THE CERTIFICATION OF TEACHERS

IN TEXAS

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THE CERTIFICATION OF TEACHERS
IN TEXAS

THESIS

Presented to the Graduate Council of the North
Texas State Teachers College in Partial
Fulfillment of the Requirements

For the Degree of

Master of Science

By

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Laws governing the issuance of teachers' certificates have been existent in the State of Texas for more than sixty years, yet very little research has been made to determine the development of these laws and their significance to the teaching profession. That teachers' certificates constitute one method of improving the standards of the teaching profession is an acknowledged fact. It is then essential that information concerning teacher certification be made available to those concerned with the problems of the teaching profession. The purpose of this study has been to compile this type of information.

The study is presented in four divisions. In the first place, the history of the development of certification standards is traced. Secondly, the present standards for the issuance of all types of teachers' certificates are examined. The role of the colleges of Texas in the teacher certification process is noted. Finally, a suggested, simplified program for improving the laws of Texas governing the issuance of teachers' certificates is presented.

In the footnotes referring to Gammel's Laws of Texas, in order to avoid repetition, the Laws of Texas has been omitted and the reference appears only as Gammel.
CHAPTER I

THE DEVELOPMENT OF TEACHER CERTIFICATION LAWS IN TEXAS

Certification is a necessary complement to the teaching profession. Rules and regulations governing service types of occupations are drawn by State governments. The issuance of certificates by the State of Texas is but an indication that government is regulating the teaching profession by determining who is qualified to teach. Teachers' certificates are written expressions of the fact that the persons holding the certificates are qualified morally and scholastically to teach school in Texas. C. E. Evans, a pioneer leader for better certification laws in Texas, indicates that the principal reason for the issuance of certificates lies in the fact that the standards of the teaching profession may be raised through the improvement of certificate requirements.¹

Education has been a matter of public concern in Texas since prior to the founding of the State. In the days when Texas and Coahuila were united to form a single state under the Mexican government, the people residing therein indicated that "the public school is a State institution. The Constitution of the State of Coahuila and Texas, adopted in March, 1827, provided that a State system of education be established."²

¹Personal interview, June 28, 1939.
Among the reasons listed by the Texans for the dissolution of the union between themselves and the Republic of Mexico was the fact that no provision had been made to establish a public school system.\(^3\) In the Texas Constitution of 1836, provision was made to make it "the duty of Congress, as soon as circumstances will permit, to provide by law a general system of education."\(^4\)

The fundamental law of the State which was placed in effect when Texas was made a part of the Federal Union devoted one article to educational provisions. Significant to this study are the first two sections of Article X of the Constitution of 1845. These sections read as follows:

Section I—The general diffusion of knowledge being essential to the preservation of the rights and liberties of the people, it shall be the duty of the legislature of this State to make suitable provisions for the support and maintenance of public schools.\(^5\)

Section II—The legislature shall, as early as practicable, establish free schools throughout the State, and shall furnish means for their support, by taxation on property.\(^6\)

The Constitution of 1861 continued without change these same provisions, while the one of five years later reaffirmed these same principles and in addition established the perpetual school fund.\(^7\) The Constitution of 1869 was quite similar to the preceding ones.

\(^3\)L. W. Newton and H. P. Gambrell, Social and Political History of Texas, p. 175.


\(^5\)Ibid., p. 1.

\(^6\)Ibid., p. 1.

The Texas Constitution of 1876, as amended in 1883, is the basis of the present school law. This Constitution places the duty of establishing and supporting a system of education upon the Legislature of the State of Texas. From these provisions of the fundamental law one may assume by implication that the State has a legal right to issue certificates. The legislature is authorized to be the agent of the State in the matter of teacher certification. Inasmuch as teachers are essential factors in a system of education and qualified teachers are essential for an efficient system of schools, it can be assumed that teacher certification is a proper subject for legislative action. The case of *Marris et al. vs. Matthews* verifies this conclusion.8

The first certificate laws in Texas were county-wide in nature; no state-wide laws existed. In 1876 the legislature established the county boards of school examiners. These boards consisted of "three well-educated citizens of the county,"9 appointed by the county judges. A teacher was required to secure from the county board through the county judge a teaching certificate before he was allowed to contract to teach in that county. An applicant for a certificate was required to pay a three dollar service fee which was divided by the members of the board of examiners.10 It should be emphasized that no specific regulations governing the type of examination to be given were mentioned in the statute.

8*Marris et al. vs. Matthews*, 270 S. W. 586.
10Ibid.
More definite provisions for teacher certification were made in a law passed by the 16th Legislature in 1878. Under the terms of this law, the county judge was required to appoint the county board of examiners, receive applications for teachers' certificates, pass on the competency of applicants, convene the board of examiners, issue certificates and renew the same. An applicant for a teacher's certificate was required to present a statement from his justice of the peace indicating his "good character and exemplary habits." The county board would then examine the applicant if he was recommended by the county judge.

Three types or grades of certificates were available to applicants. These were third, second, and first grade certificates.

The lowest, or third grade, certificates were issued to applicants who had successfully passed examinations in orthography, reading, arithmetic, and geography. Candidates for second grade certificates were to be examined in the above subjects and in addition on composition, English grammar and United States history. People desiring a first grade certificate were examined in all branches named in the third and second grades, and also in the elementary branches of algebra, geometry, natural philosophy, and school discipline and methods of teaching. All examinations were conducted in the English language by the board of examiners. This board had to certify that the applicant was able to teach all subjects on which he had been examined.

11 Sammel, V. S, 16th Leg., General Laws, p. 179.

12 Ibid.
The county board was to inform the county judge of the results. If favorable, that official issued certificates of competency to the applicants, which certificates were valid for that current scholastic year. These certificates could be renewed at the discretion of the county judge. He could cancel any certificate on account of immorality or misconduct of the holder when such was reported by school trustees, but public hearings had to be given before the certificate could be cancelled.\textsuperscript{13}

In 1884, the legislature revised the educational policies of the State. The work of the county judge was enlarged with reference to education. The new law made him responsible for the supervision of all public school matters within his county.\textsuperscript{14} The major change associated with certification was found in the fact that he was to organize teachers' institutes, attendance at which would be one method of securing extension of certificates.\textsuperscript{15} No changes were made in the examination procedures. The law further provided that:

Teachers' certificates shall be valid anywhere in the State, without re-examination, until forfeited—provided, however, that, when a teacher removes from one county to another, before leaving such county, he or she shall obtain from the county judge, duly certified to and authenticated by his official signature, a certificate showing that the certificate granted to him or her as a teacher had not been cancelled.\textsuperscript{16}

Bitter opposition to this latter provision arose. State Superintendent of Public Instruction Benjamin H. Baker commented:

\textsuperscript{13}Gammel, V. 8, 16th Leg., General Laws, p. 179.
\textsuperscript{14}Gammel, V. 9, 18th Leg., General Laws, p. 46.
\textsuperscript{15}Ibid.
\textsuperscript{16}Ibid.
Chief among these objectionable provisions is the one making a teacher's certificate issued by a county board valid anywhere in the State. Several county boards have endeavored to raise their standards of examination—a commendable cause—but they have, in nearly every instance, been thwarted by the indiscriminate granting of certificates by neighboring boards.\footnote{17}

This same act validated certificates issued by normal schools and the summer normal schools of Texas by providing that persons holding certificates from these institutions need not be re-examined by a county board of examiners. Persons holding diplomas from a Texas state normal school were allowed to teach in the public schools during good behavior. One year's attendance at such a school entitled the individual to be granted a three year teaching period. A person holding a certificate from any summer normal could teach for two years. Rules for the granting of this type of certificate were to be prescribed by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.\footnote{18}

It is interesting to note that the grade of certificates held determined the salary of a teacher. Holders of first, second, or third grade certificates were paid seventy-five, fifty, and thirty dollars per month respectively.\footnote{19}

Table 1 shows the number of teachers' certificates outstanding in 1884.\footnote{20}

\footnote{17Fourth Biennial Report of the Department of Education, State of Texas, 1884, p. 6.}
\footnote{18Gammel, V. 9, 18th Leg., General Laws, p. 49.}
\footnote{19Ibid.}
\footnote{20Fourth Biennial Report, Department of Education, State of Texas, 1884, p. 36.}
TABLE 1
THE NUMBER OF TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES OUTSTANDING IN 1884

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Certificate</th>
<th>Number Held by White Teachers</th>
<th>Number held by Negro Teachers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First grade..........</td>
<td>1727</td>
<td>190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second grade.........</td>
<td>2347</td>
<td>768</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third grade..........</td>
<td>446</td>
<td>386</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total male</td>
<td>3165</td>
<td>1024</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total female</td>
<td>1355</td>
<td>320</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Several changes in certificate requirements were made by the legislature in 1887. Under the new law, teachers were enabled to present a certificate from the majority of the trustees of the school last taught by him or hers or of the one which he or she desires to teach or some other evidence satisfactory to the county judge that the applicant is of good moral character and exemplary habits.\(^{21}\)

The law also provided that incompetency would be a just cause for cancellation of certificates. Another change in the law made certificates valid only in the county of issuance for a one-year period.\(^{22}\) Members of the county board of examiners were placed under oath to report their findings on teacher examinations. Examinations had to be conducted altogether in writing.

State Superintendent Oscar H. Cooper felt that this law

\(^{21}\) Samuel, V. 9, 19th Leg., Special Laws, p. 122.
\(^{22}\) Ibid., p. 124.
was a great advancement in Texas education. He stated that:

The changes made in the school law at the last session of the legislature have materially improved the efficiency of the schools. The provision requiring that the county board of examiners should report on oath the true result of the tabulations of teachers has materially raised the standards of the teachers' profession in the State. This result is also largely due to the requirement of the law that the examination of teachers shall be conducted wholly in writing.23

While seeing fit to praise these changes in educational legislation, he also suggested a change in the law to make all examinations by the various counties uniform. In commenting on this subject he said:

In response to a very general desire on the part of county boards of examiners, I have prepared and sent out during the current scholastic year the general directions for the conduct of examinations, and also questions on all the subjects required by law for the certification of teachers. The use of these questions is optional with the board of examiners; but I am generally urged, both by county boards of examiners and leading teachers to ask for such legislation as will render the use of the examinations prepared by the Department of Education general and compulsory. It is difficult to see how uniformity in examinations can be secured in any other way.24

The legislature in 1891 passed a new certification law which in the main contained the same provisions as the already existent law. The Peabody Normal College of Nashville, Tennessee, was specifically placed on a parity with Texas state normal colleges in the issuance of certificates. The subjects on which teachers were to be examined were changed slightly.25

The major change made by this law dealt with the practice of issuing city certificates. Cities which were controlling their

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23Special Report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1887, p. 11.
24Ibid.
25Gamnel, V. 10, 22nd Leg., General Laws, p. 183.
schools exclusively might appoint a city board of examiners if
the city had levied a local tax for educational purposes and had
at least six hundred scholastics. This board consisted of the
city superintendent and two teachers, appointed by him. All were
required to hold first grade certificates. This board was empowered
to issue certificates valid only in that city for not more than
three years.26

State Superintendent J. M. Carlisle recommended in his
biennial report in 1893 the granting of permanent certificates.27
He proposed that both permanent state and city certificates should
be issued. "These certificates should be based upon these con-
ditions: a high degree of scholarship, a successful experience
of at least five years as a teacher, and an unquestionable moral
character."28

It had been the practice of the state to allow the State
Superintendent to classify the colleges for certificate recom-
mending purposes. Mr. Carlisle further recommended that this
authority be removed from the State Superintendent and placed in
the hands of a board created by law. He suggested likewise that
a better method of classification be drawn up by law.29

The next change in certificate laws occurred in 1893 when a
fourth type of certificate was added to the already existent
third, second, and first grade ones. This was the permanent

26Ibid.

27Eighth Biennial of the State Superintendent of Public
Instruction, p. XIX.

28Ibid. 29Ibid.
certificate. Subjects on which applicants who sought certificates were to be examined were altered somewhat by this law. 30

Third grade county certificates were issued to applicants who made an average grade of not less than seventy with no grade on any subject below fifty. Examinations were taken on the following subjects: spelling, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, geography, Texas history, elementary physiology, and hygiene and the laws of health, with special reference to narcotics, and school management and methods of teaching. Third grade certificates were valid for one year in the county of their issuance. 31

Applicants for second grade certificates were required to pass the examinations necessary to get a third grade certificate. In addition the applicant was examined in the subjects of United States history, elementary principles of civil government, English composition, physiology and hygiene and physical geography. An average grade of seventy-five with no grade below fifty was the minimum required for the issuance of the certificate. If these requirements were met the certificate was granted for a two-year period. If all the above requirements were met with an average grade of eighty-five the certificate would be valid for four years. 32

First grade certificate holders were required to pass successfully the work necessary to secure both the third and second grade certificates, and in addition they were required to master

30 Digest of the School Laws of Texas, 1893, p. 22.
31 Ibid., p. 23.
32 Ibid.
successfully examinations in the subjects of physics, algebra, elements of geometry, the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Texas, elements of mental and moral science, and the effects of tobacco and alcoholic intoxicants upon the human system. The grade requirements and length of validity were the same as those for a second grade certificate.\textsuperscript{33}

Individuals desiring permanent certificates were required to pass examinations in the history of education, psychology, English and American literature, chemistry, solid geometry, plane trigonometry and elementary double-entry bookkeeping. In addition, it was necessary for them to pass examinations over all branches of study required for a third, second or a first grade certificate. A teacher was not eligible to receive such a certificate until after he had successfully finished three years of teaching in the public schools of Texas.\textsuperscript{34}

(A permanent local certificate was authorized by the law of 1893. Teachers who had taught five continuous years within a given county might have their certificate made permanent. This could be accomplished through a petition from the local board of trustees to the county superintendent or county judge asking that such a change be made.) A permanent certificate of the same grade and class as the one previously held by the teacher might be issued by the county judge or county superintendent if he were satisfied as to the qualifications of said teacher. This certificate was

\textsuperscript{33}Ibid.

\textsuperscript{34}Ibid., p. 24.
good only within the county or in the local system where granted. County second and first grade and permanent certificates could be made into state certificates of the same class. If the applicant requested the county superintendent to send his examination papers to the State Superintendent and deposited the necessary fee, the higher official would submit the papers to the State Board of Examiners. That body would re-examine the questions and would determine if the necessary qualifications had been met. If they had, the State Superintendent would issue a certificate valid anywhere in the State of Texas.

The rules governing the issuance of city certificates were changed somewhat by the law of 1893. Cities eligible for granting certificates were required to have only five hundred scholastics in place of the former rule of having six hundred. An additional requirement was made making it necessary for schools of such cities to have a nine months school term. Temporary and permanent teachers' certificates issued by cities were to be of three classes: primary, intermediate and high school. Requirements for a temporary high school certificate were not to be less than those for a second grade county certificate. Regulations for any type of permanent certificate were required to be equal to those for a county permanent certificate. The length of validity of all temporary certificates was to be determined by the city board of trustees, provided that four years was to be the maximum length.

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35 Ibid.

36 Ibid., p. 25.
All city certificates were valid within that city only.\textsuperscript{37}

Teachers holding diplomas from a Texas state normal school, Peabody Normal College of Nashville, Tennessee, North Texas Normal College, and Coronal Institute at Denton and San Marcos, respectively, were allowed a life permit to teach in the public schools of Texas. Lower grades of certificates were to be issued by the above institutions subject to the rules of the State Board of Education and the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. Special regulations concerning the University of Texas were likewise provided.\textsuperscript{38}

This law further provided for the cancellation of any certificate by the authority issuing it or by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. Good cause had to be shown and a teacher whose certificate was cancelled had the right to appeal to the State Superintendent and from him to the State Board of Education.\textsuperscript{39} A teacher's contract was not legal unless based on a teacher's certificate.

