An Investigation of Elementary School Filing Methods

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AN INVESTIGATION
OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL FILING METHODS

A Thesis
Presented to
the Graduate Faculty
Central Washington College of Education

In Partial Fulfillment
of the Requirements for the Degree
Master of Education

by
Richard Perry Comstock
August 1956
APPROVED FOR THE GRADUATE FACULTY

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Donald J. Murphy, COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN

_________________________________
T. Dean Stinson

_________________________________
Clifford P. Wolfsehr
Dedicated
to
My Wife
Gladys Willene
Whose understanding and patience
Has contributed to a great heritage
ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The writer wishes to express his sincere appreciation to Dr. Donald J. Murphy for encouragement, guidance, and direction in the completion of this study.

Special acknowledgment is extended in appreciation to Mr. Clifford Wolfsehr and Dr. T. Dean Stinson for serving on the Graduate Committee.

To Mr. Paul F. Furgeson, Superintendent of Schools, and Principals, Mr. Wilbur R. Brown, Columbia Elementary School; Mr. Everett A. Watt, Lewis and Clark Elementary School; Mr. Keith Haskins, Stevens Elementary School, Wenatchee; Mr. Claire Boys, Eastmont Elementary School, East Wenatchee; Mr. Mayo Wristen, Winlock Grade School, Winlock; Mr. John Brearley, Lincoln Elementary School, Toppenish; Mr. Tom Mattoon, Skamokawa Grade School, Skamokawa; Mr. John Burnell, Cascade Elementary School, Ellensburg; Mr. William H. Shawver, River View Elementary School, Kennewick, Washington, special thanks are extended for the courtesies and assistance given.
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Today, with the ever-increasing burden and important demands placed upon our existing educational facilities, it is paramount that office administration and organization be utilized to promote the greatest of efficiency in handling educational business matters. An investigation of filing methods in elementary schools of the Wenatchee Valley Area will be made and recommendations supplied for the development of a standardized filing procedure.

I. PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

Statement of the purpose. In establishing a standard procedure of filing materials that are relative to day-by-day operation of school office management, it becomes necessary to indicate the purposes for which the paper is planned. The purpose of the study is to secure information through a systematic study of the managerial operation of the elementary school files, with aims to produce: (1) utmost efficiency and expediency in the use of filing and finding of materials, and incorporated into: (2) a recommended system of filing organization and procedure.
II. METHODS OF RESEARCH

Procedure of the investigation. The investigation procedure will incorporate a personal interview with a questionnaire study. The procedure of research will be developed by two parts: (1) a pilot study, in which a preliminary investigation developing the permanent questionnaire is made; (2) the final investigation, utilizing the permanent questionnaire to obtain the desired results of the purpose of the study.

The pilot study. A pilot study of two schools will be made, on an experimentation and exploratory basis, to bring unforeseen problems into consideration which might relate to the study. Information received from the pilot study will be utilized in the organization of a more permanent and reliable questionnaire measuring instrument.

Design of the questionnaire. A tentative questionnaire will be designed to tabulate the results of a personal interview with the officials of the elementary school that is under study. It will attempt to seek out information that will be of most common concern to all elementary schools, and then used to organize the permanent questionnaire.
The content of the permanent questionnaire will reveal information, when continuing the study with other elementary schools, that may be used for establishing recommendations for the assimilation of the material into specific categories pertinent to developing a standard method of filing.

III. LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

Limitations of school participation. The extent of the investigation has been limited to include: (1) the elementary level of filing management; (2) the basis for the selection of the participating schools.

In the former, secondary levels were omitted because (1) the content of the filing material would be quite similar to the elementary level, but more voluminous; (2) the results of the study could be made applicable to that level with little alteration.

In the latter, to recognize and to alleviate the possibility of inconsistent and incoherent methods of filing within a school, by assuming (1) that stable communities are more conducive to established educational business methods as separated from rapidly growing communities; (2) the methods and procedures are of a more reliable nature to formulate an assimilation for the development of a standard method or procedure.
IV. DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED

**Pilot study.** The pilot study is referred to as the procedure of preliminary investigation producing the results necessary in the organization and construction of the finished questionnaire.

**Questionnaire method.** A method whereby select material pertaining to the fulfillment of the purposes of the study are so stated and presented as to develop a report as to what conditions actually exist, as a manner of investigation.

**Interview method.** A method whereby permission is obtained and an appointment is made to discuss, with the managing official, the nature of this study and its relation to the existing office procedures of the particular school. Assistance will be given to enlighten misunderstood conceptions relating to the questionnaire.

**Assimilation of material.** The combining of general classification of material received from the schools visited, with purpose to recombine the material into a recommended standard procedure that may be used by an elementary school in the organization of its office file.

**Standard filing procedure.** The classification of all business matters into general classifications, with purpose to file consistently
V. ORGANIZATION OF THE PAPER

An introduction to the program of the investigation is presented as to the manner in which the study will be conducted. The purposes upon which the study is developed are organized as two-fold: (1) to produce utmost efficiency and expediency in the use of filing materials; (2) a recommended system of filing organization and procedure.

The method of research establishes the procedure of the investigation with the desired goals to be accomplished. A pilot study, making a preliminary investigation of the study, utilizes the results obtained in organizing and formulating the method of inquiry of the questionnaire.

Limitations are considered in the over-all scope of the program. In developing a recommended procedure of filing, it is necessary to limit the plan to meet the immediate objectives.

Definition of terms employed in the study will render service in developing a common understanding of the study and of the results.

A review of the literature, past to present, will enlighten the writer as to the problems that may be confronted in the production of the study.
The design and the tabulation of the results of the questionnaire will provide the information necessary to develop a recommended standard procedure of filing educational office business material.
CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

I. ANECDOTAL MATERIAL ON THE HISTORY AND PROBLEMS OF FILING SYSTEMS

Some 2,000 years before the birth of Christ, a business transaction took place at Tekk-Lop, a sun-baked town in southern Babylonia. After the required bargaining, Lugalkuzu agreed to deliver a large quantity of barley to Ur-Galalim. A solemn scribe, seated cross-legged nearby, took down details of the transaction, using a metal stylus to imprint them on the wet clay of a small tablet in cuneiform characters. The two-inch square tablet exists today, to attest to the sale and to indicate how reluctant business men are to destroy their records.

