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A Survey of Schools in Eddy County North Dakota

Olger Myhre

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A SURVEY OF SCHOOLS IN EDDY COUNTY
NORTH DAKOTA

A Thesis
Submitted to the Graduate Faculty
of the
University of North Dakota

by
Olger Myhre
In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for the
Degree of
Master of Science in Education
August, 1938

T1938
M996

This thesis, offered by Olger Myhre, as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Master of Science in Education at the University of North Dakota, is hereby approved by the Committee under whom the work has been done.

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Bdg. Apr. '99 Hertzberg 1.00

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Without the friendly and cooperative assistance of Dr. Erick Selke, Professor of Education of the University of North Dakota, and the helpful guidance of Dr. A. V. Overn, Professor of Education of the University of North Dakota, this study would not have been possible.

Special acknowledgement is due Mrs. Agnes Davies, County Superintendent of Schools; Sigurd Haugland, County Auditor; Marie Haas, Deputy Auditor; and Nels Alm, County Judge, all of Eddy County, for their kindly interest in this study and for the furnishing of records, equipment, and office space in which to work.

Loretta Deehr, Clifford Schindele, and Ardell Anderson, all of Tolna High School, checked and typed many of the figures used in this thesis. For these services I take this means of expressing my appreciation.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chapter		Page
	ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.....	i
	TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	ii
	LIST OF TABLES.....	iii
	LIST OF MAPS.....	iv
1.	INTRODUCTION.....	1
	Purpose.....	3
	Justification of Study.....	3
	Sources of Information.....	4
	Limitations.....	4
	Present Situation.....	4
2.	ABILITY OF DISTRICTS TO SUP- PORT SCHOOLS.....	7
	Types of Income.....	8
	State Apportionment.....	8
	Taxes.....	8
	County Tuition Fund.....	12
	Other Revenue Receipts.....	12
	Federal Aid.....	13
	State Aid.....	14
	Other Non-Revenue Receipts.....	14
	Bonds.....	14
	Certificates of Indebtedness.....	14
	Chapter Summary.....	18
3.	EXPENDITURES OF EDDY COUNTY.....	19
	Transportation.....	20
	Plant Operation.....	27
	Comparison of Salaries of School Board and Teachers.....	28
	Comparison of Receipts and Ex- penditures.....	36
	Chapter Summary.....	37

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

Chapter		Page
4.	EFFORT OF DISTRICTS TO SUPPORT SCHOOLS.....	41
	Certificates of Indebtedness.....	41
	Bonded Indebtedness.....	44
	Outstanding Warrants.....	45
	Sinking and Interest Fund.....	46
	Tax Rate in Mills.....	48
	Chapter Summary.....	52
5.	ASSESSED VALUATION OF PROPERTY IN EDDY COUNTY.....	54
	Public Utilities.....	54
	Total County Valuation.....	57
	Per Capita Debt.....	63
	Cost of Education Per Pupil Enrolled Compared with Valuation of Property.....	67
	Education Costs Per Child Enumerated Compared with Property Values.....	71
	Chapter Summary.....	75
6.	INSTRUCTIONAL SERVICES IN EDDY COUNTY.....	77
	Years of Experience of Teachers.....	77
	Certificates of Teachers.....	81
	Classification of Schools.....	85
	Enrollment.....	85
	Comparison of Attendance and Enrollment.....	90
	School Library.....	94
	Chapter Summary.....	98
7.	CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS...	100
	Conclusions.....	100
	Recommendations.....	104
	County Unit Plan.....	105
	Legal Procedure.....	105
	Redistricting.....	105
	New Taxing System.....	108
	Board of Education.....	109
	County Superintendent.....	111
	Benefits of New Plan.....	112
8.	BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	114

LIST OF TABLES

Table	Page
1. Revenue Receipts of General Fund for 1934 and 1935.....	9
2. Revenue Receipts of General Fund for 1936 and 1937.....	10
3. Non-Receipts for General Fund and Total Receipts for 1934 and 1935.....	16
4. Non-Receipts for General Fund and Total Receipts for 1936 and 1937.....	17
5. Receipts of General Fund for 1934, 1935, 1936, and 1937.....	18
6. Cost of Transporting Pupils for 1934 and 1935.	22
7. Cost of Transporting Pupils for 1936 and 1937.	23
8. Total of General Fund Expenditures for 1934 and 1935.....	25
9. Total of General Fund Expenditures for 1936 and 1937.....	26
10. Cost of Plant Operation in Eddy County for 1934 and 1935.....	29
11. Cost of Plant Operation in Eddy County for 1936 and 1937.....	30
12. Salaries of Teachers for 1934 and 1935.....	32
13. Salaries of Teachers for 1936 and 1937.....	33
14. Salaries of School Board and Teachers Compared for 1934 and 1935.....	34
15. Salaries of School Board and Teachers Compared for 1936 and 1937.....	35
16. Total Receipts and Expenditures Compared for 1934 and 1935.....	38
17. Total Receipts and Expenditures Compared for 1936 and 1937.....	39
18. Certificates of Indebtedness for 1934 and 1935	42

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table		Page
19.	Certificates of Indebtedness for 1936 and 1937...	43
20.	Amount of Bonds Outstanding as of July 1.....	44
21.	Outstanding Warrants as of June 30.....	45
22.	Sinking and Interest Funds for 1934, 1935, 1936, and 1937.....;	47
23.	Tax Rate in Mills for 1934 and 1935.....	50
24.	Tax Rate in Mills for 1936 and 1937.....	51
25.	One Hundred Per Cent Assessed Valuation of Pub- lic Utilities in Eddy County for 1934 and 1935.	55
26.	One Hundred Per Cent Assessed Valuation of Public Utilities in Eddy County for 1936 and 1937.....	55
27.	Total County Valuation.....	60
28.	The Ratio of Property Values to Children in Dis- trict for 1934 and 1935.....	61
29.	The Ratio of Property Values to Children in Dis- trict for 1936 and 1937.....	62
30.	Ratio of Debt to Assessable Valuation of District and Per Capita Debt for 1934 and 1935.....	64
31.	Ratio of Debt to Assessable Valuation of District and Per Capita Debt for 1936 and 1937.....	66
32.	Cost of Education Per Pupil Enrolled as Compared with Valuation of Property for 1934 and 1935...	68
33.	Cost of Education Per Pupil Enrolled as Compared with Valuation of Property for 1936 and 1937...	69
37.	Cost of Education Per Child Enumerated as Compared with Valuation of Property for 1934 and 1935...	73
38.	Cost of Education Per Child Enumerated as Compared with Valuation of Property for 1936 and 1937...	74
39.	Years of Experience of Teachers in Eddy County for 1934 and 1935.....	78

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table		Page
40.	Years of Experience of Teachers in Eddy County for 1936 and 1937.....	79
41.	Classification of Schools in Eddy County in 1937.	82
42.	Number of Teachers Holding Certificates.....	84
43.	Enrollment by Grades for Each District for 1934 and 1935.....	87
44.	Enrollment by Grades for Each District for 1936 and 1937.....	88
45.	Grade and High School Enrollment.....	89
46.	Total Enrollment.....	89
47.	Attendance and Enrollment Compared for 1934 and 1935.....	92
48.	Attendance and Enrollment Compared for 1936 and 1937.....	93
49.	Libraries in Schools of the County in 1934 and 1935.....	96
50.	Libraries in Schools of the County in 1936 and 1937.....	97

LIST OF MAPS

Map	Page
1. Map of North Dakota Showing Eddy County.....	6
2. Schools Districts in Eddy County and Schools	83
3. Location of Schools in Eddy County.....	107

CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION

The State of North Dakota in its enabling act, states, "That provision shall be made for the establishment and maintenance of systems of public schools, which shall be open to all children of said states, and free from sectarian control."¹ After accepting the responsibility of setting up and maintaining this system, the legislature, acting for the people, organized the public school educational system of the state into units, namely, counties. The county is used more or less everywhere as the unit for school administration. The city, as a unit, and school district, in the sense of a small rural area under the control of an elected board of three local school board members, is found in the counties. School districts are areas set apart as units of organization for the local control and administration of school affairs. The limits of the township school district usually are the same as those of the civil township. However, independent or smaller districts may be formed in the township, as is the case in the Red River Valley and towns of the state. Hence a county might have townships constituting school districts; it may have school districts with only subdistricts or only independent

¹State Constitution of the State of North Dakota, Article VIII, Education, p. 27.

districts or a combination of both with each of the separate districts being administered by a separate board. Small units may, by law, if the people so desire, become larger units through consolidation. There has been a struggle on the part of the citizens of these communities to maintain these units of education. Although the small units have served their purpose in the cause of education for their elementary people, they have not been able to give these same elementary pupils the advantages of a high school education and for that reason there is a certain amount of inequality of educational opportunity between the small and large units.

One of the most important powers given to the people of a community is the ability and effort expended in maintaining its public school system. School administrators and boards of education meet the problem when they prepare the annual budgets, the citizens of the community meet the problem when they are called upon to pay taxes for the maintenance of the schools, and the school population meet the problem when they attend the schools provided for them through the efforts of the school officers. From 1934 to 1937, the educational system of Eddy County suffered a great deal, much more than realized, because of the four years of crop failure due to drought and rust. A school survey made during a time when districts are

hard pressed for money may show a poorer picture than a similar survey covering a period of years. Demands for more and better educational opportunities have been made upon the taxpayers. Educational equipment has not been purchased, old and out of date books have remained in use, taxes have not been paid and there has been a general curtailment in school activity. Many districts have not been able to follow the lead of the more fortunate districts in providing better educational opportunities for the school population. There has been illogical division of school districts. Some schools have many students while others have few students. The salary schedule of teachers and school boards has been very irregular from year to year.

Purpose

The purpose of this study was to survey the schools of Eddy County in order to find the inequalities that existed, and, if possible, to suggest ways and means of eliminating these inequalities.

Justification of This Study

The writer, having known of some of the inequalities and inefficiencies of education in Eddy County, felt justified in making a survey of all the records of the separate school districts of the county in order to determine the significance of these inequalities and inefficiencies.

Sources of Information

The information was secured from the following sources:

1. The financial records of the county auditor.
2. All the school records of the county superintendent.
3. The writer's personal investigations among the several schools.
4. Statistics furnished by the teachers of the county.
5. Map of Eddy County in possession of the county commissioners.
6. The general school laws of the schools of North Dakota.

Limitations

The survey was limited to Eddy County, and the years 1934 to 1937 were studied. These years were years of crop failure due to drought and rust and represent a picture of the situation existing in the county today and are not typical of conditions a decade ago. Only educational records have been used.

Present Situation

Stretching westward from the Red River Valley, about 100 miles in the central part of the state, is a rolling country called the Eastern Great Plains. It is in this

fertile, quite level region, created by Lake Agassiz, that Eddy County is located.

The climate is continental with cold winters and warm summers. Eddy County has always had sufficient moisture in the form of rain and snow to produce a heavy acreage of grains until, as has been previously stated, the past few years when the great drought descended upon it.

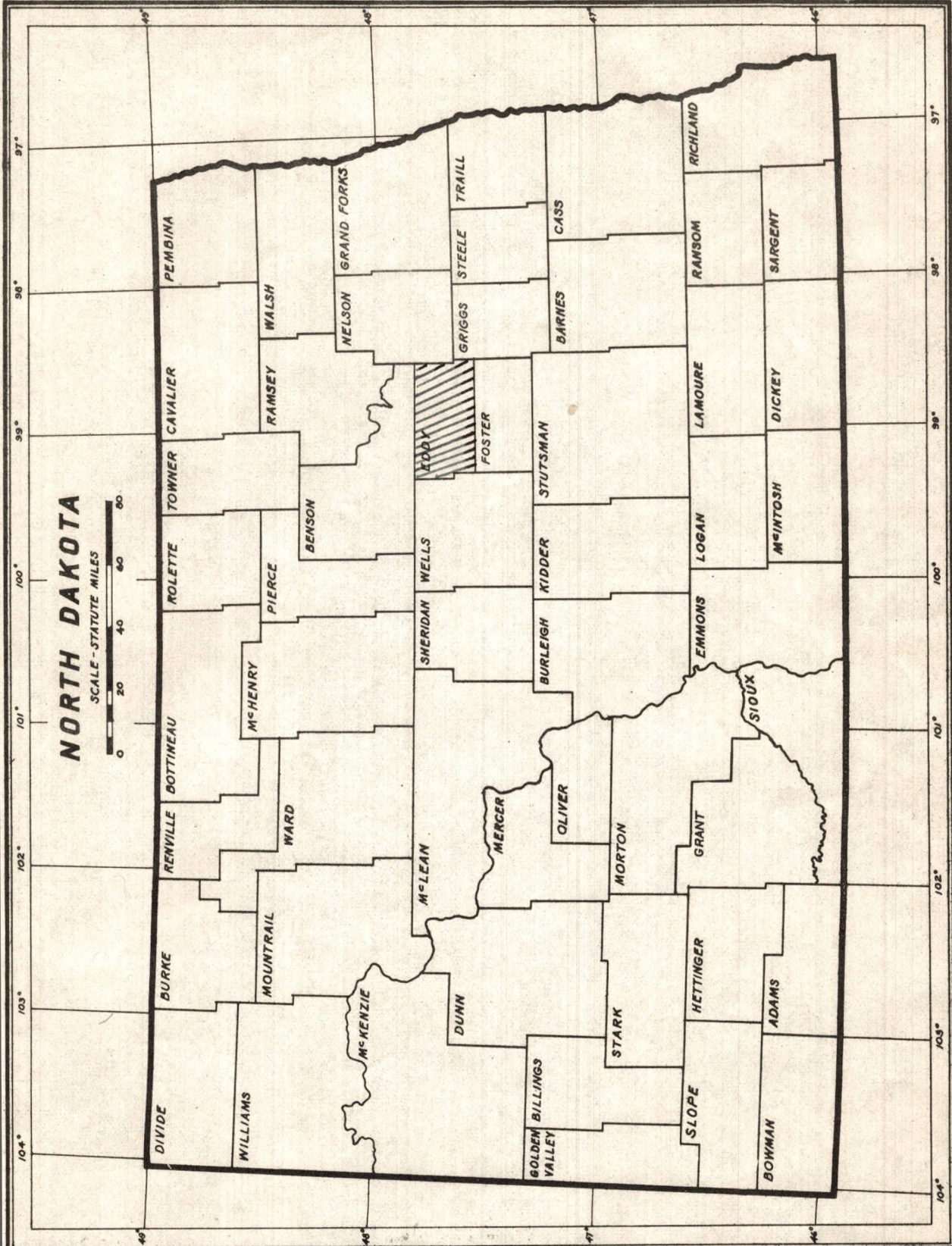
The area of Eddy County is approximately 648 square miles, thirty-six miles east and west and eighteen miles north and south, and has a population of approximately 5,500. The colored portion of the following map is the county in question. The county is situated approximately 47.75 degrees north latitude and 99 degrees west longitude.

Map 1.

Map of North Dakota showing Eddy County.

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CHAPTER 2

ABILITY OF DISTRICTS TO SUPPORT SCHOOLS

Most of the money used for the support of education must be raised from the taxation of property. Therefore, the ability of the various districts to support education varies with the value of its property and the number of children attending school in that district. A district with a low valuation and a small enrollment may have more ability to support schools than a district with a high assessed valuation and a high enrollment.

Board members in control of the education of the district must determine the amount of income needed and then find the ways and means of obtaining the desired income. The amount of tax levy is determined by law for various types of schools. A common school district is allowed fourteen mills; one offering two years of high school, or a consolidated school, is allowed sixteen mills; and a four-year high school district may levy eighteen mills. An additional levy up to 50 per cent is permissible when authorized by 60 per cent of the electors voting on the question.¹

The assessed valuation of property in a district is not determined by law. The only legal means by which a school board may increase the amount of income to meet

¹General School Laws of North Dakota, p. 147, #410.

the demands of the educational system of the district is by raising the tax levy.

Types of Income

There are several sources of income for districts, namely: (1) state apportionment, (2) county tuition, (3) state aid, (4) federal aid, (5) equalization, (6) general property taxes levied by the school board, (7) other revenue receipts, (8) sale of bonds, (9) other non-revenue receipts, and (10) sale of certificates of indebtedness.

State Apportionment

The state tuition fund or state apportionment is made up from: (1) fines and penalties arising from violations of the state laws, (2) interest and income from the state permanent school fund, and (3) rent from the leasing of school lands. The state tuition fund is apportioned among the several counties by the superintendent of public instruction in proportion to the number of children of school age residing in each county according to the census numeration, and the county superintendent further apportions it among the several districts on the same basis.

Taxes

The general property tax is the most important, from the standpoint of amount received, as is shown in Tables 1 and 2. Under normal conditions these taxes

Table 1
Revenue Receipts of General Fund
1934-1935

District	State Ap- portion- ment	County Tuition Fund	State and Fed- eral Aid	Taxes Levied by School Board	Other Revenue Receipts
1934					
New Rockford Special	\$2335.53	\$1799.92	\$364.90*	\$14461.21	\$3427.75
Rockford Consolidated	140.99	108.67		1511.64	39.11
Munster	226.81	174.80		767.50	15.38
Hillsdale	196.16	151.81		1942.44	58.96
Riverside	177.77	136.99		1707.99	
Tiffany	153.25	118.11		759.61	
Lake Washington	171.64	132.28		1535.14	14.00
Colvin	239.07	184.26		2250.42	53.91
Rocky Mountain	134.86	103.94		1385.47	42.84
Sheyenne	557.83	429.87		7955.50	666.57
Greenfield	196.16	151.18		3050.91	39.88
Plainview	380.06	292.92		3484.01	518.34
Anderson	245.20	188.97		2423.43	1388.90
Smith	137.93	106.30		1108.37	56.71
Columbia	125.67	96.85		2038.49	
Paradise	174.70	134.65		1812.47	56.01
Superior	144.05	111.01		1000.97	55.28
Rosefield	214.55	165.35		2160.77	12.72
Cherry Lake	202.81	101.11		1988.30	18.80
Total	\$6155.04	\$4688.36	\$364.90	\$53501.64	\$6465.16
*Federal Aid	\$242.64				
1935					
New Rockford Special	\$3663.24	\$1686.54	\$283.62**	\$13786.32	\$3060.46
Rockford Consolidated	184.92	101.82		1543.28	5.50
Munster	297.48	163.78		1582.75	
Hillsdale	257.28	141.65		2536.04	116.50
Riverside	233.16	128.38		976.02	18.16
Tiffany	311.00	110.67		1370.79	1.66
Lake Washington	225.12	123.95		3281.50	154.50
Colvin	313.56	172.65		3011.24	34.00
Rocky Mountain	176.88	97.32		1303.74	23.50
Sheyenne	731.64	402.82		8992.47	745.50
Greenfield	422.28	141.65		3268.09	73.60
Plainview	498.48	274.45		3726.39	237.79
Anderson	321.60	177.07		3061.69	926.90
Smith	180.90	99.60		526.90	
Columbia	164.83	90.74		2250.63	28.05
Paradise	229.14	126.16		1925.88	40.00
Superior	188.94	104.03		1169.62	59.85
Rosefield	281.40	154.93		912.54	
Cherry Lake	225.12	123.95		1476.88	1.85
Total	\$8906.97	\$4422.23	\$283.62	\$56657.77	\$5527.42
**All State Aid					

Table 2
Revenue Receipts of General Fund
1936-1937

District	State Ap- portion- ment	County Tuition Fund	State Equali- zation	Taxes Levied by School Board	Other Revenue Receipts
1936					
New Rockford Special	\$2563.04	\$1970.80	\$4737.13	\$16413.92	\$4026.52
Rockford Consolidated	141.12	107.23	189.00	1636.10	140.00
Munster	282.24	214.46	224.00	2128.66	
Hillsdale	204.96	155.73	266.00	2759.02	7.00
Riverside	171.36	130.23	220.50	1872.19	
Tiffany	134.40	102.12	749.00	2302.30	25.00
Lake Washington	191.52	145.52	311.00	1577.66	
Colvin	235.20	178.71	269.50	2311.02	40.00
Rocky Mountain	168.00	127.65	185.50	1483.03	20.00
Sheyenne	588.00	446.78	1925.20	7665.10	688.69
Greenfield	204.96	155.74	280.00	2485.89	
Plainview	430.08	326.78	586.50	4610.52	249.02
Anderson	268.80	204.23	1725.30	3302.27	1252.81
Smith	104.46	79.14	94.50	869.14	
Columbia	100.80	76.58	246.00	1996.84	
Paradise	206.77	171.67	281.75	1440.80	80.60
Superior	181.44	137.86	192.50	1141.60	17.44
Rosefield	161.28	122.54	520.00	912.85	111.60
Cherry Lake	<u>144.48</u>	<u>109.78</u>	<u>187.25</u>	<u>1881.82</u>	
Total	\$6482.61	\$4963.60	\$13190.63	\$58790.73	\$6658.68
1937					
New Rockford Special	\$2007.20	\$1559.67	\$1574.51	\$14086.44	\$6310.58
Rockford Consolidated	110.46	84.97	232.50	2112.48	
Munster	220.92	169.93	122.50	2218.16	
Hillsdale	160.43	123.39	157.50	1265.07	55.00
Riverside	134.13	103.18	688.50	602.42	
Tiffany	105.20	80.90	546.00	771.46	
Lake Washington	149.91	115.31	653.00	1038.88	
Colvin	184.10	141.60	175.00	911.66	20.00
Rocky Mountain	131.50	101.16	126.00	1350.45	15.00
Sheyenne	460.25	354.00	2759.00	5932.99	131.00
Greenfield	160.43	123.41	189.00	1484.05	
Plainview	336.64	258.94	378.00	4576.77	118.83
Anderson	210.40	161.84	1771.50	3144.79	277.65
Smith	81.53	62.73	63.00	851.24	
Columbia	78.90	60.70	705.00	1690.83	7.25
Paradise	168.32	129.49	744.00	1588.40	193.75
Superior	142.02	109.25	122.50	1332.61	
Rosefield	126.24	97.12	939.00	504.04	32.20
Cherry Lake	<u>113.09</u>	<u>87.00</u>	<u>126.00</u>	<u>1377.02</u>	
Total	\$5081.67	\$3924.59	\$12072.51	\$46839.76	\$7161.26

furnish over fifty per cent of the income of the districts.

Local school boards are responsible for determining the district school tax levy. The people of the school districts agreed to organize under the school laws of the state and to tax themselves in order to maintain their schools. They pay for this maintenance in proportion to the value of the property they possess, as determined by the local assessor. There are inequalities in a general property taxation method but a better system of taxation has not as yet been devised.

The county auditor receives copies of the levy as made by the board of education in the various districts and makes the levy upon the property in the districts, together with all other levies. As tax collections are made, the county treasurer, at stated periods, turns the money over to the district treasurer.