Persons guilty of unlawfully changing or altering any teacher's certificate, would be declared guilty of forgery and be subject to a penitentiary term of not less than two nor more than seven years.\textsuperscript{40}

Two changes were made in the manner of cancelling certificates by a law in 1895. By this law, certificates could be

\textsuperscript{37}Ibid., p. 26. \hspace{1cm} \textsuperscript{38}Ibid., pp. 27-28.
\textsuperscript{39}Ibid., p. 28. \hspace{1cm} \textsuperscript{40}Ibid.
cancelled when a person withdrew from school work for a period of three years or longer. Also county certificates could be cancelled if they had been issued by the county superintendent without the approval of the county board of examiners. ⁴¹

State Superintendent J. S. Kendall discussed the certification problem as it stood at the turn of the century in the Twelfth Biennial Report of the State Department of Education. He pointed out that the problem was a perennial one not only in Texas, but also in every state of the Union. A difference of opinion was held concerning whether one examination was sufficient to allow the issuance of a permanent certificate or whether examinations should be held periodically, thus renewing certificates. He seemed to favor the renewal of certificates. ⁴²

This report also shows some results of the law of 1893 as it related to the issuance of State certificates. In the intervening five years nearly six thousand teachers converted their county certificates into State certificates. It would seem that about one-half of the sixteen thousand teachers in the State in 1900 were holders of State certificates. From these facts, State Superintendent Kendall concluded that it would probably be wise to discontinue local and county certificates. ⁴³

Two more recommendations concerning certificates were made by the State Superintendent. These were that the number of times a year that examinations were to be given should be lessened and

⁴¹Gammel, V. 10, 24th Leg., p. 188.
⁴²The Twelfth Biennial Report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, p. XX.
⁴³Ibid., p. XXI.
that penalties be provided for the unlawful use of examination questions. This first recommendation looked to economy and efficiency in the school system, while the purpose of the latter was to stop the rapidly increasing practice of trading or selling the examination questions.\footnote{Ibid., p. XXII.}

(From 1895 to 1911 only two changes of any significance were made in the certification laws. The first one made in 1903 changed the length of time of the validity of certificates. Third grade certificates for instance were valid for three years, and first grade certificates were good for four years. If a certificate holder made a grade average of eighty-five on his examinations, second grade certificates could be validated for five years while the first grade certificate would be good for six years. First grade certificates from a Texas state normal school or from Peabody Normal College were valid for six years; second grade certificates, for three years. Texas summer normal certificates were to be valid for four years. The higher grade average mentioned above could lengthen this time to six years.\footnote{Gammel, V. 12, 29th Leg., General Laws, p. 58.}

(\ The second thorough change dealt with the extension of certificates. Attendance at two-thirds of the county institutes and attendance at a summer normal each alternate session gave an extension to the certificate equal to the original period for which it was issued. Teachers must have been teaching continuously since the issuance of the certificate in order to receive this extension.\footnote{Gammel, V. 12, 29th Leg., General Laws, p. 263.}
The educational forces in Texas organized in 1910 a determined movement to better the educational standards of the State. Among the suggested changes was that of teacher certification. An example is found in the address of S. E. Mezes, President of the University of Texas, delivered before the meeting of the Conference for Education in Texas in 1910. He pointed out that ten thousand of the seventeen thousand teachers in Texas held only second and third grade certificates.

It goes without saying that many of these teachers cannot possibly do good work, whatever may be their ability and energy. They are not trained; they do not know the subjects they teach; and they do not know their profession.47

In 1909, school officials promulgated a new certificate bill. A hard fight was made in the State legislature for its adoption, but the proponents were successful in pushing it through only one house. Two years later a similar attempt was successful. Educators, such as State Superintendent R. B. Cousins and his successor, F. M. Bralley, and W. H. Bruce and C. E. Evans, leaders in teacher training institutions, were able to convince the legislators of the need for this legislation. An indication that these and other educators had a difficult task is found in the fact that the new law was finally adopted by the lower house only one hour before adjournment. C. E. Evans says that this bill went as far as public opinion would allow.48


48Personal interview with C. E. Evans, President of the Southwest Texas State Teachers College, June 28, 1939.
into two classes: temporary and permanent. Under the temporary classification, second and first grade certificates were issued. A state permanent certificate and a state permanent primary certificate were authorized.

Applicants for second grade certificates were required to be examined in the following subjects: spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, geography, Texas history, elementary physiology and hygiene, with special reference to narcotics, school management and methods of teaching, United States history and elementary agriculture. Those applying for first grade certificates were to be examined in the subjects of English composition, civil government, algebra, physical geography, elements of geometry and general history. In addition to those requirements for a second grade certificate. These certificates were valid for four years, when the grade average for all subjects was not less than seventy-five per cent. However, if this average was not less than eighty-five per cent the length of validity was extended to six years. In either case, a grade of less than fifty per cent on any one subject would void all other grades.49

Applicants for state permanent primary certificates were to be examined in the same subjects as those prescribed for a second grade certificate, and in addition thereto examinations were to be passed in the subjects of civil government, English composition, physical geography, the history of education, ele-

49 Gammel, V. 15, 32nd. Legislature, General Laws, p. 189.
mentary psychology applied to elementary teaching, and English and American literature. To receive a state permanent certificate applicants had to take examinations over all subjects prescribed for second and first grade certificates, and in addition, examinations were to be passed in the subjects of physics, psychology, history of education, chemistry, solid geometry, English and American literature, plane trigonometry and elementary double-entry bookkeeping. The grade average was to be eighty-five per cent with no grade below fifty per cent.

Provision was made for holders of the three lowest certificates to build toward the next highest grade certificate through the taking of additional examinations. The holders of the lowest type certificate in each classification were permitted to teach in only the elementary grades. Those holding the higher type certificate in each classification were permitted to teach in any public school at any grade or subject level.

Diplomas from the Texas state normal colleges and Peabody Normal College continued to serve as sufficient evidence for the issuance of state permanent certificates. Continued recognition was likewise accorded to the University of Texas under conditions previously stipulated. The College of Industrial Arts was classified quite similar to the University of Texas. For the first time private and denominational colleges were accorded recognition. Graduates from this latter type of institution who had completed four full courses in education were given state permanent certificates. This latter provision was one these colleges
had worked long to obtain. 50

(City and county certificates were continued without change. The minimum age of an applicant for a certificate was placed at sixteen years.) Kindergarten certificates were authorized under certain conditions. 51

The conditions mentioned were the essential features of the law passed in 1911. This law was altered in 1917 to allow junior colleges to be included with senior colleges in certificate-granting authority. 52 The next year saw a special World War provision allowing the extension of certificates of those enlisted in the service of the United States. 53

(A state first grade permanent certificate was provided by a law passed in 1920. In order to secure this certificate, an individual was required to teach fifteen consecutive years or more in the Texas public schools and to have been the holder of a state first grade certificate at the time the certificate was granted.) Other provisions of this law were quite similar to the provisions of the preceding laws. The next major change in certification was to come the following year. 54

The year 1921 saw two laws containing teacher certification requirements passed by the State Legislature. The first of these

50 Ibid.
51 Ibid.
52 Gamnel, V. 17, 35th Leg., General Laws, p. 12.
53 Gamnel, V. 18, 35th Leg., 4th Called Session, General and Special Laws, p. 151.
54 Gamnel, V. 20, 36th Leg., 5th Called Session, General Laws, p. 181.
laws provided that a superintendent of schools had to be the holder of either a state first grade or a state permanent certificate. Superintendents who did not hold such certificates could not legally contract to teach unless they had held their position for ten consecutive years in the school in which they were employed.

The other certification law completely rewrote the general provisions governing the issuance of certificates. Three classifications were provided by this law, namely, elementary, high school and special.

Elementary certificates were likewise divided into three classes, namely, second, first, and permanent. Elementary certificates of the second class were to be obtained by examination only. Subjects to be included in the examination were: spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, elementary physiology and hygiene with special reference to narcotics, school management and methods of teaching, descriptive geography, Texas history, United States history and Texas school law relating to teachers and pupils. In addition, examinations were to be taken on two of the following subjects: elementary agriculture, elementary composition and drawing and music. This certificate was to be good for a two-year period when the applicant made a grade average of not less than seventy-five per cent on all subjects with no grade below fifty per cent. If the average grade was as much as eighty-five per cent with no grade below fifty per cent, the length of validity of such certificate would be

(Sammel, V. 20, 37th Leg., General Laws, p. 181.)
three years. 56

Elementary certificates of the first class valid for two years were issued to applicants who completed the first year course at any Texas state normal college. Persons completing the second year course at these institutions received the same type of certificates valid for three years. All individuals who satisfactorily completed five full courses in any other university, senior college, normal college or junior college ranked as first class by the State Superintendent were entitled to receive elementary certificates of the first class good for four years. Of the five courses required, at least one had to deal with elementary education and one with English. Not more than two courses were to be taken in the same subject.

Permanent elementary certificates were issued to applicants who satisfactorily completed a second year of college work in a Texas state normal college. Applicants for these certificates were required to specialize in the materials of elementary education, including a minimum of thirty-six recitation hours of practice teaching in the elementary grades under the supervision of a critic teacher. Students of other approved colleges were allowed to build to a permanent elementary certificate if they already held a first class elementary certificate. This higher certificate would be granted upon the completion of five years of teaching experience in the Texas public school system. Completion of one year's college work could be substituted for one

years of teaching experience.

High school certificates were divided into three classes by the law of 1929, namely, second, first and permanent. High school certificates of the second class were to be obtained by examination only. Applicants for this certificate were to be examined in all subjects prescribed for applicants applying for elementary certificates of the second class. In addition to these subjects, civil government, higher English composition and elementary psychology were included. Examinations on four of the following subjects were also necessary: algebra, physical geography, ancient history, modern history, elements of plane geometry, botany and American literature. This certificate was to be good for a two-year period when the applicant made a grade average of not less than seventy-five per cent on all subjects with no grade below fifty per cent. If the average grade was as much as eighty-five per cent with no grade below fifty per cent, the length of validity of such certificate would be three years.

High school certificates of the first class good for a two-year period were granted to students who had satisfactorily completed five full courses in any Texas state normal college or in any university, senior college, normal college, or junior college which was ranked as first class by the State Superintendent. The five required courses had to include at least one course in education and one course in English. Not more than two of the courses could be taken in the same subject. A similar certificate valid for four years was to be granted to any student
who completed two years of college work in any institution ranked as first class if the work included two courses in education, one of which was to bear upon the training of high school teachers. Similar certificates good for six years were to be granted upon completion of work in any first class institution of higher learning if the work included three courses in education, one of which was to include thirty-six recitation hours of practice teaching, and another of which should bear upon training for high school teachers.\(^{57}\)

(Permanent high school certificates were granted to students who completed four years in any first class institution of higher learning, provided this work included four courses in education. Of these education courses, one was to bear upon training for high school teachers; another was to consist of practice teaching; and a third was to be a course in methods.) Individuals who had completed the necessary four year college course but who had not completed the necessary four year college courses in education were granted permanent certificates if they had been successful teachers for three years and had completed two courses in education.\(^{56}\)

Ample provisions were made to enable teachers to raise the grade of their certificates. The prescribed methods included examinations in college work. Second class elementary certificates were valid in elementary schools, i.e., grades one to seven inclusive. Second class high school certificates were valid in

\(^{57}\)Ibid.  \(^{58}\)Ibid.
elementary schools, third class high schools and unclassified high schools. A two-year high school certificate of the first class was valid in the same type of school, while four and six-year high school certificates of the first class were valid in any elementary or high school. Permanent elementary certificates were valid in any elementary school, while permanent high school certificates were valid in any school. 59

Special certificates were issued to applicants authorizing them to teach in kindergarten or to teach special subjects. Persons who had satisfactorily met the entrance requirements of any institution of higher learning and who had satisfactorily completed one year's training in a kindergarten training school for teachers were entitled to receive kindergarten certificates valid for two years. Such certificates could be extended one year on the completion of the equivalent of three courses of additional work in a kindergarten training school of the first class. Completion of two years work in a similar type school would lengthen the validity to four years. Such certificates would be made permanent upon the completion of three years of satisfactory experience in teaching public school kindergarten.

Special certificates authorizing the holders to teach the following subjects were also issued: agriculture, domestic art, domestic science, commercial subjects, public school drawing, expression, manual training, physical training, public school music, vocal music, instrumental music, industrial training or ____________

59 Ibid.
foreign languages. Applicants who met the entrance requirements of any first class institution and in addition thereto completed ten college courses, at least one of which was in English, one in education, and one in the special subject on which the certificate was to be issued, were entitled to receive a special certificate authorizing them to make a contract to teach said special subject. This certificate was valid for three years. Completion of fifteen courses lengthened the validity to four years, while the completion of twenty courses entitled the applicant to a permanent special certificate. 60

(All the provisions of this law were to be placed in effect immediately, provided that no handicap should be placed on teachers already in service.)

(The Fairchild Certification Law of 1925 was a backward step in Texas' struggle to gain better certification legislation.)

(This law enabled teachers who held first grade certificates to convert them into state permanent first grade certificates after six years of teaching.) [Persons who were already teaching special subjects and had done so for at least three years prior to September 1, 1925, were exempted from the requirements to hold a teachers' special certificate. Individuals who had taught a special subject for ten years were given life certificates in that subject. 61)

(A law in 1927 was still another backward step. This law

60 Ibid.
61 Gammel, V. 22, 39th Leg., General Laws, p. 326.)
permitted holders of permanent elementary certificates to teach above the seventh grade. It also permitted holders of that certificate to act as principals of rural schools in which grades above the seventh were taught.62

A law passed on June 8, 1927, reads as follows:

Section 1—Any person holding a teachers' certificate of any kind or grade which has not expired at the beginning of any summer term of any state teachers college or any other institutions rated as first class by the State Department in this State, shall have the right to have such certificate revised and continued in force for a period of one year by taking four courses or subjects and passing in same—provided the work shall be one-third of a regular nine months course.63

Two years later this law was made permanent except that it was amended to read three courses instead of four courses.64

At the same time, provision was made that teachers' certificates could not be issued to anyone except American citizens.65

The Forty-fourth Legislature passed the following law:

No person shall receive a certificate authorizing his employment in the public free schools of Texas without showing to the satisfaction of the County Superintendent that he is a person of good moral character, that he will support and defend the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Texas, and that he has the ability to speak and understand the English language sufficiently to use easily and readily in conversation and in giving instructions in all subjects prescribed for the class of certificate for which he applies. The County Superintendent unless he knows the fact personally, shall require satisfactory proof of the applicant, as herein required before issuing his recommendation to the County Board of Examiners. No certificate shall be granted to a person under eighteen years of age.66

62Gammel, V. 25, 40th Leg., General Laws, p. 386.
63Gammel, V. 25, 40th Leg., First Called Session, General Laws, p. 115.
64Gammel, V. 26, 41st Leg., General Laws, p. 53.
65Ibid., p. 72.
CHAPTER II

PRESENT CERTIFICATION STANDARDS IN TEXAS

The present system of certification laws in Texas has been developed over a long period of years. No one legislative enactment completely covers all the requirements now in existence. For this reason, the purpose of this chapter is to present in a logical order the present certification standards in Texas. The general practices of other states in issuing teachers' certificates will be compared with those of Texas.