This squirrel-like propensity for saving things makes legal departments happy and drives office managers frantic. Accumulated records, say the lawyers, can turn the trick in lawsuits, claims and other actions. Acknowledging this, office managers point out that more papers mean more files, and more files mean more office space, and office space is increasingly expensive if not somewhat unobtainable.
There is no doubt that American business tends to bury itself under its own paper. The average company saves more than one thousand different types of records. To handle these, some eight million of our populations are employed as clerical workers.

What has created this phenomenon of mass accumulation? The answers include: (1) mechanical business aids, (2) legal requirements, (3) the efficient operation of the office, and (4) the individual's desire for self-protection.

Carbon paper, a 19th century invention, was probably the greatest single factor in creating extra copies of business documents. In 1873, the first practical typewriter was produced. Then came adding machines, bookkeeping machines and tabulating machines. Records of all kinds could be turned out speedily, often to be filed and forgotten.

Federal, state and local laws do require the retention of certain documents for specific periods of time. Under the Fair Labor Standards Act, time cards must be saved for two years. The Civil Aeronautics Board says flight movement records should be kept for a six-year period. Other bodies have similar rules. Business men, innately conservative, usually exceed these legal requirements in saving records, just to make sure.
The fourth great impetus to record saving is what many executives call the "alibi copy." It comes into being when every individual involved in a transaction must have a set of the papers used, in his own personal file, to be beneficial in controversial events. This urge for self-protection keeps many a business man's file clerks harassed, as in the case of Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury under President Franklin D. Roosevelt, whose 864 numbered volumes, each containing about three hundred pages have been maneuvered into the custody of the National Archives.

These reasons may not apply to all cases of over-filing. But one fact is clear, unnecessary paper work is costing both valuable time and money. To lessen the problem, plans have been worked out by such office equipment manufacturers as Remington Rand, and by groups such as the National Management Records Council. Such plans are based on two main points: (1) a records retention and destruction program, (2) the efficient use of modern filing methods and equipment.

To establish a records retention and destruction program, a team of experts enter the business in question and inspect its operation throughout. Use of such a team may be impractical in individual elementary schools. However, results of such findings may be employed with great success. They recommend what
material to destroy, what to save and for how long, and how to handle upcoming materials in the future. Each case is treated individually, but experience has produced a number of general observations.

In the average organization, 35 per cent of the records being maintained can be immediately destroyed without impairing any operations. Of the remainder, 30 per cent can be transferred to less costly storage space. Of those records remaining, about 20 per cent have a value which will expire within a predictable period. Of all records, probably less than 15 per cent will have to be maintained permanently other than materials such as forms. ¹

Once a retention and destruction program has been established, the second step is to install up-to-date methods and equipment based on which of the four major types of filing will best fit the job at hand. The four include: (1) alphabetic, probably the oldest, simplest, and most obvious form of filing; (2) numeric, for numbered cases, contracts, or jobs; (3) geographic, when territorial divisions are the most convenient record form, and (4) subject, which demands more judgment on the part of the file clerk than the others.

These are basic. Within them are modern variations by the score. For instance, an alphabetic system employs colors as

well as captions to aid the file clerk in instant recognition. Very modern and still well known as a numeric system is the Dewey Decimal Classification used in libraries throughout the nation. Under this system, number groups are used to designate literature of different types; 000 for general works of reference, 100 for philosophy, 200 for religion, 300 for social sciences, and so on.

Typical of modern filing ingenuity is a system in which names that sound the same, but are spelled differently--Berk, Birke, Berc--are grouped together for easy reference by special coding. Such a method is installed in the U. S. Census Bureau and at the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service in New York where eighteen million names are indexed. Since there are literally hundreds of ways of spelling some common foreign names, this method is invaluable to immigration authorities.

The punched card filing system has been made evident to most by the Bureau of Internal Revenue's annual communications. But perhaps the most impressive punch card system in the world is the Federal Bureau of Investigation's fingerprint file. There, 125 million cards carry the prints of criminals, suspects, armed forces members, civilian government employees and others. Specialized cards carry the arrest records of more than nine million criminals. A simple mechanical operation can quickly produce the
cards on all criminals six feet tall, another operation yields all criminals six feet tall with blue eyes, and so on indefinitely.

An important filing system for huge masses of data is that using microfilm. Among the most important microfilm records ever made is the current project of photographing the contents of the Vatican Library in Rome. At the Vatican, under the auspices of the St. Louis University, more than ten million pages of rare, ancient manuscripts are being put on sixteen millimeter film for preservation and to permit easy access for scholars.

Libraries brought systematic cataloging, and thus filing, into existence. At Nineveh there was a library of 10,000 clay tablets. In Egypt, about 2,000 B.C., papyrus documents were rolled, then packed in clay jars which were labeled and arranged on library shelves. The great Greek library at Alexandria broke down its books into 120 classes. With the growth of Christianity, monasteries acquired their own libraries as repositories of learning. The churches, with their carefully preserved parish records have given us important dates, such as the birth dates of Shakespeare and Milton, and other historical information. And it was an organization called the Library Bureau, organized in Philadelphia in 1876, which produced the vertical card file, pioneering modern-day filing systems and equipment.
Up-to-date systems of handling records can save business millions of dollars each year. An efficient system of handling personal records probably will not save the elementary school much money, but what it does may certainly be utilized elsewhere. It will most certainly prevent much frustration and assist in the conservation of the time element on the part of the office manager.

II. ACCEPTED PRACTICES IN GOOD FILING PROCEDURES

Types of filing classification. Filing is defined as a systematic arrangement of records or materials whereby these may be stored for use at a future time. In this process, the files are so organized as to accommodate the placing and retraction of materials at the convenience of little effort and utmost efficiency.

Weeks compares the filing of materials as a standard process just as all businesses operate on the fundamental principles of debit and credit. ² Notation is made that there are only four ways to classify material for filing: (1) by name, of the firm or individual; (2) by location, of the state, city or street; (3) by the subject, being the content of the paper; (4) by date, including the time of issuance or use. ³ After classification of the material is made then one of the


³ Ibid., p. 5.
four basic processes or a combination of two or more are utilized. There are many methods of organization within the basic processes. To mention several, methods of filing by color and by size of print are known as subsidiary methods.

The four major types of basic filing processes most commonly used are: (1) the alphabetic process, in which all items to be alphabetized should be arranged in proper sequence of the alphabet; (2) the subject process, in which the main headings follow the major divisions of subject matter; (3) the geographic process, in which principal geographic localities are to be covered, and (4) the numeric process, of which an alphabetized, subject, or a geographic process of filing is given number values, and by cross-reference with the use of a key, the material is processed.

