

NEWS DISSEMINATION POLICIES OF  
KANSAS GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

217

by

465

MARGARET B. HUNNICUTT  
A. B., University of Wichita, 1943

---

A MASTER'S THESIS

submitted in partial fulfillment of the  
requirements for the degree

MASTER OF SCIENCE

Department of Technical Journalism

KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY  
Manhattan, Kansas

1965

Approved by:

  
Major Professor

LD  
2668  
T4  
1965  
H93  
C.2  
Document

#### VITA

Margaret Burress Hunnicutt was born at Wichita, Kansas. She was graduated from Mulvane High School and attended Pratt Junior College and the University of Wichita where she was graduated in 1943 with an A. B. degree in journalism and English.

Her journalism career began as a reporter on the Wichita University newspaper, the Sunflower. She later became news and desk editors and served on the student board of publications. After graduation she worked on the Wichita Beacon, the Harrisburg (Pennsylvania) Telegraph, and the Wichita Evening Eagle.

At the Eagle, Mrs. Hunnicutt was federal court reporter and covered other offices. She also wrote feature stories.

Marriage and motherhood interrupted her career until 1957 when she returned to the University of Wichita to obtain a teaching certificate. She taught journalism and English at Derby Senior High School, Derby, Kansas, for five years, and sponsored the school newspaper.

In 1963, with the aid of a Wall Street Journal Fellowship, Mrs. Hunnicutt began work at Kansas State University towards the Master's of Science degree in technical journalism. While at Kansas State University, she taught English on an assistance-ship and worked at the Office of University News.

Mrs. Hunnicutt is now a journalism and English teacher at Shawnee Mission North High School, Shawnee Mission, Kansas.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The author is extremely grateful to Professor Ralph R. Lashbrook for inspiration and guidance towards what became an enriching, fascinating and interesting research project.

Without the practical suggestions and consideration of Assistant Professor Jack E. Backer, this thesis would not have developed along these lines.

The author appreciates the help of the many Kansas state government heads and directors, the information directors, secretaries and assistants, the Governor of Kansas, and the many others who so graciously and swiftly assisted with the accumulation of information.

Special thanks to Misses Prudy Boan and Pat Geitz who helped decipher the original notes and type the rough draft.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chapter	Page
VITA . . . . .	11
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS . . . . .	111
LIST OF TABLES . . . . .	vi
I. INTRODUCTION . . . . .	1
Background . . . . .	1
The Problem . . . . .	3
Purpose of Study . . . . .	4
Hypotheses . . . . .	5
II. METHODOLOGY . . . . .	7
The Universe . . . . .	7
Construction of Letter . . . . .	8
Procedure . . . . .	8
Tabulation . . . . .	9
III. FINDINGS . . . . .	11
Kansas State Government Agencies . . . . .	11
Executive Department . . . . .	17
The Judiciary . . . . .	28
Legislative . . . . .	31
Administrative . . . . .	32
IV. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS . . . . .	120
Limitations . . . . .	120
Summary . . . . .	121
Conclusions . . . . .	125
Suggestions for Further Study . . . . .	127
APPENDICES . . . . .	129
A. Survey Letter . . . . .	130
B. Thank You Letter . . . . .	131
C. Public Information Program (Social Welfare) . . . . .	132

	Page
D. Public Information Program (Highway Patrol) . . . . .	140
E. Copies of Publications of Kansas State Government Agencies . . . . .	146
BIBLIOGRAPHY . . . . .	164

## LIST OF TABLES

Table	Page
1. Number, description and type of news policies of Kansas state government agencies . . . . .	106
2. Kansas state government agencies with formal press policies, informal news policies, or which release news through another agency . . .	107
3. Kansas state government agencies having no press policy and those whose policy is unavailable . . . . .	110
4. Agencies having a public information program, a public relations directors, or publications editor . . . . .	111
5. Number of agencies which provide publications and public information services . . . . .	112
6. Types of publications provided by Kansas state government agencies . . . . .	113
7. Special services provided by Kansas state government agencies . . . . .	119

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### Background Information

Students of journalism become increasingly aware, early in their training, of the importance of a free press in a democratic America. Students of government learn that the main line of defense against tyrannical influence on public opinion is free and open communication between a government and its people. History books are filled with accounts of despots who hid the truth for personal gain.

American history records the waging of constant battles by the press against the few who would censor, secrete, or camouflage the truth.

Historically, it was a Colonial newspaper which was instrumental in establishing one of the fundamental laws of the journalistic profession: freedom of the press. The most celebrated test case of this principle occurred in 1734 when John Peter Zenger, publisher of the New York Weekly Journal printed a criticism of a British royal governor. Zenger was charged with libel and sedition. He defended his position on the grounds that if the matter published were true, it was also defensible. He was acquitted and the concept of freedom of the

press was established in America.<sup>1</sup>

But, concepts and realities are not always synonymous. Freedom cannot be compared to a permanent, all enduring, never-eroding substance like granite. Freedom is not permanent, it will not endure without effort, and it can be "eroded" by limitations and encroachments.

Thus the Twentieth Century finds a continuation by the press of the fight to preserve freedom. Theoretically, freedom of the press means freedom of the people - in the eyes of the student of journalism and the student of government. The struggle to preserve freedom can never end because of basic human differences - and failings. The journalism profession is something of a missionary field in the eyes of the dedicated. If only one person constantly seeks the truth, truth will be known.

Government is so structured that it seemingly is easy to limit access to certain facts and repress the truth. Revealing only a part of the story to develop a favorable impression, does not preserve an informed citizenry, and allows corruption in government.

Public opinion in America is formed by the 1,763 daily and 8,000 weekly newspapers which have circulation of approximately 60,400,000 each day.<sup>2</sup> In Kansas, 51 daily and 284

---

<sup>1</sup>Carl G. Miller, Modern Journalism (New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc., 1962), p. 408.

<sup>2</sup>New York Times News Service, "Gains By the Press Cited," the Kansas City Times, April 22, 1965.

weekly (or bi-weekly) papers with an average circulation of 661,000, create public opinion.<sup>3</sup> It is the staffs and editors of these publications, together with those of other communications media, who have the responsibility of seeking truth in government and reporting it to the people.

After a search of available journalism publications:

Editor and Publisher, Printer's Ink, National Publisher, Journalism Quarterly, the Quill, Scholarly Books in America, 1965, Journalism Abstracts, Volumes I and II, and Communications Abstracts, Volume 1960, it would appear a need exists for a study of the type contained in this thesis - a study of press policies and publications of state government agencies.

#### The Problem

Little is known about the method by which Kansas state government agencies disseminate information about their activities. Constant vigilance is needed to safeguard the rights of the people, and yet very little information is available regarding the exact method by which the people can find out what is going on in their state government.

Students of government are interested in learning if there is free and easy access to governmental "inner sanctums." Students of journalism are interested in how "free" the press relations are in Kansas government circles. Citizens are

---

<sup>3</sup>Kansas Press Association, The Kansas Publisher, (Topeka, Kansas: Kansas Press Service, Inc., 1965).

interested in knowing how safe their "business" is in the hands of those elected and appointed, or should be interested.

What are the policies of the agencies regarding the press? Do they give interviews? Do they welcome the press at any time? Do they publish any reports or give out news releases? Do they attempt to discourage the press? These and other questions comprise the problem to be investigated in this study.

#### Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study is to provide as complete a picture of the press policies of the 133 Kansas state government agencies as possible.

Government agencies exist in America to serve the people who elected them. The First Amendment of the Constitution entitles the press to report the happenings, conclusions, and general occurrences in these agencies.

The purpose of this study is to list the habit, practice, custom, or responsibility of each state government agency in letting the public know what has happened or what is happening. This thesis does not propose to analyze in depth all working agencies of Kansas' 133 government agencies with regards to public relations, publicity, or press relations. The major purpose is to list the agencies and what they report to be their policy of news dissemination and draw some conclusions about whether these policies are realistically beneficial or harmful.

How easy is it to obtain information from state government agencies? Do agencies volunteer information? Do agency heads feel the public is entitled to be informed? The author attempted to learn the answers to these and other questions in this study.

A listing of Kansas government information policies should be helpful because reporters sometimes take years to learn such things about a vast group of agencies. A study of this sort should be of value to newsmen. Both the journalism student and teacher should find value in considering the problems of the reporter on a beat such as government agencies. The student and teacher of state government should find value in knowing the responsibility Kansas state government agencies assume towards informing the citizens of Kansas.

Those interested in obtaining published materials or available public information service of state government should find the study an easy source of reference.

As a journalist and teacher of journalism, the author was particularly interested in discovering the actual policy and attitude of Kansas government agencies and in learning if there were any censorship or effort to withhold the news from the public. The conclusions are self-explanatory.

#### Hypotheses

A survey of the news dissemination policies will be based on these hypotheses:

1. That the majority of the agencies of Kansas

government meet with the press occasionally, a few daily.

2. That a minority of the agencies of government in Kansas have stated news information policies.

3. That a minority of the agencies of government in Kansas have public information programs designed to inform citizens and aid the press.

4. That the majority of the agencies of government in Kansas publish reports and documents that are available to the press.

5. That the agencies of Kansas government have to report to the public by law.

6. That the majority of the agencies of Kansas government have public information directors whose major responsibilities are to disseminate information.

7. That a minority of the agencies of Kansas government will have little or no need for the press.

8. That a minority of agencies of Kansas government repress news either by considered thought, existing laws, or by not recognizing news.

## CHAPTER II

### METHODOLOGY

#### The Universe

The original universe for this study included 160 Kansas government agencies. A list in The Government of Kansas included many agencies later learned to be defunct or assigned to another agency by more recent legislative action.<sup>4</sup> A corrected list in the Kansas Directory<sup>5</sup> and the Kansas Biennial Report<sup>6</sup> proved to be more accurate. After survey letters were mailed, reply letters from various agencies revealed changes in the names of agencies and in some cases, the fact the agency no longer existed. A final and adjusted listing provided the author with a list of 133 offices and agencies of government in Kansas. This included the four branches of government: executive - nine offices; judicial - five offices; legislative - two divisions; and administrative - 117.

---

<sup>4</sup>John W. Drury, (Lawrence, Kansas: University of Kansas Press, 1961).

<sup>5</sup>Paul R. Shanahan, (Topeka, Kansas: State Printing Plant, 1963).

<sup>6</sup>Ibid.

### Construction of the Letter

Information for this study was obtained through the use of a mailed survey letter (see Appendix A). Because the seat of government, Topeka, Kansas, was too far away to visit after the author's working day, and because offices were closed on Saturday, it was necessary to use the mail survey. Also, it seemed preferable to have the agencies' answers to questions asked, in writing.

Background material was obtained through library research at Kansas State University and the University of Kansas. Three visits were made to offices at the capitol building in Topeka.

The letter sent was designed to be a friendly letter encouraging a chatty, lengthy reply. Only two specific questions were asked: What policies of news dissemination were followed in their agency, and if there were no policies, how did they proceed in dispensing news? The author also requested any printed matter published by their agency regarding function or purpose.

The letter was typed on a stencil and run off on ordinary ditto paper. Half of the addresses on the envelopes were typed by high school students and half were hand addressed in ink. There was for no reason other than expediency.

### Procedure

After choosing a date for the first mailing - March 29, 1965 - the author mailed 160 letters. By April 5, fifty-two

reply letters had been received along with six survey letters marked "insufficient address." By April 15, forty-four more answers were received with nine survey letters marked "insufficient address" returned. Thus, the first mailing had a sixty per cent return or ninety-six replies to 160 survey letters.

A second mailing of the same letter included forty-nine agencies which had not replied previously. In addition, addresses were corrected on the fifteen returned letters and re-mailed in new envelopes. Of the total of sixty-four letters sent, thirty-two answers were received, for a fifty per cent return. Of the remaining thirty-two agencies, twelve had been assigned to other agencies, seven were boards of which the Governor was chairman, four were boards on which the lieutenant governor serves, four are agencies assigned to the office of Secretary of State, one was assigned to the Auditor, one to the Attorney General, and four agencies failed to reply.

Actual percentage on letters mailed to what appears to be actual, existing agencies, totals 129 returns and four failures to reply. The overall percentage return then would be ninety-six per cent. However, this is not exactly accurate for it took a total of 224 letters, plus a second one to the Governor, to complete the research.

#### Tabulation

In order to handle the more than fifty pounds and 315 separate pieces of mail the author received, a file was constructed. Manila folders were labeled with the names of the

agencies, and all material relating to the agency placed within.

Each agency was considered separately at first. Considerations were given to its origin, function or purpose, administrative staff, press policies, and publications.

Second, all agencies were listed in the order they appeared in the Kansas Directory.

Third, the tabulations of the number of agencies having specific press policies were recorded, professional journalistic programs were analyzed, and specific types of publications were tabulated. All figures and material on agencies was filed in separate manila envelopes as completed.

## CHAPTER III

### FINDINGS

#### Kansas State Government Agencies

Kansas government agencies total 133 separate groups. For the convenience of this study, the agencies are separated into four groups: all agencies in the Executive branch are numbered A-1 through A-9; all agencies in the Judicial organization are numbered B-1 through B-2; all agencies in the Legislative branch are numbered C-1 through C-2; and all agencies in the Administrative organization are numbered D-1 through D-117.

In the second section of this chapter are included the number and name of the agency, the function or purpose of the agency, the method by which public information is dispensed by the agency, and the publications of the agency.

#### A. EXECUTIVE BRANCH

1. Governor
2. Lieutenant Governor
3. Secretary of State
4. Auditor of State
5. State Treasurer
6. Attorney General

7. Superintendent of Public Instruction
8. Commissioner of Insurance
9. State Printer

B. JUDICIAL ORGANIZATION

1. Supreme Court
  - a. 1903 Board of Law Examiners
  - b. 1940 Board of Examiners of Court Reporters
  - c. Revisor of Statutes
2. Judicial Council

C. LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

1. Legislative Council
2. Legislature
  - a. 40 Senators
  - b. 125 Representatives

D. ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION

1. Abstractors Board of Examiners
2. State Board of Accountancy
3. Advisory Council to State Board of Accountancy
4. Adjutant General
  - a. Four Departments
    1. Kansas National Guard
    2. Kansas Military Board
    3. Kansas Civil Defense Division
    4. Armory Board
5. State Department of Administration

- a. Finance Council
6. State Board of Agriculture
7. State Board of Fair Managers
8. State Director of Alcoholic Beverage Control
9. Alcoholic Beverage Control, Board of Review
10. Kansas Apprenticeship Council
11. Office of State Architect
12. Architects State Registration and Examination Board
13. Arkansas River Compact Administration
14. State Athletic Commission
15. Atomic Energy Advisory Council
16. Office of Attorney General
17. Office of State Auditor
18. State Bank Commissioner
19. State Banking Board
20. State Board of Barber Examiners
21. State Basic Science Examiners
22. Coordinating Council for Blind
23. Committee on Purchase of Blind Made Products
24. State Brand Commissioner
25. Kansas Bureau of Investigation, Director
26. State Board of Canvassers
27. State Charter Board
28. Kansas Civil Defense Division
29. Commission on Civil Rights
30. State Civil Service Board

31. State Corporation Commission
32. State Board of Regulation for Cosmetologists
33. Consumer Credit Commissioner
34. Kansas Crippled Children Commission
35. Kansas Dental Board
36. Council for Economic Analysis
37. Office of Economic Analysis
38. Kansas Economic Development Commission
39. State Department of Economic Development
40. Economic Research Advisory Commission
41. State Board of Education
42. Election Commissioner for Counties
43. State Board of Embalming
44. Employment Security Board of Review
45. State Board of Engineering Examiners
46. State Executive Council
47. State Fire Marshal
48. State Forestry Fish and Game Commission
49. State Geological Survey
50. Office of the Governor
51. Grain Advisory Commission
52. Grain Inspector Department, State Director
53. State Board of Healing Arts
54. State Board of Health
  - a. Advisory Hospital Council
  - b. Advisory Laboratory Commission
55. State Highway Commission

56. State Highway Patrol
57. Highway Patrol Pension Board
58. State Historical Society
59. State Horticultural Society
60. State Hotel and Restaurant Board
61. Office of the Commissioner of Insurance
62. Commission on Interstate Cooperation
63. Judges Retirement Board
64. State Labor Department
65. State Land Office
66. State Libraries of Kansas
67. State Library Advisory Commission
68. Kansas Livestock Commission
69. Livestock Sanitary Commission
70. Medical Service Corporation, non-profit
71. Motor Vehicle Reciprocity Commission
72. State Municipal Accounting Board
73. State Board of Nursing
74. Oil and Gas Advisory Committee
75. State Board of Optometry Examiners
76. State Park and Resources Authority
77. Penal Institution Site Selection Committee
78. State Director of Penal Institutions
79. Board of Pharmacy
80. Governor's Committee on Employment of  
    Physically Handicapped
81. Physical Therapists Examining Board

82. State Board of Examiners in Podiatry
83. State Port of Entry Board
84. State Department of Post-Audit
85. Office of State Printer
86. State Board of Probation and Parole
87. Property Valuation Department, Director
88. Office of State Superintendent of Public  
Instruction
89. Kansas Real Estate Commission
90. State Records Board
91. State Board of Regents
92. Research Foundation of Kansas
93. Public Employment Board of Trustees  
Retirement System
94. State Department of Revenue
95. State Board of Review
96. Kansas Safety Council
97. Savings and Loan Board
98. Savings and Loan Commissioner
99. School Fund Commission
100. State School Retirement Board
101. The Kansas Academy of Science
102. Office of Secretary of State
103. State Department of Social Welfare
  - a. Twelve Institutions are under control  
of board

- b. Advisory Commission on Institutional Management and Committee on Mental Health Program
  - c. Advisory Commission, Sanatorium for Tuberculosis, Norton
104. State Soil Conservation Committee
  105. Soil Conservation Service, United States  
Department of Agriculture
  106. Soldiers' Compensation Board
  107. Supreme Court Nominating Commission
  108. State Board of Tax Appeals
  109. Office of State Treasurer
  110. State Board of Treasury Examiners
  111. Kansas Turnpike Authority
  112. Kansas Veterans Commission
  113. State Board of Veterinary Examiners
  114. Water Resources Board
  115. Kansas Tri-State Water Resources Committee
  116. Kansas Wheat Commission
  117. Workmen's Compensation Director

#### Executive Department

The Executive branch of Kansas government has nine members whose duties are prescribed by law. The Governor is the chief executive officer. All nine executives are elected.

## A-1 Governor

Governor William H. Avery is the executive head of Kansas government. He has the assistance of an administrative assistant to help with his chief duty - to see that all laws are faithfully executed. At the beginning of each legislature, the Governor delivers in writing, a "state of the government" report, and makes suggestions he deems advisable. He is elected for a two-year term. Overall goal of the Kansas Governor is to provide effective leadership and efficient management of state government. The Governor serves on seven other agency boards: State Finance Council, Executive Council, Governor's Committee on Interstate Cooperation, Governor's Advisory Commission on Atomic Energy, The State Board of Canvassers, and the Soldiers Compensation Board.<sup>7</sup>

The Governor's office is open to all individuals and groups. The Governor attempts to maintain a close relationship with the public by giving addresses, attending conferences and meetings, making formal reports, answering correspondence, and meeting the press.

Daily visits with the capitol news corps, when other pressing matters do not interfere, is part of Governor Avery's routine. It has been his policy as Governor to give the press free and open access to any information they might desire. Members of the press frequently confer with the Governor at

---

<sup>7</sup>Shanahan, Kansas Biennial . . . , p. 328.

other times during the day.

There is no stated policy as regards publicity releases and interviews with members of the press. In Kansas, question of discretion in these matters are up to the heads of individual agencies and officers. The Executive branch has inter-departmental communication, however, it is on an "as need" basis in the Governor's office.<sup>8</sup>

The Governor believes in a free press - especially in government - as he stated to the Kansas Press Association meeting in Hutchinson, Kansas, early this year.<sup>9</sup>

"We will not long maintain a free society if those of us who make the news in government and those of you who report that news do not keep the people properly informed."

"Many governments, and our own federal government is no exception, have found that it is all too easy to limit access to certain facts. Presenting only those facts which will develop a favorable impression of the administration in power is not conducive to an informed citizenry."

"Complete repression of the news has no place in a representative system of government where so many decisive matters are in the hands of the electorate . . . Some matters on the state level must be handled with discretion for the public

---

<sup>8</sup>Letter from William A. Avery, Governor of Kansas, Topeka, Kansas, June 16, 1965.

<sup>9</sup>Associated Press, "Brave Press As Vital," Kansas City Star, February 14, 1965.

interest."

"All of us should be reminded that we have a responsibility for the perspective in which we place public business, public problems, and public information."

#### A-2 Lieutenant Governor

The Constitution provides for the office of a lieutenant governor who presides over the Senate. He serves as chairman of the Legislative Council and the Kansas Commission on Interstate Co-operation, Motor Vehicle Commission and the State Finance Council. He is a member of the board of managers of the Council of State Governments.

There is no standard policy concerning news dissemination in this office. The staff is in the process of preparing a pamphlet on the functions of the office.<sup>10</sup>

#### A-3 Secretary of State

The Secretary of State, an elective position, was created by the Constitution of 1861. The Secretary serves on numerous statutory commissions and boards. He is secretary of both the Executive Council and the Kansas Charter Board, is chairman of the School Fund Commission, a member of the State Canvassing Board and the Kansas Interstate Co-operation Commission.

