

# *Synopsis of*

## **The 1941 or Council Bill on Retirement of School Employees**

The retirement campaign has produced three bills: a mother bill and two daughter bills. We are dealing now with the second daughter bill. It can best be explained by comparison with its two predecessors. Many of our readers have already studied them. Like human relatives, these related bills greatly resemble each other, yet there are also notable differences in detail. The basic purposes and the most vital features are the same in all three bills. The differences are detail adjustments made to meet stubborn facts, and, so far as possible, to recognize the inevitable variety of opinions.

### **It Is the 1941 Bill Now!**

The final adjournment of the Legislative Council on November 16, 1940, put an end to the period of weighing and adjusting. The Legislative Council and the official representatives of the State Teachers Association have definitely agreed upon this 1941 bill. The chance for action on retirement now depends, first of all, upon the teachers throughout the state sinking any remaining differences of opinion (like Americans after a presidential election) and uniting in support of the 1941 bill.

### **Common Features of the 1939, 1940, and 1941 Bills**

All three retirement bills have outstanding purposes in common: (1) To provide retirement benefits to all public school employees: teachers, principals, superintendents, county superintendents, school nurses, clerical workers and janitors. All school employees are guaranteed retirement on the same terms without evasion or discrimination. (2) To provide retirement for career teachers who are unemployed when the act goes into effect, and to those who happen to be unemployed hereafter at retirement age 65, and to provide retirement for these on the same service annuity terms as apply to the fortunate teachers who happen to have employment in school service on those dates. The retirement rights of the low salaried group in the rural and small town schools are not to be cancelled by the Kansas practice of dismissing rural teachers before age 65.

In all three bills the above purposes are achieved and benefits to individuals are kept in due proportion largely through the use of two main devices:

1. The principle of the deferred annuity is applied for the protection of the unemployed teacher. This annuity starts at age 65 whether the teacher with considerable years of service is employed or not. Thus teachers with records of twenty or more years who are now out of service will receive annuities.