Ch. 474, Apr. 13, 1922.

Minnesota: To amend section 2979, General Statutes of 1913, as amended by chapter 320, Laws of 1919, relating to exemptions from the compulsory attendance law.

Permits absence for religious instruction for not exceeding three hours a week.

Ch. 78, Mar. 23, 1923.

Oregon: To amend section 5259, Oregon Laws, relating to compulsory school attendance.

Requires attendance at a public school. Exemptions: (a) Child physically unable, (b) child who has completed the eighth grade, (c) child under 10 years of age living more than 1½ miles from school or child over 10 living more than 3 miles from school unless transportation is furnished, (d) child receiving approved instruction by parent or private teacher.

Ch. 1, General Laws, 1923.

Rhode Island: To amend section 4, chapter 76, of the General Laws, entitled "Of truant children, and of the attendance of children in the public schools."

Defines "habitual truants" and "habitual school offenders" as delinquent children and directs that they be dealt with as such." Ch. 449, May 15, 1923.

South Dakota: To amend subsection 3, section 7642, Revised Code of 1919, as amended by chapter 199, Session Laws of 1921, relating to compulsory education.

Adds provision that a child may, on application of parent or guardian, be excused from school one hour a week to receive religious instruction.

Ch. 147, Mar. 8, 1923.

Texas: To amend sections 1 and 2, chapter 49, General Laws of 1915 (sections 2779a and 2779b of the Civil Statutes), relating to compulsory school attendance.

Children between 8 and 14 years of age required to attend public school for 100 days each year. Exemptions: (1) Pupil of private school which teaches good citizenship and makes the English language the basis of instruction; (2) child physically or mentally incapacitated as shown by a physician's certificate; (3) child who is blind, deaf, or feeble-minded, unless suitable classes are provided therefor; (4) child living more than 2½ miles from school unless transportation is provided; (5) child over 12 years of age who has completed the work of the seventh grade.

Ch. 121, Mar. 23, 1923.

Virginia: To provide for the compulsory education of children between the ages of 8 and 14 years, and to repeal an act entitled an act to provide (in certain cases) for the compulsory attendance of children between the ages of 8 and 12 years upon the public schools of Virginia and to repeal an act entitled an act to provide (in certain cases) for the compulsory attendance of children between the ages of 8 and 12 years upon the public schools of Virginia, and providing penalties for failure, and designating the manner of collecting such penalties, approved March 14, 1908, approved March 27, 1918.

Person in control or charge of child between eighth and fourteenth birthdays shall send such child to a public school or to a private, denominational, or parochial school, or have such child taught by a tutor or teacher at home, and such child shall attend for the entire time the public schools are in session. Exceptions: (1) Child who has completed the elementary course of study and who is lawfully employed; (2) child who lives more than 2 miles from a public school, unless transportation is provided; (3) child physically or mentally incapacitated as shown by physician's certificate. Penalties provided for violation of this act, but where parent or guardian is unable to provide necessary clothes such parent or guardian may be acquitted, unless school board furnishes such clothes. Teachers must, at beginning of year and at other times, make reports of enrollment and of children within 2 miles of school who (to the best of teacher's information) are between 8 and 14 years of age. Division superintendent, or attendance officer where such officer is employed, must see that children attend school, and may make complaint in the proper court against offenders. Local school board may appoint one or more attendance officers. State superintendent shall formulate rules and regulations for the enforcement of this act. Habitual truants may be proceeded against as delinquent children. County or city without adequate buildings may have two years in which to provide the same. "The school board of any county or city, the board of supervisors of the county, or the council or other governing body of the town or city concurring may except its county or city from the provisions of this bill; which exception may be rescinded at the pleasure of said bodies."

Ch. 381, Mar. 24, 1922.

Wyoming: To amend section 2260, Compiled Statutes of 1920, relating to compulsory school attendance.

Compulsory attendance age fixed at 7 to 16. Exemption before 16 if work of eighth grade is completed.

Ch. 42, Feb. 20, 1923.

H (g). Child Labor

See also H (f), Compulsory attendance; O (d), Continuation schools
(Entire section omitted)

I. SCHOOL DISCIPLINE**(a) General****I (b). Corporal punishment****I (c). Suspension and expulsion****I (d). Fire drills****I (e). School fraternities**

(All of these sections omitted)

J. HEALTH REGULATION**(a) General**

Delaware: To create the State health and welfare commission.

Creates a commission of seven members to be appointed by the governor. Commission to appoint an executive secretary at a salary not to exceed \$5,000. Commission is vested with all the functions, powers, and duties of the child welfare commission, the tuberculosis commission, and the State board of health, which are abolished.

Ch. 57, Apr. 5, 1923.

Hawaii: To provide for trained nutrition workers in the public schools of the Territory and making an appropriation therefor.

Act 185, May 2, 1923.

Maryland: To amend section 24, article 43, Annotated Code of Maryland, and to add thereto new section 29A, for the purpose of creating a bureau of child hygiene in the State health department, and to define the duties of such bureau.

Ch. 482, Apr. 13, 1922.

Rhode Island: To amend section 1, chapter 78, of the General Laws, entitled "Of provisions relative to the health of school children."

Provides State aid for medical inspection and school health work. Any town or city providing for school health inspection by physicians or for nurse visitation approved by State board of education shall be entitled to receive from the State one-half of its annual expenditure for such purpose, but not over \$250 to any town or city. School committees may employ school physicians and visiting nurses. Pupils, teachers, and janitors to be examined at least annually.

Ch. 463, May 29, 1923.

Utah: To repeal section 1, chapter 85, Laws of 1919, relating to health education.

Said section 1 authorized the State board of education to appoint a State director of health education, fix his salary, and determine his qualifications.

Ch. 98, Mar. 17, 1923.

Vermont: To authorize the State board of health to appoint health officers for each town and for unorganized towns and gores, and to repeal No. 175, Acts of 1919. No. 119, Feb. 19, 1923.

Virginia: To provide dispensary facilities for the rural districts by promoting the tuberculosis educational division of the State board of health and appropriating moneys therefor. Ch. 247, Mar. 15, 1922.

Washington: Relating to health, welfare, and care of children in attendance at public schools; amending section 4806, Remington's Compiled Statutes.

Permits school districts of the first class to furnish milk to pupils under 14 years of age. Ch. 152, Laws of 1923.

Wisconsin: Providing for instruction in the public schools in the symptoms of disease and the proper care of the body. Ch. 298, June 25, 1923.

J (b). Physical Examination and Medical Inspection

Connecticut: Relating to the physical examination or inspection of school children.

Inspection of vision of pupils may be performed by a legally licensed optometrist. Ch. 187, May 23, 1923.

Connecticut: To amend section 1013 of the General Statutes relating to testing the eyesight of pupils in the public schools.

In town not employing a school physician the superintendent, principal, or teacher shall annually test the eyesight of pupils on test cards and blanks furnished by the State board of education. Ch. 195, May 24, 1923.

Massachusetts: Amending section 55, chapter 71, of the General Laws, relating to medical inspection in the public schools.

The school committee shall refer to the school physician for examination and diagnosis every child returning to school without a certificate from the board of health after absence on account of illness from infectious or contagious disease. (Amended law required reference of children absent on account of illness or from unknown cause.) Ch. 120, Mar. 7, 1922.

Nebraska: To amend section 6536, Compiled Statutes of 1922, relating to physical examination of school children.

Provides that no child shall be compelled to submit to a physical examination by other than the teacher over the written objection of his parent or guardian, delivered to the child's teacher: *Provided, however,* That such objection shall not exempt the child from the quarantine laws of the State nor prohibit an examination for infectious or contagious diseases.

Ch. 55, Mar. 15, 1923.

Oregon: Authorizing district school boards in cities having an enrollment of not less than 25,000 school children to provide dental inspection, clinics, and treatment of public-school pupils. Ch. 101, Feb. 16, 1923.

South Carolina: To amend section 1 of an act entitled "An act to provide for annual physical examination by physicians and dentists of all children attending public schools," extending the time for such examination.

Examination required within first three months of pupils' attendance.

No. 181, Mar. 21, 1923.

J (c). Vaccination

(Entire section omitted)

K. TEXTBOOKS AND SUPPLIES

(a) General

(Entire section omitted)

K (b). Free Textbooks

Delaware: To amend section 38, chapter 160, Laws of 1921, relating to textbooks and supplies.

State board of education no longer required to furnish books and supplies to special school districts and to high schools; only to school districts.

Ch. 173, Mar. 26, 1923.

Georgia: To provide a method by which school books may be furnished free, or rented, to the children of Georgia under a local-option plan by counties, cities, local school systems, and separate school districts; to provide a time and method by which school books shall be adopted; to provide a method of distribution at definite prices; to provide for exchange prices and to repeal conflicting laws.

No. 2, p. 18, Extra Session, Dec. 19, 1923.

North Carolina: See A (a), Administration and supervision, general.

North Dakota: To amend section 1398, Compiled Laws of 1913, relating to free textbooks in public schools.

Provides a method of dispensing with free textbook system in a district. Board to dispense with system on petition of two-thirds of voters of the district; but such petition shall not be considered within four years after adoption of free system.

Ch. — Feb. 27, 1923.

Oklahoma: Providing for a system of State textbooks in the public schools of Oklahoma; appropriating and setting aside the net proceeds of money collected from all foreign insurance companies doing business in the State of Oklahoma (foreign fire insurance companies excepted), and establishing a fund to be known as the State textbook fund; directing the State insurance commissioner to deposit said money with the State treasurer, who shall designate said deposit as the State textbook fund; providing a method of distributing and otherwise putting into use State textbooks in all the public schools of the State, beginning August 1, 1924, amending and repealing certain existing textbook laws; making an appropriation to carry out the purposes of this act, and declaring an emergency.

Provides at State expense free basic textbooks for the first eight grades, beginning August 1, 1924; the money coming from tax on foreign insurance companies, exclusive of fire insurance companies. From this source appropriation is made, \$600,000 for fiscal year 1923-24 and \$350,000 for fiscal year 1924-25.

Ch. 175, Mar. 24, 1923.