The State Superintendent is given the sole authority to issue teachers' certificates in Texas. A teacher's certificate is issued by him on recommendation of the State Board of Examiners. This Board of Examiners consists of a group of three competent teachers appointed by the State Superintendent. No State certificate of any kind may be issued without the recommendation of this board.

In each organized county of this State there is a county board of examiners composed of two or more people appointed by the county superintendent. This board is a supervisory agency only. It merely gives the examinations prepared by the State Department of Education and then sends the examination papers to the State Board of Examiners to be graded. This board formerly graded the papers and issued county teachers' certificates on the basis of these papers. However, county
certificates have not been legally issued in Texas since 1923.¹

The State Department of Education has issued some general regulations concerning certification. These regulations are the results of both statutory and administrative law. They are as follows:²

1. Certificates are necessary for all persons employed as teachers, principals, or supervisors unless valid exemptions may be produced.

2. All teachers' certificates must be registered with the County Superintendent of Schools of the county in which the teacher is employed.

3. Salaries are not to be paid to teachers unless satisfactory evidence is presented to show that the teacher is legally authorized to teach.

4. The responsibility for holding the proper form of certificate rests with the teacher.

5. Certificates must be registered in the present name of the teacher.

The many different statutory regulations for the issuance of certificates have been outlined by the State Department of Education. These general regulations include a minimum age limit of eighteen years, the filing of testimonials as to moral character, the filing of any necessary college credits, the filing of previous teaching experience, the furnishing of


²Ibid.
satisfactory evidence of citizenship and the making of an affidavit indicating the support and the defense of the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Texas and the ability to speak and teach in the English language. Another regulation includes the requirement that an applicant for a teacher's certificate must have secured college credit on the subjects of Federal and State Constitutions or have passed an examination set by the State Superintendent. Penalties are prescribed for persons who "sell, barter, or give away" ... the questions prescribed for persons who are to take the examinations. These questions are prepared by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction and are to be used by the county board of examiners in the examination of teachers. The validity of certificates based upon examinations begins with the date of the last examination in which one of the grades was made. The expiration of this certificate occurs on August thirty-first of the calendar year indicated by the type of certificate. Another general requirement is that not more than fifty percent of one's college credits may be earned by correspondence or in extension centers.

Teachers' certificates may be cancelled for cause by the authority issuing them. The State Superintendent of Public Instruction has the power to cancel teachers' certificates under the authority granted to him by the following law:

Any certificate may be cancelled for cause by the authority issuing it; and the State Superintendent shall have power to cancel any certificate upon

Article 392, Penal Code, 1925.
satisfactory evidence that the holder thereof is conducting his school in violation of the laws of the State or is a person unworthy to instruct the youth of this State. If any teacher holding a certificate to teach in the public schools of this State shall enter into a written contract with any board of trustees to teach in any public school of this State and shall, after making such contract and without the consent of the trustees, abandon said contract, except for good cause, such abandonment shall be considered sufficient grounds for the cancellation of said teacher's certificate, and the same may be cancelled upon the complaint of said trustees, or either of them.

This portion of the teacher certification laws of Texas was upheld in the case of Marrs et al. v. Matthews. The facts in this case were that Matthews was the holder of a State permanent teacher's certificate. Marrs, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, had notified Matthews that a hearing on the possible cancellation of his certificate was to be held. Matthews was accused of having participated in a fraudulent scheme to issue teachers' certificates at examinations conducted in Hopkins County, Texas. Matthews attacked the validity of that portion of law concerning persons unworthy to instruct the youth of the State on the grounds that the law was too vague and indefinite. The teacher contended also that judicial powers were being conferred upon an executive agency in that an executive officer, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, was given authority to judge the qualifications of theappellees. The court upheld the right of the State of Texas to prescribe the qualifications of teachers in the public free school system of the State. Teachers' certificates were held to be merely

licenses revocable by the authority granting them. The court declared that teachers' certificates were not contracts protected by the "due process of the law" clause in the Constitution. Any person accepting a teacher's certificate granted by the State of Texas impliedly agrees to submit to any present or future requirements enacted by the statutes of the State of Texas to determine his fitness to continue to enjoy the privilege of teaching within the State. The phrase concerning the unworthiness of an individual was held to be valid. The law was not vague and indefinite as claimed by the appellee. The court declared that the cancellation of the teacher's certificate was not intended to punish the holder. The case comes under civil, not criminal jurisprudence, and therefore the definition of the word "unworthy" need not to be as definite as would be in a criminal case. Unworthiness means the "absence of the moral and mental qualities essential to the purpose of the schools". The legislature had the authority to make the law as it is. If the appellee did not want to submit to the conditions affixed for its forfeiture he should not have accepted the certificate.

The case of Richards v. Richardson et al. shows the relationship of a teacher's certificate to a teacher's contract. The appellant in this case had secured a teacher's certificate from the County Judge on September 7, 1912, and had signed a contract two days later to teach in Asherton High School. He

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7 Ibid.
taught one month and received his salary. At this time the
County Judge informed him that he had no authority to issue the
certificate and that he would refuse to approve other vouchers
to be issued by the appellant. Richards then went to Austin
where he secured a certificate dated August 31, 1912. In No-
vember he presented this new certificate to the trustees but
they refused to make a new contract based on it. The appel-
licant then sued the trustees for salary amounting to $880.00.

It is provided in Article 2780, Revised Statutes, 1911,
that:

Any teacher desiring to teach in any city,
town or district in this state shall, before con-
tracting with any board of trustees, or with any
city school board, exhibit a teacher's certifi-
cate, valid in the city, town or school district;
and any teacher who shall teach in any public
school in this state without having a valid cer-
tificate shall not receive from the free school
funds any compensations for such service.

This statute placed the duty of having a valid certificate
upon the teacher. Richards had not received such certificate
on September 9, 1912, when he entered into contract with the
trustees of Asherton High School. He might have been entitled
to a valid certificate but he had not obtained one prior to the
time of his contract. The original contract was void due to
the lack of the appellant's having a legal certificate. The
court held that Richards did not have a just claim for the salary
he was demanding. He was not entitled to have received the one
month's salary paid him.

Certificates of the second class may be obtained by the

8McAllister, S. B., Selection of Cases on the Government
process of examination only. Examinations for this type of certificate are given by the County Board of Examiners with the assistance of the County Superintendent. Procedural requirements for securing this type of examination are: 9

1. An applicant must register with the county superintendent not later than the twentieth day of the month preceding the examination which he desires to take. The applicant's age, sex, color, number of years of teaching experience and the subject in which he desires to be examined must be given in the application for examination.

2. An examination fee of four dollars ($4) must be paid prior to the taking of the examination.

3. The county superintendent must recommend the applicant to the county board of examiners before the latter agency may give the examination. This recommendation is to be made only after the applicant presents to the county superintendent a statement from three well-known citizens certifying to the applicant's good moral character.

4. All examinations must be conducted in writing and in the English language.

5. No certificate may be recommended by the county board until the applicant has furnished proper evidence of American citizenship.

Examinations are given on the first Friday and Saturday in the months of April, June, July, September and December of

9Ibid.
each year. Examinations on the subjects of spelling, music, physiology, elementary composition, higher English composition, physical geography and botany are given on Friday afternoons. On Friday afternoons, examinations are given in Texas history, elementary grammar, descriptive geography, plane geometry and American literature. On Saturday afternoons the examinations in arithmetic, writing, methods and management, reading, civics, modern history and psychology are given. The examinations on Saturday afternoons include United States history, agriculture, drawing, ancient history, algebra, school law and Constitutions.  

Two types of certificates are issued on the basis of state examinations. They are: (1) elementary certificates of the second class, and (2) high school certificates of the second class. To secure an elementary certificate of the second class, the applicant must be examined in spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, elementary physiology and hygiene, school management and methods of teaching, descriptive geography, Texas history, United States history, Texas school laws and the Constitutions of the United States and of the State of Texas. In addition examinations must be taken on two of these subjects, elementary agriculture, elementary composition, drawing and music. In taking examinations for this certificate, the applicant is not permitted at any one series

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10 Information concerning the number of examinations being conducted by the State Department of Education will be found in the chapter which follows.

of examinations to take examinations on more than fourteen sub-
jects—twelve required and two optional. This type of certifi-
cate is valid only in elementary schools, grades one to seven,
inclusive. On a general grade average of seventy-five per cent
with no grade below fifty per cent, this certificate is good
for two years. If, however, the grade average is raised to
eighty-five per cent with no grade below sixty per cent, the
length of time is extended to three years.

To secure a high school certificate of the second class,
applicants must be examined in the prescribed, required, and
optional subjects indicated in the requirements for an elemen-
tary certificate of the second class. Additional examinations
must be taken on the subjects of civil government, higher Eng-
lish composition, elementary psychology applied to teaching
and on any four of the following seven subjects: algebra, phy-
sical geography, ancient history, modern history, plane
geometry, botany and American literature. This type of certifi-
cate is valid in elementary schools and in unclassified high
schools, but not in the first and second class accredited high
schools. On a general grade average of seventy-five per cent
with no grade below fifty per cent, this certificate is good
for two years. If, however, the grade average is raised to
eighty-five per cent with no grade below sixty per cent, the
length of validity is extended to three years.

First class certificates are divided into two classes, general and special. General certificates are subdivided

into elementary and high school certificates.)

There are five types of general elementary certificates. These are designated by the length of their validity as two-, three-, four-, or six-year and permanent elementary certificates. To secure a two-year elementary certificate, an applicant must have completed a first year course of a Texas state normal school. The three-year certificate is granted upon the completion of the second year course in the same type of institution. Four-year elementary certificates are granted upon the completion of five full courses in a Texas state normal school or in any university, senior college, junior college or normal college which is ranked as first class by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. The five required courses must include at least one course in education dealing especially with elementary education and at least one course in English. Not more than two courses may be taken in any one subject.

Six-year elementary certificates are granted upon the completion of the second year's work of a first class university or senior or junior college other than a Texas state normal college. Two courses of professional training must be included for this type of certificate. The holder of this certificate shall be granted a permanent elementary certificate upon the completion of five years of successful elementary teaching. Attendance at any first class institution of higher learning for one year may be substituted for one year of teaching experience. An applicant who has satisfactorily completed the second year of college work in a Texas state normal college,
and who has specialized in the materials of elementary education, including a minimum of thirty-six recitation hours of practice teaching under the supervision of a critic teacher, is eligible to receive a permanent elementary certificate.

General first class high school certificates are separated into four divisions. These divisions are designated by the length of the validity of the certificates as two-, four- and six-year and permanent high school certificates. Two-year high school certificates are granted to applicants who have satisfactorily completed five full courses in any Texas state normal college or in any university, senior college, junior college, or normal college which is ranked as first class by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. The five required courses must include at least one course in education and at least one course in English. Not more than two courses may be taken in any one subject. Completion of two years of college work in any Texas state normal college or in any university, senior college, junior college or normal college which is ranked as first class by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, entitles one to receive a four-year high school certificate. The work required for this class of certificate must include two courses in education, one of which shall bear upon the training for high school teaching. Six-year high school certificates are granted to students who complete three years of college work in any of the above named types of institutions. The work required for this type of certificate must include three courses in education, one of which must
include a minimum of thirty-six recitation hours of practice teaching. Another course must bear upon the subject of high school training and teaching. Permanent high school certificates are granted to students who receive a degree for four years of college work in any first class institution of higher learning in Texas. This work must include four courses in education. One of these must bear upon high school teaching; another shall consist of the study of methods and observation of methods, while a third must include practice teaching. Students who have completed only two courses in education but who have taught not less than twenty-seven months in a Texas public school system are likewise granted permanent certificates. Persons who have received a degree from a first class institution of higher learning and have completed two courses in education, but do not have twenty-seven months of teaching experience, are granted temporary high school certificates valid for four years.

There are six kinds of special certificates issued by the State Department of Education. These include the two-year, four-year, and permanent kindergarten certificates, and the special three-year, four-year and permanent certificates. Two-year kindergarten certificates are issued to persons who have satisfactorily met the college entrance requirements of any Texas state normal college or any university or senior college, junior college or normal college ranked as first class by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. The applicant must

\[13\] Ibid., pp. 28-31.
also have completed one year of training in a first class kindergarten training school for teachers. This certificate may be extended one year on the completion of three courses of additional work in a kindergarten training school for teachers. Four-year kindergarten certificates are issued to applicants on the same basis as are two-year kindergarten certificates except that the amount of training in a first class kindergarten training school for teachers must be doubled. Permanent kindergarten certificates are issued to holders of this latter type of certificate who have completed three years of satisfactory teaching experience.

Special certificates are those which allow the holder to teach the subjects of agriculture, domestic art, domestic science, commercial subjects, public school drawing, expression, manual training, physical training, public school music, vocal music, instrumental music, industrial training and foreign language. Three-year special certificates are issued to applicants who meet college entrance requirements of any first class institution of higher learning in Texas, and in addition have completed ten college courses. These required courses are to include one credit in English, one credit in education, at least one credit in the special subject on which the certificate is issued and a methods course in the subject on which the certificate is issued. Four-year special certificates are issued to applicants who have completed fifteen college courses. All regulations for the issuance of this three-year special certificate must be met as well as the additional requirement of

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14Ibid., p. 29.
two more courses in the field of the special subject. To receive a permanent special certificate the applicant must take twenty college courses, four of which must be on the special subject. Other requirements are the same as for the preceding certificate. Special certificates issued in commercial subjects, public school music, public school drawing or physical training may be made permanent upon the completion of three years of teaching the said special subject during the validity of the certificate already held.

There are three types of miscellaneous teachers' certificates: permanent first grade, permanent music, writing and drawing and emergency certificates. A permanent first grade certificate is issued under the Fairchild Law of 1926. This law is as follows:

Any person who for six years or more has been the holder of a state first grade certificate or its equivalent and who can furnish evidence of successful teaching experience in public schools for six years or more subsequent to September 1, 1910, shall be entitled to receive a State permanent first grade certificate.

Permanent certificates in music, writing and drawing are issued to persons who have been engaged in teaching these subjects for ten years or more in the public schools of Texas. Emergency certificates are issued to applicants from other states who desire a temporary certificate while their transcripts are being checked so as to determine the grade of Texas certificate to which they may be entitled.

The Fairchild Law exempts certain persons from holding

\[\text{Ibid.}, \text{ pp. } 32-35.\]
\[\text{Gammel, } \text{Laws of Texas}, \text{ V. } 22, \text{ 39th Leg., General Laws},\]
state teachers' certificates. Those persons who have been engaged in teaching special subjects in the public schools for a period of four years and who taught the subject for the three years prior to 1925 are exempt from the requirements of holding a special certificate. Temporary certificates enabling an individual to teach the trades and industries may be issued upon recommendation of the board of trustees of any school. The term "trades or industries" may not apply to any special subject mentioned in the general certificate law.

(Texas has what is known as an administrator's certificate of approval. This certificate is not required by statutory enactment but is required by the administrative law of the Department of Education. It is issued to those administrators who present along with college graduation twelve semester hours of credit in the field of advanced administration and six semester hours of credit in the field of advanced methods.) It should be emphasized that this document is not to be accepted in lieu of any legal certificate that may be required, as it merely indicates that the holder has met the additional requirements of the State Department of Education concerning the training of administrators. 17

Duplicate certificates will be issued on the presentation of an affidavit stating that the original has been lost or destroyed. (Cancellation powers rest in the hands of the authority issuing the certificate.) The State Superintendent of Public Instruction may cancel any certificate in case of violation of

school law. Certificates must be recorded in the office of the county school superintendent.\textsuperscript{18} The outline and table which follow show other facts concerning certificate laws in the State of Texas.

