

A PERSONNEL STUDY OF MEN PHYSICAL EDUCATION TEACHERS
IN THE APPROVED JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS OF TEXAS

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CHAPTER I

Introduction

Statement of the Problem

The problem undertaken in this study was to determine the teaching duties, the administrative duties, the academic and professional status, and the social and personal relationships of the men physical education teachers in the approved junior high schools of Texas.

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study was to collect and interpret factual information relative to the status of the men physical education teachers in the approved junior high schools of Texas. This information will also be organized into data which might be used by:

1. Teacher-training agencies in preparing or revising their physical education curricula so as best to meet the needs actually existing in the junior high schools
2. Teachers working in the field of physical education in the junior high schools in planning their future study and training
3. Young men who are contemplating a career in physical education in the junior high school.

Need for the Study

"Physical Education has advanced rapidly in the past twenty years."¹ This advancement seems likely to continue. Since the field of physical education is one of growing importance, many young men may desire to prepare themselves for a career in this field. The least that should be done for a student is to provide him with factual information concerning the possibilities of the field which he is entering. "The lack of concrete facts about the field which may be used to assist each student to select for himself the most profitable phase of the work is felt by all who act in the capacity of advisors."² A group of facts arranged so that the student could understand exactly what is required of the junior high school physical education teacher in the field would relieve him of uncertainty and lack of purpose in his academic training. With this same group of facts, counselors and advisors would be in a better position to guide and advise those young men interested in physical education as a career.

Limitations

This study was limited to one hundred forty-four junior high schools which make up the complete list of approved junior high schools as published by the Texas Public School Directory for 1945-1946.

¹Mabel Lee, The Conduct of Physical Education, p. 8.

²Harry A. Scott, Personnel Study of Directors of Physical Education for Men in Colleges and Universities, p. I.

Definitions

Approved Junior High School--The Division of Supervision of the Texas State Department of Education has set up ten requirements as the basis of approving junior high schools. These requirements are:

1. A good building, preferably separate and apart from school buildings, with ample playground and adequate equipment for teaching every subject that is offered.
2. A teaching staff composed exclusively of college graduates, headed by a principal who has had special training in the junior high school field.
3. The junior school should be composed in its organization of what is known as the seventh, eighth, and ninth grades of a twelve-grade system.
4. It must have a strong course in the basic principles of language arts, social science, creative and recreative arts, home and vocational arts, mathematics and science, with special emphasis on science.
5. Have an active Parent-Teacher organization exclusively for the junior high school.
6. Have a well balanced student activity program, including a Hi-Y Club.
7. A strong guidance program directed by at least one teacher with a major in that field.
8. A good workable library suitable to the level of junior high school thinking, with one teacher to direct this work who has had training in library science.
9. A constant study and revision of curricular activities on the part of the faculty, permitting all subject offerings in the school to center around the pupils' needs and interests.
10. Frequent professional meetings of teachers in the junior high school with the thought of studying junior high school problems with special reference to the local junior high school.

Survey of Previous Studies

Other studies have been made in the field of physical education that are similar to this study.

³Bulletin, State Department of Education, Austin, Texas, Standards and Activities, 1941-1942, p. 157.

A study to determine the duties of men engaged as physical education directors or athletic coaches in high schools has been made by Walter S. Monroe, Director, Bureau of Educational Research, at the University of Illinois. Monroe obtained his information from questionnaires sent to the forty-eight states and the District of Columbia.

A personnel study of directors of physical education for men in Colleges and Universities has been made by Harry A. Scott of Teachers College, Columbia University. Scott proposed to make a census of directors of physical education in the institutions of higher learning and to present facts which would be useful in the guidance of young men contemplating a career in physical education in the institutions of higher learning.

A personnel study of men physical education directors in a selected group of white independent senior high schools in Texas has been made by William Marvin Fenn at North Texas State Teachers College, Denton, Texas. Fenn's study was to determine the preparation needed to enable prospective teachers of physical education in high schools to perform their duties and meet other considerations similar to those met by one hundred twenty-five high school physical education directors.

All of these previous studies differ from the present study in that they deal with the physical education directors in high schools and institutions of higher learning.

Sources of Data

Data for this study were collected from documentary sources and a questionnaire sent to junior high school men physical education teachers in the approved junior high schools in Texas.

Procedures

The criterion used for the selection of the junior high schools, included in this study, was that they be approved junior high schools in Texas. This resulted in a list of one hundred forty-four junior high schools.

In order to prepare a mailing list of the men physical education teachers in the selected junior high schools, the names of the principals of these one hundred forty-four schools were secured,⁴ and post card questionnaires were sent to them requesting the names and addresses of the men physical education teachers in their schools. There were one hundred forty-four questionnaires sent to that number of junior high school principals. One hundred eighteen, or 81.94 per cent, of these questionnaires were returned with the information requested.

Of the one hundred eighteen principals returning their questionnaires, one hundred ten, or 93.13 per cent, stated that their schools employed men to teach, or be responsible for, the physical education program for boys, but one of these

⁴Bulletin, State Department of Education, Austin, Texas, Public School Directory, 1945-1946, pp. 13-14.

principals stated that he was in need of a man for the school year 1946-1947. Four of these one hundred eighteen principals stated that their school did not employ a man to administer the physical education program. Four of the one hundred eighteen principals stated that their junior high school had been discontinued due to reorganization or had been transferred to another junior high school. Three of these one hundred eighteen principals stated that their school employed two men to teach physical education, and one of the principals stated that his school employed three men for that purpose.

The one hundred eighteen men, named by the junior high school principals as being responsible for the physical education program for boys in their schools, were each sent a questionnaire requesting information concerning their teaching duties, administrative duties, academic and professional status, and their social and personal relationships. Eighty-nine, or 75.42 per cent, of these junior high school physical education teachers returned the questionnaires with the information requested.

CHAPTER II

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF TEACHERS

In presenting the findings of this study, this chapter will deal with the duties and responsibilities of the teachers. The discussion of these duties and responsibilities will be presented under the following heads: departmental responsibilities, teaching duties, activities taught, coaching duties, administrative duties, extra-curricular activities sponsored, and preparation of the physical education program.

Departmental Responsibilities

The departmental responsibilities of the junior high school physical education teachers, included in this study, were grouped under seven heads. As shown in Table 1, the department for which the greatest number of teachers was responsible was that of physical education for boys. Eighty-seven, or 97.74 per cent, of the eighty-nine teachers were responsible for this department. In second place, from the standpoint of frequency, was the department of intramural athletics, with eighty-one, or 91.01 per cent, of the teachers responsible for this department. Seventy, or 78.64 per cent, of the teachers were responsible for the department of interscholastic athletics. Sixty-two, or 69.66 per cent, of the teachers were responsible for hygiene or health education.