Tax levies for the general fund are limited and set by law as stated earlier in this chapter.

Comparison of the tax receipts for the four year period shows that there was \$12,000 less realized in receipts in taxes in 1937 than in 1934. Less delinquent taxes were paid in 1937 because fewer federal loans had been made and one condition of the loan was the fact that delinquent taxes had to be paid before the loan could be received. The taxes levied by school boards increased steadily from 1934 to 1936 but made a big drop in 1937 as shown in Tables 1 and 2.

It appears that school boards didn't make their levies as high in 1937 as in previous years because they were now receiving revenues from the equalization fund and were thus using the equalization fund as a replacement tax.

County Tuition Fund

The receipts for the county tuition fund are obtained from three sources: (1) county school poll tax, (2) county tax of one-half mill, and (3) a tax of one mill in aid of rural, graded and consolidated schools. The last is established when ten per cent of the voters, who voted for governor during the last election, petition the county commissioners at least forty days prior to a general election, asking that a tax be so levied. If a majority of the people voting are in favor of it, the levy is established.² The County Tuition Fund is apportioned among the districts by the county superintendent according to the school census.

Other Revenue Receipts

Students residing in districts that do not maintain high schools may attend high school in districts maintaining high schools. Previous to the passing of the equalization law of 1935 and 1937, districts in which the students resided paid the tuition to such high school districts at which the students attended. Now the equalization law provides for

²General School Laws of North Dakota, Section 389, 1935, p. 138.

the payment of such tuition.

The equalization fund is something new. It is obtained largely from the money collected from the two per cent tax on all retail sales within the State of North Dakota. The money from this fund is apportioned to the school districts in three ways, namely: (1) on the basis of need, (2) in the payment of tuition, and (3) on a teacher unit basis.

All the districts in Eddy County, including the special districts, received money from the equalization fund. In order to qualify for aid from the equalization fund a district must have levied its maximum, and maximum has been interpreted to mean without the fifty per cent levy. The district must show that it doesn't have enough funds to keep its schools open before it can qualify for the aid. Eddy County received \$13,190.63 from the sales tax in 1936 and \$12,072.51 in 1937. The New Rockford Special School District received \$4,737.13 from the equalization fund in 1936 and \$1,574.51 in 1937, thus showing that this school was greatly benefitted in 1936 by the sales tax. The Smith District (rural) received only \$63.00 for equalization in 1937.

Federal Aid

Federal Aid is generally in the form of aid for vocational courses. Only the New Rockford Special District received money from this source, the sum being \$242.64 for the year 1934.

State Aid

The records of the Eddy County Superintendent's office show that the New Rockford Special District received \$122.26 in state aid in 1934 and \$283.62 in 1935. The legislature in 1933 failed to make an appropriation for the state aid fund; thus it is, in all practical purposes of state support of education, a dead law.

Other Non-Revenue Receipts

In the other revenue receipts column is included the amounts paid by the state or equalization fund to other districts for high school students from these districts that were in attendance in other districts. If this tuition were not paid by the state out of the equalization fund, it would have to be paid by the district in which the tuition student resides. In 1934, Eddy County received from tuition from other districts \$6,465.16; and in the year 1937 it received \$7,161.26, an increase of \$696.19.

Bonds

Only one bond issue of \$6,500 was sold in Eddy County during the four years that were studied and that was sold by the New Rockford Special District in 1934.

Certificates of Indebtedness

School districts have the power to borrow in anticipation of revenues to be derived from taxes already levied. This amount is limited by law. "The aggregate amount of

such borrowings shall not at any time exceed the amount of delinquent taxes which have been levied during the year in which the borrowing is made, plus uncollected taxes remaining upon the tax lists of four preceding years, exclusive of levies for the purpose of retiring bond issues and the interest thereon."³

A certificate of indebtedness is an agreement on the part of the district to pay a stated sum on or before a specified date not over twenty-four months in the future, together with interest not to exceed seven per cent per year. It must bear the certificate of the county auditor to the effect that it, together with all other outstanding certificates, does not exceed the legal limits. Unless the certificate of indebtedness has this certificate, it is void.

Certificates of indebtedness were an important item from the standpoint of receipts in Eddy County over the four years studied because of the fact that money helped to keep the schools open. The certificates of indebtedness in amounts of \$6,900, \$10,200, \$5,000 and \$5,125 were sold respectively for the years 1934, 1935, 1936 and 1937.

³Section 420 of General School Laws, State of North Dakota, Department of Public Instruction, 1935.

Table 3
 Non-Receipts for General Fund and Total Receipts
 1934-1935

District	Sale of Bonds	Sale of Certi- ficates of Indebtedness	Other Non- Revenue Receipts	Total Re- ceipts
1934				
New Rockford Special	\$6,500	\$6,000		\$35,046.31
Rockford Consolidated				1,800.41
Munster				1,184.49
Hillsdale				2,348.74
Riverside				2,022.75
Tiffany		200		1,230.97
Lake Washington			3.00	1,856.06
Colvin				2,727.66
Rocky Mountain				1,667.11
Sheyenne				9,609.77
Greenfield				3,438.13
Plainview			16.46	4,691.79
Anderson			54.70	4,301.20
Smith				1,409.31
Columbia		700	62.00	3,023.01
Paradise				2,177.83
Superior				1,311.31
Rosefield				2,553.39
Cherry Lake				2,311.01
Total	<u>\$6,500</u>	<u>\$6,900</u>	<u>\$136.16</u>	<u>\$84,711.26</u>
1935				
New Rockford Special		\$6,000		\$28,664.75
Rockford Consolidated				1,835.52
Munster				2,044.01
Hillsdale				3,051.07
Riverside		1,000		2,356.16
Tiffany				1,794.12
Lake Washington		1,000	2.50	4,787.57
Colvin				3,531.45
Rocky Mountain				1,601.51
Sheyenne		1,000	78.89	11,951.32
Greenfield				3,905.62
Plainview				4,737.11
Anderson			62.70	4,504.96
Smith				807.40
Columbia		1,200		3,734.24
Paradise		1,000	54.00	3,375.18
Superior				1,522.44
Rosefield				1,348.87
Cherry Lake				1,827.80
Total	<u> </u>	<u>\$10,200</u>	<u>\$198.09</u>	<u>\$87,381.10</u>

Table 4
Non-Receipts for General Fund and Total Receipts
1936-1937

District	Sale of Bonds	Sale of Certi- ficates of Indebtedness	Other Non- Revenue Receipts	Total Receipts
		1936		
New Rockford Special		\$1,500		\$31,211.49
Rockford Consolidated				2,213.45
Munster				2,849.36
Hillsdale				3,392.71
Riverside				2,394.25
Tiffany				3,312.82
Lake Washington		1,500		3,725.70
Colvin				3,034.43
Rocky Mountain				1,984.18
Sheyenne		2,000		13,313.77
Greenfield				3,126.59
Plainview				6,202.90
Anderson				6,752.41
Smith			2.50	1,149.44
Columbia				2,420.22
Paradise				2,181.59
Superior				1,670.84
Rosefield				1,828.27
Cherry Lake				2,323.33
Total		<u>\$5,000</u>	<u>\$2.50</u>	<u>\$95,088.75</u>
		1937		
New Rockford Special				\$25,538.40
New Rockford Consolidated				2,540.41
Munster				2,731.51
Hillsdale			4.70	1,766.09
Riverside		1,000	11.42	2,539.65
Tiffany		200		1,703.56
Lake Washington		500	16.04	2,473.14
Colvin			18.51	1,450.87
Rocky Mountain			6.00	1,730.11
Sheyenne		2,000	15.50	11,652.74
Greenfield				1,956.89
Plainview				5,669.18
Anderson			10.07	5,576.25
Smith			2.50	1,061.00
Columbia		750		3,292.68
Paradise				2,282.96
Superior				1,706.38
Rosefield		675	9.58	2,383.18
Cherry Lake				1,703.11
Total		<u>\$5,125</u>	<u>\$94.32</u>	<u>\$80,299.11</u>

Table 5
Receipts of General Fund
1934-1935-1936-1937

Receipts	Years			
	1934	1935	1936	1937
State Apportionment	\$6155.04	\$8906.97	\$6482.61	\$5081.67
County Tuition Fund	4688.36	4422.23	4963.60	3924.59
	(Federal Aid \$242.64)			
State Aid	122.26	283.62		
General Property Tax	53501.64	56657.77	58790.73	46839.76
Other Revenue Receipts	6465.16	5527.42	6658.68	7161.26
Sale of Bonds	6500.00			
Sale of Certificates of Indebtedness	6900.00	10200.00	5000.00	5125.00
State Equalization			13190.63	12072.51
Other Non-Revenue Receipts	<u>136.16</u>	<u>198.09</u>	<u>2.50</u>	<u>94.32</u>
TOTAL RECEIPTS	\$84,711.26	\$87,381.10	\$95,088.75	\$80,299.11

Chapter Summary

Because of tax delinquencies and shortage of money in the districts, the financial management of the district becomes a difficult problem.

Federal aid and state aid supplied less than \$600 toward school support in Eddy County during the years 1934 and 1935.

Incomes per district were found to vary greatly throughout the county.

Cost of education under the present system is paid by the individual districts.

Practically all of the funds used in the support of education are obtained from general property taxes, federal aid, county school tax, and the state equalization fund. General property taxes are the largest single source, furnishing \$46,839.76 of the total county income of \$75,079.79 for the year 1937.

CHAPTER 3

EXPENDITURES OF EDDY COUNTY

There are two main parts to the standard accounting system as used by school boards in North Dakota, namely, receipts in the general fund and the expenditures of the general fund. In this section the writer is concerned with the expenditures of the general fund. All expenditures of a school district are classified under the following: general control, instructional service, auxiliary agencies, operation of plant, maintenance of plant, fixed charges, capital outlay, and debt service.

All expenditures made by school boards cannot, in fairness, be charged to the education of the children of the community; however, this study is made from that angle.

Some districts will have more expenses charged up against them than others because they probably furnish free textbooks, but most of the districts in Eddy County do not furnish free textbooks.

An analysis of the expenditures from the general fund gives the figures for all expenses in a single form. In order to enable the reader to compare all the various expenditures that have been mentioned in this thesis a series of two tables have been constructed which give the total expenditures for each school district for the eight main divisions of the general fund plus the grand total

expenditures during the period 1934 to 1937. These main divisions have been reviewed.

Records on file in the Eddy County Superintendent's office show that there was a decrease in school expenditures of \$6,245.38 from 1934 to 1937, or about seven and one-half per cent.

Total expenditures for school purposes for the four year period were, respectively, \$89,135.66, \$88,979.79, \$88,600.84, and \$82,890.28. The decrease in expenditures was not a very big decrease from year to year. In spite of the continuance of the depression, the educational system of the county did not suffer any more in 1937 than it did in 1934. This, no doubt, was due to the fact that further decreases might have meant ruin of the educational system. The real beginning of the depression was previous to 1934.

General control includes the salaries and expenses of the school board members. This item was comparatively large and will be treated in connection with the teachers' salaries later on in the chapter.

Transportation

Transportation is an important factor in the educational services of a county and must be included in this discussion.

In order to equalize educational opportunity for the students who live far from the school a system of transportation

is necessary. Transportation is a strong factor influencing the attendance of pupils enrolled in schools that are over two miles from their homes. A district is justified in transporting from 33 to 42 pupils at an average expense of from \$38.00 to \$55.00 per capita because transportation practically eliminates the distance factor. Children living a great distance from school do not have equal educational opportunities with those residing nearer. A county cannot place a school within a quarter of a mile of every house, but it can encourage free transportation of its pupils.

There are two methods of transportation provided for by state law. One is public transportation - the use of busses - and the second is the family system in which the district pays the family for transporting their pupils when the distance is over two miles.

In 1934, 152 pupils were transported at a total cost of \$3,224.47, or an average of \$21.21 per pupil. In 1937, 165 pupils were transported at a total cost of \$4,399.40, or an average of \$26.67 per pupil. Districts in the county spent from no expenditure up to \$107.00 for the transportation of one pupil per year. Thirteen more students were transported in 1937 than in 1934 at an additional cost of \$1,174.93. In other words, there was an increase in the number of pupils transported and a similar increase in the total amount spent for transportation in the county.

Table 6
Cost of Transporting Pupils
1934-1935

District	Number of Pupils Transported at Public Expense	Total Cost	Cost Per Pupil
1934			
New Rockford Special	5	\$115.05	\$23.01
Rockford Consolidated	23	292.00	12.69
Munster	2	88.00	44.00
Hillsdale	4	30.23	7.55
Riverside	4	46.10	11.52
Tiffany	11	72.48	6.59
Lake Washington	42	1539.00	36.64
Colvin	14	13.66	.97
Rocky Mountain			
Sheyenne			
Greenfield			
Plainview	1	4.29	4.29
Anderson	8	108.77	13.59
Smith	3	212.37	70.79
Columbia	23	523.55	22.76
Paradise			
Superior	3	86.47	28.82
Rosefield	6	75.70	12.61
Cherry Lake	3	16.80	5.60
Total	152	\$3224.47	\$21.21
1935			
New Rockford Special	4	\$113.75	\$28.44
Rockford Consolidated	30	364.93	12.16
Munster			
Hillsdale			
Riverside	1	62.50	62.50
Tiffany			
Lake Washington	38	1476.00	38.84
Colvin			
Rocky Mountain			
Sheyenne			
Greenfield			
Plainview			
Anderson	6	66.18	11.03
Smith	4	63.23	15.81
Columbia	26	501.73	19.30
Paradise			
Superior	8	119.99	14.99
Rosefield	5	52.71	10.64
Cherry Lake	3	18.82	6.24
Total	125	\$2839.84	\$22.15

Table 7
Cost of Transporting Pupils
1936-1937

District	Number of Pupils Transporting at Public Expense	Total Cost	Cost Per Pupil
1936			
New Rockford Special	4	\$116.35	\$29.08
Rockford Consolidated	26	334.57	12.86
Munster	4	80.00	20.00
Hillsdale			
Riverside			
Tiffany			
Lake Washington	33	1822.50	55.23
Colvin			
Rocky Mountain	15	166.39	11.09
Sheyenne	5	535.50	107.00
Greenfield			
Plainview			
Anderson	7	59.66	8.52
Smith	2	133.41	66.71
Columbia	22	560.90	25.50
Paradise	1	21.79	21.79
Superior	13	110.00	8.46
Rosefield			
Cherry Lake			
Total	<u>132</u>	<u>\$3941.07</u>	<u>\$27.75</u>
1937			
New Rockford Special	6	\$167.70	\$27.95
Rockford Consolidated	23	316.75	13.77
Munster	4	235.00	58.75
Hillsdale			
Riverside			
Tiffany			
Lake Washington	35	1671.75	47.76
Colvin			
Rocky Mountain	20	258.68	12.93
Sheyenne	5	487.50	97.50
Greenfield			
Plainview			
Anderson	9	244.12	27.12
Smith	4	176.36	44.09
Columbia	32	550.00	17.18
Paradise			
Superior	12	115.54	9.63
Rosefield	13	120.80	9.29
Cherry Lake	<u>2</u>	<u>55.20</u>	<u>27.60</u>
Total	<u>165</u>	<u>\$4399.40</u>	<u>\$26.67</u>

There was also an increase of \$4.76 in per capita cost for transportation from 1934 to 1937. More districts transported pupils in 1934 than in 1937.

There was a very wide range in average cost per child transported in each district.

In 1936, the Sheyenne District expended \$535.50 to transport 5 pupils to its classified school, but the district was justified in spending this amount because educational facilities had to be furnished these pupils and the opening of a rural school would have necessitated the spending of more than the cost of transportation. The students also had better educational advantages in the Sheyenne Schools.

Only one district in the county used the bus system of transportation. This district was Lake Washington Consolidated. The writer of this thesis had the experience of being principal of this particular school for three years and feels certain that public transportation via busses is the cheaper and better method, in the long run, for the following reasons:

- (1) It is cheaper per student if there are enough students to transport.
- (2) The busses run on schedule.
- (3) The pupils are warm and are not exposed to the weather.

Table 8
Total of General Fund Expenditures
1934-1935

District	General Control	Instructional Services	Auxiliary Agencies
1934			
New Rockford Special	\$371.50	\$17,683.12	\$115.05
Rockford Consolidated	136.43	1,235.49	292.00
Munster	136.00	1,993.74	830.50
Hillsdale	86.00	1,196.78	746.23
Riverside	187.02	811.26	940.10
Tiffany	89.80	1,027.19	205.48
Lake Washington	192.60	1,611.60	1,539.00
Colvin	144.64	1,312.55	199.66
Rocky Mountain	103.92	789.57	108.00
Sheyenne	203.66	7,316.71	22.62
Greenfield	89.20	1,214.90	374.00
Plainview	187.16	3,455.24	352.63
Anderson	311.36	3,796.19	126.42
Smith	86.45	629.69	446.87
Columbia	88.00	1,411.24	756.05
Paradise	118.02	1,475.27	394.00
Superior	155.00	1,488.74	374.47
Rosefield	122.20	1,420.89	606.20
Cherry Lake	<u>116.18</u>	<u>1,127.77</u>	<u>288.80</u>
Total	\$2,925.14	\$50,997.94	\$8,718.08
1935			
New Rockford Special	\$370.63	\$15,642.67	\$113.75
Rockford Consolidated	122.23	1,385.61	369.84
Munster	105.00	1,814.80	471.00
Hillsdale	97.39	1,137.51	754.00
Riverside	110.10	859.37	754.50
Tiffany	80.70	884.15	
Lake Washington	140.97	1,629.91	1,638.00
Colvin	197.81	1,722.47	305.75
Rocky Mountain	70.07	787.77	108.00
Sheyenne	195.19	7,134.59	68.61
Greenfield	102.35	1,506.60	1,307.00
Plainview	164.00	4,025.39	25.39
Anderson	164.40	3,778.07	95.88
Smith	71.53	618.88	301.73
Columbia	90.10	1,500.64	620.23
Paradise	119.09	1,540.33	623.25
Superior	109.00	1,519.84	374.29
Rosefield	100.02	1,434.53	66.71
Cherry Lake	<u>95.03</u>	<u>1,248.71</u>	<u>338.32</u>
Total	\$2,505.61	\$50,171.71	\$8,336.25

To face table 9

Operation of Plant	Maintenance	Fixed Charges	Outlay (Capital)	Debt Service	Grand Total
1934					
\$4,239.11	\$ 81.53	\$1,007.49	\$ 81.34	\$9,928.44	\$33,507.58
332.40	249.70	171.84			2,417.86
282.50	56.75	6.20			3,305.69
189.81	48.30	58.77			2,325.89
89.05		52.57		46.90	2,126.90
142.00		33.33		105.00	1,602.80
392.88		123.28			3,859.36
255.30	9.50	10.19			1,931.84
324.61	146.40	5.75		10.00	1,488.25
1,760.40	528.58	134.49	239.95		10,206.41
299.00	8.85	9.00		605.60	2,600.55
1,035.42	173.31	24.01	3.18		5,230.95
506.38	292.15	63.54			5,096.04
147.36	84.18	26.39			1,420.94
254.09	177.60	27.25	15.00	377.28	3,106.51
260.81	85.18				2,333.28
223.56	39.07	13.79	20.23		2,314.86
209.52	15.59	61.27			2,439.67
227.01	45.27	15.25			1,820.28
<u>\$11,171.21</u>	<u>\$2,045.96</u>	<u>\$1,844.41</u>	<u>\$359.70</u>	<u>\$11,073.22</u>	<u>\$89,135.66</u>
1935					
\$5,447.45	1,098.89	\$1,100.92	\$187.63	\$5,119.63	\$29,081.41
443.53	216.88	1.89	33.00	20.00	2,592.98
265.07		36.00			2,691.87
42.07	67.96	3.66			2,102.59
141.12	29.15	95.40	2.40	35.00	2,027.04
55.15		3.00		795.38	1,818.38
385.02	49.61	18.98		1,038.40	4,900.89
193.45	102.53			5.00	2,527.01
379.13	28.01	21.30	25.00	10.00	1,429.28
2,154.69	536.56	568.61		1,010.64	11,668.89
281.54		2.00	51.53	98.00	3,349.02
1,083.39	205.72	25.48	49.65		5,579.02
562.74	107.50	373.97	74.88		5,157.44
145.90	62.11	100.51	3.67		1,304.33
237.47	238.86	46.82		942.80	3,676.92
284.00	24.06	84.60		35.00	2,710.33
285.17	73.60	185.28			2,547.18
198.47		37.01			1,836.74
208.95	49.55	37.91			1,978.47
<u>\$12,794.31</u>	<u>\$2,890.99</u>	<u>\$2,743.34</u>	<u>\$427.76</u>	<u>\$9,109.69</u>	<u>\$88,979.79</u>

Table 9
 Total of General Fund Expenditures
 1936-1937

District	General Control	Instructional Services	Auxiliary Agencies
1936			
New Rockford Special	\$427.05	\$16,696.66	\$116.35
Rockford Consolidated	129.90	1,497.89	373.82
Munster	109.48	1,311.50	239.00
Hillsdale	55.92	1,376.42	488.00
Riverside	130.80	1,294.09	
Tiffany	84.25	1,061.39	
Lake Washington	116.10	1,564.08	1,822.50
Colvin	90.54	1,692.79	270.62
Rocky Mountain	109.47	966.47	402.07
Sheyenne	194.73	6,869.61	580.05
Greenfield	104.81	1,573.23	514.00
Plainview	162.80	3,949.00	65.02
Anderson	232.17	3,937.93	91.09
Smith	70.25	638.67	232.41
Columbia	108.64	831.24	560.90
Paradise	150.57	1,731.84	515.29
Superior	131.85	1,545.70	125.00
Rosefield	129.96	1,543.25	10.50
Cherry Lake	<u>131.77</u>	<u>1,267.90</u>	<u>186.00</u>
Total	<u>\$2,671.06</u>	<u>\$51,355.66</u>	<u>\$6,593.12</u>
1937			
New Rockford Special	\$412.01	\$17,261.04	\$167.70
Rockford Consolidated	120.75	1,478.99	316.75
Munster	160.54	1,382.09	527.00
Hillsdale	79.24	1,671.95	
Riverside	254.13	1,516.24	28.44
Tiffany	125.06	1,046.60	
Lake Washington	205.11	115.36	1,671.75
Colvin	150.94	1,526.86	
Rocky Mountain	97.70	1,105.16	258.68
Sheyenne	186.10	7,182.67	605.64
Greenfield	117.05	1,571.16	
Plainview	190.15	3,975.67	
Anderson	275.05	3,963.60	267.62
Smith	65.88	662.29	176.36
Columbia	94.80	1,576.10	569.90
Paradise	106.13	1,653.91	225.00
Superior	97.50	1,560.08	115.54
Rosefield	103.10	1,616.02	12.80
Cherry Lake	<u>126.82</u>	<u>1,248.28</u>	<u>100.38</u>
Total	<u>\$2,968.06</u>	<u>\$52,124.07</u>	<u>\$5,153.38</u>

To face table 9

Operation of Plant	Maintenance	Fixed Charges	Capital Outlay	Debt Service	Grand Total
1936					
\$5,498.49	\$271.89	\$380.41	\$408.27	\$4,200.59	\$27,999.71
368.53	92.17	10.73			2,473.04
202.99	2.00	6.61			1,871.58
206.58	81.96	13.90			2,223.28
232.03	64.48	21.78		1,052.18	2,795.36
222.90	20.10	60.82	31.11	1,435.14	2,915.71
391.70		15.95			3,910.33
273.01	52.79	64.76			2,444.51
242.46	130.12	1.98	62.50		1,915.07
2,344.89	911.33	209.38	208.70	2,062.67	13,381.36
358.44	18.83	47.04	96.43	350.00	3,062.78
1,090.82	79.53	267.16	16.56		5,630.89
644.15	180.36	55.08	160.00		5,300.78
157.70	54.57	25.63	9.08		1,188.31
274.82	23.35	17.17		470.81	2,286.93
380.15	148.55	3.51		14.69	2,950.60
353.38	117.15	27.34	18.16		2,318.58
293.34	5.00	8.06			1,990.11
<u>270.58</u>	<u>59.44</u>	<u>26.22</u>			<u>1,941.91</u>
\$13,806.96	\$2,313.62	\$1,263.53	\$1,010.81	\$9,586.08	\$88,600.84
1937					
\$5,466.20	\$374.36	\$639.37	\$243.97		\$24,564.65
417.32	30.70	70.31	102.20	15.00	2,552.02
244.85	393.99	39.61			2,748.08
174.68	90.83	80.25	404.37	2.23	2,503.64
287.71	57.75	71.30		11.42	2,226.99
146.33	176.98	2.25	243.63		1,740.85
217.80	35.84	54.47		213.44	2,513.77
292.94	127.30	2.98	202.22	10.00	2,313.24
257.99	350.46	15.86	127.50		2,213.35
2,108.56	1,919.59	291.89	105.43		12,399.88
200.58	427.70	3.89	65.34	30.72	2,416.44
1,015.10	131.37	14.33	77.50		5,404.12
565.60	185.21	86.26	212.00		5,557.34
188.32	37.53	38.68	211.91		1,380.97
280.58	23.61	112.88	39.53	642.49	3,339.89
336.81	140.43	14.49			2,476.77
361.42	336.15	11.71			2,482.40
236.88	53.06	65.80			2,195.66
<u>228.73</u>	<u>48.33</u>	<u>29.58</u>	<u>78.28</u>		<u>1,860.22</u>
\$13,028.40	\$4,941.19	\$1,645.91	\$2,113.88	\$925.39	\$82,890.28

(4) The busses are handled by adults and are safer - the writer has seen students of other districts ride to school in the winter time on a barn door drawn by horses.

