

THE MIGRATION OF HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES FROM  
SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN RILEY COUNTY, KANSAS,  
DURING THE YEARS, 1921 TO 1925, INCLUSIVE

by

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## INTRODUCTION

The results of recent studies made by Young (42), Zimmerman (43) and others indicate that a considerable percentage of high school graduates leave permanently the districts in which they receive their high school training. In the absence of such studies in Kansas and with the need of further knowledge upon this subject, the writer decided to ascertain (1) whether or not there was a migratory trend for the high school graduates of Riley County, Kansas, during the years, 1921 to 1925; (2) what extent and direction of migration there was of high school graduates of Riley County, Kansas, during the years, 1921 to 1925; (3) what extent and direction of migration there was of high school graduates from Stockdale, during the years 1921 to 1925, as compared with the extent and direction of migration of all high school graduates of Riley County, Kansas, for the same period; and (4) what extent and direction of migration there was of high school graduates of Riley County, Kansas, during the years 1921 to 1925, who received college training.



It is hoped, however, that this fundamental information will help to provide a basis for a more equitable tax system for a school finance program and for a curriculum better suited to our present day social program.

Education is considered to be of value to the individual receiving such training. At least some cost is involved when a district provides this training for the student. When a graduate moves from the district providing his education, he takes this education with him. The community to which this graduate migrates, will benefit by an addition of a trained person, yet it has contributed nothing toward the support of his training. It is conceivable that the community receiving the migrants would be interested in having trained persons. They might be so interested in having the better trained product as to contribute to the support of a plan for better training of high school students in local districts. The local district would favor a relief from the excessive tax burden now imposed for the support of the school system.

## REVIEW OF LITERATURE

### Migration from Farms

Three investigators, McGrew (26), Farnsworth (13), and Crum (9), made studies of Iowa rural young people in 1928, 1926, and 1923 respectively. McGrew found that 61 per cent with high school education and 92.3 per cent with college education, had migrated to the city. Farnsworth found slightly smaller percentages of migration to cities in every case, but the trend was similar, 54.4 per cent with high school education and 78.3 per cent with college education. Crum found that 40 per cent of the rural young people studied migrated to the cities. He also found that a larger percentage of females than males migrated.

Lewers's (24) study was made of the rural young people of Missouri, and a little larger per cent of migration of high school graduates to cities was found than in any of the other similar studies made. In her study almost the same number of high school graduates migrated as did

those with college degrees, 71 per cent as compared to 72 per cent respectively.

Robinson (36) studied the rural young people of Indiana and found the same migration trends as did Miss Lewers, except that the percentage of migrating high school graduates was more in keeping with the findings of McGrew, Farnsworth, and Crum. He found that 60.5 per cent of the high school graduates and 70 per cent of the college graduates migrated to the city.

In all these studies the percentage of migration to the city of farm children who had been graduated from high school was a little greater than was found in the present study, which was 56.5 per cent.

Zimmerman (43) made a study of 357 families in Minnesota to determine migration trends. He found that 44 per cent of the group migrating went to the cities, 15 per cent to villages, and 40 per cent to the farms. The findings of the migration of the rural graduates in the present study gave similar percentages; 56.5 per cent to cities, 18.8 per cent to villages, and 24.7 per cent to farms. He states concerning this study,

"The migration tends to be toward larger cities, and the great majority only a short distance. Urbanization may be expected to increase the rate with many serious problems, notably that of the support of the rural schools... ..Farmers are bearing the burden of educating children, one half of whom will become citizens of towns and cities. The rural school must prepare one half of its pupils for town life as well as for citizenship. It has frequently been suggested that a part of the burden of rural education be borne by taxes on city population."

Dolch (12) in his study of the migration of the graduates of a rural high school in Illinois found that 57.1 per cent migrated, 24.2 per cent of them left the state, and 31.9 per cent migrated to other districts of the state. The percentage of migration in his findings was low, except for the out-of-state migrations, but this was probably due to the fact that he studied all the graduates up until the study was made, and many of these later graduates would not have had sufficient time to migrate. Having mentioned the percentage remaining in the community, he says,

"The other 51.7 per cent have gone away from the town or district which directed their

education. The benefits which the school district conferred upon them are being reaped by other communities; the deficiencies of which the school district may have been guilty are being paid for by ill effects upon other groups. This situation, if it is universal, certainly raises the question of the responsibility of a rural district, in the matter of education, to other communities as well as to itself. Perhaps there has been too much emphasis on local interests in the control of secondary schools, if more than one half of the graduates go elsewhere."

"Almost one-third of the graduates, although outside the home district, are still within the state which had a hand in their education. This figure surely emphasizes the states' interests as well as the interest of the local district."

"When so much migration of rural high school graduates within the state, surely the citizens of the state would have greater concern than they now have for what is done in the village schools, which do their work with so little attention from elsewhere."

He also states (12):

"If 25 per cent of the high school graduates go to other states, as is the case with this rural school, it would seem there is an inter-state educational problem which would warrant a national interest as well as a state interest in education."

A survey of the influence of education upon the migration to the city of certain rural young people of Illinois was made by Wickert (40) who found that 72.2 per cent of these high school graduates went to cities and 27.6 per cent went to towns, while 82.8 per cent of college graduates went to cities and only 17.11 per cent to towns.

## Migration from Villages and Farms

There are several studies of migration from village high schools, which in every case probably include several farm graduates, but the results of many of them are somewhat similar to the present study.

Mueller (32) in a survey of 2,113 graduates and non-graduates of a small high school in New England found that 56.8 per cent of the high school graduates migrated, and about 62 per cent of those graduating from college migrated.

Bowen (5) in studying the graduates of Winnebago County High School (Iowa) found that 60 per cent of these graduates migrated. His results are given only for those who had graduated long enough before the study was completed to compare to the present study. He found that 75 per cent of the village graduates migrated, while only 50 per cent of the rural young people migrated. The present study found 79.6 per cent of the village graduates migrated, but only 64.6 per cent of rural graduates migrated.

## Migration from Farms, Villages, and Cities

One of the largest studies ever made on migration as

related to school finance and the one having most in common with the present one is that made by Young (42) in 1930. He found in studying the graduates of 36 Indiana high schools, covering a period from 1900 to 1925 that 70.5 per cent of them migrated, 6 per cent migrated to other school districts of the county, 40 per cent to other counties of the state, and 24.7 per cent to states outside of Indiana.

Young also found that 59.8 per cent with no college education migrated and 69 per cent of the college graduates migrated.

Young made no separate study of farm children, but he did find that the smaller communities suffer most from migration. He states: "The small communities of Indiana are educating a large proportion of the boys and girls who leave home communities in which high school graduation took place and for the state as a whole, even when large cities are included, the holding power of local communities is a little more than 39 per cent."

He also found that females migrate more than do males. The same difference was found in the present study. He found, that although village and rural districts had a migration of over 70 per cent, the migration of cities



above 100,000 was only 34.2 per cent. Young showed that although the local district was able to retain only about 30 per cent of its graduates, the state of Indiana was able to hold about 75 per cent of them.

Whitlow (41) in studying all the graduates of the high schools of Laramie, Wyoming, found that 15.6 per cent migrated to other parts of the state. But here as in other cases, he studied the graduates, down to the time the study was made. He concluded, "only about 50 per cent of the high school graduates will remain for any considerable length of time in the local community.....The mobility of high school graduates suggests that a high school education is not purely a local affair, but a matter of national significance."

Another good study was made by Morrison (30) in New Hampshire, using all the graduates of 15 high schools from the time records were available to 1900. He found that the migration from the different districts studied ran from 47 per cent to 98 per cent. From 47 per cent to 98 per cent migrated from the country and from 32 per cent to 69 per cent migrated from the state.

Harder (19) studied the alumni of Ames and Lamoni High Schools and found that about 5 per cent of the city

graduates migrated to farms, and about 50 per cent of the farm graduates migrated to the city.

The results of these studies point to a definite migratory trend among the high school graduates away from the school districts. There is a marked difference between the college graduate and those without college training; the migration of college graduates being the greater.

#### METHOD OF PROCEDURE

##### Schools Included in the Study

This study includes all graduates from 1921 to 1925 inclusive, from the high schools of Riley County, Kansas located at Cleburne, Keats, Leonardville, Randolph, Riley, and Stockdale.

The distribution of the graduates, according to the period of graduation, is found in table 2.

Table 1. High School Graduates of Riley County, Kansas, 1921 to 1925, Deceased, and in Public Institutions.

Sex	Total number of graduates	Number deceased	Number in public institutions	Number used in this study
Males	159	5	1	153
Females	206	2	1	203
Totals	365	7	2	356

It might be well to note that there was no graduating class in Stockdale in 1925. It is of considerable interest to observe the further distribution of the high school graduates, 1921 to 1925, of Riley County, Kansas.

Table 2 points out, for instance in the year of 1921, that all graduates in the area numbered 56. Of this number, 21 were males and 35 were females. The twenty-one males represented 37.5 per cent of the class, and the 35 females represented 62.5 per cent of the class. In addition to this information, it could be observed that the 21 males represented 13.7 per cent of all male graduates of the area considered, for the years 1921 to 1925 inclusive. The 35 females represented 17.25 per cent of all female graduates of area considered for the years 1921 to 1925, inclusive. Finally it should be noted that 153 males represented 43 per cent of all high school graduates of the area considered and 203 females represented 57 per cent of all high school graduates of the area considered for the years 1921 to 1925, inclusive.

Table 2. Graduates of Six High Schools of Riley County, Kansas. Distributed by Period of Graduation, and Sex.

Years:	Males			Females			All Graduates	
	:No.	: % of Sex	: % of Class	: No.	: % of Sex	: % of Class	:No.:	:% of all Graduates
1921	21	13.7	37.5	35	17.25	62.5	56	15.73
1922	28	18.3	40.6	41	20.20	59.4	69	19.40
1923	30	19.6	50.0	30	14.77	50.0	60	16.86
1924	39	25.5	42.9	52	25.61	57.1	91	25.58
1925	35	22.9	43.8	45	22.17	56.2	80	22.43
Total	153	100.0	43.0	203	100.00	57.0	356	100.00

The Persons Studied

The persons studied were graduates of all rural high schools of Riley County, Kansas, and from classes that graduated during 1921 to 1925. Each student was accounted for in this study as shown in table 3.

Table 3. Graduates of the Six High Schools of Riley County, Kansas, 1921 to 1925, Distributed According to Period of Graduation and Sex.

School	1921		1922		1923		1924		1925		Total		Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
	Cleburne	0	1	6	12	8	1	7	7	5	7	26	
Leonardville	4	7	5	7	7	8	12	5	6	7	34	34	68
Keats	5	9	5	7	7	7	4	6	7	7	28	36	64
Randolph	4	7	4	2	6	7	3	7	8	7	25	30	55
Riley	8	9	6	11	1	5	10	22	9	17	34	64	98
Stockdale	0	2	2	2	1	2	3	5	0	0	6	11	17
Total Males	21		28		30		39		35		153		
Total Females	35		41		30		52		45		203		
Grand Total	56		69		60		91		80		356		356

The number of graduates studied is divided into three groups: those living, those confined in public institutions, and those who were deceased. The total number of high school graduates was 365. There were 159 males and 206 female graduates. Of the total number, 5 males and 2 females were deceased, and 1 male and 1 female in public institutions.