Fifteen, or 16.85 per cent, of the teachers were responsible for health service. Eight, or 8.98 per cent, of the teachers were responsible for physical education for girls, and four, or 4.49 per cent, were responsible for the summer school of physical education.

Table 1

The Departments For Which The Eighty-nine Junior High School Physical Education Teachers Were Responsible, And The Number And Per Cent Of Teachers Who Were Responsible For Each Department

Department	Number and Per Cent of Teachers	
	Number	Per Cent
Physical Education for Boys	87	97.74
Intramural Athletics	81	91.01
Interscholastic Athletics	70	78.64
Hygiene or Health Education	62	69.66
Health Service	15	16.85
Physical Education for Girls	8	8.98
Summer School of Physical Education	4	4.49

Teaching Duties

The teaching duties of the junior high school physical education teachers were grouped under three heads. At the top of the list was physical education classes which were taught by eighty-eight, or 98.87 per cent, of the teachers.

The range in hours per week spent teaching physical education classes was from five to forty-two hours per week, and the average number of hours per week was 21.6. Sixty-three, or 70.78 per cent, of the teachers taught hygiene or health classes with a range in hours per week from one to twelve, and the average number of hours per week was 4.8. Thirty, or 33.71 per cent, of the teachers spent from three to thirty-five or an average of 12.3 hours per week teaching subjects other than those in the field of health and physical education. Table 2 shows the number and per cent of the teachers who taught each subject and also the range in hours and the average number of hours spent in teaching each subject.

Table 2

The School Subjects Taught By The Eighty-nine Junior High School Physical Education Teachers, The Number And Per Cent Of Teachers Who Taught Each Subject, The Range In Hours Per Week, And The Average Number Of Hours Per Week Spent Teaching Each Subject

Subject	No. of Teachers Teaching	Per Cent	Range In Hrs. Per Wk.	Average No. of Hrs. Per Wk.
Physical Education Classes	88	98.87	5-42	21.6
Hygiene or Health Classes	63	70.78	1-12	4.8
Other Subjects	30	33.71	3-35	12.3

Activities Now Being Taught

The activities now being taught in regular physical education classes cover a wide range of sports.

Table 3

The Activities Taught By The Eighty-nine Junior High School Physical Education Teachers In Regular Physical Education Classes, And The Number And Per Cent Of Teachers Who Taught Each Activity

Activities	Number and Per Cent of Teachers	
	Number	Per Cent
Softball	86	96.63
Basketball	83	93.26
Football	81	91.01
Track and Field	81	91.01
Volleyball	64	71.91
Soccer	50	56.18
Boxing	39	42.69
Corrective Gymnastics	36	40.44
Tennis	23	25.84
Speedball	14	15.73
Tumbling	11	12.36
Swimming	9	10.11
Paddle Tennis	6	6.74
Golf	5	5.62
Badminton	3	3.37
Wrestling	3	3.37
Baseball	3	3.37
Calisthenics	2	2.25

Table 3 -- continued

Activities	Number and Per Cent of Teachers	
	Number	Per Cent
Handball	1	1.13
Flag Football	1	1.13
Recreational Games	1	1.13
Horseshoes	1	1.13
Marching	1	1.13
Vaultin Ball	1	1.13
German Bat Ball	1	1.13
Dancing	1	1.13

Table 3 presents the activities taught by the teachers and the number and per cent of the teachers who taught each activity. Softball was taught by eighty-six, or 96.63 per cent, of the teachers, while basketball was taught by eighty-three, or 93.26 per cent, of the teachers. Football and track and field were each taught by eighty-one, or 91.01 per cent, of the teachers. Sixty-four, or 71.91 per cent, of the teachers taught volleyball, fifty, or 56.18 per cent, taught soccer, and thirty-nine, or 42.69 per cent, of the teachers taught boxing. Corrective gymnastics were taught by thirty-six, or 40.44 per cent, of the teachers, and tennis was taught by twenty-three, or 25.84 per cent, of the teachers. Fourteen, or 15.73 per cent, of the teachers taught speedball, eleven, or 12.36 per cent, taught tumbling, nine, or 10.11 per cent, taught swimming, and six, or

6.74 per cent, taught paddle tennis, Five, or 5.62 per cent, of the teachers taught golf, three, or 3.37 per cent, taught badminton, three, or 3.37 per cent, taught wrestling, three, or 3.37 per cent, taught baseball, and two, or 2.25 per cent, of the teachers taught calisthenics. Handball, flag football, recreational games, horseshoes, marching, vaultin ball, german bat ball, and dancing were each taught by one, or 1.13 per cent, of the teachers.

Coaching Duties

The coaching duties of the junior high school physical education teachers included eleven different sports. Basketball was the sport most frequently coached. Seventy-five, or 84.26 per cent, of the teachers coached basketball from five to twenty-five hours per week with the average number of hours spent coaching as 11.6. Seventy-four, or 83.12 per cent, of the teachers coached track and field from five to forty hours per week with the average number of hours spent per week as ten. Football was coached by seventy-three, or 81.02 per cent, of the teachers from ten to twenty-five hours per week with the average number of hours per week spent as 12.3. Fifty-five, or 61.57 per cent, of the teachers coached softball from five to twenty-five hours per week with an average of 9.5 hours per week spent. Seven, or 7.86 per cent, of the teachers coached tennis from five to ten hours per week with the average length of time spent as seven hours per week. Seven, or 7.86 per cent, of the teachers coached swimming from two to ten

Table 4

The Sports Coached By The Eighty-nine Junior High School Physical Education Teachers, The Number And Per Cent Who Coached Each Sport, The Range In Hours Per Week, And The Average Number Of Hours Per Week Spent Coaching Each Sport

Sport	No. of Teachers Coaching	Per Cent	Range In Hours Per Week	Average No. Hours Per Week
Basketball	75	84.26	5-25	11.6
Track and Field	74	83.12	5-40	10.0
Football	73	81.02	10-25	12.3
Softball	55	61.57	5-25	9.5
Tennis	7	7.86	5-10	7.0
Swimming	7	7.86	2-10	6.0
Volleyball	6	6.74	1-25	11.0
Baseball	5	5.62	4-18	12.0
Boxing	2	2.25	10-15	12.5
Paddle Tennis	1	1.13	7-	7.0
Golf	1	1.13	5-	5.0

hours per week with the average length of time spent as six hours per week. Volleyball was coached by six, or 6.74 per cent, of the teachers from one to twenty-five hours per week with the average length of time spent as eleven hours per week. Five, or 5.62 per cent, of the teachers coached baseball from four to eighteen hours per week with the average length of time spent as twelve hours per week. Boxing was

coached by two, or 2.25 per cent, of the teachers from ten to fifteen hours per week with an average of 12.5 hours per week spent. One, or 1.13 per cent, of the teachers coached paddle tennis seven hours a week, and one, or 1.13 per cent, of the teachers coached golf five hours per week. Table 4 presents the sports coached, the number and per cent of the teachers who coached each sport, the range in hours per week, and the average number of hours per week spent coaching each sport.