(5) The pupils are delivered at home.

The writer has also been principal for two years in a consolidated school of the county employing the family type of transportation system. It has been the writer's experience while working with these two types of transportation systems to find that the children transported with busses had a better average attendance and a better scholastic record than those that furnished their own transportation. However, the writer has not collected material to prove the two foregoing facts, but he feels that such a study would be very much worth while where more schools using the two types of transportation systems could be compared.

Plant Operation

Next to instructional services, the largest expenditure is cost of plant operation, which includes fuel, light and water, janitor's salary and janitor's supplies. In 1934, the total cost of plant operation in Eddy County was \$11,171.21 - the lowest in the four years that were studied. The sum of \$5,581.34 was used for fuel, \$3,869.99 was used for janitor's salaries, \$858.34 was used for light and water and \$861.52 was used for janitor supplies. All but five

districts paid for janitor services. The amounts paid to janitors ranged from \$9.25 per year in the Riverside Rural District to \$194.00 in the Rocky Mountain Rural District. Six districts did not engage a janitor for their schools but included that as a duty of the teachers. The New Rockford Special District spent \$1,849.45 for janitor's salary. The amount of money expended for supplies ranged from no expenditures or a few dollars in many rural schools to \$190.47 in the New Rockford Special District. Fuel costs varied from \$40.81 for the Smith Rural District to \$1,593.63 for the New Rockford Special District. The light and water costs were also very varied - the highest in the rural schools being \$30.60 and the highest in the town classified schools being \$605.58, or a total of \$858.36 for the county.(Table 10). In the succeeding years of 1935, 1936, and 1937, the costs went up proportionately about 12% with the total cost of plant operation for the year 1937 being \$13,028.40 - or an increase of \$1,857.19 over the year of 1934.

Comparison of Salaries of School Board and Teachers

In 1934, the 73 teachers of the county received a total of \$48,586.07, or an average salary of \$665.56. In this year there were 19 men and 54 women in Eddy County (Table 12). During the same year the school board members of the county were paid \$2,450.10 - or a ratio of 1 to 19. In other words, for every 19 dollars spent for teachers'

Table 10
Cost of Plant Operation in Eddy County
1934-1935

District	Total Cost	Fuel	Light & Water	Janitor's Salary	Janitor's Supplies
1934					
New Rockford Special	\$4239.11	\$1593.63	\$605.56	\$1849.45	\$190.47
Rockford Consolidated	332.40	237.35	5.05	90.00	
Munster	282.50	174.35			108.15
Hillsdale	189.81	181.81			
Riverside	89.05	79.80		9.25	
Tiffany	142.00	128.00		14.00	
Lake Washington	392.88	188.90		180.00	23.98
Colvin	255.30	185.97	30.60	38.73	
Rocky Mountain	324.61	104.90		194.00	25.71
Sheyenne	1760.40	899.13	142.71	600.00	118.56
Greenfield	299.00	265.55			33.45
Plainview	1035.42	444.65	29.64	476.75	84.38
Anderson	506.38	231.17	12.00	150.00	113.21
Smith	147.36	40.81	5.10	90.00	11.45
Columbia	254.09	168.20			85.89
Paradise	260.81	140.81		120.00	
Superior	223.56	195.68		20.00	7.88
Rosefield	209.52	143.21	10.00	37.81	18.50
Cherry Lake	227.01	169.42	17.70		39.89
Total	\$11171.21	\$5581.34	\$858.36	\$3869.99	\$861.52
1935					
New Rockford Special	\$5447.45	\$2340.05	\$676.00	\$2135.60	\$294.98
Rockford Consolidated	443.53	337.13		90.00	16.40
Munster	265.07	236.30			28.77
Hillsdale	42.07	39.00			3.07
Riverside	141.12	130.62			10.50
Tiffany	55.15	55.15			
Lake Washington	385.02	185.70		180.00	19.32
Colvin	193.45	125.00	34.60		33.85
Rocky Mountain	379.13	139.37		180.00	59.76
Sheyenne	2154.69	1104.43	144.04	745.00	161.22
Greenfield	281.54	225.75	2.19	15.70	37.90
Plainview	1083.39	408.42	42.25	557.00	75.72
Anderson	562.74	343.52	12.00	176.50	30.72
Smith	145.90	53.35		90.00	2.25
Columbia	237.47	171.15	66.32		
Paradise	284.00	160.00		120.00	4.00
Superior	285.17	249.65		19.00	16.52
Rosefield	198.47	132.41	9.00	44.47	12.59
Cherry Lake	208.95	191.45		17.50	
Total	\$12794.31	\$6628.45	\$987.77	\$4370.77	\$807.87

Table 11
Cost of Plant Operation in Eddy County
1936-1937

District	Total Cost	Fuel	Light & Water	Janitor's Salary	Janitor's Supplies
1936					
New Rockford Special	\$5498.49	\$2537.99	\$727.43	\$1939.40	\$293.67
Rockford Consolidated	368.53	278.53		90.00	
Munster	202.99	132.09	13.65	57.25	
Hillsdale	206.58	206.58			
Riverside	232.03	232.03			
Tiffany	222.90	176.36			46.54
Lake Washington	391.70	238.67		140.00	13.03
Colvin	273.01	226.91	46.10		
Rocky Mountain	242.46	152.46	90.00		
Sheyenne	2344.89	1084.73	153.73	840.00	266.43
Greenfield	358.44	336.44			22.00
Plainview	1090.82	511.21	41.62	441.00	96.99
Anderson	644.15	373.47	17.48	113.85	139.35
Smith	157.70	58.00		90.00	9.70
Columbia	274.82	197.93		76.89	
Paradise	380.15	241.15		135.00	4.00
Superior	353.38	313.00		21.25	19.13
Rosefield	293.34	173.18	9.00	18.46	92.70
Cherry Lake	<u>270.58</u>	<u>195.11</u>	<u>10.20</u>	<u>26.98</u>	<u>38.29</u>
Total	\$13806.96	\$7665.84	\$1109.21	\$3990.08	\$1041.83
1937					
New Rockford Special	\$5466.20	\$2065.90	\$746.38	\$2407.00	\$246.92
Rockford Consolidated	417.32	306.28		90.00	21.04
Munster	244.85	244.85			
Hillsdale	174.68	159.27			15.41
Riverside	287.71	287.71			
Tiffany	146.33	133.97			12.36
Lake Washington	217.80	217.80			
Colvin	292.94	123.12	45.00	105.45	11.37
Rocky Mountain	257.99	42.67		180.00	35.32
Sheyenne	2108.56	981.28	192.62	625.00	256.67
Greenfield	200.58	177.53			10.00
Plainview	1015.10	415.89	60.69	441.00	97.52
Anderson	565.60	285.10	22.21	135.00	73.29
Smith	188.32	79.83		90.00	18.49
Columbia	280.58	250.00			30.58
Paradise	336.81	200.86		135.00	
Superior	361.42	323.20		26.00	12.22
Rosefield	236.88	199.80	11.10	14.00	1.40
Cherry Lake	<u>228.73</u>	<u>193.12</u>	<u>23.40</u>	<u>9.00</u>	<u>2.09</u>
Total	\$13028.40	\$6688.18	\$1101.40	\$4257.45	\$844.68

salaries one dollar was spent for school board salary. It shouldn't take \$2,450.10 to spend \$48,586.07. The greatest amount paid to teachers in 1934 was in the New Rockford Special District where the average salary was \$956.15. The lowest average salary was \$356.40 per year which was paid in the Rocky Mountain School District (Table 12). The highest ratio of school board pay to teachers' salaries was in the Riverside School District where the ratio was one dollar of school board salary to four dollars of teacher's salary. In the Riverside District, two teachers received \$792.00 for the year, while three board members received \$183.02.

In 1935, there were 73 teachers in the county - 20 men and 53 women, who received \$47,150.50 in salaries or an average county salary of \$659.59 (Table 12). New Rockford Special was again high with an average salary of \$839.79 per teacher while the lowest salary was \$356.40 for the Hillsdale School District. During the same period the board members received pay amounting to \$1,915.15, or a ratio of 1 to 24. The Sheyenne District showed a very good record by paying out to the school board only one dollar for every \$53.00 paid to the teachers of its district.

In 1936, the average teacher's salary was \$673.15 while the lowest was \$401.31 and the highest was \$842.40 (Table 13). During the same period \$47,821.78 was used

Table 12
Salaries of Teachers
1934-1935

District	Total Teachers	Men	Women	Total Salaries	Average Salaries
1934					
New Rockford Special	18	6	12	\$17,210.72	\$95.25
Rockford Consolidated	2	1	1	1,196.10	67.50
Munster	3		3	1,819.80	68.33
Hillsdale	3		3	1,148.40	48.33
Riverside	2		2	792.00	50.00
Tiffany	2		2	980.10	55.00
Lake Washington	2	1	1	1,559.25	87.50
Colvin	3		3	1,247.40	60.00
Rocky Mountain	2		2	712.80	40.00
Sheyenne	9	3	6	6,949.80	86.67
Greenfield	3		3	1,143.45	55.00
Plainview	5	2	3	3,073.95	69.00
Anderson	6	1	5	1,564.00	70.58
Smith	1		1	579.15	65.00
Columbia	2	1	1	1,352.25	75.00
Paradise	3	2	1	1,425.60	60.00
Superior	2	1	1	1,425.60	80.00
Rosefield	3		3	1,336.50	50.00
Cherry Lake	2	1	1	1,069.20	60.00
Total	73	19	54	\$48,586.07	\$74.32
1935					
New Rockford Special	18	6	12	\$15,129.17	\$93.31
Rockford Consolidated	2	1	1	1,215.00	67.50
Munster	3		3	1,706.40	65.00
Hillsdale	3		3	1,069.20	45.00
Riverside	2		2	792.00	50.00
Tiffany	2	1	1	871.20	55.00
Lake Washington	2	1	1	1,559.25	87.50
Colvin	3	1	2	1,425.60	60.00
Rocky Mountain	2		2	709.20	50.00
Sheyenne	9	3	6	6,816.15	84.44
Greenfield	3		3	1,470.15	55.00
Plainview	5	2	3	3,564.00	80.00
Anderson	6	1	5	3,564.00	70.00
Smith	1		1	579.15	65.00
Columbia	2	1	1	1,334.03	75.00
Paradise	3	1	2	1,425.60	60.00
Superior	2	1	1	1,425.60	80.00
Rosefield	3		3	1,336.50	50.00
Cherry Lake	2	1	1	1,158.30	65.00
Total	73	20	53	\$47,150.50	\$74.61

Table 13
Salaries of Teachers
1936-1937

District	Total Teachers	Men	Women	Total Salaries	Average Salaries
1936					
New Rockford Special	18	6	12	\$16,140.88	\$93.60
Rockford Consolidated	2	1	1	1,196.20	72.50
Munster	2		2	1,202.85	67.50
Hillsdale	3		3	1,227.60	51.67
Riverside	3	1	2	1,205.25	50.00
Tiffany	2		2	980.10	55.00
Lake Washington	2	1	1	1,514.08	92.50
Colvin	3	2	1	1,485.00	60.00
Rocky Mountain	2		2	851.40	52.78
Sheyenne	8	3	5	6,326.10	88.89
Greenfield	3		3	1,470.14	55.00
Plainview	5	2	3	3,564.00	80.00
Anderson	6	1	5	1,760.76	72.50
Smith	1		1	575.73	75.00
Columbia	1	1		668.62	75.00
Paradise	3	1	2	1,598.40	60.00
Superior	2		2	1,425.60	80.00
Rosefield	3		3	1,470.15	55.00
Cherry Lake	2	2		1,158.30	65.00
Total	71	21	50	\$47,821.78	\$75.64
1937					
New Rockford Special	18	6	12	\$16,639.43	\$102.92
Rockford Consolidated	2	1	1	1,329.30	82.50
Munster	2		2	1,202.85	67.50
Hillsdale	3		3	1,504.80	63.34
Riverside	3		3	1,188.00	60.00
Tiffany	2	1	1	980.10	55.00
Lake Washington	2	1	1	1,350.00	87.50
Colvin	3		3	1,425.60	60.00
Rocky Mountain	2		2	980.10	65.00
Sheyenne	10	3	7	6,736.94	94.51
Greenfield	3		3	1,470.15	55.00
Plainview	5	2	3	3,564.00	80.00
Anderson	5	1	4	3,613.50	83.00
Smith	1		1	579.15	65.00
Columbia	2	1	1	1,336.50	75.00
Paradise	3		3	1,603.80	65.00
Superior	3		3	1,425.60	80.00
Rosefield	4		4	1,593.40	60.00
Cherry Lake	2	2		1,158.30	65.00
Total	75	18	57	\$48,361.13	\$81.08

Table 14
Salaries of School Board and Teachers Compared
1934-1935

District	Salary of School Board	Salary of Teachers	Ratio of Board's Salary to Teach- ers Salary
1934			
New Rockford Special	\$340.00	\$17,210.72	1-54.1
Rockford Consolidated	105.00	1,196.10	1-11.3
Munster	134.00	1,819.80	1-13.5
Hillsdale	84.00	1,148.40	1-13.6
Riverside	183.02	792.00	1-4.3
Tiffany	88.80	980.10	1-11
Lake Washington	139.00	1,559.25	1-11.2
Colvin	126.04	1,247.40	1-9.9
Rocky Mountain	88.32	712.80	1-8
Sheyenne	122.67	6,949.80	1-56.6
Greenfield	84.70	1,143.45	1-13.5
Plainview	159.00	3,073.95	1-19.3
Anderson	150.00	3,564.00	1-23.7
Smith	70.15	579.15	1-8.2
Columbia	78.00	1,352.25	1-17.3
Paradise	116.02	1,425.60	1-12.3
Superior	145.00	1,425.60	1-9.8
Rosefield	122.20	1,336.50	1-10.9
Cherry Lake	114.18	1,069.20	1-9.3
Total	\$2,450.10	\$48,586.07	1-19
1935			
New Rockford Special	\$340.00	\$15,129.17	1-44.4
Rockford Consolidated	90.00	1,215.00	1-13.5
Munster	104.00	1,706.40	1-16.3
Hillsdale	97.39	1,069.20	1-11
Riverside	110.10	792.00	1-7.2
Tiffany	70.70	871.20	1-12.4
Lake Washington	76.50	1,559.25	1-20.5
Colvin	90.55	1,425.60	1-15.8
Rocky Mountain	63.00	709.20	1-11.2
Sheyenne	127.00	6,816.15	1-53.6
Greenfield	102.35	1,470.15	1-14.3
Plainview	141.00	3,564.00	1-25.2
Anderson	25.00	3,564.00	1-14.2
Smith	67.20	579.15	1-8.6
Columbia	79.00	1,334.03	1-16.9
Paradise	93.34	1,425.60	1-15.3
Superior	100.00	1,425.60	1-14.2
Rosefield	100.02	1,336.50	1-13.3
Cherry Lake	38.00	1,158.30	1-30.5
Total	\$1,915.15	\$47,150.50	1-24.3

Table 15
Salaries of School Board and Teachers Compared
1936-1937

District	Salary of School Board	Salary of Teachers	Ratio of Board's Salary to Teach- ers Salary
1936			
New Rockford special	\$340.00	\$16,140.88	1-47.4
Rockford Consolidated	110.00	1,196.20	1-10.9
Munster	98.00	1,202.85	1-12.2
Hillsdale	45.02	1,227.60	1-27.3
Riverside	86.00	1,205.25	1-13
Tiffany	77.75	980.10	1-12.7
Lake Washington	99.00	1,514.08	1-15.3
Colvin	84.65	1,485.00	1-17.6
Rocky Mountain	49.44	851.40	1-17.3
Sheyenne	133.50	6,326.10	1-47.5
Greenfield	92.49	1,470.14	1-14.9
Plainview	141.00	3,564.00	1-25.2
Anderson	132.00	3,760.76	1-28.4
Smith	62.00	575.73	1-9.2
Columbia	74.00	668.62	1-9
Paradise	95.11	1,598.40	1-16.8
Superior	122.50	1,425.60	1-11.7
Rosefield	129.96	1,470.15	1-11.4
Cherry Lake	<u>102.92</u>	<u>1,158.30</u>	<u>1-11.3</u>
Total	\$2,075.34	\$47,821.78	1-23
1937			
New Rockford Special	\$340.00	\$16,639.43	1-48.9
Rockford Consolidation	110.00	1,329.30	1-12
Munster	160.00	1,202.85	1-7.5
Hillsdale	69.24	1,504.80	1-21.7
Riverside	254.13	1,188.00	1-4.6
Tiffany	95.41	980.10	1-10.3
Lake Washington	165.00	1,350.00	1-15
Colvin	99.67	1,425.60	1-16.4
Rocky Mountain	77.40	980.10	1-13
Sheyenne	36.00	6,736.94	1-187
Greenfield	89.62	1,470.15	1-16.5
Plainview	160.80	3,564.00	1-22.2
Anderson	116.00	3,613.50	1-31.1
Smith	55.28	579.15	1-10.5
Columbia	74.00	1,336.50	1-18
Paradise	90.50	1,603.80	1-17
Superior	91.50	1,425.60	1-15.6
Rosefield	89.90	1,593.40	1-17.8
Cherry Lake	<u>103.77</u>	<u>1,158.30</u>	<u>1-11.2</u>
Total	\$2,278.22	\$48,361.13	1-21.2

for teachers' salaries and \$2,075.34 was used for school board salaries, or a ratio of 1 to 23 (Table 15). The lowest ratio in any district was 1 to 9 and the highest 1 to 47.

In 1937, the number of teachers in the county increased to 75. The 75 teachers received a total of \$48,361.13 in salaries, or an average of \$644.81 per teacher (Table 15). For every dollar spent for school board salaries, twenty-one were spent for teachers' salaries. Again the Riverside District, as in the previous year of 1934, spent only four dollars in teachers' salaries for every one dollar spent for school board salaries. The sum of \$254.13 was paid out for school board salary and \$1,188 was paid to three teachers. In the Sheyenne District, \$36 was paid as school board salary and \$6,737.94 as teachers' salaries - or a ratio of 1 to 187 (Table 15). The Sheyenne School board was the only school board in the county that stayed within the legal minimum amount that can be charged by boards. The four year study shows that apparently too much money is being used to pay school board salaries in the county. However, the writer realizes that no school board makes any money by serving on the board.

Comparison of Receipts and Expenditures

Expenditures of the general fund from 1934 to 1937 ranged from \$1,188.31 for the Smith School District to

\$35,161.83 in the New Rockford Special District (Tables 16 and 17). Total expenditures in 1934 for the New Rockford Special District was \$35,161.83 and this steadily decreased to \$24,330.17 in 1937, showing a decrease of over \$10,000. Hard times caused districts to cut down on expenditures. Tables 12, 13, 14, and 15, for the years 1934 to 1937 showed that expenditures for instructional services stayed about the same from year to year. In 1934, Eddy County had \$5,491,537 of assessed valuation on which \$64,047.32 was levied. The grand total receipts were \$116,818.33 and the expenditures were \$90,474.81 (Table 16). In 1935, 1936, and 1937, the total county valuation was \$5,308,355, \$5,041,931 and \$4,683,404 respectively; school taxes levied for the three years were respectively \$64,711.03, \$62,437.09 and \$64,422.20; and the total expenditures for the three years were respectively \$87,940.19, \$89,697.09 and \$82,627.77 (Tables 16 and 17). Assessed valuation from 1934 to 1937 shows a decrease of \$808,133; total amount of taxes levied in the years 1934 to 1937 shows an increase of \$374.88 while receipts and expenditures show a decrease of about \$5,000 and \$8,000 respectively for the same period.

Chapter Summary

Inequalities are found in expenditures.