K (c). Uniformity of Textbooks

(Entire section omitted)

L. SUBJECT MATTER OF INSTRUCTION

(a) General; Course of Study

Florida: *Resolved*, That it is the sense of the Legislature of the State of Florida that it is improper and subversive to the best interest of the people of this State for any professor, teacher, or instructor in the public schools and colleges of this State, supported in whole or in part by public taxation, to teach or permit to be taught atheism, or agnosticism, or to teach as true Darwinism, or any other hypothesis that links man in blood relationship to any other form of life.

H. C. R. No. 7, p. 507, Laws of 1923.

Kentucky: Providing for certificates for pupils completing the elementary school course in county school districts, and providing that such certificate shall entitle pupil to admission into any county high school free of tuition.

Ch. 32, Mar. 22, 1922.

Vermont: Relating to the course of study in rural and elementary schools.

State board of education directed to prescribe a nine-year course of study for any town or incorporated school district which votes to establish such a course.

No. 35, Mar. 29, 1923.

Washington: Amending section 5089, Remington's Compiled Statutes, relating to the examinations of pupils having completed the grammar school course of study.

Such examinations are optional in districts where standard supervision is maintained.

Ch. 95, Mar. 14, 1923.

L (b). History, Civics, Patriotism

See also M(c). Evening schools, Americanization, etc.

Alabama: To require the teaching of the Constitution of the United States in the public schools of the State.

No. 109, p. 87, July 27, 1923.

Arkansas: To require the teaching of the Constitutions of the United States and this State in all public schools and colleges.

Act 31, Special Session, Oct. 20, 1923.

California: To make instruction in the Constitution of the United States compulsory in public and private schools within the State.

Ch. 176, May 18, 1923.

Connecticut: To require instruction in the duties of citizenship in all elementary schools, public and private, above the fourth grade.

Ch. 148, May 23, 1923.

Delaware: To require the teaching of the Constitution of the United States and the constitution of the State of Delaware in the public and private schools of the State.

Ch. 183, Mar. 14, 1923.

Georgia: To require the teaching of the Constitution of the United States and of this State, including the study of and devotion to American institutions and ideals, in all the public schools and colleges.

No. 9, p. 130, Aug. 20, 1923.

Idaho: To require the teaching of the Constitution of the United States in the public and private schools of the State of Idaho in the sixth and eighth grades; in the high-school course; in the courses in State colleges and universities; and in the educational departments of State and municipal institutions, to an extent to be determined by the State board of education.

Ch. 26, Feb. 16, 1923.

Massachusetts: To require instruction in the Constitution of the United States in the public schools. Ch. 222, Apr. 7, 1923.

Minnesota: To require the teaching of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States in the public and private schools of the State. Ch. 291, Apr. 17, 1923.

Nevada: To require the teaching of the Constitutions of the United States and the State of Nevada in the public and private schools and colleges of this State. Ch. 182, Mar. 21, 1923.

New Hampshire: To require the teaching of the Constitutions of the United States and the State of New Hampshire in all public and private schools. Ch. 47, Apr. 20, 1923.

New Jersey: To require the teaching of the Constitution of the United States in the public and private schools of the State. Ch. 17, Mar. 2, 1923.

North Carolina: To provide for the teaching of Americanism in the public schools.

"Americanism" defined to include (a) Respect for law and order, (b) character and ideals of the founders of our country, (c) duties of citizenship, (d) respect for the national anthem and the flag, (e) a standard of good government, (f) constitution of North Carolina, (g) Constitution of the United States. Ch. 49, Feb. 14, 1923.

Ohio: To enact supplemental section 7645-1 of the General Code, relative to the study of the United States and Ohio constitutions in the public schools.

Constitutions of United States and Ohio must be studied one hour per week in either seventh or eighth grade, and all teachers must show knowledge of them. H. B. No. 41, p. 411, Mar. 21, 1923.

Oregon: To require the teaching of the Constitution of the United States in the public and private schools of the State. Ch. 7, Jan. 30, 1923.

Oregon: To define the principles to govern those who are charged with the selection of textbooks for use in the public schools.

Makes it the duty of every board, commission, committee, or officer charged with the selection of textbooks for use in the public schools to select and install textbooks on American history and civics which adequately stress the services rendered by the men who achieved our national independence, who established our form of constitutional government, and who preserved our Federal Union. No textbook shall be used in the schools which speaks slightingly of the founders of the Republic, or of the men who preserved the Union, or which belittles or undervalues their work. Ch. 39, Feb. 12, 1923.

Pennsylvania: To require the teaching of the Constitution of the United States in the public and private schools.

Instruction to begin not later than the opening of the eighth grade, and to continue in the high-school course and in State colleges and State universities and educational departments of State and municipal institutions. No. 223, May 23, 1923.

Rhode Island: Amending chapter 67 of the General Laws by adding thereto a new section.

SECTION 17. The principles of popular and representative government, as enunciated in the constitution of Rhode Island and the Constitution of the United States shall be taught in all the public schools of this State. In every class of the seventh or eighth year in elementary schools instruction shall be given in the history and government of Rhode Island, and in every high school thorough instruction shall be given in the constitution and government of Rhode Island and in the Constitution and Government of the United States. No private school or private instruction shall be approved for the purposes of chapter 72 of the General Laws [compulsory attendance law] unless the

course of study therein shall make provision for instruction substantially equivalent to that required by this chapter for public schools.

Ch. 2195, Apr. 24, 1922.

South Carolina: To amend section 1843, Code of Laws of 1912, relating to the display of the State flag on certain buildings.

Provides for display of State flag in schoolhouses. (Amended section provided for display on schoolhouses.)

Act No. 452, Feb. 16, 1922.

South Dakota: Requiring the teaching of the Constitution of the United States and the constitution of South Dakota in the public and private schools of the State.

Ch. 171, Mar. 6, 1923.

Tennessee: To provide for and require the teaching of the Constitution of the United States in the public schools of this State.

Applies to State normal schools, public high schools, and grammar schools.

Ch. 17, Feb. 12, 1923.

Texas: Recommending that the Constitution of the United States and that of the State of Texas be taught in all schools, public and private.

S. C. R. No. 13, Third Called Session, Laws of 1923.

Utah: To require the teaching of the Constitution of the United States in all public and private schools and in colleges and universities.

Ch. 4, Jan. 27, 1923.

West Virginia: To amend section 9, chapter 45, Barnes' Code of 1916, as amended, by adding thereto sections 9a, 9b, 9c, and 9d.

All public, private, parochial, and denominational schools shall give courses of instruction in United States history, civics, and the Constitution of the United States and that of the State of West Virginia. The State board of education shall prescribe such courses for the public elementary and grammar schools, public high schools, and the State normal schools. The officials or boards of private, parochial, and denominational schools shall prescribe similar courses of study for schools under their control. Penalties provided for violations.

Ch. 10, Acts of 1923.

L (c). Physical Education; Military Training

Iowa: To provide for physical education and training in health in the public schools.

SECTION 1. On and after September 1, 1924, there shall be established and provided in all of the public elementary and secondary schools of this State physical education, including effective health supervision and health instruction of both sexes, and every pupil of school age attending such schools shall take the prescribed course or courses in physical education as herein provided. Modified courses of instruction shall be provided for those pupils physically or mentally unable to take the courses provided for normal children. Said subject shall be taught in the manner prescribed by the State superintendent of public instruction. This program of physical education shall occupy periods each week totaling not less than 50 minutes, exclusive of recesses, throughout each and every school term. The conduct and attainment of the pupils shall be marked as in other subjects and shall form part of the requirements for promotion or graduation. Provided, that no pupil shall be required to take this instruction whose parents or guardian shall file a written statement with the school principal or teacher that such instruction conflicts with his or her religious belief.

Sec. 2. After September 1, 1923, every high school, State college, university, or normal school giving teacher-training courses shall provide a course or courses in physical education.

Sec. 3. The State superintendent of public instruction is authorized to prepare or approve a manual on practical health training for the aid of teachers, and to distribute same.

Ch. 68, Apr. 16, 1923.

Minnesota: Relating to physical education in the schools.

Requires physical training and health instruction in all public schools and in all teacher-training institutions and provides for a State director of this work.

Ch. 323, Apr. 18, 1923.

Nevada: To repeal section 3 and to amend section 4 of "An act to provide for civic and physical training and instruction in the high schools of Nevada," approved March 21, 1917.

Repeals provision for a half-cent State tax for such training. After July 1, 1923, moneys coming into civic and physical-training fund may, by State superintendent, be transferred to State distributive school fund.

Ch. 183, Mar. 21, 1923.

Ohio: To amend section 7721, and to add Supplemental sections 7721-1 to 7721-7, inclusive, of the General Code, relating to physical education in the schools.

Requires physical education in all schools for 100 minutes per week, a syllabus for the work to be published by the director of education, the local adoption of the State course or approved course in lieu of it, appointment of supervisor of physical education by State director of education.

S. B. No. 74, p. 18, Apr. 11, 1923.

Tennessee: To provide for physical education in all schools in the State of Tennessee supported wholly or in part from State funds; and to provide for the enforcement of this act.

All pupils in elementary and secondary public schools shall receive such physical education as may be prescribed by the State board of education; time devoted to physical education shall be as prescribed by said board. Teacher-training institutions shall offer courses in physical education.

Ch. 61, Mar. 23, 1923.

Washington: Amending section 4683, Remington's Compiled Statutes, relating to physical education.

All high schools may, and all State normal schools, the University of Washington, and the State College shall, emphasize the work of physical education.

Ch. 78, Mar. 12, 1923.

Wisconsin: To amend paragraph (d), to repeal paragraphs (a) and (b), and to create four new paragraphs to be numbered paragraphs (a), (b), (e) and (f), all of subsection 3, section 40.30, of the Statutes, relating to physical education.

Requires high-school board of high school maintaining a course in teacher training (as well as county training schools) to require a course in physical education. Every school district board shall provide for physical education of pupils. State superintendent shall prepare a course in physical education for the public schools; shall prescribe qualifications of physical-education teachers. Time of instruction required, not less than 2½ hours a week. State superintendent shall appoint a State supervisor of physical education. Physical education defined as instruction in the theory and practice of the art of physical exercise and instruction in hygiene, but shall not mean "medical supervision."

Ch. 286, June 21, 1923.

L (d). Physiology and Hygiene; Alcohol; Narcotics; Other Health Instruction

(Entire section omitted)

L (e). Moral and Ethical Instruction; Bible in the Schools

Arkansas: To provide for training in morals, manners, patriotism, and business and professional integrity in public schools.

