

260 ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION AMENDMENTS

3 to 4% of the teaching positions. With half day sessions being put on full day last fall it was necessary to staff 7 to 8% of the teaching positions with substitutes. The local requirements for substitutes were relaxed to encompass persons qualifying for a State provisional certificate. This includes persons without professional education courses but with a college degree, and persons without a degree. In some secondary courses, teachers were employed outside their regular field. Recruiting of housewives and other persons in the community was done. Recruiting of college students prior to graduation was instituted. Five task forces are now at work to solve the problems of supplying the professional and para-professional personnel needed by the district. There has been arrangement made with the local colleges and universities to provide for the completion of training of persons without professional courses and without degrees.

Cleveland, Ohio was reported in the Cleveland Plain Dealer on August 11, 1966 as being short about 100 teachers.

In February 1967, Darian H. Smith, Assistant Superintendent reported they have met the current shortage in elementary; however, they still have needs in secondary art, industrial arts, science, mathematics, and vocational education. They expect some problems in staffing for next fall. The salary schedule was increased as of January 30th to a beginning salary of \$5,850. They have asked some secondary teachers to accept a seventh period assignment with a corresponding 1/6 increase in salary. They are using out-reach recruiting to try to attract the college graduates who have not had professional education courses, and have arranged with the local university for special courses to help these persons achieve full accreditation.

Chicago, Illinois was reported in the Chicago Daily News on August 27, 1966 as still needing about 800 teachers. The Christian Science Monitor, on October 24, 1966, reported Chicago as having employed 500 teachers with provisional certificates.

In February 1967, Dr. John F. Erzinger reported the teacher shortage is reduced but not eliminated: 5,768 of the 21,266 teachers are on temporary certificates, all have college degrees but about 500 do not meet the requirement of professional courses, the others qualify for State certification but do not meet all of Chicago's requirements one of which is a written test. 89 teachers from the substitute roll are being used for regular teacher positions. There is a definite need for more qualified substitutes. The school district has increased teacher salaries \$500, raising the beginning salary to \$6,000. A recruitment campaign is underway for next fall.

On February 21, 1967, the Chicago Tribune reported that 78 vacancies still existed, that 211 vacancies existed in special programs financed by Federal funds, and that the average class size had risen from 32.5 students to 33 students.

Reports on teacher shortage

City	Shortage reported, fall 1966	Shortage, February 1967	Anticipated, fall 1967
Chicago, Ill.	800 teachers needed	89 part-time teachers; 500 without professional courses.	Similar shortages.
Cleveland, Ohio.	100 teachers needed	Still need secondary, art, industrial art, math, vocational education.	Do.
Detroit, Mich.	500 needed in August; 50 needed in October.	Substitutes are being used to fill 7 to 8 percent of positions.	Do.
Houston, Tex.	150 teachers needed	Used college grads without professional courses and persons without degree.	Do.
Kansas City, Mo.	52 teachers needed	30 elementary and 20 high schools are below local standards.	Do.
Los Angeles, Calif.	500 teachers needed	500 teachers are on provisional certification.	Do.
Minneapolis, Minn.	112 elementary, 25 special education, and 20 junior high teachers needed.	Used teachers below local standards and substitutes.	Shortage in math, industrial arts, and general elementary.
New Orleans, La.	100 teachers needed	Have 425 temporary teachers employed.	Similar shortages.
New York City.	500 teacher shortage	Have 500-man substitute teacher force working.	Do.
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,000 to 1,100 teachers needed.	Using 1,100 to 1,200 substitutes.	Do.