Administration of the office is organized in four

---

<sup>10</sup>Letter from John Crutcher, Lieutenant Governor, Topeka, Kansas, April 2, 1965.

sections: general administration, corporations, elections, and legislative matters. This office is responsible for preparing and publishing the Kansas Biennial Report, a report covering all agencies of the state government, and the Kansas Directory, a list of state agencies.

Members of the press meet regularly with Paul R. Shanahan, Secretary of State, and all records of this office are open to public inspection at all times. An exception is two items on the annual report of foreign corporations authorized to do business in Kansas. These items are kept confidential as directed by law. This office does not issue news releases, but has a standard policy of always giving copies of information on election filings and returns, corporation filings, and other newsworthy materials to representatives of the press.<sup>11</sup>

#### A-4 Auditor of State

The position of Auditor of State is an elective office as provided by the Constitution. The Auditor serves as ex-officio Register of State Lands, as a member of the State Board of Treasury Examiners, Adjusted Compensation Board, Executive Council, Sinking Fund Commissioners, State Board of Canvassers, State Municipal Accounting Board (of which he is secretary), Judges Retirement Board, State Records Board and Post-Audit.

The Office of State Auditor does not hold regular press

---

<sup>11</sup>Letter from Malcolm A. Wilson, deputy assistant Secretary of State, Topeka, Kansas, June 3, 1965.

conferences with the news media. Whenever any matters are to be released to the press and are of statewide or national concern, they are released simultaneously to the Associated Press, United Press and local press. Press releases of local concern are released to the radio and television as well as to the local press.<sup>12</sup>

#### A-5 State Treasurer

This office is a part of the Executive branch of Kansas government as established by the Constitution. It has the responsibility of handling all monies that come to the state for its operation, and the custody of such funds and securities as might be on deposit with the state. This office is responsible also for the distribution to counties and cities, their share of the liquor tax, gasoline tax, cigarette tax and sales tax residus.

The State Treasurer serves as a member of the State Executive Council, the School Retirement Board, the State Highway Patrol Pension Board, the Kansas Bureau of Investigation Pension Board, Kansas Judges' Retirement Board, the Kansas Official Court Reporters Retirement Board, and the State Board of Canvassers.

The department does not have any press releases except the issuance of quarterly distribution reports covering the

---

<sup>12</sup>Letter from Clay E. Hedrick, Auditor of State, Topeka, Kansas, April 27, 1965.

taxes due counties and cities as listed above. A copy of these releases is sent to the Associated Press and the United Press in Topeka, and all of the fifty-one daily newspapers in Kansas.<sup>13</sup>

#### A-6 Attorney General

The Attorney General is the chief legal adviser and advocate of the executive departments of the state. He is the state's chief law enforcement officer. His duties, except as modified by statute are those imposed by common law. This office enforces (and prosecutes when necessary) laws of Kansas, and assists county attorneys.

He serves as an ex-officio member of the Governor's Committee on Interstate Co-operation, a member of the Kansas Bureau of Investigation Pension Board, and chairman of the State Records Board.

Agency publications include Opinions of the Attorney General, A Survey of Juvenile Delinquency in Kansas, and A Guide to the Juvenile Code.

The statehouse press corps, as a group, makes it a practice to visit with the Attorney General twice a day, in the morning and the afternoon. Also, individual newsmen come in at various times. At these times, the Attorney General informs them of any announcements he wishes to make, recent litigation

---

<sup>13</sup>Letter from Walter H. Peery, State Treasurer, Topeka, Kansas, June 3, 1965.

begun, developments in litigation or other functions of the office. At this time he also answers questions the reporters may have. This practice is a matter of longstanding custom - established by the Attorney General. Copies of all formal opinions issued by the office are furnished to the press.<sup>14</sup> Robert C. Londerholm is Attorney General.

#### A-7 Superintendent of Public Instruction

This office was also created by the Constitution of 1861 and is an elective one. The purpose of this office is to have general supervision of the common school funds and educational interests of the state.

The act also provides for a State Board of Education which approves policies, standards, and regulations administered by the State Superintendent and his staff. Upon recommendations of the superintendent, the board approves policies in teacher certification, accreditation of elementary and secondary schools and junior colleges, standards for courses of study, curriculum, textbooks, school libraries, and teacher education programs in colleges and universities. The board has seven members.

This office employs a Director of Information, Arthur E. Schaaf, who believes the only possible news dissemination and public relations "policies" a state agency can have are that

---

<sup>14</sup>Letter from Charles N. Henson, assistant attorney general, Topeka, Kansas, April 29, 1965.

the public's business is the public's business, and the best public relations is a job well done.

This department has sent out news releases and prepared material on request about big programs. Newsmen also phone and drop into the offices of the State Department of Public Instruction, getting information from whichever department is pertinent. Newspapers have also reprinted stories from the department's publication, Kansas Schools, and have reproduced a School District Unification map from the same publication.

The department periodically sends news releases to the newspapers of Kansas concerning the distribution of the various school funds, such as aid to elementary schools, high school aid, and emergency aid. The newspapers could, of course, pick up such items from their county treasurers, but as a public service and as an accounting to the public, this department also sends these figures to the newspapers.<sup>15</sup>

More than fifty publications are the responsibility of this office, including certain teaching materials, guides, and bulletins for schools.

#### A-8 Commissioner of Insurance

The 1871 Kansas legislatures authorized the creation of the insurance department for Kansas. Need for this department's regulatory duties arose in order to protect the people of the

---

<sup>15</sup>Letter from Arthur E. Schaaf, Director of Information, State Department of Public Instruction, Topeka, Kansas, June 10, 1965.

state against the fraudulent and insolvent companies selling insurance. This office issues licenses to insurance companies and agents. The staff includes eight men and a commissioner.

The agency delivers from time to time releases to the press concerning matters they feel to be of public interest. The department has no stated policies with regard to their relationship with the news media as each item is handled on its own merits.<sup>16</sup>

Publications originating from this office are the Directory of Authorized Insurance Companies, Ninety-fourth Annual Report, March 1965 Monthly Bulletin, Informational Summary as of December 31, 1963, and a leaflet, "Facts About Your Insurance Department."

#### A-9 Office of State Printer

All public printing is done by the State Printer who is elected by Kansas citizens according to a Constitutional amendment in 1904.

The law states that the State Printer shall do all the public printing and binding required by the legislature, the governor, the state officials, the supreme court, state institutions, and any board or commission created under the laws of Kansas.

The present plant, located in Topeka, Kansas, is equipped

---

<sup>16</sup>Letter from Frank Sullivan, Commissioner of Insurance, Topeka, Kansas, March 31, 1965.

to do both offset and letterpress printing. Orders range from 50 small business cards to monthly publications, catalogues, and books, some requiring 1,000 to 1,500 pages each. The plant printed 278,000 highway maps in four colors, 275,000 "travel guides" for Kansas, and 120,000 copies of a promotional brochure entitled "Take Time to See Kansas," all in four colors. Letterheads, envelopes, office forms, catalogues, brochures, and pamphlets, all for state colleges, universities, and institutions are some items produced. Included, also, are the individual income tax forms and all other tax forms.

During the periods when the legislature is in session, all daily calendars, daily journals and permanent journals are printed. All bills and resolutions, enrolled bills, legislative job work for both house and senate are printed daily. Many times copy is received in the printing office near midnight and in most cases the complete work is ready for delivery the next morning.

The organizational structure consists of a production superintendent, eight office personnel, and six department foremen.

The news policies of this department of government include direct interviews with members of the press whenever possible. Occasionally publicity releases are written in the office and released to the major media. Year-end reports are furnished directly to the budget division. This is not a stated policy, but one that has been generally observed during the administration of this State Printer. All news originating

from this office must be cleared directly with him.<sup>17</sup>

### The Judiciary

There are forty-one Judicial districts in Kansas, with eight having more than one division. There are fifty district courts and judges.

#### B-1 Supreme Court

Judicial power of the state is vested by the Constitution in the Supreme Court. Being a separate branch of the state government and the highest court of the state, its work is primarily concerned with the disposition of cases appealed. The court is composed of seven justices who serve six-year terms. The justice who is senior in continuous term of service serves as chief justice. At present he is Jay S. Parker. A concurrence of four justices is necessary to a decision in a case.<sup>18</sup>

Vacancies in the Supreme Court are filled by appointment by the Governor from a list of three qualified nominees submitted by the Supreme Court Nominating Commission. (D-107)

The justices are directors of State Library and recommend to the Governor, the person to be appointed State Librarian. The court also appoints the members of the State Board of Law Examiners (B-1-a), members of the State Board of Examiners of

---

<sup>17</sup>Letter from Harry Timberlake, State Printer, Topeka, Kansas, April 27, 1965.

<sup>18</sup>Shanahan, *op. cit.*, p. 1215.

Court Reporters (B-1-b), and the Revisor of Statutes (B-1-c). The Chief Justice appoints seven members of a Judicial Council (B-2).

Publications include the appearance of formal opinions of the Supreme Court in Kansas Reports which are sold by the State Librarian. The Chief Justice makes all announcements.

#### B-1-a Board of Law Examiners

In 1903, this board of five members was created to serve as an arm of the Supreme Court. It holds two examinations each year for the applicants for admission to the bar.

Public information releases or announcements are made by the board.<sup>19</sup>

#### B-1-b Board of Examiners of Court Reporters

This board, under the direction of the Supreme Court, was established in 1941. Purpose of the agency is to give examinations one or two times a year to candidates for a certificate as a certified shorthand reporter. No person not holding such a certificate can be appointed official reporter of a district court.

This board follows no specific policy of publicity with most news being announced by the Court. The board has six

---

<sup>19</sup>Letter from Dallas W. Knapp, chairman, State Board of Law Examiners, Topeka, Kansas, June 9, 1965.

members.<sup>20</sup>

#### B-1-c Revisor of Statutes

This office was created in 1929 to provide bill drafting service for all members of the legislature, continuous statutory revision, compilation and annotation of the general statutes, and legislative and legal research. It performs many other services including special assignments.

In addition to Franklin Corrick, Revisor of Statutes, there are eight other staff members.

Information concerning public information services is unavailable.<sup>21</sup>

#### B-2 Judicial Council

In general, this agency which was established in 1927, has duties to survey and study the judicial departments of the state, the volume and condition of businesses in the courts (its rules and methods), conditions of dockets, to receive and consider suggestions from judges, members of the bar, public officials and citizens, and other court activities. Then the Council submits suggestions as to beneficial changes. There are ten members on the board. Justice Robert T. Price is chairman.

---

<sup>20</sup>Letter from Kirke C. Veeder, chairman of the board, Board of Examiners of Court Reporters, Independence, Kansas, April 28, 1965.

<sup>21</sup>Shanahan, *op. cit.*, p. 1242.

Publicity originates from the court. The agency publishes the Kansas Judicial Council Bulletin twice annually.<sup>22</sup>

### Legislative

#### C-1 Legislative Council

The Council is a permanent joint committee of the legislature, created by statute in 1933. It consists of ten senators and fifteen representatives appointed by the presiding officers of each house. The Lieutenant Governor is chairman, the Speaker of the house of representatives is vice-chairman, and the Revisor of Statutes is secretary.

The Legislative Council has no formal policy with regard to dissemination of news. The meetings of the Council are always open and covered by the major wire services. In addition, the committee meetings of the Council are nearly always open to members of the press. Once in awhile, there is a necessity to have a closed meeting to be sure that the interests of the state are adequately protected and that innocent persons are not hurt by inaccurate information. The policy of open meetings is an informal one of long standing within the Council, and presumably any committee could change it if it so desired. Because of the fact that it is a strong tradition, the policy

---

<sup>22</sup>Judicial Council, (Topska, Kansas: State Printing Plant, 1965).

is not likely to be changed.<sup>23</sup>

The Legislative Council submits reports directly to the Legislature, and of course these are available to any person in the state. In addition, the committee normally releases any information presented to it in an open session.

## C-2 Legislature

The legislative power of the state of Kansas is vested in the house of representatives of 125 members and a senate of 40 members. Representatives are elected for two-year terms and senators are elected for four-year terms.

Senate and House Journals of the various sessions are published regularly by the legislation. Any member speaks to the press at any time he desires.

## Administrative

### D-1 State Abstracter's Board of Examiners

This agency was organized in 1941 (Senate Bill 142) for the purpose of protecting the public by licensing only those applicants who are able to demonstrate their competency by passing a written examination prepared and given by the board. The goal of this agency is to insure that the people of Kansas are receiving title evidence prepared by competent abstractors. The statutory examination is given twice each year, once in

---

<sup>23</sup>Letter from Kenneth E. Beasley, director, The Legislative Council, Topeka, Kansas, May 13, 1965.

January and once in July.<sup>24</sup>

The board has never disseminated any news in its existence. The board's only contact with the press each year is in printing and advertising official notices.<sup>25</sup>

#### D-2 State Board of Accountancy

This agency was organized in its present form in 1951, following the passage of new legislation covering certified public accountants in Kansas. Twice a year, the board administers the national Uniform Certified Public Accountant Examination to those candidates who meet the qualifications of education and/or experience in public accounting as specified in the law.<sup>26</sup> The board has also established rules of professional conduct applicable to C. P. A.'s practicing in Kansas and is responsible for the enforcement of these rules. It has no contact with the press.

#### D-3 Advisory Council to State Board of Accountancy

The advisory council, of five members, all of whom are accounting faculty members of colleges and universities in the state, is appointed by the Governor to provide liaison and coordination between the educational institutions and the

---

<sup>24</sup>Shanahan, op. cit., p. 9.

<sup>25</sup>Letter from Roger N. Bell, secretary-treasurer of the State Abstractor's Board of Examiners, Wichita, Kansas, May 13, 1965.

<sup>26</sup>Shanahan, op. cit., p. 10.

accounting profession of the state.

The Kansas Biennial Report lists the agency publication as the Annual Register. This publication contains the names and addresses of all certified public accountants who hold a current permit to practice, the names of all registered partnerships of certified public accountants, and the state law and board regulations pertaining to certified public accountants. Copies are available without charge from the secretary of the board, 311 Summerfield Hall, Lawrence, Kansas. It has no contact with the press.<sup>27</sup>

#### D-4 Adjutant General's Department (Military Department)

This agency includes four different departments headed by Maj. Gen. Joe Nickell, the adjutant general. They are the Kansas Armory Board, the Kansas Military Board, the State Military Department, and the State Civil Defense Division.

The Adjutant General's Department was created at the organization of Kansas Territory in 1855 for the purpose of organizing and training the militia of the state to cope with invasion, insurrection, public disaster, breaches of the peace, riot, and resistance to processes in this state. Later, the Constitution of 1861 provided that all able-bodied men between the ages of 21 and 45 should be members of the state militia. At present, the Military Department is to provide young men an

---

<sup>27</sup>Ibid., p. 11.

opportunity to participate in a patriotic and inspiring program of training to discharge their federal military obligation.<sup>28</sup>

While the Civil Defense Division is listed as a separate agency both in the Kansas Biennial Report (1962) and the Kansas Directory (1963-64), it is a part of the Adjutant General's Department and under the authority of Major Nickell. The agency was created by the 1951 legislature of Kansas to enable this state to join in a nationwide plan to organize the entire civilian population of the United States for protection and relief from atomic disaster in the event of nuclear war.<sup>29</sup>

There are no restrictions on interviews with the press (by personnel) and the department publishes annual reports as provided by the laws of the State of Kansas.<sup>30</sup> (This report is, by law, encompassed in the biennial report of the Secretary of State.)

#### D-5 State Department of Administration

This department was created by the 1953 legislature for the following purposes: Developing financial plans and policies, coordinating and supervising the fiscal affairs and fiscal procedures of the state, accounting, including budgetary accounting, fiscal reporting, and pre-auditing, purchasing and

---

<sup>28</sup>Ibid., pp. 13-15.

<sup>29</sup>Ibid., p. 25.

<sup>30</sup>Letter from Maj. Gen. Joe Nickell, head of the Adjutant General's Department, Topeka, Kansas, May 4, 1965.

storekeeping, making special investigations upon request of the Governor or Legislature, installing and maintaining records of state property, issuing warrants, developing plans for improvement and economies in operations of state agencies, administering all personnel matters, and providing upon approval of the Governor and State Finance Council, central services such as stores, mail and messages, telephone, motor pool, microfilming, duplicating, photostating, furniture exchange, building management and accounting machines, and administering the federal surplus property program. There are four divisions: Accounts and Reports Division, the Purchasing Division, the Budget Division, and the Personnel Division. Charles H. Hobart is acting executive director.<sup>31</sup>

The State Finance Council, which is attached to the Department of Administration, is headed by Governor William H. Avery who is chairman. This council advises in the preparation of state budgets and to hear and to determine appeals by state agencies from decisions and approve rules and regulations submitted by the executive director of the Department of Administration. It has the authority to make allocations and to approve expenditures by state agencies for unanticipated and unbudgeted needs from any funds appropriated for that purpose, and other matters dealing with salary pay scales. It is also responsible for administering the State Emergency Fund. The

---

<sup>31</sup>Shanahan, op. cit., p. 31.

Governor is chairman of this council and makes all announcements at his press conferences.<sup>32</sup>

#### D-6 State Board of Agriculture

This agency was established more than 100 years ago during the territorial days, and became a Reconstituted Agency in 1917.<sup>33</sup>

Today more than forty laws controlling Kansas' natural resources are administered by the Board of Agriculture. It is assigned 11 divisions: water resources, weights and measures, noxious weeds, statistical, dairy marketing, control, entomology, dairy laboratory, seed laboratory, and chemical laboratory.

The Board of Agriculture is also a member of the Board of State Fair Managers and an ex-officio member of the State Wheat Commission.

The central office assumes responsibility for personnel, accounting, budgeting, regulations, publications and information, compiling the state's population, certain laws under the Kansas Soil Drifting Law, laws governing fairs, and the anhydrous ammonia container law.

The Department of Agriculture is headed by a twelve-man board with Harold E. Staadt as president. The administration is handled by Roy Freeland, secretary. In the area of news from this large department, a publications editor, W. R.

---

<sup>32</sup>Ibid., p. 32.

<sup>33</sup>Drury, op. cit., p. 86.

Fitzgerald, is in charge.

This agency tries to cooperate with the press to the fullest extent in providing news releases believed to be of interest to the public. The department has no stated policy as such concerning press relations. When they have news believed to be of interest, they contact the press. When the press desires information, they contact the agency.<sup>34</sup>

Agency publications are available upon request free of charge. They are: Kansas Agriculture, 47th Report; Farm Facts 1964, Marketing Kansas Wheat, Antibiotics in Milk, Population of Kansas 1959 and 1960, mimeographed; Dates of Kansas Fairs 1960 and 1961, mimeographed; Crop and Livestock Reports, mimeographed; Let's Have a Barbecue; Noxious Weed Handbook (containing law and regulations), Kansas Laws Pertaining to the Dairy Industry, mimeographed; List of Manufacturers and Products Registered Under the Kansas Agricultural Chemical Act, mimeographed; List of Fertilizer Manufacturers Registered Under the Kansas Fertilizer Law, mimeographed; List of Feed Manufacturers Registered Under Kansas Feeding Stuffs Law, mimeographed; and monthly deficiency summaries of feed and fertilizers.

#### D-7 State Board of Fair Managers

The Kansas State Fair was first held in Hutchinson in September, 1901, and operated as the Central Kansas State Fair.

---

<sup>34</sup>Letter from W. R. Fitzgerald, publications, editor, State Board of Agriculture, Topeka, Kansas, June 7, 1965.

It was made the official state fair by the legislature in 1913. Since that time it has operated as a state agency with the official fair held each year.

The object and purpose is to provide the organization and facilities to give the people an accurate and adequate exhibition of the products of Kansas farms, factories, and homes.<sup>35</sup>

Elmer McHabb is president of the board of fair managers which numbers thirteen. Agency public information program includes promoting the fair with posters and informational material. A premium list is published each year in advance of the fair containing the rules and regulations. It is available free of charge. Approximately \$43, 642 was spent for printing and advertising for the agency in 1962. This agency has an informal working arrangement with the press.<sup>36</sup>

#### D-8 State Director of Alcoholic Beverage Control

The Kansas Liquor Control Act of 1949 created this agency to regulate alcoholic liquor vested exclusively in the state. Administrative power is in the hands of the director, J. R. Cheney, and there is a Board of Review which includes three members. The responsibility of establishing minimum mandatory prices of alcoholic beverages is on the board.<sup>37</sup>

This office makes it a practice to hold interviews with

---

<sup>35</sup>Shanahan, op. cit., p. 196.

<sup>36</sup>Ibid.

<sup>37</sup>Drury, op. cit., p. 86.

members of the various press when new legislation is enacted, where there is a change affecting those licensed by the department. They compile a year-end report.