The alphabetic process. The alphabetic process or alphabetic name file comprises eighty-five per cent of all filing arrangements. In this basic process, sometimes known as the dictionary plan, all material is catalogued systematically in an alphabetic order. Two of the most common examples of this process are illustrated by the organization of a dictionary and a telephone directory.

Guides or dividers are used as mechanical means of separating materials. Each guide is lettered for a corresponding
letter of the alphabet which in total comprises twenty-six divisions. Subsidiary divisions are then made, of which there is no definite limit of divisions or guides that may be used. As an example, Weeks states, within the content of a two-thousand division file, there may be over two hundred guides for letter "S" alone.  

For practical purposes, a good alphabetic file requires a knowledge of names and the value of the letter filing headings. The letters, B, C, G, H, M, S, and W consist up to fifty-three per cent of the normal alphabetic file. Letter "X" is almost negligible, with the remaining eighteen letters comprising approximately forty-seven per cent of the space of the file. This information may be of practical concern when organizing a file in the alphabetic process.

The subject process. The subject process of filing is the arrangement of material by a subject or topical name. This involves choosing a word or phrase that will identify the material which is then filed. However, unlike the alphabet process, the subject process is confusing in that no two persons think alike about any one topic. Irregularities are brought forth in identifying one and

\[4\text{Ibid., p. 8.}\]
Subject files are most commonly used in the presentation of an over-all picture with the subject subdivided into lesser and immediate subtopics within topics as the material permits.

The standard types of subject files incorporate alphabetic and numeric systems. As no logical connection exists between subtopics filed next to each other in the alphabet-subject process, the subtopic arrangement is alphabetic as each subtopic is related to the main subject topic.

The two types of alphabet-subject filing processes include the dictionary method and the encyclopedic method. In the former, the dictionary method, an arrangement of many detailed subjects exists. Examples of this may be illustrated as:

- Alphabetic systems filed under "A"
- Geographic systems filed under "G"
- Numeric systems filed under "N"

In the latter, the encyclopedic method, few main headings exist with many subdivisions. An example to illustrate this point would be:

- Systems, ---filing
  - Alphabetic
  - Geographic
  - Numeric

The dictionary process, incorporating many small subjects, has been found to be the most satisfactory arrangement when there
exists inadequate or lack of trained office assistance. However, in order to be a good file, its arrangement must be simple, its divisions and subdivisions well defined and flexible in allowing for expansion. It should be inexpensive, with the possibility of producing expedient and efficient results.

The numeric process. The numeric subject process is an arrangement of topics assigned a number which are further subdivided as the topic grows. The Dewey Decimal System as used in libraries is an outstanding example of this form of a subject-numeric filing process.

The Dewey Decimal System, being a formal type of classification more so than a simple Roman Numeralized outline classification, considers a very wide range for expansion both in subject matter and in volume. As new subject matter may be inserted in proper alphabetic sequence in the alphabet-subject process indefinitely, each item of new material must be fitted into the proper place of printed classes and subdivisions in a decimal classification. The divisions in the decimal system follow each other in logical sequence bringing material on the same subject together. A full alphabetic index is a necessity for use of a decimal classification.
The geographic process. The geographic process is an arrangement of materials filed with the specific geographic location in mind. Business men commonly use this process as a means of keeping information regarding their business concerns if they are spread throughout the country or a special territory. It enables sales organizations to keep track of their various branches. It also facilitates mailing lists for business campaigns. Insurance laws and licensing vary considerably from one area to another and are also a major factor in organizing geographically, as many other factors affect this form of classification.

As the four types of geographic filing consider: (1) state, town, and name; (2) town, state, and name; (3) groups of states, town, and name; (4) salesman's name and territory, it is somewhat impractical to apply a geographic distribution classification in the elementary school outside of having information designating the stocking and storage of supplies throughout the building if adequate storage space is not provided to centralize all of the necessary equipment.
CHAPTER III

DESIGN OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE

I. QUESTIONNAIRE ORGANIZATION

Territory of development. The pilot study was developed and made under the surveillance of Paul Furgeson, Superintendent of Wenatchee Public Schools. Presentation of the organized pilot study was made by interview with W. Brown, Principal, Columbia Elementary School, and E. Watt, Principal, Lewis and Clark Elementary School, both, respectively, of the Wenatchee, Washington, City Public School System.

Basis for tentative questionnaire. The questionnaire used during the pilot study was designed to bring together the relationship of the size of the school with the type of filing classification procedure used. This was brought about through an investigation of information regarding: (1) the school plant and personnel, (2) correspondence and materials handled, (3) equipment and space utilized, and (4) filing practices encountered.

As the community locale of the school plant is important in that a stable condition must exist for reliable results the number of
teaching stations, pupils, and employees at the school were recorded. Information regarding those who have access to the files and their qualifications with experience background was noted. Recommendations and qualifications of personnel needs were requested with purpose to improve the elementary office staff and efficiency of operation.

The procedure of handling all educational business matters regarding correspondence and materials involved: (1) filing procedure and location, (2) factors constituting retention and destruction of materials, and (3) recommendations and suggestions regarding correspondence needs.

Space and equipment is a necessity in the management of the school plant. Office space in area and the number of rooms or divisions of the office with other storage spaces were recorded. Equipment in the form of files and other means of storage with the amount of space utilized and recommendations for additional as well as a minimum amount and type of equipment was made.

Analysis of the filing procedure and methods employed considered: (1) a personal file, and (2) office files. A basis for the development and operation of a personal file was achieved along with the desired location it maintained. The methods of handling business material in its filing and the type of classification employed was
recorded. Conclusions regarding the distribution of and the accessibility to the files with comments and recommendations for their function were also established.

II. PILOT STUDY QUESTIONNAIRE FORM

The pilot study form. The pilot study being a tentative preliminary investigation for the organization of the final questionnaire is organized into four component parts; (1) the school plant, and the qualifications of personnel having access to the school files; (2) the handling of correspondence and materials with the development of a retention-transfer-destruction program and a personal file with added comments; (3) the equipment and its location used to house and store the material; (4) the various types of classification systems employed.

III. PILOT STUDY QUESTIONNAIRE CONCLUSIONS

Conclusions of tentative questionnaire. In developing the pilot study questionnaire it was necessary to consider the weaknesses and strength of the questionnaire. Among those weaknesses to guard against were those of achieving unreliable results,

1Appendix referral to the four parts of the Pilot Study. pp. 58-61.
time-consuming interviews, and unrelated information not pertinent to the study. The strength and reliability of the questionnaire being antonymous of its weaknesses. The author found that a personal interview was very time-consuming and somewhat irrelevant in securing the desired information. As the study included the size of the school plant in relation to filing methods employed in office management, it was noted, that (1) the size of the school, (2) the number of pupils, (3) the number of teaching stations, (4) the number of other employees, (5) the qualifications of those having access to the files, and (6) the individual differences of plant management had no great influence on the results obtained other than the individual principal's method of office management.