Debts per district were found to vary greatly throughout the county.

Table 16
Total Receipts and Expenditures Compared
1934-1935

District	Total Value of Assessable Property in district	Total Amount of Taxes levied for School Purposes	Grand Total Receipts	Total Expenditures
1934				
New Rockford Special	\$960,337	\$17,294.48	\$36,330.65	\$35,161.83
Rockford Consolidated	236,271	1,810.16	5,828.96	2,417.86
Munster	412,763	1,520.55	4,292.98	3,305.69
Hillsdale	164,177	2,299.15	3,885.44	2,325.89
Riverside	167,554	1,598.92	2,229.40	2,126.90
Tiffany	182,127	2,167.43	1,572.89	1,454.45
Lake Washington	157,043	2,512.91	4,322.88	3,859.36
Colvin	181,396	2,185.84	2,899.50	1,622.24
Rocky Mountain	180,851	996.35	3,222.66	1,488.25
Sheyenne	520,388	9,452.23	11,685.06	10,206.41
Greenfield	249,909	3,168.99	4,079.74	2,600.55
Plainview	400,495	3,980.15	7,847.94	5,230.95
Anderson	252,858	3,342.98	5,692.64	5,142.49
Smith	157,533	642.80	4,676.91	1,420.94
Columbia	184,196	2,947.35	3,144.07	3,106.51
Paradise	158,008	2,212.51	3,088.56	2,333.28
Superior	503,691	1,235.71	5,635.15	2,312.86
Rosefield	260,899	2,515.60	3,227.39	2,538.07
Cherry Lake	161,141	2,163.31	3,155.51	1,820.28
Total	\$5,491,537	\$64,047.32	\$116,818.33	\$90,474.81
1935				
New Rockford Special	\$939,592	\$16,911.33	\$29,833.57	\$29,082.81
Rockford Consolidated	219,981	1,874.36	5,246.62	2,592.98
Munster	393,485	2,604.72	3,031.30	2,691.87
Hillsdale	161,614	2,262.55	4,610.62	2,102.59
Riverside	167,529	2,082.50	2,458.66	2,027.04
Tiffany	180,216	2,378.64	1,912.56	1,655.03
Lake Washington	156,264	2,500.05	5,251.09	4,900.89
Colvin	177,579	2,395.88	4,808.71	2,527.01
Rocky Mountain	180,277	1,568.56	3,335.92	1,429.28
Sheyenne	481,081	8,659.39	13,429.97	11,611.87
Greenfield	246,142	2,909.59	5,384.81	3,349.02
Plainview	379,315	5,268.22	7,354.10	5,579.02
Anderson	241,101	3,857.60	5,055.11	4,343.02
Smith	157,039	939.13	4,063.37	1,504.33
Columbia	186,102	2,977.91	3,771.80	3,676.92
Paradise	157,256	2,201.76	4,130.46	2,711.32
Superior	463,146	1,056.31	4,844.73	2,535.98
Rosefield	259,017	None	2,038.19	1,836.74
Cherry Lake	161,599	3,262.53	3,163.03	1,982.47
Total	\$5,308,335	\$64,711.03	\$113,824.62	\$87,940.19

Table 17
Total Receipts and Expenditures Compared
1936-1937

District	Total Value of Assessable Property in District	Total Amount of Taxes Lev- ied for School Purposes	Grand Total Receipts	Total Expendi- tures
1936				
New Rockford Special	\$878,947	\$15,821.52	\$31,962.25	\$28,051.04
Rockford Consolidated	210,138	2,246.62	4,867.09	2,473.04
Munster	393,401	2,517.44	3,188.79	1,871.58
Hillsdale	140,164	1,962.25	5,912.13	2,223.28
Riverside	135,355	1,895.06	2,825.87	2,795.36
Tiffany	165,942	2,323.25	3,570.35	3,227.41
Lake Washington	145,268	2,324.26	4,075.90	3,910.33
Colvin	170,918	1,647.57	5,316.11	2,444.51
Rocky Mountain	171,410	1,787.77	3,890.82	1,915.07
Sheyenne	454,874	8,187.48	15,131.87	13,284.16
Greenfield	229,673	2,287.29	5,162.38	3,062.78
Plainview	391,382	5,730.96	7,977.98	5,634.64
Anderson	234,224	3,747.84	7,465.50	6,114.25
Smith	142,833	1,109.91	3,908.48	1,188.31
Columbia	169,403	2,710.45	2,515.10	2,286.93
Paradise	149,440	2,092.23	3,600.73	2,950.60
Superior	453,826	1,089.42	3,966.39	2,331.78
Rosefield	243,527	698.84	2,029.72	1,990.11
Cherry Lake	161,206	2,256.93	3,503.89	1,941.91
Total	\$5,041,931	\$62,437.09	\$120,871.35	\$89,697.09
1937				
New Rockford Special	\$872,325	\$15,703.59	\$29,449.61	\$24,330.17
Rockford Consolidated	210,444	2,998.62	4,934.46	2,552.02
Munster	392,480	2,496.26	4,048.72	2,748.08
Hillsdale	139,807	1,614.79	5,494.64	2,549.50
Riverside	128,864	1,804.07	2,570.16	2,070.73
Tiffany	166,921	2,336.96	2,046.50	1,739.30
Lake Washington	147,161	2,354.53	2,637.71	2,513.77
Colvin	171,133	2,049.88	4,322.47	2,313.24
Rocky Mountain	170,439	2,272.01	3,705.86	2,213.35
Sheyenne	121,877	8,189.89	13,500.45	12,554.10
Greenfield	226,054	2,057.15	4,056.49	2,416.44
Plainview	389,102	6,226.34	8,012.52	5,404.12
Anderson	231,400	3,702.49	6,927.50	5,557.36
Smith	137,498	1,332.35	3,781.17	1,380.97
Columbia	167,663	2,682.59	3,522.78	3,339.89
Paradise	151,617	2,107.81	8,153.78	2,476.77
Superior	452,184	1,848.84	3,355.39	2,496.20
Roseifld	245,620	803.36	2,422.79	2,111.56
Cherry Lake	160,915	1,940.67	3,265.09	1,860.22
Total	\$4,683,404	\$64,422.20	\$111,208.19	\$82,627.77

The range in cost per pupil transported in 1937 was from \$9.29 to \$97.50; thus, it showed than an effort was made to equalize educational opportunities for some children in the county.

In 1937, the total school board salaries was \$2,278.22, while the total teachers' salaries was \$48,361.13.

A large sum of money is used for school board salary and expenses in the county.

More money was spent for transportation in 1937 than in 1934; also, more pupils were transported to school in 1937 than in 1934.

CHAPTER 4

EFFORT OF DISTRICTS TO SUPPORT SCHOOLS

In this survey the effort of districts to support its schools will be discussed under the following heads:

(1) certificates of indebtedness, (2) bonded indebtedness, (3) outstanding warrants, (4) sinking and interest fund, and (5) tax rate in mills.

When a school district finds it necessary to borrow money, there are several methods that can be used. Bonds can be voted upon and sold. Certificates of indebtedness can be issued and sold, or warrants that cannot be cashed for some time may be issued.

Certificates of Indebtedness

Boards of education in various districts have resorted to borrowing money for school purposes because taxes have not been fully paid and there has been a general shortage of school funds. The certificates of indebtedness are issued against delinquent taxes for current expenses, and while they are secured by such delinquent taxes, they are a general obligation to the district. A total of \$28,226.15 of certificates of indebtedness were issued during the four-year period, and \$29,898.07 worth of certificates of indebtedness were redeemed. There were \$1,471.92 more certificates redeemed than there were issued. Evidently, there were certificates of indebtedness issued before the

Table 18
Certificates of Indebtedness
1934-1935

District	Amount of Certificates Issued Dur- ing the Year	Amount of Cer- tificates Re- deemed During the Year	Amount of Certificates Outstanding June 30, 1934
	1934		
New Rockford Consolidated	\$6000	\$8000	\$1500
Rockford Consolidated			
Munster			
Hillsdale			
Riverside		494	
Tiffany	200		2200
Lake Washington			
Colvin			
Rocky Mountain			
Sheyenne			
Greenfield		500	700
Plainview			
Anderson			
Smith			
Columbia	700	350	700
Paradise			
Superior			
Rosefield			
Cherry Lake			
Total	\$6900	\$9344	\$5100
	1935		
			(June 30, 1935)
New Rockford Special	\$6000	\$5000	\$25000
Rockford Consolidated			
Munster			
Hillsdale			
Riverside	1000		1000
Tiffany		600	1600
Lake Washington	1000	1000	
Colvin			
Rocky Mountain			
Sheyenne	1000	1000	
Greenfield			700
Plainview			
Anderson			
Smith			
Columbia	1200	900	1000
Paradise	1000	193.91	806.09
Superior			
Rosefield			
Cherry Lake			
Total	\$11,200	\$8,693.91	\$7,606.09

Table 19
 Certificates of Indebtedness
 1936-1937

District	Amount of Certificates Issued Dur- ing the Year	Amount of Cer- tificates Re- deemed During the Year	Amount of Certificates Outstanding June 30, 1936
	1936		
New Rockford Special	\$1500	\$4000	
Rockford Consolidated			
Munster			
Hillsdale			
Riverside		1000	
Tiffany	1.15	1300	301.15
Lake Washington	1500	500	1000
Colvin			
Rocky Mountain			
Sheyenne	2000	2000	
Greenfield		350	350
Plainview			
Anderson			
Smith			
Columbia		403.97	596.03
Paradise		556.09	250
Superior			
Rosefield			
Cherry Lake			
Total	\$5,001.15	\$10,110.06	\$2,497.18
	1937		(June 30, 1937)
New Rockford Special			
Rockford Consolidated			
Munster			
Hillsdale			
Riverside	1000		1000
Tiffany	200		501.15
Lake Washington	500	500	1500
Colvin			
Rocky Mountain			
Sheyenne	2000		2000
Greenfield			350
Plainview			
Anderson			
Smith			
Columbia	750	600	750
Paradise		450	250
Superior			
Rosefield	675		675
Cherry Lake			
Total	\$5125	\$1550	\$7026.15

beginning of this survey that had to be redeemed after this survey was started. Columbia, a district that was very hard hit by the drought and rust, collected few taxes and relied almost entirely upon this form of income. In 1935, \$11,000 in certificates of indebtedness were issued in the county; and when the sales tax was apportioned to districts the amount of certificates issued remained below \$6,000 in each of the years of 1936 and 1937.

Bonded Indebtedness

Five districts in Eddy County have borrowed money through the sale of bonds for the purchase of property or for the construction of new buildings and have, therefore, liabilities that must be settled. The total amount of the bonded-debt for the five districts was \$81,000 on July 1, 1933, and \$64,000 on July 1, 1937. Thus, there was a reduction of \$17,000 of bonded-debt during the four years. The liabilities of the districts were reduced from year to year. The other fourteen districts in Eddy County had no bonded-debt.

Table 20
Amount of Bonds Outstanding July 1

District	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
New Rockford Special	\$37,500	\$39,000	\$36,000	\$33,000	\$30,000
Rockford Consolidated	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
Lake Washington	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000
Sheyenne	23,500	17,000	17,000	16,000	16,000
Plainview	6,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Total	\$81,000	\$75,000	\$72,000	\$68,000	\$64,000

Eddy County with an assessed valuation of \$4,683,404 is now, in 1938, carrying a bonded-indebtedness of \$64,000.

Outstanding Warrants

Warrants that are outstanding are a debt because money must be taken out of the treasury of the district to pay them. This study of four years shows that the amount of warrants outstanding varied from \$519.95 in 1934 to \$744.40 in 1937. The year 1935 showed outstanding warrants totalling \$1,809.54. Only three districts in the county didn't have any outstanding warrants for the years studied. Smith District in 1937 had an outstanding warrant of \$.78. All the other districts had amounts that varied from \$1.55 in Tiffany to \$814.42 in the Anderson School District. The warrants outstanding in the Anderson District were held by the Hail and Tornado Insurance Fund, Bismarck, North Dakota.

Table 21

Outstanding Warrants

District	Warrants Outstanding			
	June 30, 1934	June 30, 1935	June 30, 1936	June 30, 1937
New Rockford Special	\$56.25	\$54.85	\$3.52	\$238.00
Rockford Consolidated		72.33		
Munster			30.00	15.70
Hillsdale				2.32
Riverside		329.17	140.52	312.52
Tiffany	148.35	311.70		1.55
Lake Washington				
Colvin	309.60	88.10	25.00	4.30
Rocky Mountain			37.42	
Sheyenne		57.02	97.20	
Greenfield				
Plainview	3.75	3.75		
Anderson		814.42	85.80	61.50
Smith				.78
Columbia			141.59	
Paradise		64.40	20.00	8.63
Superior	2.00	13.20	14.40	15.00
Rosefield				84.10
Cherry Lake				
Total	\$519.95	\$1809.54	\$595.45	\$744.40

Sinking and Interest Fund

A bonded-indebtedness must be paid eventually, and how, if ever, are the districts going to pay them? The only answer is: The bond will be paid with money from the sinking fund, which is held by the county treasurer of Eddy County.

The amount of money added to the interest and sinking fund was, respectively: \$12,266.04, \$8,370.76, \$10,620.47, and \$9,607.83 for the years 1934, 1935, 1936, and 1937. There was a decrease of \$2,582.21 during the four years.

The amount of money paid for funds from 1934 to 1937 was, respectively: \$16,004.86, \$7,184.08, \$8,152.85, and \$7,344.13. More money was paid from the sinking and interest fund in 1934 than in 1937. Thus, it is shown that debts were being paid.

Taxes to the amount of \$11,175.36, \$10,791.46, \$10,590.79, and \$9,886.45, respectively, for the years 1934 to 1937 were levied for the sinking and interest fund. More taxes were levied for the fund in 1934 than in 1937.

The balance on hand in the fund ranged from \$7,978.81 in 1934 to \$1,160.90 in 1937.

The lowest balance that a single district had on hand in the fund was \$189.98, while the highest was \$7,095.45. Only the five districts mentioned in the tables had an interest and sinking fund.

Table 22
Sinking and Interest Funds

1934-1935
1936-1937

	Amount Trans- ferred into Fund During Year	Total Amount Paid out of Fund During Year	Balance in Fund as of June 30	Total Amount of Taxes Levied for Interest and Sinking Funds	Tax rate in Mills for Interest and Sinking Funds
1934					
New Rockford Special	\$7,032.74	\$6,604.85	\$500.62	\$6,255.55	\$6.51
Rockford Consolidated	1,970.75	482.00	4,219.96	1,689.85	7.15
Lake Washington	329.79	150.00	1,376.81	450.74	2.87
Sheyenne	2,011.03	7,466.63	1,081.52	1,816.80	3.46
Plainview	921.73	1,301.38	799.90	862.42	2.15
Total	12,266.04	16,004.86	7,978.81	11,075.36	.0020
1935					
New Rockford Special	\$4,327.88	\$4,638.52	\$189.98	\$6,100.09	\$6.49
Rockford Consolidated	1,433.20	482.00	5,171.16	1,689.72	7.68
Lake Washington	393.90	150.00	1,620.71	449.94	2.88
Sheyenne	1,621.68	850.00	1,853.20	1,751.39	3.64
Plainview	594.10	1,063.56	330.44	800.32	2.11
Total	8,370.76	7,184.08	9,165.49	10,791.46	.002
1936					
New Rockford Special	\$5,452.61	\$5,408.58	\$234.00	\$5,951.48	\$6.77
Rockford Consolidated	1,453.04	481.00	6,143.20	1,689.30	8.04
Lake Washington	378.05	150.00	1,848.76	450.27	3.10
Sheyenne	1,617.40	1,812.50	1,658.10	1,701.38	3.74
Plainview	706.73	300.76	736.41	798.36	2.04
Total	9,607.83	8,152.85	10,620.47	10,590.79	4.73
1937					
New Rockford Special	\$4,766.06	\$4,649.29	\$350.77	\$5,695.89	\$6.53
Rockford Consolidated	1,434.25	482.00	7,095.45	1,690.39	8.03
Lake Washington	132.38	1,112.08	869.06		
Sheyenne	1,397.56	800.00	2,255.66	1,698.42	3.78
Plainview	597.31	300.76	1,032.96	801.75	2.06
Total	10,620.47	7,344.13	1,160.90	9,886.45	20.40

Tax Rate in Mills

The mill levy is not an absolute measure of district effort to support schools, but it gives a person an idea of the school financial condition. In most cases, a person can look at the school mill-levy and be able to tell how much effort is used by the districts to support their schools. In order to make the study of this particular topic a little clearer, the districts have been grouped as follows:

- (1) Special Districts - New Rockford and Sheyenne, (2) Consolidated Districts - Rockford, Lake Washington, Plainview, Anderson, and Columbia, and (3) Rural Districts - the remaining districts in the county.

Tables 23 and 24 show a very great variation in the total levies for the different districts. The highest levy, amounting to 24.77 mills, of the county was made by the New Rockford Special District in 1936. The New Rockford School is the best in Eddy County, thus, it shows that a high levy is an indication of effort to support the school.

The highest levy of a consolidated school, amounting to 22.18 mills, was made by the Rockford Consolidated School. This particular school is perhaps the poorest example of a consolidated system in North Dakota because the district is almost bankrupt and can't support a school. However, this mill levy of 22.08 shows an effort on the part of the district to support the institution. The lowest levy, amounting to 12.17 mills, was made by Plainview

Plainview District in 1934. This consolidated school district has considerable railroad property. Consequently, it has a great amount of assessed valuation. This school is one of the best consolidated schools in the county. It is true, that the amount of mill-levy depends upon the amount of property it has in the district, and it also indicates an effort to support the schools.

Of all the rural districts in Eddy County, the Munster District has provided the best school by a mill levy of 6.4 or less per year. However, the Munster District is not a fair example of a rural district because it has the main line of the Great Northern Railway running diagonally across it and ^{this} adds much to the assessed valuation of the district.

The Superior Rural District, one of the wealthiest districts of the county, also has a large amount of railroad property. Consequently, it has more assessed valuation and does not have to make so large a mill levy as most of the rural districts in the county. This district had for its highest mill-levy, during the four years, the rate of 4.09 mills. Here is a case where a low mill-levy does not indicate effort because this district provides average schools and supports its schools as easily as any other district in the county. However, it is fair to say that this district could increase its levy and use the extra money to buy educational equipment that can be used in the best of schools; thus it would give its school pupils better educational opportunities.

Table 23
Tax Rate in Mills
1934-1935

District	Tax Rate for General Fund in Mills	Tax Rate for Sinking and Interest Funds in Mills	Total Tax Rate in Mills
1934			
New Rockford Special	18.	6.51	24.51
Rockford Consolidated	7.66	7.15	14.81
Munster	3.63		3.63
Hillsdale	14.		14.
Riverside	9.54		9.54
Tiffany	11.90		11.90
Lake Washington	16.	2.87	18.87
Colvin	12.05		12.05
Rocky Mountain	5.50		5.50
Sheyenne	18.	3.46	21.46
Greenfield	12.67		12.67
Plainview	9.92	2.15	12.07
Anderson	13.15		13.15
Smith	4.08		4.08
Columbia	16.		16.
Paradise	14.		14.
Superior	2.45		2.45
Rosefield	9.63		9.63
Cherry Lake	13.41		13.41
Average	11.66	2.01	
1935			
New Rockford Special	18.	6.49	24.49
Rockford Consolidated	8.52	7.68	16.20
Munster	6.62		6.62
Hillsdale	14.		14.
Riverside	12.43		12.43
Tiffany	13.20		13.20
Lake Washington	16.	2.88	18.88
Colvin	13.49		13.49
Rocky Mountain	8.70		8.70
Sheyenne	18.	3.64	21.64
Greenfield	11.82		11.82
Plainview	13.89	2.11	16.
Anderson	16.		16.
Smith	5.98		5.98
Columbia	16.		16.
Paradise	14.		14.
Superior	2.28		2.28
Rosefield			
Cherry Lake	14.		14.
Average	12.19	2.03	

Table 24
Tax Rate in Mills
1936-1937

District	Tax Rate for General Fund in Mills	Tax Rate for Sinking and Interest Fund in Mills	Total Tax Rate in Mills
1936			
New Rockford Special	18.	6.77	24.77
Rockford Consolidated	10.69	8.04	18.73
Munster	6.40		6.40
Hillsdale	14.		14.
Riverside	14.		14.
Tiffany	14.		14.
Lake Washington	16.	3.10	19.10
Colvin	9.64		9.64
Rocky Mountain	10.43		10.43
Sheyenne	18.	3.74	21.74
Greenfield	9.96		9.96
Plainview	14.64	2.04	16.70
Anderson	16.		16.
Smith	7.77		7.77
Columbia	16.		16.
Paradise	14.		14.
Superior	2.40		2.40
Rosefield	2.87		2.87
Cherry Lake	14.		14.
Average	<u>12.04</u>	<u>4.73</u>	
1937			
New Rockford Special	18.	6.53	24.53
Rockford Consolidated	14.25	8.03	22.08
Munster	6.36		6.36
Hillsdale	11.55		11.55
Riverside	14.		14.
Tiffany	14.		14.
Lake Washington	16.		16.
Colvin	11.98		11.98
Rocky Mountain	13.33		13.33
Sheyenne	18.		18.
Greenfield	9.10	3.78	12.88
Plainview	16.		16.
Anderson	16.	2.06	18.06
Smith	9.69		9.69
Columbia	16.		16.
Paradise	14.		14.
Superior	4.09		4.09
Rosefield	3.27		3.27
Cherry Lake	12.06		12.06
Average	<u>13.75</u>	<u>2.11</u>	

The mill-levy of the rural schools ranged from nothing in the Rosefield District in 1935 to 14 mills in several of the districts in each of the four years. See Tables 23 and 24. The Rosefield District is one of the average rural districts of the county, but it does not maintain very efficient schools. There are districts in the county that are poorer financially than Rosefield, but still they have better schools.

The valuation of the districts will be considered in Chapter VI.

In 1937, the tax levy for the interest and sinking fund ranged from 2.06 to 8.03 mills. The irregularity of the rates is due to the varied debts of the districts indicated earlier in this chapter.

Chapter Summary

Some school boards when they have the property with which to do so, could levy more taxes in order to support a better school.

Tax levies ranged from 3.27 mills to 24.53 mills in 1937.

Tax levies are an indication of effort to support schools.

The largest and best schools usually have the highest tax levies.

Only nine of the nineteen districts levied the legal limit in taxes for school purposes; thus, it showed that the

other schools did not make the effort to support their schools that the nine districts did.

No rural schools sold any bonds in these years studied.

The total bonded-indebtedness of Eddy County was reduced from \$81,000 to \$64,000.

All groups of schools made use of certificates of indebtedness during the four-year period.

