

EDUCATION IN COLORADO
1860 - 1954

The citizens of Colorado have been interested in all phases of education since the first settlers began to filter into the state from the East. Beginning with early territorial legislatures, legal provisions were made to provide good public school training and state institutions of higher learning. The state constitution, adopted in 1876, established a framework for future growth in education. Even before statehood was achieved, Colorado was looked upon as a fertile field for private school endeavor. Since the first poor little school was opened in the Territory, Colorado has come a long way and can be proud of the progress which has been made in less than a century.

THE SCHOOLS OF PRE-TERRITORIAL DAYS

The first white men after the Spaniards to visit Colorado were for the most part trappers and guides who possessed no interest of any kind in education. The padding of their footsteps still lingered on the trails when the gold rush to the Rockies exploded, and another group of disinterested persons arrived in Colorado. When it became apparent that mining was to be a permanent industry, the complexion of the population changed, and the need for public schools was recognized. The second influx of settlers into the state included the wives and children of miners and in the tradition of the country left behind, the three "R's" were looked upon as essential to life in the new community. In 1859 Union School opened its doors in Auraria at the confluence of the Platte and Cherry Creek. "Professor" O. J. Goldrick presided as schoolmaster, and thirteen children payed tuition and entered the small log building on the first day. One year later Boulder opened its first

school in a building erected for that purpose by the community. In the same year school was held in a tent in Golden, and Miss Indiana Sopris, first woman to teach in Colorado launched her private school in Denver. By 1861 there were four such schools in Denver, and it was common practice for pupils to pay their tuition in gold dust. The doors of the first school in Pueblo were opened in 1862.

TERRITORIAL EDUCATION

The first legislature to convene in Colorado laid the foundation for free public education in 1861, and in 1862 the first tax-supported schools were organized to serve the children of Denver. Pueblo, Trinidad and Colorado City were quick to follow suit, and soon the movement had spread to Bent, Clear Creek, Custer, Huerfano, Fremont and Weld counties where one-room frame, log or adobe buildings were erected. By 1871 there were 160 districts organized and 120 schools in operation. According to the census there were 7,742 persons of school age in the territory that year of which 4,357 were enrolled in the public schools.

The first territorial legislation was passed November 7, 1861 and signed by Governor William Gilpin. It provided for the appointment of a Territorial Superintendent of Common Schools who was to serve until a new appointment was made, for a salary of \$500 per year. Governor Gilpin appointed William J. Curtice who was serving as Territorial Librarian, and the appointment was approved by the Council as the upper house of the legislature was called at that time. The duties of the Territorial Superintendent were general in nature, but included one specific function. He was to recommend to local school districts a uniform series of textbooks. The first school laws in the Territory also provided for the election of county superintendents of schools who were to be chosen to serve for terms of two years.

In 1865 the position of Superintendent was abolished by the Legislature, and the duties of his office were transferred to the Territorial Treasurer who was allowed \$100 per year to take care of the work. After the change in the law very little effort was made at the state level to improve school programs. Columbus Nuckolls who served as Treasurer in 1867 did make a conscientious effort to carry out the functions of the chief school officer of the Territory.

In 1870 the Legislature had a change of heart and re-created the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction. The salary was increased from \$500 to \$1000.

In 1876 Joseph Shattuck of Greeley became the first State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

EDUCATION AND THE STATE CONSTITUTION

The constitution of the state, formally approved and ratified by the people July 1, 1876, contains numerous sections which deal specifically with public school education. Section 2 reads in part as follows: "The general assembly shall as soon as practicable, provide for the establishment and maintenance of a thorough and uniform system of free public schools throughout the state, wherein all residents of the state, between the ages of six and twenty-one years, may be educated gratuitously". The constitution also provides for the collection and disbursement of local school funds by the treasurers of the several counties and stipulates sources of revenue. Section 6 provides for supervision at the county level through the election of county superintendents of schools with duties prescribed by law. Much of the growth and development of public schools in the state has stemmed from the enthusiasm and arduous labor of the able men and women who have been elected to

to this office. Through their reports, the progress of schools can be vividly and accurately traced, and their influence on state school legislation has often been the deciding factor in the passage of good laws. Many other phases of public education have been written into the constitution, and it is due to the foresight of the men who wrote Colorado's basic laws, and the men and women in the teaching profession who advised them, that education has gone forward in the state.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

From early days general supervision of the schools of the state was a responsibility of three elected state officials who comprised the Ex-Officio State Board of Education. Until 1948 when the Board was abolished by constitutional amendment, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, Secretary of State and Attorney General established certain broad policies and performed such duties as were stipulated by the General Assembly. The Superintendent actually assumed all administrative responsibilities and the Board's duties were certain legally prescribed acts such as the appointment of the State Board of Examiners. Since the first small beginnings of education in Colorado, many fine public-spirited citizens have held the office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction. Through their never ceasing efforts they have contributed much to the development of children and youth through better schools. On November 2, 1948 at the general election the people of the state voted to amend the constitution and replace the elected Superintendent with an elected Board of Education empowered to appoint a qualified person as executive head of the Department of Education to serve as Commissioner. The first Commissioner was appointed in 1950 and a new era in public education was begun. Advocates of the system believe that it is beneficial to take the public schools out of politics and affirm that reorganization of the Department makes it possible to plan more effectively for the future. Agencies under the jurisdiction

and control of the State Board of Education are the State Board of Examiners, State Historical Society, State Library and State Board of Vocational Education.

Although it is too soon to predict conclusively, it appears that the people of the state acted wisely when they changed the constitution in 1948.

STATE INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

The first institution of higher learning planned during the territorial period was the University of Colorado. The movement got under way in 1861 but it was not until 1877, shortly after the University was authorized by the constitution, that the school was opened. Seventy-five students were enrolled by the end of the year, a small number compared to the 8,687 attending today. The institution which is now known all over the world as the Colorado School of Mines was envisioned in territorial days and started by the Episcopal Church with two distinct courses of study - divinity and mining. The state entered the picture in 1870 when the territorial legislature appropriated \$3,872 for a Mines building at Golden. In 1876 Colorado Agricultural and Mechanical College at Fort Collins was authorized by the constitution and created by statute in 1877. Colorado State College of Education was established in 1891 in Greeley, Western State College at Gunnison in 1911, and classes were begun in 1925 in Alamosa's Adams State College. All but the latter two were authorized by the Colorado constitution in 1876.