**Certificates Required for Specific Teaching**

**Positions in Texas**

A. For teachers working in school systems that maintain a four-year affiliated high school and for administrators' certificates of approval.

1. Principals, supervisors and high school teachers.
   
a. First class four-year high school certificate.
   b. First class six-year high school certificate.
   c. Permanent high school certificate.
   d. Special certificate for special subject.
   e. Old type permanent first grade certificate.
   f. Old law permanent certificate.

2. Elementary teachers.
   
a. Four-year elementary certificate.
   b. Six-year elementary certificate.
   c. Permanent elementary certificate.
   d. Two-year high school certificate.
   e. Two-year or four-year kindergarten certificate for kindergarten work.
   f. Any certificate which would be acceptable for high school use.

B. For teachers working in school systems that maintain a two-year affiliated high school.

1. Principals, supervisors and high school teachers.
   
a. First class two-year high school certificates.
   b. First class six-year elementary certificates.

\textsuperscript{18}Ibid., pp. 40–41.
e. Permanent elementary certificates.
d. All certificates acceptable for four-year high schools.

2. Elementary teachers. All certificates acceptable for elementary teachers in four-year high schools.

C. For teachers working in school systems that maintain a one-year affiliated high school and for teachers working in common school districts.

1. Principals, supervisors and high school teachers,
   a. First class two-year high school certificate.
   b. First class six-year elementary certificate.
   c. Permanent elementary certificate.
   d. Any certificate acceptable for classified high schools.
   e. Second class two-year high school certificate.
   f. Old type permanent first grade certificate.
   g. Old law permanent certificate.

2. Elementary teachers.
   a. Two-year elementary certificate.
   b. Three-year elementary certificate.
   c. Four-year elementary certificate.
   d. Special certificate for special work.
   e. Kindergarten certificate for kindergarten work.
   f. Any certificate acceptable for high school use.

TABLE 2

TYPES OF TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES ISSUED IN TEXAS AND WHERE EACH TYPE IS VALID

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Certificate</th>
<th>Where Valid:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Elementary Certificate of the Second Class</td>
<td>In elementary schools, grades one to seven inclusive</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TABLE 2—Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Certificate</th>
<th>Where Valid:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High School Certificates of the Second Class</td>
<td>In elementary schools, and unclassified high schools</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent First Grade Certificate</td>
<td>In any elementary school, and in any high school grade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent Primary Certificate</td>
<td>In grades one to seven, inclusive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Law Permanent Certificate</td>
<td>In all grades of elementary and high school</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two-, Three-, or Four-Year Elementary Certificate of the First Class</td>
<td>In grades one to seven, inclusive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Six-Year or Permanent Elementary Certificate of the First Class</td>
<td>In grades one to seven, inclusive, and in high school grades of unclassified high schools</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two-Year High School Certificate of the First Class</td>
<td>In the elementary grades and in high school grades of unclassified high schools only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four- or Six-Year or Permanent High School Certificate of the First Class</td>
<td>In any elementary or in any high school grade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Kindergarten Certificates</td>
<td>In public school kindergarten and work in the first three elementary grades</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Special Certificates</td>
<td>In any elementary or high school grade, but must be said special subject only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Certificates</td>
<td>In the grades specified on the certificate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade or Industry Permit</td>
<td>In any grade, but it must be the subject specified on the permit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The certification practices of Texas contrast in many ways with those of other states. The National Survey of the Educational Teachers—a report issued by the office of Education,
Department of Interior—pointed out a trend toward centralization of authority in state departments of education or state boards of education in the matter of certification of teachers. Texas has followed this trend in that all certificates now issued are issued through the State Department of Education.\textsuperscript{19} County certificates were abolished on September 1, 1923. Colleges no longer have the authority to set up rules for the issuance of teachers' certificates as was the practice used in the early part of the twentieth century.

The certificate laws of Texas are statutory in nature. Although this practice is followed by many states, the recent trend is to allow certificate laws to be drawn up by the state departments of education. There are twenty-six states now that give to their state departments of education the right to write certificate laws.\textsuperscript{20}

Certification by examination is still continued in Texas, although the national trend is to issue certificates only on the basis of college work.

There are twenty-nine states now that do not issue certificates on examination. Another tendency is toward the discontinuance of the life certificate. However, only eleven states do not now issue permanent certificates. Texas issues a permanent certificate.\textsuperscript{21}

Another recent tendency in certification has been directed toward the raising of the level of elementary certificates. Texas has done much in this direction through administrative

\textsuperscript{19}Unpublished article by Spencer Steiner, "Progress In Certification Standards".

\textsuperscript{20}\textsuperscript{21}
rather than statutory law. Before elementary certificates of any class may be issued to an applicant, evidence must be presented to show the completion of the following five elementary courses: public school art, public school music, nature study, curriculum construction, and methods of teaching elementary physical education.

Texas is one of twenty-four states permitting blanket certificates. A blanket certificate is one that permits the holder to teach any subject in the curriculum. To many this is considered a defect in our statutory laws. The State Department of Education now requires that a teacher must have completed twelve semester hours in the subject in which he is teaching. Failure to comply with this provision is just cause to withdraw affiliation in that subject.
CHAPTER III

THE ROLE OF COLLEGES IN THE CERTIFICATION OF TEACHERS

The colleges of the State of Texas are the primary factors in the certification of teachers in this state. This statement is emphasized by the fact that ninety-nine per cent of the certificates issued by the State Department of Education during the school year 1936-37 were based upon college credentials. The past school year, 1937-38, saw the figure at the ninety-eight and one-half per cent level.¹

The State Superintendent of Public Instruction is authorized by statute to classify colleges in Texas. The statute authorizing this reads as follows:

The State Board of Examiners, in the State Department of Education shall, on the application of institutions in Texas to be recognized as junior colleges, teachers' colleges, colleges or universities of the first class, make investigations as to the standards of such institutions and shall make recommendations to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, who shall give them such rating as the standards of their work may justify.²

To accomplish this classification, the State Superintendent appoints a suitable person to examine colleges and judge their standards. This person is a member of the State Board of Examiners.

¹These figures were compiled by the author from the reports of the College Examiner and other records in the office of the State Board of Examiners.

Examiners and his official title is that of College Examiner. It is his duty to make a "thorough inspection of the equipment and standards of instruction" maintained in all Texas colleges seeking approval as first class institutions of higher learning. He recommends ratings for all colleges to the State Superintendent. This official then rates the institutions on the basis of the findings of the college examiner. Inasmuch as certificates may only be issued by colleges which are ranked as first class, the fundamental duties and functions of the college examiners are germane to the purpose of this study.

Colleges and universities seeking to meet the standards for teachers' certificates must apply for approval as a first class institution of higher learning to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. Accompanying the application for approval as a first class institution must be a twenty-five dollar service fee to cover the expenses of the examination. After the initial approval, schools are inspected annually without charge other than to pay the traveling expenses of the college examiner. After receiving the application, the college examiner visits the school and makes his report to the State Superintendent, who then classifies the school. Regulations concerning the approval of colleges vary somewhat. It is the purpose of this chapter to present the present examiner's methods in examining colleges.  

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3 Ibid.
4 Present Examiner, E. H. Hereford, indicated to the author that he uses this plan as described in this chapter.
The college examiner visits each approved college in Texas once a year. He visits other colleges upon their request. The purpose of the visit is two-fold; first, to examine the equipment and educational standards of the college, and, secondly, to examine specific college courses to see if they fulfill the requirements for certification as designated by the Department of Education. The following description of his visit to a college is typical of all such visits.

On arriving at the college, the college examiner first pays a courtesy call to the president of the institution. While there, he usually fills in that portion of his report forms which calls for the name of the institution and the names of the dean of the college and the registrar. He discusses the school plant in general. If new buildings have been constructed, he particularly notes their adequacy for instructional purposes.

Information about the faculty is gained either from the president or from the business manager. The number of full and part-time teachers is designated along with their training. Changes on the faculty are particularly watched for. If too many faculty changes are found, the examiner attempts to ascertain the reason. The teaching load and instructional salaries must be determined. Information as to whether all the salaries have been paid is necessary as an aid in ascertaining the financial position of the school.

A visit to the office of the dean of the college is possibly the next in order. From this official, the examiner
finds out about the nature of the work offered by the college. Junior colleges are required to offer work in at least five different fields while senior colleges must offer work in as many as eight. Departments must be headed by persons with graduate degrees. Contents of new courses offered by the college are checked to see if they have been located in the proper department. The schedule of courses being offered is checked against those listed in the catalogue. If the schedule shows that less courses are actually being taught than the number listed in the catalogue, the examiner will probably suggest that the courses not being taught be dropped. A further examination is made of the schedule to see if the school is offering all the courses which the State Department of Education recommends. While in the dean's office, the examiner will also check the number and types of degrees awarded by the institution.

From the dean's office the examiner will probably next visit the office of the registrar. Here he checks the number of classes being offered. He notes the number of classes having fewer than five students and the number having more than fifty students. These sizes are considered to be the minimum and maximum points for good teaching procedures. The extension work of the school is examined. The examiner notes the number of extension centers, the teaching at these points and the number of students enrolled. The type of correspondence work is investigated and enrollment figures are noted. Pertinent facts about the student body are found out. The method by
which students gained admission is divided into four classes, namely, by high school diploma, by examination, by individual approval and by high school graduation with less than fifteen affiliated credits. The enrollment is classified according to the grade placement of the students. The average student load is determined. The State Department of Education recommends that students take not less than twelve nor more than eighteen semester hours of work. The examiner determines if this recommendation is followed by the college. Exceptions to the rule, if any, are noted.

A visit to the library is next in order. From the librarian, the examiner determines the training of the library staff. The number of assistant librarians, both trained and untrained, and their salaries constitute essential information. The number of volumes in the library, the number of periodicals received, the number of periodicals being bound, and the number of newspapers being subscribed for are all facts which are placed in the examiner’s report. The amount of money spent the preceding year and how it was spent are noted. The examiner notes the circulation report to see if the library is being used extensively. The type of books in each classification according to the Dewey decimal system is recorded.

The examiner then turns to an inspection of all kinds of laboratories found in the college. The usual laboratories are those used in the biology, chemistry and physics departments. Special laboratories, such as the reading laboratory at the
North Texas State Teachers College, the natural gas laboratory at the College of Arts and Industries, the metallurgy laboratory at the School of Mines and Metallurgy, and many others at various institutions, are always examined. The State Department of Education has drawn up required lists of equipment. The examiner checks the equipment list by that found in the laboratory. The equipment needed, if any, is listed. The amount spent on the laboratories is checked with the amount of fees taken in. The present examiner insists that these two balance each other or that more is spent than is received.

Finally, the examiner checks the financial condition of the college. Both the total income and the total expenditures are broken down into suitable divisions. From this minute breakdown, the examiner is able to determine the exact financial status of the college. The nature of the debt of the school is particularly noted, as is the institution's endowment.

The examiner records all of this rather extensive data. After examining these facts and figures he writes his recommendations and conclusions. In the latter part of his report, much essential information about the general conditions of the college is listed. Suggested changes are listed and the college is approved or disapproved. A college may be given a probationary approval, but in general there are only two classifications, namely, approved and non-approved institutions. Four copies of this report are made. The examiner keeps the original and the other three are sent to the president, dean
and registrar of the institution under examination.

Colleges may be classified by the type and amount of work offered as senior colleges, junior colleges and special schools. Senior colleges are those offering work leading toward a bachelor's degree. Junior colleges offer the first two years of college work while special schools in Texas and in other states teach only some special subject. At the present the only special schools in Texas which have been approved are those offering a special music curriculum. Some of the accredited senior colleges are also approved to conduct kindergarten training schools for teachers.5

Some interesting facts may be obtained from the annual reports of the college examiner. From these reports for the past two years and from statistics compiled in the office of the State Board of Examiners, the following data have been gathered. A total of 10,542 certificates were issued during the school year 1936-37. Of this number, only 107 were of the second class. This means that only one per cent of all the certificates issued that year were based upon examinations. These 107 certificates were divided as follows:

Three-year elementary certificates of the second class...18
Two-year elementary certificates of the second class....73
Three-year high school certificates of second class......4
Two-year high school certificates of second class.......12

The 10,435 first class certificates were issued by the

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5 A list of approved institutions of all types may be found in the appendix.
following types of schools:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of School</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Senior colleges controlled by the state</td>
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<td>State Teachers' Colleges</td>
<td>4322</td>
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<tr>
<td>Independent senior colleges</td>
<td>2046</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junior colleges controlled by the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent junior colleges</td>
<td>273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipal junior colleges</td>
<td>275</td>
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<tr>
<td>Private and denominational junior colleges for negroes</td>
<td>292</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipal senior colleges for negroes</td>
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<tr>
<td>State senior colleges for negroes</td>
<td>516</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent senior colleges for negroes</td>
<td>699</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A summary of these figures show that white senior colleges issued a total of 8,389 teachers certificates; white junior colleges, a total of 667 certificates; negro senior colleges, a total of 1,087 certificates and negro junior colleges, a total of 292 certificates. Schools of special subjects issued two certificates.

The 1937-38 reports bring out similar findings. The total number of certificates issued during the year dropped to 9,105. Of this number, 145 were of the second class. This means that one and one-half per cent of the total number of certificates issued were based on examinations. This number was divided as follows:
Three-year elementary certificates of second class...33
Two-year elementary certificates of second class......25
Three-year high school certificates of second class...7
Two-year high school certificates of second class......8

The 8,968 first class certificates were issued by the following types of schools:

Senior colleges controlled by the state.........1954
State Teachers' Colleges..............................3122
Independent senior colleges.........................1975
Junior colleges controlled by the Agricultu-
tural and Mechanical College of Texas.........83
Independent junior colleges........................189
Municipal junior colleges.............................220
Private and denominational junior colleges

for negroes...........................................309
Municipal senior colleges for negroes.............82
State senior colleges for negroes..................329
Independent senior colleges for negroes...........683

From a summary of these figures, it is seen that white
senior colleges issued a total of 7,051 teacher's certificates;
white junior colleges, a total of 492 certificates; negro senior
colleges a total of 1,104 certificates. Schools of special sub-
jects issued two certificates.

A further examination of these figures shows that a total
of 19,645 first and second class certificates were issued dur-
ing the school years of 1936-37 and 1937-38. Elementary certi-
фикates issued numbered 5,821, or 29.7 per cent of the total
while high school certificates numbered 11,487, or 58.5 per cent of the total. Special certificates numbered 1,127, or 5.8 per cent of the total. Only fifteen kindergarten certificates and twenty-seven permanent certificates were based on the old law. These two types constitute a very small part of the total. Of the total number of certificates issued, 1,068 were the newly required administrators' certificates of approval. These constituted 5.4 per cent of the total number of certificates granted.

The number of each type of certificate issued in this two-year school period is as follows:

- Three-year elementary ......................... 2
- Four-year elementary ......................... 786
- Six-year elementary ......................... 2959
- Permanent elementary ......................... 1853
- Two-year high school ......................... 396
- Four-year high school ......................... 2949
- Six-year high school ......................... 1188
- Permanent high school ......................... 6924
- Temporary special ......................... 291
- Permanent special ......................... 936
- Kindergarten ......................... 15
- Old law permanent ......................... 27
- Administrators' certificate of approval ......................... 1068
CHAPTER IV

A PROGRAM FOR IMPROVING THE CERTIFICATION STANDARDS IN TEXAS

Many changes should be made in the certificate laws of Texas. These changes are necessary if the standards of the teaching profession are to be raised. The Texas State Teachers' Association which serves as a mouthpiece for Texas teachers, sponsored a bill in the Forty-sixth Legislature designed to improve the standards of teacher certification in Texas. This bill, House Bill no. 752, died in committee but it is expected that it will be reintroduced at the next session of the legislature.