CHAPTER 5

ASSESSED VALUATION OF PROPERTY IN EDDY COUNTY

Public Utilities

As Eddy County has several public utilities, the writer of this survey has included a one hundred per cent assessed valuation of these utilities.

Public utilities are taxed by the district that contains that utility and the money received is not divided among all parts of the county, but is retained by the district doing the taxing. Out of the nineteen districts in Eddy County there are only three rural districts that do not realized any revenue from the utilities.

The utilities in question include: (1) railroads, (2) sleeping cars, (3) electric lines, (4) telegraphs, (5) telephones, and (6) express.

The values of the total utilities in the county for the years 1934, 1935, 1936 and 1937 were, respectively: \$820,146, \$853,100, \$824,388, and \$784,369, showing a decrease in assessed valuation from 1934 to 1937 of \$45,777. Six of the sixteen districts possessing utilities had over \$60,000 of assessed utility valuation.

In 1937 the value of each of the six utilities was:

Railroads	- - - - -	\$720,246
Sleeping car	- - - - -	3,393
Electric	- - - - -	36,838

Table 25
 One Hundred Per Cent Assessed Valuation of
 Public Utilities in Eddy County
 1934-1935

District	Rail- roads Utili- ties	Sleep- ing Car	Elec- tric Utili- ties	Tele- graph	Tele- phone	Express
	1934					
New Rockford Special	95,766	37,372		224	10,244	278
Rockford Consolidated	66,647			1,043	1,891	
Munster	134,553	107				
Hillsdale					444	
Riverside					380	
Tiffany					358	
Lake Washington					251	
Colvin					260	
Rocky Mountain					96	
Sheyenne	111,752			1,587	2,481	290
Greenfield						
Plainview	123,159	1,022				209
Anderson	60,738				1,573	45
Smith					236	
Columbia						
Paradise					100	
Superior	199,840	1,018		1,204	1,800	
Rosefield						
Cherry Lake						
Total	<u>792,455</u>	<u>4,058</u>		<u>4,058</u>	<u>20,114</u>	<u>822</u>
	1935					
New Rockford Special	95,802	353	13,017	231	9,598	278
Rockford Consolidated	66,647		1,663	1,074	1,891	
Munster	137,940	1,051	3,024			
Hillsdale					444	
Riverside			504		380	
Tiffany					358	
Lake Washington					251	
Colvin					260	
Rocky Mountain					96	
Sheyenne	110,898	18,	18,725	1,633	2,530	290
Greenfield			4,582			
Plainview	126,270	970				209
Anderson	60,756		4,457		1,603	45
Smith					236	
Columbia						
Paradise					100	
Superior	202,905	967	3,024	1,238	1,800	
Rosefield						
Cherry Lake						
Total	<u>801,218</u>	<u>3,341</u>	<u>33,996</u>	<u>4,176</u>	<u>19,547</u>	<u>822</u>

Table 26
 One Hundred Per Cent Assessed Valuation of
 Public Utilities in Eddy County
 1936-1937

District	Rail- roads Utili- ties	Sleep- ing Car	Elec- tric Utili- ties	Tele- graph	Tele- phone	Express
1936						
New Rockford Special	90,684	316	12,823	230	10,193	278
Rockford Consolidated	66,647		1,673	1,074	1,891	
Munster	137,206	942	3,042			
Hillsdale					444	
Riverside			507		380	
Tiffany					359	
Lake Washington					251	
Colvin					260	
Rocky Mountain					296	
Sheyenne	109,577	3,888	3,633	1,634	2,530	290
Greenfield			4,551			
Plainview	125,724	869				209
Anderson	60,595		4,458		1,603	45
Smith					236	
Columbia						
Paradise					100	
Superior	202,314	866	3,042	1,238	1,800	
Rosefield						
Cherry Lake						
Total	<u>792,747</u>	<u>2,993</u>	<u>33,729</u>	<u>4,176</u>	<u>20,143</u>	<u>822</u>
1937						
New Rockford Special	82,065	358	13,264	237	10,427	278
Rockford Consolidated	61,618		1,897	1,106	1,834	
Munster	123,490	1,068	3,450			
Hillsdale					400	
Riverside			575		240	
Tiffany						
Lake Washington					190	
Colvin					260	
Rocky Mountain						
Sheyenne	101,286		4,045	1,681	2,612	290
Greenfield			5,140			
Plainview	113,155	985				209
Anderson	54,657		5,017		1,565	45
Smith						
Columbia						
Paradise					100	
Superior	183,975	982	3,450	1,275	1,965	
Rosefield						
Cherry Lake						
Total	<u>720,246</u>	<u>3,393</u>	<u>36,838</u>	<u>4,299</u>	<u>19,593</u>	<u>822</u>

Telegraph	- - - - -	4,299
Telephone	- - - - -	19,593
Express	- - - - -	822.

These help materially in realizing revenues for the districts that have them.

Total County Valuation

Farming is the principal, almost the only, industry in the rural areas of Eddy County. In the county seat of New Rockford are located businesses of various kinds, such as, stores, meat markets, elevators, warehouses, garages, a bank, lumber yards, creameries, movie houses, and a flour mill that was recently destroyed by fire but will soon be rebuilt.

The total assessed valuation of Eddy County in 1934 was \$5,491,537, \$5,308,335 in 1935, \$5,041,931 in 1936, and \$4,683,404 in 1937. The assessed valuation decreased \$808,135 from 1934 to 1937. Assessed valuation in the county ranged from \$157,043 in Lake Washington District to \$960,337 in the New Rockford District. Five districts had over \$500,000 each in assessed valuation. The districts show that there is no equality in the amount of property on which taxes may be levied, and thus there can be no absolute equality of educational opportunity. The average for all the districts of the county was \$279,385. Five districts had a greater amount of assessed valuation than the county average - two of which were rural districts. In 1936 the total valuation

of the county was again reduced about \$250,000. The all county average was \$265,364 of assessed property. Riverside School District had the lowest valuation of the county, the amount being \$135,355. The New Rockford Special District had a valuation of \$878,947, which was again the highest in the county. In 1937 the total county valuation was further reduced from \$5,041,931 to \$4,683,404, showing that property values were falling. The average assessed valuation for all the districts in the county was \$246,494, a drop of \$33,091 from the previous year. The Riverside School District had an assessed valuation of \$128,864, which was the lowest in the county. The New Rockford Special District had the highest assessed valuation in the county - the amount was \$872,325. (Tables 28 and 29).

Property Values Back of Each Child in the District

The total assessed valuations have been given, but to obtain a true picture of these values and of a district's ability to support schools, it is necessary to find out how much property the district is able to tax for each child that is enrolled in school or enumerated in the district.

In 1934, the county average of assessed valuation of property per child enrolled in school was \$3,612. The average assessed valuation of property per child enrolled ranged from \$1,579 in the New Rockford Special District to \$17,368 in the Superior District maintaining a rural school.

GRAND JURY REPORT

In 1935, the county average of assessed valuation of property per child enrolled in school was \$3,589. The average assessed valuation of property per child enrolled ranged from \$1,612 in the New Rockford Special District to \$16,540 in the Superior Rural District. In 1936, the county average of assessed valuation of property per child enrolled in school was \$3,555. The average assessed valuation of property per child enrolled ranged from \$1,547 in the New Rockford Special District to \$15,614 in the Superior Rural District. In 1937, the county average of assessed valuation of property per child enrolled in school was \$3,389. The average assessed valuation of property per child enrolled in school ranged from \$1,618 in the New Rockford Special District to \$14,002 in the Superior Rural District. The lowest assessed valuation of property per child enrolled in a rural district was \$3,325. It might also be stated that the school enrollment for the county was reduced from 1,520 in 1934 to 1,382 in 1937. Enrollment decreased at the same time that property values decreased.

It will be interesting to note what the assessed valuation of property per child enumerated is - now that the assessed valuation of property per child enrolled has just been discussed. The assessed valuation per child in school attendance has been studied as a basis for estimating a district's ability to support schools.

Table 27
Total County Valuation

	1934	1935	1936	1937
Real Estate	\$3,976,412	\$3,725,708	\$3,704,621	\$3,777,930
Personal Property	511,777	453,082	451,698	493,936
Railroad	792,455	801,218	792,747	720,246
Telegraph	4,058	4,176	4,176	4,299
Sleeping Car	3,519	3,341	2,993	3,393
Telephone	20,114	19,547	20,143	19,593
Express		822	822	
Electric Utility		33,996	33,729	36,838
Utilities Sub-total	820,146	853,100	824,388	784,369
Total	\$5,491,537	\$5,308,335	\$5,041,931	\$4,683,404

In 1934, eight districts had less than \$3,000 of assessed valuation of property per child enumerated and three districts had more than \$5,000 of assessed valuation of property per child enumerated. In 1935, seven districts had less than \$3,000 of assessed valuation of property per child enumerated, and five districts had more than \$5,000 of assessed valuation of property per child enumerated. In 1936, eight districts had less than \$3,000 of assessed valuation of property per child enumerated, and four districts had more than \$5,000 of assessed valuation of property per child enumerated. In 1937, seven districts had less than \$3,000 of assessed valuation of property per child enumerated, and five districts had more than \$5,000 of assessed valuation of property per child enumerated. Thus it is seen that the valuation of property in a district is not constant from year to year. It is also noted that four districts were below the county average of assessed valuation of property per child enumerated in 1934; and six districts were below the

Table 28
The Ratio of Property Values to Children in District
1934-1935

District	Assessed Valuation of Prop- erty in District	Number of Chil- dren en- rolled in Schools	Assessed Valuation of Prop- erty per Child En- rolled in School	Number of Chil- dren En- umerated in Dis- trict	Assessed Valuation of Prop- erty per Child Enumer- ated
1934					
New Rockford Special	960337	608	1579	762	1260
Rockford Consolidated	236271	34	6949	46	5136
Munster	412763	60	6879	79	5578
Hillsdale	164177	35	4690	64	2565
Riverside	167554	30	5585	58	2888
Tiffany	182127	33	5519	50	3642
Lake Washington	157043	42	3739	56	2804
Colvin	181396	49	3702	78	2325
Rocky Mountain	180851	32	5651	44	4110
Sheyenne	520388	155	3557	182	2859
Greenfield	249809	42	5947	64	3903
Plainview	400495	110	3632	124	3229
Anderson	252858	101	2503	80	3160
Smith	157533	21	7501	45	3500
Columbia	184196	23	8008	41	4492
Paradise	158008	36	4389	57	2702
Superior	503691	29	17368	47	10712
Rosefield	260899	44	5929	70	3727
Cherry Lake	161141	36	4476	56	2877
Total	5491537	1520	36120	1998	2748
1935					
New Rockford Special	939592	589	1612	772	1217
Rockford Consolidated	219981	38	5783	42	5237
Munster	393485	59	6669	84	4684
Hillsdale	161614	32	5050	61	2649
Riverside	167529	30	5584	51	3284
Tiffany	180216	33	5461	40	4505
Lake Washington	156264	38	4112	57	3741
Colvin	177579	37	4799	70	2536
Rocky Mountain	180,216	31	5815	50	3605
Sheyenne	481081	162	2969	175	2749
Greenfield	246,142	36	6837	61	4035
Plainview	379,315	106	3578	128	2963
Anderson	241101	105	2296	80	3013
Smith	157256	14	11216	31	5065
Columbia	186102	26	7157	30	6203
Paradise	157256	48	3419	64	2457
Superior	463146	28	16540	54	8576
Rosefield	259017	39	6641	48	5396
Cherry Field	161599	33	4896	43	3758
Total	5308335	1482	3589	1941	2734

Table 29
The Ratio of Property Values to Children in District
1936-1937

District	Assessed Valuation of Property in District	Number of Children Enrolled in Schools	Assessed Valuation of Property per Child Enrolled in School	Number of Children Enumerated in District	Assessed Valuation of Property per Child Enumerated
1936					
New Rockford Special	878,947	568	1547	723	1215
Rockford Consolidated	210,138	38	5529	42	5003
Munster	393,401	39	10089	84	4683
Hillsdale	140,164	44	3140	61	2461
Riverside	135,355	30	4484	51	2653
Tiffany	165,942	34	4880	40	4148
Lake Washington	145,268	33	3301	57	2548
Colvin	170,918	38	4234	70	2441
Rocky Mountain	171,410	33	5194	50	3428
Sheyenne	454,874	165	2756	175	2593
Greenfield	229,673	35	6562	61	3765
Plainview	391,382	93	4208	128	3057
Anderson	234,224	102	2296	80	2927
Smith	142,833	12	11902	31	4607
Columbia	169,403	23	7365	30	5588
Paradise	149,440	42	3557	64	2335
Superior	453,826	29	15614	54	8404
Rosefield	243,527	36	6764	48	5073
Cherry Lake	161,206	24	6716	43	3749
Total	5,041,931	1418	3555	1892	2661
1937					
New Rockford Special	872,325	539	1618	672	1298
Rockford Consolidated	210,444	35	6012	39	5396
Munster	392,480	37	10607	70	5849
Hillsdale	139,807	42	3325	62	2254
Riverside	128,864	26	4956	43	2997
Tiffany	166,921	29	5755	46	3628
Lake Washington	147,161	36	4087	66	2229
Colvin	171,133	29	5901	55	5111
Rocky Mountain	170,439	37	4606	39	4370
Sheyenne	421,877	169	2498	175	2410
Greenfield	226,054	37	6109	55	4110
Plainview	389,102	92	4229	105	3705
Anderson	231,400	91	2542	103	2246
Smith	137,498	14	9821	28	4910
Columbia	167,663	32	5239	28	5987
Paradise	151,617	38	3989	70	2165
Superior	452,084	32	14002	52	8693
Rosefield	245,620	42	5848	53	4634
Cherry Lake	160,915	25	6436	43	3742
Total	4,683,404	1382	3389	1804	2596

county average of assessed valuation of property per child enumerated in 1937 (Tables 28 and 29).

Per Capita Debt

The per capita debt per child enumerated and the ratio of debt to assessed valuation of each district is considered in this study. In 1934, the total bonded indebtedness of all the school districts of the county was \$80,619.95. This debt was backed by \$5,491,537 of assessed valuation. It is important to know that when valuations of property are determined it is determined by some popular, elected assessor. The value of the property of a district should be great enough to produce the revenue that is required to maintain its governmental agencies. In 1934, nine districts of Eddy County had no debt. Superior School District had \$251,845 of assessed valuation for every dollar of debt, and the New Rockford Consolidated District had only \$21 of assessed valuation for every dollar of debt. The county average was \$68.10 of assessed valuation for every dollar of debt. The county average debt per child enumerated was \$40.35, and the highest per capita debt was \$239.15 for the New Rockford Consolidated District.

In 1935, six districts of Eddy County had no debt. Superior School District had \$3,795.80 of assessed valuation for every dollar of debt, and the Rockford Consolidated District had \$19 of assessed valuation of property for every

Table 30
Ratio of Debt to Assessable Valuation of
District and Per Capita Debt
1934-1935

District	Total Indebtedness as of June 30	Total Value of Assessable Property of Districts	Ratio of Debt To Assessable Value of Property	School Population of District - Enumeration	Per Capita Debt of District Based on School Enumeration
1934					
New Rockford					
Special	40,556.25	960,337	1-23.6	762	53.22
Rockford Consolidated	11,000	236,271	1-21.4	46	239.15
Munster		412,763		74	
Hillsdale		164,177		64	
Riverside		167,554		58	
Tiffany	2,348.35	182,127	1-77.5	50	46.97
Lake Washington	3,000	157,043	1-51.4	56	53.57
Colvin	309.60	181,396	1-585.9	78	3.97
Rocky Mountain		180,851		44	
Sheyenne	17,000	520,388	1-30.6	182	93.41
Greenfield	700	249,809	1-356.8	64	10.94
Plainview	5,003.75	400,495	1-80	124	40.35
Anderson		252,858		80	
Smith		157,533		45	
Columbia	700	184,196	1-263.1	41	19.51
Paradise		158,008		57	
Superior	2	503,691	1-251845	47	.05
Rosefield		260,899		70	
Cherry Lake		161,141		56	
Total	80,619.95	5,491,537	1-6811	1998	40.35
1935					
New Rockford					
Special	38,554.85	939,592	1-24.3	772	49.94
Rockford Consolidated	11,072.33	219,981	1-19.8	42	263.62
Munster		393,485		84	
Hillsdale		161,614		61	
Riverside	1,329.77	167,529	1-125.9	51	26.07
Tiffany	1,811.70	180,216	1-94.2	40	47.79
Lake Washington	3000	156,264	1-52.8	57	52.63
Colvin	88.10	177,579	1-2017	70	1.26
Rocky Mountain		180,277		50	
Sheyenne	17,057.02	481,081	1-28.2	175	98.00
Greenfield	700	246,142	1-351.6	61	11.47
Plainview	5,003.75	379,315	1-75.8	128	39.09
Anderson	814.42	241,101	1-296.1	80	10.18
Smith		157,039		31	
Columbia	1,000	186,102	1-186.1	30	33.33
Paradise	870.49	157,256	1-180.7	64	13.60
Superior	13.20	463,146	1-3795.8	54	.24

(continued on next page)

Table 30 (Cont.)

Rosefield	259,017	48
Cherry Lake	161,599	43
Total	81,415.63 5,308,335 1-65.2	1941 41.94

dollar of its debt. The county average of assessed valuation for every dollar of debt was \$65.20.. The average per capita debt of the county was \$41.94. The Rockford Consolidated District had \$263.62 of per capita debt.

In 1936, five districts of Eddy County had no debt. Superior School District had \$31,515.70 of valuation for every dollar's worth of debt and the Rockford Consolidated District had \$19.10 of assessed valuation of property for every dollar of its debt. The county average of assessed valuation for every dollar of debt was \$70.90. The average per capita debt of the county was \$37.52. The Rockford Consolidated District had \$261.90 of per capita debt.

In 1937, only two districts of Eddy County had no debt. Smith District had \$190,320 of assessed valuation for every dollar of debt and the Rockford Consolidated District had \$19.10 of assessed valuation of property for every dollar of its debt. The county average of assessed valuation for every dollar of debt was \$65.20. The average per capita debt per child enumerated was \$39.78. The Rockford Consolidated District had \$282.10 of per capita debt, showing that it had increased its per capita indebtedness since 1934.

This debt problem does not show the entire condition of affairs but when a district has a per capita debt of over

Table 31
Ratio of Debt to Assessable Valuation of
District and Per Capita Debt
1936-1937

District	Total Indebtedness as of June 30	Total Value of Assessable Property of Districts	Ratio of Debt To Assessable Value of Property	School Population of District - 19 - Enumeration	Per Capita Debt of District Based on School Enumeration
1936					
New Rockford Special	33,003.52	878,947	1-26.6	723	45.64
Rockford Consolidated	11,000.00	210,138	1-19.1	42	261.90
Munster		393,401		84	
Hillsdale		140,164		61	
Riverside	140.52	135,355	1-966.8	51	2.75
Tiffany	301.15	165,942	1-551.3	40	7.53
Lake Washington	4,000	145,262	1-36.31	57	70.17
Colvin	25.00	170,918	1-6736.7	70	.35
Rocky Mountain	37.42	171,410	1-4632.7	50	.75
Sheyenne	16,000.00	454,874	1-28.4	175	91.42
Greenfield	350.00	229,673	1-656.2	61	5.73
Plainview	5,000.00	391,382	1-78.2	128	39.06
Anderson	85.80	234,224	1-2755.5	80	1.07
Smith		142,833		31	
Columbia	737.62	169,403	1-229.8	30	24.58
Paradise	270.00	149,440	1-553.4	64	4.21
Superior	14.40	453,826	1-31515.7	54	.26
Rosefield		243,527		48	
Cherry Lake		161,206		43	
Total	71,092.64	5,041,931	1-70.9	1,892	37.52
1937					
New Rockford Special	30,238.00	872,325	1-28.8	672	44.99
Rockford Consolidated	11,000.00	210,444	1-19.1	39	282.10
Munster	15.70	392,480	1-26165	70	.22
Hillsdale	2.32	139,807	1-60261.6	62	.04
Riverside	1,312.52	128,864	1-98.2	43	30.52
Tiffany	502.70	166,921	1-331.6	46	14.92
Lake Washington	3,500	147,161	1-402.	66	53.03
Colvin	4.30	171,133	1-42858.	55	.08
Rocky Mountain		170,439		39	
Sheyenne	18,000.00	421,877	1-23.4	175	102.85
Greenfield	350.00	226,054	1-645.9	55	6.36
Plainview	5,000.00	389,102	1-77.8	105	47.62
Anderson	61.50	231,400	1-3732.2	103	.59
Smith	.78	137,498	1-190320	28	.03
Columbia	750.00	167,663	1-223.5	28	26.77
Paradise	258.63	151,617	1-585.4	70	3.69
Superior	15.00	452,084	1-30138	52	.28
Rosefield	759.00	245,620	1-323.6	53	14.32
Cherry Lake		160,915		53	
Total	71,770.55	4,683,404	1-65.2	1,804	39.78

\$250 or a debt of one dollar for every \$19 of property valuation, the struggle to keep schools open is no easy matter.

Cost of Education Per Pupil

Enrolled Compared with Valuation of Property

Eddy County had an average assessed valuation of property of \$3,612 for every pupil enrolled in its schools in 1934 and spent \$51.29 for each of its pupils thus showing one dollar of cost to every \$70 of assessed valuation of property per pupil enrolled. The New Rockford Special District expended a per capita cost per pupil enrolled of \$38.70 and had a per capita valuation of \$1612, showing that its effort to ability was in the ratio of 1 to 40. The Columbia Consolidated District expended \$118.62 per capita, which produced a ratio of effort to ability of 1 to 67. The Superior District showed the least effort in proportion to ability when it expended only \$1 for every \$217 of its assessed valuation - or \$79.74 per pupil enrolled.

The district that spends one dollar for every \$40.70 of its assessed valuation is showing far greater effort to support education than is the district that spends one dollar for every \$217 of its assessed valuation. The ratio of average cost of education per pupil enrolled as compared to valuation of property per pupil in the county was 1 to 70. Thirteen districts showed less effort to support its schools than the county average of \$1 of cost to every \$70 of its assessed valuation per pupil enrolled.