It is concluded that information regarding the size of the plant in relation to the filing procedure employed is unnecessary as in the materials utilized in the operation of the school plants seem to be somewhat consistent in most situations with each filing process differing.²

IV. PERMANENT QUESTIONNAIRE DESIGN

Basis of permanent questionnaire design. Considering

²Appendix referral to material classification results of the Pilot Study. pp. 62-66.
results and the weakness of the tentative questionnaire it is desirous to design the permanent questionnaire to seek information regarding: (1) materials not presently included as classified in the pilot study, and (2) the method of subject matter classification. Development of a standard procedure of classification will then result by rearrangement of materials found to exist in various school systems.

V. PERMANENT QUESTIONNAIRE PROCESS

Method of file investigation. The manner of obtaining material for the permanent questionnaire considered a sampling of elementary schools in and around Central Washington. Grateful appreciation for the cooperation received is due the following principals: Keith Haskins, Wenatchee; Claire Boys, East Wenatchee; Mayo Wristen, Winlock; John Brearley, Toppenish; Tom Mattoon, Skamokawa; Jack Burnell, Ellensburg; and Bill Shawver, Kennewick, Washington.

Form of the permanent questionnaire. The permanent questionnaire was organized into two parts and included: (1) the name of the managing official with the name and location of the participating elementary school, and (2) the classified material results of the Pilot Study. 3

3 Ibid.
The file content material classification information achieved by the pilot study was arranged in alphabetic order and presented to the above-named persons. Absent material in the Pilot Study and present in the above-mentioned files were inserted in proper place. Provision was made for deviations of the alphabetic process and were noted by the principal in the space provided in the questionnaire. Deviations were slight. However, many materials were filed under synonymous terms as the material content permitted. As an example, bulletins from the superintendent's office might be filed under Policies of the District Office, if they pertained to such policies. Discrepancies of this nature is of common occurrence.
CHAPTER IV

RESULTS OF QUESTIONNAIRE SURVEY

I. EXISTING METHODS EMPLOYED

Methods in use. The existing methods employed to file the materials are as wide in scope with as many variations as there are individuals to file them. Probably the most outstanding procedure employed is that procedure which satisfies the whim of the secretary or principal at the time the filing is being done. This insecure method promotes searching difficulties when materials are to be re-located. As the majority of the filing cabinets are open to access by other personnel as well as the office staff, due to part-time office assistance, it becomes very difficult to find materials, let alone to replace them properly in manner and order.

The filing program was generally organized in three phases. The first phase concerned all form type materials that were stored in closets, on shelves, in cabinets and cupboards, in an outer office and labeled, where all personnel had access to the forms when needed. The second phase included materials that secretarial help would encounter during each day's activity.
Teachers had access to this material in relation to such items as daily attendance, material catalogs, and school bulletins. The filing cabinets, filing boxes and desks were so arranged as to promote an ease of handling for the secretary. Generally, much of this material was so situated that information needed through a telephone call was easily available. The third phase included material relative only to the principal and the decisions he or she might make of them. It was usually filed in a four-drawer standard filing cabinet and located in the private office of the principal. The material in many instances was arranged in a seasonal manner and in that particular season, such as spring, supply ordering, all material would be removed from the filing cabinet about requisitions, orders, forms, requests, catalogs, and so forth, to the principal's desk where ease of handling would contribute to a more successful operation. Upon completion of the project, all materials were then re-stored in the filing cabinet.

A personal file was maintained at the principal's desk to accommodate the principal. The importance is in the convenience of having pertinent materials available.

II. MATERIALS CLASSIFIED

Handling of materials. The handling of materials was
dependent upon many factors. The space of the office probably affected this more than any other factor, other than the design and the construction of the building itself. School personnel operated on what was available in space and the program was as flexible as could be made for the existing situations.

A central office was desired and most commonly maintained. However, in many instances principals were compelled to place materials in a geographical classification manner throughout the building.

The classification, retention, and destruction of materials are dependent upon the nature of the material. All material was retained and classified alphabetically, and by subject matter if the material was deemed important and necessary to the operation of the school. New material was always on hand before old and outdated material was destroyed. The destruction of material was based on non-essential material, such as, when cases close out, and when guarantees expire or are not available.

The space utilized in storage of materials was dependent upon whether or not there was a material retention-destruction program. In most cases there were no real programs other than the decisions regarding the material made by the principal or the secretary.
III. MATERIALS USED

Manner and content. The materials filed and the manner in which this was done was dependent upon the principal and the secretary, a secretarial prerequisite being simply a matter of common agreement between the administrator and the assistant. In this manner many forms of filing procedure were employed. The most common procedure incorporated an alphabetic-subject-psychological manner of filing. In this process all material was classified by subject headings and arranged alphabetically with color sheets inserted to denote material of important nature.

The subject headings of material most commonly classified and available to all personnel are arranged alphabetically as follows:

(asterisk indicates material not present)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Administration</th>
<th>Audio-visual</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Meetings</td>
<td>Equipment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District</td>
<td>Books and Magazines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local</td>
<td>Subscriptions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual School Report</td>
<td>Budget</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attendance</td>
<td>Final</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blanks</td>
<td>Preliminary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Records</td>
<td>Catalogs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special (Indian)</td>
<td>Supplies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reports</td>
<td>Equipment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arithmetic</td>
<td>Citizenship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curriculum</td>
<td>Civil Defense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brochures</td>
<td>Classification of Student</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guides</td>
<td>Collections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Art</td>
<td>Easter Seals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curriculum</td>
<td>Heart Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Media</td>
<td>March of Dimes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Red Cross</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Communications  
Doctor
Parent
Community Resources
Conservation
Contests and Tournaments
*County-City Adoptions
County Supt. Bulletins
Curriculum
   Development and Study
   Elem. Guide
*Departmentalization
Directories
Drama & Plays
Duplicator Material
   Maintenance
   Supplies
Education in Washington
   State Bulletins, Official
   State Supt. Curriculum
   State Supt. Letters
Exchange Ideas
Visits
Exceptional Children
Gifted
Expenditures, Monthly
*Festivals
   Dads' Night
   Field Days
   Mothers' Tea
   Fairs and Parades
Fire Drills and Reports
Forms
   Accident
      Student
   Auditorium Use
   Calendar and Skeleton
   Check Lists
   Classification Sheet
   Enrollment Blanks
   Equipment Checkout
   Film Request
   Grade Sheets
Gymnasium Use
Health
   Cards
   Certificates
   Physical Examinations
Inventory of
   Building
   Equipment
   Textbooks
   Supplies
   Playground Equipment
Insurance
   Accident
      Student
   Blue Cross
   Student Hazard Liability
Library Books
   Rebound Books
   Maps, Globes, and Charts
Lunch Reports
Reading Lists
   Intermediate
   Primary
Report Cards
   Examples
School Savings
Substitute Teachers
   Lists
   Monthly Report
   Voucher
Supplies
Tests
Textbooks
*Time Sheets
Transfer Cards
Withholding Statements
Workbooks
Free and Inexpensive Material
Geography
   Curriculum
Graduation Exercises
   Past
   Guarantees
Handbooks
Pupils
Teacher