Administrative Duties

Table 5 reveals that there were certain administrative duties which many of the junior high school physical education teachers were called upon to perform. Seventy-nine, or 88.76 per cent, of the teachers spent from one-fourth to two hours per week attending faculty meetings, but the average time spent for this duty was eight-tenths of an hour per week. Working on school records and report cards claimed the attention of sixty-five, or 73.03 per cent of the teachers. The time spent on this duty ranged from one-fourth to fifteen hours per week, but the average time spent was 2.2 hours per week. Fifty-seven, or 64.04 per cent, of the teachers were called upon to render first aid in the school. This duty required from one-half to three hours per week, but the average time spent per week was 1.2 hours. Forty-eight, or 53.93 per cent, of the teachers attended to matters of correspondence which took from one-fourth to six hours per week with the average number of hours per week as 1.6. Forty-six, or 51.68 per cent, of the teachers attended

athletic council meetings from one-half to four hours per week with the average length of time spent as 1.5 hours per week. Parent-Teachers meetings were attended by forty-six, or 51.68 per cent, of the teachers. This duty required from one-half to two hours per week with the average time spent of eight-tenths of an hour. Forty-one, or 46.06 per cent, of the teachers scouted football teams from one-fourth to eight hours a week with an average time spent of 2.7 hours per week. Forty, or 44.96 per cent, of the teachers gave physical examinations. The time spent on this duty ranged from one-fourth to four hours per week with the average time spent as 1.1 hours per week. Thirty-five, or 39.32 per cent, of the teachers spent from one-half to eight hours per week measuring the physical ability of the students. The average length of time spent on this duty was two hours per week. Thirty-three, or 37.08 per cent, of the teachers held conferences with the students. The range in hours per week spent at this duty was one-fourth to five and the average number of hours per week spent at this duty was 2.3. Thirty, or 33.71 per cent, of the teachers spent from one-half to two hours per week purchasing physical education equipment for the school. The average number of hours spent at this duty was one hour per week. Twenty-one, or 23.69 per cent, of the teachers prescribed corrective exercises for the students. The range in hours per week spent at this duty was from one-half to two, and the average number of hours per week spent at this duty was 1.5. Fifteen, or 16.85 per cent, of the teachers spent from one-fourth to three hours

per week sponsoring student social affairs. The average number of hours per week spent at this duty was 1.5. Thirteen, or 14.61 per cent, of the teachers assisted in the giving of physical examination to the students. The range in hours per week spent at this duty was from one-half to three, and the average number of hours per week spent at this duty was 1.1. Ten, or 11.23 per cent, of the teachers were called upon to sell tickets at athletic contests. The range in hours per week spent at this duty was from one to two, and the average number of hours per week spent at this duty was 1.3. Nine, or 10.11 per cent, of the teachers managed the finances relative to athletics. This duty took from one-fourth to two hours per week, and the average time spent was 1.1 hours per week. Eight, or 8.98 per cent, of the teachers spent from one to two hours with an average of 1.3 hours per week doing publicity work for the school. Seven, or 7.86 per cent, of the teachers spent from two to sixteen hours with an average of 7.5 hours per week driving the school bus. Six, or 6.74 per cent, of the teachers prepared a program of recreation for the faculty. This duty took from one-fourth to one hour per week with an average of six-tenths of an hour per week to perform the duty. Four, or 4.49 per cent, of the teachers had to keep detention hall from one-half to five hours a week. The average time spent in performing this duty was 2.7 hours per week. Three, or 3.37 per cent, of the teachers worked in the library or textbook room. This duty took from one to five hours per

week with an average of 2.5 hours per week spent in performing the duty. One, or 1.13 per cent, of the teachers spent one hour per week in conference with student teachers, and one, or 1.13 per cent, of the teachers spent one hour per week on ground duty.

Table 5

The Administrative And Other Duties Performed By The Junior High School Physical Education Teachers, The Number And Per Cent Who Performed Each Duty, The Range In Hours Per Week, And The Average Number of Hours Per Week Spent In Performing Each Duty

Duties	No. of Teachers Performing Duties	Per Cent	Range In Hours Per Week	Average No. of Hours Per Wk.
Attending faculty meetings	79	88.76	$\frac{1}{4}$ -2	.8
Work on school records and report cards	65	73.03	$\frac{1}{4}$ -15	2.2
Render first aid in school	57	64.04	$\frac{1}{2}$ -3	1.2
Attend to correspondence	48	53.93	$\frac{1}{4}$ -6	1.6
Attend athletic council meetings	46	51.68	$\frac{1}{2}$ -4	1.5
Attend Parent-Teacher meetings	46	51.68	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2	.8
Scouting football teams	41	46.06	$\frac{1}{4}$ -8	2.7
Give physical examinations	40	44.96	$\frac{1}{4}$ -4	1.1
Measure physical ability of students	35	39.32	$\frac{1}{2}$ -8	2.0
Conferences with students	33	37.08	$\frac{1}{4}$ -5	2.3

Table 5 -- continued

Duties	No. of Teachers Performing Duties	Per Cent	Range In Hours Per Week	Average No. of Hours Per Wk.
Purchase school physical education equipment	30	33.71	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2	1.0
Prescribed corrective exercises	21	23.69	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2	1.5
Sponsor student social affairs	15	16.85	$\frac{1}{4}$ -3	1.5
Assist in giving physical examinations	13	14.61	$\frac{1}{2}$ -3	1.1
Sell tickets at athletic contests	10	11.23	1-2	1.3
Manage finances relative to athletics	9	10.11	$\frac{1}{4}$ -2	1.1
Publicity work	8	8.98	1-2	1.3
Drive school bus	7	7.86	2-16	7.5
Recreation for faculty	6	6.74	$\frac{1}{4}$ -1	.6
Keep detention hall	4	4.49	$\frac{1}{2}$ -5	2.7
Work in library or text-book room	3	3.37	1-5	2.5
Conferences with student teachers	1	1.13	1-	1.0
Ground duty	1	1.13	1-	1.0

Extra-Curricular Activities Sponsored

The junior high school physical education teachers were responsible for sponsoring nine different extra-curricular activities. Thirty-two, or 35.95 per cent, of the teachers

Table 6

The Extra-Curricular Activities Sponsored By The Junior High School Physical Education Teachers, The Number And Per Cent Of Teachers Who Sponsored Each Activity, The Range In Hours Per Week, And The Average Number Of Hours Per Week Spent In Sponsoring Each Activity