#### D-9 Board of Review of Alcoholic Beverage Control

This board has a chairman and two members. The functions are: (1) to pass on rules and regulations promulgated by the director, and (2) to hear appeals from rulings and decisions of director. Public announcements are handled by the director, Mr. Cheney.<sup>38</sup>

#### D-10 Kansas Apprentice Council

(See State Labor Department D-66)

#### D-11 Office of State Architect

The origin of the office begins with the Kansas legislature of 1866 which was the first with reference to erecting a statehouse. There were no architects from 1874 to 1879. In 1891 a board of public works was created which was charged with appointing the state architect. The present method of selection was established in 1905 by statute directing the Governor to make a two-year appointment. Eighteen architects have served since that time.<sup>39</sup>

---

<sup>38</sup>Letter from J. R. Cheney, director of Alcoholic Beverage Control, Topeka, Kansas, April 30, 1965.

<sup>39</sup>Shanahan, op. cit., p. 70.

This office is responsible for the erection and completion of all new buildings or improvements to existing buildings of the state. This includes all drawings, specifications, estimates, supervision and inspection necessary to execute this charge. This office must review and approve all school building plans, public, private and parochial, for compliance with the national building code, the national electrical code, the plumbing code of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and statutory supplementals. James Canole is present state architect.

Agency publications include a building program booklet as a guide to funds made available or reappropriated by each session of the legislature. In addition, there is a brochure of school code compliance information assembled by the agency. Both publications are free upon request. Announcements are made through the Governor or printed booklets.<sup>40</sup>

#### D-12 Architects State Registration and Examining Board

The 1949 legislative session created this office for the purpose of examining applicants for licensing as architects. A written examination is required of all candidates except those qualifying previously in another state who take an oral examination.

The board includes five members headed by Howard T. Blanchard, chairman.

---

<sup>40</sup>Letter from James Canole, Topeka, Kansas, June 8, 1965.

Responsibility to the press seems to be to make available information originating from this office, according to Mrs. Virginia Fahrbaoh, assistant secretary.<sup>41</sup>

This includes a yearly publication - Annual Report. It contains a copy of rules and regulations and bylaws of the board applying to architects, a roster of registered architects, a list of revoked licenses, and a financial statement. Charge per copy is \$1.00.

The office is readily available for supplying information requested by the press.

D-13 Arkansas River Compact Administration

(unavailable)

D-14 State Athletic Commission

Elizabeth B. Greer, is executive secretary of the commission, which includes three other members. The agency was created in 1925.<sup>42</sup>

The law provides general supervision of all boxing; sparring and wrestling exhibitions in the state. The commission prescribes rules and regulations covering such exhibitions and collects license fees and ten per cent of the gross receipts of each exhibition held.

---

<sup>41</sup>Letter from Mrs. Virginia Fahrbaoh, Topeka, Kansas, April 2, 1965.

<sup>42</sup>Shanahan, op. cit., p. 78.

Kansas remains the only state which has a commission non-political in structure with continuing authority.

Agency publications include only one booklet, "Laws, Rules and Regulations for Government of Boxing and Wrestling." It is free. Announcements are made when feasible.

D-15 Atomic Energy Advisory Council

(See Governor A-1)

D-16 Office of Attorney General

(See Attorney General A-5)

D-17 Office of State Auditor

(See Auditor of State A-3)

D-18 State Bank Commissioner

D-19 State Banking Board

The agency of the State Bank Commission came into existence in 1891 with its duty being the supervision of state banks of Kansas and the many private banks then in existence. The present banking code calls for the creation of a State Banking Board of nine members, one of whom is the Bank Commissioner, J. O. Wilson. The board and commissioner are charged with administering the present banking code.

Publicity releases are made monthly concerning state banks, trust companies and credit unions by authority of the bank commissioner.

Three times a year, according to banking laws, a call is issued for a statement showing the condition of all state banks and trust companies. The press is notified of this date, and is also supplied with a copy of the Comparative Abstract after all figures from this call have been compiled. This abstract is also mailed to many libraries, banks, and publications throughout the United States which are on a mailing list.<sup>43</sup>

#### D-20 State Board of Barber Examiners

A three-member board composes this agency created in 1949 and amended in 1961. Albert Knight is administrative officer who executes the policies of the board and maintains supervision over clerical employees and inspectors of the board.<sup>44</sup>

Revised editions of "Barber Laws, 1961" and "Sanitary Rules and Regulations" are available free of charge. It is mandatory that the latter booklet be displayed on walls in every barbershop in the state. It has no press policy.<sup>45</sup>

#### D-21 State Board of Basic Science Examiners

This board was created by the legislature in 1957 to examine, in the basic sciences, those who would practice the healing arts. The board consists of five members, all state

<sup>43</sup>Letter from J. O. Wilson, bank commissioner, State Banking Board, Topeka, Kansas, April 27, 1965.

<sup>44</sup>Paul R. Shanahan, Kansas Directory 1963-64, Office of Secretary of State (Topeka, Kansas: State Printer), p. 48.

<sup>45</sup>Shanahan, Kansas Biennial . . . , p. 106.

university faculty members with doctorate degrees in the sciences. President is Dr. Charles A. Ely, Fort Hays State College, Hays, Kansas. No publicity originates here.<sup>46</sup>

#### D-22 Coordinating Council for Blind

The 1957 session of the legislature established this agency for the purpose of coordinating programs for the blind in the fields of restoration of sight, prevention of blindness, rehabilitation, education, employment and promotion of the general welfare of blind persons.

The council includes nine members with James E. Marshall as chairman who makes all press announcements. The agency has a news promotional program which includes publishing printed matter: brochures, pamphlets, and leaflets. He contacts the press informally.<sup>47</sup>

#### D-23 Committee on Purchase of Blind Made Products

Original acts setting up this agency were in 1957 and 1961. At present it is actually a division of the State Department of Social Welfare. The advisory committee includes three members with Harry E. Hayes as director.

The news dissemination policy of the Division of Services for the Blind is an "understood" policy. The authority is actually the State Board of Social Welfare with prerogatives

<sup>46</sup>Ibid., p. 108.

<sup>47</sup>Ibid., p. 110.

delegated to various division directors. News releases which are made in an effort to publicize agency programs and policies usually quote the division directors. However, other staff members involved in significant and newsworthy events are also credited. In addition, publications of other agencies which reflect policies or promote agency interests are used. Publicity materials include brochures, pamphlets, booklets, and leaflets.<sup>48</sup>

#### D-24 State Brand Commissioner

This reconstituted agency (1947) was established to record livestock brands used in Kansas to guarantee that no other person is issued an identical brand. Previously livestock brands were registered in counties by the county clerk. The whole effort is designed to help prove ownership. The commissioner also assists county officers in investigation of cattle thefts.<sup>49</sup>

Hade Gupton is commissioner and Bill House is president of the eleven member board of directors. There is also a Kansas Livestock commission of seven members who serve without pay in an advisory capacity.

The Brand Commission would appear to be aware of the value of the news media for they actively pursue publicity.

---

<sup>48</sup>Letter from Gordon Grabhorn, administrative assistant to the director, Services for the Blind, Topeka, Kansas, June 10, 1965.

<sup>49</sup>Shanahan, op. cit., p. 116.

Placards are printed to publicize the brand law, and slogans are used on agency stationery.

One important purpose of the commission is to create better public relations between the Commission and the stockmen, to promote and encourage more brand registrations, and to acquaint stockmen with brand laws and regulations.

Agency publicity includes a booklet, entitled "Kansas Brand Laws and Regulations," which is free upon request.<sup>50</sup>

This agency participates in the Kansas Stockman each month by having (1) an informative article written by the commissioner; (2) a brand application blank; (3) a list of available brands designed to aid livestock owners in obtaining new brand recordings with a minimum of delay.

A large display and information display sign and smaller placards have been prepared for use at the state fair, local fairs, annual and district meetings of cattlemen and community sales. The agency releases news releases to reporters.

#### D-25 Kansas Bureau of Investigation

The act creating this agency became effective in July 1939, with a director and at present has twenty-two special agents. Logan H. Sanford is the director who is appointed by the attorney general.

Duties include investigation and identification and assistance to local law enforcement officers to combat crime.

---

<sup>50</sup>Ibid., p. 117.

Each member has the same power and privileges of sheriffs.

The policy in regard to publicity releases, interviews, yearly reports, is determined by the attorney general and bureau director. The attorney general usually holds interviews and makes the release of information concerning the operations of the bureau. When assistance of the bureau is requested by local law enforcement agencies, the local authorities determine the release of any information concerning the matter.<sup>51</sup>

D-26 State Board of Canvassers

(See Governor A-1)

D-27 State Charter Board

(See Secretary of State A-3)

D-28 Civil Defense Division

(See Kansas Civil Defense Under Adjutant General D-4)

D-29 Commission on Civil Rights

A 1961 act created this commission to help effectuate its policy against employment discrimination and (1963) to prohibit discriminatory practices in places of public accommodation.<sup>52</sup>

This agency is headed by five administrative people

---

<sup>51</sup>Letter from Logan H. Sanford, director, Kansas Bureau of Investigation, Topeka, Kansas, March 31, 1965.

<sup>52</sup>Shanahan, Kansas Biennial . . . , p. 121.

including Carl W. Glatt, executive director. There is also a six member commission appointed by the governor with Howard Brewer as chairman.

An active program of public relations is pursued by this group to accomplish goals of developing a broad educational program designed to prevent and eliminate discrimination in employment and receiving, investigating and resolving complaints alleging discrimination.

The executive director, Mr. Glatt, explains their present publicity program as one in which there is no stated policy for interviews with members of the press.<sup>53</sup> The practice has been for any staff member to discuss general matters with the press. Any specific matter, relative to a complaint under investigation is handled by the Executive Director, and in most cases, because of the confidentiality of the compliance work, no information is given out until a case has been referred for public hearing.

1. The Annual Report, required by law, is mailed to all newspapers, radio and television stations upon publication.
2. Press releases are issued on mimeograph paper as often as a story "breaks."
3. The "Reflector" a bi-monthly newsletter, is mailed to all press media, plus those on a mailing list.
4. Brochures, pamphlets, leaflets on subjects pertaining

---

<sup>53</sup>Letter from Carl W. Glatt, executive director, Commission on Civil Rights, Topeka, Kansas, April 2, 1965.

to antidiscriminatory practices are published and mailed to the press.

5. "Programs bids" is a flyer listing speaking services, films, film strips, recordings, displays, and literature available without cost upon request to the commission.

#### D-30 Civil Service Board

This agency has a three-member board, with Walter F. Kuiken as director of the personnel division of five members.

Agency publications include "Kansas Civil Service Rules and Regulations," and "Civil Service Salary Ranges," available upon request.

All press announcements are made by the executive director of the state department of administration.<sup>54</sup>

#### D-31 State Corporation Commission

The present commission was organized in 1933 with three members. The chairman is William L. Mitchell. It is a regulatory body with authority and jurisdiction to supervise and control activities of public utilities, railways, express companies, motor carriers of passengers and property, issuance of speculative securities, registration of security brokers and their agents, and the administration of laws relating to the conservation of oil, gas, underground fresh water, and certain

---

<sup>54</sup>Shanahan, op. cit., p. 40.

municipal waterworks improvements and related matters.<sup>55</sup>

The commission has four divisions headed: securities commissioner, director of motor carrier division, director of rate division, and director of utilities division. It also has a public relations director, Norman E. Mohney. In his words, the Kansas Corporation Commission does not seek to publicize the agency, but does feel that a news service is necessary to inform the public in matters of station closings, rate changes, and all matters that affect the public.

The director writes news releases at the request of the commission chairman. Interviews with members of the press are set up as requested by the press or at the suggestion of the chairman. Any one of the three commissioners may call a press conference at any time. There are no yearend reports, Mohney states, as one would think of a yearly summation.

There is no stated policy but an "understood" policy that the chairman will release items of news when and if he so desires, either direct, through the public relations director, or the department head.<sup>56</sup>

#### D-32 State Board of Registration for Coemetologists

This board was originally established in 1927, and a 1961

---

<sup>55</sup>Kansas State Corporation Commission Twenty-sixth Report, (Topeka, Kansas: State Printing Plant, 1962), p. 1.

<sup>56</sup>Letter from Norman E. Mohney, public relations director, State Corporation Commission, Topeka, Kansas, April 5, 1965.

revision reorganized it with one full-time board member and two part-time board members, whose duties are to assist in establishing policies, holding hearings, and other specific statutory duties such as examining applicants for licenses. Evelyn Joseph is present administrative officer.

Agency publications include booklets of "General Laws Relating to Beauty Shops" and "Rules and Regulations Relating to Beauty Shops." Mimeographed lists of licensed beauty schools in Kansas and folders entitled "Beauty is Big Business" are also published. These are available upon request.<sup>57</sup>

The general laws and rules and regulations are sent to all out-of-state applicants applying for examination in Kansas, and to all cosmetology schools to be distributed to their students. These are also sent to anyone who requests them, and reported violators are sent a copy of the general laws. No press relations are maintained.<sup>58</sup>

#### D-33 Consumer Credit Commissioner

This office was created in 1955 to provide standards, regulations, and an organization to administer them to a rapidly growing segment of the loan industry.<sup>59</sup>

Present personnel of the department is the commissioner,

<sup>57</sup>Letter from administrative office, Topeka, Kansas, April 2, 1965.

<sup>58</sup>Shanahan, Kansas Biennial . . ., p. 159.

<sup>59</sup>Ibid., p. 569.

Walter J. Trachsel; assistant commissioner, secretary, one clerk, and five examiners.

The department has no fixed policy in regard to press releases. Any releases which may be indicated from time to time are initiated by Mr. Trachsel.<sup>60</sup>

The department publishes the Kansas Consumer Loan Act and Rules and Regulations, Kansas Sales Finance Act and Rules and Regulations, and Kansas Investment Certificate Act, plus an annual report submitted to the governor. The first three booklets are free upon request.

#### D-34 Kansas Crippled Children's Commission

Five commission members, with Charles J. Chandler as chairman, compose this agency which was created by a 1931 law. L. M. Vance, Jr., is administrative officer for the group which is authorized to conduct free diagnostic clinics and to provide necessary specialized medical treatment for crippled children whose parents are unable to pay the total cost of such treatment.

The commission has greatly appreciated the excellent cooperation of the news media of this state. Fortunately it has not been necessary to enact statutes or promulgate regulations limiting or restricting the commission and news media in pro-

---

<sup>60</sup>Letter from Walter J. Trachsel, Consumer Credit Commissioner, Topeka, Kansas, April 1, 1965.

viding information concerning the work of this agency.<sup>61</sup>

The agency publishes - the cost provided by private sources - a pamphlet entitled "For a Better Life." Free upon request.

#### D-35 Kansas Dental Board

In 1903, this board was organized for the purpose of protecting the public by qualifying for practice only those dentists who are graduates of accredited schools and who are able to demonstrate their ability by practical and written examinations.

The organization is limited to three members - all dentists.

A booklet, "Laws Relating to the Practice of Dentistry and Dental Hygiene and Compilation and Codification of Rules and Regulations of Kansas Dental Board," is published by the Kansas Dental Board. There are no provisions for press announcements.<sup>62</sup>

D-36 Council for Economic Analysis  
D-37 Office of Economic Analysis

The 1963 legislature provided for the Office of Economic Analysis headed by a chief economist, Darwin W. Daicoff. He,

<sup>61</sup>Letter from L. M. Vance, Jr., administrative officer, Kansas Crippled Children's Commission, Wichita, Kansas, June 7, 1965.

<sup>62</sup>Letter from Dr. E. F. Cavin, secretary-treasurer of Kansas Dental Board, La Crosse, Kansas, June 1, 1965.

with two members of the faculty of a university or college, are members of the Council for Economic Analysis.

The Chief economist advises and assists the Governor in compiling a yearly economic report. The report includes information regarding the economic growth and development in the state.

The office has no standard policy regarding publicity relations, interviews with members of the press, and year end reports.

The chief economist speaks to the members of the press and answers any questions they have when they have requested information. The release of the Second Annual Economic Report of the Governor was handled by mailing a copy to each of the daily newspapers and radio and television stations (in Kansas) with a hold for date of release specified.<sup>63</sup>

D-38 Kansas Economic Development Commission  
D-39 State Department of Economic Development

These agencies were created by an act of the 1963 Kansas Legislature and charged with the responsibility for economic growth of the state through promotion of agriculture, business, commerce, tourism, and industry.

The commission of nine members acts in an advisory capacity with Robert B. Harkins, chairman. Director is Jack Lacy.

The KDED could be labeled the public relations department

---

<sup>63</sup>Letter from Darwin W. Dalceff, chief economist, Office of Economic Analysis, Lawrence, Kansas, June 8, 1965.

for Kansas for it works to "sell" Kansas in the five divisions: industrial, planning, commerce, travel, and aviation.<sup>64</sup>

Kansas' invitation to industry was taken directly to manufacturers and financiers in New York and Chicago when the Industrial Division staged "Business Appreciation Trips." Key business leaders of Kansas accompanied the Governor on the trips.

In 1964 the Industrial Division staged a series of conferences, including the Industrial Traffic Conference, Midwest Milling Industry Conference, and Business Opportunities Unlimited. In a specific plea for defense contracts for small business, this Division visited major contractors and obtained business valued at \$32 million for Kansas manufacturers.

Representatives of the Industrial Division conducted industrial prospects on site location tours to forty-nine Kansas communities and made fifty-two community visits to call on existing industry.

Aside from creating and maintaining a list of industrial "prospects" for Kansas through travel and direct mail, the department maintains lists of available buildings, sites and financing plans through "Community Audits," supplied to all manufacturers expressing an interest in specific Kansas communities.

The Industrial Division publishes monthly bulletins

---

<sup>64</sup>Kansas Department of Economic Development, Annual Report, 1964. (Topeka, Kansas: State Printer, 1964).

relating to communities and economic interests.

"Kansas 1975," a long-range comprehensive plan for the State of Kansas, was originated by the Planning Division in 1964.

Kansas communities have been showing keen interest in community planning. Thirteen Kansas cities have completed 701 Comprehensive Community Plans; nine cities have 701 projects approved and in the process of being completed. Five additional cities completed Comprehensive Community Plans without 701 assistance.

The necessity of proper planning for economic development is emphasized through the attendance by staff members at forty-six conferences.

The Planning Division maintains liaison between the Kansas Department of Economic Development and all municipal governments; this division also serves as the authorized agency for negotiating 701 planning programs between the federal government and local municipalities.

Kansas' position in world trade has been given special significance by the Commerce Division. Studies of the past year reveal Kansas exports include farm machinery, chemicals, petroleum products, rubber, leather, transportation equipment (airplanes), foods, detergents, garments and greeting cards. Through efforts of this division, plans are in progress for expansion of Kansas exports.

A continuous collection of economic and industrial information has built one of Kansas' most important business

librarians in the Commerce Division of KDEED. Officials of the Commerce Divisions are engaged in economic matters such as foreign trade, freight rates, natural resources. Participation in more than 200 conferences during the past year has given the State of Kansas representation at business tables where long-range decisions effect the state's economy. The Commerce Division conducted seven surveys in the past year involving a total of more than 9,000 inquiries dealing with the marketing of Kansas products.

This division compiles, published and distributes the Directory of Kansas Manufacturere and Products. This agency makes necessary revisions to statistical data required in portfolios designed to tell the Kansas Resources for Industry story to prospective industrialists.

News releases that originate from this office are usually written and sent to every news media in the state.

Interviews with the press are welcomed at any convenient time or place and our year end reports are open to inspection from any working member of the press who wishes to see them. The Kansas Department of Economic Development is in a rather unique position, however, because we are responsible for the promotion of Kansas. The agency does not show interest in anything that is detrimental to the state as a whole and usually attempt to discourage this type of press.<sup>65</sup>

---

<sup>65</sup>Letter from Bob Linder, publications editor of Kansas magazine, Topeka, Kansas, June 11, 1965.

#### D-40 Economic Research Advisory Commission

In 1963 the legislature created this agency of seventeen members to assist and judge the work of the Office of Economic Analysis.

Publicity originates with the economist, Darwin Daicoff.<sup>66</sup>  
(See D-36 and D-37)

#### D-41 State Board of Education

This agency has a seven-member board with the purpose of providing cooperation between the federal government and the states in a program for the promotion of vocational education.

The original act was in 1917 and many acts since that time have added responsibilities to the agency. L. E. Cray is chairman of the board, and Thaine D. McCormick is director and executive officer.

The agency has designated one individual, Mrs. Jeanne Oliver, to review and assist in the development of all publicity releases being distributed.

In the event she believes the material to be controversial or have implications which should be brought to the attention of the director, he takes that action which he thinks necessary in revising or withholding the material.<sup>67</sup>

---

<sup>66</sup>Shanahan, Kansas Biennial . . ., p. 1131.

<sup>67</sup>Letter from Thaine D. McCormick, director and executive officer, State Board for Vocational Education, Topeka, Kansas, May 5, 1965.

In interviews with the press, those involving state board policy, are conducted by Mr. McCormick. Those with far reaching implications on occupations are discussed first with the board. He issues some prepared statements after receiving prior approval from the board.

#### D-42 Election Commissioners for Counties

(See Secretary of State A-3)

#### D-43 State Board of Embalmers

A three-man board and administrative secretary, Harry E. Tolley, administer this agency created in 1907. The purpose is to examine and license embalmers, funeral directors, and assistant funeral directors in the state of Kansas. The board issues licenses, renewed licenses, holds examinations, conducts hearings, holds educational clinics, and inspects funeral homes.