Many other fine colleges have contributed to the program of formal and adult learning in Colorado during the comparatively short history of the state. The first such institution, chartered under the name of Colorado Seminary, was established in Denver in 1864. In 1880 the Seminary was reorganized as the University

of Denver and today boasts an enrollment of 7,517. Ten years later in 1874 Colorado College, a liberal arts school, was founded in Colorado Springs. Colorado College was one of the first such institutions established west of the Mississippi and was followed by Regis College, a Catholic liberal arts college for men, in Denver in 1877, and Colorado Womans College, a privately endowed junior college for women, in Denver in 1888. Iliff School of Theology, located in Denver, opened its doors to prospective Protestant ministers in 1892. In 1918 Loretto Heights College, a Catholic senior college for women, was empowered to confer degrees.

JUNIOR COLLEGES

The new junior college movement which began to sweep the country early in the Twentieth Century made its impact felt in Colorado in 1925. The junior colleges of Grand Junction and Trinidad were created April 20 of that year by the General Assembly. In 1937 general authority for the formation of junior college districts was provided by legislative act, and the pattern for an intermediate type of advanced schooling after high school was established. Today junior colleges are operating in Grand Junction, La Junta, Lamar, Pueblo, Sterling and Trinidad, offering free training to more than 2000 young men and women who might not otherwise be able to secure schooling beyond the twelfth grade.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

Closely associated with the curricula of Colorado's junior colleges is the program for vocational education which has been operating in the State since 1917 when the Smith-Hughes Act was passed by Congress. This program has played an ever-increasing role in the total state school program as one phase of the adult education movement, and has functioned as a cooperative local, state and Federal enterprise.

A board of five members, appointed by the Governor for six year terms, controls the program although it is set up under the constitution as a division of the Department of Education. Federal grants of money have been generous, and under the law junior colleges in the state participate in vocational education projects under the five-member board.

The Emily Griffith Opportunity School which is an important part of the Denver Public Schools is without a doubt the most outstanding example of vocational education in Colorado. The inscription placed over the door of the School, "For All Who Wish To Learn," expresses the spirit of the institution which has gained fame in educational circles throughout the United States. In 1916 when Emily Griffith's dream of schooling for those who were denied a formal education was realized, over 2,000 persons enrolled. The total enrollment for April 1954 was 25,000. The curriculum at Opportunity School covers a wide range of subjects and is designed to meet the needs and interests of those who seek admission.

THE COLORADO EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

On December 28, 1875, a group of 150 teachers and friends of education gathered in Denver for the purpose of writing education into the state constitution. The group worked long hours to build a firm foundation of fundamental law for the infant school system of the state and succeeded admirably. As a bi-product of the meeting the Colorado Teachers Association, the forerunner of the Colorado Education Association, was formed. Today the membership of the Association exceeds 10,000 and in cooperation with other school organizations continues to work for improved educational facilities.

OTHER EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Education in Colorado has been a cooperative venture. Many groups have contributed to its growth. Although specific purposes as set forth in their constitutions and articles of incorporation may differ, general intent and final goals are the same. Among the many associations which have been active in promoting better schools are the Colorado Parent-Teachers Association with its 127,000 individual members, the State School Board Association which came into being in 1941, and the Colorado Association of School Administrators, organized in 1949. Perhaps the most recent organization of this type is the State-Wide Citizen's Committee for the Public Schools, a small group of about fifty members composed primarily of people not actively participating in school programs.

SPECIAL EDUCATION

The value of education for the handicapped has long been recognized in Colorado. In 1874 the Territorial Legislature created the Colorado School for the Deaf and Blind. The School which is located in Colorado Springs, is governed by a superintendent and five board members, and is an independent corporate body. Funds for operating it are derived from a tax levy on all property.

Services offered by the Denver Public Schools include help for crippled children, classes for the deaf and hard-of-hearing, and special assistance to the visually handicapped. Boettcher School for crippled children provides instruction for grades 1 through 12, and classes for the deaf and those with poor vision are held at Evans School. The city schools of Pueblo also provide excellent programs for handicapped children. Several other school districts have established centers for the education of exceptional children.

The Division of Special Education of the State Department within recent years has developed an outstanding program of assistance to the educable mentally and physically handicapped school children of the state. Until 1936, work with exceptional children was a responsibility of the Child Welfare Department. After its transfer to the Department of Education it was called the Bureau of Home and School Services. The name was changed to the Division of Special Education in 1947. For many years the budget was meager and wholly inadequate, but in 1954 with an annual appropriation of \$200,000, the Division was able to expand its program. Services include teaching of home-bound or hospitalized children; direct reimbursement to school districts for classes of the physically and mentally handicapped; speech correction programs; and vision, hearing and speech screening.

FINANCE

Colorado received 3,000,000 acres of federal land when it became a state to be held inviolate for the use of the schools. Revenue of about \$1,000,000 per year derived from these lands was the only source of school income at the state level until the passage of the State Income Tax law in 1937 for the purpose of financing schools. A nominal equalization program was provided from this source. In 1947 the Legislature discontinued the earmarking of income tax revenue for schools and began making definite appropriations toward reducing county school taxes, continuing the equalization programs, and establishing flat grants from the state general fund. The peak annual state participation payments have been approximately \$15,000,000 and represent 20% of the cost of the total public school program for Colorado. In 1952 part of the Federal Mineral Lease payments to the state was made available to the schools, both at state and county levels.

The public schools have been financed mainly by local district tax levies with other local revenue coming from county taxes. In addition to this, part of the county receipts from the federal government are available for the local schools.

CONSOLIDATION OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS

Probably the most important development in the evolution of public education in Colorado was the consolidation program in both rural and city school systems. Consolidation has been a slow painful process, and the work is by no means completed, but each year finds more pupils attending school in modern buildings and receiving a superior type of instruction from qualified teachers as a result. The problem of bringing independent school districts together was first solved in Denver. One of the provisions of the Twentieth Amendment to the constitution of the state, which established the city and county of Denver, required the consolidation of the seven independent districts within the city. This was effected in 1903. Providing for adequate school support was a much greater problem in rural areas than in cities, however, and as early as 1900 educators began to think about school district reorganization for the sparsely populated sections of the state. With the coming of the automobile and improvement of road systems throughout the state, consolidation became inevitable. In 1909 the Appleton Consolidated School, seven miles northwest of Grand Junction, was established. Following this pioneer in cooperative school endeavor, the Fruitdale School in Mesa county was organized in 1911. Cache la Poudre School in Larimer County became a consolidated unit in 1913, and soon the movement was underway. One of the excellent examples of the many benefits which stem from consolidation was the Sargent School, located in the San Luis Valley and organized in 1916.