Act 397, p. 370, Mar. 19, 1923.

Delaware: Providing for the reading of portions of the Holy Bible and repeating the Lord's Prayer in each public school, and preventing other religious service or exercise.

At least 5 verses from the Holy Bible shall be read each school day at opening of school.
Ch. 182, Mar. 12, 1923.

Maine: To provide for the reading of the Bible in the public schools.

Provides that selected portions of the Bible shall be read daily in the public schools of the State.
Ch. 166, Apr. 4, 1923.

Mississippi: To require the State board of education to prescribe a course in moral training for the public schools and to enforce its use.

State board directed to prepare or cause to be prepared a course in the principles of morality and good manners. Such course to include the Ten Commandments, may be graded, and may require a certain amount of time to be devoted to it. No sectarian or doctrinal teaching. Superintendents to carry out act.
Ch. 205, Mar. 7, 1922.

L (f). Humane Treatment of Animals

(Entire section omitted)

L (g). Music

Georgia: To amend section 18, article 8, of An act to codify the school laws of the State of Georgia, approved August 19, 1909, by adding "the elementary rudiments of vocal music" to the uniform series of textbooks to be used in the common schools.

No. 561, p. 154, Aug. 21, 1922.

Kentucky: To include singing in the curriculum of the public schools.

Ch. 27, Mar. 20, 1922.

L (h). Drawing

L (i). Technical, Manual, and Industrial Education; Household Arts

L (j). Agriculture

See also O (b), Agricultural schools

(Entire section omitted)

L (k). Days of Special Observance

See also H (d), School holidays

Connecticut: Directing the observance in the public schools of February 15 as Maine Memorial Day and November 11 as Armistice Day.

Ch. 256, June 2, 1923.

Florida: To provide for the observance of temperance and health day in the public schools of the State, and for other purposes.

Last Friday in October of each year shall be known as "Temperance and Health Day," to be observed in the public schools.
Ch. 9335, May 7, 1923.

Georgia: To provide for the observance in the public schools of the fourth Friday in March as Temperance Day. No. 507, p. 183, Aug. 19, 1922.

Iowa: To designate and set apart the 21st day of March in each year as Bird Day, and to provide for the observance of the same in public schools.

Ch. 79, Apr. 20, 1923.

Maryland: To amend section 52, article 77, Annotated Code of Maryland, providing that special exercises shall be conducted in the public schools on the 11th day of November, known as Armistice Day. Ch. 239, Apr. 13, 1922.

Massachusetts: Relative to the observance of Armistice Day.

Directs the governor annually to issue a proclamation calling for the proper observance of November 11. Ch. 210, Apr. 4, 1923.

North Dakota: To amend section 1382, Compiled Laws of 1913, defining school year and school week, holidays.

Provides for special observance of November 11, Armistice Day.

Ch. —, Feb. 27, 1923.

Washington: Establishing a day for the observance by the public schools as "Temperance and Good Citizenship Day," and imposing upon the superintendent of public instruction and the teachers of the public schools certain duties in relation thereto.

The 16th day of January, or school day nearest thereto, is designated as such day. Ch. 76, Mar. 12, 1923.

Wisconsin: To amend subsection (3), section 40.28, of the statutes, relating to legal holidays for schools.

Provides for appropriate exercises in the afternoon on Lincoln's Birthday and Washington's Birthday. Ch. 337, July 3, 1923.

L (l). Other Special Subjects

(Entire section omitted)

L (m). Sectarian Instruction

(Entire section omitted)

L (n). Modern Languages; Regulation of Instruction in

Connecticut: Relating to the medium of instruction and administration in elementary schools.

"The medium of instruction and administration in all public and private elementary schools in this State shall be the English language, and not more than one hour in any school day may be given to instruction in any one language other than English." Penalty, a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$500, or imprisonment for not over 6 months, or both. Ch. 166, May 23, 1923.

Hawaii: To amend sections 1, 2, 4, 7, and 8 and to add new section 9A, of Act 30, Session Laws of 1920, relating to "foreign-language schools."

Person desiring to conduct such a school must obtain a permit from the Territorial department of education and must pay therefor a fee based on average attendance. Territorial department to make rules and regulations governing such schools. Act 171, May 2, 1923.

Hawaii: Providing for the preparing or procuring of suitable textbooks for the teaching of foreign languages in the foreign-language schools in the Territory of Hawaii and for supervising the training in the said schools.

Act 182, May 2, 1923.

Indiana: To amend section 2 of "An act in relation to high schools," approved March 9, 1907, as amended by Act of March 13, 1919.

Amends the law regulating the high-school course of study so that German may be taught in high schools. Ch. 91, Mar. 6, 1923.

M. SPECIAL TYPES OF SCHOOL

(a) General

M (b). Kindergartens

Illinois: To amend section 115 of "An act to establish and maintain a system of free schools," approved June 12, 1909.

Relates to powers of district boards of directors (districts of 1,000 inhabitants or less). Amends paragraph relating to kindergartens. Upon petition of a majority of the parents or guardians of children between the ages of 4 and 6, residing within any school district where such kindergarten is proposed to be established, the board of directors shall, if funds are available, establish a kindergarten in connection with the public school designated in the petition and shall maintain such kindergarten as long as the annual average daily attendance therein is not less than 15. Such petition must be signed by at least 50 persons living within 1 mile of said public school who are parents or guardians of one or more children between the ages of 4 and 6.

H. B. 517, p. 608, June 20, 1923.

M (c). Evening Schools; Americanization; Removal of Illiteracy

See also L (b), History, civics, patriotism; O (d), Continuation schools

Arkansas: To make appropriation out of the general fund for the Arkansas illiteracy commission.

Appropriates \$8,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, and \$5,000 for year ending June 30, 1925. Acts 736, p. 685, Mar. 27, 1923.

California: Adding new section 1764c to the Political Code, relating to the powers and duties of high-school boards.

On application of 20 or more persons above the age of 21, residents of a high-school district, who can not speak, read, or write the English language to a degree of proficiency equal to that required for completion of the sixth grade, the high-school board or city board of education must establish special classes in English; board may establish such classes. Classes to be held at least twice a week. Enrollment of 10 or more must be maintained.

Ch. 268, May 30, 1923.

Michigan: To authorize the board of education of any school district to provide for the education of aliens and of native illiterates over the age of 18 years who are unable to read, write, and speak the English language and who are unlearned in the principles of the Governments of this State and the United States.

No. 124, May 8, 1923.

Nevada: To amend section 1 of "An act to provide for the establishment of evening schools," approved March 24, 1917, as amended by act of March 22, 1921.

Authorizes evening schools to give instruction (to native and foreign born youths and adults) at any convenient hours after the close of the afternoon sessions of the public schools. Ch. 82, Mar. 5, 1923.

M (d). Vacation Schools; Playgrounds; Social Centers

Georgia: Empowering cities and towns in the State of Georgia to provide, maintain, and conduct supervised recreation systems and to acquire, establish, conduct, and maintain playgrounds, recreation centers, and other recreational facilities and activities, and authorizing such municipalities to create playground and recreation boards or commissions and prescribing their powers and duties. No. 109, p. 106, Aug. 18, 1923.

Massachusetts: To promote the usefulness of public-school property to the communities of the State.

Adds provision that an assemblage of persons to hear candidates for public office shall be construed a use of schoolhouse for a civic purpose. Ch. 50, Feb. 23, 1923.

New York: To amend the general municipal law in relation to playgrounds and neighborhood recreation centers in certain municipalities.

Among other provisions, it is provided that two or more municipalities may jointly establish and maintain such activities, and that any school board or district may join with a municipality in the same. Ch. 391, Mar. 31, 1922.

North Carolina: Empowering municipalities, including school districts, to provide, maintain, and conduct supervised recreation systems and to acquire, establish, conduct, and maintain playgrounds, recreation centers, and other recreational facilities. Ch. 83, Feb. 26, 1923.

Utah: Adding new section 4587 to the Compiled Laws of 1917, relating to the use of schoolhouses:

Sec. 4587. All boards of education of school districts are hereby authorized and empowered to permit public schoolhouses, when not occupied for school purposes, and when the use thereof will not interfere in any way with school purposes, to be used for any purpose that will not interfere with the seating or other furniture or property; and shall make such charges for the use of same as it may decide to be just, but for any such use or privilege the district shall not be at any expense for fuel or for service of any kind or nature, provided that public schoolhouses shall not be used for commercial purposes. Ch. 87, Mar. 12, 1923.

Utah: Authorizing cities, towns, counties, and school districts to acquire, maintain, and operate playgrounds, athletic fields, gymnasiums, public baths, swimming pools, camps, indoor recreation centers, and other recreation facilities. Ch. 100, Mar. 20, 1923.

Virginia: To provide for the establishment of recreation centers and for the teaching of home crafts.

Authorizes any county or city, on petition of 20 voters in an election district, to establish in that district one or more recreation centers. Such center may be established in a clubhouse or the local schoolhouse when not in use for school purposes. Ch. 148, Mar. 9, 1922.

M (e). University and School Extension; Public Lectures

(Entire section omitted)

M (f). Farmers' Institutes, etc.**M (g). Private and Endowed Schools; Parochial Schools**

See also L (n), Modern languages; R (b), Educational corporations

Nevada: To provide uniform and standard work for private schools in this State.

Instruction in private schools shall be in subjects required by law for public schools. Course of study in such subjects must have approval of State board of education. Private schools shall report as to enrollment, attendance, and progress.
Ch. 184, Mar. 21, 1923.

New York: Providing that a correspondence school conducted in this State shall have approval of board of regents of the university.

Ch. 593, May 22, 1923.

N. SECONDARY EDUCATION: HIGH SCHOOLS AND ACADEMIES

(a) General

California: To add new section 1734c to the Political Code, relating to the change of boundaries of high-school districts.

Regulates the exclusion from a high-school district of an elementary-school district more than 6 miles from the high-school building and the annexation of such elementary-school district to a contiguous high-school district. Requires two-thirds vote of elementary-school district.
Ch. 122, May 7, 1923.

Colorado: Providing for the establishment of high schools in school districts of the third class, defining such high schools, and regulating the control thereof.