Among other things, this bill provided that no person could be employed as a teacher in the public free schools of this state unless he be an American citizen and unless he had reached the age of nineteen years. Applicants for certificates would have been required to furnish to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction evidence of good moral character as well as evidence of having met other standards described in this bill. The State Superintendent would have been given the authority to issue all teachers' certificates.

As introduced, the bill would have provided for four types of teachers' certificates. These were elementary, high school, administrative and special certificates. The elementary
certificate would have authorized the holder to teach in grades one to seven inclusive; high school certificates, in grades seven to eleven and/or twelve; administrative certificates were to be required of superintendents and principals of affiliated school systems. Special certificates were to include such subjects as music, art, vocational home economics, vocational agriculture and such other subjects as might be required from time to time by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction and the State Board of Education.

Elementary certificates would have been issued on the completion of specified college work. Certificates valid for two years would have been issued to applicants who had completed sixty semester hours of college work in any first class senior or junior college. Elementary certificates valid for four years would have been issued to applicants who had completed ninety semester hours of college work in a first class institution of higher learning. Permanent elementary certificates were to be issued to applicants who had completed one hundred and twenty semester hours of college credit for which they must have received a standard bachelor's degree from any senior college classified by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction as a first class institution of higher learning. Applicants for the elementary certificate of any type would have been required to include in their college courses materials and methods pertaining to the elementary schools. The State Superintendent of Public Instruction was designated as the authority to determine particular fields of study to be required
of teachers. He was to consult with the administrative officers of the colleges preparing teachers for the schools of this state before setting up such standards. These standards when approved by the State Board of Education were to become operative in the issuance of certificates.

High school certificates valid for two years were to be issued upon the completion of ninety semester hours of college work. To receive a permanent high school certificate, an applicant would have been required to complete one hundred and twenty semester hours of college work. College credit to be counted must have been earned in a first class institution of higher learning. A permanent high school certificate could not be issued to an applicant unless he presented six semester hours of credit in practice teaching. All student teaching was required to have been done under competent supervision in the grades seven to eleven and/or twelve. The applicant also must present a major of not less than twenty-four semester hours in one academic field and a second major of not less than eighteen semester hours in another field. Other requirements for the permanent certificate were to be determined in the same manner as requirements for the elementary certificate.

Administrative certificates were to be granted to those who were qualified to hold permanent high school certificates provided they had completed six semester hours of high school administration. Administrative certificates were to be granted likewise to holders of elementary certificates provided they had completed six semester hours of elementary school
administration. Superintendents of schools had to present six semester hours of credit in both elementary and high school administration.

Special certificates were to be granted to applicants on conditions to be prescribed by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction upon the approval of the State Board of Education. Such certificates were to meet the requirements of the standard bachelor's degree and had also to include training in the special field in which the certificate was issued as prescribed by the State Superintendent.

In determining college credits for certification, work done in a standard junior college was to receive adequate credit. Temporary certificates valid for four years could be issued upon the completion of two years work in any standard junior college. This type of certificate would not be subject to renewal.

Any certificate would expire if the holder of such certificate ceased to teach in the public schools of this state for a period of five years. This expired certificate could be re-instated by the holder thereof presenting at least twelve additional hours of college work from the standard college or university. All work for renewal of a certificate must have been completed within one year next before the application for reinstatement. After September 1, 1941, no certificates were to be issued unless the applicant had completed ninety semester hours of college work. After September 1, 1943, the standards were to be raised to require one hundred and twenty semester
hours of college work. These provisions were to apply to the invalidation of temporary junior college certificates. Outstanding certificates which had already been issued and are now effective were not to be invalidated by any provision of this law.

This bill is significant in that it points the way toward a simplified system of teacher certificates. Second class certificates are entirely eliminated by the bill. This elimination represents an advancement in the plan of certifying the teachers in that certificates issued on the basis of examinations are discarded. This bill likewise would do away with the necessity for county boards of examiners and would eliminate the county superintendent from any duties in connection with the issuance of teachers' certificates.

Another important change recommended in the bill is the one providing that elementary certificates are to be valid only in the first seven grades while high school certificates are to be valid only in the upper four grades. This means that teachers in any grade level will be trained for the particular grades of work that they teach.

The minimum amount of college work required for any certificate is two years. Even more significant is the provision invalidating certificates of persons who cease to teach for a five-year period.

A major change in the principles of certification may be seen in this bill. In the past, Texas has depended exclusively upon statutory requirements for teacher certification. This
bill emphasizes administrative law in the issuance of certificates in that the State Superintendent of Public Instruction is authorized to set up certification standards. This is the first time that a proposal to the legislature for granting blanket authority to the State Superintendent to determine requirements for teacher certification has been made in the form of a bill.

Due to the incomplete record system now in existence at the office of the State Board of Examiners, the author recommends that the legislature be requested to grant an appropriation to provide for research statisticians to compile these records in a logical order. It is evident that the records of this division of the State Department of Education should be catalogued in order that they may be available for educational research. It is further recommended that a new record system be inaugurated by the State Board of Examiners.
Appendix A

PRESENT LAWS OF THE STATE OF TEXAS DEALING
WITH THE PROBLEM OF TEACHER CERTIFICATION

Article 2977. State Board of Examiners.—The State Superintendent shall be authorized to appoint a State Board of Examiners, consisting of not less than three competent teachers, living in the State, to serve during his pleasure, and he may increase or decrease the number, as varying conditions may make necessary. (Acts 1905, p. 262.)

Article 2978. County Board of Examiners.—Each county superintendent shall appoint two persons who shall be a county board of examiners. A person to be eligible to such appointment must hold a teacher's State certificate of first or higher grade. They shall serve during the pleasure of the county superintendent, and shall meet at his call. The State Superintendent may, for cause approved by the State Board, require the county superintendent to dismiss any such appointee. In such a case the vacancy must be filled by an appointee approved by the State Board. The county board of examiners of each county shall hold an examination if there be applicants, on the first Friday and Saturday following in the months of April, June, July, September and December of each year, and the State Superintendent may authorize such other examinations as may be necessary to secure an adequate force of certified teachers. Said board of examiners shall use the questions prescribed by the State Department

of Education and shall conduct the examinations in accordance
with the rules and regulations prescribed by said State Depart-
ment and the county superintendent. (Acts 1911, p. 195; Acts
1923, 3rd C. S., p. 112.)

Article 2879. Application.—Any person desiring to be
examined for a teacher's certificate shall make application to
the county superintendent, stating the class of certificate
desired, and shall present to the county superintendent a state-
ment of three good and well known citizens, or such proof as he
may require of his qualifications, except the examination grades
required for the class of certificate desired. After investi-
gation, the county superintendent shall give the applicant a
written recommendation to the county board of examiners requir-
ing them to examine the applicant for a certificate of the class
mentioned; but no person shall receive such recommendation with-
out first depositing with the county superintendent the sum of
four dollars as an examination fee, and the recommendation given
by the county superintendent shall show the receipt of said fee.
The county board of examiners shall not permit any person to
enter the examination who does not first present the written
recommendation of the county superintendent. All examinations
provided for herein and elsewhere in the Texas school laws shall
be conducted in writing and in the English language. The county
superintendent shall forward promptly to the State Superinten-
dent, all papers of applicants applying for state certificates,
these to be submitted to the State Board of Examiners, on a pre-
scribed form furnished by the State Department of Education,
with a fee of two dollars from the fee paid to him by each of
the applicants applying for state certificates. Until shipment of papers to the state superintendent, papers of applicants for a state certificate shall be deposited in some safe or vault at the county court house. (Acts 1905, p. 262; Acts 1911, p. 189; Acts 1921, p. 250.)

Article 2280. Applicant's Requisites.—No person shall receive a certificate authorizing his employment in the public free schools of Texas without showing to the satisfaction of the county superintendent that he is a person of good moral character, that he will support and defend the Constitution of the United States, and the State of Texas, and has ability to speak and understand the English language sufficiently to use it easily and readily in conversation and in giving instruction in all subjects prescribed for the class of certificate for which he applies. The county superintendent, unless he knows the facts personally, shall require satisfactory proof of the applicant as herein required before issuing his recommendations to the county board of examiners. No certificate shall be granted to a person under eighteen (18) years of age. (Acts 1905, p. 262; Acts 1911, p. 189; Acts 1920, 3rd C. S., p. 114, as amended Acts 1935, 44th Leg., p. 759, ch. 330, sec. 1.)

Article 2280a. Certificates to Aliens Prohibited.—No teacher's certificate shall be issued to an alien authorizing him or her to teach in the elementary and/or secondary public free schools unless evidence is produced showing his intention to become a citizen, and the state department of education shall not issue a teacher's permanent certificate to any person who
is not a citizen of the United States. It shall be unlawful for any board of trustees to contract with any person who is an alien unless said person has been naturalized or has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, to teach in any elementary and/or secondary public free school of this State, and all such contracts attempted to be made shall be void and of no effect; provided, however, that nothing in this bill shall be applicable to any contracts heretofore entered into and now in effect. (Acts 1929, 41st Leg., p. 72, ch. 38, sec. 1.)

Article 2881. Examination of Papers.—The State Board of Examiners shall, at their next meeting after the receipt of said papers and reports, together with the fees, examine the papers and shall make a report to the State Superintendent recommending that certificates be issued or be not issued, according to the grades made. To each applicant who has made the required grades the State Superintendent shall forward the report, together with the certificate recommended by the State Board of Examiners; and to each applicant who has failed to make the required grades, the State Superintendent shall forward the report of the State Board of Examiners without a certificate. (Acts 1911, p. 185; Acts 3rd C. S. 1920, p. 112.)

Article 2882. Record of Certificates.—The county superintendant shall keep a record of all certificates held by persons teaching in the public schools of the common school districts and of the independent school districts of his county. Any person who desires to teach in the public schools of common school district, shall present his certificate for record,
before the approval of his contract. Any person who desires to teach in the public schools of an independent school district shall present his certificate to the county superintendent for record before his contract with the board of trustees of the independent school district shall become valid. A teacher or superintendent who does not hold a valid certificate shall not be paid for teaching or work done before the granting of a valid certificate, except for teaching in such branches as are exempted under the terms of this law. (Id.)

Notes on Rulings of Attorney General

All teachers must file their certificates for record with the county superintendent of the county in which they teach. But failure of a teacher in an independent school district having over 500 scholastics to do so will not invalidate his contract. (1923).

This article requiring a teacher to register his certificate applies only to teachers in common school districts and independent districts having less than 500 scholastics. Failure of a teacher in an independent district having over 500 scholastics to so register certificate would not invalidate his contract. (1928).

The contract of a teacher with an independent school district will be valid even though the teacher's certificate is not filed with the county superintendent until after such contract is made. (1918).

The county superintendent is required to keep a record of all teachers' certificates issued by him and of certificates
held by teachers in common school districts in the county but not of teachers in independent districts. (1905).

School trustees cannot spend public school funds to pay a teacher in a night school for adults where teacher does not hold a valid teacher's certificate. (1935).

Notes on Rulings of State Department of Education

Each person employed as a teacher, principal or supervisor shall be in possession of a valid certificate at the time he begins teaching, unless he is exempt from holding a certificate by reason of the provisions of the law. A person accepting a position as teacher in any school shall, before entering upon the duties of such position, register his certificate with the county superintendent of schools of the county in which such school is situated. The certificate should be registered in the present name of the teacher. If it was issued under some previous name, the document should be returned to the State Board of Examiners, with an affidavit proving the change of name, and a fee of one dollar. Blanks for this affidavit will be furnished upon request.

Trustees cannot make legal contracts with teachers beyond the term of validity of certificates held by the teachers.

Article 2883. Salaries.—Trustees in making a contract with a teacher shall determine the salary to be allowed or the wages to be paid. Provided a teacher holding a permanent state certificate shall not receive wages in excess of one hundred and fifty dollars per month out of the public free school fund; a teacher holding a first grade certificate shall not receive
as wages from the public free school fund more than one hundred and twenty-five dollars per month and a teacher holding a second grade certificate shall not receive as wages from the public free school fund more than one hundred dollars per month; provided that the salary limits herein specified shall not apply to any school district which levies and collects a local tax for school purposes. All women teaching in the State schools of the State shall be paid the same compensation as is paid to men for performing the same kind, grade and quantity of service. (Acts 1905, p. 282; Acts 1919, p. 145; Acts 3rd C. S. 1920, p. 45; Acts 1921, p. 211.)

Article 2884. Cancellation of Certificates.—Any certificate may be canceled for cause by the authority issuing it; and the State Superintendent shall have power to cancel any certificate upon satisfactory evidence that the holder thereof is conducting his school in violation of the laws of the State or is a person unworthy to instruct the youth of this State. If any teacher holding a certificate to teach in the public schools of this State shall enter into a written contract with any board of trustees to teach in any public school of this State, and shall, after making such contract and without the consent of the trustees, abandon said contract, except for good cause, such abandonment shall be considered sufficient grounds for the cancellation of said teacher's certificate, and the same may be canceled upon the complaint of said trustees, or either of them. Before any certificate shall be canceled the holder thereof shall be notified, and shall have an opportunity to be heard,
and shall have the right of appeal from such decision to the State Superintendent and the State Board; provided, that when the State Superintendent shall have canceled the certificate, the appeal shall be to the State Board. The State Superintendent shall have the authority, upon satisfactory evidence being presented, to reinstate any teacher's certificate canceled under the provisions of this article, and upon a refusal of the Superintendent to so reinstate such certificate, the applicant shall have the right of appeal to the State Board.

(Acts 1905, p. 265; Acts 1917, p. 368.)

Notes on Rulings of State Department of Education

Immoral conduct with pupils is sufficient ground for cancellation of a teacher's certificate.

A teacher's certificate was not cancelled where investigations disclosed that the teacher was not convicted of theft, but that a relative pleaded guilty for him and paid the fine to avoid publicity and keep down expense.

Dishonesty in financial matters and assisting minors in immoral matters are grounds for cancellation of a teacher's contract.

The State Superintendent is not required to cancel a certificate when a teacher breaks his contract with one school to accept a better position.

Padding census rolls or assisting herein is sufficient grounds for suspension of a teacher's certificate.

Conviction of the offense of rape is ground for cancellation of a teacher's certificate.
The State Superintendent considers it sufficient grounds to cancel a teacher's certificate that such teacher drinks to excess, is guilty of immoral conduct and neglects the discharge of his duties.

Immorality justifies cancellation of teacher's certificate.

The State Superintendent is not required to cancel the certificate of a teacher who has paid a fine for aggravated assault for administering corporal punishment to a pupil.

Article 2885. Kinds of Certificates.—Teachers' certificates authorizing the holders to contract to teach in the public free schools of this State shall be of three kinds, as follows:

1. Elementary certificates.
2. High school certificates.
3. Special certificates.

Elementary certificates shall be of the following classes:
1. Elementary certificates of the second class.
2. Elementary certificates of the first class.
3. Elementary permanent certificates.

High school certificates shall be of the following classes:
1. High school certificates of the second class.
2. High school certificates of the first class.
3. High school permanent certificates.

Special certificates granted to teachers of kindergarten and special branches of study shall be of two classes:
1. Temporary.
2. Permanent. (Acts 1921, p. 242.)
Article 2835a. Ten Years.—When a teacher of a special subject has been for ten years engaged in teaching that subject in a city or town of two thousand inhabitants or more, the board of trustees of such city or town shall have the right to employ such teacher though such teacher has no certificate.