Health
Curriculum
Mental, Physical
Special Notices
State Bulletin
Teeth & Nutrition

History
Curriculum

Instructional Aid
*Britannica Jr.
Compton's Encyclopedia
World Book Encyclopedia
County Library
Classroom Information
Washington State Museum
School Films

Inventories
Furniture
Supplies
  Building
  Classroom
  Office
Textbooks
Maps, Globes, and Charts

*Journal, School
Keys

*Kindergarten
Language Arts
Curriculum Guide

Library
Rules
Services
Schedules
Standards

Lunch Report
Daily Count
Bills
Menu
Receipts
Reports
  Monthly
  Weekly

Statements
Special Milk
Transmittal Records

Music
Curriculum
Special Music
Maps and Globes
NEA & WEA & LOCAL
Pamphlets
  Professional Literature
Penmanship
Permits
Field Trips
  Permission
  Passes
  Work
Physical Education
  Course of Study
  Equipment
Pictures
  Class
  Library
Public Relations
  Community
Pupils
  Health Cards
  Permanent Records
Principal
  Bulletins
  Meetings
    County
    Local
Projectors
  Maintenance
PTA
Reading
  Curriculum
  Materials
  Remedial
Receipts
Remedial Procedures
Speech
Requisitions
  Back Years
  Fiscal Years
Room Mothers & Aids
Rules
Games
Playground
Salary Schedules
Safety Bulletins
Safety Patrol
Schedules
Class
Program
Teacher
School Board Minutes
School Nurse
School Savings
Science
Curriculum
Social Studies
Course of Study
Softball
Speech Referrals
Student
Government
Funds

Reports
Activities
Committees
Resources
*Summer Program
Supt. Office Notices
Supervision
Reports
Tape Recorder
Maintenance
Teacher
Records
Retirement
Social Security
Tests and Evaluations
Transfers
Typewriters
Units of Study
Wholesale Houses
Visual Education
Bulletins
Catalogs & Pamphlets
Commercial
The principal's personal file is organized to promote expediency in the fulfillment of daily responsibilities. The materials most commonly classified are:

- Auditorium Use
  - Forms
- Budget
- Calendars
  - School Events
- Checklist Forms
- Current File
  - Daily Work
- Directories
  - City and County
- Enrolment Lists
- Fire Drills

- Films
- Health Problems
- Insurance
- Maps, City and County
- Patrols, Safety
- Personnel
  - Custodians
  - Janitors
  - Substitutes
  - Teachers
- Receipts
- Stationery
CHAPTER V

THE SUMMARY

It is necessary to review the existing conditions which relate directly to the formation and actual establishment of a filing system which will provide adequate information, materials, and supplies, for better teaching and better learning experiences when the occasion demands, with resultant goals of producing intelligent decisions and favorable public relations.

I. THE REVIEW

Review of the value of proper materials. The expansion of our society together with a growing population has placed serious problems for consideration in the day-by-day operation of the public school plant and program. In satisfying the social needs, great quantities of research materials are continually growing and are now available in all fields of educational research. A major problem exists in the applying, by delegated responsibility, the proper attention to recognized matters of importance. Having immediate available use and easily attainable professional material at hand, lessens the problem to degree of minor importance.
Cause and effect has provided a situation indicating increased office management should be of the quality to deal with a greater degree of efficiency and expediency. The results of increased performance most notably affects the principal or administrator by enabling him to gain the fulfillment of educational aims more completely and satisfactorily while simultaneously improving public relations between the factors of education and the members of the community.

II. FILING PHASES IN EXISTENCE

Recording phases in existence. While it may be shown that the existence of an instrument supplying needed materials has been functioning for quite some time, probably since the expansion of education problems became so acute and tremendous over the years that the individual mind could no longer be the storage closet for such matters, it is interesting to note the variations in methods employed to utilize all of these materials.

The National Association of Educational Secretaries\(^1\) recently made a survey calling upon numerous public school secretaries over a wide geographical distribution area to list the major areas of

\(^1\)The National Association of Education Secretaries will be abbreviated hence as follows: N. A. E. S.
filing content as they affected the public school. The consensus of findings listed over three hundred major divisions in clerical as well as in educational matters pertaining to the use of materials for the function of the school. The N. A. E. S. concludes the systems of filing invariably are at the whim and disposal of the official or the secretary, in either of which cases confusion so often reigns unless preparation and training has been made to standardize and control the recording of materials by filing.

The various standard recording systems employed by schools of secretarial study are listed by the National Filing Aid Bureau\(^2\) as using primarily alphabetical and numerical systems. The former is integrated in all and filed by four styles: (1) Name, (2) Subject, (3) Geographic distribution, (4) Psychological. The latter is a cross-reference method of filing all materials by number because of the extreme quantity of materials. The numerical system, however, employs an alphabetical card catalog utilized in the location of materials.

As these methods are employed purposely for the operation of business systems, no such method has been officially declared as a standard procedure in recording by file, whether it be of

\(^2\)The National Filing Aid Bureau will be abbreviated hence as follows: N. F. A. B.
clerical or of professional material used in the administration of
the public school. The N. F. A. B. suggests utilizing all or
parts of all the methods to satisfy the problem in the immediate
situation. With the aid of classification of educational matters by
the N. A. E. S., an attempt to develop a filing system is being
made.
CHAPTER VI

THE CONCLUSIONS

THE PURPOSE AND VALUE OF PROPER MATERIALS

While this report is primarily concerned with the development of one phase of office organization, the keeping of good records and the importance of a systematic filing procedure, it is also of major importance to consider and keep in mind the affect of securing proper materials when momentarily needed upon the office staff, whose function is to solve all problems that arise in the daily transaction of educational business affairs.

