

**A CATECHISM ON  
VOCATIONAL EDUCATION  
IN WEST VIRGINIA UNDER  
THE SMITH-HUGHES LAW**

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A Catechism on Vocational Education in West Virginia Under the Smith-Hughes Law by J . F. Marsh

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UNIV. OF  
CALIFORNIA

Prepared by  
**J. F. MARSH, State Director**

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TO THE  
LIVE OF  
CALIFORNIA



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G. H. P.

### THE PURPOSE OF THIS BULLETIN

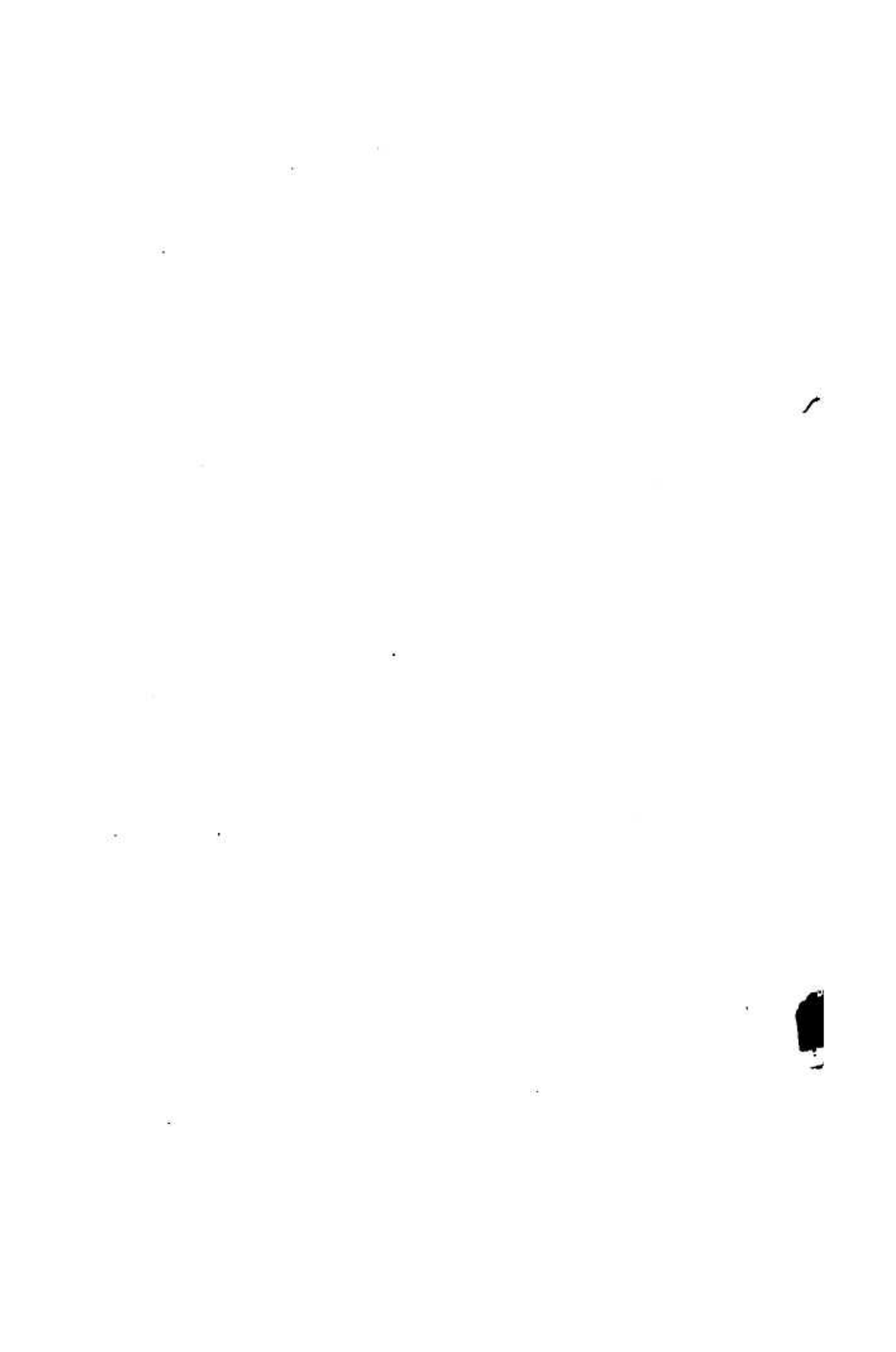
This bulletin is intended to answer many questions coming to the State Board of Education regarding vocational education in West Virginia under the Smith-Hughes Law; and, to give general directions and suggestions to teachers and officials who wish to take advantage of the provisions of the Federal and State laws relating to vocational education.

Material and directions in greater detail may be had on application to the state supervisors who are listed on p.— It is the hope of the author that this bulletin will make plain the general purposes, provisions, and workings of the Smith-Hughes Law for promoting vocational education as it applies to West Virginia.

Respectfully submitted,  
STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION,

J. F. Marsh, Secretary.

George M. Ford, President.  
Geo. S. Laidley,  
E. W. Oglebay,  
L. W. Burns,  
W. C. Cook,  
Howard M. Gore,  
Mrs. Lenna Lowe Yost.





## THE SMITH-HUGHES LAW—ITS PURPOSE.

**Q. What is the Smith-Hughes Law?**

**A.** It is a Federal law passed by Congress in 1917 intended to promote vocational education through Federal stimulation and Federal aid to the States for this purpose.

See p. — for the full text of the Smith-Hughes Law.

