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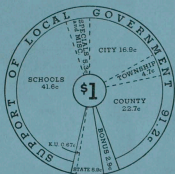
Implications

# BULLETIN OF THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY

## UNIVERSITY FACTS

REVISED



THE PROPERTY TAX DOLLAR

*Less than 3/4 of 1 cent of the average property tax dollar paid in Kansas in 1936 went for the support of the University of Kansas.*

VOL. 37

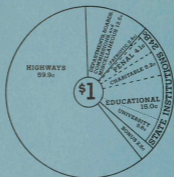
DECEMBER 15, 1936

No. 24

Entered as second-class matter December 29, 1910, at the post office at Lawrence, Kansas, under act of July 16, 1894.

## How the State Government Spent Its Dollar, 1935-36

(Total expenditures from all funds, i.e., property tax, income tax, bonus tax, fee collections, cigarette tax, Federal aid, etc.)



Of the total expenditures of the State Government, 5.8 cents of each dollar went to the University of Kansas for operation and maintenance. (Total state expenditures include the self-supporting auxiliary enterprises of the various institutions. At the University these are the Cafeteria, the Dormitory, etc.)

Of the state's dollar, 10.5 cents were raised by property taxation and 89.5 cents came from other sources. (For a list of state income, see inside back cover).

### Distribution of 1935-36 State Dollar

(Expenditures)

|  | Expenditures    | Per cent |
|--|-----------------|----------|
| Highways .....   | \$20,225,890.45 | or 59.9  |
| State Institutions .....   | 8,350,059.67    | 24.8     |
| Educational (under Bd. of Regents) .....   | 4,660,359.23    | 13.8     |
| Educational (under Bd. of Admin.) .....  | 389,041.42      | 1.2      |
| Charitable .....   | 1,743,648.26    | 5.2      |
| Penial .....   | 1,383,255.70    | 4.1      |
| Patriotic .....  | 173,755.06      | 0.5      |
| Soldier bonus .....  | 941,685.74      | 2.8      |
| State departments, boards and commissions .....  | 4,224,596.17    | 12.5     |
| (Executive offices, judicial, state printer, state fairs, fish and game commission, school book commission, examination and registration boards, etc.) |                 |          |

## FOREWORD

*AN INSTITUTION as large as the University of Kansas offers many problems of interest to the taxpayers of the state, and the parents of its students. Questions of faculty personnel, student life, and cost of instruction and operation come up constantly.*

*This booklet is intended to answer from the records the more important of the questions, and to present in condensed form a picture of the University of Kansas.*

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## STUDENT ENROLLMENT

### 1. A RECORD ENROLLMENT THIS YEAR.

The student enrollment this year is the greatest in the history of the University, exceeding by 353 that of the previous high year of 1930. The *actual* attendance on November 1 was as follows:

|   |             |
|---|-------------|
| The College of Liberal Arts and Sciences.....   | 2500        |
| The School of Engineering and Architecture..... | 628         |
| The School of Medicine (including Nurses).....  | 399         |
| The School of Fine Arts.....                    | 320         |
| The Graduate School.....                        | 307         |
| The School of Business.....                     | 231         |
| The School of Law.....                          | 167         |
| The School of Pharmacy.....                     | 94          |
| The School of Education.....                    | 64          |
| <b>Total.....</b>                               | <b>4710</b> |
| Duplicates (combined registrations).....        | 103         |
| <b>Actual attendance.....</b>                   | <b>4607</b> |

The net total of 4607 compares with the previous record enrollments of 4254 in 1930 and 4212 in 1935. The figure represents the actual resident attendance. Students enrolled in Extension Courses are not included, and deductions have been made for withdrawals and combined registrations in two divisions.

As a rule, a student *registers* in only one school. He may, and often does *enroll* for courses in schools other than the one in which he is *registered*. Thus, only 231 students were registered in the School of Business, but several hundred students from other divisions were enrolled in courses there.

The Business and Education curricula are two years in length, open only to students who have had two years of general college work. The Law course is three years in length and is open to persons who have completed three years of general college work. The course in Medicine is four years in length, and is open to persons who have had at least two years of general college credit. Courses in Liberal Arts and Sciences, Engineering and Architecture, Fine Arts, and Pharmacy are four years in length and are open to freshmen. The Graduate course is from one to three years in length; graduation from an accredited college is prerequisite for enrollment.

## 2. THE EXTENSION ENROLLMENT.

The non-resident enrollment reported by the Extension Division on January 1, 1937, was as follows:

|  |      |
|--|------|
| Students in Correspondence Study.....                | 1651 |
| Students in Extension Classes.....                   | 153  |
| Students in Freshman College Classes.....            | 215  |
| Net total extension students (not in residence)..... | 2019 |

## 3. RESIDENT ATTENDANCE FOR THE PAST DECADE.

|              | <i>November 1<br/>Attendance*</i> | <i>9-Months<br/>Attendance†</i> | <i>Summer Session<br/>Attendance</i> |
|--------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1926-27..... | 4002                              | 4439                            | 1614                                 |
| 1927-28..... | 4035                              | 4474                            | 1680                                 |
| 1928-29..... | 4038                              | 4453                            | 1683                                 |
| 1929-30..... | 4192                              | 4587                            | 1787                                 |
| 1930-31..... | 4254                              | 4658                            | 1869                                 |
| 1931-32..... | 4049                              | 4434                            | 1902**                               |
| 1932-33..... | 3684                              | 4006                            | 1435                                 |
| 1933-34..... | 3648                              | 4006                            | 1048                                 |
| 1934-35..... | 3931                              | 4268                            | 1142                                 |
| 1935-36..... | 4212                              | 4545                            | 1210                                 |
| 1936-37..... | 4607                              | 4935 (est.)                     | 1264                                 |

\* Actual attendance; withdrawals have been deducted.

\*\* Up to and including 1932-33 the Summer Session consisted of two terms; since then only one term has been held.

† Number of different students who attended at least one semester during the regular 9-months term.

## 4. RESIDENT ATTENDANCE BY TEN-YEAR INTERVALS.

The resident attendance for the 9-months term, by ten-year intervals, since the opening of the University, is as follows:

|                  |       |
|------------------|-------|
| 1866-67 ■        | 55    |
| 1876-77 ■■       | 359   |
| 1886-87 ■■■      | 489   |
| 1896-97 ■■■■     | 1004  |
| 1906-07 ■■■■■    | 1661  |
| 1916-17 ■■■■■■   | 2938  |
| 1926-27 ■■■■■■■  | 4439  |
| 1936-37 ■■■■■■■■ | 4935* |

\* Estimated.

## 5. K.U. COMPARED WITH OTHER SCHOOLS.

Figures compiled by President Raymond Walters of Cincinnati University show that in number of full-time resident students the University of Kansas this year ranks thirty-fourth among the six hundred colleges and universities of the country.

The resident attendance at a number of mid-western state colleges and universities on November 1, 1936, was as follows:

|              |        |                |        |
|--------------|--------|----------------|--------|
| Arkansas     | 2326   | Minnesota      | 14,318 |
| Colorado*    | 3695   | Missouri       | 4748   |
| Illinois     | 12,919 | Nebraska       | 6815   |
| Indiana      | 5556   | Ohio           | 12,507 |
| Iowa         | 6645   | Oklahoma*      | 5741   |
| Iowa State   | 4843   | Oklahoma A.&M. | 4187   |
| Kansas       | 4631   | Purdue         | 5298   |
| Kansas State | 3665   | Texas          | 8980   |
| Michigan     | 10,646 | Wisconsin      | 10,071 |

\* Figures for these schools were received by letter; all other figures are from *School and Society* for Dec. 19, 1936.

## 6. NUMBER OF DEGREES GRANTED.

The University has granted a total of 21,094 degrees.

In 1936 a total of 921 degrees were granted, distributed as follows: Graduate, 132; Liberal Arts and Sciences, 419; Engineering and Architecture, 93; Fine Arts, 42; Education, 38; Business, 88; Law, 33; Pharmacy, 4; Medicine, 72. In addition, 89 Teacher's Diplomas, 29 Nursing Certificates and 18 Certificates in Post-Graduate hospital work were awarded.