#### Gathering of Data

The names of the high school graduates of Riley County, Kansas in the years, 1921 to 1925, were taken from the high school records of Cleburne, Leonardville, Keats, Randolph, Riley and Stockdale.

The collection of data was started in September 1935, and completed June 1936. To gather the specific information, interviews were held with class members, friends and relatives, and other persons of the community. It may be pointed out that in this study, no cities were concerned, Manhattan High School being omitted from the group, leaving only rural high schools, for the study.

The information required in this study was recorded on data sheets. A copy of the data sheet used follows on page 17.





The names of the graduates were listed and checked according to sex, but were not used in this study except when collecting the desired information about the individual, and in many instances it was necessary to interview more than one person to accomplish this. The most essential items of the blanks are: Did They Emigrate and Present Home Of Migrants. This latter section was made to include: Farm, Village, City, County (meaning Riley County), Kansas, Other States, and Other Countries.

The place of residence during the time the pupil attended high school was collected under the following headings: Tenant ( meaning tenant farms), Farms ( meaning present owned farms), Village and City.

Under Education, data were listed as to years in high school, in order to make a special check of all members of the classes in one school. Under College Education, the number of years in college was asked for and also whether the individuals were graduates. College graduates, as used in this study, were people who had completed four years or more of college work.

In this study, migration means that the person is not living in the school district that paid for his high school education and the term, School District, is used



to refer to the district financing the high school education, whether it be strictly rural, town, independent, consolidated or a city district. City, refers to an incorporation with a population of 2,500 or more. A person was considered living in a village if his home was in a population center of less than 2,500.

Public Institution, considered in this study, refers to state hospitals, asylums, reformatories, or other places of penal servitude.

A high school graduate is a student who has completed a four-year high school course required for graduation.

Ineligible is used to designate graduates who were either deceased, or in public institutions.

## FINDINGS

Residence of Riley County, Kansas,  
High School GraduatesResidence of all High School Graduates of Riley  
County, Kansas, (Excluding Manhattan) 1921 to  
1925.Table 4. Residence during High School  
Period of 356 Graduates from  
1921 to 1925

Residence during 1921 to 1925	All		Male		Female	
	Graduates		Graduates		Graduates	
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
Farm	238	66.8	101	66.0	137	67.5
Village	118	33.2	52	34.0	66	32.5
Total	356	100.0	153	100.0	203	100.0
Farm Graduates						
Tenant Children	15	4.2	8	5.2	7	3.5
Owner Children	223	62.6	93	60.7	130	50.2

Table 4 shows the place of residence during the high school period, of high school graduates of this school area, 1921 to 1925. It shows that 238, or 66.8 per cent of them lived on farms. Of this farm group, 223 or 62.6 per cent of all high school graduates were children from owner-

operated farms, and 15 or 4.2 per cent of all graduates were children from tenant-operated farms.

In addition, Table 4 shows that 33.2 per cent of all high school graduates in this area were from villages.

It is well to observe that there was no cities in the area studied.

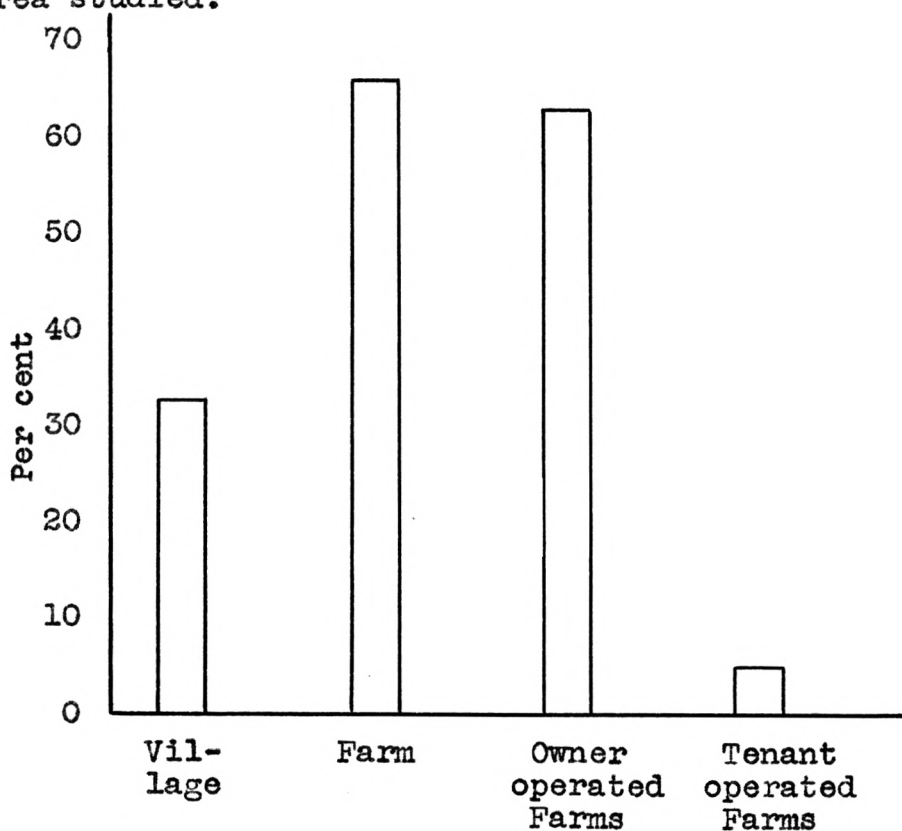


Figure 1. The types of population centers in which the 356 high school graduates of this school area made their homes.

The largest percentage of the high school graduates, 1921 to 1925, made their homes on the farm.

Residence of all Graduates in 1936

A geographical distribution of migrant high school graduates of Riley County, Kansas, 1921 to 1925, will be shown in table 5 to 9 inclusive. The geographical distribution of all, collectively, will be shown in table 5.

Of 248 migrant high school graduates, 84 or 33.8 per cent migrated to points within Riley County, Kansas; 84 or 33.8 per cent migrated to points within Kansas, but out of Riley County; 80 or 32.4 per cent migrated to points within the United States, but out of Kansas.

A further summary shows that of 248 migrant high school graduates, 45 or 18.2 per cent lived on farms in 1936; 52 or 21 per cent lived in villages; and 151 or 60.8 per cent lived in cities.

Table 5. Geographical Distribution in 1936 of High School Graduates from all Districts (except Manhattan) of Riley County, Kansas, Who Migrated.

Residence in 1936	All Migrants		Male Migrants		Female Migrants	
	: Number	: Per cent	: Number	: Per cent	: Number	: Per cent
Living within County						
Farms	18	7.2	3	3.3	15	9.6
Villages	19	7.7	6	6.5	13	8.3
Cities	47	18.9	13	14.1	34	21.8
Total	84	33.8	22	23.9	62	39.7
Living within Kansas but out of County						
Farms	21	8.4	7	7.6	14	8.9
Villages	23	9.3	8	8.7	15	9.6
Cities	40	16.1	14	15.2	26	16.8
Total	84	33.8	29	31.5	55	35.3
Living within U. S. but out of Kansas						
Farms	6	2.4	4	4.4	2	1.3
Villages	10	4.1	5	5.4	5	3.2
Cities	64	15.9	32	34.8	32	20.5
Total	80	32.4	41	44.6	39	25.0
Grand Total	248	100.0	92	100.0	156	100.0
Total Living						
On all Farms	45	18.2	14	15.2	31	19.8
In all Villages	52	21.0	19	20.6	33	21.2
In all Cities	151	60.8	59	64.2	92	59.0
Total	248	100.0	92	100.0	156	100.0

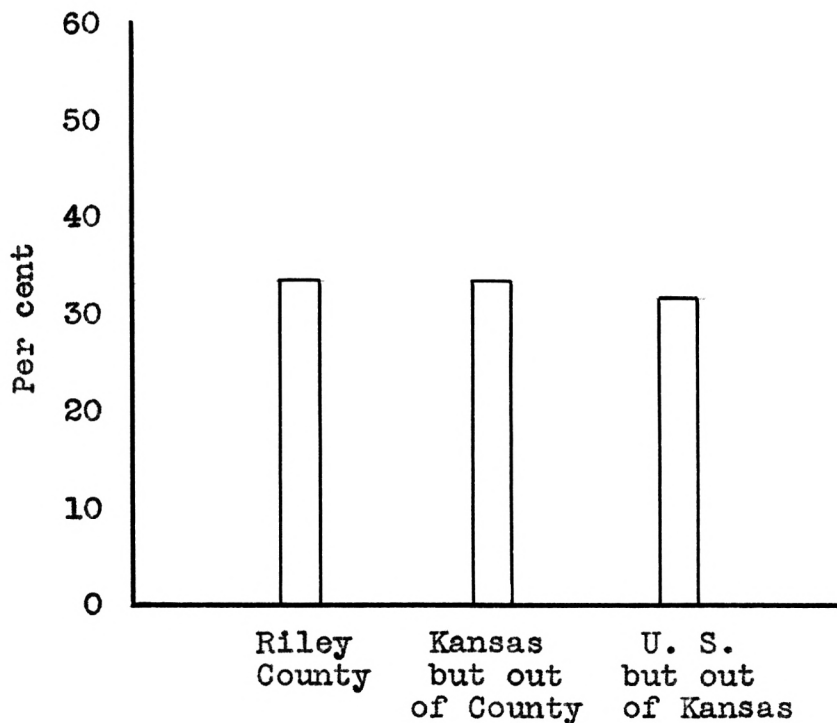


Figure 2. The types of localities to which the high school graduates 1921 to 1925, from all districts of Riley County, Kansas, migrated.

Note: The percentages for those migrating within the county, and those outside of county, but within the state are the same. While the percentage of those going outside the state, but in the U. S., is slightly lower.

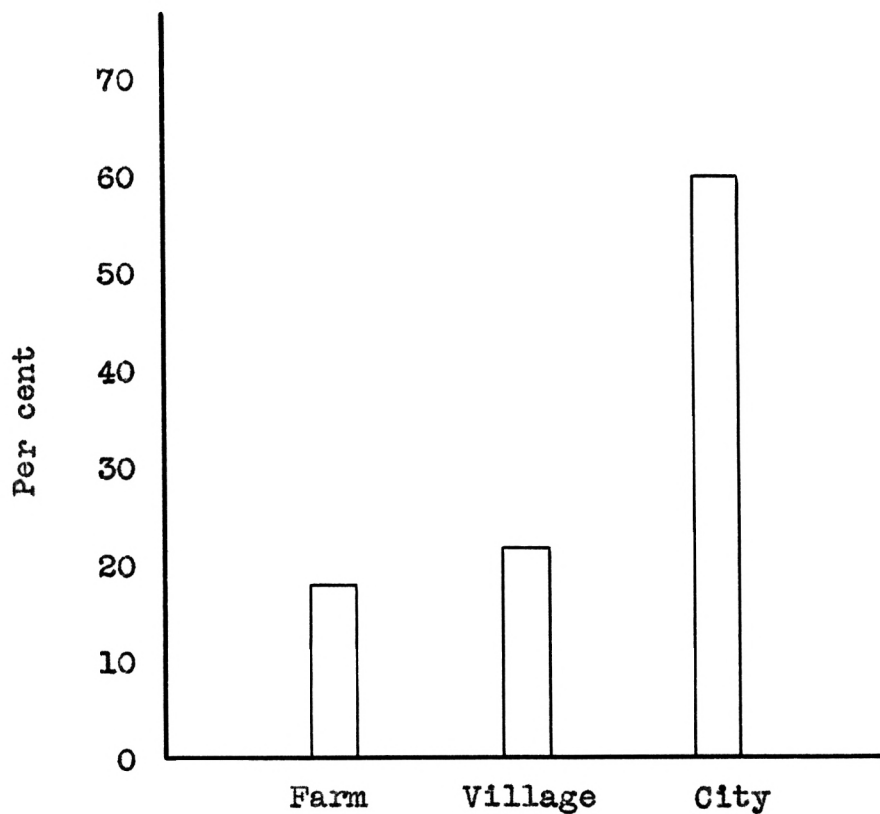


Figure 3. The types of population centers to which high school graduates, 1921 to 1925, from districts of Riley County, Kansas, migrated.