District directors may, and on petition of 30 legal voters shall, call an election in the district to determine whether a high school shall be established. Two-thirds vote necessary to establish a high school.

[NOTE.—Third-class districts are rural.]
Ch. 163, Mar. 20, 1923.

Delaware: To amend section 40, chapter 100, Laws of 1921, relating to high schools.

Authorizes State board of education to divide the State into "high school attendance districts" and to prescribe rules and regulations governing attendance at high schools.
Ch. 174, Mar. 26, 1923.

Georgia: To authorize counties and municipalities located within such counties (having independent school systems supported in whole or in part by local taxation) to contract with each other for the joint building and maintenance of high-school buildings to be located within such municipalities for the joint use of the children of such cities and counties, to issue bonds to erect such buildings, to build and maintain such high-school buildings, and to levy taxes for the payment of such bonds and the maintenance of such buildings, and for other purposes.
No. 20, p. 98, Aug. 20, 1923.

Illinois: To amend sections 89a and 92 of "An act to establish and maintain a system of free schools," approved June 12, 1900, as amended, and to add thereto sections 89b to 89h, inclusive.

Regulates the organization of "community high-school districts." Petition for formation to be submitted to circuit court. If judge thinks law is complied with and district will prove an efficient agency, he shall direct county superintendent to call an election in proposed district, and majority vote shall determine. Judge may, on petition and after a hearing, detach territory from a community high-school district. -If such a district fails for one year to maintain a recognized high school or fails to levy tax sufficient for school purposes, high-school district shall lose its corporate existence. Such a district may be discontinued by two-thirds vote at an election on the question.
H. B. 819, p. 592, June 27, 1923.

Kansas: Disorganizing all county high schools and establishing community high schools in their stead; providing for the payment of tuition in connection therewith.

County high school is disorganized and community high school is established whose territory shall include all territory of the county outside of

territory of other accredited high schools. Community high-school board composed of six members and county superintendent as chairman. Tax levy not to exceed 4 mills.
Ch. 187, Mar. 17, 1923.

Kansas: Providing for the abolishment of county high school in county wherein three or more rural high schools are in operation and such county high school is no longer in operation.
Ch. 188, Mar. 16, 1923.

Maine: To amend section 84, chapter 16, of the Revised Statutes, relating to contracts between towns and academies.

Amends the law relating to academies and provides that a contract may be made between the trustees of an academy and the school board of the town. This joint board may exercise all the powers incident to a school board and may delegate to a superintendent part or all of the powers usually exercised by such official.
Ch. 77, Mar. 22, 1923.

Massachusetts: Providing for high-school transportation in towns of less than 500 families and not maintaining high schools and for State aid therefor.
Ch. 363, May 7, 1923.

Montana: Amending sections 1280 and 1282, Revised Codes of 1921, providing for the distribution of the county high-school tax and providing what pupils shall be included in determining attendance.

School district maintaining duly accredited high-school classes shall share in county high-school tax on basis of average attendance. Children attending high school may be counted in high-school attendance of their own county. High-school money may be transferred from one county to another at the discretion of the county commissioners.
Ch. 19, Feb. 16, 1923.

Montana: To amend section 1275, Revised Codes of 1921, relating to county high schools.

Raises from 5 to 6 mills the limit of levy for county high-school purposes.
Ch. 69, Mar. 5, 1923.

Nebraska: Relating to taxes for county high schools.

Amends section 6303, Compiled Statutes of 1922, by increasing the maximum levy for the county high school, exclusive of the levy for paying the principal and interest on bonds, from 1.6 to 3 mills on the actual value of the taxable property of the county.
Ch. 59, Apr. 18, 1923.

Nevada: Authorizing and directing county boards of education and boards of county commissioners to provide certain funds to aid district high schools and to include in the tax levy for high schools provision for the necessary funds, and other matters properly connected therewith.

Provides assurance of county aid to small high schools on certain conditions.
Ch. 187, Mar. 21, 1923.

New Hampshire: To amend section 1, chapter 90, Session Laws of 1901, as last amended by chapter 16, Laws of 1917, relating to tuition of high-school pupils attending in other than their home districts.

Charge for non resident tuition shall not exceed average cost per pupil for instruction and textbooks, supplies and apparatus, and in no case to exceed \$70 a year per pupil in senior high-school work. (Increase from \$55).
Ch. 89, May 4, 1923.

Oregon: to amend sections 5305 and 5306, Oregon Laws, relating to union high-school board; how constituted.

Provides that where more than two and less than six districts are united into a high-school district, there shall be a board of five members selected at large throughout the consolidated district.
Ch. 63, Feb. 13, 1923.

Oregon: To provide for a county high-school fund, which may be adopted by action of the district boundary board in each county, and to provide for the raising and distribution of said fund.

Authorizes the district boundary board in each county to elect whether it will continue to work under the high-school tuition fund law, or whether it will work under the provisions of this act for the purpose of securing funds for the high schools of its county. This act provides that a tax be levied upon all of the property of the county to create the county high-school fund. Each high school will receive \$60 for each of the first 20 pupils; \$50 for each of the next 20 pupils, and \$30 for each remaining pupil. Ch. 94, Feb. 14, 1923.

Pennsylvania: To amend section 1708, School Code of 1911, relating to tuition of nonresident high-school pupils.

Such tuition to be paid by district where pupil resides on basis of cost of instruction, textbooks, and supplies, unless a different basis is agreed upon between the boards of school directors at interest. No. 247, May 28, 1923.

Porto Rico: To declare secondary education in Porto Rico free, and for other purposes. No. 7½, June 22, 1923.

South Carolina: To amend section 3 of "An act to establish and maintain high schools and to repeal Act No. 501, page 875, Acts of 1916," approved March 10, 1919, by providing where centralized high schools may be established.

Three or more adjoining school districts, none of which contains an incorporated town of 2,500 inhabitants, may cooperate to establish and maintain a centralized high school, and chairmen of the several cooperating districts shall constitute the board of trustees for the high school. No. 45, Mar. 1, 1923.

South Carolina: To amend section 7 of "An act to establish and maintain high schools," etc., approved March 10, 1919, so as to increase the compensation received by high schools for attendance of pupils residing outside the school district.

State board of education to pay \$9 per month per pupil for nonresident high-school tuition. This amount is inserted in lieu of \$3 per month. No. 128, Mar. 16, 1923.

South Dakota: Providing for the establishment and maintenance of county and central high schools.

Any county, or any two or more school districts having an assessed valuation of \$3,000,000 or more, may establish and maintain a county high school or central high school as the case may be, but no such school shall be established within 3 miles of a city having 1,500 inhabitants or more. School established by vote of qualified electors. Provisions for bond issue and maintenance. Ch. 174, Mar. 12, 1923.

Utah: To provide revenue for the support of the government of the State, and for high-school purposes for the fiscal years 1923 and 1924.

Provides for a State tax of one-tenth mill for the support of high schools. Ch. 56, Mar. 8, 1923.

Washington: Amending section 4715, Remington's Compiled Statutes, relating to the cost of educating nonresident high-school pupils.

Maximum county tax for schooling high-school pupils residing in nonhigh-school territory may be 4 mills (in lieu of 2 mills in amended section). Ch. 103, Mar. 14, 1923.

Wisconsin: To create section 40.515 of the Statutes, relating to the annexation of adjacent territory to high-school districts.

On petition of 10 per cent of electors of territory to be annexed, board of high-school district may annex such territory, if such annexation is approved by the district all or a part of which is to be annexed. Ch. 157, May 18, 1923.

Wisconsin: Creating subsection 4m, section 40.52, of the Statutes, relating to the payment of tuition for high-school pupils in certain cases.

Whenever in any year no high school is maintained in a union free high-school district, such district shall pay the tuition of high-school pupils residing therein and attending elsewhere. Ch. 245, June 12, 1923.

N (b). High-School Inspection

(Section omitted)

N (c). Junior High Schools

Missouri: Providing for the organization of a joint third-grade high-school unit for the purpose of furnishing instruction in the ninth and tenth grades, providing for the creation of its board officials, defining its powers and duties, and for the payment of teachers' salary and for a change of boundary lines by the enlarging of the unit, or by withdrawal of any part of the unit; providing that subjects of the ninth and tenth grade school work may be taught in common-school districts, and prescribing the condition under which the same may be taught, and requiring credits to be given for such work, and providing for special State aid. H. B. 352, p. 173, Apr. 5, 1923.

Nevada: See E (b), Teachers' certificates, general.

New Jersey: Relating to intermediate schools.

Provides that hereafter any school district in this State having a school enrollment of at least 100 pupils in the seventh, eighth, and ninth grades may, under rules and with the consent of the State board of education, establish and organize such grades into a junior high school. Ch. 69, Mar. 15, 1923.

O. TECHNICAL, INDUSTRIAL, AND VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS: ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY

(a) General; "Smith-Hughes Act."

Alabama: To authorize boards of revenue or courts of county commissioners to make appropriations to county boards of education to be used in furthering vocational education in schools approved by the State board of education as centers for instruction in vocational training. No. 523, p. 692, Oct. 1, 1923.

Indiana: To amend section 14 of "An act to provide for the encouragement, maintenance, and supervision of vocational education in industries, agriculture, and domestic science," approved February 22, 1913, as amended by chapter 132, Acts of 1919.

Amends the vocational education law so that State reimbursement to approved vocational schools shall be at the rate of not more than 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ instead of 50 per cent. Ch. 188, Mar. 9, 1923.

Iowa: To amend chapter 290, Acts of 1917, as amended by chapter 337, Acts of 1919 and chapter 296, Acts of 1921, relating to vocational education.

Has effect of repealing State appropriation of \$60,000 for vocational training and provides that local community must expend an amount equal to amount of Federal money received. An annual appropriation of \$10,000 is made for the expenses of the State board of vocational education and other administration expenses. Ch. 60, Apr. 19, 1923.

Massachusetts: Providing for the payment by certain towns for the transportation of pupils attending vocational schools in other towns and for State reimbursement therefor. Ch. 299, Apr. 23, 1923.

Nevada: To amend section 3 of the act accepting the benefits of the "Smith-Hughes Act" of Congress.

Provides for the appointment of two additional members of the State board for vocational education by the State board of education, one to represent agriculture and one labor. Ch. 83, Mar. 5, 1923.