## 7. TREND OF ENROLLMENT TO UPPER LEVEL.

In recent years the trend of enrollment has been to the upper-class level. This gradual shift is shown in the following table:

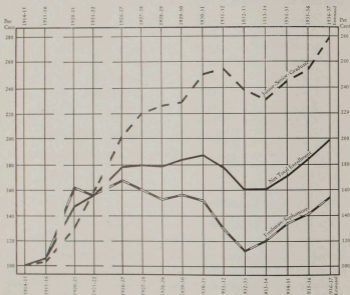
|             | 1914-15 | '21-22 | '26-27 | '28-29 | '30-31 | '32-33 | '34-35 | '36-37 |
|-------------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Fr.-Soph.   | 56%     | 56%    | 52%    | 47%    | 44%    | 39%    | 42%    | 42%    |
| Jr.-Sr.-Gr. | 44%     | 44%    | 48%    | 53%    | 56%    | 61%    | 58%    | 58%    |

The chief significance of this growth in the upper class levels is the higher cost involved. Studies made in recent years by a number of institu-

tions show that instruction in the junior and senior years costs from 1½ to 2½, and graduate instruction from 3½ to 6 times that of the freshman-sophomore level.

### DISTRIBUTION OF RESIDENT ENROLLMENT SINCE 1914-15

The Trend of Freshman-Sophomore, Junior-Senior-Graduate, and Net Total Enrollment During the Nine-Months Terms.



It will be noted that

*Freshman-Sophomore Enrollment* has declined since its peak year of 1926-27 and this year is only 54 per cent larger than it was in 1914-15;

*Junior-Senior-Graduate Enrollment* has increased steadily, and this year is 180 per cent greater than it was in 1914-15;

*Net Total Enrollment* is now almost 100 per cent greater than it was in 1914-15.



## FINANCE

### 1. RESOURCES AND BUDGET FOR 1936-37.

#### A. RESOURCES:

|  | <i>Lawrence</i> | <i>Kansas City</i> |
|--|-----------------|--------------------|
| <i>a. Legislative Appropriations:</i>                                |                 |                    |
| All educational purposes.....  | \$790,250       | \$132,750          |
| Repairs and improvements.....  | 45,000          | 2,500              |
| Geological survey.....   | 25,000          | _____              |
| Firemen's short course.....  | 500             | _____              |
| Total.....   | \$860,750       | \$135,250          |
| <i>b. Appropriation balances (carried forward from 1935-36).....</i> |                 |                    |
|  | 50,523          | 408                |
| <i>c. Cash Funds (estimated)</i>                                     |                 |                    |
| Student fees and dept. receipts*.....                                | 384,400         | 301,375            |
| Interest on endowment fund.....                                      | 10,000          | _____              |
| Reserve balances.....  | 86,958          | 26,531             |
| Building accounts.....   | _____           | 159,403            |
| Total.....   | \$481,358       | \$487,309          |
| GRAND TOTAL.....   | \$1,392,631     | \$622,967          |

#### B. BUDGET:

|                               |             |              |
|-------------------------------|-------------|--------------|
| Personnel.....                | 1,009,019   | 229,201      |
| Maintenance.....              | 283,250     | 238,000      |
| Repairs and improvements..... | 45,000      | 2,908        |
| Geological survey.....        | 28,199      | _____        |
| Firemen's short course.....   | 500         | _____        |
| New buildings.....            | _____       | 174,403†     |
| Total.....                    | \$1,365,968 | \$644,512    |
| Proposed balance.....         | \$ 26,663   | **-\$ 21,545 |

\*Not included are the following self-supporting auxiliary departments which operate independently of the regular budget: Athletics, Memorial Union, student hospital, commencement fund, dormitory.

†The four new buildings started last year are the clinic building, the children's ward, the Hixon research laboratory, and the warehouse. The buildings are made possible by a combination of private gifts (\$80,000), reserve hospital earnings (\$100,742), a state appropriation (\$10,000), and PWA funds (\$129,972).

\*\*This deficiency is due to two items: (1) Repair of the old hospital plant for use as a Tubercular Ward to relieve the demands on the State Sanitarium at Norton, \$7,000; and (2) transfer of \$15,000 from the fee fund to the Clinic Building Construction Account to make possible the construction of an additional floor to the clinic building.

## SOURCE OF THE UNIVERSITY'S FINANCES

|   |                                    |
|---|------------------------------------|
| Legislative Appropriations<br>51.9 per cent | Fees and Receipts<br>48.1 per cent |
|---|------------------------------------|

If new construction is excluded, the figures are 56.4 per cent from appropriations and 43.6 per cent from fees and receipts.

### 2. SOURCE OF THE STATE APPROPRIATIONS.

The state appropriations for support of the University for 1936-37 total \$996,000. Of this amount, \$436,248 or 43.8 per cent comes from general property taxes and \$559,752 or 56.2 per cent comes from other revenue sources of the state.

### 3. PORTION OF PROPERTY TAX DOLLAR TO K.U.

In 1936 less than  $\frac{3}{4}$  of 1 cent of the average property tax dollar paid in Kansas went for support of the University of Kansas. The actual average for the entire state was 67 / 100 of 1 cent. The figure varied in communities in inverse ratio to the total tax levies, ranging from less than  $\frac{1}{4}$  of 1 cent in communities with relatively high levies to  $\frac{3}{4}$  of 1 cent in communities with relatively low levies. The levy for the county seats of Kansas is given on page 28.

### 4. EXTENT OF FEDERAL SUPPORT.

Federal support of the work of the University is limited to maintenance of a Reserve Officers Training Corps and to an annual appropriation of \$2,000 for home economics instruction under the Smith-Hughes law.

Two R.O.T.C. units, an infantry and a coast artillery unit, are maintained. Enrollment is elective. Courses parallel the regular academic course, and count as credit toward graduation. Students in the advanced or junior-senior years receive pay of \$9 a month. The Federal Government provides uniforms, a staff of seven officers, and about \$75,000 worth of equipment.

### 5. HOW THE UNIVERSITY SPENDS ITS DOLLAR.

The University expenditures\* for 1935-36 were distributed as follows:

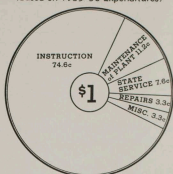
|   |               |
|---|---------------|
| Instruction (directly or indirectly) .....        | 74.6 per cent |
| Maintenance of plant .....                        | 11.2 per cent |
| Repairs and improvements .....                    | 3.3 per cent  |
| Museums, research, publications, etc. ....        | 3.3 per cent  |
| State service agencies .....                      | 7.6 per cent  |
| (Food and Drug Analysis, Geological Survey, etc.) |               |

NOTE—If new construction were included, the distribution for 1935-36 would have been: Instruction, 67.5 per cent; maintenance, 10.1 per cent; new construction, 9.4 per cent; state service, 6.9 per cent; repairs and improvements, 3.1 per cent; miscellaneous, 3.0 per cent.

\*Not including auxiliary enterprises, such as Cafeteria, Dormitory, etc.

## HOW THE UNIVERSITY SPENDS ITS DOLLAR

(Based on 1935-36 Expenditures)



### 6. COOPERATION WITH STATE ECONOMY PROGRAM.

The University has cooperated from the first with the state economy program. In 1931-32, \$122,684.97 of the legislative appropriations were turned back to the state. In 1932-33 the amount returned was \$339,889.63. In 1933 the legislature appropriated \$342,250 less for annual operating purposes than did the 1931 legislature. In addition, the Regents were directed to make a 25 per cent reduction in the resident fee schedule, which further reduced income \$43,000. In 1935 the legislature continued the fee reduction and reduced the legislative appropriations \$16,250 further. The result of these reductions on the current resources is shown below:

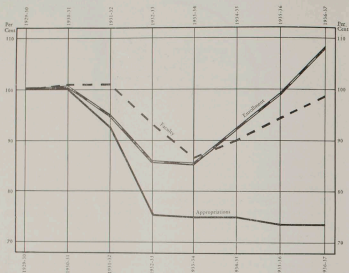
#### A. The Main Appropriation Items:

|                                   | 1931-32     | 1936-37   |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|-----------|
| Salaries and wages:               |             |           |
| Lawrence .....                    | \$819,000   | \$615,000 |
| Kansas City .....                 | 115,000     | 86,250    |
| Maintenance:                      |             |           |
| Lawrence .....                    | 260,500     | 175,250   |
| Kansas City .....                 | 62,000      | 46,500    |
| Repairs and improvements:         |             |           |
| Lawrence .....                    | 67,500      | 45,000    |
| Kansas City .....                 | 5,000       | 2,500     |
| Totals .....                      | \$1,329,000 | \$970,500 |
| Reduction in appropriations ..... | \$358,500   |           |

#### B. Student Fees:

|  |           |
|--|-----------|
| Loss due to 25 per cent reduction in resident fee schedule (on basis 1936-37 enrollment) ..... | 51,500    |
| Total annual reduction in operating funds .....  | \$410,000 |

**TREND OF APPROPRIATIONS, FACULTY AND ENROLLMENT, 1929-1936.**  
(At Lawrence)



The enrollment is the actual attendance on November 1. The appropriations include the items for Salaries and Wages, Maintenance, and Repairs and Improvements; the faculty includes full-time plus part-time instructors in terms of full-time.