Table 6. Geographical Distribution in 1936 of High School Graduates from Farm Districts of Riley County, Kansas, Who Migrated.

Residence in 1936	All Migrants		Male Migrants		Female Migrants	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Living within County						
Farms	12	7.8	2	3.9	10	9.7
Villages	14	9.1	4	7.8	10	9.7
Cities	24	15.6	6	11.8	18	17.5
Total	50	32.5	12	38.5	38	36.9
Living within Kansas but out of County						
Farms	21	13.6	7	13.7	14	13.6
Villages	11	7.1	3	5.9	8	7.8
Cities	28	18.2	8	15.7	20	19.4
Total	60	38.9	18	35.3	42	40.8
Living within U. S. but out of Kansas						
Farms	5	3.3	4	7.8	1	1.0
Villages	4	2.6	3	5.9	1	1.0
Cities	35	22.7	14	27.5	21	20.3
Total	44	28.6	21	41.2	23	22.3
Grand Total	154	100.0	51	100.0	103	100.0
Total Living on:						
All Farms	38	24.7	13	25.5	25	24.3
In All Villages	29	18.8	10	19.5	19	18.5
In All Cities	87	56.5	28	55.0	59	57.2
Total	154	100.0	51	100.0	103	100.0



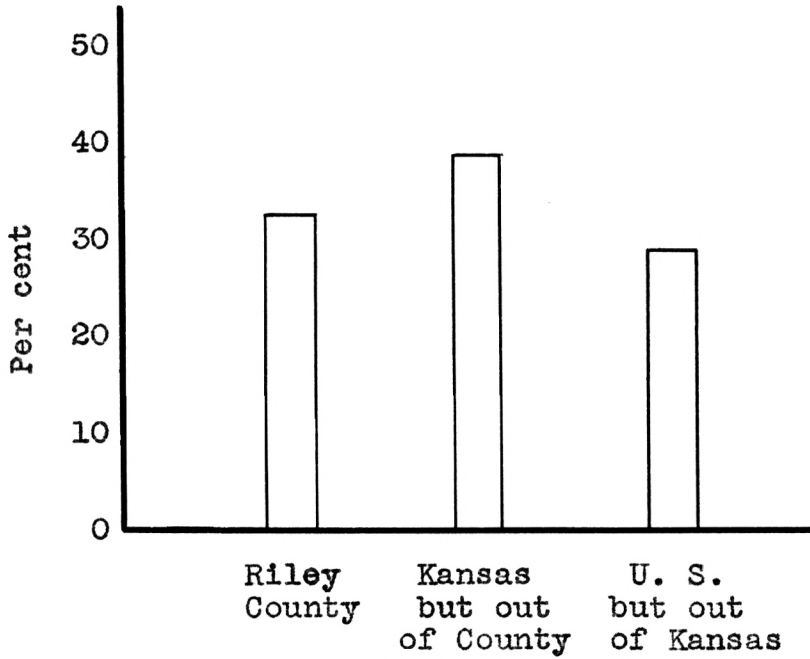


Figure 4. The types of localities to which the high school graduates, 1921 to 1925, from farm districts of this school area migrated.

The greatest percentage of graduates migrated to points within Kansas, but out of Riley County.

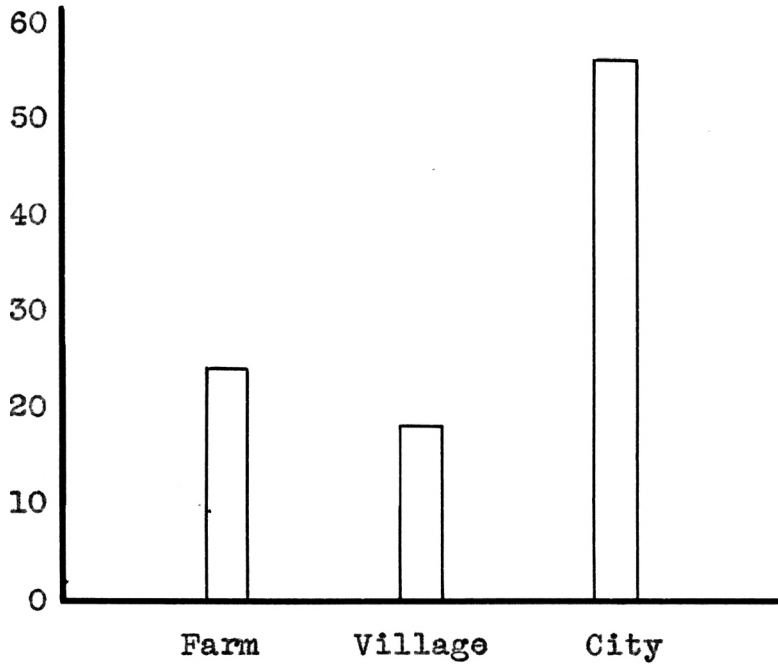


Figure 5. The type of population centers to which the high school graduates, 1921 to 1925, from farm districts of this school area migrated.

The largest migration trend was to the city and next largest trend was to farms.

Residence in 1936 of Migrant Graduates from  
Farm Districts, 1921 to 1925

Following the geographical distribution of all migrant graduates shown in table 5, we next turn to the first sub-division, namely, the migrants from farm districts.

Of 154 migrant high school graduates from farm districts, 50 or 32.5 per cent migrated to points within Riley County, Kansas; 60 or 38.9 per cent migrated to points within Kansas, but out of Riley County; 44 or 28.6 per cent migrated to points within the United States, but out of Kansas.

A further summary shows that of 154 migrant high school graduates from farm districts, 38 or 24.7 per cent lived on farms in 1936; 29 or 18.8 per cent lived in villages, and 87 or 56.5 per cent lived in cities.

Table 7. Geographical Distribution in 1936 of High School Graduates from Owner-Operated Farms of Riley County, Kansas, Who Migrated.

Residence in 1936	All Migrants		Male Migrants		Female Migrants	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Living within County						
Farms	11	7.8	2	4.5	9	9.3
Villages	13	9.2	4	8.9	9	9.3
Cities	22	15.4	5	11.1	17	17.5
Total	46	32.4	11	24.5	35	36.1
Living within Kansas but out of County						
Farms	18	12.7	5	11.1	13	13.4
Villages	12	8.4	4	8.9	8	8.3
Cities	27	19.0	6	13.3	21	21.6
Total	57	40.1	15	33.3	42	43.3
Living within U. S. but out of Kansas						
Farms	4	2.7	3	6.6	1	1.05
Villages	5	3.5	3	6.6	2	2.05
Cities	30	21.3	13	29.0	17	17.5
Total	39	27.5	19	42.2	20	20.6
Grand Total	142	100.0	45	100.0	97	100.0
Total Living						
On all Farms	33	23.2	10	22.2	23	23.7
In all Villages	30	21.2	11	24.5	19	19.6
In all Cities	79	55.6	24	53.3	55	56.7
Total	142	100.0	45	100.0	97	100.0

Of 142 migrant high school graduates from owner-operated farms, 46 or 32.4 per cent migrated to points within Riley county, 57 or 40.1 per cent migrated to points within Kansas, but out of Riley county; 39 or 27.5 per cent migrated to points within the United States, but out of Kansas.

A further summary shows that of 142 migrant high school graduates from owner-operated farms, 33 or 23.2 per cent lived on farms in 1936; 30 or 21.2 per cent lived in villages and 79 or 55.6 per cent lived in cities.

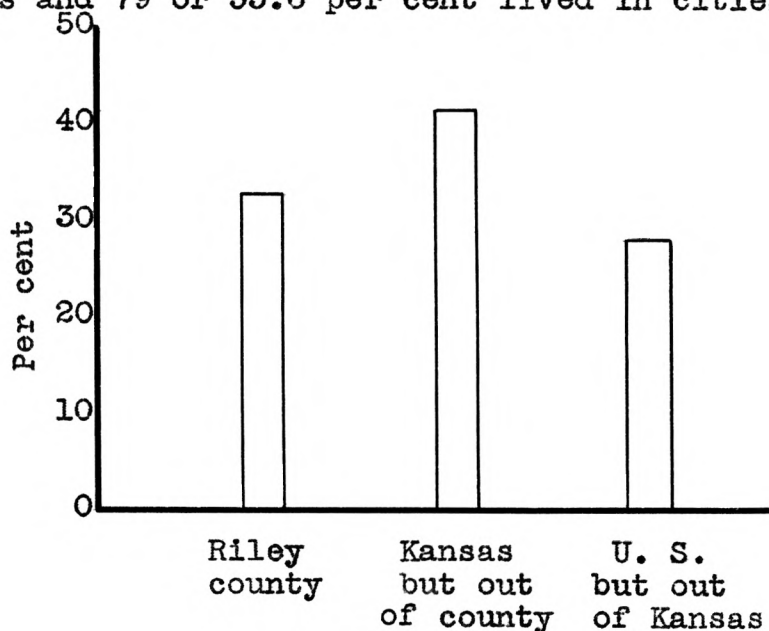


Figure 6. The types of localities to which the high school graduates, 1921 to 1925, from owner-operated farms of this school area migrated.

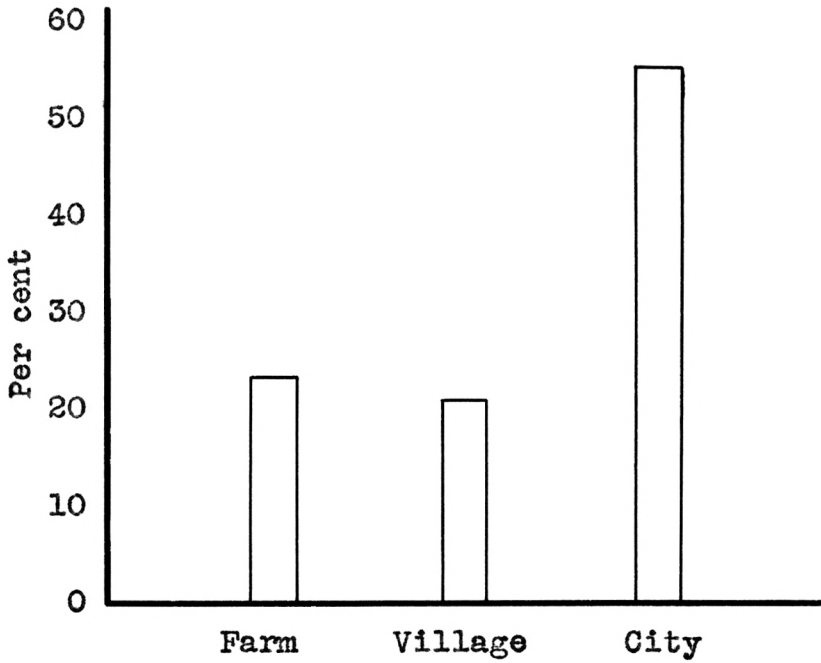


Figure 7. The types of population centers to which high school graduates, 1921 to 1925, from owner-operated farms of this school area migrated.