(Acts 1925, p. 326, 39th Leg., ch. 124, sec. 1.)

Article 2836. Certificate by Examination.—An elementary certificate of the second class may be obtained by examination only. An applicant for an elementary certificate of the second class shall be examined in spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, elementary physiology and hygiene with special reference to narcotics, school management and methods of teaching, descriptive geography, Texas history, United States history, Texas school law relating to teachers and pupils, and, in addition, on any two of the following subjects:

Elementary agriculture, elementary composition, drawing and music.

In taking examination for elementary certificate of the second class, no applicant shall be permitted at any one series of examinations to take examination on more than thirteen subjects, eleven prescribed and two optional. An elementary certificate of the second class shall be valid, unless canceled by lawful authority, until the second anniversary of the thirty-first day of August of the scholastic year in which the examination was held, and to receive such a certificate an applicant shall make on examination on all subjects an average grade of not less than seventy-five per cent and on each subject a grade
of not less than fifty per cent; provided that if the applicant makes a general average on all subjects of not less than eighty-five per cent and on each subject a grade of not less than sixty per cent, he may receive an elementary certificate of the second class valid, unless canceled by lawful authority, until the third anniversary of the thirty-first day of August of the calendar year in which the examination was held.

A high school certificate of the second class may be secured by examination only.

An applicant for a high school certificate of the second class shall be examined in the subjects prescribed for an elementary certificate of the second class, on any two of the optional subjects prescribed for an elementary certificate of the second class, and in addition thereto, on civil government, higher English composition, elementary psychology applied to teaching, and on any four of the following subjects:

Algebra, physical geography, ancient history, modern history, elements of plane geometry, botany and American literature.

A high school certificate of the second class shall be valid, unless canceled by lawful authority, until the second anniversary of the thirty-first day of August of the calendar year in which the examination was held. The applicant shall make on examination on all subjects an average grade of not less than seventy-five per cent and on each subject a grade of not less than fifty per cent; provided that if the applicant makes a general average on all subjects of not less than eighty-
five per cent, and on each subject a grade of not less than
sixty per cent, he shall be entitled to receive a high school
certificate of the second class valid, unless canceled by law-
ful authority, until the third anniversary of the thirty-first
day of August of the calendar year in which the examination was
held. (Acts 1921, p. 242.)

Article 2887. Building to Higher Certificate.--The holder
of an elementary certificate of the second class may during the
validity of said certificate, build to a high school certifi-
cate of the second class by taking examination in the additional
subjects required for a high school certificate of the second
class and in any four of the optional subjects prescribed for a
high school certificate of the second class.

An applicant who, at one series of examinations, takes ex-
aminations on all of the subjects required for a high school
certificate of the second class, shall not be permitted to take
examination, at any one series of examinations, on more than
twenty subjects, fourteen required and six optional, as speci-
fied in the requirements, respectively, for the issuance of ele-
mental and a high school certificate of the second class. An
applicant who takes at one series of examinations all of the
examinations necessary to raise an elementary certificate of
the second class to a high school certificate of the second
class, shall not be permitted to take examinations during any
one series of examinations on more than seven subjects, three
prescribed, and four optional. (Id.)
Article 2881a. Certificate for Teachers in Grade and High Schools.—That any teacher holding a valid certificate classified as an "Elementary Permanent Certificate built upon a temporary high school certificate or first grade certificate," or "high school permanent certificate" under Article 2883, Revised Civil Statutes of 1925 shall be authorized to teach any subject in any grade in any common school or high school in this State, which subject such teacher was required to pass in order to acquire such certificate. And such teacher shall be authorized to contract as teacher, principal, superintendent or other position to which he or she may be assigned by the trustees or other governing body of any common school or high school for all grades and subjects covered by his or her certificate as aforesaid, and for the pay authorized by law for the grades or subjects so contracted to be taught. In determining the subjects required for any such certificate all subjects shall be considered, whether such certificate was issued as a permanent originally, or by building upon temporary certificates so as to include all subjects passed upon as a whole to acquire such certificates, and no discrimination shall be made between certificates acquired by examination, and those acquired through actual attendance at teachers' or other colleges. (Acts 1927, 40th Leg., p. 396, ch. 251, sec. 1.)

Article 2882. College Certificates.—An applicant who completes the first year course of a Texas State normal school shall be entitled to receive an elementary certificate of the first class, which shall be valid unless cancelled by lawful
authority until the second anniversary of the thirty-first day of August of the calendar year in which the certificate was issued.

An applicant who completes the second-year course of a Texas State normal school shall be entitled to receive an elementary certificate of the first class which shall be valid, unless cancelled by lawful authority, until the third anniversary of the thirty-first day of August of the calendar year in which the certificate was issued.

A person who has satisfactorily completed five full courses in any Texas State normal college, or in any university, senior college, junior college, or normal college which is ranked as first class by the State Superintendent shall be entitled to receive from the State Department of Education an elementary certificate of the first class, which shall be valid unless cancelled by lawful authority, until the fourth anniversary of the thirty-first day of August of the calendar year in which the certificate was issued; provided that the five courses shall include at least one course in education dealing especially with elementary education, at least one course in English, and that not more than two courses may be taken in one subject; and provided further that all of these five courses must be those only which the college recognizes as credit towards its diploma or degree.

An applicant who has satisfactorily completed the second year of college work in a Texas State normal college, and who has specialised in the materials of elementary education, including a minimum of thirty-six recitation hours of practice
teaching in the elementary grades, under the supervision of critic teachers, shall be entitled to receive a permanent elementary certificate.

An applicant who has satisfactorily completed the second year's work of a university, or senior or junior college, other than a Texas State normal college, which is classified as first class by the State Superintendent, in which work shall be included two courses of professional training, shall be entitled to receive an elementary certificate of the first class, valid until the sixth anniversary of the thirty-first day of August of the calendar year in which the certificate was issued; provided that the holder of this certificate shall, upon completion of five years of successful elementary teaching, be granted a permanent elementary certificate; provided further that the satisfactory completion of any year's work at any Texas State normal college, or any university, senior college, junior college, or normal college, which is ranked as first class by the State Superintendent, may be substituted for a year's successful teaching, if this attendance at college take place after the issuance of the certificate.

A high school certificate of the first class, valid until the second anniversary of the thirty-first day of August of the scholastic year in which the certificate is issued, shall be granted to a student who has satisfactorily completed five full courses in any Texas State normal college or in any university, senior college, junior college or normal college, which is ranked as first class by the State Superintendent; provided
that the five courses shall include at least one course in education, and at least one course in English, and that not more than two courses may be taken in any one subject; and provided further that all these five courses must be those only which the college recognizes as credit towards its diploma or a degree.

A high school certificate of the first class, valid until the fourth anniversary of the thirty-first day of August of the scholastic year in which the certificate is issued, shall be issued to a student who completes two years of college work in any Texas State normal college, or in any university, senior college, junior college, or normal college, which is ranked as first class by the State Superintendent, provided that this work shall include two courses in education, one of which shall bear upon training for high school teaching.

A high school certificate of the first class, valid until the sixth anniversary of the thirty-first day of August of the scholastic year in which the certificate is issued shall be granted to a student who completes three years of college work in a Texas State normal college or in any university, senior college, or normal college which is ranked as first class by the State Superintendent, provided that this work shall include three courses in education, one course of which must include a minimum of thirty-six recitation hours of practice teaching and one course of which shall bear upon training for high school teaching.
leading to a degree, in a Texas State normal college or in any university, senior college, or normal college, classified as first class by the State Superintendent, provided that this work shall include four courses in education, one of which shall bear upon high school teaching and one of which shall consist of study of methods, observation of methods, and practice in teaching.

Any person who holds a diploma conferring upon him the degree of Bachelor of Arts, or any equivalent Bachelor's degree, or any higher academic degree, from any Texas State normal college, which is ranked as first class by the State Superintendent, who has not had four full courses in education, but who furnishes satisfactory evidence of having completed two full courses in education, one of which shall bear upon high school teaching, and of having had not less than three years' successful experience in teaching, aggregating not less than twenty-seven months, subsequent to the taking of the degree, shall be entitled to receive from the State Department of Education a permanent high school certificate, which shall be valid anywhere in the State, unless canceled by lawful authority; provided that a person on receiving such a diploma and degree from any Texas State normal college, or any university, senior college, or normal college, which is ranked as first class by the State Superintendent, who has taken two full courses in education, one of which shall bear upon high school teaching, and who has not had three years' successful experience in teaching may be granted a temporary high school certificate, valid until
the fourth anniversary of the thirty-first day of August of the scholastic year in which the diploma is issued.

An elementary certificate of the second class shall be valid only in elementary schools, grades one to seven, inclusive.

A high school certificate of the second class shall be valid in elementary schools, grades one to seven, inclusive, and in third class high schools, and unclassified high schools, but not in first and second class accredited high schools.

An elementary certificate of the first class shall be valid only in elementary schools, grades one to seven inclusive; provided that the holder of an elementary certificate based upon the completion of two years of college work in a Texas State normal college, or in any university, senior college, junior college, or normal college, ranked as first class by the State Superintendent, may contract to teach in unclassified high schools, and in high schools of the third class.

A two-year high school certificate of the first class shall be valid in the elementary grades, one to seven, inclusive, in third class high schools, and unclassified high schools, but not in accredited high schools of the first and second class.

A high school certificate of the first class, valid for four years or six years shall entitle the holder to contract to teach in any elementary grade or in any high school.

The term "course" as relating to college work, wherever it occurs in this law is to be taken as designating not less than the equivalent of 100 recitation hours of work.

In all cases of elementary, high school or special
certificates, granted on college work, the validity of the certificate shall begin with the date of the completion of the work on which the certificate is granted, and shall expire on the thirty-first day of August of the scholastic year, for the specified length of time for which the certificate was issued. The State Board of Examiners in the State Department of Education shall on application of institutions in Texas to be recognized as junior colleges, teachers' colleges, colleges or universities of the first class, make investigations as to the standards of such institutions, and shall make recommendations to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction(s) who shall give them such rating as the standards of their work may justify. Any school applying for approval under the provisions of this Act shall pay a fee of twenty-five dollars. Each applicant for teachers' certificates based on college credentials from junior colleges, teachers' colleges, colleges or universities, shall pay a fee of one dollar to cover the expenses of inspection and standardization of approved colleges and of recording and issuing the certificate.

The State Superintendent shall appoint a suitable person or persons of recognized college standing, who shall make a thorough inspection of the equipment and standards of instruction maintained in each school applying for approval under this law, and who shall make a detailed report to the State Board of Examiners for their consideration. The State Board of Examiners shall make recommendation to the State Superintendent in regard to the classification of schools applying for approval under
the provisions of this law, and shall give to them such rating as the standards of their work may justify.

The State Superintendent shall have each school receiving the benefits of this law thoroughly inspected from year to year as to its standards and facilities of instruction, and he shall have authority to suspend any school from the benefits of this law which fails for any reason to maintain the approved standards of classification. (Acts 1921, p. 242; Acts 1925, p. 370.)

Article 2689. Special Certificates.--Special certificates may be issued authorizing the holders to teach in a kindergarten or to teach the special subjects specified in this article.

Any person who has satisfactorily met the college entrance requirements of any Texas State normal college or any university, or senior college, junior college or normal college, ranked as first class by the State Superintendent, and who has satisfactorily completed one year's training in a kindergarten training school for teachers which has been classified by the State Superintendent as a kindergarten training school of the first class, shall be entitled to receive a kindergarten certificate valid for two years, and the holder thereof on completing the equivalent of three courses of additional work at a kindergarten training school classified as first class by the State Superintendent, shall be entitled to have this certificate extended for one year.

A person who has satisfactorily met the college entrance requirements of any Texas State normal college or any university, or senior college, junior college, or normal college
ranked as first class by the State Superintendent and who has satisfactorily completed a two-year college course in a kindergarten training school for teachers, classified by the State Superintendent as a kindergarten training school of the first class, shall be entitled to receive a kindergarten certificate valid for four years. The holder of such certificate after three years of satisfactory experience in teaching in a kindergarten, shall be entitled to receive a permanent kindergarten certificate; provided that it shall be illegal for a person to teach in a public school kindergarten unless he or she is the holder of a kindergarten certificate.

Certificates authorizing the holders to teach the special subjects of agriculture, domestic art, domestic science, commercial subjects, public school drawing, expression, manual training, physical training, public school music, vocal music, instrumental music, industrial training, or foreign languages may be granted to applicants as follows:

An applicant who has met the college entrance requirements of any Texas State normal college, or any university or senior college, junior college, or normal college, which is ranked as first class by the State Superintendent, and, in addition there-to, has satisfactorily completed ten college courses, at least one of which shall be in English, at least one in education, and at least one in the special subject on which the certificate is issued, these courses to be taken in any Texas State normal college, or any university, or senior college, junior college, or normal college, which is ranked as first class by the State Superintendent, shall be entitled to receive a special certificate
authorizing him to make contract to teach his special subject, which special certificate shall be valid until the third anniversary of the thirty-first day of August of the scholastic year in which the certificate was issued; provided that one of these courses must include special methods of teaching the subject in which the certificate is granted.

An applicant who has not the college entrance requirements of any Texas State normal college, or any university, senior college or normal college, which is ranked as first class by the State Superintendent, and in addition thereto has satisfactorily completed fifteen college courses, at least one of which shall be in English, at least one in education, and at least three of which shall be in the subject on which the certificate is granted, these courses to be taken in any Texas State normal college, or any university, or senior college, or normal college, ranked as first class by the State Superintendent, shall be entitled to receive a certificate entitling him to contract to teach his special subject, which certificate shall be valid until the fourth anniversary of the thirty-first day of August of the scholastic year in which the certificate is granted.

It is especially herein provided that the holder of a special kindergarten certificate, or a special certificate in commercial subjects, public school music, public school drawing, or physical training, on the completion of three years of teaching the special subject during the validity of his certificate or certificates shall be entitled to receive a permanent special
certificate in his subject, valid for use in the public schools, unless cancelled by lawful authority.

An applicant who has met the college entrance requirements of any Texas State normal college or any university or senior college, or normal college ranked as first class by the State Department of Education, and in addition thereto, has completed twenty college courses, at least one of which shall be in English, at least one in education, and at least four of which shall be in his special subject, these courses to be taken in any Texas State normal college, senior college, or normal college, ranked by the State Superintendent as a college of the first class, shall be entitled to receive a permanent certificate in his special subject, valid for life unless cancelled by lawful authority; provided that the college courses shall include special methods of teaching the subject on which the certificate is issued.

Teachers who devote the major portion of their time to teaching or supervising special subjects shall be required to hold a high school certificate or a special certificate, as provided for in this law, on the special subject in which they give instruction or supervise work. (Acts 1921, p. 242.)

Article 2889a. Special Certificate.—Any person who for six years or more has been the holder of a State first grade certificate or its equivalent, and who can furnish evidence of successful experience in teaching in the public schools for six or more sessions subsequent to September 1, 1910, shall be entitled to receive a State permanent first grade certificate.
Any person who has been engaged in teaching a special subject in the public schools for a period of four years, and who has been employed to teach the said subject during the last three years prior to September 1, 1925, shall be exempt from the requirement to hold a teacher's special certificate so long as he or she continues to be employed to teach the same subject; provided that any person who has been engaged in the teaching of music, or writing and drawing in the public schools of Texas for ten years shall be exempt from the present law and be given a life certificate in that subject.