Table 32
 Cost of Education Per Pupil Enrolled as Compared
 With Valuation of Property
 1934-1935

District	Annual Valuation of Property per Child Enrolled in School	Average Cost per Month Per Child Enrolled	Number of Months of Schooling Conducted	Total Average Cost Per Pupil Enrolled	Ratio of Average Cost per Pupil to Valuation of Property Per Pupil
1934					
New Rockford Special	1,579	4.30	9	38.70	1-40.7
Rockford Consolidated	6,949	7.90	9	71.10	1-97.8
Munster	6,879	6.12	9	55.08	1-125
Hillsdale	4,690	8.30	8	66.40	1-71
Riverside	5,585	8.66	8	69.28	1-80.9
Tiffany	5,519	5.04	9	45.36	1-122.6
Lake Washington	3,739	10.21	9	91.89	1-40.6
Colvin	3,702	5.63	7	39.41	1-94.9
Rocky Mountain	5,651	5.13	9	46.17	1-122.8
Sheyenne	3,357	7.31	9	65.79	1-50.8
Greenfield	5,947	5.93	8	47.44	1-126.5
Plainview	3,632	5.28	9	47.52	1-75.6
Anderson	2,503	5.93	8½	50.41	1-50
Smith	7,501	7.51	9	67.59	1-108.8
Columbia	8,008	13.18	9	118.62	1-67.2
Paradise	4,389	8.10	8	64.80	1-67.5
Rosefield	5,929	6.16	9	55.44	1-107.8
Superior	17,368	8.86	9	79.74	1-217
Cherry Lake	4,476	5.61	9	50.49	1-89.5
Total County Average	3,612	5.93	(173)	51.29	1-70.8
1935					
New Rockford Special	1,612	4.25	9	38.25	1-42.4
Rockford Consolidated	5,783	7.42	9	66.78	1-86.2
Munster	6,669	5.06	9	45.54	1-148.9
Hillsdale	5,050	8.21	8	65.68	1-76.5
Riverside	5,584	8.29	8	66.32	1-84.9
Tiffany	5,461	3.44	9	30.96	1-176.1
Lake Washington	4,112	11.29	9	101.61-	1-40.3
Colvin	4,799	8.52	8	68.16	1-70.5
Rocky Mountain	5,815	4.99	9	44.91	1-129
Sheyenne	2,969	7.17	9	64.53	1-45.6
Greenfield	6,837	9.87	9	88.83	1-76.5
Plainview	3,578	5.79	9	52.11	1-68.8
Anderson	2,296	5.69	8½	48.37	1-47.8
Smith	11,216	10.32	9	92.88	1-120.6
Solumbia	7,157	11.64	9	104.76	1-68.1
Paradise	3,419	7.27	8	58.16	1-58.9
Superior	16,540	10.11	9	90.99	1-181.7
Rosefield	6,641	5.23	9	47.07	1-141.3
Cherry Lake	4,896	6.66	9	59.84	1-81.6
County Average	3,589	5.95	176	52.36	1-69

Table 33
 Cost of Education Per Pupil Enrolled as Compared
 With Valuation of Property
 1936-1937

District	Annual Valuation of Property per Child Enrolled in School	Average Cost per Month Per Child Enrolled	Number of Months of Schooling Conducted	Total Average Cost Per Pupil Enrolled	Ratio of Average Cost per Pupil to Valuation of Property Per Pupil
1936					
New Rockford Special	1,547	4.65	9	41.85	1-34.4
Rockford Consolidated	5,529	7.23	9	65.07	1-85
Munster	10,089	5.33	9	47.97	1-210.1
Hillsdale	3,140	6.31	8	50.48	1-62.8
Riverside	4,484	7.26	8	58.08	1-77.3
Tiffany	4,880	4.83	9	43.47	1-113.4
Lake Washington	3,301	13.16	9	118.44	1-27.9
Colvin	4,234	7.15	8½	60.78	1-69.4
Rocky Mountain	5,194	6.44	9	57.96	1-89.5
Sheyenne	2,756	7.62	9	68.58	1-39.9
Greenfield	6,562	8.61	9	77.49	1-85.2
Plainview	4,208	6.72	9	60.48	1-70.1
Anderson	2,296	5.77	8.6	49.62	1-45.9
Smith	11,902	11.00	9	99.00	1-120.2
Columbia	7,365	8.76	9	78.84	1-93.2
Paradise	3,557	7.76	9	69.84	1-50.8
Superior	15,614	8.88	9	79.92	1-195.1
Rosefield	6,764	6.14	9	53.26	1-122.9
Cherry Lake	6,716	8.99	9	80.91	1-82.9
County Average	3,555	7.50	176	66.00	1-53.8
1937					
New Rockford Special	1,618	5.06	9	45.54	1-35.1
Rockford Consolidated	6,012	6.78	9	61.02	1-98.5
Munster	10,607	8.25	9	74.25	1-143.3
Hillsdale	3,325	7.13	8	57.04	1-58.3
Riverside	4,956	10.65	8	85.20	1-57.1
Tiffany	5,755	6.04	9	54.36	1-106.5
Lake Washington	4,087	4.32	9	38.88	1-104.7
Colvin	5,901	9.10	8	72.80	1-80.8
Rocky Mountain	4,606	6.64	9	59.76	1-76.7
Sheyenne	2,498	8.15	9	73.35	1-34.2
Greenfield	6,109	7.16	8.9	63.72	1-95.4
Plainview	4,229	6.52	9	58.68	1.71.6
Anderson	2,542	6.71	8.75	58.71	1-43
Smith	9,821	10.21	9	91.89	1-106.7
Columbia	5,239	9.36	9	84.24	1-62.3
Paradise	3,989	8.64	9	78.76	1-49.2
Superior	14,002	8.60	9	77.40	1-181.8
Rosefield	5,848	6.55	9	58.95	1-99.1
Cherry Lake	6,436	8.26	9	74.34	1-86.9
County Average	3,389	7.58	176	66.70	1-50.5

Eddy County had an average assessed valuation of property of \$3,589 for every pupil enrolled in its schools in 1935 and spent \$52.36 for each of its pupils thus showing \$1 of cost to every \$69 of assessed valuation per pupil enrolled. Superior District showed the lowest effort ratio of costs to assessed valuation in the ratio of \$1 to \$181. Lake Washington District showed the highest effort ratio of costs to assessed valuation in the ratio of \$1 to \$40. Tiffany District spent \$30.96 per child enrolled and the Columbia District spent \$104.75 per child enrolled in its schools. Ten districts in the county showed less effort to support its schools than the county average of 1 to 69.

The county had an average assessed valuation of property in the amount of \$3,555 for every pupil enrolled in its schools in 1936 and spent \$66 for each of its pupils thus showing \$1 of cost to every \$53.80 of assessed valuation per pupil enrolled. Munster District showed the lowest effort ratio of costs to assessed valuation per child enrolled in the ratio of \$1 to \$210. Lake Washington District again showed the highest effort ratio of costs to assessed valuation in the ratio of \$1 to \$27. The New Rockford Special District Spent \$41.85 for each of its pupils enrolled while the Lake Washington District spent \$118.44 for each of its pupils enrolled. Eleven districts in the county showed less effort to support its schools than the county average of 1 to 53.8.

The county had an average assessed valuation of property in the amount of \$3,389 for every pupil enrolled in its schools in 1937 and spent \$66.70 for every pupil enrolled in its schools, thus showing \$1 to cost to every \$50.50 of assessed valuation per pupil enrolled. Superior District was lowest in effort ratio of costs to assessed valuation per child enrolled in a ratio of 1 to 181. Sheyenne District showed the highest effort ratio of costs to assessed valuation in the ratio of 1 to 34. The Lake Washington Consolidated District spent \$38.88 for each of its pupils enrolled while the Smith Rural District spent \$91.89 for each of its pupils enrolled - the latter being the most spent per pupil enrolled in that year. Nine districts in the county showed less effort to support its schools than the county average of 1 to 50.5. The effort ratio of costs to assessed valuation was reduced from 1 to 70 in 1934 to approximately 1 to 50 in 1937, showing a reduction of 20 points in the four-year period. In other words, as the average per capita costs per pupil enrolled in the schools increased from \$51.26 in 1934 to \$66.70 in 1937, the assessed valuation per dollar of costs reduced as the costs increased. See Tables 32 and 33.

Education Costs Per Child Enumerated
Compared with Property Values

The writer wants to view the efforts of the school districts to support schools from another angle, namely,

the number of children enumerated as compared to the assessed valuation of property. The two years 1934 and 1937 will be discussed.

For the school year 1933-1934 in Eddy County there was \$2,748 assessed valuation for every child enumerated and \$3,612 for every child enrolled in school. The cost per child enumerated was \$39.01 or a cost valuation ratio of one to 70 for the entire county. The lowest cost per pupil enumerated was found in Colvin Rural District which spent \$24.71 and had an effort ratio based on comparison of children enumerated and assessed valuation of property of 1 to 93. The lowest ratio based on children enumerated and assessed valuation was found in Superior District with a ratio of 1 to 218, although this district spent \$49.23 for every child enumerated. The highest cost per child enumerated was found in the Lake Washington District where \$68.85 was spent although this amount only called for a ratio of cost to valuation of 1 to 40 and which also was the highest ratio in the county. Six districts showed greater effort on the ratio of cost per child enumerated to valuation than the county average of one to 70. On the basis of amount spent per child enumerated, ten districts exceeded the county average of \$39.01. See Table 34.

For the school year 1936-1937 in Eddy County there was \$2,596 assessed valuation for every child enumerated and \$3,389 for every child enrolled in school. The cost per

Table 37
 Cost of Education Per Child Enumerated as Compared
 With Valuation of Property
 1934-1935

District	Annual Valuation per Child Enumerated (property Valuation)	Average Cost Per Month Per Child Enumer- ated	Number of Months of School Conduct- ed	Total Average Cost Per Child Enumera- ted	Ratio of Average Cost per Child Enumerated to Valuation of Property Per Child
1934					
New Rockford Special	1260	3.43	9	30.87	1-40.6
Rockford Consolidated	5136	5.84	9	52.56	1-96.9
Munster	5578	4.96	9	44.64	1-123.9
Hillsdale	2565	4.54	8	36.32	1-71.2
Riverside	2888	4.48	8	35.84	1-80.1
Tiffany	3642	3.32	9	29.88	1-121.4
Lake Washington	2804	7.65	9	68.85	1-40.6
Colvin	2325	3.53	7	24.71	1-93
Rocky Mountain	4110	3.73	9	33.57	1-120.8
Sheyenne	2859	6.23	9	56.07	1-51
Greenfield	3903	3.89	8	31.12	1-125.9
Plainview	3229	4.68	9	42.12	1-76.8
Anderson	3160	7.49	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	63.67	1-49.3
Smith	3500	3.50	9	31.50	1-109.3
Columbia	4492	7.39	9	66.51	1-67
Paradise	2702	5.11	8	40.88	1-65.9
Superior	10712	5.47	9	49.23	1-218.6
Rosefield	3727	3.87	9	34.83	1-106.4
Cherry Lake	2877	3.61	9	32.49	1-89.8
County Average	2748	4.51	(173)	39.01	1-70.4
1935					
New Rockford Special	1217	3.37	9	30.33	1-40.5
Rockford Consolidated	5237	6.72	9	60.48	1-67.2
Munster	4684	3.56	9	32.14	1-146.6
Hillsdale	2649	4.30	8	34.40	1-77.9
Riverside	3284	4.87	8	38.96	1-84.2
Tiffany	4505	2.84	9	25.56	1-173.2
Lake Washington	2741	7.52	9	67.68	1-40.3
Colvin	2536	4.50	8	36.00	1-70.4
Rocky Mountain	3605	3.09	9	27.81	1-128.7
Sheyenne	2749	6.64	9	59.76	1-45.8
Greenfield	4035	5.82	9	52.38	1-77.6
Plainview	2963	4.79	9	43.11	1-68.9
Anderson	3013	7.42	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	63.07	1-47.8
Smith	5065	4.66	9	41.94	1-120.5
Columbia	6203	10.12	9	91.08	1-68.1
Paradise	2457	5.22	8	41.76	1-58.5
Superior	8576	5.24	9	47.16	1-182.4
Rosefield	5396	4.25	9	38.25	1-141.4
Cherry Lake	3758	5.10	9	45.90	1-81.6
County Average	2734	4.54	(176)	39.95	1-68.3

Table 38
 Cost of Education Per Child Enumerated as Compared
 With Valuation of Property
 1936-1937

District	Annual Valuation per Child Enumerated (property valuation)	Average Cost Per Month Per Child Enumerated	Number of Months of School Conducted	Total Average Cost Per Child Enumerated	Ratio of Average Cost per Child Enumerated to Valuation of Property Per Child
1936					
New Rockford Special	1215	3.65	9	32.85	1-36.8
Rockford Consolidated	5003	6.54	9	58.86	1-74.8
Munster	4683	2.67	9	23.73	1-195.1
Hillsdale	2461	4.55	8	36.40	1-68.3
Riverside	2653	4.27	8	34.36	1-78
Tiffany	4148	4.11	9	36.99	1-112.1
Lake Washington	2548	7.62	9	68.58	1-36.9
Colvin	2441	3.88	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	32.98	1-73.9
Rocky Mountain	3428	4.24	9	38.16	1-90.1
Sheyenne	2593	7.18	9	64.62	1-39.8
Greenfield	3765	4.94	9	44.46	1-85.5
Plainview	3057	4.88	9	43.92	1-69.4
Anderson	2927	7.36	8.6	63.30	1-46.4
Smith	4607	4.26	9	38.34	1-121.2
Columbia	5588	7.01	9	63.09	1-88.6
Paradise	2335	5.09	9	45.81	1-50.7
Superior	8404	4.77	9	42.93	1-195.4
Rosefield	5073	4.60	9	41.40	1-123.7
Cherry Lake	3749	5.01	9	45.09	1-83.3
County Average	2661	5.08	(176)	44.70	1-59.1
1937					
New Rockford Special	1298	4.06	9	36.54	1-35
Rockford Consolidated	5396	5.84	9	52.56	1-103.7
Munster	5849	4.36	9	39.24	1-149.8
Hillsdale	2254	4.83	8	38.64	1-57.7
Riverside	2997	6.44	8	51.52	1-58.7
Tiffany	3628	3.00	9	34.20	1-106.7
Lake Washington	2229	2.35	9	21.15	1-106.1
Colvin	5111	4.79	8	54.32	1-94.5
Rocky Mountain	4370	6.30	9	56.70	1-6.6
Sheyenne	2410	7.75	9	69.75	1-34.4
Greenfield	4110	4.82	8.9	42.90	1-95.5
Plainview	3705	5.71	9	51.39	1-72.6
Anderson	2246	5.93	8.75	51.89	1-43.1
Smith	4910	5.10	9	45.90	1-106.7
Columbia	5987	10.70	9	96.30	1-62.3
Paradise	2165	4.42	9	39.78	1-54.1
Superior	8693	5.30	9	47.70	1-181.1
Rosefield	4634	5.17	9	46.53	1-98.5
Cherry Lake	3742	4.18	9	37.62	1-98.4
County Average	2596	5.39	(176)	47.43	1-55.2

child enumerated was \$47.43 or a cost valuation ratio of 1 to 55 for the entire county. The lowest cost per pupil enumerated was found in the Lake Washington District which spent \$21.15 and had an effort ratio based on comparison of children enumerated and assessed valuation of property of 1 to 106. The lowest ratio based on children enumerated and assessed valuation was found in Superior District with a ratio of 1 to 181 although this district spent \$47.70 for every child enumerated. The highest cost per child enumerated was found in Columbia District where \$96.30 was spent, although this amount only called for a ratio of cost to valuation of 1 to 62. The highest ratio found was in Sheyenne District with a ratio of 1 to 34 while spending \$69.75 for each child enumerated. Four districts showed greater effort on the ratio of cost per child enumerated to valuation than the county average of 1 to 55 (Table 38).

Chapter Summary

Income from the wealth must be divided in such a way that no one district will be burdened with debts out of proportion to the wealth of the district. In some cases, districts with little wealth spent more money for education than districts with much wealth.

Some districts do not have any public utilities from which to receive revenue, thus there are inequalities in taxable valuations.

High assessed valuations do not necessarily mean high ability to support schools.

The rural districts show the greatest ability to support schools because they have more assessed valuation per child than the urban schools.

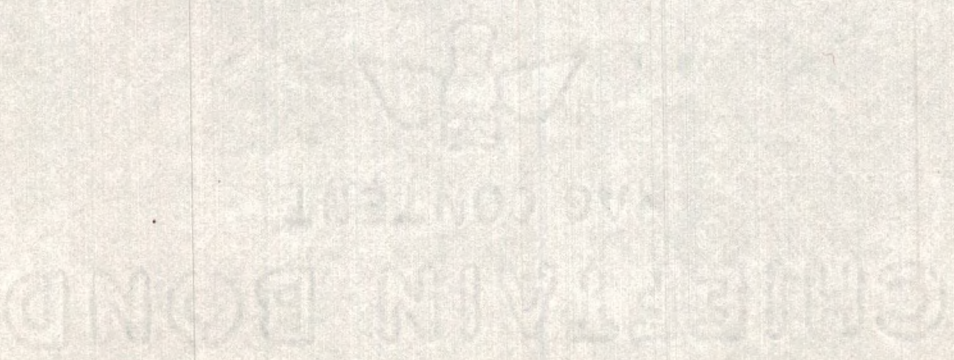
Rural schools have the most wealth per child, but do not support their schools in accordance with that. The annual valuation of property per child enrolled ranged from \$1,618 in a classified school to \$14,002 in a rural school for the year 1937.

In 1937, the total average cost per pupil enrolled in school ranged from \$38.88 in a consolidated school to \$91.89 in a rural school.

Some districts put forth more effort to support their schools than others.

Eddy County has among its various districts variations in ability to support schools.

The wealth of the county must be used to educate the children of the county. District support of schools does not give the children equality of educational opportunity.



CHAPTER 6

INSTRUCTIONAL SERVICES IN EDDY COUNTY

Year of Experience of Teachers

In the 1933-1934 school year there were 73 teachers in Eddy County. There were 7 teachers in the county with ten or more years of teaching experience, 6 teachers with eight to nine years of experience, 21 teachers with five to seven years of experience, 22 teachers with three years of experience, and 7 teachers with one year of experience. No teachers in the consolidated and classified schools had less than two years of teaching experience.

In the 1934-1935 school year there were 73 teachers in Eddy County. There were 10 teachers in the county with ten or more years of teaching experience, 12 teachers with eight to nine years of teaching experience, 23 teachers with five to seven years of experience, 18 teachers with three years of experience, 3 teachers with two years of teaching experience, and again 7 teachers with one year of teaching experience. Only two of the 37 teachers engaged in the consolidated and classified schools had less than three years of experience.

In the 1935-1936 school year there were 72 teachers in Eddy County. There were 12 teachers in the county with ten or more years of teaching experience - an increase of 5 teachers since 1934; 12 teachers with eight to nine years

Table 39
Years of Experience of Teachers in Eddy County
1934-1935

District	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	5 to 7 Years	8 to 9 Years	10 Years and Over
1934						
New Rockford Special	0	1	5	8	2	2
Rockford Consolidated	0	0	0	1	0	1
Munster	0	1	0	0	0	2
Hillsdale	0	1	2	0	0	0
Riverside	1	1	0	0	0	0
Tiffany	1	0	0	1	0	0
Lake Washington	0	0	0	1	1	0
Colvin	1	0	2	0	0	0
Rocky Mountain	1	0	1	0	0	0
Sheyenne	0	2	2	4	0	1
Greenfield	1	0	0	1	1	0
Plainview	0	2	1	1	1	0
Anderson	0	0	5	1	0	0
Smith	0	0	1	0	0	0
Columbia	0	0	1	1	0	0
Paradise	1	2	0	0	0	0
Superior	0	0	1	1	0	0
Rosefield	0	0	1	1	1	0
Cherry Lake	1	0	0	0	0	1
Total	7	10	22	21	6	7
1935						
New Rockford Special	1	0	3	6	4	4
Rockford Consolidated	0	0	0	0	1	1
Munster	0	0	0	2	0	1
Hillsdale	0	0	1	2	0	0
Riverside	1	0	1	0	0	0
Tiffany	1	0	0	1	0	0
Lake Washington	0	0	1	0	0	1
Colvin	1	1	1	0	0	0
Rocky Mountain	1	0	0	0	0	1
Sheyenne	0	1	1	6	0	1
Greenfield	0	0	1	1	1	0
Plainview	0	0	3	0	2	0
Anderson	0	0	3	2	1	0
Smith	0	0	1	0	0	0
Columbia	0	0	0	1	1	0
Paradise	1	1	0	1	0	0
Superior	0	0	0	1	1	0
Rosefield	1	0	0	0	1	1
Cherry Lake	0	0	2	0	0	0
Total	7	3	18	23	12	10

Table 40
 Years of Experience of Teachers in Eddy County
 1936-1937

District	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	5 to 7 Years	8 to 9 Years	10 Years and Over
1936						
New Rockford Special	0	2	2	5	5	5
Rockford Consolidated	0	0	0	0	1	1
Munster	0	0	0	1	0	1
Hillsdale	0	0	2	1	0	0
Riverside	1	0	0	1	0	1
Tiffany	1	0	0	0	1	0
Lake Washington	0	1	1	0	0	0
Colvin	1	1	1	0	0	0
Rocky Mountain	1	0	1	0	0	0
Sheyenne	2	1	1	2	1	1
Greenfield	2	0	1	0	0	0
Plainview	0	0	1	2	2	0
Anderson	2	1	1	2	0	0
Smith	0	0	0	0	0	1
Columbia	0	0	0	1	0	0
Paradise	0	1	0	0	1	1
Superior	0	1	0	0	1	0
Rosefield	1	0	0	1	0	1
Cherry Lake	1	0	0	1	0	0
Total	12	8	11	17	12	12
1937						
New Rockford Special	0	0	2	7	4	5
Rockford Consolidated	0	0	0	0	1	1
Munster	0	0	0	2	0	0
Hillsdale	0	0	0	2	1	0
Riverside	0	0	1	0	2	0
Tiffany	0	2	0	0	0	0
Lake Washington	0	1	0	1	0	0
Colvin	1	1	0	0	1	0
Rocky Mountain		2	0	0	0	0
Sheyenne	2	1	0	5	2	0
Greenfield	1	2	0	0	0	0
Plainview	0	0	1	2	2	0
Anderson	0	2	1	1	1	0
Smith	0	0	0	1	0	0
Columbia	0	0	0	1	1	0
Paradise	1	0	1	1	0	0
Superior	0	1	0	1	0	1
Rosefield	1	0	0	1	1	1
Cherry Lake	0	1	0	1	0	0
Total	6	13	6	26	16	8

of teaching experience; 17 teachers with five to seven years of teaching experience; 11 teachers with three years of teaching experience; 8 teachers with two years of teaching experience; and 12 teachers with one year of teaching experience - an increase of 5 teachers over 1934. This year the consolidated and classified schools had engaged 9 teachers with less than three years of teaching experience. This was the year that salaries had dropped.