By far, the largest percentage trend was to the city; the trend to farms was the next largest.

Table 8. Geographical Distribution in 1936 of High School Graduates from Tenant-Operated Farms of Riley County, Kansas, Who Migrated.

Residence in 1936	All Migrants		Male Migrants		Female Migrants	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Living within County						
Farms	1	8.3	0	0.0	1	16.65
Villages	1	8.3	1	16.7	0	0.0
Cities	1	8.3	0	0.0	1	16.65
Total	3	25.0	1	16.7	2	33.30
Living within Kansas but out of County						
Farms	2	17.0	2	33.3	0	00.0
Villages	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	00.0
Cities	1	8.0	1	16.7	0	00.0
Total	3	25.0	3	50.0	0	00.0
Living within U. S. but out of Kansas						
Farms	1	8.3	1	16.65	0	00.0
Villages	1	8.3	0	0.0	1	16.7
Cities	4	33.4	1	16.65	3	50.0
Total	6	50.0	2	33.30	4	66.7
Grand Total	12	100.0	6	100.0	6	100.0
Total Living						
On all Farms	4	33.0	3	50.0	1	16.7
In all Villages	2	17.0	1	16.7	1	16.7
In all Cities	6	50.0	2	33.3	4	66.7
Total	12	100.0	6	100.0	6	100.0

Of 12 migrant high school graduates from tenant-operated farms, 3 or 25 per cent migrated to points within Riley County, Kansas; 3 or 25 per cent migrated to points within Kansas, but out of Riley county; 6 or 50 per cent migrated to points within the United States, but out of Kansas.

A further summary shows that of the 12 migrant high school graduates from tenant-operated farms, 4 or 33 per cent lived on farms; 2 or 17 per cent lived in villages and 6 or 50 per cent lived in cities in 1936.

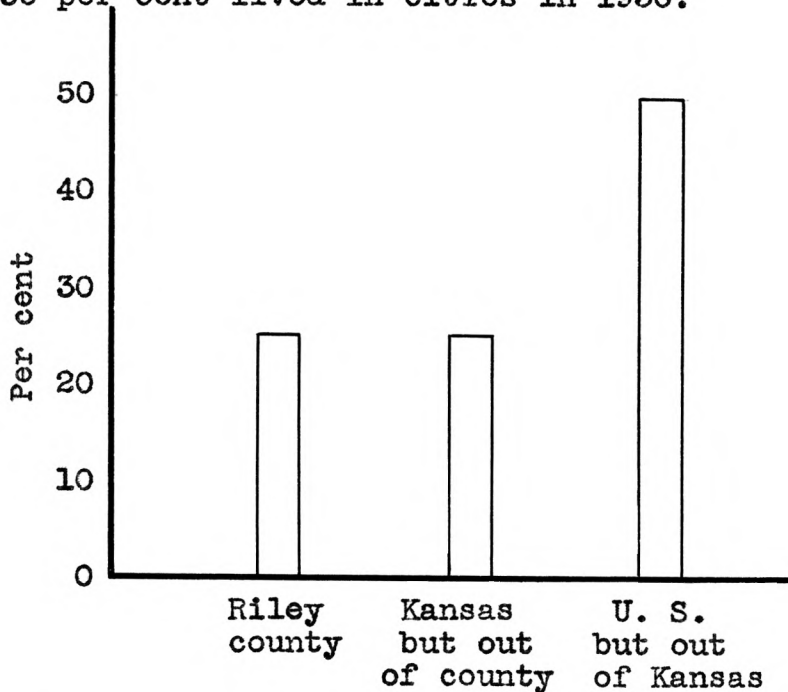


Figure 8. The types of localities to which the high school graduates, 1921 to 1925, from tenant-operated farms of this area migrated.

By far the largest per cent of graduates migrated within the United States, but out of Kansas.



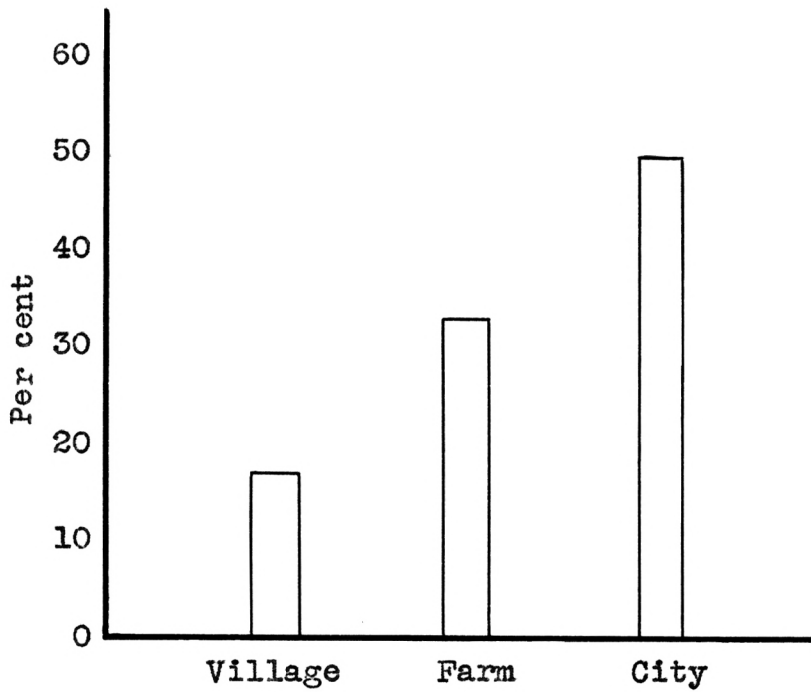


Figure 9. The type of population centers to which high school graduates, 1921 to 1925, from tenant-operated farms of this school area migrated.

The largest per cent of the migration trend was to the city and the next largest was to the farm.

Table 9. Geographical Distribution in 1936 of High School Graduates from Village Districts of Riley County, Kansas, Who Migrated.

Residence in 1936	All Migrants		Male Migrants		Female Migrants	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Living within County						
Farms	6	6.4	1	2.4	5	9.4
Villages	7	7.5	1	2.4	6	11.3
Cities	16	17.0	4	9.7	12	22.6
Total	29	30.9	6	14.5	23	43.3
Living within Kansas but out of County						
Farms	7	7.5	7	17.2	0	0.0
Villages	8	8.5	3	7.3	5	9.4
Cities	17	18.1	8	19.5	9	17.0
Total	32	34.1	18	44.0	14	26.4
Living within U. S. but out of Kansas						
Farms	1	1.1	0	0.0	1	1.9
Villages	4	4.1	2	4.9	2	3.8
Cities	28	29.8	15	36.6	13	24.6
Total	33	35.0	17	41.5	16	30.3
Grand Total	94	100.0	41	100.0	53	100.0
Total Living						
On all Farms	14	14.9	8	19.5	6	11.3
In all Villages	19	20.1	6	14.5	13	24.6
In all Cities	61	65.0	27	66.0	34	64.1
Total	94	100.0	41	100.0	53	100.0

Of 94 migrant high school graduates from village districts, 29 or 30.9 per cent migrated to points within Riley County, Kansas; 32 or 34.1 per cent migrated to points within Kansas, but out of Riley county; 33 or 35 per cent migrated to points within the United States but out of Kansas.

A further summary shows that of 94 migrant high school graduates from village districts, 14 or 14.9 per cent lived on farms in 1936; 19 or 20.1 per cent lived in villages; and 61 or 65.0 per cent lived in cities.

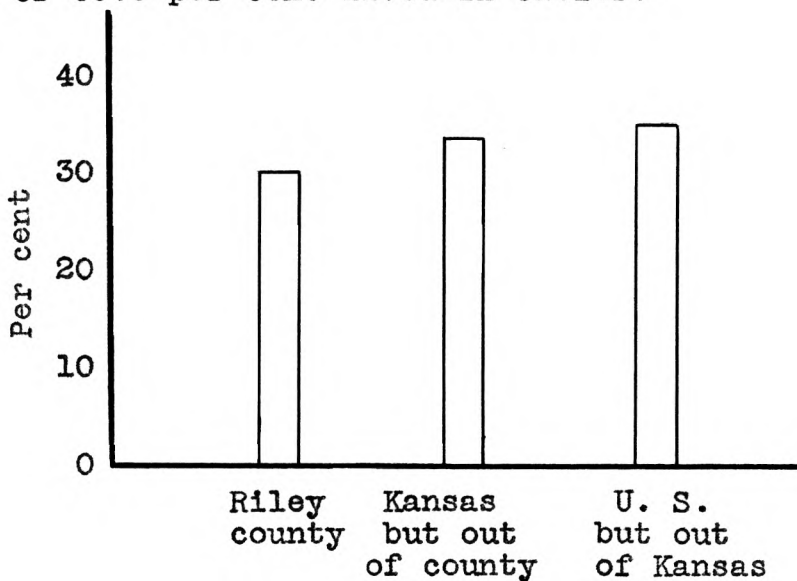


Figure 10. The types of localities to which the high school graduates, 1921 to 1925, from village districts of this school area migrated.

The largest migration trend was to points within the United States but out of Kansas; the next largest trend was to points within Riley county, but out of school district.

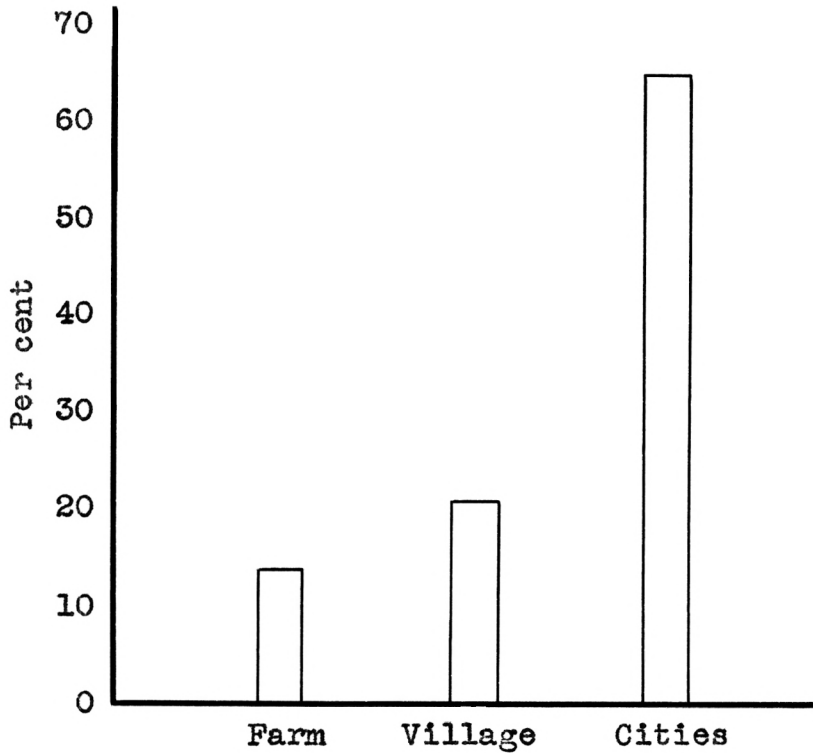


Figure 11. The types of population centers to which high school graduates, 1921 to 1925, from village districts of this school area migrated.