Extra-Curricular Activities Sponsored	No. of Teachers	Per Cent	Range In Hours Per Week	Average No. of Hours Per Wk.
Home Room	32	35.95	$\frac{1}{2}$ -5	2.7
Auditorium Program	15	16.85	$\frac{1}{4}$ -1	.6
Societies	6	6.74	$\frac{1}{2}$ -1	.9
Traffic Safety Patrol	3	3.37	$\frac{1}{2}$ -1	.7
Activity Period	3	3.37	1-2	1.5
Athletic Club	2	2.25	1-	1.0
Hi-Y Club	1	1.13	$\frac{1}{2}$ -	.5
Recreation Club	1	1.13	2-	2.0
Officials Club	1	1.13	1-	1.0

sponsored a home room. The teachers spent from one-half to five hours per week with an average of 2.7 hours per week in sponsoring home rooms. Fifteen, or 16.85 per cent, of the teachers spent from one-fourth to one hour per week in preparing auditorium programs. The average length of time spent at this activity was six-tenths of an hour per week. Societies were sponsored by six, or 6.74 per cent, of the teachers. The teachers spent from one-half to one hour and an average of nine-tenths of an hour per week in sponsoring these societies. Three,

or 3.37 per cent, of the teachers spent from one-half to one hour and an average of seven-tenths of an hour per week in sponsoring a traffic safety patrol. Three, or 3.37 per cent, of the teachers spent from one to two hours and an average of 1.5 hours per week in sponsoring an activity period. Two, or 2.25 per cent, of the teachers spent one hour each in sponsoring an athletic club. One, or 1.13 per cent, of the teachers spent one-half hour a week in sponsoring a Hi-Y Club. One, or 1.13 per cent, of the teachers spent two hours per week in sponsoring a recreation club. One, or 1.13 per cent, of the teachers spent one hour per week in sponsoring an officials club.

Table 6 gives the number and per cent of the teachers who sponsored each activity, and the range in hours per week and the average number of hours per week spent in sponsoring each activity.

Preparation of the Physical Education Program

As indicated by Table 7 the junior high school physical education teachers had almost complete freedom in planning their programs. Sixty-eight, or 76.41 per cent, made out their own programs. Twenty, or 22.47 per cent, of the teachers followed the directions of a superior officer. Nine, or 10.11 per cent, of the teachers followed a state handbook, and nine, or 10.11 per cent, followed a city handbook. One, or 1.13 per cent, of the teachers did not give this information.

Table 7

The Preparation Of The Physical Education Program As Indicated By The Junior High School Physical Education Teachers, And The Number And Per Cent Of Teachers Who Indicated Each Preparation

Preparation	Number and Per Cent of Teachers	
	Number	Per Cent
Made out their own program	68	76.41
Followed the directions of a superior officer	20	22.47
Followed a state handbook	9	10.11
Followed a city handbook	9	10.11
Did not give this information	1	1.13

CHAPTER III

PROFESSIONAL STATUS OF THE TEACHERS

In this chapter the professional status of the junior high school physical education teachers, included in this study, will be given through a presentation of: titles of first school positions, salaries received in first school positions, titles of 1946-1947 school positions, salaries received for 1946-1947 school positions, considerations other than salary, supplemental salary earnings, and means of supplementing salary.

Titles of First School Positions

Table 8 reveals that the first school positions held by the junior high school physical education teachers fell under one of twelve headings. Twenty-three, or 25.83 per cent, of the teachers held the title of classroom teacher and coach, while twenty-two, or 24.72 per cent, of the teachers held the title of classroom teacher. Nine, or 10.11 per cent, of the teachers held the title of coach, and nine, or 10.11 per cent, also held the title of physical education teacher. The title of physical education teacher and coach was held by eight, or 8.98 per cent, of the teachers. Five, or 5.62 per cent, of the teachers held the title of principal, three, or 3.37 per cent, held the title of assistant coach, and three, or 3.37

Table 8

The Titles Of The First School Positions Held By The
Junior High School Physical Education Teachers,
And The Number And Per Cent Of Teachers
Who Held Each Title

Title of Position	Number and Per Cent of Teachers	
	Number	Per Cent
Classroom teacher and coach	23	25.83
Classroom teacher	22	24.72
Coach	9	10.11
Physical education teacher	9	10.11
Physical education teacher and coach	8	8.98
Principal	5	5.62
Assistant coach	3	3.37
Principal and coach	3	3.37
Teacher and bus driver	2	2.25
Teacher and assistant coach	1	1.13
Agriculture teacher	1	1.13
High school coach and prin- cipal	1	1.13
Did not give this information	2	2.25
Total	89	100.00

per cent, held the title of principal and coach. Two, or 2.25 per cent, of the teachers held the title of teacher and bus driver, and one, or 1.13 per cent, held the title of teacher and assistant coach. One, or 1.13 per cent, of the teachers held the title of agriculture teacher, and one, or 1.13

per cent, held the title of high school coach and principal. Two, or 2.25 per cent, of the teachers did not give this information.

Salaries Received In The First School Positions

The first school salaries of the junior high school physical education teachers ranged from \$500 to \$2999 per year. Seventeen, or 19.10 per cent, of the teachers received from

Table 9

The Salaries Received By The Eighty-nine Junior High School Physical Education Teachers In Their First School Positions

Salary Range	Number and Per Cent of Teachers	
	Number	Per Cent
\$ 500- 999	17	19.10
1000-1199	10	11.23
1200-1399	17	19.10
1400-1599	12	13.49
1600-1899	18	20.22
1900-2299	5	5.62
2300-2599	7	7.86
2600-2999	1	1.13
Did not give this information	2	2.25
Total	89	100.00

\$500 to \$999 per year. Ten, or 11.23 per cent, received from \$1000 to \$1199 per year. Seventeen, or 19.10 per cent, of the teachers received from \$1200 to \$1399 per year. Twelve, or 13.49 per cent, of the teachers received from \$1400 to \$1599 per year. Eighteen, or 20.22 per cent, of the teachers received from \$1600 to \$1899 per year. Five, or 5.62 per cent, of the teachers received from \$1900 to \$2299 per year, while seven, or 7.86 per cent, received from \$2300 to \$2599 per year. One, or 1.13 per cent, of the teachers received from \$2600 to \$2999 per year, and two, or 2.25 per cent, of the teachers did not give this information.