In the 1936-1937 school year there were 75 teachers in Eddy County, an increase of 3 teachers over the previous year. There were only 8 teachers now with ten or more years of teaching experience, a decrease of 4 teachers from the previous year; 16 teachers with eight to nine years of teaching experience; 26 teachers with five to seven years of teaching experience, an increase of 9 teachers over the preceding year; 6 teachers with three years of experience; 13 teachers with two years of teaching experience; and 6 teachers with one year of teaching experience. This year the classified and consolidated schools engaged 6 teachers with less than three years of experience.

It is very evident that classified and consolidated schools always try to hire teachers with teaching experience. It is also evident that the rural schools must hire the teachers with little or no experience because the rural districts, in many cases, do not pay enough salary to attract the

experienced and more qualified teachers. It is assumed without any argument then that rural teachers must be given special education and training for their work if this very important service for the rural community is to be improved and developed. It is also recognized that something more effective and more definite must be done for the encouragement and the development of the rural teachers now in the service. As has been noted in Eddy County, the rural districts are usually a training place for beginning teachers, and that as soon as these teachers become efficient and progressive they are employed in the cities and consolidated schools at increased salaries. The salaries of rural teachers ought to be high enough or equal to the salaries of teachers in the town and consolidated schools in order that good teachers may be held in these rural districts. It is the experienced teacher who should teach in the rural schools. Experience should be acquired in towns and villages where there are principals and superintendents and supervisors and fellow-teachers to direct and encourage the young teacher. The rural districts should pay a wage such that would secure them the very best teachers. But how a district can pay a good salary when it doesn't have any money with which to pay this salary is a problem.

Certificates of Teachers

The State of North Dakota grants four types of

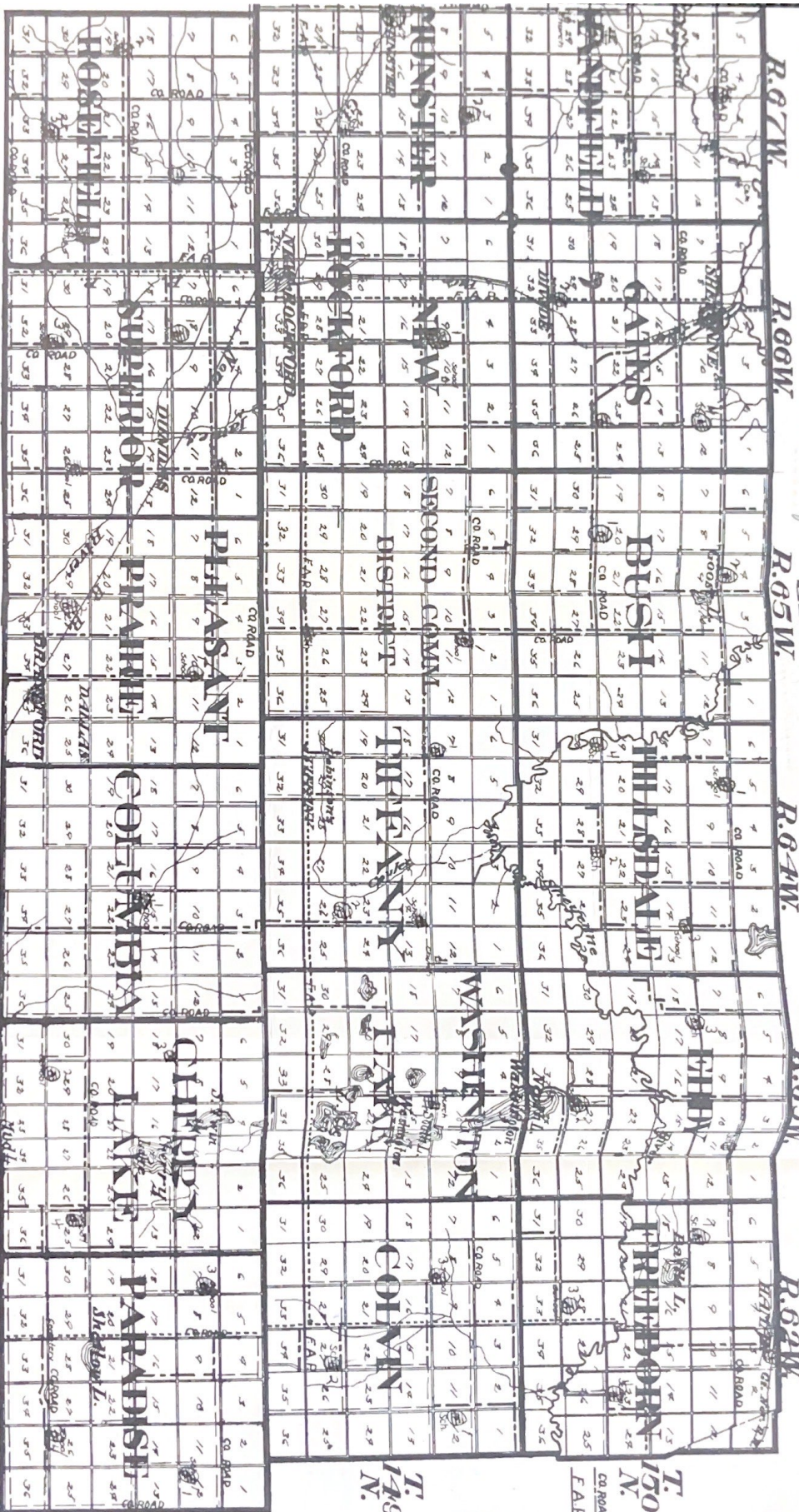
Table 41
Classification of Schools in Eddy County
1937

District	Number of One Room Rural Schools	Number of Consolidated Schools	Number of Unclassified Schools	Number of Classified Schools and Classified High Schools	Number of Schools Doing High School Work
New Rockford Special				1	1
Rockford Consolidated		1			1
Munster	3				
Hillsdale	4				
Riverside	3				
Tiffany	2				
Lake Washington		1			1
Colvin	3				
Rocky Mountain	2				
Sheyenne	3			1	1
Greenfield	3				
Plainview	2	1			1
Anderson	3	1			1
Smith	2				
Columbia		1			1
Paradise	3				
Superior	4				
Rosefield	4				
Cherry Lake	3				
Total	44	5	0	2	7

----- FURNISH & STATE HIGHWAYS
 --- COUNTRY ROADS - GRAVELLED
 --- RURAL SCHOOLS

Map 2.

Subdivided EDDY CO. N.D. *and Schools*



R. 67W

R. 66W

R. 65W

R. 64W

R. 63W

R. 62W

T. 149 N.

T. 150 N.
 CO. ROADS
 F.A.R.

T. 148 N.

certificates: the second grade elementary, first grade elementary, second grade professional, and the first grade professional. The first named is issued to persons over eighteen years of age who have been found proficient in subjects named by the state superintendent.¹ In 1936, the normal schools decided not to issue any more certificates without at least two years of normal school training, but the act was nullified by the state department because there was an emergency that existed due to the shortage of teachers in the state in 1937.

The second grade professional certificates are issued to the graduates of the two-year standard course of a normal school. The first grade professional certificates are issued to the graduates of the four year normal course or of the University or Agricultural College, or to those with equivalent education.

Table 42
Number of Teachers Holding Certificates

Name of Certificate	1934	1935	1936	1937
Second Grade Elementary	5	3	1	2
First Grade Elementary	24	24	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	21
Second Grade Professional	28	32	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	36
First Grade Professional	16	14	18	14
On Examination	0	0	0	2
Total	73	73	72	75

The foregoing table shows that the teachers are well qualified in Eddy County. In 1934, of the 73 teachers

¹General School Laws, Sections 582-583-584, State of North Dakota, 1935.

employed, 44 held professional certificates. In 1935, of the 73 teachers employed, 46 held professional certificates. In 1936, of the 72 teachers employed, 51½ teachers held professional certificates. The half-teacher is interpreted as a teacher who took correspondence and graduated from the elementary level to the professional level in the middle of the school year. In 1937, of the 75 teachers employed, 50 teachers held professional certificates and 2 received certificates to teach upon examination. The figure also shows that the number of teachers teaching on elementary certificates was decreasing from year to year.

Classification of Schools

Eddy County is divided into nineteen separate school districts with eighteen of the school districts having the same boundaries as the townships of the county. Eddy County had 44 one-room schools, 5 consolidated schools and 2 classified schools in 1937. The New Rockford Classified is more than four times larger than the Sheyenne Classified School. Seven schools maintain two years of high school work and three schools maintain the regular four years of high school work.

There were three less rural schools open in 1937 than were open in 1934.

Enrollment

The best picture that we can get of the size of a school is to study its enrollment.

There were 1,520 pupils enrolled in all the schools of Eddy County in 1934. There were 1,161 children in the grades and 359 in the high school. The greatest number of students enrolled in any one grade was 160 in the first grade. There were more eighth graders than seventh graders and more twelfth graders than eleventh graders.

In 1935, there were 1,482 pupils enrolled in all the schools of Eddy County. There were 1,124 pupils in the grades and 358 in the high school. Again the first grade had the greatest enrollment - 162. This year there were more seventh graders than eighth graders and more eleventh graders than twelfth graders.

During 1936, there were 1,418 pupils enrolled in all the schools of Eddy County. There were 1,071 enrolled in the grades and 347 in the high school. The largest enrollment for any one grade was 152, again in the first grade. There were more eighth graders than seventh graders enrolled in the schools and more eleventh graders than twelfth graders enrolled in the schools.

In 1937, there were 1,392 pupils enrolled in all the schools of Eddy County, a decrease of 128 students in four years. There were 1,028 pupils enrolled in the grades and 355 pupils enrolled in the high schools. The greatest enrollment for any one grade was 146, which was the fifth grade.

Table 43
Enrollment by Grades for Each District
1934-1935

District	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th
	1934							
New Rockford Special	50	50	43	54	52	52	33	42
Rockford Consolidated	4	4	6	3	3	4	6	3
Munster	7	9	7	4	11	6	11	5
Hillsdale	11	2	8	3	3	2	3	3
Riverside	0	9	1	2	8	2	4	4
Tiffany	3	5	5	4	2	6	3	5
Lake Washington	1	3	6	4	6	6	3	4
Colvin	6	6	4	7	3	12	3	8
Rocky Mountain	5	4	3	8	2	6	0	4
Sheyenne	13	10	15	10	12	15	9	15
Greenfield	9	5	4	7	0	2	9	6
Plainview	9	9	7	12	6	12	12	15
Anderson	13	7	9	11	8	7	10	7
Smith	2	2	4	1	2	3	0	7
Columbia	4	0	4	2	3	0	5	1
Paradise	5	4	8	2	5	5	5	2
Superior	4	3	3	5	1	5	5	3
Rosefield	10	5	3	4	8	3	3	5
Cherry Lake	4	6	6	2	5	6	6	2
Total	160	143	146	145	140	156	130	141
	1935							
New Rockford Special	61	37	47	45	53	42	54	34
Rockford Consolidated	9	3	4	6	3	2	4	5
Munster	10	4	10	5	5	9	5	11
Hillsdale		11	5	4	4	4	2	2
Riverside	2		10	1	2	7	3	5
Tiffany	5	2	4	6	4	2	7	3
Lake Washington	3	1	4	5	3	5	6	3
Colvin	8	4	4	5	4	4	5	3
Rocky Mountain	6	3	5	2	8	1	6	
Sheyenne	10	18	10	11	11	10	19	8
Greenfield	6	6	5	3	6	1	2	7
Plainview	9	6	9	7	11	7	11	14
Anderson	11	12	9	8	10	7	8	12
Smith			2	4	1	3	3	1
Columbia	1	4		5	3	3	5	
Paradise	11	4	6	8	2	4	6	5
Superior	3	2	3	5	2	2	3	8
Rosefield	5	4	5	4	1	4	5	5
Cherry Lake	5	4	5	4	1	4	5	5
Total	162	130	148	135	136	123	161	129

Go face table 43

9th	10th	11th	12th	Total in High School	Total in Grades	Grand Total in School
51	63	51	67	232	376	608
	1			1	33	34
					60	60
					35	35
					30	30
					33	33
3	6			9	33	42
					49	49
					32	32
19	12	13	12	56	99	155
					42	42
20	6	2		28	82	110
12	7	6		29	72	101
					21	21
3	1			4	19	23
					36	36
					29	29
					44	44
					36	36
108	96	72	83	359	1,161	1,520
56	55	57	41	218	371	589
2				2	36	38
					59	59
					32	32
					30	32
					33	33
3	5			8	30	38
					37	37
					31	31
23	15	13	14	65	97	162
					36	36
13	14	5	0	32	74	106
5	10	8	5	28	77	105
					14	14
3	2			4	21	26
					46	46
					28	28
					39	39
					33	33
105	101	83	69	358	1,124	1,482

Table 44
 Enrollment by Grades for Each District
 1936-1937

District	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th
1936								
New Rockford Special	46	50	37	47	44	50	35	47
Rockford Consolidated	3	9	2	4	6	3	2	3
Munster	6	5	3	7	6	2	5	5
Hillsdale	15		12	4	4	2	4	3
Riverside	3	2		10	1	2	7	5
Tiffany	6	3	4	5	3	4	2	7
Lake Washington	5	0	1	4	4	3	4	7
Colvin	5	6	5	5	7	2	3	5
Rocky Mountain	4	4	3	5	3	7	1	6
Sheyenne	15	13	16	10	13	9	10	18
Greenfield	7	6	6	4	3	6	1	2
Plainview	11	4	7	10	9	9	6	8
Anderson	7	10	12	7	7	9	7	9
Smith	1			3	3	1	2	2
Columbia	4	2	2		4	4	2	5
Paradise	5	10	3	9	3	2	5	5
Superior	4	4	5	2	4	4	3	3
Rosefield	3	1	9	7	2	2	6	6
Cherry Lake	2	4	4	5	2	1	2	4
Total	152	133	131	148	128	122	107	150
1937								
New Rockford Special	36	38	49	45	41	34	47	30
Rockford Consolidated	3	3	6	3	3	4	2	5
Munster	2	6	5	6	6	5	3	4
Hillsdale	11	5	3	9	6	2	2	4
Riverside	2	2	2	1	9	1	2	6
Tiffany	8	1	4	3	4	4	3	2
Lake Washington	5	4	1	1	5	5	3	3
Colvin	4	4	1	5	2	5	3	4
Rocky Mountain	2	6	11	1	5	4	4	4
Sheyenne	17	15	10	15	15	16	10	13
Greenfield	3	9	7	6	3	2	6	1
Plainview	11	10	9	6	15	9	9	7
Anderson	3	6	7	8	9	6	9	10
Smith	2	2		3	4	4	1	2
Columbia	3	3	2	1	1	4	3	4
Paradise	6	8	7	2	5	4	2	4
Superior	3	3	5	7	0	5	4	5
Rosefield	3	4	3	9	10	4	1	8
Cherry Lake	4	1	4	5	4	3	2	1
Total	128	130	136	133	146	121	116	117

Go face table 44

9th	10th	11th	12th	Total in High School	Total in Grades	Grand Total in School
1936						
41	49	59	56	212	356	568
4	2			6	32	38
					39	39
					44	44
					30	30
					34	34
3	2			5	28	33
					38	38
					33	33
11	20	16	14	61	104	165
					35	35
10	7	12		29	64	93
10	5	11	8	34	68	102
					12	12
					23	23
					42	42
					29	29
					36	36
					24	24
79	85	98	78	347	1071	1418
1937						
54	42	51	68(4PG)	219	320	539
4	2			6	29	35
					37	37
					42	42
1				1	25	26
					29	29
7	2			9	27	36
1				1	28	29
					37	37
18	5	18	17	58	111	169
					37	37
6	6	4		16	76	92
10	8	4	11	33	58	91
					14	14
11				11	21	32
					38	38
					32	32
					42	42
				1	25	25
<u>113</u>	<u>65</u>	<u>75</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>355</u>	<u>1,028</u>	<u>1,382</u>

The enrollment for the first grade was 128, or 32 pupils less than were enrolled in that grade in 1934. There were more eighth graders than seventh graders and 25 more twelfth graders than there were eleventh graders. Table 45 will show additional facts regarding enrollment.

Table 45
Grade and High School Enrollment

	1934	1935	1936	1937
Grades	1,161	1,124	1,071	1,028
High School	359	358	347	355
Total	1,520	1,482	1,418	1,382

The table shows that the enrollment for the high school remained constant from year to year while the enrollment for the grades was decreasing from year to year.

A comparison of the enrollment of a few rural school districts all employing the same number of teachers and paying about the same salaries is given in Table 46.

Table 46
Total Enrollment

Districts	1934	1935	1936	1937
Hillsdale	35	32	44	42
Riverside	30	30	30	25
Colvin	49	37	38	28
Greenfield	42	36	35	37
Paradise	36	46	42	38
Rosefield	44	39	36	42

The schools in Colvin District are inadequate in that they do not have good equipment for the teachers or pupils. They lack readers for the lower grades and also lack good library books. They do not have proper heating facilities

for the winter months or sanitary toilets. A personal investigation of these schools was made, and it is felt that children can't be trained properly in these schools. Sanitation in schools is a very important thing to be remembered. Most rural school boards do not take the trouble to buy sweeping compound for their teachers to use, or furnish some of the other essentials that are necessary for proper sanitation in the schools. Neglect of anything essential for health in construction, equipment, and care of the school is more costly than the amount of money saved. The country school should be as sanitary and wholesome in all essential particulars as the best home in the community.

Comparison of Attendance and Enrollment

In order to determine how well the people of Eddy County are making use of their schools the attendance and enrollment is compared.

In 1934 the daily attendance was 1,324. The average percentage of students in daily attendance was ninety-four per cent, the lowest being eighty-six per cent and the highest ninety-seven per cent. It seems that a county-wide average attendance of ninety-four per cent is pretty high. The school with the greatest enrollment was New Rockford Special District with 608 pupils and an average daily attendance for 180 days of ninety-six per cent. Smith School District, with 21 pupils, showed the smallest enrollment

and had for 180 days an average attendance of ninety-five per cent.

In 1935 the daily attendance was 1,247.53 pupils. The average percentage of students in daily attendance was ninety-four per cent - the lowest being eighty-six per cent and the highest, ninety-seven per cent. The school with the greatest enrollment was the New Rockford Special School District with 589 pupils with an average daily attendance for 180 days of ninety-six per cent. The rural school with the highest enrollment, (Lansing District) with 59 pupils, had an average daily attendance for 180 days of ninety-six per cent. Smith School District with 14 pupils showed the smallest enrollment and had for 180 days an average attendance of ninety-six per cent.

In 1936 the daily attendance was 1,211 pupils. The average percentage of students in daily attendance was ninety-five percent - the lowest being eighty-eight per cent and the highest ninety-seven per cent. An average rural school district (Riverside District) with an enrollment of 30 pupils had for 160 days an average attendance of ninety-four per cent.

In 1937 the daily attendance was 1,212 pupils. The average percentage of students in daily attendance was ninety-five per cent - the lowest being eighty-eight per cent and the highest one hundred per cent. The average number of days taught during the year by all the districts was 176 days.

Table 47
 Attendance and Enrollment Compared
 1934-1935

District	Total En- rollment	Average Daily At- tendance	Per Cent in Atten- dance	Average Number of Days Taught
1934				
New Rockford Special	608	532.39	96.52	180
Rockford consolidated	34	27.03	96.62	180
Munster	60	47.56	96.22	180
Hillsdale	35	30.32	91.98	160
Riverside	30	24.78	86.91	160
Tiffany	33	24.46	90.61	180
Lake Washington	42	34.41	95.27	180
Colvin	49	36.73	89.45	140
Rocky Mountain	32	22.87	95.12	180
Sheyenne	155	146.33	97.95	180
Greenfield	42	35.14	98.04	160
Plainview	110	99.86	96.33	180
Anderson	101	93.21	94.71	170
Smith	21	17.52	95.	180
Columbia	23	21.93	96.50	180
Paradise	36	32.88	93.27	160
Superior	29	26.06	95.61	180
Rosefield	44	39.61	96.22	180
Cherry Lake	36	26.72	89.22	180
County Average	80	69.	94.29	173
Total	1,520	1,324.81	94.29	173
1935				
New Rockford Special	589	497.72	96.19	180
Rockford Consolidated	38	32.23	95.5	180
Munster	59	41.89	96.8	180
Hillsdale	32	28.80	95.91	160
Riverside	30	27.00	96.	160
Tiffany	33	24.00	89.03	180
Lake Washington	38	32.40	97.82	180
Colvin	37	31.00	95.15	160
Rocky Mountain	31	25.54	89.	180
Sheyenne	162	143.10	95.17	180
Greenfield	36	32.13	97.69	180
Plainview	106	95.20	94.20	180
Anderson	105	86.82	91.29	170
Smith	14	11.89	96.91	180
Columbia	26	20.63	88.5	180
Paradise	46	34.50	92.90	160
Superior	28	22.90	96.85	180
Rosefield	39	34.00	95.19	180
Cherry Lake	33	25.78	87.	180
County Average	77	65.	94	176
Total	1,482	1,247.53		

Table 48
Attendance and Enrollment Compared
1936-1937

District	Total En- rollment	Average Daily At- tendance	Per Cent in Atten- dance	Average Number of Days Taught
1936				
New Rockford Special	568	491.29	96.29	180
Rockford Consolidated	38	29.55	95.97	180
Munster	39	34.01	95.60	180
Hillsdale	44	32.28	92.02	160
Riverside	30	25.28	94.80	160
Tiffany	34	21.53	93.18	180
Lake Washington	33	27.62	97.78	180
Colvin	38	28.66	88.	166 2/3
Rocky Mountain	33	27.02	91.47	180
Sheyenne	165	144.08	97.37	180
Greenfield	35	31.65	92.67	180
Plainview	93	82.64	91.39	180
Anderson	102	92.81	94.43	172.5
Smith	12	10.26	97.62	180
Columbia	23	18.88	94.41	180
Paradise	42	34.74	96.12	180
Superior	29	25.76	93.88	180
Rosefield	36	32.12	93.91	180
Cherry Lake	24	19.84	95.80	180
County Average	74	63	95	176
Total	1418	1211		
1937				
New Rockford Special	539	486.59	96.71	180
Rockford Consolidated	35	27.12	92.98	180
Munster	37	34.52	96.25	180
Hillsdale	42	36.27	97.25	160
Riverside	26	22.47	91.63	160
Tiffany	29	21.40	93.46	180
Lake Washington	36	31.65	97.97	180
Colvin	29	25.78	95.03	160
Rocky Mountain	37	25.79	88.42	180
Sheyenne	169	147.04	96.11	180
Greenfield	37	33.67	95.68	178
Plainview	92	78.	95.62	180
Anderson	91	79.53	96.14	175
Smith	14	12.67	100.	180
Columbia	32	28.33	97.35	180
Paradise	38	33.34	94.93	180
Superior	32	26.25	97.36	180
Rosefield	42	34.79	91.52	180
Cherry Lake	25	21.19	93.41	180
County Average	72	63	95.	176
Amount of Total	1382	1212		

These figures show that the people of Eddy County are interested in education and that those who enroll in school attend very regularly.