By far, the largest percentage of graduates migrated to cities.

Migration of High School Graduates of Riley  
County, Kansas, 1921 to 1925

Table 10 shows that the percentage of migration ranges from 59.4 to 100 per cent during the years 1921 to 1925. For the whole group of schools, 69.7 per cent of the graduates migrated. It is also of interest to note that 60.1 per cent of the male graduates migrated and that 76.9 per cent of the female graduates migrated.

The greatest percentage of migration occurred among the graduates of Stockdale, Kansas and the smallest percentage were those of Keats, Kansas.

Table 10. Migration of High School Graduates of  
Riley County, Kansas, 1921 to 1925,  
by Schools.

	: All Graduates			: Male Graduates			: Female Graduates		
	: Migrants			: Migrants			: Migrants		
	: No.	: No.	: %	: No.	: No.	: %	: No.	: No.	: %
Cleburne	54	43	79.6	26	22	84.6	28	21	75.0
Leonardville	68	49	72.0	34	25	73.5	34	24	70.6
Keats	64	38	59.4	28	9	32.1	36	29	80.5
Randolph	55	34	61.8	25	12	48.0	30	22	73.3
Riley	98	67	68.4	34	18	53.0	64	49	76.5
Stockdale	17	17	100.0	6	6	100.0	11	11	100.0
Total	356	248	69.7	153	92	60.1	203	156	76.9

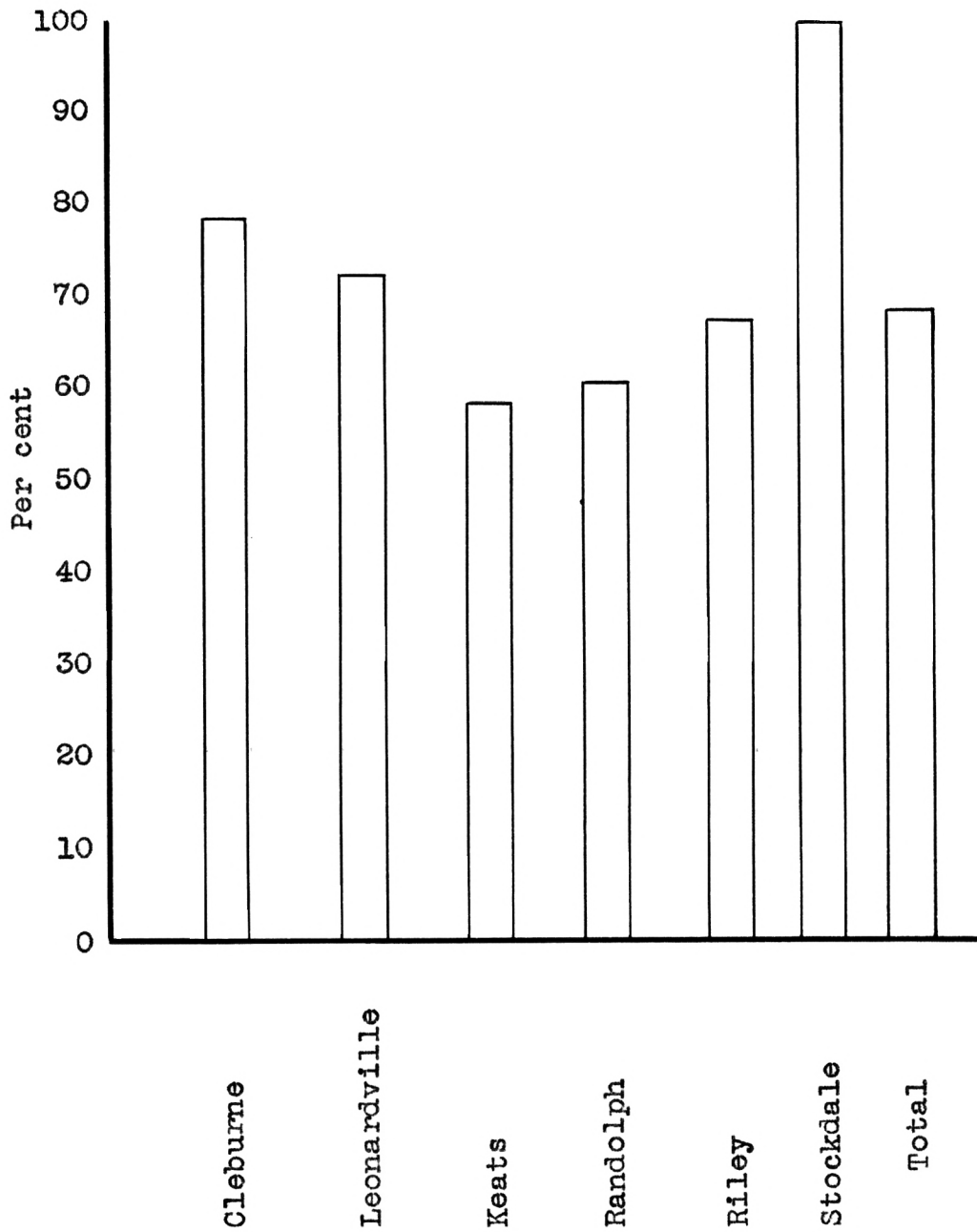


Figure 12. Comparison of the migration of high school graduates, 1921 to 1925, according to schools.

Migration by Types of Districts

Table 11. Migration of High School Graduates of Riley County, Kansas, 1921 to 1925, from Rural and Village Districts.

Type of District:	All Graduates			Male Graduates			Female Graduates		
	No.	No.	%	No.	No.	%	No.	No.	%
Rural	238	154	64.6	101	51	50.5	137	103	75.1
Village	118	94	79.6	52	41	78.9	66	53	84.2
Total	356	248	69.7	153	92	60.1	203	156	76.9

Of 356 high school graduates of Riley County, Kansas during 1921 to 1925, 238 lived on farms, and 118 lived in villages. Of 238 graduates from rural districts, 154 or 64.6 per cent migrated; of 118 graduates from village districts, 94 or 79.6 per cent migrated; of the total number of graduates, 248 or 69.7 per cent migrated.



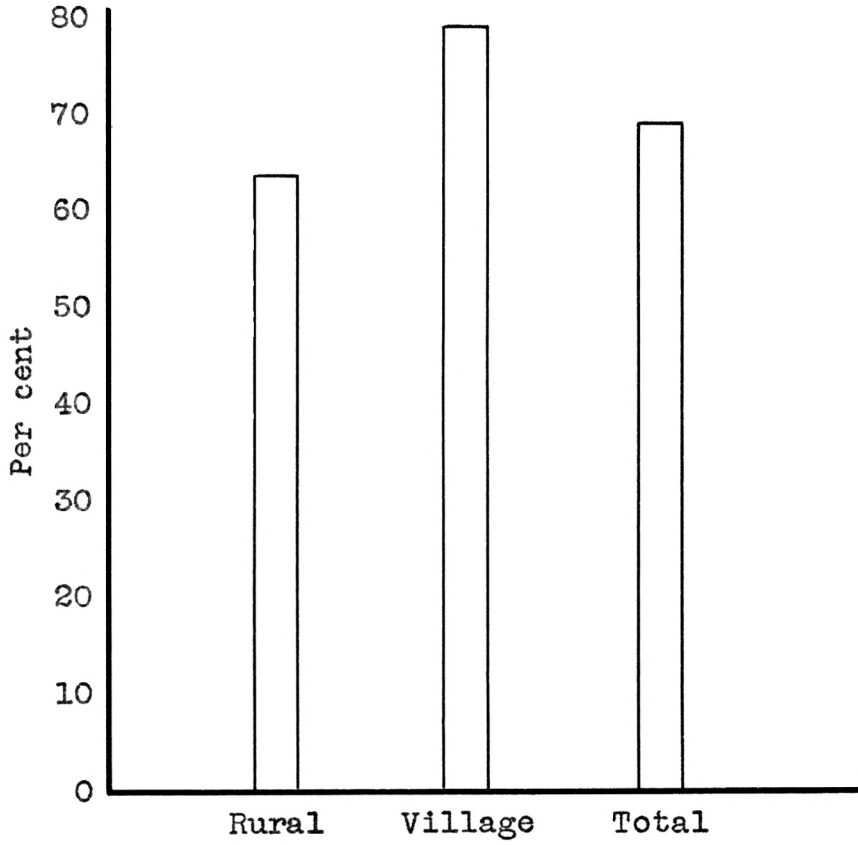


Figure 13. The types of districts from which the high school graduates migrated.

The largest percentage of graduates migrated from village districts.

Table 12. Migration of High School Graduates  
from Riley County, Kansas, 1921  
to 1925, Distributed by Year of  
Graduation.

Year	All Graduates			Male Graduates			Female Graduates		
	Migrant			Migrant			Migrant		
	No.	No.	%	No.	No.	%	No.	No.	%
1921	56	46	82.2	21	16	76.2	35	30	85.7
1922	69	50	72.5	28	18	64.3	41	32	78.0
1923	60	38	63.3	30	18	60.0	30	20	66.6
1924	91	59	64.9	39	21	53.8	52	38	73.0
1925	80	55	67.8	35	19	54.3	45	36	80.0
Total	356	248	69.7	153	92	60.5	203	156	76.8

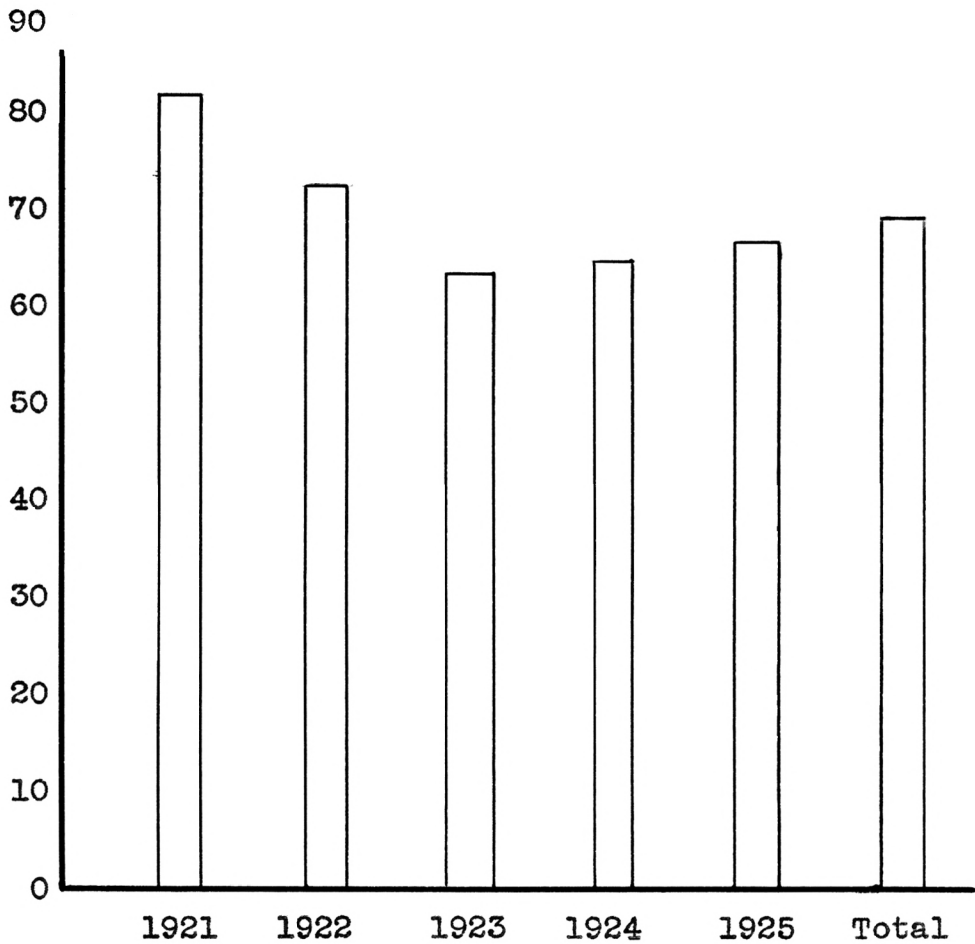


Figure 14. Comparison of migration of high school graduates, 1921 to 1925, according to years.