New York: Authorizing the establishment and maintenance of home schools for instruction in the trade, industrial, agricultural, and home-making subjects in cities of the second class.

Ch. 465, Apr. 5, 1922.

O (b). Agricultural Schools

See also L (j), Agriculture

Alabama: To create, establish, and locate a State secondary agricultural school in School District 4A, Jefferson County, to provide for the control thereof; to make appropriations for its support and maintenance; and to authorize the county board of revenue to make appropriations therefor.

No. 561, p. 733, Sept. 29, 1923.

Georgia: To provide for the establishment and maintenance of a school of agriculture and mechanic arts for the training of negroes in this State.

No. 485, p. 174, Aug. 16, 1922.

Indiana: To amend section 12 of "An act to provide for the encouragement, maintenance, and supervision of vocational education in industries, agriculture, and domestic science," approved February 22, 1913.

Amends the vocational education law so that a county council may appropriate an amount not less than \$1,500 or not more than \$2,500 per annum for the purpose of paying the salary and expenses of a county agricultural agent.

Ch. 151, Mar. 8, 1923.

Massachusetts: Providing for State reimbursement to towns for vocational agricultural education in high schools.

Town paying fees for tuition must be reimbursed not less than one-half of amount paid.

Ch. 364, May 7, 1923.

Michigan: To amend section 3, No. 226, Public Acts of 1917, as amended by No. 97, Public Acts of 1921, relating to rural agricultural schools.

Raises from 25 to 50 per cent the percentage of electors necessary to petition for an election to consolidate districts to establish and maintain an agricultural school. Provides that uniting school districts must have a total assessed valuation of \$1,000,000 or more or a total area of not less than 24 sections of land.

No. 58, Apr. 20, 1923.

Mississippi: To authorize and direct the agricultural high schools of the State to teach the subject of horticulture.

Ch. 192, Apr. 8, 1922.

Missouri: Appropriating \$15,000 for the purchase of land and the organization and administration of a demonstration farm and school of agriculture at Dalton, Mo., for the colored race; providing that the administration of such farm and school shall be under the college of agriculture of the University of Missouri.

H. B. 670, p. 49, Apr. 24, 1923.

New York: To amend section 1056 of the Education Law, relative to the board of control of the agricultural and domestic science school at Delhi, Delaware County.

Board to consist of State commissioner of farms, markets, commissioner of education, director of State agricultural school at Cornell University, and six appointed members.

Ch. 347, Mar. 29, 1922.

O (c). Trade Schools

Alabama: In reference to the Alabama School of Trades and Industries; to give the trustees of said school authority to change the location for said school; to provide for the refunding of certain moneys heretofore subscribed

for the use of said school and to extend the terms of the trustees of such school and to provide for its future management and control,

No. 472, p. 627, Sept. 29, 1923.

New York: Vesting the supervision of the New York State Nautical School in the State department of education.

Ch. 398, May 21, 1923.

O (d). Continuation Schools

See also M(c), Evening schools, Americanization, etc.

Massachusetts: Amending section 21, chapter 71, of the General Laws relating to the maintenance of continuation schools in towns.

After a town has accepted the provisions of chapter 311 of the General Laws of 1919, such town may be exempted from the requirement that it maintain a continuation school, if it shows that for two consecutive years the number of lawfully employed minors under 16 years of age residing in such town has been less than 200.

Ch. 401, May 11, 1922.

Massachusetts: To amend section 24, chapter 71, of the General Laws, relating to the payment of tuition of nonresident pupils attending continuation school and State reimbursement therefor.

Town of pupil's residence shall pay such tuition as may be fixed by the commissioner of education, and not to exceed the average annual maintenance cost per pupil in continuation schools throughout the State. State shall reimburse such town of pupil's residence to the amount of one-half of such tuition.

Ch. 413, May 12, 1922.

O (e). Vocational Rehabilitation

Arkansas: Accepting the provisions of the act of Congress providing for vocational rehabilitation of persons injured in industry or otherwise, approved June 2, 1920.

Act 70, p. 30, Feb. 8, 1923.

Illinois: To amend sections 3, 4, and 8 and to add new section 1½ to "An act in relation to vocational rehabilitation of persons injured in industry or otherwise," approved June 28, 1921.

Defines "persons disabled" and "rehabilitation." Prescribes duties of State board for vocational education.

S. B. 275, p. 173, June 25, 1923.

Massachusetts: Authorizing the State board for vocational education to furnish aid during rehabilitation to persons deemed able to profit by training.

Ch. 434, May 22, 1923.

Mississippi: To accept the benefits of the act of Congress providing for the promotion of vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise and their return to civil employment, approved June 2, 1920.

Ch. 139, Mar. 3, 1922.

Oregon: Accepting the benefits of the act of Congress providing for the rehabilitation of persons injured in industry or otherwise.

Ch. 137, Feb. 20, 1923.

Texas: Providing for the acceptance of the act of Congress for the promotion of vocational education (Smith-Hughes Act).

Ch. 131, Mar. 24, 1923.

Virginia: Accepting the benefits of the act of Congress providing for the rehabilitation of persons injured in industry or otherwise.

Ch. 516, Mar. 28, 1922.

P. HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

(a) General

Kentucky: To require all educational institutions receiving aid from the State to make to the State department of education an annual report of receipts and expenditures.

Ch. 40, Mar. 22, 1922.

Maine: Prohibiting the conferring of literary or academic degrees unless express authority therefor is granted by act of the legislature.

Ch. 99, Mar. 27, 1923.

Massachusetts: Providing for an investigation relative to opportunities and methods for higher education in the Commonwealth.

Commission of seven members appointed by the governor. To investigate higher and technical education in the State, the need of supplementing the same, and whether a State university should be established or further cooperation be provided with existing institutions. Commission shall report to legislature of 1923 and may expend not exceeding \$10,000.

Resolve Ch. 33, May 9, 1922.

Massachusetts: Extending the time within which the commission appointed to investigate opportunities and methods for technical and higher education in the State shall file its final report.

Time extended to fourth Wednesday in December, 1923. Report to be printed as a legislative document.

Resolve Ch. 33, Apr. 26, 1923.

P (b). Finance, Lands, Support

See also B (d). State taxation

Arkansas: To provide for honorably discharged veterans of the World War to receive free tuition from any school or university supported by the State of Arkansas.

Act 638, p. 537, Mar. 23, 1923.

California: To repeal an act entitled "An act appropriating money for the support of extension courses by the University of California," approved June 3, 1921.

Ch. 247, May 29, 1923.

California: To amend section 1394½ of the Political Code, relating to fees and rates of tuition of nonresident students of the University of California.

Admission and tuition fees based on cost of courses taken, but not to exceed \$500.

Ch. 290, June 2, 1923.

Colorado: To levy a tax for the support and maintenance of the medical school and nurses' training school of the University of Colorado.

In addition to levy now authorized by law, a tax for the use of the medical school and nurses' training school, amounting to one-twentieth mill, is levied.

Ch. 187, May 1, 1923.

Florida: Providing for scholarships at each of the two State institutions of higher learning from the various counties of the State, and making appropriations therefor.

Each county allowed one scholarship for men at the University of Florida, and one for women at the State College for Women. Persons eligible who intend to make teaching their profession. Examinations prescribed by State board of education. Each scholarship of the value of \$200 a year.

Ch. 9134, May 14, 1923.

Georgia: To authorize the local board of trustees of the Georgia School of Technology to charge and collect reasonable tuition fees from students attending said institution. No. 493, p. 114, Aug. 16, 1922.

Idaho: An act for the improvement of the Idaho State educational institutions, providing for a levy of three eighths of a mill on the taxable property of the State for a period of two years beginning with the levy of 1923, appropriating the proceeds of the levy for the construction of a science hall at the University of Idaho, for the completion of the basement of the administration building, and the improvement of the heating plant at the Lewiston Normal School, for the purchase of materials for the construction of a gymnasium at the Idaho Industrial Training School, for a sewer system and repair of buildings at the Albion Normal School, and for the construction of a building for assembly room, laboratory, library, and classroom for the Idaho Technical Institute, establishing a fund to be known as the educational institutions' improvement fund, and directing the disposition thereof. Ch. 165, Mar. 15, 1923.

Montana: To amend section 860, Revised Codes of 1921, relating to refunding railroad fares of students attending any of the institutions of the University of Montana.

State board of education may refund the fare, less \$10, of each resident student of the State. Such refund allowed once a year. Ch. 49, Mar. 1, 1923.

Nebraska: Relating to tuition and other fees at State educational institutions; repealing section 6727, Compiled Statutes of 1922.

Authorizes all State educational institutions to charge a fee to each non-resident. Empowers institutions to fix tuition and fees to be paid by students residing in Nebraska. Ch. 57, Apr. 23, 1923.

New Mexico: To amend section 5164, Statutes of 1915, relating to tuition in certain educational institutions.

Relates to tuition fees in State University, College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, School of Mines, Normal School at Silver City, Normal University at Las Vegas, and Military Institute. Matriculation fee of not less than \$5 to be charged each student and to be paid once only for each institution in which student enrolls. Annual tuition fee is fixed by governing board, but not less than \$20 for a resident of the State and not less than \$50 for non-residents. Ch. 77, Mar. 9, 1923.

Pennsylvania: Proposing an amendment to Article IX of the State constitution by adding thereto section 18.

Proposes a bond issue not to exceed \$8,000,000 for the benefit of the Pennsylvania State College. Joint Res., p. 1123, Laws of 1923.

South Carolina: To amend "An act to regulate beneficiary scholarships in Clemson Agricultural College," said act appearing as Act No. 129 of the acts of 1912, by changing the length of the scholarship from one to two years.

No. 153, Mar. 26, 1923.

Texas: Authorizing and directing the administrative or governing authorities of the public educational institutions of this State to except and exempt from the payment of all dues, fees, and charges except for board and clothing all citizens of Texas who served as nurses or in the armed forces of the United States during the late war, and who were honorably discharged therefrom, and who are not entitled to receive such benefits under the act of Congress known as the vocational rehabilitation act, and giving said citizens a preferential right to be admitted to the benefits of said institutions and declaring an emergency. Ch. 147, Mar. 28, 1923.