The board does not publish informational booklets about agency activities or programs for public use. The board publishes all information regarding board activities in the Journal of the Kansas Funeral Directors Association, which is published each month. A copy of the laws, rules, and regulations is available free upon request.<sup>68</sup>

---

<sup>68</sup>Shanahan, op. cit., p. 175.

#### D-44 Employment Security Board of Review

The employment security program is basically concerned with the development and optimum utilization of the state's manpower resources. A three-man board of review hears appeals from decisions of referees on disputed unemployment insurance claims. Executive director is M. A. Buffon, of the Employment Security Division of the State Labor Department. This publicity originates with Mr. Buffon.<sup>69</sup>

#### D-45 State Board of Engineering Examiners

Function of this five-man board, which began in 1949, is to issue licenses to professional engineers.<sup>70</sup>

The board issues an annual report as of June 30 each year (generally it is September before it is ready for distribution). With other agencies, they issue a biennial report through the Secretary of State. The board does not follow the practice of issuing general publicity releases.<sup>71</sup>

#### D-46 Executive Council

(See Governor A-1)

<sup>69</sup>Shanahan, Kansas Biennial . . . , p. 483.

<sup>70</sup>Kansas, State Board of Engineering Examiners (Topeka, Kansas: State Printing Plant, 1964) p. 5.

<sup>71</sup>Letter from Mrs. Della Sterrett, executive secretary, State Board of Engineering Examiners, Topeka, Kansas, April 27, 1965.

## D-47 State Fire Marshal

In 1937, the legislature recreated this agency in its present form. Previous acts (1913 and 1933) created the office with several differences. Fred R. Farr is state fire marshal, and his administrative duties now include work in fire investigation, building inspection, arson, inflammable liquids, and education.<sup>72</sup>

The administrative staff has an informational counsel who handles the promotion work in fire prevention and public education.

The Education Division assists in campaigns designed to minimize fire losses and to protect human lives. The campaigns consist of pamphlets, posters, and news releases used in the following events: The Governor's Fire Prevention Conference, Spring Clean-Up Week in April, Fireworks, Fourth of July, Fire Prevention Week in October, the Annual Fire School in October, and Fall and Christmas Fire hazards.<sup>73</sup>

Spring Clean-Up Week and Fire Prevention Week are handled in much the same manner. The Governor issues a proclamation making the week official. Posters and hand-out material is mailed to all the fire chiefs who serve as local chairmen in the first, second, and third class cities. News releases on

---

<sup>72</sup>Shanahan, Kansas Directory, p. 47.

<sup>73</sup>Kansas State Fire Marshal Department, Handbook of Kansas Laws Relating to Fire Protection, Fire Prevention, Inspection, Arson and Fire Investigation (Topeka, Kansas: State Printing Plant, 1963).

the timely topics are mailed to all of the newspapers in Kansas, and, through the cooperation of the radio, television, newspapers and fire chiefs, the agency feels that these special campaigns are a big factor in making the public more fire conscious, which is a big step forward in reducing fire losses in our state.<sup>74</sup>

The State Fire Marshal is responsible for regulations governing the sale and handling of fireworks in Kansas. Each year the Fire Marshal's office does fire-safety promotion work before the Fourth of July. Display posters are made up and a supply sent to each fire chief and county sheriff.

The agency is convinced that the fire school is having a tremendous influence in improving the efficiency of fire departments both in fighting fires and in preventing fires through intelligent control programs. Another phase of promotion work is the news releases put out for fire safety precautions during the fall hunting season and the Christmas season.<sup>75</sup>

The agency requires school fire drills each month. The Teachers' Manual, edited in this office as well as the fire drill report cards and fire drill record posters, are delivered to county superintendents each August. The education division also maintains a film library containing films in the area of

---

<sup>74</sup>Letter from Elsie Smith, informational counsel, State Fire Marshal, Topeka, Kansas, April 2, 1965.

<sup>75</sup>Ibid.

fire prevention and fire protection.<sup>76</sup>

D-48 State Forestry, Fish and Game Commission

The five members of a commission, set up in 1961 to replace a previous six-man bi-partisan commission, are the policy making group of this organization. After a policy is established, the director, George C. Moore, who is hired by the commission, utilizes the staff in carrying it out.

The agency is charged with the preservation, propagation and protection of the state's fish and game resources, establish game management areas, conduct research in conservation, and disseminate public information.<sup>77</sup>

The information-education division publishes a weekly news release to all radio, television and newspapers, government officials throughout the state, and other related agencies outside the state. A quarterly magazine is also published. In addition, this division issues information sheets, brochures and pamphlets, utilizes a movie film library and slide lectures, and other forms of communication with the public to keep them informed of the commission's objectives.<sup>78</sup>

---

<sup>76</sup>Shanahan, Kansas Biennial . . . , p. 202.

<sup>77</sup>Ibid., p. 213.

<sup>78</sup>Letter from John D. Paulson, chief, Information-Education division, State Forestry, Fish and Game Commission, Pratt, Kansas, April 2, 1965.

## D-49 State Geological Survey

Kansas has had three geological surveys, counting two that functioned briefly early in the states history--one in 1864, and the second in 1865. The present (and third) was established in 1899, but it did not become an agency until 1895. Chief purpose is a continued and comprehensive evaluation of mineral resources basic to industrial growth within the state.<sup>79</sup>

The permanent staff now numbers about seventy-five, working under the direction of heads of eight divisions. Chief geologist and director is Frank C. Foley of the University of Kansas. There is an associate geologist and director and two field officers.

The geological survey has a public information division which publishes bulletins, maps, volumes, and miscellaneous reports. Some thirty to fifty publications are issued each year. Copies are for sale or may be consulted in public libraries. An up-to-date List of Publications, which gives titles, authors, and prices of available items, is free on request. News releases are issued periodically by the director or associate director to a regular list of key newspapers.<sup>80</sup>

---

<sup>79</sup>Shanahan, Kansas Biennial . . . , p. 227 and 237.

<sup>80</sup>Letter from Mrs. Grace Mullenburg, public information director, Lawrence, Kansas, June 11, 1965.

## D-50 Office of the Governor

(See Governor, A-1)

## D-51 Grain Advisory Commission

This agency was established in 1953 to be composed of five members. The commission serves to advise and counsel the director.<sup>81</sup>

(See D-52)

## D-52 State Director of Grain Inspection and Weighing Department

This agency was established in 1907 for the purpose of having exclusive control of the official sampling, inspecting, grading, weighing, protein and sedimentation analysis and the certification of grades, weights, protein content and sedimentation analysis of all grain at places of inspection stations.<sup>82</sup>

Royal R. Cox, director, says the agency is a fee agency and one of the smaller departments of state government, dealing entirely with the grain trade.<sup>83</sup>

The activities of the department in connection with the grain trade are specifically set forth in the Kansas Statutes and are well known by the grain trade, and very little

<sup>81</sup>Shanahan, Kansas Biennial . . ., p. 243.

<sup>82</sup>Ibid.

<sup>83</sup>Kansas State Grain Inspection and Weighing Department, Kansas Public Warehouse Law Rules and Regulations (Topeka, Kansas: State Printing Plant, 1964) p. 3.

publicity comes out of this department.<sup>84</sup>

#### D-53 State Board of Healing Arts

Eleven members make up the agency whose purpose is to insure that only those individuals who are proficient in the healing arts practice in Kansas. Dr. P. J. Wash is the secretary with offices in Kansas City, Kansas.

In order to carry out its purpose, the board conducts two examinations annually in chiropractic, medicine and surgery, and osteopathy for applicants who have been granted basic science certificates by the Kansas State Board of Basic Science Examiners.<sup>85</sup>

The board publications consist of a reprint of the Healing Act, Rules and Regulations based on the act, and a roster of the practicing practitioners under the Healing Arts Act.<sup>86</sup>

#### D-54 State Board of Health

This agency was established in 1895 primarily for the purpose of controlling communicable diseases. At present it has authority to work in many areas: hospital licensing, preventive medicine, care of foster children, the aged, chronic diseases, environmental hazards, public health programs, and

<sup>84</sup>Letter from Royal R. Cox, director, State Grain Inspection and Weighing Department, Topeka, Kansas, April 7, 1965.

<sup>85</sup>Shanahan, op. cit., p. 251.

<sup>86</sup>Ibid., p. 253.

vital statistics, to list a few.<sup>87</sup>

It is governed by a ten-man advisory board, and an administrative staff of five including the state health officer, Dr. Robert H. Riedel. The board has twelve departmental divisions and two sub-divisions: Advisory Hospital Council and Advisory Laboratory Commission. Many public information booklets, brochures, and pamphlets are issued by each division.

The department itself is interested in news dissemination through the press.

This agency has what I suppose is a rather informal manner of news dissemination. The policy is not written but is "understood". The State Health Officer who is chief of the department is the authority. Much of the policy has developed through trial and error within the agency as something that is workable.

Most of the news releases are written by the chief of the public information section of this division. They are cleared with the State Health Officer and with the Division Director whose program is being discussed. At other times, the news media is alerted to a possible story and put in touch with staff people who can assist the reporter. Staff is subject at any time to either telephone or personal inquiry from the news media about specific subjects. These inquiries are welcome.<sup>88</sup>

---

<sup>87</sup>Ibid., p. 254.

<sup>88</sup>Letter from Mrs. Virginia P. Lockhardt, director, division of health education, Department of Health, Topeka, Kansas, April 6, 1965.

This agency does not publish an annual report. Along with all other state agencies it is required to prepare a biennial report.

#### D-55 State Highway Commission

Initially the commission was organized by the legislature in 1917 and is charged with the responsibility of planning, designing, acquiring rights of way, constructing and maintaining a system of rural state highways using money provided by the state and federal governments and collected from highway users.

The board of directors has six commissioners. Addison H. Mesohe is director of highways and administers eighteen departments. This agency has a public relations director called a director of public information.

The public information department publishes an official state highway map, You and Your Interstate Highways, and a roadside park list. The motor vehicle department has a list of seven publications; the auditing department lists all highways and mileages in a Route Mileage Log; and the traffic and safety department publishes fifteen or twenty booklets and guides each year. In addition to the department of traffic safety has a film library. Speakers are available from this agency also. Many publications, leaflets, and posters originate from the State Highway Commission.<sup>89</sup>

---

<sup>89</sup>Shanahan, Kansas Biennial . . ., p. 394.

#### D-56 State Highway Patrol

The patrol had its beginning with the hiring of twenty men, called motor vehicle inspectors in 1933, to patrol the highways of the state, assist in enforcement of the safety laws and motor carriers laws, driver's license examining laws and investigation, and duties to protect life and property of Kansans. At present there are 225 examiners and troopers.

The Kansas Highway Patrol has a stated policy of dispensing news with the superintendent of the patrol as the authority. The policy originated in 1962. The policy is based on the premise that both department and press should understand each other's problems in order to work together. Each should be willing to cooperate with the other. The highway troopers are encouraged to get to know reporters in their area and handle news inquiries in person. All releases having to do with policy are made through the superintendent (see Appendix D).<sup>90</sup>

#### D-57 Highway Patrol Pension Board

The legislature of 1947 created the Highway Patrol Pension System, and in 1955 made revisions to raise member and state contributions. The Highway Patrol Pension Board is made up of three members, the chairman who is always the Treasurer of the State of Kansas, the secretary who is an elected member from the Highway Patrol and the third member is always the

---

<sup>90</sup>Letter from L. E. Hughes, superintendent, Highway Patrol, Topeka, Kansas, March 31, 1965.

governor of the state.

The agency has no need for formulating policies for news releases from this agency. Its function is simply to administer the Highway Patrol pension fund, according to Major James F. Martin, secretary of the pension board.<sup>91</sup>

#### D-58 State Historical Society

The Kansas State Historical Society is the creation of the newspaper editors and publishers of the state, established at their meeting in Manhattan in 1875. Since 1905 it has been the official archive agency of Kansas and as trustee for the state in administration of several historical sites. Its first home was the office in Topeka of the auditor of state, Daniel W. Wilder, who was also a newspaperman and one of the Society's founders. Its first collections, from the library of Samuel A. Kingman, chief justice of the supreme court and first president of the Society, were kept in a bookcase in Wilder's office.

Since the beginning in 1875 the Society has grown from a staff of one unpaid secretary and assistant to fifty full and part-time employees. From cramped and makeshift quarters in various parts of the state capitol it moved in 1914 to the Memorial building, constructed largely through funds voted by Congress to repay the state for equipping troops in the Civil War. Records to prove the state's claim were in the Society's

---

<sup>91</sup>Letter from Major Martin, Topeka, Kansas, April 5, 1965.

files, and it is fitting that the building should be dedicated to the preservation of the state's history.<sup>92</sup>

Kansas editors, by regularly contributing issues of their newspapers, have made the Society's newspaper collection the most nearly complete of any state, and one of the largest, in number of bound volumes, in the United States. These files contain practically every number of every newspaper ever printed in Kansas, as well as more than 12,000 volumes of newspapers from other states and nations.<sup>93</sup>

People from every state in the union and from every county in Kansas make use of the rich collections of the Kansas State Historical Society. Historians, novelists, newspapermen, lawyers, government officials, students, and researchers in many fields use the books, manuscripts, archives, and newspapers which have been preserved.<sup>94</sup>

The library has few equals in its special fields: Kansas, Western and Indian history, and genealogy. It attempts to obtain a copy of every book, pamphlet, or magazine article written about Kansas or by a Kansan. The collections of Kansas maps and photographs are extensive and constantly increasing. The library also maintains a large file of newspaper clippings from leading state newspapers.

<sup>92</sup>Shanahan, op. cit., p. 406.

<sup>93</sup>Kansas, State Historical Society, Enjoy the Colorful History of Kansas at the Kansas State Historical Society. (Topeka, Kansas: State Printing Office, 1964).

<sup>94</sup>Ibid.

Thousands of letters, diaries, pioneer reminiscences, and church and business records are preserved in the manuscript division. Here, to name only a few, are the papers of Isaac McCoy, pioneer surveyor and Indian missionary; the journals of Jotham Meeker, another early missionary and the first printer in Kansas; the manuscript of Edward Everett Hale's Kansas and Nebraska (1854), the first book about Kansas; records of the New England Emigrant Aid Company, which helped to populate Kansas territory with Free-State settlers; letters and papers of John Brown; and the private papers of Charles Robinson, first governor of the state.<sup>95</sup>

To safeguard records and to conserve space, the Society in 1939 began microfilming parts of its collections. This work is continuing, and to date nearly six million photographs have been made.

The society also has the responsibility of managing the eleven properties of historic interest to Kansas. They are: the Frontier Historical Park, the Marais des Cygnes Massacre Park, the Pawnee Rock Park, the Funston Memorial Home, Kaw Indian Mission, Shawnee Methodist Mission, Highland Presbyterian Mission, Hollenbery Pony Express Station, Pawnee Indian Village Site and the First Territorial Capitol.

The Historical Society has no formal public relations officer and no formal public relations program. Members of the society receive the Kansas Historical Quarterly as well as a

---

<sup>95</sup>Ibid.

bi-monthly news bulletin, the Mirror. Brochures and leaflets are available free of charge.<sup>96</sup>

There are six members of the society. Nyle H. Miller, who is secretary, explained the press relations.

The agency is happy to receive anyone anytime, and that includes casual visitors, research students, and newsmen for interviews. The Society has several departments and the heads of these departments and their staffs are all encouraged to be helpful to researchers, whether for publication or not. Any matter of policy which might be far reaching, of course, probably would be expected to clear through the secretary or others at top level.<sup>97</sup>

#### D-59 State Horticultural Society

This group was organized in 1869 to promote horticulture in Kansas in commercial nurseries, turf grass management, and shade trees. The agency keeps members informed on the latest developments. Thirteen members make up administration of the society with J. K. Greig as secretary.

Any releases that are made from the Kansas State Horticultural Society are made either by the president or the secretary. Both of these are elected officials who are elected from members of the Society.

---

<sup>96</sup>Shanahan, Kansas Directory, p. 71.

<sup>97</sup>Letter from Nyle H. Miller, secretary, Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka, Kansas, April 2, 1965.

Any time there are news items for the press the agency staff has been at liberty to do so, says Greig. No regular interviews are held with members of the press; however, the agency publishes a monthly newsletter which is sent to editors of local newspapers and also to the Packer, a national publication for fruit and vegetable growers.

The office does not submit an annual report but do publish a biennial report through the office of the Secretary of State. As far as policy is concerned, Greig continued in the fashion of his predecessors in this office to the best of his knowledge and therefore would assume that it is an understood policy regarding operation of this office. He receives through the appropriate administrative channels any changes in policy procedures, from time to time, as they are released. He does not recall seeing any information which would prohibit using news releases to accomplish the objectives of the Society at any time.<sup>98</sup>

#### D-60 State Hotel and Restaurant Board

In 1939 this agency was created with four members and a director whose purpose is to make regular and thorough inspections of all hotels, motels, restaurants, rooming houses, and apartment houses under its jurisdiction. Inspections are for safety, sanitation and fire hazards.

---

<sup>98</sup>Letter from J. K. Greig, secretary, State Horticultural Society, Topeka, Kansas, June 9, 1965.

Public information is limited to one printed booklet:  
Laws and Regulations Relating to Hotels, Motels, Restaurants,  
 Rooming Houses, and Apartment Houses.<sup>99</sup>

D-61 Office of Commissioner of Insurance

The 1871 session of the legislature created this agency to protect citizens against fraudulent and insolvent companies selling insurance. Administration is carried out by five department heads and the commissioner, Frank Sullivan. Agency publications include Directory of Authorized Companies and The Insurance Code. No other relations with the press are maintained.<sup>100</sup>

D-62 Commission on Interstate Co-operation

The agency was created in 1941 to advance co-operation between the states. The commission's administration office includes three men, while the commission itself is divided into three committees: Governor's Committee, Senate Committee, and House Committee. Publicity originates from the Governor's office, and publications are limited to a Report and Recommendations of the Commission.<sup>101</sup>

---

<sup>99</sup>Letter from Robert A. Hilgendorf, acting State Hotel and Restaurant Board, Topeka, Kansas, April 7, 1965.

<sup>100</sup>Shanahan, Kansas Biennial . . . , p. 442.

<sup>101</sup>Kansas Commission on Interstate Co-operation, Report and Recommendations, edited by Fred E. Gulick (Topeka, Kansas: State Printing Plant, 1965), p. 125.

The purpose of this agency is to work on matters of mutual interest and concern by and between the states.

#### D-63 Judge Retirement Board

The Kansas Judges Retirement Board of five members is charged with the administration of the retirement fund for judges and the retirement fund for official court reporters. Members of the board are the chief justice of the Supreme Court, the commissioner of insurance, the state treasurer, the state auditor, and a district judge. This board was originated in 1953.

The Board has no established policy regarding press releases and interviews with members of the press. No year end reports are prepared. Only a biennial report is made, and that to the Legislature.<sup>102</sup>

#### D-64 State Labor Department

Historically the Department of Labor has undergone many changes since it was created by the legislature in 1885. The State Department of Labor was made a separate and independent department in 1939 with a commissioner in charge. The labor commissioner is the highest authority in the Department of Labor and is appointed by the Governor. He is responsible for competent and effective administration of the Kansas labor

---

<sup>102</sup>Letter from Frank Sullivan, secretary, Kansas Judges Retirement Board, March 31, 1965.

laws.

The Department of Labor seeks to improve and maintain the training, health, safety and welfare of the over half-million non-agriculture workers in Kansas and aid in maintaining a favorable and harmonious working climate for management and labor.

The department is headed by a commissioner, Leonard Williams; an assistant, and nine division heads.

With regards to press relations, the policy of this department is to promote and protect the interests of the public, the employee, and the employer.<sup>103</sup>

Agency publications include the following:<sup>104</sup>

Labor Laws of the State of Kansas

Directory of Labor Organizations in Kansas, 1961

Preparing for the Future Through Apprenticeship

Boiler Inspection Rules and Regulations

Biennial Report 1958-1960

Industrial Welfare Orders

Bulletin of Industrial Injuries

Employment Security Law

Child Labor Laws

Monthly Bulletin

<sup>103</sup>Letter from Eugene J. Haughey, assistant commissioner of labor, Topeka, Kansas, April 28, 1965.

<sup>104</sup>Kansas Department of Labor, Biennial Report, (Topeka, Kansas: State Printing Plant, 1962), p. 32.

## D-65 State Land Office

(See Auditor of State A-4)

## D-66 State Libraries of Kansas

The state library was founded in 1861 by the Constitution. In addition to the state librarian, Leroy G. Fox, there are five other members of an administrative staff.

The basic program is to provide adequate sources of authentic information in its various departmental fields for the use of the courts, the legislative bodies, governmental departments, special groups, and citizens. There are four divisions in the library plus extension services.

There is no stated policy on publicity releases, interviews, or year end reports. One extension librarian is primarily concerned with publicity, and she, consulting with the state librarian, is responsible for all written material about the library. This extension librarian and the state librarian are also responsible for interviews with members of the press. All publicity material is cleared through this extension librarian and the state librarian.<sup>105</sup>

## D-67 Library Advisory Commission

In 1873, the legislature provided for a board of managing directors of the State Libraries of Kansas. They include six

---

<sup>105</sup>Letter from Mrs. Sally Martin, director of extension, State Libraries of Kansas, Topeka, Kansas, April 5, 1965.

members of the Supreme Court, the chief justice (ex-officio), and the State Librarian. No publicity originates here.<sup>106</sup>

D-68 Livestock Commission  
D-69 Livestock Sanitary Commission

A commission was set up in 1884, and an office of commissioners created in 1905 to aid livestock producers in Kansas handle diseased livestock.