School Library

While the school laws make certain provisions for the libraries in the schools of North Dakota it has been found that the libraries of Eddy County are very much neglected. The law states, "The district school board shall appropriate and expend each year not less than ten dollars (\$10), or more than twenty-five dollars (\$25), for each school of the district for the purpose of school library, to be selected by the school board and the teacher, from any list of books authorized by the superintendent of public instruction, and furnished by him to the county superintendent for that purpose; provided, that all books purchased for the library shall be bound in cloth or some material equally as durable; provided, further, that when a school board of a common school has purchased and has in their library two hundred books as afore provided, that the school board having such school under their supervision shall be obliged to expend not less than five dollars (\$5) annually, until such library shall contain, in good condition, three hundred volumes, after which said school board shall not be obliged to purchase so as to increase the number, but shall keep the books in good condition, and replace annually as many books as may

become lost or destroyed."²

The question then is: Have the school districts of Eddy County lived up to the above law? In 1934 there were seven districts that did not have the type of library as required by law. There were 9,464 books in Eddy County ranging from 80 in the Columbia Consolidated District to 2,725 in the New Rockford Special District. Eight districts didn't spend one cent on their libraries while the other eleven districts combined spent only \$227.63.

In 1935 there were 9,348 books in Eddy County ranging from 15 in Rosefield School District to 2,735 in the New Rockford Special District. Six districts showed less than 200 books as provided by law. Ten districts spent no money for books while the other nine districts spent only \$168.09. The highest amount spent by any one district was \$48.48. The annual record of the county superintendent showed that all the districts had libraries as required by law.

In 1936 there were 12,472 books in Eddy County ranging from no books per district to 2835 volumes for the New Rockford Special District. New Rockford with its average enrolment of about 600 pupils has only about 4 books per pupil. Eight districts had less than 200 books as required by law. Again, ten districts spent no money on their libraries. The

²General School Laws of North Dakota, Section 113, 1935.

Table 49
 Libraries in Schools of the County
 1934-1935

District	Number of Schools Not Having Libraries Required by Law	Amount Spent on Books in Library	Number of Books in Library
1934			
New Rockford Special		\$106.00	2,725
Rockford Consolidated		10.00	230
Munster		30.00	141
Hillsdale			455
Riverside			180
Tiffany			233
Lake Washington		10.00	370
Colvin			188
Rocky Mountain		20.00	387
Sheyenne	57.64	57.64	1,371
Greenfield			454
Plainview	31.05	31.05	741
Anderson	1	28.50	893
Smith		14.45	140
Columbia		10.00	80
Paradise		9.99	188
Superior		9.99	286
Rosefield			181
Cherry Lake			221
Total	1	\$227.63	9,464
1935			
New Rockford Special		48.48	2,735
Rockford Consolidated		25.00	270
Munster			232
Hillsdale			455
Riverside			180
Tiffany			233
Lake Washington		10.00	370
Colvin			188
Rocky Mountain		20.00	390
Sheyenne		13.99	1,431
Greenfield			454
Plainview		20.92	755
Anderson		18.20	595
Smith			140
Columbia		1.50	82.
Paradise			188
Superior		10.00	414
Rosefield			15
Cherry Lake			221
Total	0	168.09	9,348

Table 50
 Libraries in Schools of the County
 1936-1937

District	Number of Schools Not Having Libraries Required by Law	Amount Spent on Books in Library	Number of Books in Library
1936			
New Rockford Special		\$54.54	2,835
Rockford Consolidated		18.50	280
Munster			
Hillsdale	32.90	32.90	485
Riverside	2		170
Tiffany			
Lake Washington			200
Colvin			170
Rocky Mountain		18.16	350
Sheyenne		205.35	1,839
Greenfield		29.95	475
Plainview		12.00	770
Anderson	1	1.20	834
Smith		12.40	225
Columbia			
Paradise			155
Superior			
Rosefield			15
Cherry Lake			209
Total	3	385.00	12,472
1937			
New Rockford Special		\$31.65	2,870
Rockford Consolidated		21.60	300
Munster			162
Hillsdale		6.74	490
Riverside	3		170
Tiffany			208
Lake Washington		52.08	144
Colvin			224
Rocky Mountain		25.09	347
Sheyenne		6.72	1,500
Greenfield		33.04	414
Plainview		9.24	785
Anderson		71.65	722
Smith		10.84	225
Columbia		15.00	
Paradise	3		155
Superior		20.00	390
Rosefield	3		36
Cherry Lake			209
Total	9	303.65	9,351

total amount spent for libraries for the county was \$385. This year the annual report of the county superintendent showed only 3 districts below the legal requirements. This is evidence of discrepancy. Also, there were 3,000 more books reported this year than for the previous year and yet only a \$168 had been spent on books for the entire county for the previous year.

In 1937 there were 9,351 books in Eddy County, a drop of 3,121 over the previous year, ranging from no books in Columbia Consolidated to 2,870 volumes for the New Rockford District. Six Districts had less than the legal requirements. Eight districts spent no money for library purposes. All the districts of the county spent a total of \$303.65 for library books.

Chapter Summary

The teacher turn-over is more rapid in the rural districts. Teachers do not stay in the rural schools because higher salaries elsewhere attract them. The teachers usually takes a position in the rural school when she can't find one in a bigger school.

Classified schools have the best trained teachers with all their teachers holding professional certificates. Nine out of twenty-four have degrees.

Only one teacher in the rural schools held a B. A. Degree.

Children from schools other than rural schools have

the advantage of more experienced teachers.

The number of children attending school has declined in the last four years. The high school enrollment was constant for the four years studied but the grade enrollment decreased 133 pupils.

Pupils enrolled in school continue to attend during the year very regularly.

Inequalities are found in the types of schools maintained. Some rural schools do better work than others. Likewise, some consolidated schools are more efficient than others.

The libraries, in most cases, are not up to the legal standards of the state. Schools do not have enough books.

The larger schools have larger libraries, but fewer books per pupil. The New Rockford Spécial School with its 600 pupils has 2,800 books while the Smith Rural School District with its 14 pupils has 225 books. Of course, there are many rural districts that have less than 200 books and at the same time have more pupils.

Some schools fail to spend any money on books.

There is evidence of discrepancy in the county records.

There is need for finding a better way of reporting library data.

CHAPTER 7

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusions

The district tax supplied the largest percentage of the income in all the districts and state and federal aid supplied the least. The income from the state equalization fund was about one-fourth of that received from taxes. The income from the state apportionment and county tuition furnished about two-thirds of that received from equalization.

Some school districts are able to furnish their children with an education at a reasonable tax rate, while others must tax themselves to the limit to furnish a very meager education.

Taxpayers in the poorer districts pay a much higher tax than the taxpayers in the wealthy districts, and still the pupils in the former do not receive the same educational opportunities. There is need for larger taxing units.

There is a wide difference in ability of districts to support schools. Education must be paid for by larger units. The wealth of the county must support the education of the county.

Costs vary for transportation - thus showing that an effort is being made by the districts to equalize educational opportunities for its children. The number of children transported at public expense is on the increase in

in Eddy County. Pupils transported by bus have a better attendance and scholastic record than those transported by the individual families.

Districts with a high taxable valuation are not necessarily better able to support schools than the districts with a low taxable valuation because the per pupil valuation may be much lower in the district with the higher taxable valuation. This was clearly evidenced in the study, for the high school districts were found to have a higher total taxable valuation than the one-room school districts, but the one-room school districts had a higher per pupil taxable valuation. Thus the tax rates were much higher in the high school districts.

The taxpayers in the poorer districts may wish to provide educational opportunities somewhat in equality with those in the wealthy districts, but they are denied this opportunity by laws which set a limit on the amount that can be levied for school purposes. It is difficult to get sixty per cent of the voters of a district to support a fifty per cent increase in tax levy when economic resources are very limited.

Fourteen of the nineteen districts have never had a bond issue during the period of this study, thus showing that some districts have shown greater effort in providing educational facilities for its pupils than have others.

GREYBRAIN BOND

The taxing system in Eddy County produces very uneven tax burdens on property, causing taxpayers in poorer districts to pay much higher taxes than taxpayers in wealthy districts in their effort to provide adequate schools for their pupils.

Use was made of certificates of indebtedness in many of the school districts of Eddy County in their effort to keep their school doors open.

The assessed valuation per child in the district indicated a great variation in ability to support schools. The rural districts were more able to support their schools.

Equality of educational opportunities does not exist among the districts. Some pupils enjoy the advantage of attending school nine months of the year in fine buildings that are well equipped, while others must attend school in poor and inadequately equipped buildings that are open only seven or eight months per year.

The total number of board members, clerks, and treasurers outnumber the number of teachers employed in the county. In 1937, there were 95 school officers as compared to 75 teachers.

The teachers in Eddy County were found to be well trained. Forty-five out of seventy-five teachers had professional certificates in 1937. The number of teachers teaching on the strength of elementary certificates was decreasing in Eddy County.

The teachers of Eddy County did not receive pay on a uniform basis. The teachers' salaries of the county were rather low - the average being \$644.81 for 1937. The salaries of superintendents and principals was included when the average salary of the county was determined. Ten districts paid less than the county average, and because of the low wage were forced to hire teachers with elementary certificates.

Libraries were poor and inadequate. Schools were not obeying the state law in the amount of money spent per year for the purchase of books. There is need for more and bigger libraries in the county. There is need for better supervision of the libraries through the county office.

The assessed valuation per child differs widely, and the number of students attending school in the various districts differs widely; yet each district employs the same number of teachers and spends the same amount of money. The writer admits that it costs almost the same to keep a school open for ten pupils as it does for twenty-four, but it is very uneconomical to pay more per child in some districts than in others just because the expensive district is not large enough to have a school population of reasonable size. An equality of this kind in a county is inexcusable because it can be easily corrected by enlarging the districts, thus giving rise to the county-unit form of school control.

Recommendations

Most school men have come to the conclusion that our present district plan of education is not satisfactory and is not the result of very much special planning. In Eddy County all the school districts have the same boundaries as the townships except the New Rockford Special District. In many places, children, who live close to a school house, are compelled to go a longer distance in an opposite direction because the school house near them is in a different school district than the one in which they live.

A district system is satisfactory in densely populated districts, but in districts, such as are found in Eddy County, it is inefficient. The road situation in Eddy County is such that the reorganization of districts is possible because of good roads.

The school boards do not seem to realize the need of a good system of education. In many cases, school boards by adding a few hundred dollars to the estimated school budget would provide for better school instructional services. This would be perfectly legal because, in many cases, the tax levies of rural districts was much less than the legal limit that could have been levied.

Reorganization of a county may be accomplished in any one of three ways. The first method is the uniting of all districts and parts of districts into a township district.

The second method would propose consolidation of several adjoining districts into one school district, irrespective of township lines. The third method would propose the adoption of the county-unit system of school administration. The county-unit plan would be the most practical method to use in Eddy County. Consolidation will become a feature of the county-unit plan.

County Unit Plan

Proper establishment of the county unit-plan in Eddy County would necessitate the following procedure: (1) a state law abolishing the district system, (2) a redistricting of Eddy County, (3) the establishment of a new county taxing system, (4) the election of a county board of education, and (5) the appointment of a county superintendent by the county board.

Legal Procedure

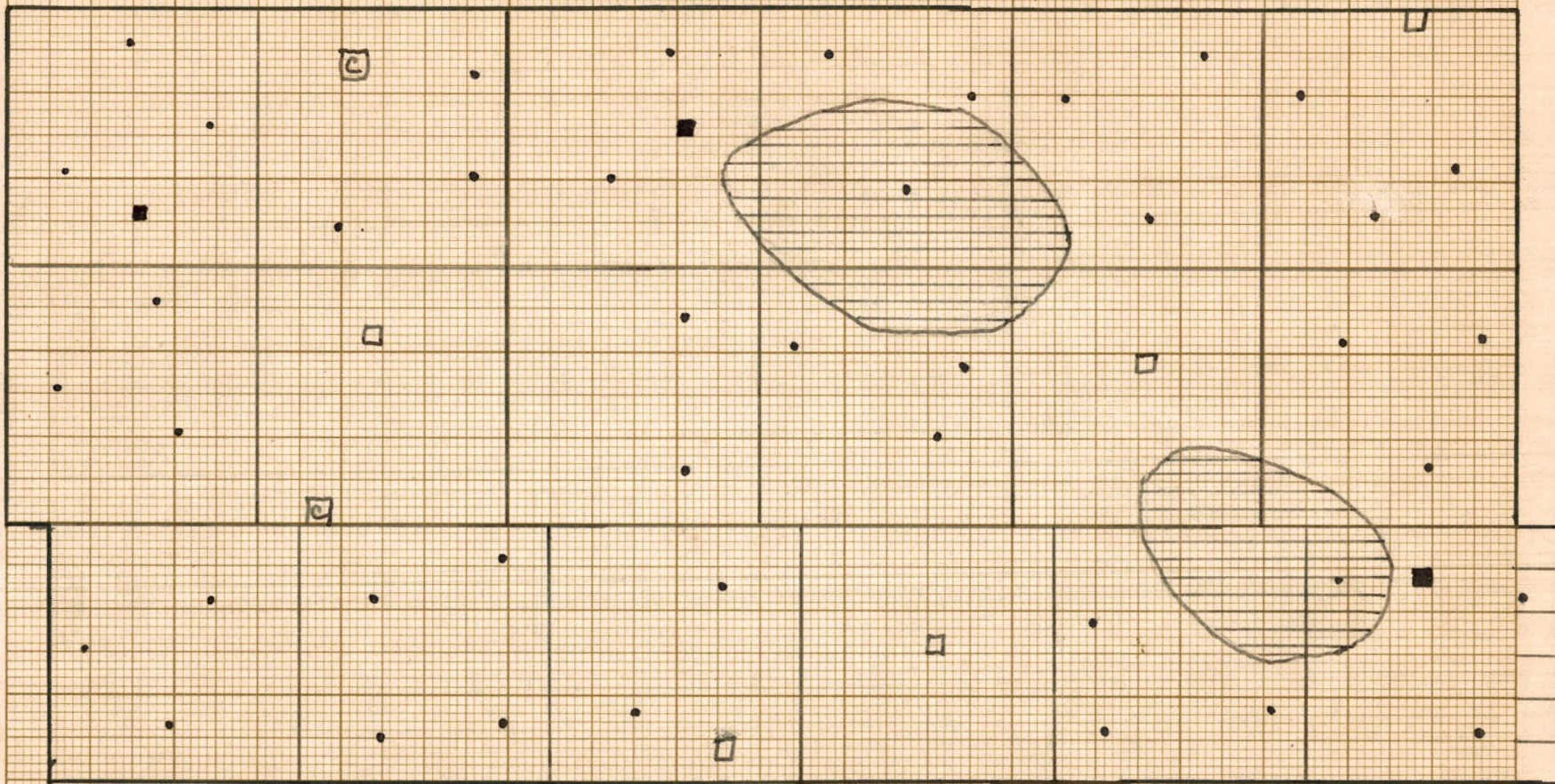
First, the State Legislature will either have to make it compulsory that each county organize its school system on the county-unit basis, or make it optional for the county to do so. The new set-up would not apply to the classified schools. Now, in case it were made optional, the people of each county would have to decide by popular vote as to whether they wished to adopt the county unit system or not.

Redistricting

In the event that the county unit system of administration would be adopted the original districts would automatically cease to exist as attendance units, and the whole

county would become one administrative unit. The county board, including the superintendent, should make a careful study of the school conditions of the county, locating the densest school populations, building needs, and road conditions for transportation. The county board in its plan of redistricting attendance units would eliminate rural schools near the city and village schools and construct rural consolidated schools near a sufficiently large school population and as far from the city schools as possible or far enough so that the two schools will not interfere with each other's territory. Great care should be taken in the location of these rural consolidated schools. Care should be taken not to get them too large or too small. The area of each school should include territory in which transportation would be practical and in which a sufficient school population is located - an area from thirty to forty square miles would be ideal. Good roads should be one of the deciding factors in the locating of these consolidated schools because the success of such a school depends largely upon an economical system transportation. ~~The~~ Map 3 shows the location of present consolidated and classified schools and proposed consolidated schools. Some of the existing rural schools would have to remain in use because of being situated in areas where there is not enough population to warrant the construction of a consolidated school.

Location of Schools in Eddy County.



- Consolidated Schools
- Ⓢ Classified Schools
- Rural Schools
- Proposed Rural Consolidated Schools
- ◌ Sparsely populated areas

New Taxing System

The new set-up will be confronted with obstacles such as a new system of taxation and the old debt situation of the districts. First, a carefully worked out plan of re-financing would certainly have to be worked out in the establishment of a redistricting program. There is no doubt but that the disposal of the existing debts of districts would create a considerable problem because the taxpayers of the districts that had little or no debt would perhaps not submit to the plan by which they were to assume a share in the payment of the debt of another district. On the other hand, if the buildings that are still unpaid for are to be used by the newly organized district, it seems fair to suggest that all the taxpayers in the new district should assume at least some of the responsibility for the payment of the debts, usually bonds, issued in the construction of the buildings. However, it is only the classified schools of Eddy County that have big building debts, and they won't be affected by the new set-up.

Secondly, the problem of taxation would have to be worked out. Under the new plan the entire county would become one taxing unit and, as such, the county board, its agent, would levy a tax on all assessable property within the county. The taxes should be distributed throughout the county on the basis of school enrollment and needs, regardless

of where the money was raised - thus providing for equality of educational opportunity for all the children of the county. The county board would also have to supervise the distribution of the state aid, which is at the present^{time}/being given in the form of tuition for tuition students. Under the new system the distribution of money for school purposes would give every pupil in the county an equal portion of the income from railroads and other public utilities. Under the present system, a large majority of the districts are not benefitted by the taxation of the railroads and electric utilities.

Board of Education

The new organization should consist of a county board of education elected from among the people of the county, and a county superintendent appointed by the county board of education.

There should be five members on the board, one elected from each of the three county commissioners' districts and two elected from the county at large. The candidates should files for office and be voted on in the same manner as other county officials, and their names should appear on the non-party ballot.

Compensation for their duties shall consist of three dollars per regular meeting with expenses to and from the meeting place, which shall be given for not more than one regular meeting per calender month. The state would have to

pass a new law prescribing the compensation of the new board of education unless it is thought that a dollar per meeting, as is now the law, is efficient or enough. These members of the board won't be getting very much pay and should hold no other educational positions in the county. The aim of the foregoing policy is to get members who are interested in education in its broader sense.

The voters of the county should elect a board of sound, practical business men and farmers who have the interests of education at heart.

The new board should always work toward efficiency in educational opportunities of children and the elimination of wasteful spending.

Each original district in the county should have a man appointed by the county board to act as custodian of all school property in his district and should be ready at all times to advise the board on matters of interest of the district school.

Some of the basic duties of the board are: (1) to appoint a well trained expert on elementary and secondary education and administration from the country at large to act as county superintendent, (2) to appoint all employees of the county with the recommendations and consent of the county superintendent, (3) to have title to all school property of the county with power to buy, sell, repair, and

trade it, (4) to make the county school budget, (5) to study the educational conditions of the county with the county superintendent, (6) to levy the school tax of the county, and (7) to do all those acts which will put the schools on an efficient, educational, and economic basis.

County Superintendent

The new county set-up will put an end to the present system of electing a superintendent. The new system will give the board power to appoint the superintendent.

The qualifications of the superintendent shall consist of: (1) at least a first grade professional certificate, (2) five years of experience in the supervision of elementary and secondary education, (3) eight semester hours of instruction in elementary education, including special courses in reading and curriculum methods, (4) four semester hours of school administration and finance, and (5) a knowledge of social welfare.

The term of office of the county superintendent shall be five years and shall be subject to dismissal or reappointment on the same legal grounds that other teachers are hired and dismissed.

Some of the duties of the superintendent are: (1) to be the chief supervisor and administrator of all the schools of the county, (2) to act as secretary to the county board of education, (3) to buy all school supplies and materials

requested by school employees with the advice of the school board, (4) to keep such records as shall be required by the state department and local board, (5) to conduct teachers meetings and advise teachers, and (6) to work for the interest of education at all times.

The compensation of the county superintendent shall be set by the county board.

Benefits of New Plan

The new system will offer opportunities to reorganize the schools into larger units, to eliminate waste, to regulate the teacher load, to hire and dismiss teachers, to broaden and enrich the course of study, to promote more group activities, and to give the teacher an opportunity for better service.

The rural children will have access to two or more years of high school work.

The educational opportunities will be made the same for all the children of the community, and there will be no unnecessary multiplication of schools and school expenditures.

School control will be spread over the entire county.

Socially, a system of centrally located schools will become the new community center and will tend to unify country life; thus better mutual acquaintance throughout the community and a better understanding of community and school problems will result.

The new county system of schools will provide the advantages for the rural children that the city children

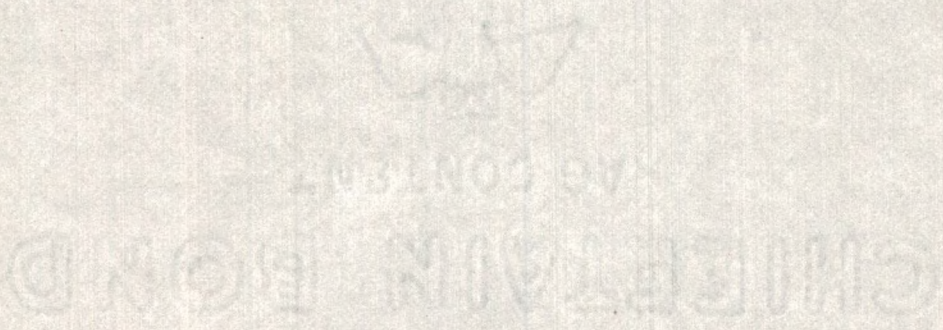
are now enjoying, namely, a broader course of study aiming toward the development of the children's health and education and better heated and ventilated classrooms.

The fact that the county superintendent will purchase all the necessary supplies and materials for the county employees and school will call for wholesale purchase of supplies and materials by the bid procedure and consequently will mean the saving of hundreds of dollars to the county.

The burden of support of the school system will become equalized and the wealth of the county will support the schools.

The bus transportation system will provide greater safety, greater speed, greater comfort, greater convenience, and greater regularity.

There is no reason why a county-unit plan will not work in Eddy County because other states and counties have tried it and like it. In Michigan state the county-unit plan even provided for more employment than formerly.



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