I. THE RESPONSIBILITY

Responsibility of the central office. The school office, being generally greatly understaffed, is, by necessity, the central nervous system and correlating distribution center of the school. It is responsible to bring together and to distribute the functions necessary to maintain the school plant and its educational program. The office accomplishes this by being in the position to directly bring together the people of the community and their children, into association with the daily administration routine of the system, and its
various teaching and managerial proceedings. To do this effectively and efficiently it is necessary for the school office to have at its disposal certain materials and equipment needed for the successful operation of this purpose. This equipment being an accurate and simple organization of a file system with information pertaining to all matters of the school, having the purpose to handle all of these matters expediently and accurately to the satisfaction of all concerned.

II. TRENDS

Present trend. The importance of having and being able to locate materials greatly affects the function of the school plant in all of its intricate phases. Recent trends to develop more effective and better management is rapidly increasing in our schools. To have materials and information at the fingertips would greatly promote more favorable experiences and better schools.

III. PRINCIPAL'S ROLE

The role of the principal. The role portrayed by the principal in the development of his office is of utmost importance. He, in effect, will be the person to receive the greatest satisfaction and enjoyment as an outgrowth of good information organization.
Absence and lack of sufficient and accurate information utilizes considerable time and energy in giving proper attention to various problems. With this situation cleared, the principal will have added time to devote to the supervision and administration of his duties.

IV. IN CONCLUSION

In fulfillment of educational aims. To secure the promotion of health, safety, and the growth of the child both physically and mentally, it is of prime importance to use the technical advancements given by research workers in their specific fields. Without the proper facilities to utilize this mass of increasing information, progress may actually be hampered, causing innumerable stalemates and unfavorable attitudes of our educational processes.

Of organization and obligations. As organization development is an outgrowth of an increasing and expanding society, fulfillment of increased obligations and responsibilities to meet this growth is also necessary. In a concluding sense, it is the conviction of the writer that adequate information facilities are a "must."
CHAPTER VII

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE STUDY

A thoughtful organization of the filing program promotes the desirable art of good principalship. It develops orderly handling, ease of operation, and instills confidence and pride in the management of the profession.

The recommendations of this study will (1) classify under specific headings the topics and subtopics of the file contents; (2) recommend a file organization plan; (3) develop a retention-transfer-destruction program.

I. CLASSIFICATION TOPICS AND SUBTOPICS

Classification organization. The classification of elementary filing presented is of a subject-alphabetic arrangement. In this process, major divisions or word phrases have been developed to include the major topics or divisions of elementary school files. Allowance for expansion is provided as the files continue to grow. Only those subtopics have been inserted that are of primary importance to the filing classification that may satisfy the elementary filing procedure. The major classifications are produced in
following form.

RECOMMENDED SUBJECT CLASSIFICATION

ADMINISTRATION

Administrative Board
  Committees
  Meetings
*  Agenda
  Directives
  Minutes
  Members

Administrative Departments
  Curriculum
  Divisions
  Staff
    Counselors
    Directors
    Faculty
    Supervisors
    Teachers
    Substitute
    Student
    Permanent

Administrative Staff
  Meetings
  Agenda
  Directives
  Minutes
  Members

Bulletins
*  Directives
  Handbooks
  Instructions
  Manuals
    Safety

City Board of Education
  Members

County Board of Education
  Members

*District or System Organization

*Elections

  Reports
    Annual School

State Department of Education
  Bulletins
  Curriculum
  Letters

*U. S. Office of Education

ASSOCIATIONS, ORGANIZATIONS, & SPECIAL SERVICES

  Business and Industrial
  Charitable and Welfare
  Civic and Civil Defense
  Fairs and Festivals
  *Labor
  Parent-Teacher
  *Patriotic
  Professional
    NEA, WEA, Local
  *Religious
  Room Mothers & Aids

*Indication of National Association of Educational Secretaries recommendations.
*Social
*Youth

*BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS

Articles
Bibliographies
Books
  Library
  Supplemental
  Textbooks
Bulletins and Brochures
Clippings
Free and Inexpensive Material
Magazines
  Subscriptions
Newspapers
Pamphlets
  Professional Literature
Publishers

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS:

*Blueprints and Plans
*Building Codes
Housing
Inspection
Keys and Locks
Lockers
Maintenance
Operation
Staff
Use of
  Buildings
    Auditorium
    Gymnasium
Grounds

BULLETINS:

Safety
Student
Teacher

*BUSINESS AFFAIRS:

Activity Accounting
  Student
Banking
  School Savings
    Pupil
Bills and Vouchers
Bookkeeping
Budget
  Accounts
    Fiscal
    Previous
  Appropriations
* Information
Building Programs
  Additions
    Alterations
    New Buildings
Architects
  Plans
  Specifications
Cash Receipts
*Claims
Collections
  Easter Seal
  Heart Fund
  March of Dimes
  Miscellaneous
  Red Cross
Equipment and Supplies
  Custodial
  Office
  Room
  Physical Education
Insurance
  Accident
  Athletic
  Automobile
  Hospitalization
    Liability
  Life
    Medical
Insurance (Cont.)
   Surgical
   Theft
Inventories
   Equipment
Payrolls
Purchasing and Requisitions
   Catalogs
   Requisitions
   Wholesale Houses
Records and Reports
   Attendance
   Fire Drills
School Lunch Program
   Bills and Statements
   Daily count
   Menu
   Receipts
   Reports
      Monthly
      Weekly
   Special Milk
   Transmittal Records
School Nurse
*Taxes
   Amusement
   Assessment
   Levies
   Information
   Payroll Withholding

CALENDARS AND SCHEDULES:

Activity
   Festivals
   Dad's Night
   Fairs & Parades
   Mother's Tea
   Journal, School
Class
Program
   Yearly
Salary
Summer
Teacher

CURRICULUM AND INSTRUCTION

Audio-Visual
   Bulletins
   Catalogs & Pamphlets
   Commercial
   Equipment
      Maintenance
      Phonograph
      Projector
      Tape Recorder