Eight men serve on the advisory commission and five administrative members assist the commissioner, A. G. Pickett.

The agency does not have a fixed policy on news releases and is not too concerned with publicity according to Mr. Pickett.

Information and news from the Livestock Sanitary Commission's Office is carried regularly in the Kansas Diagnostic News which is issued from the School of Veterinary Medicine at Kansas State College in cooperation with this office.

Articles are written for The Kansas Stockman, the official publication of the Kansas Livestock Association.

A regular biennial report is made which is submitted to the Secretary of State where it is consolidated with the reports from all agencies.

Occasionally news releases may be released. Information is also disseminated through circular letters and through meetings with people in the livestock industry, including practicing

---

<sup>106</sup>Shanahan, Kansas Biennial . . . , p. 548.

veterinarians.<sup>107</sup>

D-70 Medical Service Corporation, Non-profit

No public announcements originate from this two-member organization.

D-71 Motor Vehicle Reciprocity Commission

(See Interstate Cooperation Commission D-62)

D-72 State Municipal Accounting Board

(See Auditor of State A-4)

D-73 State Board of Nursing

To protect the public from unqualified practitioners of nursing, a state board was created by law in 1913, followed by many revisions in the law through 1949.

A board of five members and an administrative staff of three head the agency. Executive administrator is Mrs. Eula M. Benton.

The Board of Nursing has no policy in regard to interviews or news releases and are seldom contacted for such information.<sup>108</sup>

The Board is required by law to advertise the licensing

<sup>107</sup>Letter from A. G. Pickett, Livestock Commission, Topeka, Kansas, April 9, 1965.

<sup>108</sup>Letter from Mrs. Benton, Topeka, Kansas, April 2, 1965.

examinations in the official paper of the state and this is done.

D-74 Oil and Gas Advisory Committee

(See State Corporation Commission D-31)

D-75 State Board of Examiners in Optometry

A board composed of three members was created in 1909 to conduct examinations for those who wish to practice optometry in Kansas, and to govern those holding licenses.

Secretary of the board is Dr. J. C. Rust of Topeka.

The Rules and Regulations and Code of Ethics of the Kansas State Board of Examiners in Optometry will be rewritten and revised in view of the passage by the 1965 Kansas Legislature of Senate bill No. 95.

There are no set, or written policies pertaining to publicity releases or interviews with the members of the press for the Kansas State Board of Examiners in Optometry. A special notice is published that examinations of applicants will be held.<sup>109</sup>

The board published a booklet containing statute relating to optometry and a listing of optometrists licensed by Kansas.

---

<sup>109</sup>Letter from Wendell L. Garlinghouse, attorney for the Board of Examiners, in Optometry, Topeka, Kansas, April 12, 1965.

D-76 State Park and Resources Authority

(See Forestry, Fish and Game Commission, D-46)

D-77 Penal Site Selection Committee

A three-man group who serve at the pleasure of the Governor. No public announcements are necessary.

D-78 State Director of Penal Institutions

The office of the director of penal institutions was established by legislation enacted in 1957, to exercise supervision of the state's three penal institutions and the prison industrial system. One director and two assistants administer the office. Three state prisons and a state reception and diagnostic center are under the control of this agency.

There is no formal policy concerning news dissemination by this agency. This agency does not employ a public information officer or an informational writer.

Incidents within the institution which are thought to be newsworthy or of public interest are all brought to the attention of the Governor's Office and should the Governor deem that it is advisable, a press release is issued by this office through his office and made available to the press at their daily press conference there. There is no stated policy, however there is an understood policy as outlined above. The authority for this is a working arrangement between this office and the Governor's Office.

There are definite arrangements concerning certain matters; that is, that no members of the press or news media are allowed to interview individual inmates within our state penal system concerning their offenses. This policy is expressed by general order from this office.

There is no annual report, and the only report which this office publishes for public dissemination is the Biennial Report as required by the statute.<sup>110</sup>

Agency publications include ten booklets:<sup>111</sup>

1. Biennial Report, Director of Penal Institutions
2. Kansas Penal System, Officers' Training Manual
3. Progress Report of Kansas Penal Institutions
4. Manual of Organization and Functions for Kansas State Industrial Farm for Women, Lansing, Kansas
5. Manual of Organization and Function for Kansas State penitentiary, Lansing, Kansas
6. The Contributions of Social Work to the Treatment Process at Correctional Institutions
7. Fifteenth Annual Peace Officers' Training School, Correctional Officers' Section: A Report
8. The Kansas Penal System
9. The Harbinger, Kansas State Penitentiary

---

<sup>110</sup>Letter from Charles D. McAtee, acting director, office of Director of Penal Institutions, Topeka, Kansas, April 7, 1965.

<sup>111</sup>State Director of Penal Institutions, 1962 Biennial Report, (Topeka, Kansas: State Printing Plant, 1962) p. 162.

10. The Stretch, Kansas State Industrial Reformatory

D-79 State Board of Pharmacy

Goal of this board of five members is to protect the public health through proper licensing of pharmacists and pharmacies, strict regulation of prescription outlets, and manufacturers.

The board was created originally in 1885 with revisions in 1949 and 1953.

The board publishes its laws, rules, and regulations periodically and excerpts of laws for use of retail dealers who hold permits. It makes no public announcements.<sup>112</sup>

D-80 Governor's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped

(See Kansas Crippled Children's Commission D-34)

D-81 Physical Therapists Examining Committee

D-82 State Board of Examiners in Podiatry

Both these boards license practitioners of the healing arts and both are served by Dr. F. J. Nash, as secretary. The Physical Therapists Committee is a new agency of four members. The Podiatry board, created in 1927, has three members.

Only public information service of both is publication

---

<sup>112</sup>Shanahan, Kansas Biennial . . . , p. 631.

of rules and regulations.<sup>113</sup>

#### D-83 State Port of Entry Board

Ports of Entry were started in 1933 to enforce the ton mile tax and were known as Registration Offices. At that time the state was having trouble with bootleg inferior quality gasoline, so gasoline entering and leaving the state by transport truck was required to stop for proper clearance.

At this time the ports were given additional duties and charged with enforcing laws for other agencies. At the present time there are eight, namely, Motor Fuel, Motor Vehicle, Motor Carrier, Livestock, Board of Agriculture, Sales Tax, Alcoholic Beverage Control, and Special Permit Department of the Highway Commission.

The Port of Entry Board consists of three members: the Highway Director, chairman of the Kansas Corporation Commission, and the Director of Revenue and Taxation, one of whom is named chairman. At the present time there are 63 ports, located in all 40 border counties.

The department has a minimum of publicity releases. It publishes a fiscal year report.<sup>114</sup>

---

<sup>113</sup>Ibid., p. 635.

<sup>114</sup>Letter from C. N. Winkelman, superintendent, Office of Ports of Entry, Topeka, Kansas, April 6, 1965.

D-84 State Department of Post-Audit

(See Auditor of State A-4)

D-85 Office of State Printer

(See State Printer A-9)

D-86 State Board of Probation and Parole

By an act of 1961, a three-man parole board was set up for this agency. A director, W. C. Henry, and a deputy director are administrative officers. The board determines which prisoners are to be released. No public information is released by this agency.<sup>115</sup>

D-87 Property Valuation Department

(See State Board of Tax Appeals D-108)

Created in 1957, this agency functions within the executive branch of the state government and is operated under the supervision of director, Alvin E. Jones and three other members.

Its chief purpose is to work toward uniform assessment of property in Kansas for tax purposes.

Press policies are unavailable.

---

<sup>115</sup>Shanahan, op. cit., p. 652.

D-88 Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction

(See Superintendent of Public Instruction A-7)

D-89 Kansas Real Estate Commission

The Kansas Real Estate Brokers' License Law which created this agency became effective in 1947. Five men are on the board of directors and four on the administrative staff. A. J. Dawson is director.<sup>116</sup>

The Kansas Real Estate Commission does occasionally release news items to the local papers and the various news reporting services such as United Press and Associated Press. These usually relate to disciplinary action taken by the Commission on its licensees, personnel changes on the Commission and other items which the Commission feels would be of interest to the general public. The Commission holds open meetings and while it does not necessarily seek reporters to cover the meetings, frequently there are news reporters present. Anytime there have been requests for interviews with members of the press these have been granted.

In regard to policy, there is no written policy but it has been the policy of the Commission for quite a number of years to believe that the Commission was established to serve

---

<sup>116</sup>Kansas Real Estate Commission, Real Estate Brokers and Salesmen Directory, (Topeka, Kansas: State Printing Plant, 1964), p. 7.

the public and as such most of its meetings are open.<sup>117</sup>

Publications include a Directory of Licenses Real Estate Brokers and Salesmen, License Law and Rules and Regulations, and Library Reference List.

D-90 State Records Board

(See State Historical Society D-58)

D-91 State Board of Regents

Five state schools were placed under a board of administration in 1913 for the beginning of this agency. At present the board numbers nine. Max Bickford is executive officer of the board.

The purpose of the agency is to manage all five state schools, state school for the deaf at Olathe, and the state school for the blind in Kansas City.

The Board of Regents meets once each month September through June, and all meetings are open to the press so that much of the news created by the Regents is reported by those members of the press who are in attendance.

The By-laws of the Board of Regents contain an article on information release. Article 5 is as follows:

Section 1. The secretary is the only employee of the Board authorized to speak publicly

---

<sup>117</sup>Letter from Helen Edgerton, assistant director, Kansas Real Estate Commission, Topeka, Kansas, April 11, 1965.

for the Board and then only as instructed by the chairman or by the Board.

Section 2. The Board shall determine a general policy providing for the release of routine information by the secretary.

The secretary is authorized to speak for the Board only in those areas where the Board has adopted policy or has taken action on a specific item. The secretary is also authorized to release any information concerning action of the Board or concerning informational material which has been compiled in the Board's office.<sup>118</sup>

D-92 Research Foundations of Kansas

(Unavailable)

D-93 Board of Trustees, Public Employees Retirement System

This agency was created by legislative act in 1961. The act provides for participation by cities, counties, townships and special units of government in a retirement program. A board of trustees of seven men serve the agency with John R. Corkhill serving as executive secretary.

The public employees retirement system has no formal publicity release or press relation policy as such. On the other hand under the provisions of the Kansas Public Employees

---

<sup>118</sup>Letter from Max Brickford, executive officer, State Board of Regents, Topeka, Kansas, April 2, 1965.

Retirement Act, the meetings of the Board of Trustees of the Retirement System are open meetings at which the public or interested parties may attend and this, of course, includes members of the press media. Generally speaking the most interested persons in the activities of the Retirement System are the members and the units of government that are participating employers in the Retirement System. This includes the state of Kansas, and cities, counties, townships and other political subdivisions. Also the members of the Legislature are always quite interested in the activities of this agency. To keep these interested parties informed, the Retirement System publishes annually, before the first of October of each year, an annual report to the Governor. Copies of this report are made available to the representatives of the news media who are assigned to cover the Statehouse and this is made available through the Governor's office.

A copy of the annual report is forwarded to each of the participating employers of which there are 305 at the present time. This is a detailed report and is made available to each member of the System by the participating employers. In addition, to this detailed report this office has made available to each member of the Retirement System, of which there are approximately 30,000, an abbreviated annual report which includes practically all of the report prepared for the Governor other than detailed listings of contributions and the investment portfolio. A summary of these items is included in the abbreviated report.

From time to time different representatives of the various news media will call at the Retirement office in regard to general activity or perhaps some specific question. When this occurs all material other than that of a confidential personal nature is made available to representatives of the news media.

Occasionally the executive secretary is asked to contribute an article for a newspaper or magazine or some publication on a particular subject relating to the public employees retirement system.

In addition to the regular general news media, informational pamphlets are prepared for the participating employers and the members of the Retirement System to assist in learning more about the functions and operations of the System and these are given the widest dissemination possible.<sup>119</sup>

Agency publications include:

Third Annual Report

Abbreviated Third Annual Report

Employees Information Manual

Four Employer Information Manuals

Instructions for Employers Applying for  
Affiliation

Kansas Public Employees Retirement Act

Supplement to Kansas Public Employees Retirement  
Act for 1965

---

<sup>119</sup>Letter from John K. Corkhill, executive secretary, Public Employees Retirement System, Topeka, Kansas, June 9, 1965.

Explanation of Changes made to Retirement Act  
by 1965 Legislature

Summary of changes to Retirement Systems by  
1965 Legislature

"Highway Highlights", (article by the executive secretary included).

D-94 State Department of Revenue

A twenty-two man staff heads this agency created in 1939 to administer tax revenue laws.

Many laws since have added to its jurisdiction: inheritance, motor fuel tax, cigarette tax, income tax, cereal malt beverage tax, and retail liquor sales enforcement tax. Wayne C. McCoy is director.

All publicity is handled by the director's office including monthly reports, yearly reports, and press releases.<sup>120</sup>

Any taxpayer aggrieved by any order or ruling of the director can appeal to the State Board of Tax Appeals. (D-106)

D-95 State Board of Review

For the purpose of eliminating obscenity from motion pictures shown in Kansas theaters, the State Board of Review was established in 1917. Three women compose the board. If approved, the film receives a seal. If disapproved, the film cannot be shown until revisions are made.

Publicity releases and interviews with members of the

---

<sup>120</sup>Letter from Wayne C. McCoy, director, Department of Revenue, Topeka, Kansas, April 12, 1965.

press are handled by the chairman of the Board with permission of other members or the Board is interviewed as a group. Interviews are granted by appointment.

State law requires that each agency furnish the Secretary of State with all information and material for the biennial report as determined by that agency.

As the last "Laws and Rules" books for this agency were published in 1954, there are none available for public use. A monthly report listing all new features and short subjects viewed and approved, those in which eliminations are recommended and pictures rejected if any, is sent to other censor boards and public libraries. Upon request, anyone is free to come to the office of the Board and inspect these reports.<sup>121</sup>

D-96 Kansas Safety Council

(See State Fire Marshal D-47)

D-97 Savings and Loan Board

D-98 Savings and Loan Commissioner

The department was created for the purpose of chartering and supervising Kansas savings and loan associations in 1927. A five-man savings and loan board was also created at this time.

It has never adopted a fixed policy with regard to the dissemination of news. It does not regularly make publicity

---

<sup>121</sup>Letter from Polly Kirk, chairman, Kansas State Board of Review, Kansas City, Kansas, June 8, 1965.

releases, but does on occasion interview members of the press. The authority for giving news to the press with respect to the Department rests with the Commissioner.<sup>122</sup>

With respect to publications, the Commissioner publishes an annual report covering all of the state chartered savings and loan associations in Kansas, a Commissioner's report, and an annual report.

#### D-99 School Fund Commission

(See Secretary of State A-3)

#### D-100 State School Retirement Board

The purpose of this agency is to administer the complete provisions of the Kansas School Retirement Law of 1941. Six members make up the board. The administrative duties are handled by an executive secretary.

Publicity releases originate from each department head. Publications include several booklets, the State School Retirement Law of Kansas, Retirement Handbook, and the Report of the Kansas Retirement Board. Articles and the report appear in the Kansas Teacher.<sup>123</sup>

<sup>122</sup>Letter from W. L. Hamilton, commissioner, Office of Savings and Loan, Topeka, Kansas, March 31, 1965.

<sup>123</sup>Letter from Hugh C. Bryan, executive secretary, Kansas School Retirement Board, Topeka, Kansas, April 2, 1965.

## D-101 The Academy of Science

This agency was established in 1873 as a non-profit organization solely to increase and disseminate knowledge. The membership includes most of the scientific workers in the schools, colleges, universities and laboratories in Kansas.

The chief service of the Academy is the publication, Transactions, Kansas Academy of Science, which represents the only state-wide publication in which articles of a scientific nature can be published by scientists in Kansas.<sup>124</sup>

Another activity is the Junior Academy of Science program administered by the Academy and financed by the National Science Foundation.

## D-102 Office of the Secretary of State

(See Secretary of State A-3)

## D-103 State Department of Social Welfare

This agency, to assist the counties of the state in providing an effective, uniform system of welfare work was created in 1937. In 1939 the department was enlarged to include supervision and management of state hospitals and institutional management and mental health programs.

There are four members on the board, two directors, and an executive secretary. Fifteen divisions administer the

---

<sup>124</sup>Shanahan, op. cit., p. 841.

duties of the office. The division of institutions, headed by Dr. R. A. Haines, employs a public information director.

Generally speaking, government agency policies change with top administrators who set them and may be stated or understood (specific or vague).

Specifically for the Division of Institutional Management, there are some stated and some understood policies. For instance, all news releases originate or are channeled through the Director of Public Information so that all news media has a single point of reference so that some check can be made to see that all news releases conform with Division policies and program goals.

If a major unfavorable event occurs, the Division Director may call the news media immediately and explain the situation, letting them take it from there.

No hard and fast policy is followed on interviews. If news media get an idea and want to develop it, they may contact the Director of Public Information or go to the Division Director first. In either case, they are given every courtesy and their questions are answered frankly. If a major announcement is made, the agency occasionally may call a news conference.

The public information and education program of the division of institutional management is deemed worthy of reproduction in this thesis (see Appendix C). Its concepts are based on mutual needs of the public, agency of government, and the press. It is hoped that their lead in government agency news dispensation is closely followed by other agencies.

The director studied the needs of the departments, and began regular meetings of all information officers of the agency to reduce duplication of news services, made efforts to begin news publications, wrote special stories, worked on special radio programs, edited and published promotional folders and brochures, and began working directly with the press.<sup>125</sup>

#### D-104 State Soil Conservation Committee

A committee of nine members, two of whom serve ex-officio, administer this agency by a law passed in 1937.

Goals are to assist in the promotion and development of soil and water conservation and to assist with the watershed program. State Water Board Resources Board serves to advise this agency. No formal policy is used in making press announcements. Special news releases are sent to newspapers or news media in the vicinity of activities which are current, and also notices of newsworthy actions of the committee.<sup>126</sup>

Agency publications include: Kansas Soil Conservation Districts Law, Handbook for Supervisors of Soil Conservation Districts, The Watershed Report, and other booklets.

---

<sup>125</sup>Letter from Dick Mann, public information director, Topeka, Kansas, April 8, 1965.

<sup>126</sup>Letter from C. F. Bredahl, executive secretary, State Soil Conservation Committee, Topeka, Kansas, April 2, 1965.

D-105 Soil Conservation Service, U. S. Department of  
Agriculture

With funds appropriated by the legislature in 1960, the State Soil Conservation Committee began a joint venture with this agency. The venture included sixteen watersheds in Kansas. Publicity originates in another agency (see D-104).<sup>127</sup>

D-106 Soldiers' Compensation Board

(See Governor A-1)

D-107 Supreme Court Nominating Commission

(See Supreme Court B-1)

D-108 State Board of Tax Appeals

This board was created by the 1957 session of the legislature, dividing the Property Valuation Department and Department of Revenue and Board of Tax Appeals into single departments, which were previously one.

The board of tax appeals is now in the highest administrative agency in the area of Kansas tax laws. Three members serve on the board with George D. Wagstaff serving as attorney and secretary.<sup>128</sup>

It is the duty of this board to hold hearings for

<sup>127</sup>Shanahan, op. cit., p. 1081.

<sup>128</sup>Letter from George D. Wagstaff, secretary, State Board of Tax Appeals, Topeka, Kansas, April 1, 1965.

aggrieved taxpayers who wish to appeal orders or rulings of the department of revenue and department of property valuation of state assessed property. All announcements are made through another agency (see D-94).

D-109 Office of the State Treasurer

(See State Treasurer A-5)

D-110 State Board of Treasury Examiners

(See State Treasurer A-5)

D-111 Kansas Turnpike Authority

This agency which was organized in 1953 to handle the turnpike operations in Kansas provides 236-mile highways to meet the needs for all modern, safe, fast, convenient, and economical super highways. It was built by private capital but reverts to state ownership when construction bonds are retired. Administration is in the hands of a five-member board and six-member administrative staff. L. W. Newcomer is chief-engineer-manager.

This agency employs a public relations director. The Kansas Turnpike Authority has always operated on the theory that the press, radio and television facilities are entitled to any news they desire from our operation and facility. News releases concerning operations and traffic volumes as well as feature material (maps, brochures, pamphlets) about the Turnpike are issued. Members of the communications field may

obtain any other information at any time they desire--in fact, are invited to come directly to headquarters for information about the Turnpike.<sup>129</sup>

#### D-112 Kansas Veterans' Commission

A commission of three members, a director, and administrative assistant, a field service consisting of thirteen field offices, makes up this agency established in 1953.

Participating in the program of administering benefits to veterans are the American Legion, Disabled American Veterans, and Veterans of Foreign Wars. Veteran's education and training programs, orphan's education act, and the Kansas Soldier's Home operation are under the control of the agency.

There are no formal policies for news dissemination, publicity releases, or interviews with the press. The itinerant service of field offices is published by the local newspapers without charge simply as a service to their readers advising interested individuals when a representative of this agency will be in the community.<sup>130</sup>

Occasionally the agency has news of state wide interest and on these occasions a member of the wire service is contacted by this office with a prepared story that is released throughout the area serviced by the wire service.