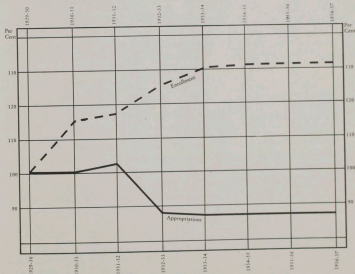
**7. RETRENCHMENTS NECESSITATED BY REDUCTIONS.**

In order to live within its reduced resources after 1930-31, the University had to make severe retrenchments. The main items of retrenchment have been:

- Reduction in instructional staff.
- Increase in size of classes.
- Increase in faculty teaching loads.
- Reduction of individual salaries, ranging from 15 to 30 per cent.
- Reduction of allowances for office assistance, clerical help, etc.
- Reduction of funds for part-time student employment.
- Suspension of purchases of much needed equipment for offices, laboratories and graduate student research.
- Postponement of all but emergency repairs and improvements.
- Heavy reduction of museum program.
- Reduction in the already inadequate library book fund.

- Virtual suspension of research bureaus.
- Reduction of allowance for travel on University business.
- Reduction of state service activities—biological surveys, sanitary engineering service, extension service, food analyses, etc.
- Reduction of general service program—University convocations and lectures, fine arts vespers, Sunday evening community services, art exhibits, etc.
- Elimination of valuable features of student advisory service.
- Reduction of graduate fellowship allowance.

**TREND OF ENROLLMENT AND APPROPRIATIONS SINCE 1929.**  
(At Kansas City)



The enrollment is the actual attendance on Nov. 1. The appropriations include the three regular items—salaries and wages, maintenance, repairs and improvements.

**8. EFFECT OF RETRENCHMENT ON QUALITY OF SERVICE.**

The reductions were necessary in Kansas and were accepted in good spirit. But at the low point of the depression enrollment was off only 15 per cent, whereas resources were reduced 25 per cent. This year, the enrollment exceeds by 353 the previous high year of 1930, but resources are still reduced 25 per cent. The result is overcrowded classes, insufficient laboratory equipment, inadequate library facilities—a dilution of the quality of service.

## BIENNIAL NEEDS

### 1. APPROPRIATIONS REQUESTED FOR 1937-39.

|                                | Current Appropriations |                  | Biennial Requests  |                    |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
|                                | 1935-36                | 1936-37          | 1937-38            | 1938-39            |
| Salaries and wages .....       | \$615,000              | \$615,000        | \$804,250*         | \$804,250*         |
| Maintenance .....              | 175,000                | 175,000          | 275,000            | 275,000            |
| Repairs and improvements ..... | 45,000                 | 45,000           | 55,000             | 55,000             |
| Contingent fund .....          | 250                    | 250              | 500                | 500                |
| Geological survey .....        | 25,000                 | 25,000           | 25,000             | 25,000             |
| Firemen's course .....         | 500                    | 500              | 500                | 500                |
| Library stacks .....           | -----                  | -----            | 75,000             | 75,000             |
| Dyche museum repair .....      | -----                  | -----            | 55,000             | -----              |
| Watkins dorm. connection ..... | -----                  | -----            | 5,000              | -----              |
| New boiler, M.E. lab. ....     | -----                  | -----            | 7,500              | -----              |
| <b>Totals .....</b>            | <b>\$860,750</b>       | <b>\$860,750</b> | <b>\$1,302,750</b> | <b>\$1,235,250</b> |

#### (AT KANSAS CITY)

|  |                    |                  |                    |                    |
|--|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Salaries and wages .....                       | \$ 86,250          | \$ 86,250        | \$145,000          | \$145,000          |
| Maintenance .....                              | 46,500             | 46,500           | 75,000             | 77,000             |
| Repairs and improvements .....                 | 2,500              | 2,500            | 7,500              | 7,500              |
| Warehouse .....                                | 10,000             | -----            | -----              | -----              |
| Connecting corridors .....                     | -----              | -----            | 60,000**           | -----              |
| Negro ward .....                               | -----              | -----            | -----              | 75,000             |
| Power plant addition .....                     | -----              | -----            | 60,000             | -----              |
| Completion and equipment<br>of new units ..... | -----              | -----            | 52,000             | 53,000             |
| <b>Totals .....</b>                            | <b>\$145,250</b>   | <b>\$155,250</b> | <b>\$399,500</b>   | <b>\$557,500</b>   |
| <b>Grand Totals .....</b>                      | <b>\$1,006,000</b> | <b>\$996,000</b> | <b>\$1,702,250</b> | <b>\$1,592,750</b> |

\*For "salaries and wages and additional instructors."

\*\*This is the architect's first estimate; his final estimate is \$100,000.

### 2. IMPORTANCE OF APPROPRIATING AMOUNTS REQUESTED.

It is of vital importance to the state that the amounts requested be appropriated. If Kansas young people now of college age are to have equal chance in competition with students trained during other times or in other places, a high quality of service must be maintained in Kansas. The stronger men on the faculty must be retained, promising young men must be selected to fill vacancies, worn-out and obsolete equipment which has accumulated during the past six years must be replaced, new books must be purchased

and the files of periodicals must be maintained. This is of particular importance as the enrollment trend continues to the advanced levels.

Youth must have its opportunity *now* or not at all.

### 3. EXPLANATION OF REQUESTS FOR 1937-39.

**SALARIES AND WAGES.** The amount requested is necessary (a) to provide additional instructors in departments where the staff is inadequate to handle the enrollment; (b) to allow replacement of some of the part-time graduate assistants with more permanent personnel; and (c) to restore part of the individual salary cuts made after 1931.

*Enrollment and Faculty.* The current enrollment exceeds by 353 that of the previous high year, 1930. The number on the faculty has not kept pace, being smaller than that of 1930. In addition, a greater number of part-time graduate assistants and inexperienced young instructors are on the staff than in 1930. These two facts mean larger classes, heavier teaching loads, less attention to individual students.

*Individual Compensation.* The compensation scale is low, from janitor to dean. For example, instructional salaries at other mid-western state universities range from 12 to 35 per cent above those paid at K.U.—a differential twice as great as existed in 1930. (For additional information, see page 19).

*Reserve Balances.* This biennium the salary and maintenance budgets are being balanced through the use of reserve balances, as directed by the 1935 legislature. Virtual exhaustion of these balances this year means that increased appropriations are necessary to maintain even the current budget during the next biennium.

**MAINTENANCE.** For six years the maintenance allotments of most departments have had to be cut out of proportion to appropriation reductions in order to maintain certain essential services that did not decrease in cost (fuel, water, gas, postage, books and periodicals, supplies, etc.) The result is a critical accumulation of apparatus and equipment needs.

**REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.** The reduced appropriations have necessitated the elimination of major repairs and improvements, the cutting of the routine building maintenance program, and the limiting of minor repairs to emergency items. The amount requested, while insufficient for major repairs, will cover the more urgent repair needs.

**CONTINGENT FUND.** The present fund is inadequate for necessary travel, not to mention contingent expenses.

**LIBRARY STACK EXTENSION.** The library stack, inadequate when built, accommodates only 121,000 books. Makeshift stacks in corridors and shelving in reading rooms take care of 54,000 more; and branch libraries, badly overcrowded and in need of relief, contain about 47,000 volumes. This leaves an overflow of 44,000 which has to be stored, and thus is unavailable to the public. To this overflow the library is adding about 9,000 volumes a year. To remedy this condition it is urged that the stack be extended in conformity with the original building plans, and filled to one-half of its capacity with steel stacks (additional shelf space for 210,000 volumes.)