Any person who applies for a Texas teacher's certificate on credentials from another State may be granted by the State Superintendent an emergency certificate valid for four months, while the record is being completed, prior to determining the kind and class of certificate, if any, to be issued to the applicant. The applicant shall be required to pay the same fee for the issuance of an emergency certificate as is required by law to be paid on application for other teacher's certificates.

Any person who is employed to teach any trade or industry in the public schools may, upon application to the State Superintendent, signed by the majority of the board of trustees of the school desiring his services, be issued a temporary permit to teach said trade without being required to hold the special certificate prescribed by law; provided that no permit may be granted for a longer term than two years and provided further that the fee for issuing said permit shall be the same as is required by law for the issuance of teacher's certificates.
The provisions of this Act are cumulative of the laws now in force regulating the issuance of teacher's certificates and all laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions expressed herein are hereby repealed. (Acts 1925, p. 449.)

Article 2890. Certificates from Other States.--The holders of diplomas or certificates from other States, who desire certification valid in Texas, shall present such diplomas or certificates to the State Superintendent, who shall require the State Board of Examiners to make investigations as to the value of such diploma or certificates as measured by the standards for certificates in this State; and the State Superintendent shall have the power to issue to the holder of a diploma or certificate from another State such Texas certificate as, in his judgment, the holder is entitled to receive, when the value of his diploma or certificate is estimated by the standards required for Texas certificates; provided that no certificates may be issued if the said diploma or certificates is not estimated to equal the lowest State certificate issued in Texas. (Acts 1911, p. 189; Acts 1920, 3rd C. S., p. 112.)

Article 2891. City Certificates.--A city or town which has a scholastic population of one thousand or more and has become an independent school district and which levies a local tax for educational purposes or which maintains a system of free schools for nine months in each year, and which has employed a superintendent of city schools, may have a city board of examiners. Said board of examiners shall in all cases consist of the city superintendent of the city schools; together with two other
persons who shall be appointed by him, and who shall be teachers. The city board of examiners is hereby authorized to issue certificates valid only in the city in which they are issued; such certificates shall be temporary.

Temporary city certificates shall be of three classes, as follows: second grade, first grade and high school. A temporary city certificate shall be good for two years, unless cancelled by lawful authority, and a second city certificate shall not be issued to any person. The further regulation of the issuance of such certificates shall be provided for by the board of trustees of such cities or towns; provided, that no city or town shall make the requirements for a temporary certificate inferior to the requirements provided by law for any State certificates of the corresponding grades. Any city or town may at the discretion of the superintendent of city schools, employ a teacher of any special branch not included in the requirements of a State certificate, without requiring an examination or a teacher's certificate. Nothing in this article shall prevent the board of trustees of any city or town from recognizing the certificate issued in any other such city or town in this State and validating the same in the city or town so recognizing.

A superintendent of schools in any city or town of this State shall be required to be the holder of a State first grade or State permanent certificate, and no school board may legally contract with any superintendent who is not the holder of a State first or State permanent certificate; provided, however, this certificate requirement shall not apply to a superintendent
who has held a position as city or town superintendent for a period of ten consecutive years in the school in which he or she is employed. (Acts 1921, p. 243.)

Article 2891a. Teachers' Certificates Revived and Continued. — Any person holding a teacher's certificate of any kind or grade which has not expired at the beginning of any summer school of any State teachers college or any other institution rated as first class by the State Department of Education in State, shall have the right to have such certificate revived and continued in force for a period of one year by taking three courses or subjects and passing in same at such summer session of a State teacher's college or any other institution rated as first class by the State Department of Education in this State. Upon successfully passing such three courses or subjects, the president of the college shall certify to same and attach his certificate to the teacher's certificate so held by such persons, and thereupon such teacher's certificate shall be presented to the State Department of Education and upon the payment of one dollar fee by the holder, shall be renewed and continued for one year from the beginning of the ensuing year after taking said three courses; provided the work course or subject as herein specified shall mean one-third of a regular nine months' course, and this privilege shall be extended to the holder of said certificate so long as it may remain in force. (Acts 1927, 40th Leg., 1st C. S., p. 113, ch. 40, sec. 1; Acts 1929, 41st Leg., p. 53, ch. 20, sec. 1.)
Appendix B

EXAMINATION FORM OF STATE COLLEGE EXAMINER

REPORT OF E. H. HEBERFORD
STATE COLLEGE EXAMINER

College __________________________ Date ______________________

President __________________ Dean __________________________

Registrar ________________________ _________________________

Plant: ______________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________

Teachers:

A. Training: (Doctor's
   1. Number of Degrees (Master's
      (Bachelor's
   2. Number without degrees __________________________

B. Load:
   1. Number teaching full time _________________________
   2. Number teaching part time _________________________
   3. Number teaching in high school _____________________
   4. Number teaching 18 hrs. _____________; 20 hrs. _____________

C. Salaries:
   1. Range: ___________; Increase or decrease ____________$
   2. Due and unpaid: (This year __________);
      (Last year __________)

Departments:

A. Recognized in

B. Number heads with graduate degrees ______________________

C. Number heads with Bachelor's degrees ____________________

D. No. heads with Bach. Degree & grad. work __________________

E. No. heads with Bach's Degree only _________________________

F. Following subjects taught: Art, Curriculum Construc-
   tion, General Science, Music, Health and Physical
   Education_________________________
Classes
A. Total Number______________________Average Size______________________
B. Size:
   1. No. Enrolling 41 to 50____________________
   2. No. Enrolling more than 50____________________
   3. No. Enrolling 1 to 5____________________
C. Number of Extension Classes
   Subjects____________________Class Enrollment____________________
   Correspondence Work____________________

Students:
A. Number: Freshmen____________________Sophomores____________________
   Juniors____________________Seniors____________________
   Graduates____________________Postgraduates____________________
   Preparatory____________________
B. Admission of Freshmen:
   1. Number admitted without condition by
      a. Approved diploma and 15 acc. units____________________
      b. Collage or State Exam____________________
   2. Number admitted on condition
      a. Approved diploma but less than
         15 acc. units
         (1) With 14 acc. units____________________
         (2) " less than 14 acc. units____________________
      b. Not grad. of approved H. S.____________________
      c. By Ind. Approval____________________
      d. Specified requirements not cleared____________________
         Subjects____________________
C. Load: (Include Total Enrollment)
   1. Number enrolled for 15 hrs.____________________
   2. Number enrolled for 12 hrs.____________________
   3. Number enrolled for 20 hrs.____________________
   4. Number enrolled for 12 hrs.____________________
      For less____________________

Library:
A. Number of volumes____________________Magazines____________________
   Newspapers____________________
B. The Librarian
   1. Training:
      a. Academic____________________
      b. Library Service____________________
   2. Salary
   3. Number of Assistants____________________
   4. Remuneration of Assistants____________________
C. Capacity of Reading Room____________________
D. Number of Volumes Added Since:____________________
E. Amount Expended For Books $____________________
   Magazines____________________Yet to be Spent:____________________
   Magazines____________________
F. Bound Magazines:
   1. Number____________________Amount Spent: $____________________
G. Children's Literature
   1. With other books
   2. Separate collection
   3. How used

Laboratories:
A. Amount Expended For Equipment Supplies
   Chemistry [Money]
   Physics [Money]
   Biology [Money]
   Zoology [Money]
   Geology [Money]
   H. E. [Money]

B. Equipment needed

---

Financial Condition:
A. This Year: Receipts [Money]
   Taxes [Money]
   Tuition [Money]
   Fees [Money]
   Expenditures [Money]

B. Last Year: Accounts Receivable [Money]
   Notes Receivable [Money]
   Notes Payable [Money]
   Salaries Payable [Money]
Appendix C

SAMPLE FORM REPORT OF THE STATE COLLEGE EXAMINER

October 31, 1938

Baylor University

Waco, Texas

TO THE STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS:

On October 15, 1938, I visited Baylor University, and wish to submit herewith a report of the visit.

Administration

Dr. Pat M. Neff is President of Baylor University, Dr. E. W. Jones is Dean, and Mr. Frank H. Allen is Registrar. The administration has not changed in several years.

School Plant

Baylor University has a large and ever increasing school plant. The Rena Mae McLean Physical Education Building has recently been completed. This building is modern in every respect, with class rooms, dressing rooms, offices, and a large swimming pool. The construction cost was $180,000. Another recent addition is the renovation of the old cafeteria building. It now houses journalism and publicity activities. A new administration building is now under construction. This will house the administration, the museum, which is not in the library, and the Texas History collections. In addition to this,
the old athletic building has been changed into class rooms, and two new practice music halls, with approximately twenty private practice rooms, have been provided.

The Faculty

The faculty at Baylor University has been strengthened in the past few years. There are now ninety-seven members on the instructional staff. Thirty-five of this group have Ph. D. Degrees. This is approximately thirty-six per cent of the entire faculty as compared with thirty and two-tenths per cent for last year. Seven instructors have no degrees. These are all in the department of music and fine arts, and have had special training in the field in which they are teaching. The teaching load in most instances is normal. The salary range is from $1,200, the minimum for instructors, to $3,000, the maximum, for professors.

Work Offered

Baylor University has a fully developed and well rounded college program. The teacher-training course is well developed. All the courses recommended by the Department of Education for training elementary teachers are given. Practice teaching is done in the public schools of Waco. This gives the teachers in training at Baylor University an opportunity to observe actual school conditions first hand. The relationship between the college and the public school is most cordial.
The University awarded the following degrees for the years 1936-37 and 1937-38:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Degree Description</th>
<th>1936-37</th>
<th>1937-38</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. B.</td>
<td>292</td>
<td>315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Mus.</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Bus. Adm.</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M. A.</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LL. B.</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M. D.</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. D. S.</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diploma in Nursing</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Totals</strong></td>
<td>541</td>
<td>585</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No honorary degrees were conferred.

The 243 classes conducted this year averaged twenty-six students per class, twenty classes enroll more than fifty students, thirty-six enroll between forty-one and fifty students, and twenty-seven enroll fewer than five students. One extension class in education is offered with an enrollment of sixty-one students. 333 1/2 majors of correspondence are offered. These courses are in the field of accounting, art appreciation, Bible, biology, business administration, economics, education, physical education, English, French, German, history, Latin, mathematics, political science, psychology, sociology, Spanish and zoology.

The following table shows the enrollment trend at Baylor University for the past two years:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>1937-38</th>
<th>1938-39</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Freshmen</td>
<td>788</td>
<td>832</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sophomores</td>
<td>467</td>
<td>511</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juniors</td>
<td>378</td>
<td>427</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seniors</td>
<td>415</td>
<td>338</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduates</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postgraduates</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freshmen Individual</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approval</td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law</td>
<td></td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Credit</td>
<td></td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>47</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>2177</td>
<td>2301</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It should be noted that the figures for 1937-38 are for the full term. Those for 1938-39 are for the fall term only. Additional students will undoubtedly be enrolled before the end of the year. 614 freshmen this year presented the high school diploma with fifteen acceptable units, one student took the examinations and five were accepted on individual approval. Thirty-three students are enrolled for twenty hours, forty-five are enrolled for eighteen hours, 1664 are enrolled for fifteen hours, forty-six are enrolled for twelve hours, 467 are enrolled for less than twelve hours and forty-six are non-credit students.

The Library

Dr. W. S. Heole is in charge of the library at Baylor University. Much improvement in the library and library service
has been made under the direction of Dr. Hoole. He has three
trained assistants and approximately fifty student assistants.
The students receive thirty cents per hour.

The reading rooms have recently been renovated and re-
decorated. They now present a most attractive appearance. The
color scheme is good, the lighting is attractive and the windows
are covered with Venetian blinds. The combined seating capacity
of the various reading rooms is approximately 480. The library
receives 330 periodicals in addition to a number of daily news-
papers. The reading room is well arranged, and the magazines
are attractively displayed. The room, however, is slightly
crowded.

The accession record shows 79,371 volumes; however, there
are approximately 85,000 volumes in the Baylor library. The
annual report shows $10,182.33 spent last year for books and
magazines. The reference material is especially strong. The
school binds some 290 different magazines. The amount expended
last year in this service was $1,983.28. Practically all the
magazines of permanent value are bound and made available for
student reference. The library contains some very interesting
and very valuable special collections, of which the Browning
collection is outstanding. There is no special collection of
children's literature for training of elementary teachers.

The Laboratories

Baylor University has many well equipped laboratories.
The following table shows the expenditure for laboratory sup-
plies last year. According to the annual report, no permanent
equipment was purchased.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Department</th>
<th>For Supplies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chemistry</td>
<td>$4,253.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physics</td>
<td>$2,801.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biology</td>
<td>$2,568.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geology</td>
<td>$319.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home Economics</td>
<td>$1,098.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$11,041.58</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The laboratories are housed in the administration building. The chemistry laboratories were very well equipped but crowded. The store rooms were separated into many places because of lack of space. The physics laboratory, though well equipped, is badly crowded. Much of the equipment is stored in cases in the corridors. This is undesirable from the standpoint of laboratory and from the standpoint of safety in case of fire. The biology laboratories are very well equipped.

**Finances**

The financial affairs at Baylor University are in a very excellent situation. There is no debt on the institution at this time. The endowment is $1,616,164.69. This endowment produced last year $77,915. The total income last year was $594,866.67. The total expenditure was $492,090.42, a net operating profit of $102,776.05. Of the above income, $123,397.75 were received from student fees, and $246,931.39 from student tuition.

**Conclusions and Recommendations**

I found at Baylor University a most interesting and excellent situation. The institution is to be congratulated on the marked improvement in the training of the faculty. We wish to
call attention to the fact that there were twenty-seven classes enrolling fewer than six students. This seems to be a rather large number. These small enrollments are not sound, either academically or economically. We wish to call attention also to the very large number of correspondence courses offered. The Examiner believes that it is an unwise policy to offer this number of courses by correspondence. If the number could be reduced materially, we believe there would be a tendency to revise the courses more frequently and the public would possibly be served more efficiently. We doubt if many of the courses now offered by correspondence at Baylor University have been revised or modernized in many years.

The school is to be congratulated on its increased enrollment and most especially on the very excellent guidance program now in operation. Baylor University is attempting to fit the program to the student, and we are expecting to see excellent results coming from this program.

The school is also to be commended on its excellent library service. We believe that the library should provide a room or certainly a section for children's literature and thereby give emphasis to this important collection.

The school is badly in need of space for laboratories. The present program cannot expand until additional space is provided. We believe that $102,000 operating profit is too much for an institution of this type. This money should be put into teachers' salaries and services.

On the whole we wish to commend the authorities at Baylor University for the very excellent program now being offered,
for the excellent financial condition, and for the able leadership furnished Baylor University. We recommend that they be retained on the approved list of senior colleges.