---

<sup>129</sup>Letter from Louis Stroup, public relations director, Topeka, Kansas, June 7, 1965.

<sup>130</sup>Letter from Wayne E. Garrett, director of Kansas Veterans' Commission, Topeka, Kansas, April 27, 1965.

Annual reports and biannual reports are statutory requirements. No other publications for public use are printed.

#### D-113 State Board of Veterinary Examiners

Original acts of 1907 set up this agency but 1949 and 1959 legislatures revised the statutes. A five-member board, all of whom are veterinarians, administers the office with chief purpose to protect the animal owning public. President is Dr. F. B. Ogilvie.

Prime goal is to provide the public with the best veterinary medical service possible. The board screens and tests candidates for licenses to practice after they have a degree in veterinary medicine. The secretary of the board maintains a registry of all licenses.

The board has no policy regarding the press, according to the secretary, Dr. L. D. Jernigan. Any statements originate with the president. A year end report is submitted to the Governor.<sup>131</sup>

#### D-114 State Water Resources Board

This board was initiated in 1955 with seven administrative members and three engineers. The executive secretary is Dwight F. Metzler.

The chief purpose is to serve as a state water planning

---

<sup>131</sup>Letter from Dr. L. D. Jernigan, secretary, State Board of Veterinary Examiners, Council Grove, Kansas, April 2, 1965.

and water policy study organization.

News dissemination efforts include press releases, interviews, bi-monthly newsletters, reports, and brochures. The board publishes a monthly magazine, The Kansas Water News.

There is no stated policy on press releases or interviews. Interviews are granted and news releases approved by the executive secretary or an assistant chief engineer.<sup>132</sup>

D-115 Kansas Tri State Water Resources Committee

An advisory agency of four members who serve at the pleasure of the Governor. Public announcements are made from the Governors Office (see A-1).

D-116 Kansas Wheat Commission

The Kansas Wheat Commission was formed by the enactment of Senate Bill 396, Session of 1957. The Act, which sets forth the duties and responsibilities of the Commission is as follows: An Act relating to and providing for the promotion and advancement of the State of Kansas through the development of industries and markets based on wheat; creating a state wheat commission and prescribing its powers, duties, and jurisdiction; providing funds by levying an excise tax, accepting funds

---

<sup>132</sup>Letter from M. Lee Wright, Editor, Kansas Water News, Water Resources Board, Topeka, Kansas, June 14, 1965.

and providing penalties for violation.<sup>133</sup>

The bill provided for seven commissioners plus two ex-officio members appointed by the Governor. Ralph Bell is chairman of the board and G. C. Fowler, administrator.

The actual business of the Commission is conducted by an administrator who usually speaks for the Commission. However, the chairman of the board also speaks for the Commission on occasions. There is no stated policy on news.<sup>134</sup>

#### D-117 Workmen's Compensation Director

This agency was created in 1939 with a main body of six examiners and a director to administer the Workmen's Compensation Law. It operates on the theory that those injured in industrial accidents should be compensated, and the problem of compensation is a responsibility which must be borne by all industry and so distributed to society as a whole.<sup>135</sup>

The director, Fred W. Rausch, Jr., states the office has no policy as to press or publicity releases, and never has occasion to release news regarding activities.<sup>136</sup>

The year end reports are furnished to the Secretary of

<sup>133</sup> Kansas Wheat Commission, Eighth Annual Report to the Governor, (Hutchinson, Kansas: State Printing Plant, 1964), p. 21.

<sup>134</sup> Letter from John R. Dukelow, Marketing director, Kansas Wheat Commission, Hutchinson, Kansas, April 13, 1965.

<sup>135</sup> Shanahan, Kansas Biennial . . . , p. 1183.

<sup>136</sup> Letter from Fred W. Rausch, Jr., director, Workmen's Compensation Director Agency, Topeka, Kansas, April 5, 1965.

State on a biennium basis and those reports are published in the state biennial report.

There are no brochures or leaflets published concerning this agency for public interest. They do have a handbook (cost \$1.00) covering workmen's compensation rules, procedures and laws.

TABLE 1.--Number, description and type of news policies of Kansas state government agencies.<sup>a</sup>

News Policies	Description	Number
Formal	Daily press conferences, written policy, conferences by appointment, call press on stated occasions, stated policy.	8
Informal	Reporters drop in freely, office calls reporters on phone, press releases are issued when agency has news.	66
News Released through other agencies	Some agencies are attached to other agencies by law or custom.	36
No Policy	Some agencies have no need for press relations; others have no policy to handle news.	25
Professional Programs	These agencies have a public information program or a public information director or both.	13
Public Information Directors		9
Publications Editors		4
Policy Unknown	These agencies did not reply to survey letter.	4

<sup>a</sup>This is an arbitrary listing by the author as many agencies have both informal and formal policies on individual matters. Most of the professional programs are based on an informal approach.

TABLE 2.--Kansas state government agencies with formal press policies, informal news policies, or which release news through another agency.

Press Policies		
Formal	Informal	News Released by Other Agencies
Governor	Governor	Board of Examiners
Secretary of State	Lieutenant Governor	of Court Reporters
Attorney General	Auditor of State	Judicial Council
State Highway Patrol	Superintendent of Public Instruction	State Department of Administration
State Director of Penal Institutions	Commissioner of Insurance	Kansas Apprenticeship Council
State Board of Regents	State Printer	Office of State Architect
State Board of Review	Board of Law Examiners	Atomic Energy Advisory Council
State Department of Social Welfare	Board of Examiners of Court Reporters	Office of Attorney General
	Legislative Council	Office of State Auditor
	Adjutant General	Committee on Purchase of Blind Made Products
	State Board of Agriculture	State Board of Canvassers
	State Board of Fair Managers	State Charter Board
	State Director of Alcoholic Beverage Control	Kansas Civil Defense Division
	Alcoholic Beverage Control, Board of Review	Election Commissioner for Counties
	Architects State Registration and Examining Board	State Executive Council
	State Athletic Commission	Office of the Governor
	State Bank Commissioner	Grain Advisory Commission
	State Banking Board	Commission on Inter-Cooperation
	Coordinating Council for Blind	State Land Office
	Committee on Purchase of Blind Made Products	Motor Vehicle Reciprocity Commission
	State Brand Commissioner	State Municipal Accounting Board
	Kansas Bureau of Investigation	Oil and Gas Advisory Committee
		State Park and Resources Authority

TABLE 2.--Continued.

Press Policies		
Formal	Informal	News Released by Other Agencies
	Commission on Civil Rights	Governor's Committee on Employment of Physically Handicapped
	State Civil Service Board	State Department of Post-Audit
	State Corporation Commission	Office of State Printer
	Consumer Credit Commissioner	Office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction
	Kansas Crippled Children Commission	State Records Board
	Council for Economic Analysis	Kansas Safety Council
	Kansas Economic Development Commission	School Fund Commission
	State Department of Economic Development	Office of Secretary of State
	Economic Research Advisory Commission	Soil Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture
	State Board of Education	Soldier's Compensation Board
	State Board of Embalming	Supreme Court Nominating Commission
	Employment Security Board of Review	State Board of Tax Appeals
	State Fire Marshal	Office of State Treasurer
	State Forestry Fish and Game Commission	State Board of Treasury Examiners
	State Geological Survey	Kansas Tri-State Water Resources Committee
	Grain Inspector Department State Director	
	State Board of Health	
	State Highway Commission	
	State Historical Society	
	State Horticultural Society	
	Judges Retirement Board	

TABLE 2.--Continued.

Press Policies		
Formal	Informal	News Released by Other Agencies
	State Labor Department	
	State Libraries of Kansas	
	Kansas Livestock Commission	
	Livestock Sanitary Commission	
	State Board of Optometry Examiners	
	State Director of Penal Institutions	
	State Port of Entry Board	
	Kansas Real Estate Commission	
	Retirement System, Public Employees' Board of Trustees	
	State Board of Re- view	
	Savings and Loan Board	
	Savings and Loan Commissioner	
	School Retirement Board	
	Kansas Academy of Science	
	State Department of Social Welfare	
	Soil Conservation Committee	
	Kansas Turnpike Authority	
	Kansas Veterans Com- mission	
	Kansas Tri-State Water Resources Committee	

TABLE 3.--Kansas state government agencies having no press policy and those whose policy is unavailable.

No Press Policy	Unavailable
Supreme Court	Revisor of Statutes
Abstractors Board of	Arkansas River Compact
Examiners	Administration
State Board of Accountancy	Property Valuation Department,
Advisory Council to State	Director
Board of Accountancy	Research Foundation of Kansas
State Board of Barber	
Examiners	
State Basic Science	
Examiners	
State Board of Regulation	
Cosmetologists	
Kansas Dental Board	
State Board of Engineering	
Examiners	
State Board of Healing Arts	
Highway Patrol Pension	
Board	
State Hotel and Restaurant	
Board	
Office of Commissioner of	
Insurance	
State Library Advisory	
Commission	
Medical Service Corporation,	
Non-profit	
State Board Nursing	
Penal Institution of Site	
Selection Commission	
Board of Pharmacy	
Physical Therapist	
Examining Board	
State Board of Examiners	
in Podiatry	
State Board of Probation	
and Parole	
State Board of Veterinary	
Examiners	
Kansas Wheat Commission	
Workmen's Compensation	
Director	

TABLE 4.--Agencies having a public information program, a public relations director, or a publications editor.<sup>a</sup>

Public Information Programs	Public Relations Director	Publications Editors
Superintendent of Public Instruction	Superintendent of Public Instruction	State Board of Agriculture
State Board of Agriculture	State Corporation Commission	<sup>d</sup> Kansas Economic Development Commission
State Board of Fair Managers	State Fire Marshal	<sup>e</sup> State Department of Economic Development
State Brand Commissioner	State Forestry Fish and Game Commission	Water Resources Board
Commission on Civil Rights	State Geological Survey	
<sup>b</sup> Kansas Economic Development Commission	State Board of Health	
<sup>c</sup> State Department of Economic Development	State Highway Commission	
State Fire Marshal	State Department of Social Welfare	
State Forestry Fish and Game Commission	Kansas Turnpike Authority	
State Geological Survey		
State Highway Commission		
State Historical Society		
State Department of Social Welfare		
Kansas Turnpike Authority		

<sup>a</sup>Several agencies designate staff members to write news releases. Some directors of agencies act as public information directors when necessary.

<sup>b</sup>Works with State Department of Economic Development.

<sup>c</sup>Works with Kansas Economic Development Commission.

<sup>d</sup>Works with State Department of Economic Development.

<sup>e</sup>Works with Kansas Economic Development Commission.

TABLE 5.--Number of agencies which provide publications and public information services.

Type of Publication	Number	Special Services	Number
Kansas Biennial Report	133	Business Library	2
Articles in magazines	9	Complete Library	1
Booklets	36	Displays	1
Brochures	13	Film library	4
Bulletins	8	Film strips	1
Directories	5	Microfilm library	1
Flyers	3	Recordings	1
Guides	2	Slide lectures	1
Information sheets	2	Speakers available	2
Leaflets	8		
Lists	5		
Magazine	6		
Maps	6		
Mimeographed materials	4		
Newsletter	8		
News releases	45		
Pamphlets	9		
Posters, placards	4		
Reports	14		
Slogans	1		

TABLE 6.--Types of publications provided by Kansas state government agencies.

Types of Publication	Agency
Kansas Biennial Report	All 133
Articles in magazines	Superintendent of Public Instruction State Brand Commissioner State Board of Embalming State Fire Marshal State Horticultural Society Kansas Livestock Commissioner Livestock Sanitary Commission Public Employees Board of Trustees Retirement State School Retirement Board
Booklets	Attorney General Superintendent of Public Instruction Commissioner of Insurance Advisory Council to State Board of Accountancy Office of State Architect Architects State Registration and Examination Board State Athletic Commission State Board of Barber Examiners Coordinating Council for Blind Committee on Purchase of Blind Made Products State Brand Commissioner State Civil Service Board State Board of Registration for Cosmetologists Kansas Dental Board Kansas Economic Development Commission State Department of Economic Development State Fire Marshal State Geological Survey State Board of Healing Arts State Board of Health State Highway Commission State Hotel and Restaurant Board

TABLE 6.--Continued.

Types of Publication	Agency
Booklets	Office of the Commissioner of Insurance
	Commissioner on Interstate Cooperation
	State Labor Department
	State Board of Optometry Examiners
	State Director of Penal Institutions
	Board of Pharmacy
	Physical Therapists Examining Board
	State Board of Examiners in Podiatry
	Kansas Real Estate Commission
	Public Employees Retirement System Board of Trustees
	State School Retirement Board
	The Kansas Academy of Science
	State Soil Conservation Committee
	Office of Director Workmen's Compensation
	Brochures
Office of State Architect	
Coordinating Council for Blind	
Committee on Purchase of Blind Made Products	
Commission on Civil Rights	
Kansas Economic Development Commission	
State Department of Economic Development	
State Fire Marshal	
State Forestry Fish and Game Commission	
State Board of Health	
State Highway Commission	
State Historical Society	
Kansas Turnpike Authority	
Bulletins	Superintendent of Public Instruction
	Commissioner of Insurance
	Judicial Council

TABLE 6.--Continued.

Types of Publication	Agency
Bulletins	Kansas Economic Development Commission State Department of Economic Development State Geological Society State Historical Society State Labor Department
Directories	Secretary of State Kansas Economic Development Commission State Department of Economic Development Office of Commissioner of Insurance State Labor Department
Flyers	Commission on Civil Rights State Historical Society State Department of Social Welfare
Guides	Superintendent of Public Instruction State Highway Commission
Information sheets	Secretary of State State Forestry Fish and Game Commissioner State Department of Social Welfare
Leaflets	Commissioner of Insurance State Board of Fair Managers Coordinating Council for Blind Committee on Purchase of Blind Made Products Commission on Civil Rights State Fire Marshal State Highway Commission State Historical Society
Lists	State Board of Agriculture State Board of Fair Managers Kansas Economic Development Commission

TABLE 6.--Continued.

Types of Publication	Agency
Lists	State Department of Economic Development State Highway Commission
Magazines	Superintendent of Public Instruction Kansas Economic Development Commission State Department of Economic Development State Forestry Fish and Game Commission State Historical Society The Kansas Academy of Science
Maps	Superintendent of Public Instruction Kansas Economic Development Commission State Department of Economic Development State Geological Society
Mimeographed materials	Superintendent of Public Instruction State Board of Agriculture Commission on Civil Rights State Fire Marshal
Newsletter	Commission on Civil Rights State Geological Society State Board of Health State Horticultural Society Kansas Livestock Commission Livestock Sanitary Commission State Department of Social Welfare State Board of Veterinary Examiners
News releases	Governor Secretary of State Auditor of State Attorney General Superintendent of Public Instruction

TABLE 6.--Continued.

Types of Publication	Agency
News releases	Commissioner of Insurance
	State Printer
	Board of Law Examiners
	Legislative Council
	Legislature
	State Board of Agriculture
	State Board of Fair Managers
	Committee on Purchase of Blind
	Made Products
	State Brand Commissioner
	Kansas Bureau of Investigation
	Commission on Civil Rights
	State Civil Service Board
	State Corporation Commission
	Consumer Credit Commissioner
	Council for Economic Analysis
	Office of Economic Analysis
	Kansas Economic Development
	Commission
	State Department of Economic
	Development
	State Board of Education
	Employment Security Board of
	Review
	State Fire Marshal
	State Forestry Fish and Game
	Commission
	State Geological Society
	State Board of Health
	State Highway Patrol
	State Horticultural Society
	Kansas Livestock Commission
	Livestock Sanitary Commission
	State Board of Optometry
	Examiners
	State Port of Entry Board
	Kansas Real Estate Commission
	State Board of Regents
	State Department of Revenue
	State Board of Review
State Department of Social	
Welfare	
State Soil Conservation	
Committee	
Kansas Turnpike Authority	
Kansas Veterans Commission	

TABLE 6.--Continued.

Types of Publication	Agency
News releases	State Board of Veterinary Examiners Water Resources Board
Pamphlets	Coordinating Council for Blind Committee on Purchase of Blind Made Products Commission on Civil Rights Kansas Crippled Childrens Commission State Fire Marshal State Forestry Fish and Game Commission State Board of Health Public Employment Board of Trustees Retirement System Kansas Turnpike Authority
Posters, placards	State Board of Fair Managers State Brand Commissioner State Fire Marshal State Highway Commission
Reports	Governor Auditor of State State Treasurer State Board of Agriculture State Bank Commissioner State Banking Board Kansas Economic Development Commission State Department of Economic Development State Geological Survey State Director of Penal Institutions Public Employees Board of Trustees Retirement System State Board of Review State Board of Veterinary Examiners State Labor Department
Slogans	State Brand Commissioner

TABLE 7.--Special services provided by Kansas state government agencies.

Special Service	Agency
Business Library	Kansas Economic Development Commission State Department of Economic Development
Complete Library	State Historical Society
Displays	Commission on Civil Rights
Film Library	Commission on Civil Rights State Fire Marshal State Forestry Fish and Game Commission State Highway Commission
Film Strips	Commission on Civil Rights
Microfilm Library	State Historical Society
Recordings	Commission on Civil Rights
Slide Lectures	State Forestry Fish and Game Commission
Speakers Available	Commissioner on Civil Rights State Highway Commission

## CHAPTER IV

### SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

#### Limitations

It should be pointed out that there are certain limitations in this study before concluding summary and remarks are presented.

Although a list of 133 offices and agencies was finally determined to be nearly complete, the establishment of new agencies and the extension of the work of others have resulted in overlapping, duplication, and complicated relationships among various agencies and departments. The present administrative organization of the state reveals a large number of separate agencies, most of them headed by a board or commission, and a group of independently elected officials charged with administrative functions.

Kansas state government operates on broad outlines as established by the Constitution of 1861, leaving largely to the legislature the responsibility for organizing the various branches. As new functions have been assumed by the state, new offices and agencies have been established and others abandoned. It is not easy to separate new, old, and defunct agencies.

Therefore, the list itself may not be as complete as it

should be. Governor Avary reports a complete and revised list of Kansas government agencies will not be ready until fall, 1965.

Some agencies may have been inadvertently omitted because of dependency upon the latest (1963) publications of the Office of Secretary of State.

Some of the personnel involved are not aware of their responsibilities to the press. Some do not communicate adequately to explain their particular policy. Some do not wish to publicize events in their office routine because of law restrictions. In other cases there is no set policy and personnel operate anyway they wish.

Furthermore, the survey letter apparently did not adequately convey the purpose of the questions to some recipients. At least three respondents complained that the questions were vague and unspecific. Personality conflicts arise due to the way a sentence is constructed and some people refuse to answer because of this. There is a traditional conflict between the press and people in office who fear being misquoted.

#### Summary

Kansas press policies actually began with the Constitution which includes a Bill of Rights which states "The liberty of the press shall be inviolate . . ." It further made provision that all laws enacted be published, that all agencies make reports to the Governor, and that the legislature publish a journal of proceedings.

At present it would appear that seventy-eight per cent (104) of Kansas' 133 government agencies have a specific way of dealing with the press and dispensing news. Practically all the agencies are involved in some way with publishing a report of the activities of their office.

Most agency heads seem concerned with making announcements of interest, explaining matters of policy to the public, and publicizing the service or purpose of their agency.

However, a consistent stated policy on news dissemination is relatively rare. This is due partly to the fact that only nine agencies employ qualified information directors.

The general rule appears to be that the larger governmental agencies with bigger budgets are the ones with qualified news dispensing personnel. The standard procedure seems to be to have the news policy determined by the executive secretary, the chairman, or the department head. In many cases, answers to the survey letter indicated policy matters were decided when a particular problem arose. Very little advance planning has been indicated in making news releases for the majority of the agencies. Most agency heads appear to be cooperative and willing to work with a news media when a story breaks and to provide them with the necessary information. Many agencies have a formal stated policy on some matters and an understood informal method on other items.

Governor William Avery has more or less set the tone for the news dissemination policies of Kansas state government. He welcomes the press at any time, but has a regular press

conference each day. He is on record as believing in cooperation of government agencies and the news media to keep the people properly informed. He deplures managed news. Repression of news has no place in a free representative system but an unrestricted press also has the responsibility of not taking advantage of freely available information, says Governor Avery.

Governor Avery and other agency heads point out that "confidential matters," "discretion for the public interest," and "confidential information" are considerations of state government in news dissemination.

Many agencies do not freely dispense information. In the State Board of Education, matters considered controversial or having implications are brought to the attention of the department head for revising or withholding.

In the Department of Economic Development, reporters are free to find out about anything with the exception of confidential correspondence.

All material other than that of a confidential nature is made available to reporters in the Public Employees Retirement System office.

Once in awhile there is a closed meeting of the Legislative Council to be sure the interests of the state are adequately protected and that innocent persons are not hurt by inaccurate information.

Some agencies are prevented by law from revealing facts. The Office of Secretary of State cannot reveal the names of foreign countries doing business in Kansas. Some laws prevent

the public from using the communications media to advertise liquor.

The words "discretion of the department head" can be a barrier for the press. In the quest for news, the personal opinion, judgement, or view of a single person, who may or may not be prejudiced, unethical, ignorant, or incognizant to the news media, can and does prevent a reporter from following through on a story. This would seem to be the case in many agencies in state government.