**DYCHE MUSEUM REPAIR.** The museum has been closed for more than four years. By aid of a \$25,000 appropriation by the 1933 legislature and a PWA grant, part of the repair has been made. To complete the reconstruction will cost \$55,000. In the meantime, the priceless collections deteriorate in storage and are not available for laboratory use or public exhibit.

**DORMITORY CONNECTION.** Mrs. Elizabeth M. Watkins of Lawrence is giving to the University a dormitory for self-supporting women. The building, now under construction, will be ready for occupancy next fall. The only cost to the state will be construction of a tunnel with service lines connecting with the campus system.

#### AT KANSAS CITY

**CONNECTING CORRIDOR.** The new Clinic Building cannot be used until some physical connection is made with the main hospital plant. The basement of the proposed Connecting Corridor would provide much-needed cold storage facilities and isolated quarters for the morgue. The second floor would provide room for a cancer clinic and more adequate quarters for the overcrowded X-ray department.

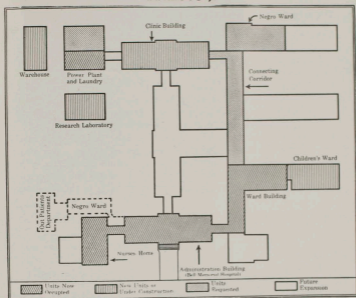
**NEGRO WARD.** This would replace the present temporary barracks quarters. It would be a three-story unit, accommodating 40 patients, and complete with facilities for instruction. The basement would be a storeroom annex, and the two upper floors would be wards.

**POWER PLANT ADDITION.** The present Power Plant cannot supply heat for the new units now under construction. In addition, the overcrowded laundry needs more room.

**COMPLETION AND EQUIPMENT OF NEW UNITS.** The basement and third and fourth floors of the Children's Pavilion and the second and third floors of the Clinic Building, will not be finished because of lack of funds. In addition, equipment for the Children's Pavilion, the Clinic Building, the proposed Negro Ward and the X-ray quarters of the proposed Connecting Corridor and doors and an elevator for the Warehouse must be provided.



**BUILDING PLAN AT THE  
SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND UNIVERSITY HOSPITALS  
(At Kansas City)**



Through a combination of WPA labor, PWA funds, (\$129,972), private gifts (\$80,000), a State appropriation (\$10,000) and reserve hospital earnings (\$100,742), one new building (Research Laboratory) has been completed and three units are under construction.

The requests for 1937-39 would meet the following urgent needs:

**CLINIC BUILDING.** The completion of two upper floors; equipment of all floors. Housed on the basement floors will be the kitchen and dietary department; on the upper floors the Out-Patient Department, now located in inadequate, flimsy wooden barracks.

**CHILDREN'S PAVILION.** Completion and equipment of basement and two upper floors.

**WAREHOUSE.** Installation of doors and elevator.

**CONNECTING CORRIDOR.** A two-story physical connection between Clinic Building and main plant, 200 feet long and 30 to 50 feet wide; basement to provide facilities for cold storage and quarters for morgue; upper floor to house cancer clinic and x-ray department.

**NEGRO WARD.** A three-story unit to accommodate 40 patients; complete with wards, operating suite, and facilities for instruction. Will replace present inadequate temporary Negro Ward, housed in flimsy wooden barracks.

**POWER PLANT ADDITION.** Present plant is inadequate for units under construction. Laundry, located over power plant, also needs expansion.

**NOTE:** Excavations for Connecting Corridor and Negro Ward have been completed through WPA labor.

## PERSONNEL

### 1. UNIVERSITY ADMINISTRATION.

The chief executive of the University is the Chancellor, who is directly responsible to the Board of Regents. The Regents, nine in number, are appointed by the Governor for overlapping terms of four years. They serve without salary.

At the head of each University division is a dean or director who is directly responsible to the Chancellor for the work of his division. At the head of each department within a division is a chairman who is responsible to his dean or director for the work of the department.

The Registrar is in charge of student registration and keeps the official student records. The Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds has control of repairs, improvements and maintenance of grounds. The Bursar is chief financial officer and through the Business Office collects and disburses all University funds. Each in turn is of course responsible to the Chancellor.

### 2. THE INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF.

| Rank                        | <i>Lawrence</i>  |                  | <i>Kansas City</i> |                  |
|-----------------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|
|                             | <i>Full-time</i> | <i>Part-time</i> | <i>Full-time</i>   | <i>Part-time</i> |
| Deans .....                 | 7                | 0                | 1                  | 0                |
| Professors .....            | 88               | 1                | 2                  | 15               |
| Associate Professors .....  | 55               | 1                | 2                  | 10               |
| Assistant Professors .....  | 41               | 4                | 0                  | 17               |
| Instructors .....           | 48               | 9                | 5                  | 49               |
| Assistant Instructors ..... | 8                | 51               | 1                  | 4                |
| Assistants .....            | 0                | 21               | 0                  | 34               |
| Totals .....                | 247              | 87               | 11                 | 129              |
| Full-time equivalent .....  |                  | 287              |                    | 15               |

The part-time roster at Kansas City includes many eminent physicians and surgeons who assist in the clinics or give one or more lectures a week. Due to the difficulty in determining their services in terms of full-time, they are not included in the full-time evaluation. This group of Kansas City doctors and their schedule of pay is as follows:

|                |    |
|----------------|----|
| Without salary | 37 |
| \$90 a year    | 67 |
| \$270 a year   | 11 |

### 3. EFFECT OF INCREASED ENROLLMENT ON FACULTY.

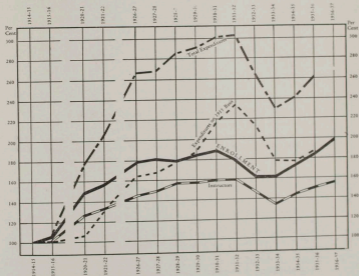
The number of faculty members has not kept pace with the growth of student enrollment (see chart on page 17). The result is that classes are

larger and teaching schedules heavier. Particularly is this true of the past three years.

Many classes are too large for the best kind of instruction. In elementary languages, for example, it is generally agreed that the quality of instruction drops as the class size exceeds 20. This year the University class sections in German I averages 27, in Spanish I, 29.

The University enrollment this year is 98 per cent larger than it was in 1915; the number on the faculty is 55 per cent larger.

**COMPARISON OF ENROLLMENT, TEACHING STAFF, TOTAL EXPENDITURES, AND THESE EXPENDITURES COMPUTED ON 1915 BASIS OF VALUES**



Both the Lawrence and Kansas City divisions are included in the study. The enrollment is the net total for the regular term. The instructional staff includes full-time teachers plus part-time instructors in terms of full-time persons. Expenditures do not include auxiliary enterprises, such as dormitory, cafeteria, and the like. In computing the expenditures on the 1915 basis of values the cost of living index compiled by the National Industrial Conference Board from the Survey of Current Business is used.

#### 4. EXTENT OF SALARY REDUCTIONS AFTER 1930-31.

##### A. IN MID-WESTERN STATE UNIVERSITIES:

A study of available reports on salary reductions in educational institutions after 1930-31 indicates that the average cuts ranged between 15 and 20 per cent, with the median approximately 15 per cent. In Kansas the reduction ranged from 15 to 30 per cent\*. In other midwestern states the cuts at the state universities were generally less than this, as shown in the following table:

|                | <i>Range of Cuts (Per cent)</i> |
|----------------|---------------------------------|
| Minnesota..... | 0 to 17½§‡                      |
| Indiana.....   | 8 to 12½                        |
| Illinois.....  | 5 to 15§‡                       |
| Missouri.....  | 5 to 20§                        |
| Oklahoma.....  | 5 to 20                         |
| Michigan.....  | 6 to 20‡                        |
| Arkansas.....  | 8 to 20§                        |
| Ohio.....      | 4 to 22§                        |
| Nebraska.....  | 22§                             |
| Colorado.....  | Aver. 20§                       |
| Iowa.....      | 15 to 30‡                       |
| Kansas.....    | 15 to 30                        |
| Texas.....     | 25 to 30§                       |

\* Except in case of the Chancellor, the maximum reduction was 25 per cent.