Added impetus was given to the consolidation movement with the passage of House Bill 900, the School District Reorganization Act of 1949, by the General Assembly.

Section 2 of the Act states the purpose of the bill and reads in part as follows:

"... to provide for the reorganization of the public school districts in the state, and the alteration of the boundaries of established districts and generally to enlarge the areas of school districts in the state in order to provide for the maintenance of a thorough and uniform system of free public schools throughout the state; ." Major reorganization in numerous areas, including Custer county, the first county to take advantage of the law, Archuleta, Delta, Jefferson, Mesa, Ouray, Pueblo, Rio Grande, and Saguache, followed the passage of House Bill 900. However, a great deal of opposition to the law sprang up throughout the state, and in 1951 the Legislature amended it in order to remove certain compulsory features.

Reorganization of school districts to provide improved and more uniform educational facilities in Colorado continues, and her citizens never cease in their efforts to increase the effectiveness of the school program for the boys and girls of the state.

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EDUCATION IN COLORADO: 1860-1954 -

Prepared by

COILA M. POTTORF 1972

for

Dr. Donald D. Woodington.





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SCHOOL DISTRICT BOUNDRIES OF COLORADO

Prepared by

THE STATE PLANNING AGENCY

As of April: 1949

Source will be found in the County School Superintendents records, (Reports).

The above records are held in the Records Center, 1271 Sherman Street, Denver, Colorado. Tel: 892-2055.

These Documents are then taken to 1530 Sherman , where the patron may view same.

COLORADO AND ITS PEOPLE -- Hafen

Vol. II, Chapter VI, pp. 159-197. "Progress of Education in Colorado."

HISTORY OF COLORADO --- Stone

Vol. 1, Chapter XXX, pp. 585-631. "Education in Colorado."

COLORADO MAGAZINE

O. J. Goldrick, first teacher. VI, pp. 72-74; XII, 15-21.

Indiana Sopris Cushman, Colorado's first Woman School Teacher, VI, 126-121, 74; 126-31, XII, 19, 21.

Public School System provided for by Legislature, VI, 74;
First School Building in Colorado, XII, 21; Arapahoe School,
first Denver high school, XV, 109-112.

EDUCATION IN COLORADO -- 1861-1885. Compiled by order of the
State Teachers' Association

Source: Digest of Initiated and Referred Constitutional Amendments and Laws
voted upon by the Electorate of Colorado. 1946

Constitutional Amendments

<u>Subject</u>	<u>For</u>	<u>Against</u>
* 1. Providing for secret ballots. (Art. VII, Sec. 3)	<u>113,470</u>	92,203
* 2. Providing that any balance in the old age pension fund at the end of any calendar year shall be used to pay future pensions and costs of administering said fund.	96,737	<u>169,243</u>

Totals - 2 amendments voted upon; 1 adopted;
1 rejected.

Initiated and Referred Laws - None voted upon.

1948

Constitutional Amendments

<u>Subject</u>	<u>For</u>	<u>Against</u>
* 1. Providing for the election of a State Board of Education and the appointment by said Board of a Commissioner of Education. (Art. IX, Sec. 1)	<u>233,100</u>	126,054
2. Providing that political subdivisions may adopt and thereafter modify or repeal local option proposals prohibiting the sale of alcoholic and fermented malt beverages.	120,799	<u>324,371</u>
3. Providing for a guaranteed minimum \$50.00 per month old age pension, and for the allotment and earmarking of		

CHAPTER 123

SCHOOLS I—PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM

Cross references: For leasing of state school lands for oil and gas development, see 112-3-15. For lease of state school lands for grazing, 112-11-1 et seq. For vocational education, see 145-1-1 et seq. For tax commission and school revenue, see 36-3-2 and 36-3-5.

- Art. 1. State department of education, 123-1-1 to 123-1-11.
- Art. 2. County superintendent of schools, 123-2-1 to 123-2-7.
- Art. 3. School funds, 123-3-1 to 123-3-18.
- Art. 4. Investment of school funds, 123-4-1 to 123-4-3.
- Art. 5. Acceptance of federal grants, 123-5-1 to 123-5-3.
- Art. 6. Public school finance law, 123-6-1 to 123-6-24.
- Art. 7. Organization of districts, 123-7-1 to 123-7-6.
- Art. 8. Reorganization of districts, 123-8-1 to 123-8-39.
- Art. 9. Consolidation of districts, 123-9-1 to 123-9-6.
- Art. 10. Administration of districts, 123-10-1 to 123-10-54.
- Art. 11. Bonds—general provisions, 123-11-1 to 123-11-20.
- Art. 12. Bonds—refunding—general, 123-12-1 to 123-12-6.
- Art. 13. Bonds—refunding—county high school, 123-13-1 to 123-13-6.
- Art. 14. County high schools, 123-14-1 to 123-14-31.
- Art. 15. Union high schools, 123-15-1 to 123-15-12.
- Art. 16. Union high schools—incorporated towns, 123-16-1 to 123-16-11.
- Art. 17. Teachers' certificates and employment, 123-17-1 to 123-17-17.
- Art. 18. Teacher Tenure Act, 123-18-1 to 123-18-9.
- Art. 19. Teachers' retirement system, 123-19-1 to 123-19-18.
- Art. 20. Compulsory education, 123-20-1 to 123-20-19.
- Art. 21. General provisions, 123-21-1 to 123-21-23.
- Art. 22. Education of handicapped children, 123-22-1 to 123-22-17.
- Art. 23. Junior colleges, 123-23-1 to 123-23-33.
- Art. 24. Grand Junction and Trinidad junior colleges, 123-24-1 to 123-24-4.

ARTICLE 1

State Department of Education

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 123-1-1. Short title. 123-1-2. Definitions. 123-1-3. Department of education created. 123-1-4. Board of education. 123-1-5. Powers and duties of board. 123-1-6. State commissioner. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 123-1-7. Powers and duties of commissioner. 123-1-8. State board of examiners. 123-1-9. Oath and bond of commissioner. 123-1-10. Powers and duties. 123-1-11. Visits — correspondence — expenses. |
|---|---|

123-1-1. Short title.—This article shall be known and cited as "The State Department of Education Act of 1949."

Source: L. 49, p. 362, § 1; CSA, C. 146, § 2(1).

123-1-2. Definitions.—The following words and phrases, when used in this article shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this section:

- (1) Board, the state board of education.
- (2) Commissioner, the commissioner of education.
- (3) Department, the state department of education.
- (4) Division, a primary subdivision of the department whose head is directly responsible to the commissioner.