Most of the professional information directors and some citizens indicate a desire for more organized news programs in government agencies. At least two persons would disagree with this, deploring the practice of news handouts to reporters.

Arthur E. Schaaf, a former newsman and director of information for the State Department of Instruction, believes it to be the responsibility of the press to hire qualified newsmen. The press should have experienced newsmen capable of digging through and interpreting to the public the highly technical or legalistic work of the state agencies.

Louis Stroup, director of public relations for the Kansas Turnpike Authority, believes that vast sums of money are wasted on worthless publicity stunts and news releases.

Professional news directors at the capitol report that most newsmen covering the state agency activities report the work of the legislature, attend the Governor's news conference, and check with the Attorney General once a day. They occasionally check into activities of other state agencies. The

implication is that state agencies do not have to work to prevent news from getting out - the reporters do not work hard enough to get it.

### Conclusions

#### Acceptance or Rejection of Hypotheses

After final consideration of materials acquired in this study it is apparent that a conclusion based upon the hypotheses would be generally correct. This is in consideration of limitations inherent in this study.

Hypotheses number one, "That the majority of the agencies of Kansas government meet with the press occasionally, a few daily," is accepted.

Hypotheses number two, "That a minority of the agencies of government in Kansas have stated news information policies," is accepted.

Hypotheses number three, "That a minority of the agencies of government in Kansas have a public information programs," is accepted.

Hypotheses number four, "That the majority of agencies of government in Kansas publish reports and documents that are available to the press," is accepted.

Hypotheses number five, "That the agencies of Kansas government have to report to the public by law," is accepted.

Hypotheses number six, "That the majority of the agencies of Kansas government have public information directors whose

major responsibilities are to disseminate information," is rejected.

Hypotheses number seven, "That a minority of the agencies of Kansas government will have little or no need for the press," is accepted.

Hypotheses number eight, "That a minority of agencies of Kansas government repress news either by considered thought, existing laws, or not recognizing news," is accepted.

#### General Observations

Dependency upon state agency personnel who are not trained or alerted to journalistic aims is a mistake common to newsmen. Under the present system of government, it is all too easy for news to be withheld, suppressed, censored, or diverted from the attention of the press.

The bureaucratic organizational structure of state government provides various loopholes that prevent full and adequate news coverage.

The responsibility for finding out the news and revealing the activities of state government agencies is that of the news profession. No news policy, bureaucratic structure, agency head, or administrative officer should be allowed to prevent a persevering newsmen from getting the facts.

A state government, under the American system of representation, is the people's business, and it is the people's business to know what is going on in their business. The only protection for citizens against tyranny and injustice is being

informed. The journalism profession is charged with the responsibility of protecting the people by informing the people with the truth.

It is a responsibility that must be assumed with vigilance and dedicated effort by those in the journalism profession.

Most agencies would appear to deal with the press as they have in the past. Because it has always been done that way would appear to be reason enough for the news policies of some agencies.

The administration of Governor William H. Avery reflects a basic respect and desire for complete cooperation with the press. In actual practice, it would appear that many agencies are still unimpressed with the importance of a public image, some are neither news-conscious nor news-alerted, some feel they operate more effectively in their duties without publicity, and some are actually not in a position to dispense news.

As one information director pointed out, to find out what actually goes on in state government offices takes real digging by reporters. On the surface, most agencies would appear to be cooperative and willing to supply information. Still it takes a well-trained newsman who knows what he is looking for to search for the real story and the complete facts.

#### Suggestions for Further Study

At least five studies of news dissemination policies of other government agencies in the United States could help

determine the status of the free press in America.

1. The author would be interested in a survey of city governments of all classes in Kansas to discover their methods of disseminating news of the activities of government.

2. A study of news dissemination policies of agencies in other states similar to the study in this thesis.

3. A survey of news dissemination policies of federal government agencies could be valuable to the journalism profession.

4. A study of news policies of municipal government in major cities in the United States.

5. A survey of reporters' attitudes and interpretations of news disseminating policies of Kansas state government agencies.

APPENDICES

## APPENDIX A

## SURVEY LETTER

March 29, 1965

Dear Sir:

I am a graduate student at Kansas State University working on a master's thesis. I would like to enlist your aid in putting together a publication concerning the news dissemination policies of Kansas government agencies.

I need to know what policies are followed with regards to publicity releases, interviews with members of the press, and year-end reports.

If it is a stated policy - what is it and who is the authority? If it is an "understood" policy - who is the authority, when did it originate, what does it encompass?

Any information along these lines would help me achieve my objectives.

If you have any pamphlets, brochures, leaflets or concerning the functions of your department, I would appreciate your sending them to me.

Sincerely,

Margaret B. Hunnicutt  
6000 Metcalf Lane - 1-B  
Shawnee Mission, Kansas

## APPENDIX B

## THANK YOU LETTER

June 1, 1965

Dear Sir:

I appreciate your speedy reply to my recent letter concerning news dissemination policies of your agency.

With your help I can complete my thesis.

Sincerely,

Margaret B. Hunnicutt  
6119 Marty (E)  
Shawnee Mission, Kansas

APPENDIX C

PUBLIC INFORMATION PROGRAM  
DIVISION OF INSTITUTIONAL MANAGEMENT  
STATE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE

The Kansas mental hospital program is now more than 100 years old, starting with the establishment of the Kansas State Insane Asylum in Osawatimie in 1863. Today we have three mental hospitals, and Larned State Hospital, the youngest, is celebrating its 30th anniversary this month.

Over the years other institutions were opened and added to the list of social welfare institutions until today there include 11. They are: The Osawatimie State Hospital, The Topeka State Hospital, The Larned State Hospital, The Parsons State Hospital and Training Center, The Winfield State Hospital and Training Center, The Kansas Neurological Institute, Topeka; The Boys' Industrial School, Topeka; The Girls' Industrial School, Beloit; The State Sanatorium for Tuberculosis, Norton; The Southeast Kansas Tuberculosis Hospital, Chanute; and The Kansas Children's Receiving Home, Atchison.

But, while the institutions have developed over a period spanning 100 years, The Division of Institutional Management, as a separate division within the State Department of Social Welfare, has no administrative authority, dates back only to 1953.

Because the procedures of the program and because of their isolation and specific needs, the institutions have developed their own public information and public relations programs. Each institution will label Part One of the total program

Example: The State Sanatorium for Tuberculosis, Public Relations Director, The Winfield and Parsons State Hospitals have Information Writers for some years. This year the Kansas Neurological Institute and the State Sanatorium for Tuberculosis are adding information writer positions for the first time. Previously the job of information and public relations or education had been done by the superintendents or delegated to specific employees—in some cases to those classified as adjunct employees.

At present there are no information qualifications at the Boys' Industrial School, the Girls' Industrial School, the Southeast Kansas Tuberculosis Hospital or the Kansas Children's Receiving Home. Other employees handle the job on a part-time basis. This new information writer at the Kansas Neurological Institute also will be working as part of the volunteer services program.

In 1955, prior to creation of Community Mental Health Services, the Division recognized the need to do in other ways the information originating earlier at the institutions of the Division office. The Biometric Supervisor was given the job of editing a Division publication called The News-Bulletin. This was a bi-monthly newspaper. Primarily, this publication was a house organ for employees but was distributed to the public. When it was discontinued in the

2. The population was approximately 3,000. For the purpose of this report we will call this and current efforts to tie things together the overall program.

The Division of Health, Public Information Director was established during 1963 and on January 1, 1963. As explained previously when the position was established, the institutions already had its ongoing information and education programs. Community Mental Health Services. During the past 13 months Community Mental Health Services also has taken on the additional planning program (mental health and mental retardation will be included) with their own special informational needs.

#### Public Information Overall Program:

Public meetings for all public information officers or those handling information have been established. These meetings are rotated around among the various institutions so that all have a first hand view of what each institution is doing. These meetings have stimulated an exchange of ideas and informational material. Professors, staff members at two institutions interpret the training and information programs for the group. About half the program is devoted to information about the institution and about half is devoted to public information and public relations objectives.

During the summer of 1963 in order to attract summer Journalism students to the program at Kansas University and Kansas State University we have offered the opportunity of working either in a hospital or in a community mental health setting. With one exception, we have had no one interested who were willing to do this except on a stipend basis. We will continue to set up a kind of program along this line for the future for subjects interested in the field.

Public information is being given priority to an in-service training program for all staff personnel but this is only in the thinking stage.

Public information has publications of their own or part of the case of the institution. Some Hospital has a regular section in the weekly newspaper and some releases are mailed to both superintendents and public relations representatives at the institutions. Those having a publication or newspaper not do these. This practice has been especially useful in getting information about Community Mental Health Services and Planning programs.

Public information in Community Mental Health Services and Planning now goes through the Division Public Information Director so that all news releases are a single source of information. Division news releases about Community Mental Health Services or Planning are written by the

The Public Information Director has received considerable thought is given to what, if any, publications other than regular news media might be interested in the work of the Division.

In addition to acting as a consultant to institutional information persons the Public Information Director is sometimes called upon to write special stories. During 1964 several were written for the Kansas Neurological Institute when there were available to do so. One of these was used in Children Limited, the national publication for associations for the mentally retarded.

During 1964 the Public Information Director worked with Mrs. Betty Norris, of Radio Station KSAC, at Kansas State University, to set up and coordinate a series of 15 minute radio broadcasts about the Division and its 11 institutions. Mrs. Norris outlined the overall Division program, and this was followed by 10 programs on the various institutions. The radio station called this series "The Road Back". One program was run each week for 31 weeks, then the series was repeated as a public service to commercial stations over the state. Several stations have asked to be included.

Also during 1964 the Public Information Director worked with Mr. Whittington on the first Kansas Government Public Information Director. The Public Information Director of the Division was a major factor in developing and implementing all the pre-Congress activities including the "Big News" of the Congress and then continuing to report on the progress of the Congress proceedings. First preparations for the "Big News" included press releases were printed in January, 1964. Some 4,000 copies of the "Big News" were distributed by the Kansas Medical Society and the Kansas Hospital Association. The Public Information Director developed and reported press releases, mailing folders prior to the Congress and 1,000 copies of press releases and 20,000 copies of each folder.

With the beginning of the year the Public Information Director for information that comes from the Division and from other areas. Many other requests come from other areas and from the Public Information Director. Some can be met by the Division and some require the attention of a combined biennial report. The Division is currently engaged in a combination of material concerning the research program, an effort is being made to compile a combined biennial report on the Division and the Kansas Mental Health Services and Community Mental Health Services, and will be used by individual institutions or the Division to meet a wide variety of requests.

Also during 1964 is a history of the Kansas mental health program which is being prepared at the request of the Division as a planning study. Here the Division is working with representatives representative at each institution. Individual reports and series of reports will be edited and combined, and will be used by the Division as a mental health authority and other aspects of the Division's work, and the Community Mental Health Services.

Other duties of the Public Information Director include supervising the printing of the legislation and division biennial reports, supervising the collection of similar reports to the Federal Government, digging up information for public information representatives at the institutions upon request, collecting material or writing background material for legislators or others wanting such information for speeches, etc. Also making talks or appearing on panels.

#### New Publication

During 1963 preliminary plans were made for a Division publication. At the request of the Board of Social Welfare these plans were expanded so that the current goal is to publish a bimonthly magazine that will represent the entire State Department of Social Welfare (The Division of Social Welfare and the Division of Institutional Management.)

The new Department publication will be 8 1/2 by 11 inches in size and, when fully developed, should run 32 pages an issue. The first issue is scheduled for July. Tentatively subject to modification or change as experience dictates the contents will be as follows:

1. Four major feature articles an issue. These could be interpretive, straight human interest, or success type stories written in popular style.
2. A news digest section: Short items of general public interest from all divisions in the department.
3. Questions and Answer Section: Covering questions most asked of staff people in all divisions. A quick and popular way to cover a lot of ground in an interesting and easy to read.
4. The Past Year in Review: A regular history department giving glimpses of the highlights of the year in previous years as gleaned from annual reports and other sources. A good way to show contrast and to emphasize progress.
5. Looking Ahead: A regular feature in which directors, board members, staff members, and/or lay leaders in the various programs tell upon trends, problems, and what they think or hope will happen. Each "looking ahead" item should be devoted to a specific subject or program and be done on a regular basis.
6. The "Quote" Saying: A regular feature of brief, but descriptive and meaningful quotes in any of the program fields of knowledge. These would be collected by staff members as the result of hearing speeches, attending seminars, conferences, seminars, etc. The quotes would bring a "snapshot" of the latest thinking by top people in the various fields of knowledge.

7. **Man to Man:** A regular personal comment column by the editor. Column should have a wide range of subject matter and could be serious, humorous, inspirational, etc., as the subject demanded. Could consist of many short comments on many subjects or be devoted to only one subject. Whenever possible, the column should take the readers behind the scenes and let them feel they were a part of the situation being related.
8. **Maps:** Some planned use of maps is indicated to show hospital districts, status of community mental health centers, etc., from the Division of Institutional Management and whatever could be handled in like manner in the Social Welfare Division.
9. **Statistics:** Some planned use to show trends on hospital admissions and releases, public assistance, placement of children in foster homes, etc.
10. **Occasional profile stories** on members of the board or lay leaders in the state who are making outstanding contributions in any of the many programs.
11. **One and two column hit in interest pictures** that tell a story with just the addition of heads and captions. Also similar stories without pictures.
12. **Occasional use of an article** on some new development written in a more sophisticated or semi-technical style by a professional person in one of the many divisions. Should be by assignment.
13. **So Far, Want to Throw More:** A department listing pamphlets or other informational material available. Pullers also could be inserted in feature stories on a specific subject to get persons to write in for more detailed information.
14. **Editorial or other special statements:** Occasionally the board or a top administrator might want to insert a special story or message explaining a major new program, change in program, a controversial problem, etc. For example: the new Kerr-Mills program.
15. **Reprints:** The publication might want to pick up and reprint an especially good story appearing in some other Kansas publication but dealing with some program within the Department.
16. **The Microscope:** Excerpts from Kansas newspaper editorials commenting on any phase of the overall Department program.
17. **Letters:** A Department reflecting a cross section of consumer opinion about our various services and programs.

18. Other States. A department briefly describing new things being done in other states.
19. Discussion features: Occasionally choosing subjects of some controversy in nature and having opposite points of view expressed by professionals within the Department. Together magazine uses this type most effectively.

There are some ways in which certain material in the department publication could be used to get "extra mileage" from an information and public relations standpoint. Where the publication stories had a good "local" angle or appeal the newspaper in that community could be offered free use of engravings to reprint the story.

Thought also will be given to having articles from the publication issued separately as reprints to be mailed to larger specialized audiences than the publication as a whole will reach.

To establish policies and help guide the new magazine an editorial committee has been appointed to work with the editor. The committee consists of Miss Marjorie Burroughs, Assistant Director of the Social Welfare Division, who was elected chairman; Mrs. Letha Swank, Public Relations Director, Topoka State Hospital, who was elected vice-chairman, and who will represent all mental hospitals; Kenneth Keller, Assistant Director, Division of Institutional Management, Gordon Grabborn, Administrative Assistant, Division of Services for the Blind, who will represent all state welfare services; Miss Susan Ellermeier, Public Relations Counsel, Community Mental Health Services, who will represent all mental health centers and clinics and the state community mental health services; and Marvyn H. Rosene, Sedgwick County Welfare Director, Wichita, who will represent all county welfare services.

The editorial committee divided all special interests into four main categories. These are: State Social Welfare Services, County Welfare Services and Community Mental Health Services. The aim will be to have one major feature in each of these four categories in each issue. There also will be news reports, articles and news stories about all the various interests.

The editor will work through division directors, institutional superintendents and hospital administration officers, community mental health services personnel and county welfare department personnel to obtain material.

Before revision later if needed, the editorial committee adopted the following guidelines for the publication:

1. Interpret social welfare, institutional and community programs and activities in language the general public can understand.
2. Keep the public and employees up-to-date on major news concerning state and county welfare activities, social welfare institutions, community mental health services and planning programs.

3. To give the public a broader perspective on social programs through reports of past history, current activities, plans or thinking for the future, outside opinion through reprinted editorials and letters, and general comparison with what other states are doing.
4. To change the thinking or attitude of specific publics when such thinking or attitude is contrary to the truth.
5. To present a favorable image of employees engaged in the many programs and services represented by the publication.
6. To encourage youths to enter one of the rewarding fields of employment represented by the publication.
7. To stimulate questions on programs or services so that specific answers can be given.
8. To give the public the benefit of the thinking of top administrators in all fields of service represented by the publication.
9. To humanize all programs, wherever possible, so they can be better understood by the public.
10. To point out the needs of persons receiving services so the public can intelligently support or work for corrective legislation or community, religious, or private public action.
11. To create a page interest in a program or service that readers will write or otherwise contact someone for more information.
12. To encourage persons to enter volunteer service in a program, institution, or national health center.
13. To promote closer cooperation between all helping agencies and organizations, state and local, public and private.

APPENDIX D

PUBLIC INFORMATION PROGRAM  
STATE HIGHWAY PATROL

## KANSAS HIGHWAY PATROL

- SUBJECT:** Highway Patrol Policy in dealing with news media.
- PURPOSE:** To define policy and procedures recommended to promote cooperation and harmony with news media.
- DISCUSSION:** It should be recognized at the outset that it would be expecting too much to anticipate a perfect and harmonious relationship to exist in all quarters at all times. It is felt, however, that a thorough understanding of each other's problems, backed by an earnest desire to cooperate, can dissolve the rare instances of misunderstandings. The Patrol as a public service organization has equal responsibility to cooperate with all news media with prejudice toward none. Moreover, where there are several news sources at a particular place, one shall not be given preference over another. This is not to say that news will be delayed when a reporter has troubled to come to an accident scene. Cheerful cooperation will be given reporters at the accident scene within the limits of the officer's time and responsibility. It has not proven satisfactory in large metropolitan areas for the Patrol to accept the responsibility for reporting all incidents to all sources. This is time consuming and has been the occasion of hard feelings when one source was inad-

- 2 -

vertently committed through oversight or failure to locate. News people themselves generally prefer the reporter to be on his own initiative and energy to obtain the news. The responsibility of the Patrol then lies in making the news available in equal amounts to all upon inquiry.

This is not to say that in outlying districts covered by fewer news sources where a harmonious relationship exists through the Trooper reporting news incidents, shall be discontinued, for no one is slighted here. Rather this is encouraged and is in the best interests of all concerned.

#### PROCEDURE:

1. Automobile accidents which involve death shall be handled as follows:
  - a. The name, age and address of the deceased and injured shall be released to news media whether or not surviving relatives have been notified, but the officer shall apprise them of that fact and shall under those conditions and until positive identification has been made, use the term "tentatively identified."

- 3 -

b. Every effort will be made to see that relatives are notified in advance and since it is readily apparent that these situations are delicate, Troopers and news people are admonished to treat these situations with great care and consideration.

2. Our division headquarters are generally located in areas of greater population which characteristically have several news sources. These division headquarters are open 24 hours per day. Their location and telephone numbers are as follows:

Topeka Headquarters  
State Office Building - CE 5-0011 - Ext 441

Division One  
Topeka - CE 5-0011 - Ext 8084  
Kansas City - CO 2-6686

Division Two  
Salina, Kansas - TA 7-5161

Division Three  
Hays, Kansas - MA 4-3518

Division Four  
Chanute, Kansas - 801

Division Five  
Wichita, Kansas - PL 5-1211

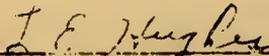
Division Six  
Garden City, Kansas - BR 6-3491

Turnpike  
Wichita, Kansas - MU 2-4537

3. Troopers are encouraged to handle news inquiries in person, whenever requested but when delays in reporting occur due to circumstances at the accident scene, pertinent information shall be relayed to division headquarters and shall be recorded on Patrol Form (H.P. 149, attached.) This information shall be released by the Patrol dispatcher to any inquiring source. An Officer called to night duty from his home upon completing the accident, shall report the information required on Form H.P. 149 to the dispatcher before returning to his home. It is respectfully requested that except in cases of extreme emergency, reporters refrain from contacting the Trooper at his home by phone for details already reported to the Patrol dispatcher.
4. In outlying areas where news sources are not so numerous, the Trooper should know personally and call on his news people as frequently as possible. Moreover, they should be provided with his name and telephone number and made familiar with the Trooper's office hours in order that he may be contacted for newsworthy events if it should be necessary. Where a division headquarters is not available, the information required on Form H.P. 149 may be furnished by the local Police department or Sheriff's office for dis-

semination on night accident calls. When time permits, it is desirable that the Division Captain, in the course of his regular travels, call on editors of newspapers and news directors of radio and television stations located in larger cities, to discuss patrol-news media relations.

5. It shall be the policy of the Patrol to permit the use of the name of any trooper or troopers who are associated with any event or occasion when the use is requested by inquiring news media. Any failure to achieve a satisfactory and agreeable arrangement with local news media will be reported immediately to the division Captain who will promptly assist with the solution to the problem and report same to Patrol headquarters.
6. All news releases which have to do with Patrol policy shall be handled through Patrol headquarters and the release shall be made by the Superintendent.