The largest percentage of migration occurred in 1921; and the smallest percentage during 1923.

Residence in 1936 of High School  
Graduates and of College Students  
of Riley County, Kansas

The following table shows a comparison of the migration of college graduates; high school graduates who attended college, but were not graduated, and high school graduates who did not attend college. Of the 356 high school graduates of this area during 1921 to 1925, 43 were college graduates; 40 attended college, but did not graduate; and 273 did not attend college. Of the 43 college graduates, 38 or 87.4 per cent migrated; of the 40 who attended college, 21 or 52.5 per cent migrated; of the 273 who had no college training, 189 or 69.3 per cent migrated; of the total 356 graduates, 248 or 68 per cent migrated.

Table 13. A Comparison of the Migration of the College Graduates. Those Having Some College Training, and of Those Having no College Training, from the High School Graduates Included in the Area during 1921 to 1925.

Educational Training	All Graduates			Male Graduates			Female Graduates		
	Migrants			Migrants			Migrants		
	No.	No.	%	No.	No.	%	No.	No.	%
College graduate	43	38	87.4	26	23	88.5	17	15	88.2
Some college training	40	21	52.5	30	15	50.0	10	6	60.0
No college training	273	189	69.3	97	54	55.7	176	135	76.6
Total	356	248	68.0	153	92	60.1	203	156	76.6

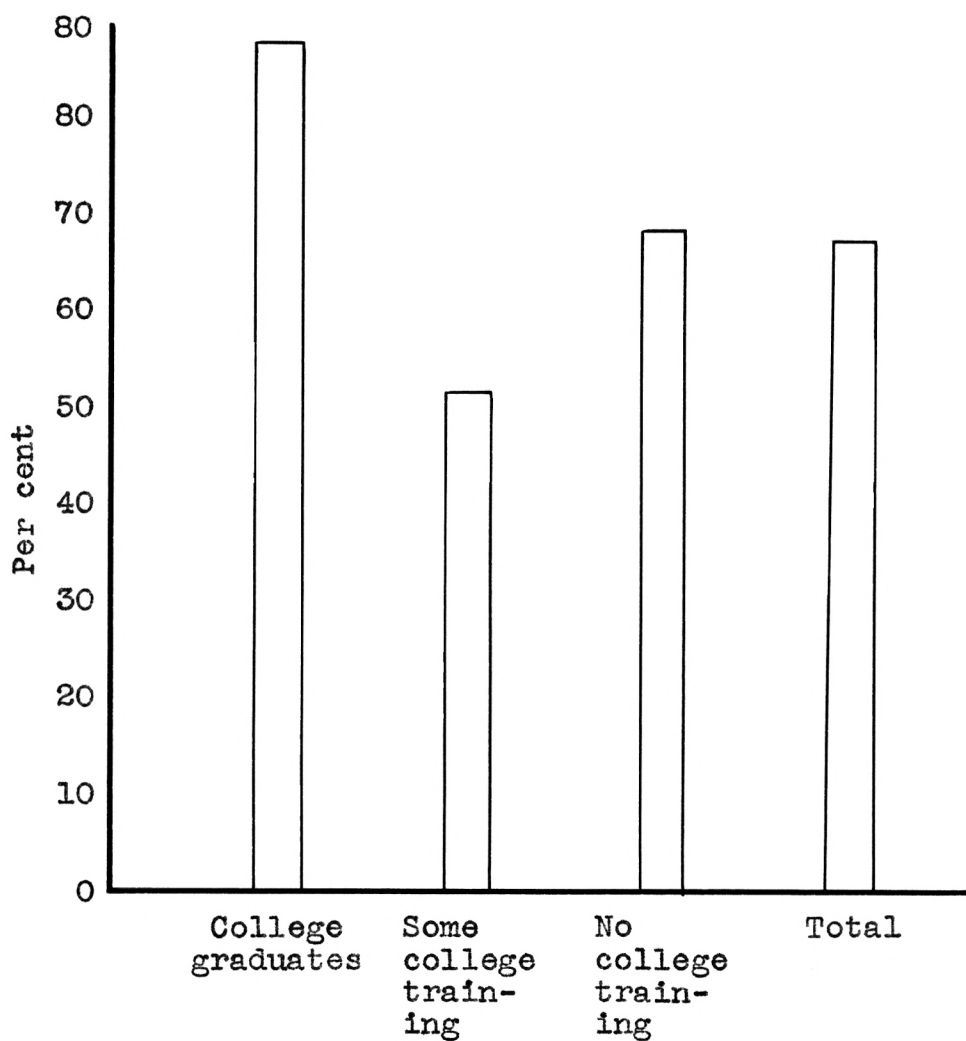


Figure 15. Comparison of migration of those who had additional training with those who did not have additional training.

A larger percentage of migration occurred among high school graduates with college training.

Table 14. Geographical Distribution in 1936 of High School Graduates of Riley County, Kansas, 1921 to 1925, Who were Graduated from College and later Migrated.

Residence in 1936	All Migrants		Male Migrants		Female Migrants	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Living within County						
Farms	2	5.3	1	4.35	1	6.65
Villages	2	5.3	1	4.35	1	6.65
Cities	3	7.8	0	0.0	3	20.0
Total	7	18.4	2	8.7	5	33.3
Living within Kansas but out of County						
Farms	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Villages	5	13.2	2	8.7	3	20.0
Cities	8	21.0	6	26.1	2	13.3
Total	13	34.2	8	34.8	5	33.3
Living within U. S. but out of Kansas						
Farms	1	2.7	1	4.3	0	00.0
Villages	3	7.8	3	13.1	0	00.0
Cities	14	36.9	9	39.1	5	33.3
Total	18	47.4	13	56.5	5	33.3
Grand Total	38	100.0	23	100.0	15	100.0
Total Living						
On all Farms	3	7.8	2	8.7	1	6.65
In all Villages	10	26.4	6	26.1	4	26.7
In all Cities	25	66.8	15	65.2	10	66.65
Total	38	100.0	23	100.0	15	100.0

Of 38 migrant college graduates, 7 or 18.4 per cent migrated to points within Riley County, Kansas; 13 or 34.2 per cent migrated within Kansas but out of county; 18 or 47.4 per cent migrated to points within the United States but out of Kansas.

A further summary shows that of 38 migrant college graduates, 3 or 7.8 per cent lived on farms in 1936; 10 or 26.4 per cent lived in villages; and 25 or 66.8 per cent lived in cities.

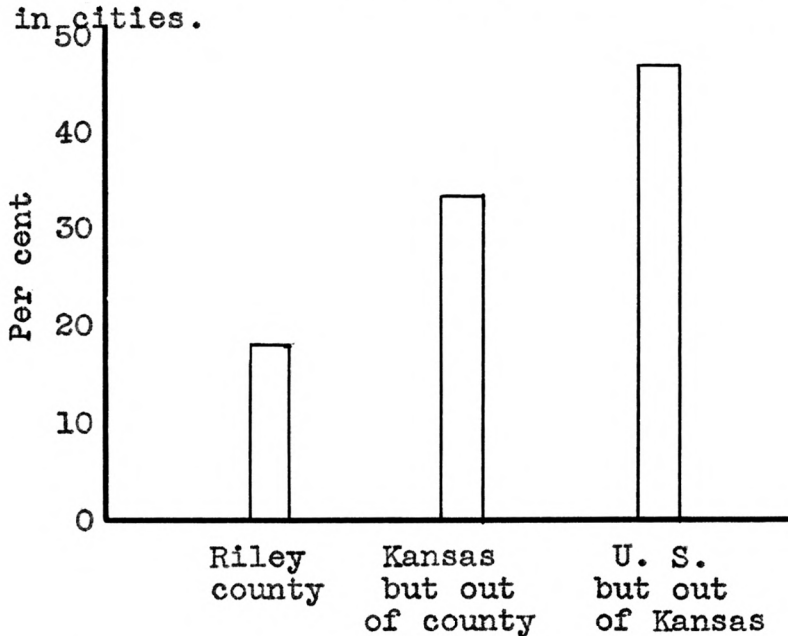


Figure 16. The types of localities to which high school graduates, 1921 to 1925, Riley County, Kansas, who were college graduates, migrated.



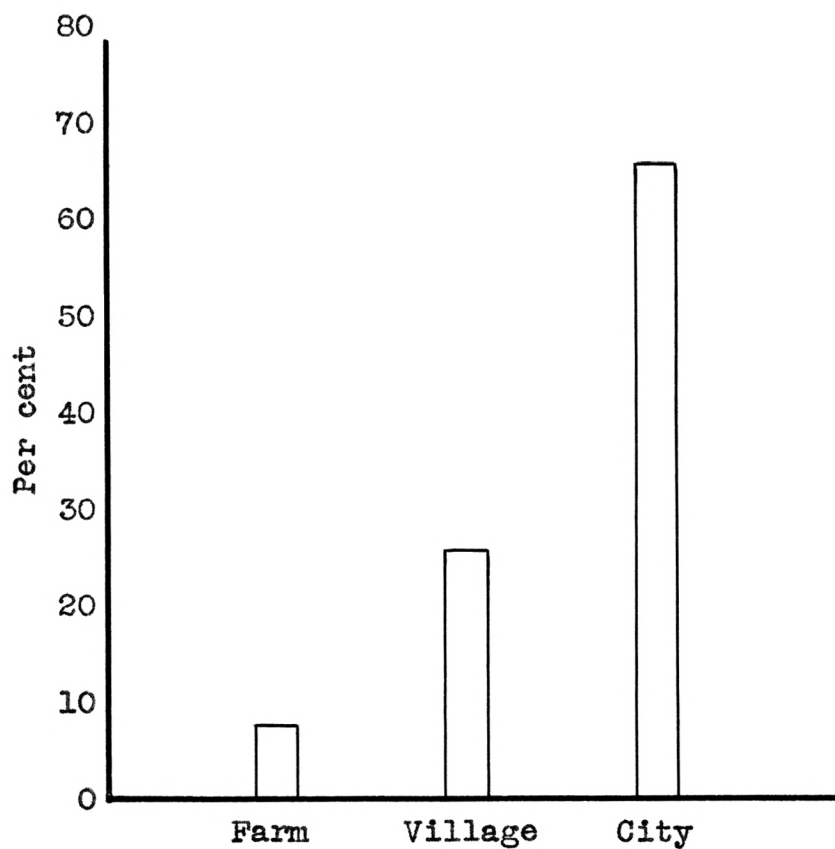


Figure 17. The types of population centers to which high school graduates, 1921 to 1925, Riley County, Kansas, who were college graduates migrated.