**Q. Why was this law passed?**

**A.** Congress felt that our educational system had fallen short of its opportunity by not providing more special training for the large army of persons who must go directly from the elementary schools and lower grades of the high schools to employment, and, for the hundreds of thousands of workers who desire to continue their education without giving up their positions as workers.

**Q. Does the law indicate a new tendency in our Government with respect to education?**

**A.** No, Congress under the Morrill, Adams, and Lever acts and several others has, for many years, provided assistance to the states to stimulate training in Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts. The Smith-Hughes Law is an extension of an old policy that has worked well.

## THE FEDERAL ORGANIZATION FOR VOCATIONAL WORK.

**Q. How is the Federal Law administered?**

**A.** By the Federal Board for Vocational Education (200 New Jersey Ave., Washington, D. C.), appointed by the President of the United States.

**Q. Does the Federal Board send representatives to local schools?**

**A.** Federal agents work only through state representatives. Experts are sent out by the Federal Board to check up the work of state officers in charge of vocational education. Their services may be secured by local schools through the State organization.

**Q. What is the attitude of the Federal authorities who administer the vocational law?**

**A.** Some persons have the impression that the Federal authorities are dictatorial and over-technical. In truth they have been very considerate and liberal in dealing with West Virginia. They allow every possible adjustment to local conditions so long as the purposes of the Smith-Hughes Law are being carried out.

## THE STATE ORGANIZATION FOR VOCATIONAL WORK.

**Q. Who has charge of vocational education in West Virginia?**

**A.** The State Board of Education is directly responsible for determining and carrying out the educational policy as it relates to vocational education under the Smith-Hughes Law.

**Q. What officers are directly responsible for supervising the different phases of vocational education?**

- A. The following table shows the state organization for 1921-1922:  
J. F. Marsh, Charleston, State Director.  
Rachel H. Colwell, Morgantown, State Supervisor of Vocational Home Economics. (She will give only a small part of her time to the general supervision of the work. The State Board of Education hopes to announce the appointment of an assistant supervisor who will take charge of the field work in the near future.)  
C. H. Winkler, Morgantown, State Supervisor of Vocational Agriculture. (Others will assist Dr. Winkler, but he will be in position to answer all questions concerning this special subject.)  
Geo. E. Hubbs, Charleston, State Supervisor of Trades and Industries. (Mr. Hubbs will give special attention to organizing and supervising industrial departments, part-time classes and evening schools in trade and industrial education.)  
A. C. Callen, Morgantown, State Supervisor of Mining Education. (He will have charge of a corps of extension teachers who will conduct evening classes for miners in different parts of the State.)  
Edward S. Maclin, Morgantown, State Supervisor of Teacher-training in Industrial Subjects and Professor of General Vocational Education in the West Virginia University.

#### HOW TO SECURE FEDERAL AND STATE AID.

Q. How may local boards of education and school officials secure aid in vocational education?

A. The general steps may be outlined as follows:

(1) Write to the state supervisor of the subject or subjects in which you are interested, asking for application form, regulations and suggestions. As a rule it will be possible to secure a visit from the state supervisor if the request is made in good time. If state and federal aid are desired, it is important that the state officers be advised in advance so that the work will be organized in accordance with federal and state laws. Funds cannot be reserved for classes unless the state officers know the demands in advance.

(2) When classes are organized in accordance with the suggestions given in (1) above, the proper state supervisors should be notified and requested to visit the classes and to furnish proper blanks for the necessary reports.

(3) A final report, simple in its nature, is required at the end of the year and should be sent on prescribed forms to the proper supervisor so that reports may be made to the Federal Board in accordance with the federal law.

Q. How much aid is given for approval classes?

A. As a general rule the local community pays one-half the salary

of the teacher, the other half being paid from the federal funds or from federal and state funds combined.

Q. How is the check secured?

A. The entire salary of the teacher should be paid in the ordinary way by the local board. At the end of the year or school a payroll in favor of the local board should be made out and forwarded to the proper state supervisor for approval. Then a check on the federal and state funds for reimbursement is drawn and sent to the treasurer of the local board, or the sheriff of the county to be credited to the fund from which approved vocational teachers were paid.

Q. Will the payments always amount to fifty per cent of the salary of approved vocational teachers?

A. Not necessarily. If the demands for vocational classes grow sufficiently, it may be necessary for the State Board of Education to pro-rate federal and state funds, or to offer a flat sum to be credited on the salary of approved teachers.

#### FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION.

Q. How much aid does the Federal Board give for Vocational Education in West Virginia?

A. For the year 1921-22 the federal allotments to West Virginia will be as follows:

(1) For vocational agriculture.....	\$31,949.87
(2) For trade, industry and home economics .....	10,273.61
(3) For training vocational teachers.....	13,904.10
<b>Total for state.....</b>	<b>\$56,127.58</b>
<b>State Appropriation for Vocational Education, 1921-22 .....</b>	<b>25,000.00</b>

**Total available for vocational education..... \$81,127.58**

Q. What special limitations are placed upon the use of these funds?

A. Below are given some of the special divisions that must be made in the use of the funds allotted to the State by the Federal Government:

(1) Only twenty per cent of the fund for trade and home economics, (2) above, can be used for home economics.

(2) At least one-third of the same fund, (2) above, must be used for approved part-time classes or not used at all. West Virginia has not yet met the requirements for using all of this one-third.

(3) The teacher-training fund, (3) above, can be used only for training persons who are preparing to teach vocational classes. This training is offered at our State University, at local centers, and to individual teachers by itinerant instructors sent out by the state. West Virginia to date has been able to use only a part of the teacher-training fund because we do not