  
L.E. HUGHES, Superintendent

APPENDIX E

COPIES OF PUBLICATIONS OF  
KANSAS STATE GOVERNMENT AGENCIES



# YOUR CIVIL RIGHTS

Under  
The  
Kansas  
Art  
Against  
Discrimination

in Kansas

THE PUBLICITY PROGRAM OF THE  
COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS  
INCLUDES THE INFORMATION FLYER  
ON THE LEFT AND THE PROGRAM  
AIDS LEAFLET AT BOTTOM

It is declared to be the policy of the  
State of Kansas to secure equal

FILMS  
AND  
FILM STRIPS

A  
Meeting  
for  
Every

Property  
Values  
and  
Race

The  
New  
Girl

Rumor  
Clink

All  
the  
Way  
Home



**SPEAKERS**

**DISPLAYS**

**AND HUMAN RELATIONS MATERIALS**

Attention...  
Program  
Chairman

## SAMPLE NEWS STORIES FOR RELEASE TO THE PRESS

FOR RELEASE

July 22, 1964

For Further Information: Contact  
Mr. Carl W. Glatt  
Executive Director  
Kansas Commission on Civil Rights  
State Office Building, Room 1155W  
Topeka, Kansas 66612

FOR RELEASE

November 13, 1964

For Further Information: Contact  
Mr. Carl W. Glatt  
Executive Director  
Kansas Commission on Civil Rights  
State Office Building, Room 1155W  
Topeka, Kansas 66612

FOR RELEASE

February 19, 1965

For Further Information: Contact  
Mr. Carl W. Glatt  
Executive Director  
Kansas Commission on Civil Rights  
State Office Building, Room 1155W  
Topeka, Kansas 66612

Phone: Central 5-0011, Ext. 8011

-----

Howard W. Brewer, Chairman, Kansas Commission on Civil Rights, today announced that an Order to cease and desist from unlawful discriminatory practices in violation of the Kansas Act Against Discrimination has been served on Mr. Elmer P. Brown, t/a Jake Brown's Barbecue Club, Inc., 2046 North 18th Street, Kansas City, Kansas. The Findings of Fact, Conclusions, and the Order was signed on February 13, 1965 by Hearing Commissioners Chris Palacios, Powers T. Porter, and William Rinnar after review of the transcript and legal briefs presented at the public hearing held December 17, 1964 in Kansas City, Kansas.

# REFLECTOR

Series 3 NO. 32

KANSAS COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

MARCH 1965

IN THE CAUSE OF FREEDOM -- A KANSAS TRADITION!



3.

IN THE CAUSE OF FREEDOM - - A KANSAS TRADITION CONTINUES!

## THE TOPEKA STATE JOURNAL

*Wednesday Evening, Feb. 24, 1965*

### Toward the End of Discrimination

The Topeka Interfaith Council on Race is to be commended for the impressive manner which it has taken to demonstrate citizens of this community's conviction that the basic constitutional guarantees of our democracy are for every person -- and that this includes freedom of choice in each securing his own residence.

More than a page of newspaper space was required for the publication of the names of the scores of citizens representing every section of the community and element of the population who endorsed this move by the council.

These names bear eloquent witness to the hope that this freedom of choice may

citizens were being made public, Dr. John E. King, president of Emporia State Teachers College, was urging Rotarians to become "truly non-discriminatory" by making sure that membership in the organization is open to a Negro business or professional leader as it is to any other leader.

These events demonstrate that moves leading to greater cooperation and mutual understanding are showing promise. The efforts of the Interfaith Council, coming as they do when legislation aimed at stamping out housing discrimination has been readied for action, should prove effective in its enactment.

Livestock Brand Commission

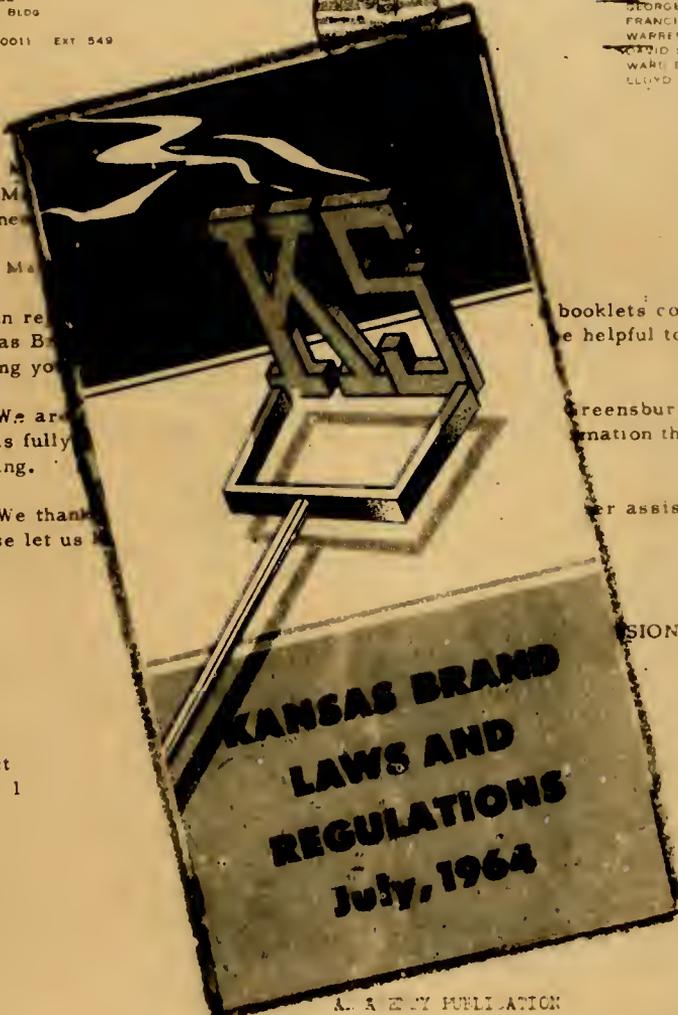
MADE GUPTON  
COMMISSIONER  
GREENSBURG PHONE PA 3 2771

WARDEN L. NOE  
ATTORNEY  
TOPEKA

RECORDS OFFICE  
STATE OFFICE BLDG  
TOPEKA  
PHONE CE 5 0011 EXT 549

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD

- BILL HOUSE, PRESIDENT
- CELANO VALE
- MELL C. HARPER, VICE-PRESIDENT
- ASHLAND
- JOHN K. BLYTHE, COUNCIL GROVE
- EARL BROOKOVER, GARDEN CITY
- ORVILLE BUFTIS, JR., OLATH
- GEORGE C. LEMON, PRATT
- FRANCIS J. PERRIER, LUBA
- WARREN ST. PIERRE, LAMES
- W. EDWARD SCHIRMER, HOLTON
- WARE B. WARREN, SATER
- LLOYD N. WHITE, COLBY



Miss  
6000 M  
Shawne

Dear Ma

In re  
Kansas B  
writing yo

We ar  
who is fully  
seeking.

We than  
please let us

booklets containing the  
e helpful to you in

Greensburg, Kansas,  
nation that you are

er assistance to you,

SION

HG:ct  
Enc. 1

A. A. E. P. PUBLICATION



RADIO AND TELEVISION stations, along with newspapers, helped Kansas cattlemen promote Kansas Beef Month. Here, WIBW farm director Wilbur Levering, right, and Ken Boughtan, marketing division, State Board of Agriculture, show viewers a prime rib roast, four rib-eye steaks and economy cuts of American beef.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE  
PUBLIC INFORMATION SHOWS  
APPEAR ON RADIO AND  
TELEVISION. THE BOARD  
REPORTS ON OTHER AGRICULTURAL  
ACTIVITIES.



*Kansas*  
LIVESTOCK ASSOCIATION

NEW OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS of the Kansas Livestock Association are, from left: Bill House, Cedar Vale, president; Lloyd White, Colby, director; Francis Perrier, Eureka, director; and Mell C. Harper, Ashland, vice president. Another director, John K. Blythe, Council Grove, was unable to be present. Main topics for discussion at the 51st Annual Convention were meat imports and the earnings tax proposal for financing schools. A strong resolution was adopted urging Congress to set quotas for limiting meat imports.



RECENTLY ELECTED OFFICERS of the Kansas Cow-Belles are, from left, Mrs. N. V. Udelson, Pomona, past president; Mrs. Walter Broodie, Ashland, president; Mrs. Irl Brookover, Garden City, secretary-treasurer; Mrs. George Fritz, Brookville, resident-elect.



POSTERS encourage purchase of tested seed.



*Junior*  
ACTIVITIES

NEW KANSAS Junior Livestock Association officers are, from left, Gene Raymond, Garnett, reporter; Diana Pringle, Yates Center, secretary-treasurer; Patricia George, Topeka, president; Richard Theurer, Wellington, vice-president; and Frank Hopkins, Benton, director.





# KANSAS' FOREST BOUNTY

# Chimpses

KANSAS WILDLIFE

## KANSAS WATERFOWL IDENTIFICATION GUIDE



### Fish and Game Laws

OF KANSAS



Revised 1986



FORESTRY, FISH AND GAME  
COMMISSION

Topeka, Kansas

# Soil Conservation Districts

STATE SOIL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE  
TOPEKA, KANSAS, DECEMBER, 1964



**KANSAS WHEAT COMMISSION**  
MUTCHINSON, KANSAS

**ING**  
**EAT**  
**NOT**  
**ENOUGH**

History

WHAT PLAINS WHEAT IS  
**LOOK**  
IF YOU ARE DRINKING

of  
Wheat  
the pro  
and Rol  
Along  
was mater  
available  
make use  
preparation  
program . . .  
connection  
(please turn

**KANSAS**

**OF WHEAT**

ANSAS

# Taproots

March-April

A report of Kansas Social Services



Cover Story on Page 21

*Ease Manpower Shortage*



*For A Brighter Life...*

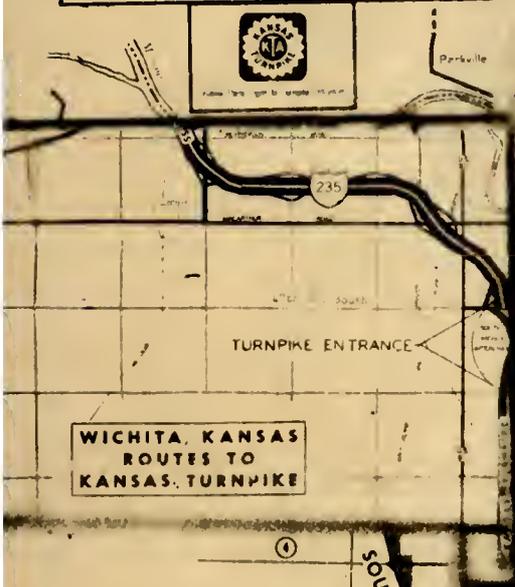
**KANSAS  
CRIPPLED CHILDREN  
COMMISSION**

JULY 1, 1962 TO JULY 1, 1964

THE KANSAS TURNPIKE AUTHORITY PUBLISHES MANY MAPS

**KANSAS CITY AREA ROUTE  
TO KANSAS TURNPIKE**

USE YOUR  
**KANSAS  
TURNPIKE**



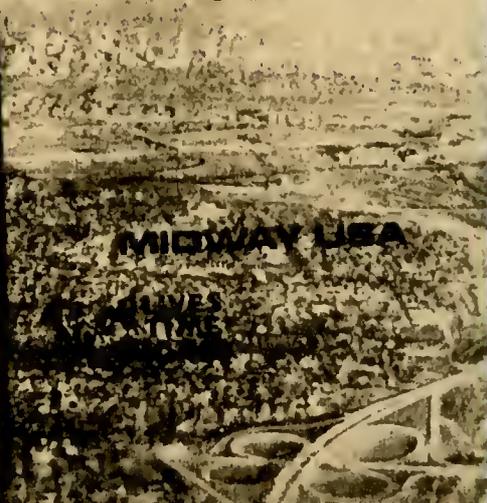
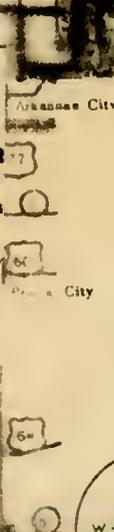
**WICHITA, KANSAS  
ROUTES TO  
KANSAS TURNPIKE**



**KANSAS TURNPIKE TRAIL BLAZERS**

Follow These Signs To Turnpike Entrances

**TOPEKA ROUTES TO  
KANSAS TURNPIKE**



**INTERSTATE 35**

**OKLAHOMA  
CONNECTION**

**KANSAS  
Economic  
INDUSTRIAL  
DEVELOPMENT  
COMMISSION**

**ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

conomic Development refers to the future of an economy.

to source, then allocation into various channels, changing distribution of economic activity, not just industrial activity.

It refers to the results of economic activity as structured and organized.

What are the sources of economic activity?

What are the interest rates?

What are the factors of production?

What is the total output of the economy? How is it distributed? How is it measured?

What is the per capita income?

What is the state's product?

What is the economic development?

**KANSAS  
DEPARTMENT  
OF ECONOMIC  
DEVELOPMENT**



KANSAS THE GREAT STATE

**KANSAS  
DEPARTMENT  
OF ECONOMIC  
DEVELOPMENT**



STATE OFFICE BUILDING  
TOPEKA, KANSAS

**ANNUAL REPORT**



**1964**



Kansas Department of Economic Development  
State Office Building, Topeka, Kansas

Medical Eye Care Service

AND

Services for the Blind

Available in Kansas

**REBOUND**

presented by the  
DIVISION OF SERVICES  
FOR THE BLIND

STATE DEPARTMENT OF  
SOCIAL WELFARE

Topeka, Kansas

# The Kansas Rehabilitation Center For the Blind

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY . . .  
NOT SPECIAL PRIVILEGE



## PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN KANSAS

### INFORMATION ABOUT AID TO THE AGED, BLIND, OR DISABLED

The State Department of Social Welfare  
State Office Building  
Topeka, Kansas

The Kansas Welfare Act and the Federal Social Security Act provide for the payment of aid to the aged, blind, or disabled to persons who are in need and who meet the other requirements established by law. Aid to the aged, blind, or disabled is financed by money provided by the federal, state, and county governments.

The law provides that aid to the aged, blind, or disabled shall be in the form of money payments to, or medical care in behalf of, needy individuals who are eligible for this type of assistance. There are no restrictions on the person's use of the grant. If you receive aid to the aged, blind, or disabled, you will receive it in the form of a county warrant which, for your purpose, is the same as a check. The county welfare department will mail your aid to the aged, blind, or disabled check unless you request other method of delivery.

#### To Be Eligible for Aid to the Aged, Blind, or Disabled

1. The applicant must be 65 years of age or over, or blind, or permanently and totally disabled. The Kansas Welfare Act defines blindness as follows: "The blind shall mean not only those who are totally and permanently devoid of vision, but also those whose vision is so defective as to prevent the performance of ordinary activities for which eyesight is essential." The applicant if applying because of disability must be 18 years of age or over. Blindness and disability must be medically determined.
2. The applicant must be in need. A person is in need when his income or other resources are not sufficient to meet his expenses for food, clothing, shelter, medical care or other essentials of life.
3. The applicant must have lived in the state five years out of the last



**LIST OF PUBLICATIONS**  
Revised April 1, 1965

All publications of the State Geological Survey of Kansas distributed from the Survey's main office at the University and are sold over the counter at the Wichita well sample room. By mail, publications should be ordered from Lawrence; remit charges in coin, money order, or check, payable to the State Geological Survey of Kansas. Up-to-date topographic maps of parts of Kansas are available at the Lawrence office. An index map of these sheets is free upon request.

An (\*) before an item indicates that it is out of print and not for sale. These publications may be consulted at the Lawrence office, at college libraries, at public libraries in the state, and at the Geological Survey's well sample library, 50 Monroe Street, Wichita, Kansas.

# Geological Survey REVIEW



**State Geological Survey of Kansas**  
**The University of Kansas**  
**Lawrence, Kansas 66045**

**Frank C. Foley**, State Geologist and Director  
**William W. Hambleton**, Assoc. State Geologist and Assoc. Director  
**Groce E. Muilenburg**, Public Information Director

## The University of Kansas NEWSLETTER

VOL. 64

AUGUST 29, 1964

NO. 1

Published weekly during the school year by the University of Kansas News Bureau at Lawrence, Kansas. Second Class Postage Paid at Lawrence, Kansas.



*Brutus* . . . of Pittsburg and Midway of coal mine in Cherokee County

Activities of

*State Geological Survey of Kansas*

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

### Books

- Drury, John W. (and Associates). The Government of Kansas. Lawrence, Kansas: University of Kansas Press, 1961.
- Miller, Carl G. Modern Journalism. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc., 1962.
- Shanahan, Paul R. Kansas Biennial Report. Topeka, Kansas: State Printing Plant, 1963.
- Shanahan, Paul R. Kansas Directory, 1963-64. Topeka, Kansas: State Printing Plant, 1963.

### Publications of the Government, Learned Societies, and Other Organizations

- Gulick, Fred E. (ed.). Commission on Interstate Cooperation. Report and Recommendations. Topeka, Kansas: State Printing Plant, 1964.
- Kansas. Department of Economic Development. Annual Report, 1964. Topeka, Kansas: State Printing Plant, 1964.
- Kansas. Department of Labor. Biennial Report. Topeka, Kansas: State Printing Plant, 1964.
- Kansas. Director of Penal Institutions. 1962 Biennial Report. Topeka, Kansas: State Printing Plant, 1962.
- Kansas. Judicial Council. Topeka, Kansas: State Printing Plant, 1965.
- Kansas. State Board of Engineering Examiners. Topeka, Kansas: State Printing Plant, 1964.
- Kansas. State Corporation Commission. Twenty-sixth Report. Topeka, Kansas: State Printing Plant, 1962.

Kansas. State Fire Marshall Department. Handbook of Kansas Laws Relating to Fire Protection, Fire Prevention, Inspection, Arson, and Fire Investigation. Topeka, Kansas: State Printing Plant, 1963.

Kansas. State Grain Inspection and Weighing Department. Kansas Public Warehouse Law Rules and Regulations. Topeka, Kansas: State Printing Plant, 1964.

Kansas. State Historical Society. Enjoy the Colorful History of Kansas At the Kansas State Historical Society. Topeka, Kansas: State Printing Office, 1964.

Kansas. Real Estate Commission. Real Estate Brokers and Salesmen Directory. Topeka, Kansas: State Printing Plant, 1964.

Kansas. Wheat Commission. Eighth Annual Report to the Governor. Hutchinson, Kansas: State Printing Plant, 1964.

Kansas Press Association. The Kansas Publisher. Topeka, Kansas: Kansas Press Service, Inc., 1965.

#### Newspapers

Kansas City Star, February 14, 1965.

Kansas City Times, April 22, 1965.

NEWS DISSEMINATION POLICIES OF  
KANSAS GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

by

MARGARET B. HUNNICUTT

A. B., University of Wichita, 1943

---

AN ABSTRACT OF A MASTER'S THESIS

submitted in partial fulfillment of the

requirements for the degree

MASTER OF SCIENCE

Department of Technical Journalism

KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY  
Manhattan, Kansas

1965

Government offices and agencies, in a democratic form of government, have the obligation and responsibility of keeping the citizenry informed of its activities. This study attempted to reveal, through survey findings, the method by which Kansas state government agencies disseminate information.

The thesis is divided into four parts: the problem, the methodology, the findings, and the conclusions.

Part One discusses the structure of a free, representative government and the necessity for a free, unshackled press to preserve a democratic form of government. It also outlines the purpose which is to discover how state agencies released information.

Part Two outlines the universe as 133 Kansas state government agencies, and the survey method used to acquire necessary information. A survey letter was mailed to each agency asking two questions: what were the news dissemination policies of their agency, and, if they had no policy, how did they handle relations with the press?

Part Three reveals the findings. Replies from 129 of the 133 agencies revealed an overall informal policy of news dissemination. Fifty-two agencies reported that reporters drop in freely. Officials said they often call reporters on the phone when they have news to release. Thirteen agencies reported they had planned public information programs or public relations directors. Thirty-seven agencies report their news through other agencies. Only seven have what could be labeled

a formal or stated policy of news dissemination. Twenty agencies reported no policy in particular or they have no need for press relations. Four agencies did not reply to the survey letter.

In consideration of an arbitrary listing of policies, the thesis points out that many agencies have both stated policies on some matters and informal policies on others.

In addition to policies, the replies to the survey letter revealed many agencies to be responsible for numerous publications. Nineteen different kinds of printed matter are published under the sponsorship of Kansas state government agencies. All are required by law to submit reports to the Kansas Biennial Report, which is printed by the Secretary of State. Also many agencies provide special services in nine categories in dispensing public information.

Part Four discusses the general conclusions of the thesis. Only seventy-eight per cent (104) of the state government agencies have a specific way of meeting the press and dispensing news. Most agencies appear to be concerned with cooperating with the press, but a consistent policy is relatively rare. Agency heads, board chairmen, executive secretaries, and staff members determine most policies. Many agencies do not freely dispense information, using considerations of "at the discretion of the department head," "for the public interest," or "of a confidential nature," to avoid or evade publicity. The thesis asserts that news repression would be easy in Kansas

governmental structure, and in some cases there is a law providing for the withholding of information.

Finally the thesis places responsibility for news dissemination on the journalism profession. It is the obligation of the press to ferret out information - despite many barriers - in order that Kansas citizens be informed citizens.