

F. N. OLRY, County Superintendent of Schools, Denison, term expires June 30, 1941.

ARTHUR DEAMER, City Superintendent of Schools, Cedar Rapids, term expires June 30, 1941.

Secretary, VIOLA H. SCHELL, Des Moines.

Chief Clerk, ESTHER E. TRONSTROM, Mapleton.

The state board of educational examiners was instituted by the nineteenth general assembly in 1882. Section 3858, C. '35, provides that the membership of the board of educational examiners shall consist of the superintendent of public instruction, who is president and executive officer of the board and four additional members appointed by the governor for a term of four years including: the president of one of the three state institutions of higher learning; the president of one of the privately endowed institutions of higher learning in the state that maintain teacher training courses; a county superintendent of schools; and a city superintendent of schools.

Section 3858-e1, C. '35, charges the board with authority to administer the statutes pertaining to the granting of all teachers' certificates except those which have to do with high school normal training. In that function it fixes the standards for teacher training courses; accredits colleges which offer teacher training courses for teachers' certificates; evaluates certificates of other states, and determines what recognition can be given them in Iowa.

STATE BOARD FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

(Office located on third floor of capitol building)

Members of Board (ex officio)

AGNES SAMUELSON, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Chairman, Des Moines.

GEORGE T. BAKER, President State Board of Education, Davenport.

MILTON PEACO, Labor Commissioner, Clinton.

Director, Forest E. Moore, Des Moines.

Supervisor, agricultural education, George F. Ekstrom, Des Moines.

Supervisor, homemaking education, Mary Farris, Des Moines.

Supervisor, trade and industrial education, Harry W. Carmichael, Des Moines.

Supervisor, vocational rehabilitation, Willis W. Grant, Des Moines.

The state board for vocational education was established by the thirty-seventh general assembly in an act accepting the terms of the national vocational education act commonly known as the Smith-Hughes Law.

Vocational education, as organized under the provisions of the national and state vocational education acts, includes education and training of less than college grade, the specific purpose of which is to equip boys, girls, men and women for the effective pursuit of occupations. Such training prepares those of regular school age for employment which they propose to follow. It helps those who are already employed to acquire the new skill and knowledge which progress demands of their occupations and consequently to do better work and to take advantage of opportunities for promotion. Vocational education is offered in three major fields; namely, agricultural, trade and industrial and homemaking education. Instruction in each of these three occupational fields may be offered to three age groups of individuals: the regular high school student, the student who attends school part of the time and works part of the time, and the adult worker.

In general, vocational schools and classes are organized in accordance with the needs of the persons to be trained. Usually the classes are held in local public school buildings. Under certain conditions, and when better facilities for vocational training exist elsewhere, instruction may be offered in places other than regular school buildings. However, under all circumstances the vocational work is under public supervision and control and is maintained as a

definite part of the educational program of the state. The state board for vocational education reimburses local school districts from federal funds for salaries paid to the teachers of vocational classes.

The state board for vocational education also cooperates with the proper authorities at Iowa State College at Ames in preparing teachers of the above subjects.

The state board of vocational education also cooperates with the federal government in maintaining vocational rehabilitation programs for physically disabled persons. The thirty-ninth general assembly passed an act accepting the provisions of the national rehabilitation act and designated the state board for vocational education, which had been previously created in the state's acceptance of the Smith-Hughes Act, as the state's administrative and cooperative agency. Under certain rules and regulations the rehabilitation service provides for the vocational training and placement of physically handicapped persons 16 years of age or over with the exception of those coming directly under the training program maintained by the federal government for persons disabled as a result of enlisted service in the army or navy.

IOWA STATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

(Office located in building at East Twelfth street and Court avenue)

Term four years. An elective state office

Salary of members, \$4,000 annually

G. A. HUFFMAN, Chairman, Des Moines, Democrat; term expires December 31, 1938.

H. B. DUNLAP, Commissioner, Ames, Democrat; term expires December 31, 1938.

M. P. CONWAY, Commissioner, Atlantic, Democrat; term expires December 31, 1940.

Appointed by the Board

Executive Secretary, J. J. Lynch, Des Moines.

Assistant Secretary, John H. Gillespie, Des Moines.

Chief Rate Clerk, C. A. Hansen, Des Moines.

Statistician, C. B. Ellis, Onawa.

Electrical Engineer, Geo. Charlesworth, Des Moines.

Engineer, H. A. Franklin, Des Moines.

Engineer, J. E. Eubank, Des Moines.

Superintendent Motor Division, L. C. Donohoe, Des Moines.

Commerce Counsel, John DeMar, Des Moines.

Assistant Commerce Counsel, Walter Condran, Des Moines.

Assistant Commerce Counsel, Albert C. Roberts, Des Moines.

In 1878, the seventeenth general assembly created a board of railroad commissioners consisting of three members to be appointed by the governor and confirmed by the executive council. In 1888, the twenty-second general assembly passed a law making the commissioners elective. In 1937, the forty-seventh general assembly, by house file 133, changed the name from "board of railroad commissioners" to "Iowa state commerce commission."

The powers and duties of the Iowa state commerce commission are: To generally supervise all railroads in the state, both steam and electric, except street railroads; to inquire into any neglect or violation of the laws of the state by any railroad corporation doing business therein; to make examinations and inspections of the physical condition, conduct and management of such railroads and report their condition to said companies; to stop and prevent railroad companies, under certain circumstances, from running or passing their trains over unsafe bridges; to adjudge changes in station houses, rolling stock and rates of fare; to pass on necessity for spur tracks to be constructed and maintained not exceeding three miles in length to an existing industry under