Titles Of 1946-1947 School Positions Of Teachers

Table 10 reveals that the 1946-1947 school positions held by the junior high school physical education teachers fell under one of eight headings. Twenty-four, or 26.97 per cent, of the teachers held the title of coach and physical education teacher as compared with eight who held this title in their first school position. Eighteen, or 20.22 per cent, of the teachers held the title of physical education teacher as compared with nine who held this title in their first school position. These facts could be due to the increasing importance now being placed on physical education in the junior high school. Eighteen, or 20.22 per cent, of the teachers held the title of classroom teacher and coach, while thirteen, or 14.61 per cent, held the title of coach. Four, or 4.49 per cent, of the teachers held the title of classroom teacher, three, or 3.37 per cent, held

the title of assistant coach and physical education teacher, and two, or 2.25 per cent, held the title of assistant coach. One, or 1.13 per cent, of the teachers held the title of science and physical education teacher, and six, or 6.74 per cent, of the teachers did not give this information.

Table 10

The Titles Of The 1946-1947 School Positions Held By
The Junior High School Physical Education Teachers
And The Number And Per Cent Of Teachers Who
Held Each Title

Title of Position	Number and Per Cent of Teachers	
	Number	Per Cent
Coach and physical education teacher	24	26.97
Physical education teacher	18	20.22
Classroom teacher and coach	18	20.22
Coach	13	14.61
Classroom teacher	4	4.49
Assistant coach and physical education teacher	3	3.37
Assistant coach	2	2.25
Science and physical education teacher	1	1.13
Did not give this information	6	6.74
Total	89	100.00

Salaries Received For School Year 1946-1947

The school salaries of the junior high school physical education teachers for the school year 1946-1947 ranged from \$1400 to \$3799 per year. Table 11 lists the various school salaries as given by the physical education teachers. A study of this table reveals that of the teachers who gave this information one, or 1.13 per cent, received between \$1400 and \$1699 per year. Five, or 5.62 per cent, of the teachers

Table 11

The Salaries Received By The Eighty Junior High School Physical Education Teachers For The 1946-1947 School Year

Salary Range	Number and Per Cent of Teachers	
	Number	Per Cent
\$1400-1699	1	1.13
1700-1999	5	5.62
2000-2299	13	14.61
2300-2599	36	40.44
2600-2899	13	14.61
2900-3199	8	8.98
3200-3499	3	3.37
3500-3799	1	1.13
Did not give this information	9	10.11
Total	89	100.00

received between \$1700 and \$1999 per year, and thirteen, or 14.61 per cent, received between \$2000 and \$2299 per year. Thirty-six, or 40.44 per cent, of the teachers received between \$2300 and \$2599 per year, and thirteen, or 14.61 per cent, received between \$2600 and \$2899 per year. Eight, or 8.98 per cent, of the teachers received between \$2900 and \$3199 per year, and three, or 3.37 per cent, received between \$3200 and \$3499 per year. One, or 1.13 per cent, received between \$3500 and \$3799 per year, and nine, or 10.11 per cent, of the teachers did not give this information.

Considerations Other Than Salary

The junior high school physical education teachers received very little remunerative considerations other than their regular salary. One teacher obtained an apartment free of rent and also had the water bill paid. Two teachers received money for traveling expenses in the district. One teacher received all of the money made on a swimming pool and a summer physical education program. One teacher was entitled to the right to rent one room at the faculty club very reasonably.

1946-1947 Supplementary Salary Earnings

Of The Teachers

The junior high school physical education teacher is in a position to supplement his regular salary in many ways. Since he has his summers free from the regular school duties, he can engage in many profitable summer pursuits and activities.

Table 12 gives the 1946-1947 supplemental earnings of the teachers. One, or 1.13 per cent, of the teachers had supplemental salary earnings between \$1800 and \$2599 per year, and one, or 1.13 per cent, had supplemental salary

Table 12

The Supplemental Salary Earnings Of The Junior High School Physical Education Teachers For The Year 1946-1947, And The Number And Per Cent Of The Teachers Who Supplemented Their Salaries

Supplemental Salary	Number and Per Cent of Teachers	
	Number	Per Cent
\$1800-2599	1	1.13
1500-1799	1	1.13
1200-1499	4	4.49
1000-1199	3	3.37
800- 999	3	3.37
600- 799	10	11.23
400- 599	16	17.97
200- 399	19	21.35
100- 199	5	5.62
1- 99	3	3.37
0-	24	26.97
Total	89	100.00

earnings between \$1500 and \$1799 per year. Four, or 4.49 per cent, of the teachers had supplemental salary earnings between \$1200 and \$1499. Three, or 3.37 per cent, of the teachers had supplemental salary earnings between \$1000 and \$1199 per year, and three, or 3.37 per cent, had supplemental salary earnings between \$800 and \$999 per year. Ten, or 11.23 per cent, of the teachers had supplemental salary earnings between \$600 and \$799 per year, and sixteen, or 17.97 per cent, had supplemental earnings between \$400 and \$599 per year. Nineteen, or 21.35 per cent, of the teachers had supplemental earnings between \$200 and \$399 per year, and five, or 5.62 per cent, had earnings between \$100 and \$199 per year. Three, or 3.37 per cent, of the teachers had earnings between \$1 and \$99 per year, and twenty-four, or 26.97 per cent, of the teachers did not have any supplemental salary earnings.

Means By Which The Teachers Supplemented
Their 1946-1947 School Salaries

There were many ways in which the junior high school physical education teachers supplemented their regular school salary. Thirty-nine, or 42.69 per cent, of the teachers officiated at athletic contests. Eighteen, or 20.22 per cent, of the teachers worked at miscellaneous jobs. Sixteen, or 17.97 per cent, of the teachers worked at summer camps, and five, or 5.62 per cent, worked with a city recreation department. Three, or 3.37 per cent, of the teachers taught in

Table 13

The Means By Which The Junior High School Physical Education Teachers Supplemented Their 1946-1947 Salaries, And The Number And Per Cent Who Supplemented Their Salary In Each Way

Means	Number and Per Cent of Teachers	
	Number	Per Cent
Officiating at athletic contests	39	42.69
Miscellaneous jobs	18	20.22
Working at summer camps	16	17.97
Working with a city recreation department	5	5.62
Teaching at summer school	3	3.37
Playing professional sports	2	2.25
Operating a swimming pool	2	2.25
Bus driving	2	2.25
Y.M.C.A. work	2	2.25
Selling real estate	1	1.13
Photography	1	1.13
Coaching baseball	1	1.13
Bookkeeping	1	1.13
Naval reserve active duty pay	1	1.13
Oil refinery work	1	1.13
Sporting goods clerk	1	1.13
Research with the Department of Agriculture	1	1.13

Table 13 -- continued

Means	Number and Per Cent of Teachers	
	Number	Per Cent
Longshoreman	1	1.13
Unemployment compensation	1	1.13
Scouting football teams	1	1.13
Director of junior optimist club	1	1.13
Salesman	1	1.13
Post Office work	1	1.13
Junior high school sports program	1	1.13
Farming	1	1.13
Oil field work	1	1.13
Oil company work	1	1.13
Carpenter	1	1.13

summer schools. Playing professional sports, operating a swimming pool, driving a bus, and Y.M.C.A. work were each engaged in by two, or 2.25 per cent, of the teachers. Selling real estate, photography, coaching baseball, and bookkeeping were each engaged in by one, or 1.13 per cent, of the teachers. One, or 1.13 per cent, of the teachers supplemented his salary by active duty pay from the naval reserve. Oil refinery work, sporting goods clerk, and research with the department of agriculture were each engaged in by one, or 1.13 per cent, of the

teachers. One, or 1.13 per cent, of the teachers worked as a longshoreman, and one, or 1.13 per cent, received money for unemployment compensation. Scouting football teams, serving as the director of a junior optimist club, and working as a salesman were each engaged in by one, or 1.13 per cent, of the teachers. Post Office work, promoting a junior high school sports program, and farming were each engaged in by one, or 1.13 per cent, of the teachers. Oil field work, oil company work, and carpentry were each engaged in by one, or 1.13 per cent, of the teachers.