(5) Section, a subdivision of a division whose head is directly responsible to the head of the division.

(6) Public schools, all state supported elementary and high schools, and junior colleges of the state. In addition, supervisory powers herein set forth shall extend to the educational programs of the Colorado industrial school for boys, industrial school for girls, school for the deaf and blind, home for dependent and neglected children, state home and training school at Ridge, and state home and training school at Grand Junction in the matters of curriculum, teacher certification, and educational statistical and financial reporting.

Source: L. 49, p. 362, § 2; CSA, C. 146, § 2(2).

123-1-3. Department of education created.—(1) There is hereby created as a department in the executive branch of the state government, a state department of education, hereinafter referred to as the department. The department shall consist of the state board of education established by article IX, section 1 of the constitution; the office of commissioner of education, and such other divisions, boards, agencies, officers, and employees as are or may be provided by law or by order of the board and the commissioner which shall include, but not be limited to, the existing agencies presently set forth by law:

- (a) The state board of examiners (teachers).
- (b) The state historical society of Colorado. This society shall continue as now organized and existing.
- (c) The state library.
- (d) The state board for vocational education, which shall continue as now constituted and existing. The board shall have and exercise all powers and authority and have all the duties and obligations provided by law.

(2) For the purposes of this article, all positions within the department as shall be classified by the state board of education as assistant commissioners, supervisors or instructors, together with such other positions wherein the duties thereof are primarily those of instructing or teaching, are hereby declared, as a matter of legislative determination, to be educational in nature, and, not under the classified civil service of the state.

Source: L. 49, p. 363, § 3; CSA, C. 146, § 2(3).

123-1-4. Board of education.—(1) The state board of education shall consist of a member from each congressional district of the state and, if the total number of such congressional districts be an even number, one additional member.

(2) The member of the board from each congressional district of the state shall be nominated and elected by the qualified electors of such district in the same manner as members of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States are nominated and elected. Each member from a congressional district shall be a qualified elector of such district. If the total number of congressional districts of the state be an even number, the additional member of the board shall be nominated and elected at large in the same manner as state officers are nominated and elected.

(3) The members shall be elected for terms of six years. The members of the board shall serve without compensation, but shall be reimbursed for

any necessary expenses incurred by them in the performance of their duties as members of the board.

(4) The board shall elect from its own membership a chairman and a vice-chairman who shall hold office for terms of two years. The commissioner shall act as secretary to the board. The board shall meet at least quarterly and at such other times as may be necessary, upon call of the chairman, the commissioner, or by a majority of its members.

(5) Any vacancies that may occur by reason of the death, removal, or resignation from office, or removal from the district from which elected, shall be filled by the board, and the person so appointed shall serve until the next regular election providing such appointee is subject to the qualifications set forth by law.

Source: L. 49, p. 363, § 4; CSA, C. 146, § 2(4).

123-1-5. Powers and duties of board.—The state board of education is hereby vested with such powers and duties as are necessary for carrying out the responsibility of general supervision of the public schools of the state, as provided in section 1, article IX, of the constitution which shall include the following powers and duties:

(1) To appoint a commissioner of education, in accordance with qualifications as may be specified by law, who shall serve at the pleasure of the board.

(2) To make, adopt, and promulgate the educational policies of the state department of education.

(3) To make and adopt such rules and regulations as are necessary for the general supervision of the public schools; for the equitable distribution of such funds as are available to the state department of education for distribution; for the advisory aid of the planning and construction of public school buildings; for the proper certification of all regular school personnel; and for the standardization of blank forms and reports, required or authorized by the state department of education.

(4) The state board of education may approve and authorize the creation of divisions, the transfer between divisions of functions and personnel, and the abolition of existing divisions.

(5) To appraise the work of the commissioner of education, the state department of education, and the public school system; and to submit recommendations for improvements to the governor and the general assembly.

(6) To approve the salary schedules of the State Department of Education.

(7) To perform, administer and execute such powers, duties and functions delegated to it under the provisions of the public school finance act of the state of Colorado.

(8) To approve the annual budget requests for the department.

(9) To distribute state and federal apportioned school funds to counties and school districts which comply with education laws and rules and regulations of the board, with the exception of any funds granted for vocational education and administered by the state board for vocational education.

Source: L. 49, p. 364, § 5; CSA, C. 146, § 2(5); L. 52, p. 108, § 2.

123-1-6. State commissioner.—The commissioner of education shall be appointed by the board and shall not be included in the classified civil service of the state. The commissioner shall be the administrative and executive head of the department. The commissioner shall have such professional qualifications as shall be deemed appropriate for the position

by the board; shall serve at its pleasure; and shall receive such compensation as shall be determined by it.

Source: L. 49, p. 365, § 6; CSA, C. 146, § 2(6).

123-1-7. Powers and duties of commissioner.—Subject to the authorization and approval of the state board of education, the powers and duties of the commissioner shall include the following:

(1) To act as executive officer of the board and as chief administrative officer of the state department of education in the administration of policies, rules, and regulations adopted by or vested therein.

(2) To keep the board currently advised as to the operation and status of the public schools.

(3) To establish and maintain adequate statistical and financial records and to provide for a continuous research program for the betterment of the public school system.

(4) To prescribe standard financial and statistical report forms to be used by school districts and other school agencies in reporting to the department.

(5) To direct the preparation of standard courses of study and to recommend their use in the public schools.

(6) To evaluate qualifications and issue certificates to personnel of the state public schools.

(7) To make available and render to the boards of education of all school districts in the state technical and expert assistance and advice in connection with the planning, development and extension of school grounds and the acquisition, construction and use of school buildings.

(8) To prepare and submit to the board, for their approval and submission to the governor and the general assembly, a biennial report of the commissioner; such statistical and financial data as are included in this report shall be compiled annually.

(9) To prepare a budget for the department, and properly to execute same when approved.

(10) To establish and maintain a system of personnel administration.

(11) To administer and enforce all other duties and responsibilities, including those of state librarian, legally vested in the board, the commissioner, and the department.

(12) To accept, to use, disburse and administer all federal aid or other property, services and moneys allotted to the state board of education for state and local public schools or public educational functions, or allotted without designation of a specific agency for purposes which are within the functions of the state board of education; and to prescribe, by rule or regulation not inconsistent with the laws of this state, the conditions under which such property, services or moneys shall be accepted and administered. On behalf of the state, the commissioner of education is empowered to make such agreements with the approval of the attorney general, not inconsistent with the laws of this state, as may be required as a condition precedent to receiving such funds or other assistance.