P (c). State Universities and Colleges

Alabama: Changing the name of the Alabama Technical Institute and College for Women to the Alabama College. No. 251, p. 255, Sept. 8, 1923.

Georgia: Changing the name of the Georgia Normal and Industrial College to the Georgia State College for Women, and conferring upon said institution the powers and privileges of a standard college, including the conferring of degrees. No. 366, p. 135, Aug. 9, 1922.

Georgia: Changing the name of the South Georgia State Normal College to the Georgia State Woman's College at Valdosta. No. 371, p. 174, Aug. 11, 1922.

Georgia: To amend section 1365, Civil Code of 1910, as amended by Act No. 310, 1919, relating to the trustees of the University of Georgia.

Number of members increased by one; additional member from the city of Athens. No. 290, p. 56, Aug. 6, 1923.

Illinois: Directing the trustees of the University of Illinois to establish and maintain at the university a forestry division. S. B. 166, p. 411, June 28, 1923.

Kentucky: To amend subsection 1, section 4636c, Carroll's Kentucky Statutes, relating to the appointment and qualification of members of the board of trustees of the University of Kentucky.

Board of trustees of the University of Kentucky to consist of governor, superintendent of public instruction, and commissioner of agriculture, labor, and statistics, ex officio, and 12 citizens appointed by the governor for terms of six years, 4 being appointed biennially; 3 of appointive members to be nominated by alumni. Ch. 36, Mar. 22, 1922.

Louisiana: To empower the police juries of the several parishes to defray the living expenses of young men and women in the School of Agriculture at the State University and A. and M. College, under specified conditions, by means of a contract with the beneficiaries thereof, and providing the recourse of the parish in case of a violation of the said contract.

Act No. 50, July 13, 1922.

Maine: To constitute the State superintendent of schools a member ex officio of the board of trustees of the University of Maine. Ch. 205, Apr. 4, 1923.

Minnesota: Relating to the number, qualification, and appointment of members of the board of regents of the State university.

Regents to consist of governor, commissioner of education, and president of the university ex officio and one member from each congressional district appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate.

Ch. 429, Apr. 21, 1923.

Mississippi: To amend section 2531, Mississippi Code of 1906, so as to change the number of years for free tuition in the State College for Women.

Tuition free for four years and no longer to girls of this State, except in music. Trustees to fix tuition for music, also of girls from other States, but at not less than cost to this State. Ch. 203, Mar. 10, 1922.

New Hampshire: Relating to the State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, and establishing the University of New Hampshire.

Changes name of said college to University of New Hampshire and authorizes the university to confer usual degrees. Board of trustees of College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts to constitute board of trustees of University of New Hampshire. Ch. 106, May 4, 1923.

Oklahoma: Amending chapter 78, article 3, Compiled Oklahoma Statutes, 1921, providing for student loans.

Provides for a student loan plan for high-school graduates attending Oklahoma institutions of higher learning. Ch. 84, Apr. 9, 1923.

Rhode Island: Empowering the board of managers of Rhode Island State College to guarantee loans of money made to student societies at said college for the purpose of purchasing or constructing society houses to be used as student dormitories. Ch. 2190, Apr. 24, 1922.

Utah: Amending section 5528, Compiled Laws of 1917, for the purpose of authorizing the board of regents of the University of Utah to assist the faculty and other teachers of the university in purchasing old-age annuities. Ch. 50, Mar. 8, 1923.

Wisconsin: To amend section 36.02 of the statutes relating to the board of regents of the university.

Board to consist of one member from each congressional district, four from the State at large (two of whom shall be women), and the State superintendent and the president of the university as ex officio members; two members shall be farmers and two shall be engaged in the manual trades. Amendment increases from two to four the number of members at large.

Ch. 201, May 31, 1923.

Wyoming: To abolish the State board of horticulture and the agricultural advisory board, and to transfer powers thereof to the board of trustees of the University of Wyoming. Ch. 99, Mar. 3, 1923.

P (d). Municipal Institutions

Ohio: To amend section 7920 of the General Code, relating to the charging of fees to students at municipal universities.

Permits municipal universities to charge fees for items other than instruction in the academic department. H. B. No. 18, p. 37, Mar. 29, 1923.

Wisconsin: To create section 41.70 of the Statutes, relating to evening and part-time college classes.

Common council or board of education of any city may establish evening and part-time college classes and may appropriate money therefor and accept money raised voluntarily. Ch. 421, July 13, 1923.

P (e). Junior Colleges

Iowa: To amend section 2773, Supplement to the Code, 1913, as amended by chapter 160, Acts of 1919, relating to the conditions under which certain school corporations may charge tuition.

Enables school corporations in cities of more than 20,000 inhabitants maintaining junior colleges to charge reasonable tuition fees for instruction therein. Ch. 72, Apr. 10, 1923.

Michigan: To amend the title of No. 146, Public Acts of 1917, and to add thereto a new section, relating to junior colleges and certificates to graduates thereof.

Relates to "junior collegiate departments" which may be established by school districts having a population of 30,000 or more. Provides for three-year teacher's certificate to graduate of two-year course in approved junior college, which must include one year of professional training.

No. 22, Apr. 6, 1923.

Michigan: To amend section 1, No. 146, Public Acts of 1917, authorizing boards of education of certain school districts to establish and offer advanced courses to high-school graduates.

Authorizes school district to maintain a junior college comprising two years of work above the high school, if district has a population of 25,000 or more.

(amended law, 30,000). Adds provision that district having a population of 250,000 or more may maintain four years of college work.

No. 138, May 10, 1923.

Mississippi: Permitting the addition of work of junior college grade to the program of studies of a municipal separate district high school or of an agricultural high school and specifying the conditions on which same may be done.

Ch. 204, Mar. 24, 1922.

Q. PROFESSIONAL AND HIGHER TECHNICAL EDUCATION

(a) Teachers' Colleges

See also G (b), State normal schools; P (c), State universities and colleges

(Entire section omitted)

Q (b). Agricultural Colleges

Michigan: To amend section 1257, Compiled Laws of 1915, relating to aid to the Michigan Agricultural College.

Provides a State tax of one-fifth mill for said agricultural college, experiment stations, and other experimental and extension work in connection therewith, but not to exceed \$1,000,000 shall be so levied. No. 192, May 15, 1923.

New Jersey: Relating to the State agricultural college.

Board of visitors to consist of one member from each county; appointed by the governor, seven members appointed each year for a term of three years.

Ch. 26, Mar. 2, 1923.

New York: To provide for the administration at Cornell University of the State agricultural experiment station at Geneva; amending the education law.

Ch. 852, May 29, 1923.

New York: To amend the education law in relation to State schools of agriculture, repealing articles 40a, 41, 41a, 42, 42a, 43, and 45a of said law.

Continues such schools. Applies to State School of Agriculture at St. Lawrence University, State School of Agriculture at Alfred University, State School of Agriculture at Morrisville, State School of Agriculture at Cobleskill, State School of Agriculture at Delhi, and State Institute of Applied Agriculture on Long Island. Provides for boards of trustees and regulates their powers and duties. Courses of study as approved by the regents of the University of the State of New York. Provides for maintenance.

Ch. 853, May 29, 1923.

North Carolina: To provide the number of trustees, their election and term of office for the North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering.

Sixty trustees, elected by the legislature; term, eight years, 15 elected every two years. State superintendent is member, ex officio. Governor presides at meetings. Trustees may appoint from their number an executive committee of seven members.

Ch. 47, Feb. 14, 1923.

Oklahoma: Authorizing the Agricultural and Mechanical College board of regents to set aside portions of the campus of the Agricultural and Mechanical College for the construction of dormitories, and to construct and equip said dormitories, and to manage and regulate same, and to issue bonds for the purpose of constructing said dormitories, authorizing banks, trusts, and insurance companies to invest in said bonds, and providing said bonds shall be accepted as collateral as security for the deposit of public funds and for the

Investment of trust funds, or of sinking funds of county, city, town, township, or school district, and declaring an emergency.

State not to be responsible for payment of such bonds. Payment to be made from proceeds of dormitories. Total amount of bonds shall at no time exceed \$500,000.
Ch. 111, Apr. 9, 1923.

Porto Rico: Providing for the creation of scholarships for the study of agricultural sciences at the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts of the University of Porto Rico, in Mayaguez; appropriating the sum of \$10,000 for such purpose, and for other purposes.
No. 53, July 14, 1923.

Texas: To establish and maintain a horticultural and agricultural experiment station in the citrus belt of Cameron or Hidalgo County, Tex., authorizing the board of directors of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas to select a suitable location for said station, and empowering said board to establish and maintain the same, to accept donations of lands, water, and money for the establishment of said station, making an appropriation to pay the cost of establishing said station, and for the operation of same, and declaring an emergency.
Ch. 36, Feb. 24, 1923.

Q (c). United States Grant

Q (d). Mining Schools

West Virginia: To provide for the establishment and maintenance of the West Virginia School of Mines.
Ch. 30, May 1, 1923.

Q (e). Military Schools

See also L (c), Physical education.

Georgia: To provide for a local board of seven trustees for the Georgia Military College.
No. 338, p. 110, Aug. 1, 1922.

Oklahoma: Providing for the appointment of cadets to the Oklahoma Military Academy and adding to the curriculum of said institution.

Each State senator to appoint two cadets and two alternates and each representative to appoint one cadet and one alternate from their respective districts. Other students resident of the State may be admitted. Said academy may add junior college work, subject to the approval of the State board of education.
Ch. 83, Mar. 28, 1923.

Q (f). Other Technical and Professional Schools

New Jersey: To authorize any citizen of New Jersey who has served in the military or naval forces of the United States in any war and who was wounded or disabled in line of duty, and who has completed any of the vocational institutional courses in any college or school prescribed by the Federal Government, to qualify for the study of accounting, architecture, law, or nursing without the taking of preliminary examinations therefor.
Ch. 25, Mar. 1, 1922.

New York: To amend section 6, chapter 851, Laws of 1911, relating to tuition at the State College of Forestry at Syracuse University.

Tuition free to students who are residents of the State. Tuition of nonresidents as fixed by board of trustees.
Ch. 147, Apr. 4, 1923.

