

State elected officials in Ohio, consistent with the Constitution of Ohio and Ohio law, resisted appropriating public funds for private schools until 1965: Part 7

The 1912 education amendment provided for a Superintendent of Public Instruction (legislation attached the Superintendent to the Governor's office) and for the "organization, administration, and control" of the public school system supported by public funds, and minor changes in the structure of city boards of education. Governor James A. Cox and the legislature were seriously involved in the implementation of the Article VI, section 3 "organization, administration, and control" amendment. An education study committee was appointed. Meetings were held in the school buildings all across the state to study the improvement of educational opportunities. A statewide education congress comprised of representatives of local school buildings met in Columbus to help formulate proposals to improve public education. The findings of these citizen-oriented discussion events were funneled into a statewide Education Survey Commission that was charged with making legislative recommendations. Four major education reform bills were enacted in 1914. No private school legislation was in view.

Part 8 will reflect on the school foundation programs during the Great Depression .