(13) To prepare, have printed and furnished to teachers and all officers charged with the administration of the laws relating to public schools, such blank forms, registers, books, courses of study, and pamphlets as may be necessary to the discharge of their duties, such supplies to be furnished only upon order of the county superintendent of schools, but he shall not copyright such forms, nor be directly or indirectly compensated by reason of the sale thereof. All such supplies so furnished for the use of teachers and school officers shall be charged to the respective counties at cost, and the county superintendent of schools shall receipt for and distribute the same among the districts of his county as they may require; and the

amount so charged against each county shall be deducted from the amount apportioned to such county at the semiannual apportionment of the state school fund and the commissioner of education shall certify to the state treasurer the aggregate amount of such deductions. The commissioner of education shall have the laws relating to public schools printed and annexed thereto forms for making reports and conducting school business, and shall supply school officers, school libraries and state libraries, and other interested individuals with a copy. Said printing to be paid for out of the public school income fund on warrant of the state controller, on bills approved by the commissioner of education.

(14) To secure wiser and better trained parenthood; to bring into closer relation the home and school in order that parent and teacher may better co-operate in the education of the child; to assist in the Americanization of the home of the foreigner; to distribute helpful literature pertaining to the care and rearing of the child; to cultivate such a healthy and happy childhood as shall insure the development of an ideal citizenship for the state of Colorado.

Source: G. L. § 2455; L. 79, p. 161, § 1; G. S. § 3004; R. S. 08, § 5874; L. 19, p. 140, § 1; C. L. §§ 8269, 8490; CSA, C. 146, §§ 2(7), 15, 285; L. 35, p. 1032, § 1; 2nd Ex. Sess. 1936, H. B. No. 8; L. 49, pp. 365, 366, §§ 7, 8; L. 53, p. 553, § 1.

123-1-8. State board of examiners.—The state board of examiners shall consist of the state commissioner of education, who shall be president of the board; and eight other persons who shall be appointed by the state board of education in the following manner: one person recommended by the president of the Colorado Agricultural and Mechanical College; one person recommended by the president of the University of Colorado; one person recommended by the president of Western State College of Colorado; one person recommended by the president of the State College of Education; and four other persons. All members of said board shall be citizens of Colorado; shall be actively engaged in educational work and not a member of the faculty of either the Colorado Agricultural and Mechanical College, University of Colorado, Western State College of Colorado, or the State College of Education.

The term of office for the members of the board so appointed shall be four years.

Source: L. 21, p. 707, § 1; C. L. § 8257; CSA, C. 146, § 3.

123-1-9. Oath and bond of commissioner.—Before entering upon his duties the commissioner of education shall take and subscribe the oath of office prescribed by the constitution, and shall also execute a bond in the penalty of five thousand dollars, payable to the state of Colorado, with sureties to be approved by the state auditor, conditioned upon the faithful discharge of his official duties, and the delivery to his successor of all books, papers, documents and other property belonging to the office. Said bond and oath shall be deposited with the secretary of state.

Source: G. L. § 2453; G. S. § 3002; R. S. 08, § 5872; C. L. § 8267; CSA, C. 146, § 13.

123-1-10. Powers and duties.—The commissioner shall have an office at the seat of the government, where shall be kept an official seal, and all books and papers appertaining to the business of his office. He shall file all papers, reports, and public documents transmitted to him by the school officers of the several counties, each year separately, and hold the same in readiness to be exhibited to the governor, or to any committee of either house of the general assembly. Copies of all papers filed in his office, and

his official acts may be certified by him; and when so certified, shall be evidence equally and in like manner as the original papers. He shall decide all points touching the construction of the school laws, which may be submitted to him in writing by any school officer, teacher or other person in the state, and his decisions shall be held to be correct and final until set aside by a court of competent jurisdiction, or by subsequent legislation; and said decisions, correspondence and instructions may be communicated through the columns of any regularly published periodical that is devoted to the interest of education.

Source: G. L. § 2454; L. 81, p. 212, § 3; G. S. § 3003; L. 87, p. 380, § 2; R. S. 08, § 5873; C. L. § 8268; CSA, C. 146, § 14.

General:

In a proceeding involving detachment of territory from one school district and annexing it to another, the county superintendent was not arbitrary, willful or capricious in obeying the state laws by

refusing to follow an opinion of the attorney general and following the contradictory opinion of the state superintendent of public instruction. School District v. Hastings (1950) 122 C. 1, 220 P.2d 361.

123-1-11. Visits—correspondence—expenses.—It shall be the duty of the commissioner to visit annually such counties in the state as most need his personal attendance, and all counties, if practicable, for the purpose of inspecting the schools, awakening and guiding public sentiment in relation to the practical interests of education, and diffusing as widely as possible, by public addresses and personal communication with school teachers and parents, a knowledge of existing defects and of desirable improvements in the government and instruction of the schools. He shall open such correspondence as may enable him to obtain all necessary information relating to the system of public schools in other states. All office fuel, furniture, postage, books, stationery, and other contingent expenses pertaining to his office, shall be furnished in the same manner as those of the other departments of the state government.

Source: G. L. § 2456; G. S. § 3005; R. S. 08, § 5875; C. L. § 8270; CSA C. 146, § 16.

ARTICLE 2

County Superintendent of Schools

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 123-2-1. County superintendents — reports. | 123-2-4. May administer oaths. |
| 123-2-2. Duties of county superintendent. | 123-2-5. May appoint directors—when. |
| 123-2-3. Penalty for failure to make report. | 123-2-6. Record of school districts. |
| | 123-2-7. Supplies and office hours. |

123-2-1. County superintendents—reports.—On the first Tuesday of September in each year, the county superintendent shall make a report to the commissioner of education for the school year ending June thirty next preceding, which report shall contain an abstract of the reports made to him by district secretaries, and such other matters as the commissioner of education may direct, and shall be in such form and upon such blanks as the commissioner shall furnish. The county superintendent shall retain a copy of all such reports and file the same in his office.

Source: G. L. § 2466; L. 83, p. 265, § 3; G. S. § 3015; L. 87, p. 382, § 2; R. S. 08, § 5881; C. L. § 8274; CSA, C. 146, § 20.