CHAPTER IV

ACADEMIC STATUS OF THE TEACHERS

In this chapter the academic status of the junior high school physical education teachers, included in this study, will be given through a presentation of: the degrees held by the teachers, the institutions conferring the degrees, and the undergraduate and graduate major and minor subjects selected by the teachers when they attended college.

Degrees Held by the Teachers

Fifty-two, or 58.43 per cent, of the junior high school physical education teachers held the Bachelor of Science degree. Seventeen, or 19.10 per cent, of the teachers held the Bachelor of Arts degree, and one, or 1.13 per cent, of the teachers held a Bachelor of Education.

Advance degrees were held by seventeen teachers. Ten, or 11.23 per cent, of the teachers held the Master of Arts, six, or 6.74 per cent, held the Master of Science, and one, or 1.13 per cent, held a Master of Education. Two, or 2.25 per cent, of the teachers did not give this information. Table 14 shows the frequency of which each degree was held.

Table 14

The Degrees Held By The Junior High School Physical
Education Teachers, And The Number And Per Cent
Of Teachers Who Held Each Degree

Degree	Number and Per Cent of Teachers	
	Number	Per Cent
Bachelor of Science	52	58.43
Bachelor of Arts	17	19.10
Bachelor of Education	1	1.13
Master of Arts	10	11.23
Master of Science	6	6.74
Master of Education	1	1.13
Did not give this information	2	2.25
Total	89	100.00

Institutions Conferring the Degrees

Eighty-seven of the junior high school physical education teachers indicated that they received their degree from one of twenty-eight colleges or universities. Forty-six of the teachers secured their degree from one of seven Texas State Teachers Colleges. Twelve, or 13.47 per cent, of the teachers secured their degree from North Texas State Teachers College, and eight, or 8.98 per cent, secured their degree from Sam Houston State Teachers College. Seven, or 7.86 per cent, of the teachers each secured their degree from the University of

Texas, Southwest Texas State Teachers College, and East Texas State Teachers College. Five, or 5.64 per cent, of the teachers

Table 15

The Names Of The Institutions From Which The Eighty-nine Junior High School Physical Education Teachers Secured Their Degree, And The Number And Per Cent Of The Teachers Who Secured Their Degree From Each Institution

Name of Institution	Number and Per Cent of Teachers	
	Number	Per Cent
North Texas State Teachers College	12	13.47
Sam Houston State Teachers College	8	8.98
University of Texas	7	7.86
Southwest Texas State Teachers College	7	7.86
East Texas State Teachers College	7	7.86
Stephan F. Austin State Teachers College	5	5.64
Texas Christian University	5	5.64
Howard Payne College	5	5.64
West Texas State Teachers College	4	4.49
Sul Ross State Teachers College	3	3.37
Texas Technological	3	3.37
Southern Methodist University	3	3.37
Baylor University	2	2.24
University of Houston	2	2.24

Table 15 -- continued

Name of Institution	Number and Per Cent of Teachers	
	Number	Per Cent
Southwestern University	1	1.13
Oklahoma University	1	1.13
Rice Institute	1	1.13
Middlebury College	1	1.13
Centenary College	1	1.13
University of Illinois	1	1.13
Illinois State Normal	1	1.13
Texas Wesleyan College	1	1.13
Texas A. & M.	1	1.13
Hanover College	1	1.13
Austin College	1	1.13
St. Mary's University	1	1.13
Samuel Huston College	1	1.13
Abilene Christian College	1	1.13
Did not give this information	2	2.24
Total	89	100.00

each secured their degree from Stephen F. Austin State Teachers College, Texas Christian University, and Howard Payne College. Four, or 4.49 per cent, of the teachers secured their degree from West Texas State Teachers College. Three, or 3.37 per cent,

of the teachers each secured their degree from Sul Ross State Teachers College, Texas Technological College, and Southern Methodist University. Two, or 2.25 per cent, of the teachers each secured their degree from Baylor University and The University of Houston. Southwestern University, Oklahoma University, Rice Institute, Middlebury College, Centenary College, University of Illinois, Illinois State Normal, Texas Wesleyan College, Texas A. & M., Hanover College, Austin College, St. Mary's University, Samuel Huston College, and Abilene Christian College each granted degrees to one, or 1.13 per cent, of the teachers included in this study. Two, or 2.25 per cent, of the teachers did not give this information. Table 15 shows the colleges or universities that granted degrees to the teachers, and the number and per cent of the teachers who secured their degree from each institution.

Undergraduate Major and Minor Subjects

Table 16 gives the undergraduate major and minor subjects selected by the junior high school physical education teachers. Physical education was selected by forty of the teachers for an undergraduate major, while eleven of the teachers selected history. Social science, mathematics, industrial arts, and government were each selected by five teachers for an undergraduate major. Four teachers selected education, and three selected biology. Elementary education, political science, sociology, journalism, agriculture and science, geological

Table 16

The Undergraduate Major And Minor Subjects Which Were Selected By The Eighty-nine Junior High School Physical Education Teachers While Attending College

Subject	No. of Teachers Selecting Each Major	No. of Teachers Selecting Each Minor
Physical Education	40	24
History	11	12
Social Science	5	8
Mathematics	5	4
Industrial Arts	5	1
Government	5	0
Education	4	4
Biology	3	2
Elementary Education	1	0
Political Science	1	0
Sociology	1	1
Journalism	1	0
Agriculture and Science	1	0
Geological Engineer	1	0
Business Administration	1	1
Public School Administration	1	0
Science	0	5
Administrative Education	0	5
Agriculture	0	3

Table 16 -- continued

Subject	No. of Teachers Selecting Each Major	No. of Teachers Selecting Each Minor
Industrial Education	0	2
Education and History	0	2
Physical Education and History	0	1
Biology and Sociology	0	1
History and Science	0	1
Spanish	0	1
English and Physical Education	0	1
Physical Science	0	1
Chemistry	0	1
Economics	0	1
Did not give this information	3	7
Total	89	89

engineering, business administration, and public school administration were each selected by one teacher for a major. Three teachers did not indicate their major field.