Curriculum
   Aids, Classroom
      Encyclopedia
         Britannica Jr.
         Compton
         World Book
   Library
      City & County
         Rules
         Services
         Books
         Films
         Schedules
         Standards
   Music
      Special
   Development & Study
   Elementary Guide
   Exceptional Children
      Gifted
   Divisions
      Art
      Arithmetic
      Athletics
      English
      Geography
      Health
      History
      Music
      Reading
      Science
      Social Studies
Spelling
Penmanship
Instruction
Course of Study
Materials
  Brochures & Guides
Methods & Technics
Remedial Procedures
Rules & Regulations
Tests & Measurements & Evaluation
Programs
Health
  Mental, Physical
  Special Notices
  State Bulletin
  Teeth & Nutrition
DIRECTORIES:
Building
City
County
State
FORMS:
Accident
Attendance
Auditorium Use
Calendar and Skeleton
Check Lists
Classification Sheet
Enrollment
Equipment Checkout
Film Request
Grade Sheets
Gymnasium Use
Health
  Cards
  Certificates
  Physical Examination
Inventory of
  Building
  Equipment
  Supplies
  Textbooks
Insurance
  Accident
  Student
  Blue Cross
  Student Hazard Liability
Library Books
Maps, Globes, and Charts
Lunch Reports
Reading Lists
  Intermediate
  Primary
Report Cards
  Examples
School Savings Envelope
Substitute Teachers
  Monthly Reports
  Vouchers
Supplies
Tests
Time Sheets
Transfer Cards
Withholding Statements
Workbooks
*PERSONNEL:
Absences
Accidents
Activities
Appointments and Assignments
Handbooks
Medical Records
Pension and Retirement
*Placement Agencies
Policies and Procedures
Recommendations
Salary Schedules
Services and Welfare
II. FILE ORGANIZATION

File cabinet organization. The elementary file cabinet is organized and divided into four parts: (1) a current file, in which all material used during the school year is stored; (2) an inactive file, in which material having minor value is retained; (3) a non-current file, in which material has definite value and is retained for a longer period of time; (4) a permanent file of material that is of irreplaceable value to be retained indefinitely.
The current file is the file that all business matters of the present year are stored in. A coding system is organized to receipt the material for the length of retention desired. In this file, material is retained for the duration of one year. A cross file index may be organized to facilitate the rapid location of materials needed.

The inactive file is organized in the same manner as the current file with exception of the type of materials retained, destroyed, and the length of the retention.

The non-current file like the previous files has a similar arrangement. The duration of the retention of materials is much longer and possibly much more important.

The permanent file unlike the previous files has a wide variation of materials to be permanently retained. These materials generally are public property and if not filed with the school board or with the superintendent's office, which in many instances is a common occurrence, then space should be properly provided. The filing arrangement is similar to the current, inactive, and non-current procedure.

Following is a listing of materials and procedure of the filing cabinet organization.
III. CURRENT FILE

Code 1

Material is current and is retained for at least one year.

Correspondence:

Filed in folders behind subject to which it pertains.
Subject index card indicates correspondence is present.

Dealing with:

Program of classes
Room schedules
Instructional materials
Notes on matters handled orally
Subject matter (education)
Projects occurring annually
To be later moved to inactive file
Plans for meetings and programs
Policies (Insurance, etc.)
Policy

Student Programs

Records

Accident, Damage, and Injuries

Orders for Materials

Acknowledgment
Shipping Notices
Receipts of Equipment
IV. INACTIVE FILE

Code 2

Material is retained for a period of two to three years.

Correspondence:

Filed in folders behind subject classification.
Subject index card recoded and indicates correspondence is present.

Dealing with:

Subject matter on 2-3 year retention for recall.
Long range student programs.
Surveys
Research
Policies
Policy

Student Programs:

Curriculum

Records:

Accident
Damage
Injuries
Settlement is claimed or is pending

Budget Estimates

Purchase Orders:

Code "D"

Program of Studies and Plans

Code "D"
V. NON-CURRENT FILE

Code 3

Material is retained four, five, six, and through the seventh year.

Correspondence:

Pertaining to and including

- Subject matter of permanent nature
- Policies
- Policy
- Leases and agreements
- Child accounting records
- Deposit books and stubs
- Paycheck records
- Miscellaneous check records
- Receipts
- Bank Statements

Uncollectible Accounts:

Code "D"

- Records
- Reports
- Correspondence

Elections:

- Board Members
- Bond Issues
- Petitions
VI. PERMANENT FILE

Code "P"

Permanent Records:

Material is never to be destroyed.
May be transferred to central district office for micro-film process of retention.

Correspondence:

Pertaining to and including:

Subject Matter and programs
District policies

Records:

Accident, Damage, Injuries, Settlements
When used legally

Orders for Materials:

Receipt of equipment for inventories

Student Records:

Courses completed and general personnel information

Professional Staff Records:

Self-evaluation records never filed

Non-teaching Employee Records

Administration Board Records

Correspondence, minutes, and policy

Abstracts, Deeds, Title Papers, Mortgages, Gifts and Bequests

Most commonly transferred to district office
Bond Ledgers, Records, and Registers

Perpetual Inventory regulated

Perpetual Register regulated

Levies:

Copies of schedules, Returns, Records of Appeal

Budgets:

Officially adopted

Audit Reports

Bookkeeping Ledgers:

Receipts, Disbursements, Journals

Payrolls

Other evidence of payment for service

Annexation:

Boundaries
Buildings
General information

Building Program Records:

Blueprints
Contracts
Needs
Projected enrolment
Specification

Reports:

Pension
Retirement
Administration Officers
To County, State, and Government Agencies
VII. RETENTION-TRANSFER-DESTRUCTION PROGRAM

To retain and eliminate materials. To prevent the files from being used as storage areas simply to hold materials that are no longer used, it is necessary to develop a retention-transfer-destruction program. A coding system developed in five parts with a numerical-alphabetic significance will do the job well. Code symbols of the numbers and letters 1, 2, 3, P, and D may be used in any subsidiary manner. Material may be coded upon placement into the current file, transfer into the inactive and non-current files, and will eventually find its way to a permanent resting place in the permanent file or be destroyed. The procedure of the five codes are as follows:

Code 1: Materials are dated upon receipt and retained for one year.

Code 2: Materials are dated upon receipt and retained for a duration of two to three years.

Code 3: Materials are dated upon receipt and retained for a duration of four to seven years.

Code P: Materials are dated upon receipt and retained indefinitely.

Code D: Materials are destroyed upon transfer. The cross index card is filed in the inactive card index division to indicate material had been present.
The organization of the file retention-transfer-destruction program operates simultaneously with filing organization. Allowance for expansion and classification of the files is within the realm of decision made by the office manager. As all situations have not been presented, an attempt to accommodate has been provided.