Assembly, and performs such secretarial and other duties as are required by any Interim Committee of the General Assembly; drafts or aids in drafting legislative bills and resolutions; makes researches and examinations concerning subjects of legislation; cooperates with Supreme Court Library, legislative reference bureaus of other states and other kindred agencies; conducts a study of statutes to render them more consistent, compact and intelligible; accumulates data regarding practical operation of statutes; keeps file of records concerning proceedings of General Assembly; collects and classifies all books, pamphlets, periodicals, etc., relating to pending legislation; advises on constitutionality or probable effect of proposed legislation.

Division of Inheritance Tax

Legal Basis: Created in 1913 by statute (and as amended, 1935 CSA, Ch. 85); [1953 CRS, 3-9-2 (4); 138-4-1 to 73].

Inheritance Tax Commissioner: Neil Tasher.

Office: 308 State Capitol Building, Denver.

Composition and Classification: The office of the Division of Inheritance Tax is a component of the Department of Law. The Inheritance Tax Commissioner is appointed by the Attorney General from his staff, and the Commissioner's term of office is at the pleasure of the Attorney General.

Qualifications: The Commissioner is appointed from the Attorney General's Staff. He must be a licensed attorney in the State, and must have practiced for five years preceding his appointment.

How Financed: The appropriation made by the General Assembly from the General Revenue Fund for the 1954-1955 fiscal year is \$93,142.95.

Organization: The Commissioner heads the agency; all other employees are under civil service. The staff consists of 15 employees.

General Purpose: Administration of inheritance and gift tax laws, appraisal of property thereunder, and determination of taxes.

Functions: 1. Administer inheritance and gift tax laws and enforce same. 2. Fix value of property involved. 3. Determine taxes due.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Office of Commissioner of Education

Legal Basis: Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction created in 1879 by Colorado Constitution, Article IV, Section 1: [1935 CSA Ch. 146, 2 (3) and Supp.]; [1953 CRS, 3-1-1 (6); 126-1-3 (1)].

Article IX, Section 1, of the State Constitution as amended by Colorado voters in November, 1948, provides for a Commissioner of Education, appointed by the State Board of Education, which is elected by the people at the general elections. The elected Board consists of a member from each congressional district and one at large, thus creating a five-member board. Enacting statutes adopted by the General Assembly in 1949 (Ch. 153, S. L. 1949).

Board Members	Residence	Date Term Expires
J. H. Macdonald, Chairman	La Junta	January, 1955
Allegra Saunders	Denver	January, 1955
Mrs. Anna C. Petteys	Brush	January, 1957
Stuart McLaughlin	Rangely	January, 1959
Ralph Waldo	Greeley	January, 1959

Commissioner of Education: H. Grant Vest.

Office: Room 127, State Capitol Building, Denver.

Compensation and Classification: The State Department of Education consists of the State Board of Education and the Office of the Commissioner of Education, together with the following agencies: (1) State Board of Examiners (teachers); (2) The State Historical Society of Colorado; (3) The State Library; (4) The State Board of Vocational Education.

Qualifications: Members of the State Board of Education must be qualified electors of the area they will represent upon election, and must be citizens of the United States. They receive only travel and necessary expenses incurred in performance of their duties.

How Financed: The Department receives an appropriation from the General Fund of the State in the same manner as provided for other departments of State government. The appropriation made by the General Assembly for the 1954-1955 fiscal year is \$121,850. For the School Lunch Program the 1954-1955 appropriation is \$26,171. Funds collected from teacher certification are also appropriated to the Department for operation and maintenance. For the 1954-1955 fiscal year this appropriation is \$10,240. The Department also has received several Federal Grants and Foundation Grants for operating special programs.

Organization: Under the provisions of the law which implements the change in the constitution, the State Board of Education is empowered to employ certain professional personnel not under the classified Civil Service of the state. Such positions shall be determined by the Board, along with selection of personnel to fill them.

Other members of the staff of the Department shall be selected according to the rules and regulations of the State Civil Service Commission. Following are the professional staff members of the Department: Burtis E. Taylor, Assistant Commissioner of Education; Helen H. Downing, Administrative Assistant; Lucy C. Auld, Administrative Assistant; Charles Hathaway, Director of Finance and Research; Eleanor Casebolt, Supervisor of Teacher Certification; Marguerite R. Juchem, Supervisor of Secondary Education; Lucile Lating, Supervisor of Elementary Education; John Coffelt, Consultant of School Administration and Finance; George Walters, Director of Accreditation; Carey J. Downing, Supervisor of Special Education; Charles W. Lilley, Supervisor of School Lunch Program; Gordon Bennett, Librarian; Dorothy Craig, Assistant Supervisor of Special Education; Erna Shubert, Director of American Heritage Project; and Mrs. Woodrow Whatley, Home Economist. Total number of employees is 43.

Functions of The State Board of Education: 1. Appoint a Commissioner of Education, in accordance with qualifications as may be specified by law, who shall serve at the pleasure of the Board. 2. Make, adopt and promulgate the educational policies of the State Department of Education. 3. Make and adopt such rules and regulations as are necessary for the general supervision of the public schools; for the equitable distribution of such funds as are available to the State Department of Education for distribution; for the advisory aid of the planning and construction of public school buildings; for the proper certification of all regular school personnel; and for the standardization of blank forms and reports required or authorized by the State Department of Education. 4. Approve and authorize creation of divisions, the transfer between divisions of functions and personnel, and the abolition of existing divisions. 5. Appraise the work of the Commissioner of Education, the State Department of Education, and the public school system; and to submit recommendations for improvements to the Governor and the General Assembly. 6. Approve the salary schedules of the State Department of Education. 7. Submit upon approval to the State General Assembly the biennial budget request of the State Department of Education.

Functions of the Commissioner of Education: Act as executive officer of the Board and as chief administrative officer of the State Department of Education in the administration of policies, rules and regulations adopted by or vested therein. 2. Keep the Board currently advised as to the operation and status of the public schools. 3. Establish and maintain adequate statistical and financial records and to provide for a continuous research program for the betterment of the public school system. 4. Prescribed standard financial and statistical report forms to be used by school districts and other school agencies in reporting to the department. 5. Distribute State and Federal apportioned school funds to counties and school districts which comply with State education laws and rules and regulations of the Board. 6. Direct preparation of standard courses of study and recommend their use in the public schools. 7. Evaluate qualifications and issue certificates to personnel of the State public schools. 8. Make available and render to the boards of education of all school districts in the State technical and expert assistance and advice in connection with the planning, development and extension of school grounds and the acquisi-

tion, construction and use of school buildings. 9. Prepare and submit to the Board, for their approval and submission to the Governor and the General Assembly, a biennial report of the Commissioner; such statistical and financial data as are included in this report shall be compiled annually. 10. Prepare a budget for the department, and properly to execute same when approved. 11. Establish, and maintain a system of personnel administration. 12. Administer and enforce all other duties and responsibilities, including those of state librarian, legally vested in the Board, the Commissioner, and the department.