§ Part of this has since been restored. See item 6.

‡ Reduction was actually lower than in Kansas. For example, a salary that was cut 18% in Iowa was reduced 25% in Kansas. The Iowa cuts above 18% applied to salaries that were with a few exceptions higher than any paid in Kansas.

##### B. IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE IN KANSAS:

|  | <i>Av. Reduction</i> |
|--|----------------------|
| Elective state official (other than judges).....       | no cut               |
| State Highway employees.....                           | 5 per cent§          |
| Supreme Court and district judges.....                 | 10 per cent§         |
| State departments, boards, commissions, (est.).....    | 14.5 per cent†       |
| State institutions (other than the 3 schools) est..... | 16.7 per cent†       |
| Federal employees.....                                 | 15.0 per cent§       |
| County elective officials, est.....                    | 15.0 per cent§       |
| State educational institutions.....                    | 20.0* per cent       |

† Estimates for State Departments, Boards and Commissions, and for State Institutions other than the five state colleges are based on Roster of Departments and Institutions for 1931 and 1933, issued by the State Auditor.

§ Part of this has since been restored. See item 6.

#### 5. LOWEST SALARY SCALE IN MID-WEST.

The present salary scale at the University of Kansas is the lowest among state universities in the middle west.

In 1930-31 the median instructional salaries at 12 mid-western state universities§ were from 11.6 to 19.9 per cent higher than those at the University of Kansas. In 1934-35 the difference ranged from 20.8 per cent to 30.4 per cent. This year the differential is still greater, ranging from 21.6 to 35.4 per cent. The averages for the various ranks are as follows:

|                            | Per cent that Average is Above Kansas |         |         |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------|---------|
|                            | 1930-31                               | 1934-35 | 1936-37 |
| Professors .....           | 15.8                                  | 30.4    | 25.4    |
| Associate Professors ..... | 19.9                                  | 25.0    | 28.2    |
| Assistant Professors ..... | 15.4                                  | 25.1    | 25.8    |
| Instructors .....          | 11.6                                  | 20.8    | 21.6    |

This differential against K.U. is due to two things: (1) relatively heavier reductions in individual salaries at K.U. than at other state universities; and (2) earlier and more generous restorations in other states than have been possible in Kansas. The difference will be found to be greater if the large endowed universities and the state universities in the far East and far West are included, since their 1930 salary scales were considerably higher and their depression reductions much less than those in Kansas. *All these schools compete with Kansas for staff members.*

§ Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio State, Oklahoma, Texas, Wisconsin.

## 6. EXTENT OF SALARY RESTORATIONS SINCE 1933-34.

### A. IN MID-WESTERN STATE UNIVERSITIES:

The American Association of University Professors reports† that by 1935-36 one-third of the institutions in a sample survey made partial salary restorations, with the East and South leading. A circular of the U.S. Office of Education\*\* indicates from one-third to one-half of the 319 schools reporting increased salaries in 1935-'36. In addition, a number of institutions made partial restorations in 1934-35. And some restorations have been made during the current year.

Reports from presidents of mid-western state universities show that restorations have been made in the Mid-West as follows:

|          |   |              |
|----------|---|--------------|
| Arkansas | 10% general increase, in 1934-35. Scale now 10% below that for 1930.  |              |
| Colorado | Complete restoration—under \$2600 in 1935-35; over \$2600 in 1936-37.   |              |
| Illinois | Complete restoration for salaries \$1000 or less;<br>about ½ restoration for salaries \$1000 to \$3000<br>about ¼ restoration for salaries \$3000 to \$5000 | } in 1935-36 |

† Bulletin of the American Association of University Professors, March, 1936.

\*\*No. 148, the Economic Outlook for Higher Education for 1935-36, Nov., 1935.

|            |   |
|------------|---|
| Iowa       | Restoration in individual cases.  |
| Michigan   | Restoration in individual cases.  |
| Minnesota  | Complete restoration for salaries below \$1320; one-half restoration for salaries above \$1320—in 1935-36.  |
| Missouri   | Most salaries restored in full. Deans, professors, associate professors and assistant professors receive from 3 to 5 per cent less than in 1930; others approximately same as 1930. |
| Nebraska   | 2% restored in 1934-35; additional 5% restored in 1935-36.  |
| Ohio State | Average 56% restoration, in April, 1936.  |
| Texas      | Complete restoration in lower brackets; 80% restoration in higher brackets—in 1935-36.  |
| Wisconsin  | Partial restoration in lower brackets, in May, 1936.  |

#### B. IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE IN KANSAS:

|  | <i>Per cent<br/>Restoration</i> | <i>Date Effective</i> |
|--|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
| State highway employees .....                                  | 100%                            | January 2, 1936       |
| Supreme court and district judges .....                        | 100%                            | January 1, 1935       |
| Federal employees .....  | 100%                            | July 1, 1935          |
| County elective officials .....                                | 100%                            | April 1, 1935         |
| State departments, boards, commissions, and institutions ..... | none                            |                       |

#### 7. SIGNIFICANCE OF SALARY DIFFERENTIAL.

In order to maintain teaching standards that measure up to those of universities in nearby states it is necessary to retain the leading professors and to attract promising young instructors to fill vacancies caused by death, retirement or resignation. Kansas, with a salary scale below that of other mid-western state universities, is at an almost hopeless disadvantage in the competition for good instructors.

Before next September successors must be found to two deans and eight full professors. The outlook is not promising when one recalls that the average salary of a full professor at the state university in the four neighboring states ranges from \$450 to \$1350 above the K.U. scale. This differential is more than twice as great as it was in 1930.

The quality of instruction that the youth of Kansas are to receive depends on the kind of instructors that the schools are able to attract.

## BUILDINGS

### 1. THE MAJOR BUILDING NEEDS.

#### A. REQUESTED FOR 1937-39:

For details, see page 14

- a. Completion of Dyche Museum repair
- b. Extension of Library stack

#### AT KANSAS CITY

- c. Completion and equipment of Clinic Building, Children's Pavilion, and Warehouse
- d. Negro Ward
- e. Connecting Corridor
- f. Power Plant addition

#### B. OTHER URGENT NEEDS:

##### a. *At Lawrence:*

- (1) Laboratory Building. To provide laboratories for the medical sciences and pharmacy, now located in overcrowded departments. Anatomy is inadequately housed in the temporary one-story frame structure formerly occupied by the cafeteria. Physiology needs larger and centralized quarters, part of the laboratories being located in the basement of the west Administration building and part in the crowded Animal house several blocks across the campus. Biochemistry is inadequately housed in quarters borrowed from and badly needed by the School of Pharmacy. Due to a change in pharmacy laws requiring graduation from a recognized school of pharmacy, the enrollment at K.U. has doubled in the past two years and is expected to increase still more. Enrollment in chemistry and chemical engineering is the greatest in history, and the two departments need the entire present building.

Chiefly because of the crowded quarters of Anatomy and Biochemistry, the University annually refuses enrollment to qualified Kansans who wish to study medicine.

- (2) Fine Arts building
- (3) Training School building
- (4) Addition to Engineering laboratories
- (5) Journalism building

b. *At Kansas City:*

- (1) Laboratory building. To consolidate the laboratories, now located in part on the new campus and in part on the old campus a mile away. This is considered the most pressing need by the recent national medical school survey committee.
- (2) Operating suite
- (3) Psychopathic ward
- (4) Addition to Nurse's home.