Table 15. Geographical Distribution in 1936 of High School Graduates of Riley County, Kansas, 1921 to 1925, having some College Training but not Graduating, and Who Migrated.

Residence in 1932	All Migrants		Male Migrants		Female Migrants	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Living within County						
Farms	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Villages	1	4.8	1	6.6	0	0.0
Cities	4	19.0	4	26.6	0	0.0
Total	5	23.8	5	33.2	0	0.0
Living within Kansas but out of County						
Farms	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Villages	5	23.8	3	20.0	2	33.3
Cities	1	4.8	1	6.6	0	0.0
Total	6	28.6	4	26.6	2	33.3
Living within U. S. but out of Kansas						
Farms	1	4.8	1	6.6	0	0.0
Villages	4	19.0	1	6.6	3	50.0
Cities	5	23.8	4	26.8	1	16.6
Total	10	47.8	6	40.2	4	66.6
Grand Total	21	100.0	15	100.0	6	100.0
Total Living						
On all Farms	1	4.8	1	6.6	0	0.0
In all Villages	10	47.8	5	33.2	5	83.4
In all Cities	10	47.8	9	60.2	1	16.6
Total	21	100.0	15	100.0	6	100.0

Of 21 migrant high school graduates who attended college but were not graduated, 5 or 23.8 per cent migrated to points within Riley County, Kansas; 6 or 28.6 per cent migrated to points within Kansas but out of the county; 10 or 47.8 per cent migrated to points within the United States but out of Kansas.

A further summary shows that of the 21 migrant high school graduates who attended college but were not graduated, 1 or 4.8 per cent lived on farms in 1936; 10 or 47.8 per cent lived in villages; and 10 or 47.8 per cent lived in cities.

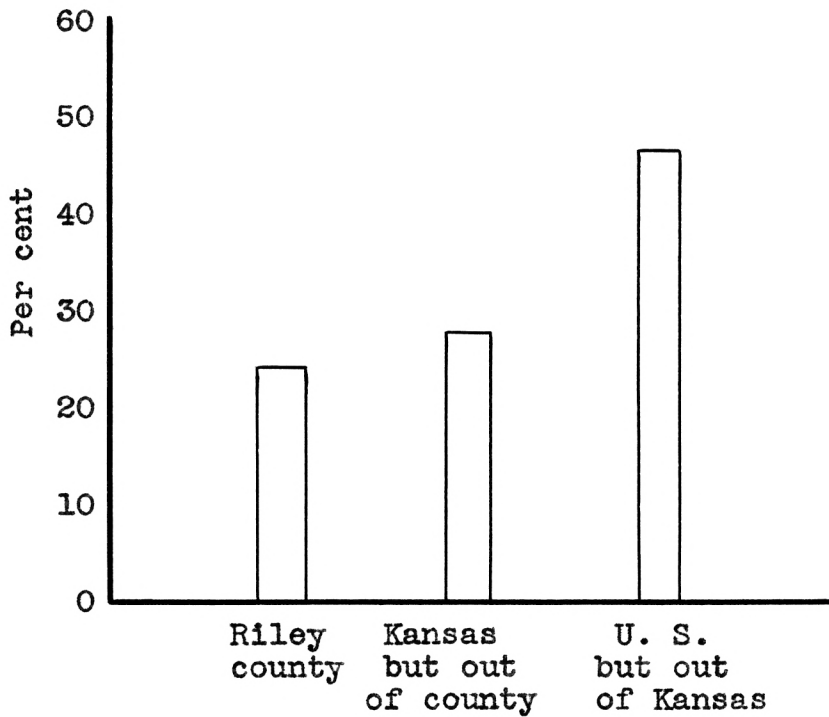


Figure 18. The types of localities to which high school graduates, 1921 to 1925, Riley County, Kansas, who attended college but did not graduate migrated.

A larger per cent of college graduates migrate to localities out side of the state.

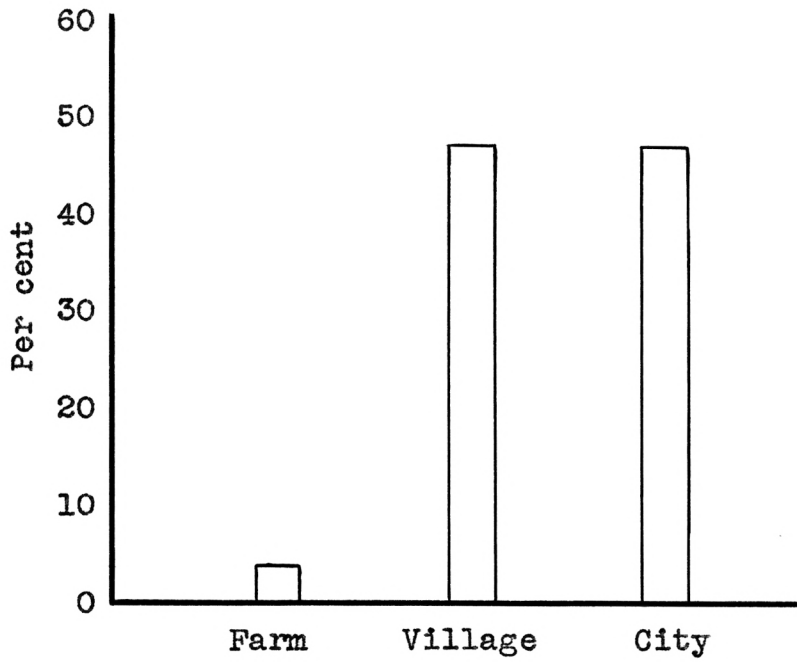


Figure 19. The type of population centers to which high school graduates, 1921 to 1925, Riley County, Kansas, who attended college but were not graduated, migrated.

The per cent to the village and city are equal.

Table 16. Geographical Distribution in 1936 of High School Graduates, 1921 to 1925, from Riley County, Kansas, not Attending College, but Who Migrated.

Residence in 1936	All Migrants		Male Migrants		Female Migrants	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Living within County						
Farms	16	8.5	2	3.7	14	10.4
Villages	16	8.5	4	7.4	12	8.9
Cities	40	21.1	9	16.6	31	23.0
Total	72	38.1	15	27.7	57	42.3
Living within Kansas but out of County						
Farms	21	11.1	7	12.9	14	10.4
Villages	13	6.9	3	5.7	10	7.4
Cities	31	16.4	7	12.9	24	17.5
Total	65	34.4	17	31.5	48	35.3
Living within U. S. but out of Kansas						
Farms	4	21.2	2	3.7	2	1.5
Villages	3	1.6	1	1.9	2	1.5
Cities	45	23.7	19	35.2	26	19.2
Total	52	27.5	22	40.8	30	22.2
Grand Total	189	100.0	54	100.0	135	100.0
Total Living:						
On all Farms	41	21.7	11	20.4	30	22.2
In all Villages	32	16.9	8	14.8	24	17.5
In all Cities	116	61.4	35	64.8	81	60.3
Total	189	100.0	54	100.0	135	100.0

Of 189 migrant high school graduates who did not attend college, 72 or 38.1 per cent migrated to points within Riley County, Kansas; 65 or 34.4 per cent migrated to points within Kansas but out of the county; 52 or 27.5 per cent migrated to points within the United States but out of Kansas.

A further study shows that of 189 migrant high school graduates who did not attend college, 41 or 21.7 per cent lived on farms in 1936; 32 or 16.9 per cent lived in villages, and 116 or 61.4 per cent lived in cities.

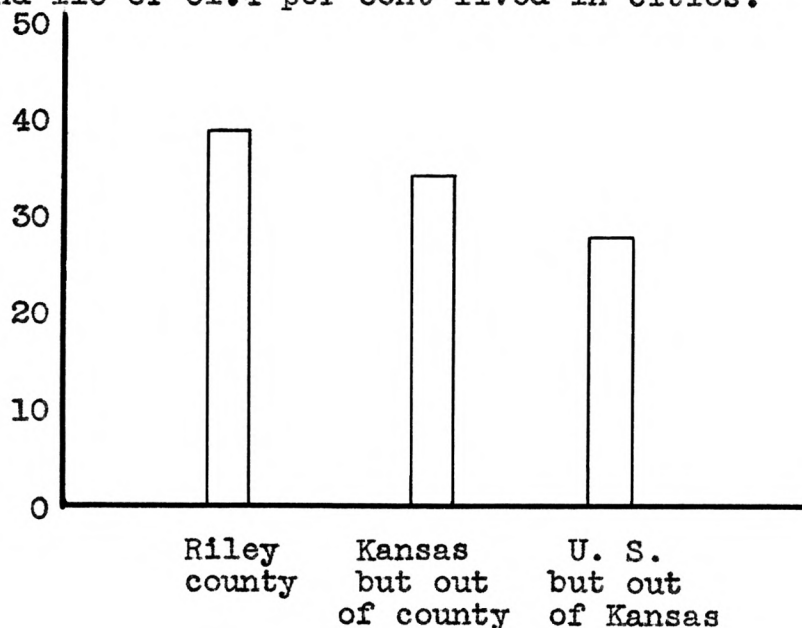


Figure 20. The types of localities to which high school graduates, 1921 to 1925, Riley County, Kansas, who did not attend college, migrated.

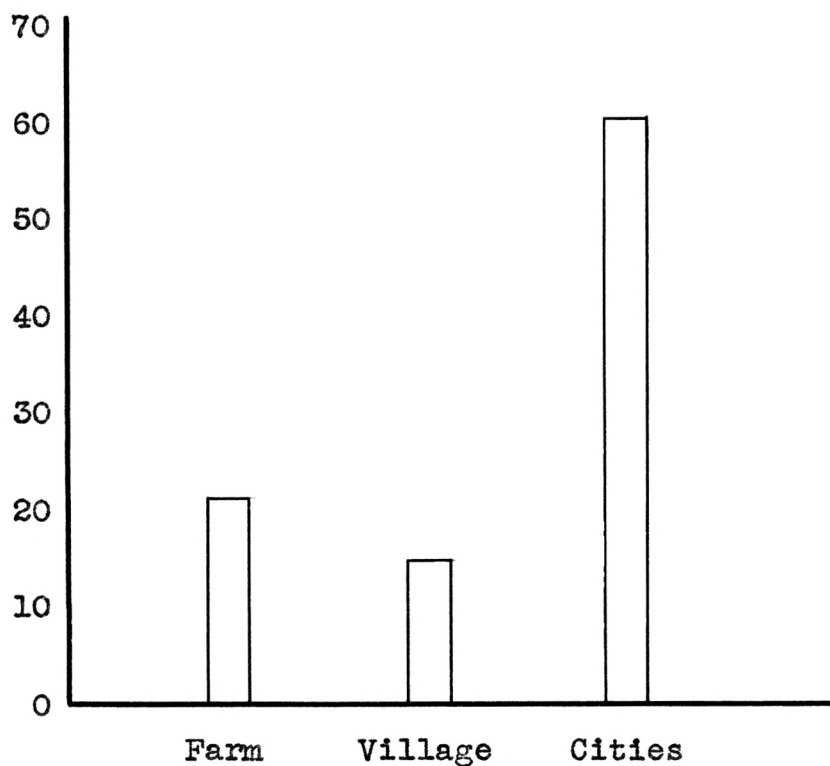


Figure 21. The types of population centers to which the high school graduates, 1921 to 1925, Riley County Kansas, who did not attend college, migrated.