State Board of Examiners (Teachers)

Legal Basis: Created in 1918 by statute (Ch. 146, Sec. 3, CSA 1935); [1953 CRS, 123-1-3 (1a)].

Board Members	Residence	Date Term Expires
H. Grant Vest	Denver	Ex-officio
Vincil Lester, Supt. of Schools.....	Cortez	May 1, 1956
Mrs. Mona Lace Rice, Classroom Instructor	Grand Junction	May 1, 1958
Mrs. Nan S. Creaghe, County Supt. of Schools	Lamar	May 1, 1955
Dr. Dwight C. Hamilton Dept. of Elementary Instr.....	Colorado Springs	May 1, 1956
Wm. F. Chollar, Supt. of Schools	Hayden	May 1, 1955
Two vacancies		

Offices: 127 State Capitol, Denver

Organization and Duties: The Board consists of nine members, eight of whom are appointed by the State Board of Education for four-year terms. Members serve without pay but receive travel expenses. This is a non-salaried, policy making board. The Commissioner of Education is designated by statute as President of the Board during the term of office.

Qualifications: Members of the Board must be citizens of Colorado, actively engaged in educational work. They may not be members of faculties of the Colorado A and M College, the State University of Colorado, or the State Colleges of Education, although these colleges recommend six for appointment by the State Board of Education.

State Historical Society of Colorado

Legal Basis: Created in 1879 by statute [(1935 CSA, Ch. 154), S.L. 1953, Ch. 218; (1953 CRS, 123-1-3) (b)].

Board Members	Residence	Date Term Expires
Governor Dan Thornton, Ex-officio	Gunnison	January, 1955
James Grafton Rogers, President...	Georgetown	December, 1955
Henry Swan, Vice President	Denver	December, 1956
Stephen H. Hart, Secretary.....	Denver	December, 1955
L. R. Kendrick, Treasurer	Denver	December, 1955
John Evans	Denver	December, 1954
Levette J. Davidson	Denver	December, 1954
W. S. Jackson	Denver	December, 1956
Caldwell Martin	Denver	December, 1956
James C. Peabody	Avondale	December, 1954

Office, Executive Department: Room 318, State Museum, Fourteenth Avenue and Sherman Street, Denver.

Composition, Classification and Compensation: The State Historical Society of Colorado is designated as an educational institution, a component of the Department of Education. Directors are elected by members of the State Historical Society for three-year terms and serve without pay. Directors elect their own officers. Members of the Administrative staff are selected by the Board of Directors and serve at the pleasure of the Directors. The Administrative staff is as follows: James Grafton Rogers, President of Board of Directors; Maurice Frink, Executive Director; Agnes Wright Spring, State Historian;

CHAPTER 153

EDUCATION

STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION ACT OF 1949

(House Bill No. 837. By Representatives Bezoff, Steele, Roth, Beede, Kelley, Clay, Hamburg, Barker, Wade, Kramer, Foster, Radetsky, Bennett, MacDonald and Beery)

AN ACT

RELATING TO EDUCATION, PROVIDING FOR A STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF STATE LAWS RELATING TO EDUCATION.

Be It Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:

Act. How
Cited

Section 1. *Short Title.* This Act shall be known and cited as the "State Department of Education Act of 1949."

Definitions

Section 2. *Definition of Terms.* The following words and phrases, when used in this Act shall, by the purposes of this Act, have the meanings respectively ascribed to them in this section.

(a) *Board* shall mean the State Board of Education;

(b) *Commissioner* shall mean the Commissioner of Education;

(c) *Department* shall mean the State Department of Education;

(d) *Division* shall mean a primary subdivision of the department whose head is directly responsible to the commissioner;

(e) *Section* shall mean a subdivision of a division whose head is directly responsible to the head of the division;

(f) *Public Schools* shall mean all state-supported elementary and high schools, and junior colleges of the state. In addition, supervisory powers herein set forth shall extend to the educational programs of the Colorado Industrial School for Boys, Industrial School for Girls, School for the Deaf and Blind, Home for Dependent and Neglected Children, State Home and Training School at Ridge, and State Home and Training School at Grand Junction in the matters of curriculum, teacher certification, and educational statistical and financial reporting.



Section 3. *State Department of Education.*

State
Department of
Education
Created

(a) There is hereby created as a department in the executive branch of the State government, a State Department of Education, hereinafter referred to as the department. The department shall consist of the State Board of Education established by Section 1, Article 9, of the Constitution of the State of Colorado, as amended, hereinafter referred to as the board; the office of Commissioner of Education, hereinafter referred to as the commissioner, and such other divisions, boards, agencies, officers, and employees as are or may be provided by law or by order of the board and the commissioner which shall include, but not be limited to, the existing agencies presently set forth by law, to wit:

- (1) The State Board of Examiners (teachers);
- (2) The State Historical Society of Colorado.

This Society shall continue as now organized and existing.

- (3) The State Library;
 - (4) The Bureau of Home and School Service;
- and

(5) The State Board for Vocational Education, which shall continue as now constituted and existing. The said Board shall have and exercise all powers and authority and have all the duties and obligations now or hereinafter provided by law.

(b) For the purposes of this Act, all positions within the department as shall be classified by the State Board of Education as assistant commissioners, supervisors or instructors, together with such other positions wherein the duties thereof are primarily those of instructing or teaching, are hereby declared, as a matter of legislative determination, to be educational in nature, and, hence, not under the classified civil service of the state.