VIII. CROSS INDEX

Cross index organization. A cross index serves a purpose of material location if the files are voluminous at all. Although, a cross index may be a time-consuming mechanical aid it nevertheless has tremendous value when pressing moments deem immediate attention. The operation and maintenance of the index is somewhat a simple process. The development of the cross index file is a miniature copy of the recommended elementary filing process inclusive throughout with descriptive cards of the material. Index cards are made on all material filed previous to the time the material is inserted into the files. Material may be coded, dated, and classified as a receipt of attention. This would be a valuable assistance of which secretaries or clerks would greatly appreciate during the yearly filing cleaning process.
Organization of a sample index card may include:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SUBJECT:</th>
<th>DATE:</th>
<th>CODE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name or Firm</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td></td>
<td>3 P</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SEE: (Cross reference)

GENERAL INFORMATION AND DESCRIPTION

Transfer to:
2 3 P D

---
Signature for disposal
BIBLIOGRAPHY
BIBLIOGRAPHY

A. BOOKS


B. PUBLICATIONS OF ORGANIZATIONS


C. NEWSPAPERS


APPENDIX
PART 1

PILOT STUDY

DATE

SCHOOL: LOCATION:

TEACHING STATIONS: PUPILS: EMPLOYEES M. F. (No.) Custodians
Secretaries

Secretaries Teachers Pupils

ACCESS TO FILES: (No.)

QUALIFICATIONS OF PERSONNEL HAVING ACCESS TO FILES:

Education and Background


Secretary Exper.

Teacher Exper.

Pupil's Exper.

Other Exper.

PERSONNEL NEEDS: (Purposes and Comments)
PART 2: PILOT STUDY

CORRESPONDENCE:

Procedure of handling:

FILED:

Envelopes  Folders  Other  Carbon  Location

Incoming

Outgoing

RETENTION:

1 Year  2 Years  3 Years  Permanent  Destroyed

Incoming

Outgoing

WHAT FACTORS CONSTITUTE DESTRUCTION OF CORRESPONDENCE?

PERSONAL FILE:

Arrangement  Location  Topical Classification

CORRESPONDENCE NEEDS: (Comments and Purposes)

82523
PART 3  PILOT STUDY

EQUIPMENT

Office Space  Area  Rooms

Other Storage Space

FILES IN USE:

Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UPRIGHT CABINET</th>
<th>FLAT CABINET</th>
<th>OTHER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quantity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 drawer</td>
<td>2 drawer</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 drawer</td>
<td>3 drawer</td>
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<td>4 drawer</td>
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<td>5 drawer</td>
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<tr>
<td>6 drawer</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

OTHER EQUIPMENT USED FOR FILING:

Quantity  Desks  Closets  Book Cases  Filing Boxes

File Space in use:  Full  3/4  2/3  1/2  1/4  Empty  (Circle)

FILE NEEDS:  (Comments and Purposes)
PART 4: PILOT STUDY

FILE CLASSIFICATION:

(Arrange all materials in alphabetic order)

Filing System

Alphabetic Subject Numeric Psychological Geographical
PERMANENT QUESTIONNAIRE

FILING CONTENT AND PROCEDURES

PART 1:  

School: ____________________________  

Location: ____________________________  

Principal: ____________________________  

COMMENTS OF ORGANIZATION:
### PART 2: PERMANENT QUESTIONNAIRE

#### FILING CONTENT AND PROCEDURES

* Indicate classifications not present

### ALPHABETIC CLASSIFICATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Annual School Report</th>
<th>Community Resources</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Attendance</td>
<td>Conservation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Blanks</td>
<td>Contests and Tournaments</td>
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<tr>
<td>Records</td>
<td>County-City Adoptions</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reports</td>
<td>Curriculum Development and Study</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arithmetic</td>
<td>Curriculum Elem. Guide</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brochures</td>
<td>Departmentalization</td>
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<tr>
<td>Guides</td>
<td>Directories</td>
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<td>Art</td>
<td>Drama</td>
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<td>Audio-visual</td>
<td>Duplicator Material</td>
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<tr>
<td>Books and Magazines</td>
<td>Education in Washington</td>
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<td>Budget</td>
<td>State Bulletins, Official</td>
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<td></td>
<td>State Supt. Curriculum</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>State Supt. Letters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Exchange Ideas--visits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Exceptional Children</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Expenditures, Monthly
Festivals
Fire Drills and Reports
Forms
  Accident
  Auditorium Use
  Calendar and Skeleton
  Check Lists
  Classification Sheet
  Equipment Checkout
  Film Request
  Grade Sheets
  Health Cards
  Health Certificates
  Inventory of Equipment
  Inventory of Textbooks
  Insurance
  Library Books
  Maps, Globes, and Charts
  Lunch Reports
  Reading Lists
  Report Cards
School Savings
Substitute Teachers
Supplies
Tests
Textbooks
Time Sheets
Transfer Cards
Withholding Blanks
Workbooks
Free and Inexpensive Material
Geography
Guarantees
Handbooks, Teachers
Health
Curriculum
Mental, Physical
Special Notices
State Bulletin
Teeth & Nutrition
History
Instructional Aid
Britannica Jr.
| County Library | Statements |
| Wash, State Museum | Transmittal Records |
| School Films | Music Curriculum |
| Inventories | Special Milk |
| Furniture | Maps and Globes |
| Supplies | NEA & WEA & Local |
| Textbooks | Penmanship |
| Journal, School | Permits |
| Keys | Field Trips |
| Kindergarten | Permission |
| Language Arts | Work |
| Library | Physical Education |
| Rules | Pictures, School |
| Services | Plays |
| Schedules | Public Relations |
| Standards | Pupils |
| Lunch Report | Handbook |
| Bills | Permanent Records |
| Menus | Health Records |
| Receipts | Principal |
| Monthly | Bulletins |
| Weekly | Meetings |
Projectors
PTA
Reading
  Curriculum
  Materials
  Remedial
Receipts
Remedial Procedures
Requisitions
  Back Years
  Fiscal
Salary Schedule
Safety Bulletins
Safety Patrol
School Nurse
School Savings
Science
Seatwork
Spelling

Social Studies
Softball
Speech Referrals
Student Resources
Summer Programs
Supt. Office Notices
Supervision
Tape Recorder
Teacher Records
Teacher Retirement
Tests and Evaluation
Transfers
Typewriters
Units of Study
Wholesale Houses
Visual Education
  Bulletins
  Commercial

SUBJECT CLASSIFICATION

Comments on Classification