Physical education was selected by twenty-four teachers as an undergraduate minor and history was chosen by twelve. Social science was chosen by eight teachers as a minor, mathematics by four, industrial arts by one, and education by four. Biology was chosen by two teachers as a minor subject, sociology by one, business administration by one, and science by five.

Administrative education was chosen by five teachers as a minor subject, agriculture by three, industrial education by two, and education and history by two. Physical education and history, biology and sociology, history and science, spanish, English and physical education, political science, chemistry, and economics were each selected by one teacher for a minor subject. Seven teachers did not indicate their minor field.

Table 17

The Graduate Major And Minor Subjects Which Were Selected
By The Seventeen Junior High School Physical Educa-
tion Teachers While Attending College

Subject	No. of Teachers Selecting Each Major	No. of Teachers Selecting Each Minor
Physical Education	7	1
Administrative Education	5	2
Education	3	1
Social Science	1	0
History	1	2
Industrial Education	0	1
Political Science	0	1
Government	0	1
Mathematics	0	1
Philosophy	0	1
History and Physical Education	0	1
Did not give this information	0	5
Total	17	17

Graduate Major and Minor Subjects

Table 17 shows the graduate major and minor subjects selected by the junior high school physical education teachers. Of the seventeen teachers who held a Master's degree, seven selected physical education for a major, five selected administrative education, three selected education, one selected social science, and one selected history.

For a graduate minor subject physical education was chosen by one teacher, administrative education by two, education by one, and history by two. One teacher each chose industrial education, political science, government, mathematics, philosophy, and history and physical education. Five teachers did not indicate their minor field.

CHAPTER V

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL RELATIONSHIPS OF THE TEACHERS

In this chapter the personal and social relationships of the junior high school physical education teachers, included in this study, will be given through a presentation of: birth places, ages, marital status, number of children, professional affiliations, civic club membership, war service, public service rendered, recreational activities participated in, athletic activities participated in while in college, non-athletic activities participated in while in college, and the essential condition for maintaining present position.

Birth Places

Table 18 gives, in order of frequency, the various states in which the junior high school physical education teachers were born. Seventy-two, or 80.89 per cent, of the teachers were born in Texas. Four, or 4.49 per cent, of the teachers were born in Louisiana. Two, or 2.24 per cent, of the teachers were born in Oklahoma, and two, or 2.24 per cent, were also born in Indiana. One, or 1.13 per cent, of the teachers were each born in Alabama, Maryland, New York, Illinois, and Kansas. Four, or 4.49 per cent, of the teachers did not give this information.

Table 18

The States In Which The Eighty-nine Junior High School Physical Education Teachers Were Born, And The Number And Per Cent Of Teachers Who Were Born In Each State

State	Number and Per Cent of Teachers	
	Number	Per Cent
Texas	72	80.89
Louisiana	4	4.49
Oklahoma	2	2.24
Indiana	2	2.24
Alabama	1	1.13
Maryland	1	1.13
New York	1	1.13
Illinois	1	1.13
Kansas	1	1.13
Did not give this information	4	4.49
Total	89	100.00

Ages of the Teachers

Table 19 reveals the ages of the junior high school physical education teachers during the school year 1946-1947. One, or 1.13 per cent, of the teachers was from 20 to 23 years old. Twelve, or 13.48 per cent, of the teachers were from 24 to 27 years old, and twenty-five, or 28.09 per cent, were

from 28 to 31 years old. Twenty, or 22.47 per cent, of the teachers were from 32 to 35 years old, and fifteen, or 16.85 per cent, were from 36 to 39 years old. Six, or 6.74 per cent, of the teachers were from 40 to 43 years old, four, or 4.49 per cent, were from 44 to 47, one, or 1.13 per cent, was from 48 to 51, and one, or 1.13 per cent, was from 52 to 57 years old. Four, or 4.49 per cent, of the teachers did not give this information.

Table 19

The Ages Of The Eighty-nine Junior High School Physical Education Teachers During The School Year 1946-1947, And The Number And Per Cent Who Were Each Age

Years of Age	Number and Per Cent of Teachers	
	Number	Per Cent
20-23	1	1.13
24-27	12	13.48
28-31	25	28.09
32-35	20	22.47
36-39	15	16.85
40-43	6	6.74
44-47	4	4.49
48-51	1	1.13
52-57	1	1.13
Did not give this information	4	4.49
Total	89	100.00

Marital Status

Seventy-two, or 80.89 per cent, of the junior high school physical education teachers, included in this study, were married. Nine, or 10.11 per cent, of the teachers were single. Five, or 5.62 per cent, of the teachers were divorced, and two, or 2.25 per cent, were widowers. One, or 1.13 per cent, of the teachers did not give this information. Table 20 gives the marital status of all of the teachers.

Table 20

The Marital Status Of The Eighty-nine Junior High School Physical Education Teachers During The School Year 1946-1947

Marital Status	Number and Per Cent of Teachers	
	Number	Per Cent
Married	72	80.89
Single	9	10.11
Divorced	5	5.62
Widowers	2	2.25
Did not give this information	1	1.13
Total	89	100.00

Number of Children

The junior high school physical education teachers, included in this study, had very small families. Twenty-four, or 30.38 per cent, of the teachers did not have any children.

Thirty, or 37.97 per cent, of the teachers had one child. Twenty-one, or 26.52 per cent, of the teachers had two children, and three, or 3.80 per cent, had three children. One, or 1.27 per cent, of the teachers did not give this information. Table 21 gives the number of children of the teachers.

Table 21

The Number And Per Cent Of The Married, Widowers, And Divorced Junior High School Physical Education Teachers Who Had No Children Or Who Had One Or More Children

Number of Children	Number and Per Cent of Teachers	
	Number	Per Cent
Not any children	24	30.38
1	30	37.97
2	21	26.58
3	3	3.80
Did not give this information	1	1.27
	79	100.00

Professional Societies and Fraternity Memberships

The junior high school physical education teachers held memberships in sixteen different organizations. The professional organization most frequently mentioned in which the teachers participated was the Texas State Teachers Association. Seventy-nine, or 88.76 per cent, of the teachers were members

of this organization. Forty-eight, or 53.93 per cent, of the teachers were members of the National Education Association. Forty-six, or 51.68 per cent, of the teachers were members of the Texas High School Football Coaches Association, and twenty-two, or 24.72 per cent, were members of the Texas High School Basketball Coaches Association. Twenty, or 22.47 per cent, of the teachers were members of the Texas Health and Physical Education Association. Twelve, or 13.48 per cent, of the teachers were members of some city classroom teachers association. Five, or 5.62 per cent, of the teachers were members of the Southwest Football Officials Association. Three, or 3.37 per cent, of the teachers were members of the Southwest Basketball Officials Association. Two, or 2.25 per cent, of the teachers were members of a city council of education, and two, or 2.25 per cent, were members of Phi Delta Kappa. One, or 1.13 per cent, of the teachers was a member of the American Health, Physical Education, and Recreation Association. One, or 1.13 per cent, of the teachers was a member of the Texas Safety Association, and one, or 1.13 per cent, was a member of the National Reserve Officers Association. One, or 1.13 per cent, of the teachers was a member of the Quarterback Club, and one, or 1.13 per cent, was a member of a city council of men teachers. Table 22 gives the organizations to which the teachers belonged and the number and per cent who belonged to each organization.