Section 4. *State Board of Education.*

State Board of
Education—
Number of
Members

(a) *Number of Members.* The State Board of Education shall consist of a member from each congressional district of the state and, if the total number of such congressional districts be an even number, one additional member;

(b) *Nomination and Election.*

Nomination
and Election

(1) The member of the board from each congressional district of the state shall be nominated and elected by the qualified electors of such district in the same manner as members of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States are nominated and elected. Each

member from a congressional district shall be a qualified elector of such district;

(2) If the total number of congressional districts of the state be an even number, the additional member of the board shall be nominated and elected at large in the same manner as state officers are nominated and elected;

First Election
Held When

(c) *First Election of Board Members.* At the general election in 1950, five members of the board shall be elected as hereinbefore set forth. The first board so elected shall meet within thirty (30) days after January 1, 1951, for purposes of organization and otherwise. They shall decide by lot the terms of the four members elected from the congressional districts of the state; two of whom shall serve for two years, and two for four years. The member of the board elected for the state at large shall serve for six years. The successors of the members first elected, as herein provided, shall be elected for terms of six years. The members of the board shall serve without compensation, but shall be reimbursed for any necessary expenses incurred by them in the performance of their duties as members of the board;

Organization
—Terms

Officers

(d) *Officers and Meetings.* The board shall elect from its own membership a chairman and a vice-chairman who shall hold office for terms of two years. The commissioner shall act as secretary to the board. The board shall meet at least quarterly and at such other times as may be necessary, upon call of the chairman, the commissioner, or by a majority of its members;

Meetings

Vacancies,
How Filled

(e) *Vacancies.* Any vacancies that may occur by reason of the death, removal, or resignation from office, or removal from the district from which elected, shall be filled by the board, and the person so appointed shall serve until the next regular election providing such appointee is subject to the qualifications set forth by law.

Powers and
Duties

Section 5. *Powers and Duties of State Board of Education.* The State Board of Education is hereby vested with such powers and duties as are necessary for carrying out the responsibility of general supervision of the public schools of the state, as provided in Section 1, Article 9, of the Colorado State Constitution, as amended, which shall include, the following powers and duties:

(a) To appoint a Commissioner of Education, in accordance with qualifications as may be specified by law, who shall serve at the pleasure of the board;

(b) To make, adopt, and promulgate the educational policies of the State Department of Education.

(c) To make and adopt such rules and regulations as are necessary for the general supervision of the public schools; for the equitable distribution of such funds as are available to the State Department of Education for distribution; for the advisory aid of the planning and construction of public school buildings; for the proper certification of all regular school personnel; and for the standardization of blank forms and reports, required or authorized by the State Department of Education;

(d) The State Board of Education may approve and authorize the creation of divisions, the transfer between divisions of functions and personnel, and the abolition of existing divisions;

(e) To appraise the work of the Commissioner of Education, the State Department of Education, and the public school system; and to submit recommendations for improvements to the Governor and the General Assembly;

(f) To approve the salary schedules of the State Department of Education.

(g) To submit upon approval to the State General Assembly the biennial budget request of the State Department of Education.

Section 6. *State Commissioner of Education.* From and after the general election of 1948, the Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be known as the Office of Commissioner of Education, and from and after the expiration of the two-year term of that office next following said general election, such commissioner shall be appointed by the board and shall not be included in the classified civil service of the state. The commissioner shall be the administrative and executive head of the department. The commissioner shall have such professional qualifications as shall be deemed appropriate for the position by the board; shall serve at its pleasure, and shall receive such compensation as shall be determined by it.

State
Commissioner
of Education

Qualifications—
Compensation

Section 7. *Powers and Duties of State Commissioner of Education.* Subject to the authorization and approval of the State Board of Education, the powers and duties of the commissioner shall include the following:

Powers and
Duties of
Commissioner

(a) To act as executive officer of the board and as chief administrative officer of the State Department of Education in the administration of policies, rules, and regulations adopted by or vested therein;

(b) To keep the board currently advised as to the operation and status of the public schools;

(c) To establish and maintain adequate statistical and financial records and to provide for a continuous research program for the betterment of the public school system;

(d) To prescribe standard financial and statistical report forms to be used by school districts and other school agencies in reporting to the department;

(e) To distribute state and federal apportioned school funds to counties and school districts which comply with state education laws and rules and regulations of the board;

(f) To direct the preparation of standard courses of study and to recommend their use in the public schools;

(g) To evaluate qualifications and issue certificates to personnel of the state public schools;

(h) To make available and render to the boards of education of all school districts in the state technical and expert assistance and advice in connection with the planning, development and extension of school grounds and the acquisition, construction and use of school buildings;

(i) To prepare and submit to the board, for their approval and submission to the Governor and the General Assembly, a biennial report of the commissioner; such statistical and financial data as are included in this report shall be compiled annually;

(j) To prepare a budget for the department, and properly to execute same when approved;

(k) To establish and maintain a system of personnel administration;

(l) To administer and enforce all other duties and responsibilities, including those of state librarian, legally vested in the board, the commissioner, and the department.

Transfer of
Functions

Section 8. *Transfer of Functions.* Wherever in the statutes the words and phrases State Superintendent of Public Instruction are used, the same shall mean State Commissioner of Education and all powers and duties vested in said Superintendent of Public Instruction are hereby transferred to the Commissioner of Education to be exercised by him or his duly authorized representative.

Repealing
Clause

Section 9. Article 7, Sections 51 and 52, Chapter 2, Session Laws of Colorado, 1941, and Sections 1, 2 and 12, Chapter 146, 1935 Colorado Statutes Annotated, are hereby repealed as of the effective date hereinafter provided in this Act.

Severability
Clause

Section 10. If any provision of this Act, or the application thereof to any person or circumstances, is held in-

valid, such invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications of the Act which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of this Act are declared to be severable.

Section 11. The General Assembly hereby finds, determines and declares that this Act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health and safety.

Safety Clause

Section 12. In the opinion of the General Assembly an emergency exists; therefore, this Act shall take effect and be in force from and after July 1, 1949, with the exception of Section 9 relating to repeals of existing statutes, which section shall take effect January 20, 1951, or at such time as the board, herein provided for, shall have been duly elected and qualified.

Effective Date of Act

Approved: March 4, 1949.

1949-1950

DIRECTORY
OF
COLORADO SCHOOL
OFFICIALS



NETTIE S. FREED
Commissioner of Education

HELEN H. DOWNING
Deputy Commissioner of Education

W. D. ASFAHL
Consultant, School District Reorganization

LUCY C. AULD
Administrative Assistant

MARGUERITE R. JUCHEM
Supervisor of Secondary Education

LUCILE H. LATTING
Supervisor of Elementary Education

C. E. HATHAWAY
Director of Finance and Research

JESSIE DANA
Supervisor of Teacher Certification

CAREY J. DOWNING
Supervisor of Special Education

GENEVIEVE HAZLE
Supervisor of School Lunch Program

GORDON BENNETT
Librarian

Publication Approved by James A. Noonan, Controller

THE BRADFORD-ROBINSON Ptg. Co., DENVER

1948-1949

DIRECTORY

OF

COLORADO SCHOOL OFFICIALS

★

NETTIE S. FREED

State Superintendent of Public Instruction

HELEN H. DOWNING

Deputy State Superintendent of Public Instruction

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