The largest percentage of high school graduates who did not attend college, migrated to cities.



Summary of Migration of Riley County  
High School Graduates, 1921 to 1925

Of 356 high school graduates of Riley County, Kansas, 1921 to 1925, 67.9 per cent migrated. Of the graduates living on farms during their high school period, 64.6 per cent migrated. Of graduates living on owner-operated farms, 63.6 per cent migrated, and graduates living on tenant-operated farms, 80 per cent migrated. Of the graduates from villages, 79.6 per cent migrated. Of the persons who were college graduates, 87.4 per cent migrated; of those who attended college, but were not graduated, 52.5 per cent migrated.

It is interesting to note that there was a greater percentage of migration among college graduates than among those persons who attended college but were not graduated. There was a considerably smaller percentage of migration among the high school graduates who did not attend college and those that graduated from college. Those with some college training, but did not graduate from college, did not migrate as much as those with no college training. The migration from villages was slightly larger than that from farm districts.

In comparing the migration of high school graduates of Stockdale, Kansas, with those of Riley County, Kansas, I found that 100 per cent of the graduates of Stockdale Rural High School migrated, and of Riley county 69.7 per cent migrated.

The localities to which the graduates of Stockdale migrated are as follows: 58.8 per cent migrated to cities; 35.3 per cent to farms; and 5.9 per cent to villages. The geographical distribution of the graduates in 1936 is as follows: 46 per cent are within Riley county, but out of the school district; 29.4 per cent are within Kansas, but out of Riley county; and 23.6 per cent within the United States, but out of Kansas.

Table 17. Summary of Migration of Riley County High School Graduates, 1921 to 1925.

Per cent of Migration	: All : Grad- : uates :	Residence during High School Period				Persons with College Education			
		: Farm : Owner- : Total:	: Tenant- : operated:	: Vil- : lage:	: Grad- : uates:	: Less : than : 4 years:	: None : Graduates	: Stockdale : Graduates	
Living within Riley County	33.8	32.5	32.4	25.0	30.9	18.4	23.8	38.1	46.0
Living within Kansas but out of County	33.8	38.9	40.1	25.0	34.1	34.2	28.6	34.4	29.4
Living within U. S. but out of Kansas	32.4	28.6	27.5	50.0	35.0	47.4	47.8	27.5	23.6
Migrants to:									
Farms	18.2	24.7	23.2	33.0	14.9	7.8	4.8	21.7	35.3
Villages	21.0	18.8	21.2	17.0	20.1	26.4	47.8	16.9	5.9
Cities	60.8	56.5	55.6	50.0	65.0	66.8	47.8	61.4	58.8
Per cent of all High School Graduates Migrating	69.7	64.6	63.6	80.0	79.6	87.4	52.5	67.0	100.0

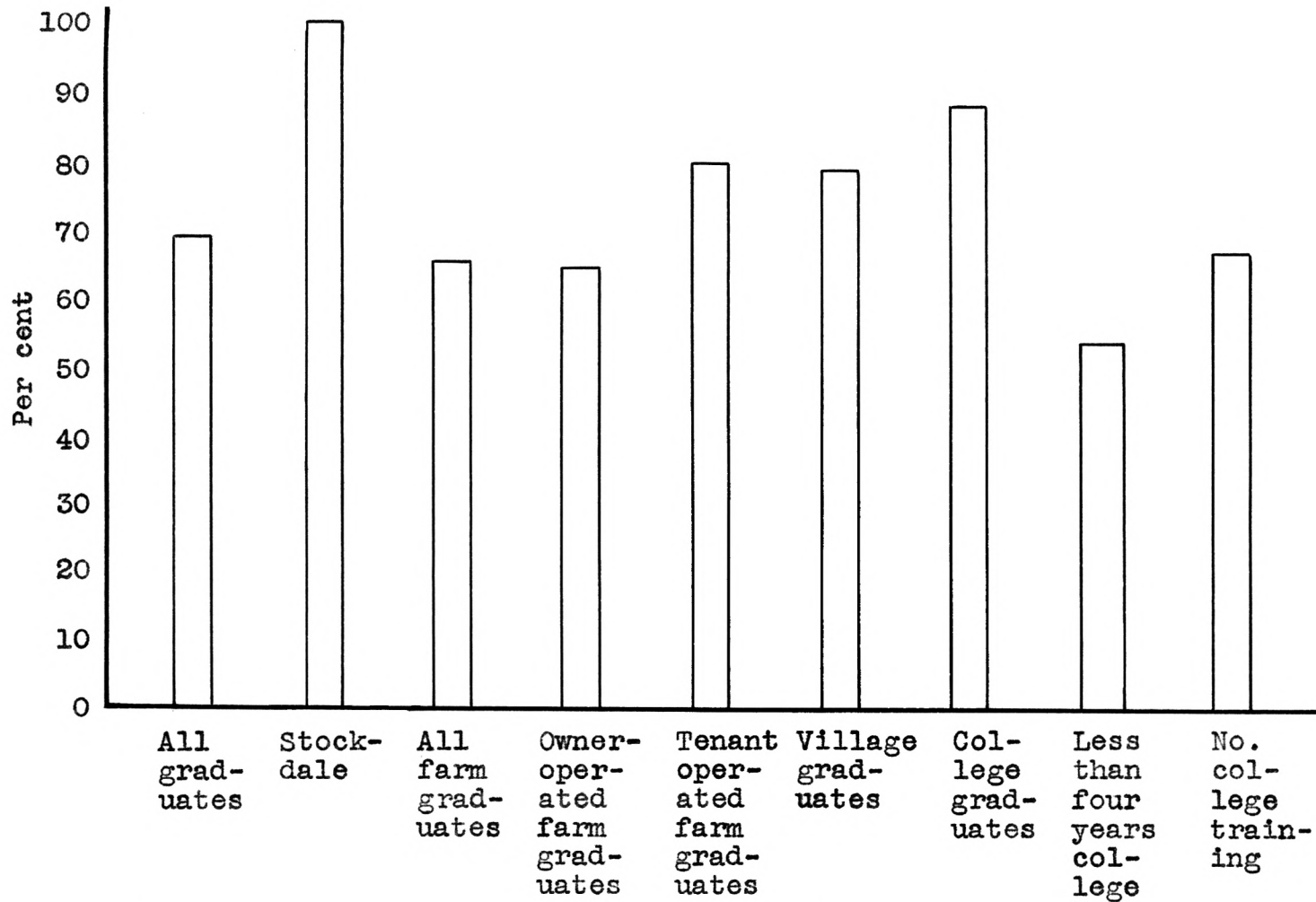


Figure 22. A summary of the migration of high school graduates, 1921 to 1925, Riley County, Kansas, by percentage of the movement in all groups considered.

There was a definite migratory trend among the high school graduates, 1921 to 1925 of this school area considered. The largest percentage of migration occurred among the high school graduates from the tenant-operated farms. There was a marked difference between the college graduate and those without college training; the migration of college graduates being the greater.

#### CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Education is considered to be of value to the individual receiving such training. At least some cost is involved when a district provides this training for the student. When a graduate moves from the district providing his education, he takes his education with him. The community to which this graduate migrates, will benefit by an addition of a trained person; yet it has contributed nothing toward the support of a plan for better training of the high school students in local districts. I am sure the local district would favor a relief from the excessive tax burden now imposed for the school system.

It is generally conceded that every child in the state should have an equal opportunity for fundamental education.

It is generally conceded that any unit of government

should tax its residence to pay for any benefits it receives of general good to the people who are paying for the taxes.

But we find from this study that the school districts that furnish the high school education for the graduates of the years 1921 to 1925 of the high schools of Riley county are paying almost all the cost from taxes on the district itself, and have been able to retain only 30.3 per cent of those graduates. If these young people have had the kind of education that high school graduates should have, they should be a real asset to the community in which they live and should normally become social and industrial leaders.

Of those who migrated, the county outside the local district which paid for their education received 33.8 per cent of this group of graduates, few of whom had had more than high school education.

The state, outside of Riley county, received 33.8 per cent of this group of graduates, many of whom had college training.

The nation, outside of Kansas, received 32.4 per cent of this group who might be expected to be the "cream" of the group because they are made up largely of college graduates and those having had some college work.

In no case, except possibly those going to the county, could the district which paid for the education of the graduates, expect to receive any comparable number of migrants as well prepared as those lost by them.

This statement is based on the findings of the present study and all other similar ones reviewed in the study. A great percentage of the migrants included, of the community types studied, migrated to larger cities if they were high school graduates; and if they had had education above high school, a much larger percentage went to cities. We must conclude that if the cost of education should be borne by the units receiving the educated persons, the school districts of Riley county as a whole should have been paid by the county 33.8 per cent; by the state 33.8 per cent; and by the federal government 33.4 per cent of the cost of educating all the high school graduates of the county.

The present study also shows that losses from the different types of school districts were not equal. If school costs were to be allotted according to the residence of the person educated; the farm district should have about 38.9 per cent of their school costs borne by the state, 28.6 per cent of them borne by the federal government and



32.5 per cent of their school costs borne by the county. The village should have about 34.1 per cent of their school costs borne by the state; 35 per cent of them borne by the federal government and 30.9 per cent by the county.

It may be that young people migrating have not had the proper training to fit them for the occupations and social activities of the communities to which they migrate. The centers that receive these migrants should be as eager to have them well educated as they are to have their own young people well educated.

As long as taxes rest so heavily on land and personal property in farm and village districts, these farm and village property owners will not be willing to support the kind of schools that the state needs. It seems probable that adequate schools can be secured only by providing larger administrative and taxing units. The larger the unit the smaller the need for outside financial aid, and the greater the opportunity for proper vocational guidance and training courses to fit the graduate for the communities which, under past consideration, have been receiving them whether they were well prepared or not.

The state is now building and maintaining roads and the method of support for this has been generally satisfactory. A similar means of supporting and administering schools might be worked out.



At present the state sets up certain standards that schools must maintain without taking into consideration to any extent the ability of the schools to maintain them.

Courts have always ruled that school money is state money, and no other legal interpretation is possible. Then why should the local district be the unit to raise all the taxes necessary to educate the young people that, for the most part, leave the district that educates them and go to other parts of the state or nation?

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