Texas: To establish a State college in Texas, west of the ninety-eighth meridian and north of the twenty-ninth parallel, to be known as the Texas Technological College; providing for the location of such college; its government; the control of its finances; defining its leading objects, and prescribing generally the nature and scope of instruction to be given; conferring upon the board of directors of said college the rights of eminent domain, making the necessary appropriation for the purchase of land, the location, establishing, and maintenance of said college, and declaring an emergency. Ch. 20, Feb. 10, 1923.

R. PRIVATE AND ENDOWED INSTITUTIONS: STATE CONTROL

(a). Higher Institutions

Maryland: An act to amend chapter 8 of the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland of the session of 1782, incorporating "The Visitors and Governors of Washington College, in the State of Maryland," in so far as the same relates to the number of visitors and governors, the manner of their election or appointment, their residence and qualification, by adding additional section to said act of assembly, to be known as Section XVI, and by repealing all parts of said chapter 8 of the Acts of 1872, April session, inconsistent with the provisions of this act.

Ch. 121, Laws of 1922.

Massachusetts: Authorizing the trustees of Northeastern University of the Boston Young Men's Christian Association to confer certain degrees.

Said institution may confer degrees usually conferred by colleges and universities in the State, except medical and dental degrees and the degrees of B. S. and A. B.

Ch. 93, Mar. 5, 1923.

Massachusetts: Increasing the number of trustees of the Episcopal Theological School in Cambridge, and allowing them to hold additional real and personal estate.

Number increased from 9 to 11; allowed to hold property to amount of \$3,000,000.

Ch. 141, Mar. 10, 1922.

New Hampshire: Changing the name of the New Hampshire Conference Seminary and the New Hampshire Female College to the Tilton School.

Ch. 189, Mar. 7, 1923.

Oklahoma: To amend section 1, chapter 113, Laws of 1919, relating to colleges and universities that may grant degrees.

Adds University of Tulsa and Oklahoma City College to list of institutions that may confer degrees. Drops from such Kingfisher College, Oklahoma Methodist University, and State School of Mines and Metallurgy.

Ch. 188, Apr. 9, 1923.

Pennsylvania: To amend section 6 of an act approved June 26, 1895, as amended, relating to the incorporation of educational institutions.

Raises requirements for conferring degrees. Institution must have productive endowment of \$500,000 and assets invested in buildings and equipment for instruction purposes. Faculty must consist of at least eight full-time professors. Course must be four years for degree. Preparation for admission must be four years of academic or high-school work, or equivalent, and must be subject to approval of State council of education. Exceptions as to religious institutions receiving contributed services and tax-supported institutions. Such contributed services or tax support may be substituted for equivalent endowment, but such institution must meet educational requirements.

No. 206, May 23, 1923.

R (b). Corporations of an Educational Character

Massachusetts: Enlarging the corporate powers of the Northern Baptist Education Society, incorporated by chapter 85, Acts of 1830. Ch. 94, Feb. 27, 1922.

Massachusetts: Relative to the transmission to the legislature by the State department of education of petitions relating to the incorporation of educational institutions.

Department is divested of discretion in the matter of transmission and must transmit the petition. Ch. 51, Feb. 23, 1923.

Minnesota: Authorizing the amendment of the articles of incorporation of certain educational corporations in certain particulars.

Where a church controlling such a corporation has been succeeded by another church, control may be transferred by trustees of corporation amending the articles accordingly. Ch. 15, Feb. 8, 1923.

New Jersey: To provide by general law for the incorporation of private schools. Ch. 117, Mar. 11, 1922.

New York: To incorporate the Board of Christian Education of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America. Ch. 325, May 2, 1923.

New York: To amend the stock corporation law generally.

Section 6 provides that if any certificate of incorporation filed shall state a purpose for which the regents of the university may charter a corporation, such certificate shall be referred to the commissioner of education for an indorsement of his approval or disapproval. Ch. 787, May 24, 1923.

Tennessee: To amend chapter 142 of the acts of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee of 1875, entitled "An act to provide for the organization of corporations," so as to provide for the organization and incorporation of educational institutions such as colleges, universities, and seminaries, affiliated with or controlled by a convention or conventions, or an association or associations, whether voluntary and unincorporated or incorporated under the laws of this State or any other State, and composed of members, delegates, representatives, or messengers of or from any church or religious association organized and conducted under the congregational form of church government.

Ch. 81, Mar. 31, 1923.

Texas: To permit boards of trustees of religious, charitable, educational, or eleemosynary institutions to be affiliated with, elected, and controlled by a convention, conference, or association, incorporated or unincorporated, organized under the laws of this or another State whose membership is composed of representatives, delegates, or messengers from any church or other religious association; also to permit such institutions to acquire, own, hold, mortgage, and dispose of property, real and personal, within this State, in furtherance of the purposes of the organization. Ch. 81, Mar. 19, 1923.

S. LIBRARIES AND MUSEUMS**(a) General**

California: Authorizing boards of supervisors of counties to establish and maintain museums.

A museum of history, science, and art or any one or more of the same may be established. A library may be maintained in connection therewith. Supervisors may conduct lectures and entertainments and research. May maintain schools or institutes for instruction in matters pertaining to the museum.

May cooperate with colleges, universities, etc., in advancement of arts and sciences. Ch. 24, Apr. 24, 1923.

Illinois: Regulating the powers and duties of boards of directors of free public libraries of cities, villages, incorporated towns, and townships.

H. B. 464, p. 429, June 21, 1923.

Massachusetts: Providing for the appointment by the board of free library commissioners of an agent or secretary who shall direct work in libraries for the benefit of the alien population.

Ch. 121, Mar. 7, 1922.

Mississippi: To advance learning, the arts and sciences, and to promote the public welfare by providing for the conveyance, holding, and protection of property, and the creation of trusts for the founding, endowing, erection, and maintenance of public libraries, museums, art galleries, and educational institutions within this State.

Authorizes the founding of libraries by gift, bequest, endowment, etc.

Ch. 193, Apr. 3, 1922.

Missouri: Providing for the support of public libraries in cities of the first class; amending section 7881, Revised Statutes of 1919.

Mayor and council shall appropriate necessary money, not less than \$55,000 in any fiscal year.

H. B. 102, p. 270, Apr. 2, 1923.

New Jersey: Authorizing the governing body of any municipality to appropriate for the use of the free public library thereof any moneys paid into the municipal treasury by said library.

Ch. 36, Mar. 2, 1922.

New Jersey: To amend section 6, chapter 122, Laws of 1920, relating to county free libraries.

County library commission may purchase supplies and incur expenses but not in excess of appropriation for county library purposes.

Ch. 92, Mar. 11, 1922.

New Jersey: To amend sections 1 and 7, chapter 122, Laws of 1920, relating to the establishment and maintenance of county free libraries.

County library to be established for such subdivisions of county as do not maintain free libraries pursuant to the provisions of chapter 150, Laws of 1905. Authorizes borrowing money in anticipation of the receipt of taxes.

Ch. 107, Mar. 19, 1923.

New York: To amend sections 1117, 1118b, 1123, 1129, and 1133 of the Education Law, relative to libraries and library corporations.

"Association" libraries may be corporations, but no longer need be close corporations. Minor amendment as to county libraries. Regents may amend library charters on application of trustees thereof. Provides State aid of \$100 a year for free circulating library complying with regent's requirements.

Ch. 345, Mar. 29, 1922.

Ohio: To provide for the construction, furnishing, and maintenance of county library buildings.

H. B. No. 459, p. 242, Apr. 20, 1923.

S (b). Public-School Libraries

Connecticut: Relating to school libraries and apparatus.

Schools to be provided with libraries and apparatus. State aid.

Ch. 268, June 4, 1923.

New Jersey: To amend section 208, New Jersey School Law, as amended, relating to school libraries.

State aid for school libraries may be paid to county library where, by agreement between county library commission and local board of education, the county library is furnishing the school with books.

Ch. 58, Mar. 11, 1922.

T. EDUCATION OF SPECIAL CLASSES

(a) General

T (b). Schools for the Deaf

Arkansas: To repeal "An act to provide for the control of the State charitable institutions," approved March 4, 1915; to provide for the management and operation of the School for the Blind, the Deaf Mute Institute, the Hospital for Nervous Diseases and the Hospital Dairy Farm, and the Confederate Soldiers' Home.

Abolishes existing board of control and substitutes a separate board for each of the following: School for the Blind and Deaf Mute Institute, Hospital for Nervous Diseases and Hospital Dairy Farm, and the Confederate Soldiers' Home.

Act 268, p. 206, Mar. 1, 1923.

Arkansas: Changing the name of the Arkansas Deaf Mute Institute to the Arkansas School for the Deaf.

Act 462, p. 399, Mar. 20, 1923.

California: To add chapter 2 to title 5 of Part III of the Political Code, and to repeal sections 2237 to 2240, 2243, 2244, 2254, 2255, 2257, 2267, 2268, 2270, 2280, and 2282 of said code, all relating to the education of the deaf and the blind.

The California School for the Deaf and the California School for the Blind shall each be a part of the school system of the State, except that it shall derive no revenue from the public school fund. Deaf persons or blind persons resident of the State shall be entitled to education in such schools, as each case requires, free of charge. Nonresidents, \$600 a year. Where parent or guardian is unable to clothe child or pay transportation thereof, such expense shall be a charge against county of child's residence. Administration of each such school shall be under State department of education.

Ch. 70, May 2, 1923.

Iowa: To amend section 2, chapter 120, Acts of 1919, relating to the attendance of deaf and blind children at State schools.

Attendance required between the ages of 7 and 19. This chapter regulates court procedure in case of parent or guardian failing or refusing to see that such child attends required length of time.

Ch. 78, Apr. 21, 1923.

Massachusetts: Providing for the establishment of special day classes for deaf pupils in the public schools of certain towns.

State department of education may, in cooperation with the respective school committees, establish such classes in not more than six towns, each having 10 or more deaf pupils.

Ch. 361, May 7, 1923.

Michigan: To authorize the board of education of any school district to establish and maintain day schools or classes for those who are blind or have defective vision, and day schools or classes for those who are deaf or have defective hearing, to provide for the expense of the same, to provide for the supervision of such schools or classes, and other help to carry out the provisions of this act, and to repeal act No. 224 of the public acts of 1905, and acts amendatory thereto.

No. 122, May 2, 1923.