Respectfully submitted,

E. H. Hereford
College Examiner
Appendix D

AGRICULTED COLLEGES AND SPECIAL SCHOOLS

IN TEXAS, AUGUST 1, 1939

Accredited Colleges for White Students in Texas

Senior Colleges Controlled by the State

Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, College Station
College of Mines and Metallurgy, El Paso
Texas College of Arts and Industries, Kingsville
Texas State College for Women, Denton
Texas Technological College, Lubbock
The University of Texas, Austin

State Teachers' Colleges

East Texas State Teachers College, Commerce
North Texas State Teachers College, Denton
Sam Houston State Teachers College, Huntsville
Southwest Texas State Teachers College, San Marcos
Stephen F. Austin State Teachers College, Nacogdoches
Sul Ross State Teachers College, Alpine
West Texas State College, Canyon

Junior Colleges Under Control of the Board of Directors of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas

John Tarleton Agricultural College, Stephenville
North Texas Agricultural College, Arlington

Independent Senior Colleges

Abilene Christian College, Abilene
Austin College, Sherman
Baylor University, Waco
Daniel Baker College, Brownwood
Hardin-Simmons University, Abilene
Howard Payne College, Brownwood
Incarnate Word College, San Antonio
McMurry College, Abilene
Mary Hardin-Baylor College, Belton
Our Lady of the Lake College, San Antonio
Rice Institute, Houston
St. Edward's University, Austin
St. Mary's University, San Antonio

101
Southern Methodist University, Dallas
Southwestern University, Georgetown
Texas Christian University, Fort Worth
Texas Wesleyan College, Fort Worth
Trinity University, Waxahachie
University of San Antonio, San Antonio

Municipal Senior Colleges

University of Houston, Houston

Independent Junior Colleges

Clifton College, Clifton
College of Marshall, Marshall
Desatur Baptist College, Desatur
Hockaday Junior College, Dallas
Jacksonville Junior College, Jacksonville
Len Norris College, Jacksonville
Our Lady of Victory College, Fort Worth
Schreiner Institute, Kerrville
Texas Lutheran College, Seguin
Texas Military College, Terrell
Wayland College, Plainview
Weatherford College, Weatherford
Westminster College, Tehuacana

Municipal Junior Colleges

Amarillo College, Amarillo
Brownsville Junior College, Brownsville
Clarendon Junior College, Clarendon
Corpus Christi Junior College, Corpus Christi
Edinburg College, Edinburg
Gainsville Junior College, Gainsville
Hardin Junior College, Wichita Falls
Hillsboro Junior College, Hillsboro
Kilgore Junior College, Kilgore
Lamar Junior College, Beaumont
Lee Junior College, Goose Creek
Paris Junior College, Paris
Ranger Junior College, Ranger
San Angelo Junior College, San Angelo
San Antonio Junior College, San Antonio
Temple Junior College, Temple
Texarkana Junior College, Texarkana
Tyler Junior College, Tyler
Victoria Junior College, Victoria

¹This college will be dropped from the accredited list of colleges of Texas, effective September 1, 1939
County Junior Colleges

Blinn College, Brenham

Kindergarten Schools

College of Arts and Industries, Kingsville
East Texas State Teachers College, Commerce
Mary Hardin-Baylor College, Belton
North Texas State Teachers College, Denton
Our Lady of the Lake College, San Antonio
Sam Houston State Teachers College, Huntsville
Southern Methodist University, Dallas
Southwest Texas State Teachers College, San Marcos
West Texas State College, Canyon

Accredited Schools for Special Subjects in Texas

Fort Worth Conservatory of Music, Fort Worth
Houston Conservatory of Music, Houston
Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary, Seminary Hill
West Texas Conservatory of Music, Amarillo
Texas School of Fine Arts, Austin

Accredited Colleges for Negro Students in Texas

Senior Colleges Controlled by the State

Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College, Prairie View

Independent Senior Colleges

Bishop College, Marshall
Paul Quinn College, Waco
Samuel Houston College, Austin
Texas College, Tyler
Tillotson College, Austin
Wiley College, Marshall

Municipal Senior Colleges

Houston College for Negroes, Houston

Independent Junior Colleges

Butler College, Tyler
Jarvis Christian College, Hawkins
Mary Allen Junior College, Crockett
St. Philip's Junior College, San Antonio
Appendix E

PROPOSED TEACHER CERTIFICATION LAW SPONSORED BY

THE TEXAS STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

H.B. No. 752

By: McDonald

P. E. Dickinson

A BILL

TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT providing for certificating teachers
to teach in the public schools and
junior colleges of Texas; providing
the manner of issuing such certificates,
giving certain authority to the State
Superintendent of Public Instruction
and the State Board of Education; pro-
viding the requirements for the issuance
of said certificates; fixing the types
of certificates; providing for the re-
newal and extension of certificates;
repealing all laws or parts of laws in
conflict with the provisions of this
Act; providing that if any Section of
this Act is held unconstitutional it
shall not affect the other Sections
hereof, and declaring an emergency.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:

SECTION 1. No person shall be employed as a teacher in
the public free schools of this State who is not an American
citizen, who has not reached the age of nineteen years, and
who has not furnished to the Superintendent of Public In-
struction evidence of good moral character and evidence of
having met standards prescribed in this Act.

SECTION 2. Applications for certificates shall be made
to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, who shall
have authority to issue all certificates qualifying applicants to teach in the public free schools, and who shall have the authority to require such information as he may desire to determine whether or not applicants meet the provisions of this Act.

SECTION 3. There shall be four types of teachers' certificates, to-wit: (1) elementary; (2) high school; (3) administrative; (4) special.

SECTION 4. Elementary certificates shall be authority for teaching in grades one to seven inclusive; high school certificates in grades seven to eleven and/or twelve; administrative certificates shall be required of superintendents and principals of affiliated school systems; special certificates shall include such subjects as music, art, vocational home economics, vocational agriculture, and such other special subjects as may be required from time to time by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction and the State Board of Education.

SECTION 5. Elementary certificates may be issued on completing definite college work, to-wit; Certificates valid for two years on sixty semester hours of college work completed in any senior or junior college which shall have been classified by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction as a college of first class. For any elementary certificate valid for four years, the applicant must present at least ninety semester hours of college credit from institutions meeting
the requirements of this Act. And for a permanent elementary certificate, the applicant must have completed one hundred and twenty semester hours credit, and shall have received a standard Bachelor's degree from senior colleges classified by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction as colleges of first class.

SECTION 6. Applicants for elementary certificates shall include in their college courses materials and methods pertaining to the elementary school.

SECTION 7. The State Superintendent of Public Instruc-
tion is hereby given authority, after consultation with the administrative officers of the colleges preparing teachers for the schools of this State, to determine particular fields of study to be required of teachers. Such deliberations, when approved by the State Board of Education, shall become operative in the issuance of certificates.

SECTION 8. A high school certificate valid for two years may be issued on the completion of ninety semester hours of college work. Permanent high school certificates shall be issued on the completion of one hundred and twenty semester hours of college credit in a senior college of the first class as determined by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

SECTION 9. No permanent high school certificate shall be granted unless applicants present at least six semester hours of practice teaching under competent supervision in the grades seven to eleven and/or twelve. Applicants must also present a
major of not less than twenty-four semester hours in one academic field and a second major of not less than eighteen semester hours in another field. Other requirements for the permanent certificate shall be determined as indicated in Section 7 of this Act.

SECTION 10. Applicants for permanent high school certificates, who shall present at least six semester hours in the study of high school administration, shall be granted an administrator's certificate. Applicants for permanent elementary certificates, who shall present six hours of elementary school administration, shall be granted an administrator's certificate. Superintendents of schools, before receiving an administrator's certificate, shall present six semester hours of study in elementary school administration and six semester hours study in high school administration. The provisions under this Section shall not become effective until September 1, 1941.

SECTION 11. Special certificates shall be granted to applicants on conditions prescribed by the Superintendent of Public Instruction with the approval of the State Board of Education. Such certificates shall meet the requirements for standard Bachelor's degrees but shall include training in special field as prescribed by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction with the approval of the State Board of Education.

SECTION 12. The holder of either an elementary certificate or a high school certificate, as provided herein, may
teach in any junior college of Texas.

SECTION 13. In determining college credits for certification under the provisions of this Act, work done in standard junior colleges shall receive adequate credit. Four (4) years temporary certificates may be issued upon completion of two (2) years work in standard junior colleges. Such certificate shall not be subject to renewal on expiration thereof.

SECTION 14. Any certificate granted on the authority of this Act will expire if the holder of such certificate ceases to teach in the public schools of this State for a period of five years. Such expired certificate may be reinstated by the holder thereof presenting at least twelve additional semester hours of college work from any standard college or university which has been completed within one year next before the application for reinstatement. It is especially provided that after September 1, 1941, no certificate shall be issued unless the applicant shall have completed ninety semester hours of credit in institutions of higher learning meeting the provisions of this Act and that after September 1, 1945, no certificate shall be issued unless the applicant shall have completed one hundred twenty semester hours of credit in institutions of higher learning meeting the provisions of this Act, provided, however, this section shall not apply to temporary Junior College certificates as provided for in Section 13 thereof.

SECTION 15. All outstanding certificates heretofore issued and now effective are hereby ratified and validated
for the term and under the conditions for which they were
issued, and this Act shall in no way void or invalidate any
certificate now in effect.

SECTION 16. Article 2877, 2878, 2879, 2880, 2881, 2885,
2885a, 2886, 2887, 2887a, 2890a Section 1, 2890a Section 2,
2891, 2891a, 2893, and 2899 of the Revised Civil Statutes of
the State of Texas and all other statutes or parts of statutes
which are in conflict with the provisions of this Act are
hereby repealed.

SECTION 17. The fact that teachers' certificates are
being issued to applicants who do not possess adequate educa-
tional qualifications to keep pace with the ever increasing
duties and requirements of teachers in the public schools, and
because of the fact that the public schools cannot adequately
train citizens for a complex civilization without adequately
educated teachers, creates an emergency and an imperative pub-
lic necessity that the Constitutional Rule, requiring bills to
be read on three several days in each House, be suspended and
said rule is hereby suspended, and that this Act shall take
effect and be in force from and after its passage, and it is
so enacted.
having presented satisfactory evidence of good moral character, and
having fulfilled the requirements prescribed by law, is now granted
this State Certificate,
which entitles to teach in elementary grades and in third class
and unclassified high schools of the public schools of Texas.
This Certificate expires August 31, 19__.

Date of Issue ____________, 193__

REQUIREMENTS

_________ years approved college work.

_________ years approved teachers college training.

State examinations in

_________ subjects.

State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

SEAL

Figure 1. A copy of the form used in issuing two-year high school teachers' certificates, six-year elementary teachers' certificates and second class high school teachers' certificates in Texas.
having presented satisfactory evidence of good moral character, and having fulfilled the requirements prescribed by law, is now granted this State Certificate, which entitles to teach in of the public schools of Texas. This Certificate expires August 31, 19—.

Date of Issue, 193

REQUIREMENTS

_____ years approved college work.

_____ years approved teachers college training.

State examinations in

_____ subjects.

State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

SEAL

Figure 2. A copy of the form used in issuing two-year elementary teachers' certificates, three-year elementary teachers' certificates, four-year elementary teachers' certificates, second class elementary teachers' certificates, four-year high school certificates and six-year high school teachers
Teachers Permanent Elementary Certificate

of the

First Class

having presented satisfactory evidence of good moral character, and having fulfilled the requirements prescribed by law, is granted this

Permanent Elementary Certificate of the First Class

and is hereby authorized to contract to teach in Grades One to Seven, inclusive, and in third class and unclassified high schools in any public school in the State of Texas during life.

Date of Issue______________, 193___

REQUIREMENTS

Five years teaching upon Elementary Certificate valid for six years.

_____years approved teachers college training.

State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

SEAL

Figure 3. A copy of the form used in issuing permanent elementary teachers' certificates of the first class in Texas.
having presented satisfactory evidence of good moral character, and having fulfilled the requirements prescribed by law, is now granted this State Certificate, which entitles the holder to teach in the public schools of Texas. This Certificate is valid during the life of the holder, unless revoked by lawful authority.

Date of Issue, 193

REQUIREMENTS

____ approved college degree with teaching experience and professional courses.

____ years approved teachers college training.

State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

SEAL

Figure 4. A copy of the form used in issuing permanent high school certificates of the first class for teachers in Texas.
having presented satisfactory evidence of good moral
character, and of having taught successfully for six years
on a Texas State First Grade Certificate since September
1, 1910, is now granted this

First Grade Certificate

and is hereby authorized to contract to teach in the public
schools of the State of Texas during life.

This First Grade Certificate is permanent and is
issued by authority of Chapter 180, Act of the
Thirty-ninth Legislature and also upon the rec-
ommendation of the State Board of Examiners
and is valid during the life of the holder, unless
cancelled by lawful authority.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set
my hand and affixed the seal of the Depart-
ment of Education, State of Texas, at Austin,
this day_______________________A. D. 19____

______________________________________
State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Figure 5. A copy of the form used in issuing permanent
first grade teachers’ certificates in Texas.
State Department of Education
State of Texas

Emergency Certificate

having presented satisfactory evidence of good moral character, and
having complied with the provisions of Section 3, Chapter 180,
Acts of the Thirty-ninth Legislature of the State of Texas, is hereby
granted this Emergency Certificate to teach in___________grades
of the public schools of______________, Texas, for four months
from date hereof.

Given under my hand, this____day of_________193___

______________________________________________
State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

SEAL

Figure 6. A copy of the form used in issuing emergency
teachers' certificates in Texas.
Certificate of Approval
Superintendents and Principals
Issued by
The State Department of Education
The State of Texas

This is to certify that the name of

______________________________

has been placed upon the list of superintendents and principals approved for standard four-year affiliated school systems, as having completed eighteen semester hours of advanced educational administration and methods.

Date of Issue_______________, 193__

(SEAL)

______________________________
Chairman, State Board of Examiners.

This certificate is not issued in lieu of any certificate required by the laws of the State of Texas.

Figure 7. A copy of the form used in issuing administrators' certificates of approval in Texas.
having presented satisfactory evidence of good moral character, and having satisfied the entrance requirements and completed, in 19__, the college courses as prescribed by law, in

which institution has been officially approved by the State Department of Education, is now granted this

State Special Certificate to teach

and is hereby authorized to contract to teach__________________________
in any public school in the State of Texas during the validity of this certificate.

This certificate is valid from the date of issuance until August 31st, 19__, unless canceled by lawful authority.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the Department of Education, State of Texas, at Austin, this day__________________________ A. D. 19__

State Superintendent of Public Instruction
Figure 8. A copy of the form used in issuing
having presented satisfactory evidence of good moral character, and having satisfied the entrance requirements and completed the college courses as prescribed by law, is now granted this

Permanent Special Certificate

to Teach

and is hereby authorized to contract to teach in any public school in the State of Texas for life.

Date of Issue , 193

REQUIREMENTS

Twenty Courses with required professional courses.

Three years experience during validity of special certificate.

State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Figure 9. A copy of the form used in issuing permanent special teachers' certificates in Texas.
Teachers Permanent Special Certificate

The Department of Education
State of Texas

having presented satisfactory evidence of good moral character, and
having been engaged in the teaching of ____________________________
in the public schools of Texas for ten years, is granted this

State Permanent Special Certificate
to teach

and is hereby authorized to contract to teach ____________________________
in any public school in the State of Texas during life.

Date of issue ____________________________ 19

State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Figure 10. A copy of the form used in issuing State permanent special teachers' certificates in Texas.
Appendix G

INTERVIEWS

Cobb, B. B., Secretary-Treasurer of the Texas State Teachers' Association, Fort Worth, Texas, July, 1939.

Evans, C. E., President of the Southwest Texas State Teachers College, San Marcos, Texas, June 1939.


Kuyrkendall, C. L., Chairman of the State Board of Examiners, Austin, Texas, June, 1939.

Stoker, Spencer, Chairman of the Certification Committee of the Texas Association of Colleges, Austin, Texas, June, 1939.

Stokes, L. D., Research Statistician of the Texas State Teachers' Association, Fort Worth, Texas, June, 1939.
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Stoker, Spencer, *Progress in Certification Standards*.

Cases

*Barrs et al. v. Matthews*, 270 S. W., p. 586, 1925.

*Richards v. Richardson et al.*, 163 S. W., p. 50, 1914.