2. BUILDINGS THAT HAVE BEEN GIFTS.

The following buildings have come to the University as gifts:

| <i>Year</i> | <i>Building</i>                                | <i>Cost</i> |
|-------------|--|-------------|
| 1865        | North College Hall .....                       | \$ 20,000   |
| 1894        | Spooner Library .....                          | 65,000      |
| 1894        | Chancellor's Residence .....                   | 12,000      |
| 1899        | Fowler Shops .....                             | 21,000      |
| 1905        | Bell Hospital (Old Hospital) .....             | 106,000     |
| 1915        | Oread Training School .....                    | 6,000       |
| 1921        | Memorial Stadium .....                         | 640,000     |
| 1925        | Memorial Union .....                           | 225,000     |
| 1926        | Watkins Hall .....                             | 75,000      |
| 1929        | Home Economics Practice House .....            | 8,000       |
| 1931        | Watkins Memorial Hospital (for students) ..... | 175,000     |
| 1936        | Medical Research Laboratory .....              | 61,500      |
| 1936        | Children's Hospital Pavilion .....             | 109,000     |
| 1936        | Clinic Building .....                          | 131,500     |
| 1936        | Miller Dormitory .....                         | 75,000      |
|             | Total .....                                    | \$1,730,000 |

The three new buildings at Kansas City (research laboratory, children's pavilion, clinic building) are made possible by a combination of private gifts (\$80,000), PWA grants (\$121,000), and reserve hospital earnings (\$100,000). In addition, the PWA added \$8,100 to a state appropriation of \$10,000 for construction of a Warehouse.

3. VALUE OF BUILDINGS.

The value of University property is as follows:

|            |             |
|------------|-------------|
| Buildings* | \$5,000,000 |
| Land       | 559,100     |
| Equipment  | 3,023,000   |

\* Includes stadium, and new buildings at Kansas City.



## STUDENT LIFE

### 1. HOUSING FACILITIES.

Corbin Hall, the dormitory for women built by the state in 1923, accommodates 120 women students. Facilities for 74 women students are provided in Watkins and Miller halls, residence halls for self-supporting women given to the University, the former in 1926 and the latter in 1936. About one-third of the students live in fraternity and sorority houses. Others live in rooming houses or in private homes. Several hundred live with their own families.

### 2. STUDENT WELFARE.

The Adviser of Women has charge of the welfare of women students. The Men's Student Adviser has charge of the general welfare of men students. The University religious life is in charge of the University Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. and student pastors.

The University maintains three full-time physicians and a staff of nurses at the Student Hospital where students may go at any time for consultation and treatment. The gift of Mrs. Elizabeth Watkins of a fully equipped modern student hospital and dispensary enables the University to provide medical care to students on the level of the best in the country. During 1935-36 the hospital was used by 85 per cent of the student body, who made 32,170 dispensary calls.

### 3. FORMS OF FINANCIAL AID.

Deserving and needy students above the freshman year may receive emergency help from the Student Loan Fund, composed of donations from classes and private individuals. Several memorial and club loan funds are also available.

Numerous gift and loan scholarships donated by friends of the University are administered by a faculty committee.

The Summerfield Scholarships, established by Solon Summerfield of New York, an alumnus of the University, and yielding an annual income of \$20,000 are designed to provide a four-year university course without financial anxiety for young men of promise, graduates of Kansas high schools. Summerfield Scholars at the University this year number 65.

### 4. EXTENT OF SELF-SUPPORT

Information obtained from student registration cards show that this year 45 per cent of the student body—52 per cent of the men and 31 per

cent of the women—are wholly or partially self-supporting, either through summer work or part-time employment in Lawrence during the school year.

Through the University Employment Bureaus many students each year secure part-time employment or odd jobs on the campus or in Lawrence stores or homes.

Additional jobs are provided by the part-time college student employment project financed by the Federal government through the National Youth Administration. This year 650 needy students of good scholarship are earning an average of \$15 a month on work projects not provided by the normal University budget. The jobs pay a minimum of 30 cents an hour.

## 5. STUDENT FEES.

The schedule of student fees, as established by the Board of Regents for residents of Kansas, is as follows:

|  |         |
|--|---------|
| MATRICULATION FEE (payable only once).....   | \$ 7.50 |
| INCIDENTAL FEE (One-half payable each semester)  |         |
| Graduate School, Liberal Arts and Sciences, Business, Education, Fine Arts*, Engineering and Architecture .....  | 37.50   |
| Law, Pharmacy, Medicine (at Lawrence) .....  | 45.00   |
| Medicine (clinical course at Kansas City) .....  | 112.50  |
| HEALTH FEE (one-half payable each semester) .....  | 8.00    |
| ACTIVITY FEE (\$6 in fall, \$2.75 in spring) .....   | 8.75    |
| Includes admission to Concert Series, Lecture Course, Dramatics, Debates, Athletics (except basketball); membership in the student governing association, including reduced admission to regular student dances; membership in Memorial Union, including free admission to mid-week social events. |         |

For purposes of comparison with other schools, the incidental fee in the Liberal Arts division of a number of mid-western state universities is given below:

|                 | <i>Annual Fee</i> |                  | <i>Annual Fee</i> |
|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Michigan .....  | \$110.00          | Ohio State ..... | \$ 60.00          |
| Missouri .....  | 105.00†           | Texas .....      | 50.00             |
| Iowa .....      | 96.00             | Nebraska .....   | 45.00             |
| Indiana .....   | 77.00             | Kansas .....     | 37.50             |
| Illinois .....  | 70.00             | Arkansas .....   | 36.00             |
| Colorado .....  | 66.00             | Wisconsin .....  | 27.50§            |
| Minnesota ..... | 60.00             | Oklahoma .....   | 20.00             |

† Includes Health and Library fees.

§ Includes Health and Union fees.

\* Private lessons in applied music are additional.

## 5. LIVING EXPENSES.

The cost of a year at the University depends largely upon individual living standards and resources. An individual may spend a great deal, but essential expenses are no higher than in other mid-western university towns. Surveys prove conclusively that K.U. is not a rich man's school.

For the average entering freshman necessary expenses will run somewhat as follows:

### FEES:

|                                | <i>Fall</i> | <i>Spring</i> |            |
|--------------------------------|-------------|---------------|------------|
| Matriculation fee .....        | \$ 7.50     |               |            |
| Incidental fee .....           | 18.75       | \$18.75       |            |
| Health fee .....               | 4.00        | 4.00          |            |
| Activity fee .....             | 6.00        | 36.25         | 2.75 25.50 |
| ROOM (at \$7.50 a month) ..... |             | 33.75         | 33.75      |
| BOARD (at \$5 a week) .....    |             | 90.00         | 90.00      |
| BOOKS AND SUPPLIES .....       |             | 15.00         | 10.00      |
| INCIDENTALS .....              |             | 25.00         | 25.00      |
| Total .....                    | \$200.00    |               | \$184.25   |

Hundreds of students live on less than the amount listed. Many rooms are available for less than \$7.50, and cooperative groups who take turn at preparing meals board for half or less than half the boarding club price.

Expenses of self-supporting students average 25 to 30 per cent less than those of non-working students. Expenses will be higher if the student lives in a fraternity house, maintains a car, or enrolls in certain professional curricula requiring laboratory fees.

A student may spend as much as he has available but an allowance of much more than \$60 a month or the use of a car often tends to interfere with the real aims of college life. Hundreds of students, many of them outstanding in scholarship and leadership, spend much less without sacrificing any essentials.

## MISCELLANEOUS

### 1. RANK OF K.U. ON BASIS OF DISTINGUISHED GRADUATES.

In the directory, "American Men of Science," about 1,000 names are marked with a star as being outstanding in some field of exact science. A recent study of the 601 names added between 1910 and 1927 as to schools from which they obtained their bachelor's degree showed the University of Kansas ninth. Kansas supplied more than twice as many of these distinguished scientists as did any other school in the Missouri Valley, and only three schools west of Pittsburgh exceeded Kansas—California, Chicago, and Indiana. On the basis of percentage of graduates listed, Kansas ranked first among all state universities or colleges and was surpassed in the entire country only by Johns Hopkins.

A recent study of graduates of engineering schools in the United States and Canada reported at a meeting of the Society for Promotion of Engineering Education, showed that the University of Kansas has a higher percentage of its engineering alumni represented in "Who's Who in Engineering" than several of the most famous schools of engineering, and leads all schools in the Middle West.

### 2. UNIVERSITY SERVICES OTHER THAN RESIDENT INSTRUCTION.

In addition to resident instruction the University performs a great many state services, some of which are listed below:

The hospitals of the School of Medicine (at Kansas City), in training physicians for Kansas, provided hospital care for 5,660 persons, and dispensary service totalling 67,893 visits, in 1935-'36. The hospital also served for the Department of Nursing Education with a graduating class of 21 in 1936. *Less than 20 per cent of the total cost of maintenance of the University Hospitals is derived from state appropriations.*

The Bureau of Business Research has issued 18 bulletins on problems of importance to the business men of Kansas.