Minnesota: To amend section 1, chapter 194, Laws of 1915, as amended by chapter 218, Laws of 1919, relating to the establishment and maintenance of schools for deaf children in special independent and common-school districts.

State superintendent may grant permission to establish such a school in a district having an actual attendance of not less than five deaf children between 4 and 21 years of age. State aid of \$250 for each deaf child instructed in an approved school.

Ch. 228, Apr. 11, 1923.

Minnesota: To amend paragraph (a), subdivision e, section 10, chapter 467, Laws of 1921, relating to special State aid for classes for the deaf.

State aid, \$250 per pupil residing in district maintaining class, \$400 per pupil residing in district not maintaining class but attending in another district,
Ch. 382, Apr. 19, 1923.

Virginia: To effect the separation of the schools for the deaf and the blind at Staunton, and to provide for a commission to make recommendations concerning the establishment of a separate school for white blind children, and appropriating \$1,000 for the expenses of said commission.

Ch. 334, Mar. 23, 1922.

T (c). Schools for the Blind

Arkansas: To aid blind persons to secure higher education.

Provides for readers for blind students at colleges, universities, conservatories of music, or technical institutions.
Act 682, p. 579, Mar. 26, 1923.

Indiana: Providing for the removal of the Indian School for the Blind from its present site, its relocation in another site, the transfer of students thereto, and the purchase of a new school site, the construction of necessary buildings thereon, and making an appropriation therefor

Provides for a commission to select a new site.
Ch. 72, Mar. 5, 1923.

Iowa: Regulating admission to the State School for the Blind; amending sections 2438 and 2439, Compiled Code of Iowa.

Residents of the State of suitable age and capacity shall be entitled to education therein at State expense. State board of education to fix terms of admission of nonresidents.
Ch. 241, Apr. 12, 1923.

Maine: Relating to the board of directors of the Maine Institution for the Blind.

To consist of 11 members—5 elected by institution in accordance with by-laws, 5 appointed by governor. State commissioner of education is a member ex officio.
Ch. 96, Special Laws, Apr. 4, 1923.

Oregon: Appropriating money to provide readers for the blind students in the University of Oregon and other State institutions of learning.

Provides for the payment of \$500 annually for a reader for each such student.
Ch. 177, Feb. 21, 1923.

T (d). Schools for Crippled and Deformed

Connecticut: Amending section 1649 of the General Statutes, relating to the care of crippled children.

Regulates admission to the Newington Home for Crippled Children.
Ch. 57, Apr. 17, 1921.

Illinois: To enable school directors and boards of education to establish and maintain classes and schools for crippled children, and providing for payment from State treasury of the excess cost of maintaining and operating such classes and schools over the cost of maintaining and operating schools for normal children.
H. B. 325, p. 597, June 19, 1923.

Michigan: To authorize the board of education of any school district to establish and maintain schools or classes for those who are crippled, to provide for the expense of the same, to provide for the supervision of such schools or classes, and other help to carry out the provisions of this act.

Provides for special schools or classes for crippled children between 6 and 21 years of age. Course must have approval of State superintendent. State reimbursement to districts shall be equal to the difference between per capita cost of other pupils and cost of crippled pupils, but not to exceed \$200 per crippled child.
No. 313, May 25, 1923.

New Jersey: To enable counties which have no county home and hospital for the care, treatment, and cure of crippled children to assist in maintaining homes and hospitals for that purpose in such counties. Ch. 159, Mar. 11, 1923.

Oklahoma: Providing for medical and surgical treatment and hospital care of children who are afflicted with any malady or deformity which can likely be remedied, whose parents or other persons legally chargeable with their support are unable to provide such treatment and care; providing for payment of the expenses thereof, and conferring jurisdiction on juvenile courts in such cases; providing for the commitment of such children to the university hospital; defining the powers and duties of said institutions, and repealing all laws and parts of laws in conflict herewith, and declaring an emergency.
Ch. 105, Mar. 31, 1923.

Oregon: Providing for the enumeration, instruction, and cost of instruction of crippled children between 6 and 18 years of age who have not completed the work of the elementary grades.

District wherein one or more such children reside shall set aside and create a "crippled children's instruction fund." Visiting teachers shall be employed for such children.
Ch. 88, Feb. 14, 1923.

Pennsylvania: To provide for the care, treatment, and maintenance of dependent crippled children; conferring powers in connection therewith upon the department of public welfare and juvenile courts; and imposing certain expenses upon counties.
No. 276, June 7, 1923.

T (e). Schools for Feeble-minded

Delaware: Making an appropriation of \$52,000 for the erection and equipment of additional buildings at the Institution for the Feeble-minded, near Stockley.
Ch. 162, Apr. 5, 1923.

Maine: Additional to and amendatory of chapter 139 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by chapter 88, Public Laws of 1917, relating to transfer of insane or feeble-minded inmates.

Provides for the transfer of feeble-minded girls from the State school for girls, and of feeble-minded boys from the State school for boys, to the Maine School for Feeble-minded.
Ch. 160, Apr. 4, 1923.

Massachusetts: Establishing the Belchertown State school for the care and custody of feeble-minded persons.
Ch. 410, May 12, 1922.

North Carolina: To amend section 2, chapter 266, Public Laws of 1915, relating to the Caswell Training School.

Relates to admission. Any feeble-minded or mentally defective person of any age may be admitted in the discretion of the office of public welfare and the board of directors of the school.
Ch. 34, Feb. 23, 1923.

South Carolina: To change the name of the State Training School for the Feeble-minded to "State Training School."
No. 76, Mar. 1, 1923.

Wisconsin: To create section 52.015 of the Statutes, renaming the homes for the feeble-minded.

Wisconsin home for the feeble-minded renamed Northern Wisconsin Colony and Training School. Southern home for the feeble-minded renamed Southern Wisconsin Colony and Training School. Ch. 42, Apr. 19, 1923.

T (f). Tubercular Children

Ohio: To further supplement section 7644 of the General Code by the enactment of supplemental section 7644-2, relative to the education of children of school age admitted to tuberculosis hospitals.

Provides for the education of such children, expenses to be borne by the district from which the child comes. S. B. No. 281, p. 123, Apr. 18, 1923.

T (g). Schools for Backward Children

Illinois: To provide for a survey and report by the department of public welfare of the number, location, and types of specially handicapped children of school age within the State. S. B. 448, p. 151, June 25, 1923.

Louisiana: Authorizing parish [county] school boards to organize and maintain schools or classes for the benefit of mentally, morally, or physically deficient children. Act No. 111, July 13, 1922.

Massachusetts: Amending section 46, chapter 71, of the General Laws, relating to the instruction of certain mentally retarded children.

The school committee of every town shall annually ascertain, under regulations prescribed by the department and the commissioner of mental diseases, the number of children three years or more retarded in mental development in attendance upon its public schools, or of school age and resident therein. At the beginning of each school year the committee of every town where there are 10 or more such children shall establish special classes for their instruction, according to their mental attainments, under regulations prescribed by the department. No child under the control of the department of public welfare or of the child welfare division of the institutions department of the city of Boston, who is three years or more retarded in mental development within the meaning of this section, shall, after complaint made by the school committee to the department of public welfare or said division, be placed in a town which is not required to maintain a special class as provided for in this section.

Ch. 231, Mar. 31, 1922.

New York: To amend the Education Law in relation to State aid for the employment of teachers of special classes of children with retarded mental development.

Adds new section 579a. For approved teacher of such class State commissioner shall apportion one-half of salary but not to exceed \$1,000.

Ch. 305, May 21, 1923.

Oregon: To provide for a department of research and guidance in public schools in school districts having a population of 10,000 inhabitants or more, defining its duties and functions, defining the term "educationally exceptional children," and authorizing the board of directors of such districts to establish special classes and special schools for such children, and authorizing the board of directors to require the attendance of such children at such schools.

Makes possible the establishment of a department of research and guidance in all cities in Oregon having more than 10,000 inhabitants. The law provides for the establishment of special classes for educationally exceptional children; that is to say, those who are able to advance more rapidly than the average child, or those who may be retarded.

Ch. 28, Feb. 8, 1923.

U. WELFARE OF DEPENDENTS AND DELINQUENTS

(a). General

Alabama: To amend certain sections of No. 457, General Acts of 1919, the same being an act to establish a child-welfare department, etc.

Amends the act by providing for a commission to control said department, and by requiring reports from judges of courts having jurisdiction over dependent, neglected, and delinquent children, and from child-caring agencies and institutions. Prohibits employment of paid probation officers who are not certified.

No. 275, p. 270, Sept. 17, 1923.

Alabama: To provide for the establishment of county boards of child welfare, etc.

No. 369, p. 380, Sept. 26, 1923.

Delaware: Providing for a commission to suggest to the next session of the legislature a revision of the existing laws of the State relating to minor children.

Ch. 203, Mar. 13, 1923.

Florida: To create and establish a children's code commission, to provide for the appointment of the members thereof, their terms of office, prescribe their powers and duties, and providing for the making of their report and its transmission to the legislature.

Ch. 9273, May 7, 1923.

Georgia: To create the Georgia Children's Code Commission, to provide for the appointment of the members thereof, and to prescribe the authority and duties of said commission.

No. 300, p. 71, July 26, 1922.

Kentucky: To create a commission to be known as The Kentucky Child Welfare Commission and to prescribe its duties and functions.

Ch. 107, Mar. 24, 1923.

Maryland: Authorizing and requesting the governor to appoint a commission to be known as the "commission on laws of minors" to review the laws of Maryland relating to minors and to report with recommendations to the next session of the general assembly.

Joint Res. No. 12, Apr. 13, 1922.

Pennsylvania: To provide for the appointment of a commission to suggest revisions and amendments to the statutes of the State of Pennsylvania which relate to children, especially those which relate to the dependent, defective, delinquent, neglected, incorrigible, or illegitimate children; defining the powers and duties of the commission; authorizing the examination of documents, records, and papers; and making an appropriation to meet the expenses of the said commission.

No. 411, July 11, 1923.

West Virginia: To provide for the creation of county child welfare boards, the same to be created at the option of the counties.

Ch. 60, May 1, 1923.

U (b): Wrongs to Children

U (e). Juvenile Courts

(Entire section omitted)

U (d). Conduct of Children

U (e). Truant, Detention, and Reform Schools and Schools for Dependents

(Entire section omitted)

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