The head of the Department of Entomology is ex officio State Entomologist for the southern half of the state.

The State Geological Survey has been actively engaged in continuing the survey of Kansas and publishing its results.

The Bureau of School Service and Research is at the service of boards of education and educational administrators for the study of problems in education.

The Extension Division:

- Bureau of Correspondence Study
- Bureau of Extension Classes
- Bureau of General Information
- Bureau of Visual Instruction
- Bureau of Lectures and Lecture Courses
- Merchants' Institutes
- Post-graduate Courses for Physicians
- Kansas High School Debating League
- Radio Programs
- School for Firemen

Food and Drug Analysis

Division of Sanitation of the State Board of Health

Sanitary Engineering Service

Sociological Field Service

Biological Survey

Engineering Experiment Station

Standard Weights and Measures Testing

State Chemical Research

Activities of some of the services mentioned above have been either suspended or greatly reduced as an economy measure.

In recent years extensive research and advisory work has been done by members of the staff for the Kansas Corporation Commission, the Tax Code Commission, the Labor Commission, the Kansas Chamber of Commerce, the State Planning Board, the Kansas Emergency Relief Committee, the Legislative Council, and others.

### 3. PORTION OF TAX DOLLAR TO THE UNIVERSITY.

In 1936 less than  $\frac{3}{4}$  of 1 cent of the average property tax dollar paid in Kansas went to the support of the University of Kansas. The actual average for the entire state was  $67 / 100$  of 1 cent. The distribution of the tax dollar for the county seats in 1936 was as follows:

**CENTS OF THE 1936 PROPERTY TAX DOLLAR LEVIED FOR SPECIFIED  
PURPOSES IN COUNTY SEAT CITIES OF KANSAS**

|               | City  | School | County | State |      |            |
|---------------|-------|--------|--------|-------|------|------------|
|               |       |        |        | Bonus | K.U. | All Others |
| Kansas City   | 37.54 | 33.72  | 21.76  | 2.36  | .51  | 4.08       |
| Wichita       | 31.16 | 42.77  | 19.41  | 2.22  | .47  | 3.85       |
| Topeka        | 37.89 | 43.36  | 13.40  | 1.81  | .39  | 3.13       |
| Hutchinson    | 45.37 | 36.83  | 11.67  | 2.07  | .44  | 3.59       |
| Salina        | 39.35 | 39.55  | 13.24  | 2.49  | .57  | 4.61       |
| Leavenworth   | 36.97 | 44.44  | 14.74  | 1.27  | .27  | 2.28       |
| Atchison      | 38.80 | 37.29  | 18.34  | 1.86  | .40  | 3.23       |
| Ft. Scott     | 32.46 | 45.62  | 17.31  | 1.55  | .33  | 2.69       |
| Lawrence      | 34.32 | 46.85  | 13.20  | 1.90  | .41  | 3.29       |
| Emporia       | 29.96 | 42.27  | 20.55  | 2.33  | .50  | 4.04       |
| Independence  | 34.29 | 49.05  | 11.11  | 1.87  | .40  | 3.25       |
| Manhattan     | 43.59 | 36.54  | 14.38  | 1.85  | .40  | 3.21       |
| Newton        | 36.63 | 39.30  | 17.50  | 2.22  | .48  | 3.84       |
| Ottawa        | 23.56 | 49.65  | 21.07  | 1.93  | .41  | 3.35       |
| Dodge City    | 35.37 | 39.43  | 19.07  | 2.08  | .44  | 3.62       |
| Winfield      | 11.36 | 51.83  | 28.30  | 2.87  | .62  | 4.98       |
| El Dorado     | 34.78 | 40.78  | 19.24  | 1.76  | .38  | 3.04       |
| Junction City | 33.79 | 42.65  | 18.46  | 1.72  | .37  | 2.98       |
| McPherson     | 38.74 | 44.11  | 10.38  | 2.29  | .49  | 3.96       |
| Iola          | 35.20 | 37.16  | 23.18  | 1.50  | .32  | 2.61       |
| Wellington    | 35.07 | 42.02  | 16.75  | 2.14  | .46  | 3.71       |
| Garden City   | 26.16 | 43.79  | 24.24  | 1.96  | .42  | 3.41       |
| Pratt         | 29.46 | 46.69  | 18.48  | 1.81  | .39  | 3.14       |
| Concordia     | 36.20 | 46.15  | 11.16  | 2.19  | .47  | 3.80       |
| Abilene       | 38.97 | 41.08  | 13.82  | 2.07  | .44  | 3.59       |
| Great Bend    | 40.82 | 33.62  | 18.37  | 2.43  | .52  | 4.21       |
| Hays          | 47.59 | 33.72  | 14.17  | 1.52  | .33  | 2.64       |
| Liberal       | 40.04 | 33.06  | 22.19  | 1.59  | .34  | 2.75       |
| Clay Center   | 44.35 | 34.08  | 14.85  | 2.27  | .49  | 3.93       |
| Marysville    | 45.70 | 31.14  | 18.06  | 1.75  | .38  | 2.97       |

NOTE 1. The distribution is based upon the tax rates reported in the 1935 Tax Rate Book of the League of Kansas Municipalities. Lack of space does not permit listing the share of the tax dollar going to special levies. Hence the sum of the city, school, county, and state levies does not always quite equal 100 cents.

NOTE 2. For the sake of comparison cities are listed according to population.

NOTE 3. It is assumed that the K.U. appropriations are derived from the state general fund in the same proportion as that fund is supplied from general property taxation and other revenue sources.

|                | City  | School | County | State |      |            |
|----------------|-------|--------|--------|-------|------|------------|
|                |       |        |        | Bonus | K.U. | All Others |
| Fredonia       | 23.13 | 48.01  | 23.24  | 1.90  | .41  | 3.29       |
| Lyons          | 29.69 | 45.33  | 17.80  | 2.43  | .52  | 4.20       |
| Paola          | 29.15 | 33.59  | 31.48  | 1.95  | .42  | 3.38       |
| Eureka         | 37.67 | 47.69  | 9.42   | 1.76  | .38  | 3.05       |
| Hiawatha       | 38.84 | 31.37  | 20.37  | 3.19  | .69  | 5.52       |
| Goodland       | 36.69 | 41.96  | 14.99  | 2.14  | .45  | 3.74       |
| Olathe         | 34.20 | 46.97  | 14.27  | 1.53  | .34  | 2.65       |
| Larned         | 30.62 | 47.18  | 14.73  | 2.52  | .58  | 4.35       |
| Columbus       | 32.87 | 43.97  | 18.64  | 1.52  | .33  | 2.64       |
| Holton         | 25.94 | 50.05  | 17.18  | 2.22  | .58  | 4.00       |
| Russell        | 53.15 | 24.95  | 15.77  | 1.90  | .41  | 3.29       |
| Beloit         | 14.12 | 62.01  | 16.70  | 2.42  | .52  | 4.20       |
| Anthony        | 36.80 | 47.21  | 9.62   | 2.15  | .46  | 3.73       |
| Kingman        | 34.78 | 44.92  | 13.69  | 2.24  | .48  | 3.88       |
| Council Grove  | 46.57 | 39.47  | 9.59   | 1.54  | .33  | 2.67       |
| Burlington     | 51.21 | 31.33  | 13.35  | 1.38  | .50  | 2.40       |
| Norton         | 23.33 | 49.21  | 20.77  | 2.26  | .50  | 3.89       |
| Belleville     | 33.41 | 44.97  | 13.66  | 2.69  | .58  | 4.66       |
| Colby          |       | 76.70  | 16.83  | 2.19  | .47  | 3.79       |
| Girard         | 17.02 | 50.17  | 24.33  | 2.88  | .62  | 4.94       |
| Garnett        | 25.19 | 50.39  | 18.63  | 1.96  | .42  | 3.39       |
| Oswego         | 31.82 | 50.76  | 13.06  | 1.47  | .31  | 2.54       |
| Ellsworth      | 46.46 | 32.83  | 12.39  | 2.29  | .49  | 3.96       |
| Kinsley        | 37.93 | 36.39  | 17.54  | 1.89  | .40  | 3.26       |
| Osborne        | 32.94 | 39.08  | 22.71  | 1.78  | .38  | 3.08       |
| Yates Center   | 43.89 | 36.57  | 15.54  | 1.35  | .29  | 2.34       |
| Seneca         | 55.52 | 29.39  | 9.98   | 1.72  | .37  | 2.99       |
| Minneapolis    | 34.30 | 44.14  | 14.59  | 2.36  | .50  | 4.10       |
| Marion         | 49.38 | 36.95  | 8.77   | 1.65  | .35  | 2.86       |
| Oberlin        | 37.33 | 43.26  | 11.20  | 1.95  | .43  | 3.37       |
| Sedan          | 50.85 | 31.50  | 12.88  | 1.33  | .28  | 2.30       |
| Wakeeney       | 53.05 | 29.73  | 11.93  | 1.54  | .33  | 2.67       |
| Smith Center   | 55.75 | 28.57  | 10.18  | 1.64  | .36  | 2.83       |
| Phillipsburg   | 63.77 | 22.19  | 8.74   | 1.75  | .38  | 3.02       |
| Syracuse       | 49.48 | 19.77  | 24.28  | 1.84  | .39  | 3.18       |
| Lincoln        | 22.85 | 46.97  | 19.90  | 2.06  | .44  | 3.56       |
| Scott City     | 20.40 | 59.61  | 13.90  | 1.67  | .36  | 2.90       |
| Medicine Lodge | 39.09 | 35.54  | 20.18  | 1.75  | .37  | 3.03       |
| St. John       | 48.96 | 26.36  | 17.55  | 2.20  | .47  | 3.82       |
| Ness City      | 67.35 | 6.29   | 18.79  | 2.12  | .45  | 3.67       |

|                  | City  | School | County | State |      |            |
|------------------|-------|--------|--------|-------|------|------------|
|                  |       |        |        | Bonus | K.U. | All Others |
| Hugoton          | 39.91 | 43.31  | 8.26   | 1.58  | .33  | 2.73       |
| Greensburg       | 30.80 | 47.16  | 15.38  | 2.12  | .45  | 3.66       |
| Washington       | 38.39 | 41.46  | 13.70  | 2.18  | .47  | 3.78       |
| LaCrosse         | 43.63 | 40.12  | 10.03  | 1.76  | .37  | 3.03       |
| Mankato          | 55.44 | 31.26  | 8.37   | 1.53  | .33  | 2.65       |
| Stockton         | 29.22 | 46.19  | 17.44  | 1.81  | .39  | 3.14       |
| Atwood           | 38.50 | 37.73  | 12.32  | 1.13  | .24  | 1.97       |
| Ashland          | 38.69 | 19.34  | 33.25  | 2.48  | .53  | 4.29       |
| Meade            | 39.41 | 26.26  | 26.32  | 2.71  | .58  | 4.69       |
| Coldwater        | 22.13 | 39.84  | 31.04  | 1.92  | .41  | 3.33       |
| Troy             | 46.42 | 33.58  | 13.32  | 1.61  | .34  | 2.79       |
| Howard           | 59.00 | 25.81  | 10.78  | 1.36  | .29  | 2.36       |
| Erie             | 43.71 | 28.22  | 21.04  | 2.06  | .44  | 3.57       |
| St. Francis      | 39.32 | 44.20  | 10.70  | 1.35  | .29  | 2.34       |
| Hill City        | 41.50 | 36.72  | 14.34  | 1.70  | .36  | 2.94       |
| Jetmore          | 38.26 | 34.62  | 19.69  | 2.25  | .48  | 3.90       |
| Cottonwood Falls | 45.59 | 33.74  | 13.04  | 1.70  | .36  | 2.95       |
| Elkhart*         | 25.60 | 59.30  | 10.72  | 1.32  | .28  | 2.30       |
| Cimarron         | 44.77 | 26.36  | 22.43  | 1.84  | .39  | 3.18       |
| Ulysses          | 60.57 | 21.30  | 10.32  | 1.22  | .26  | 2.11       |
| Hoxie            | 43.23 | 42.41  | 8.47   | 1.52  | .32  | 2.64       |
| Oskaloosa        | 38.64 | 26.56  | 26.45  | 2.37  | .50  | 4.10       |
| Sharon Springs   | 45.75 | 31.31  | 15.39  | 2.21  | .47  | 3.82       |
| Leoti            | 35.13 | 42.27  | 15.56  | 2.25  | .48  | 3.90       |
| Lyndon           | 39.87 | 45.06  | 8.72   | 1.47  | .31  | 2.55       |
| Dighton          | 29.58 | 38.79  | 24.45  | 2.43  | .52  | 4.20       |
| Mound City       | 27.14 | 44.55  | 20.72  | 1.74  | .37  | 3.02       |
| Alma             | 66.39 | 6.29   | 20.85  | 2.10  | .45  | 3.67       |
| Lakin            | 53.25 | 28.70  | 11.84  | 1.61  | .34  | 2.78       |
| Johnson          | 55.60 | 25.70  | 12.60  | 1.87  | .41  | 3.24       |
| Sublette         | 43.72 | 37.92  | 14.01  | 1.32  | .28  | 2.28       |
| Tribune          | 56.67 | 26.99  | 11.50  | 1.63  | .35  | 2.83       |
| Westmoreland     | 45.24 | 30.93  | 10.91  | 1.11  | .23  | 1.92       |
| Gove             | 51.66 | 32.79  | 10.17  | 1.45  | .31  | 2.52       |
| Russell Springs  |       | 65.01  | 23.92  | 1.74  | .37  | 3.02       |

\*Since Richfield is not incorporated, Elkhart is selected to represent Morton County.





## STATE RECEIPTS, 1935-36

### GENERAL REVENUE RECEIPTS:

|                            |                |                 |
|----------------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| General Property tax ..... | \$3,622,221.05 | \$ 3,622,221.05 |
| Income tax .....           | 1,582,297.95   | 1,582,297.95    |

#### *Indirect tax:*

|                            |            |                 |
|----------------------------|------------|-----------------|
| Bank Commissioner .....    | 61,509.56  |                 |
| Cigarette tax .....        | 640,392.77 |                 |
| Corporation tax .....      | 304,815.20 |                 |
| Excise tax .....           | 120,364.18 |                 |
| Inheritance tax .....      | 436,026.40 |                 |
| Insurance tax .....        | 930,938.67 |                 |
| Interest on deposits ..... | 98,167.18  |                 |
| Miscellaneous items .....  | 472,039.15 | \$ 3,064,253.11 |

### FEEES:

#### *Institutions:*

|                                 |              |  |
|---------------------------------|--------------|--|
| Educational Institutions‡ ..... | 1,916,821.59 |  |
| Educational Institutions† ..... | 84,891.05    |  |
| Charitable Institutions .....   | 298,781.04   |  |
| Penal Institutions .....        | 349,034.98   |  |
| Patriotic Institutions .....    | 7,791.68     |  |

#### *Depts., Boards and Commissions:*

|  |              |                 |
|--|--------------|-----------------|
| Forestry, Fish and Game .....              | 161,276.46   |                 |
| Grain Inspection .....                     | 135,969.06   |                 |
| School Book Commission .....               | 170,931.27   |                 |
| State Fair .....                           | 79,499.14    |                 |
| State Printer .....                        | 195,320.66   |                 |
| All Other Depts., Boards<br>and Comm. .... | 1,403,765.88 | \$ 2,887,261.22 |

### HIGHWAY RECEIPTS:

#### *State:*

|                      |              |  |
|----------------------|--------------|--|
| Motor license .....  | 3,506,530.70 |  |
| Motor fuel tax ..... | 8,748,369.94 |  |
| Miscellaneous .....  | 945,912.73   |  |

|                          |              |                 |
|--------------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| <i>Federal Aid</i> ..... | 7,402,684.21 | \$20,603,497.58 |
|--------------------------|--------------|-----------------|

|                                 |            |               |
|---------------------------------|------------|---------------|
| SOLDIERS COMPENSATION TAX ..... | 774,960.72 | \$ 774,960.72 |
|---------------------------------|------------|---------------|

|                   |  |                 |
|-------------------|--|-----------------|
| Grand Total ..... |  | \$33,742,232.23 |
|-------------------|--|-----------------|

‡ Under Board of Regents. The total includes receipts from self-supporting enterprises, such as cafeterias, dormitories, etc.

† Under Board of Administration.