Table 22

The Professional Societies And Fraternities Of Which
The Eighty-nine Junior High School Physical Educa-
tion Teachers Were Members, And The Number And
Per Cent Of Teachers Who Were Members Of
Each Society And Fraternity

Name of Organization	Number and Per Cent of Teachers	
	Number	Per Cent
Texas State Teachers Association	79	88.76
National Education Association	48	53.93
Texas High School Football Coaches Association	46	51.68
Texas High School Basketball Coaches Association	22	24.72
Texas Health and Physical Education Association	20	22.47
City Classroom Teachers Association	12	13.48
Southwest Football Officials Association	5	5.62
Southwest Basketball Officials Association	3	3.37
State Classroom Teachers Assn.	3	3.37
City Council of Education	2	2.25
Phi Delta Kappa	2	2.25
American Health, Physical Education and Recreation Association	1	1.13
Texas Safety Association	1	1.13
National Reserve Officers Assn.	1	1.13
Quarterback Club	1	1.13
City Council of Men Teachers	1	1.13

Civic and Social Organization Membership

The Junior Chamber of Commerce and the Lions Club led the civic organizations of which the junior high school physical education teachers were members. Seven, or 7.86 per cent, of the teachers were each members of these organizations. Five, or 5.62 per cent, were members of the Kiwanis Club, and three, or 3.37 per cent, were members of the Rotary Club. Two, or 2.25 per cent, of the teachers were each members of

Table 23

The Civic And Social Organizations Of Which The Eighty-nine Junior High School Physical Education Teachers Were Members And The Number And Per Cent Of Teachers Who Were Members Of Each Organization

Name of Organization	Number and Per Cent of Teachers	
	Number	Per Cent
Junior Chamber of Commerce	7	7.86
Lions Club	7	7.86
Kiwanis Club	5	5.62
Rotary Club	3	3.37
Veterans of Foreign Wars	2	2.25
Masonic Lodge	2	2.25
Optimist Club	1	1.13
American Legion	1	1.13
Dads Club	1	1.13
Progressive Club	1	1.13

the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the Masonic Lodge. One, or 1.13 per cent, of the teachers was each a member of the Optimist Club, American Legion, Dads Club, and Progressive Club. Table 23 reveals the organizations of which the teachers were members and the number and per cent who belonged to each organization.

War Service

Two of the junior high school physical education teachers, included in this study, served in World War I.

Table 24 reveals that fifty-six of the teachers served in World War II. Thirty, or 53.57 per cent, of the teachers

Table 24

The Number And The Per Cent Of The Fifty-six Junior High School Physical Education Teachers Who Served In The Armed Forces During World War II And The Branch In Which They Served

Branch of Service	Number and Per Cent of Teachers	
	Number	Per Cent
Army	30	53.57
Navy	18	32.14
Marines	3	5.36
Merchant Marine	2	3.57
Coast Guard	2	3.57
Seabees	1	1.79
Total	56	100.00

served in the Army. Eighteen, or 32.14 per cent, of the teachers served in the Navy, and three, or 5.36 per cent, served in the Marines. Two, or 3.57 per cent, of the teachers served in the Merchant Marine, and two, or 3.57 per cent, served in the Coast Guard. One, or 1.79 per cent, of the teachers served in the Seabees.

Public Service Rendered

Table 25 reveals the ways through which the junior high school physical education teachers rendered public or volunteer service. Forty-six, or 51.68 per cent, of the teachers gave from one to six hours per week to the work of the Church. The average in hours per week for this service was 2.6. Twenty-two, or 24.72 per cent, of the teachers rendered service to the Boy Scouts. The time given to the Boy Scouts ranged from one to twelve hours per week and the average time given was 2.4 hours per week. Nine, or 10.11 per cent, of the teachers gave from one to four hours with an average of two hours per week to the Young Men's Christian Association. Seven, or 7.86 per cent, of the teachers gave from one-fourth to one with an average of eight-tenths of an hour per week to the Red Cross. One, or 1.13 per cent, of the teachers gave one hour per week to the Cub Scouts. One, or 1.13 per cent, of the teachers gave five hours per week to a boy's club. One, or 1.13 per cent, of the teachers gave six hours per week to a young boy's softball league.

Table 25

The Agencies Through Which The Eighty-nine Junior High School Physical Education Teachers Rendered Public Service, The Number And Per Cent Who Rendered Service Through Each Agency, The Range In Hours Per Week, And The Average Number Of Hours Per Week Given To Each Agency

Agency	No. of Teachers	Per Cent	Range In Hours Per Week	Average No. of Hrs. Per Wk.
Sunday School and Church	46	51.68	1- 6	2.6
Boys Scouts	22	24.72	1-12	2.4
Young Men's Christian Association	9	10.11	1- 4	2.0
Red Cross	7	7.86	$\frac{1}{2}$ - 1	.8
Cub Scouts	1	1.13	1-	1.0
Boy's Club	1	1.13	5-	5.0
Young Boy's Softball League	1	1.13	6-	6.0

Recreational Activities

The recreational pursuits of the physical education teachers covered a wide range and a variety of activities. Sixty, or 67.42 per cent, of the teachers attended the movies. Outdoor activities were participated in by a large number of teachers. Forty-eight, or 53.93 per cent, of the teachers engaged in fishing, thirty-four, or 38.22 per cent, played softball, and thirty-two, or 35.95 per cent, went hunting. Thirty-one, or 34.83 per cent, of the teachers played cards. Thirty, or 33.71 per cent, of the teachers engaged in swimming, and twenty-six,

Table 26

The Recreational Activities In Which The Eighty-nine
Junior High School Physical Education Teachers
Engaged And The Number And Per Cent Of Tea-
chers Who Engaged In Each Activity

Activity	Number and Per Cent of Teachers	
	Number	Per Cent
Movies	60	67.42
Fishing	48	53.95
Softball	34	38.22
Hunting	32	35.95
Playing Cards	31	34.83
Swimming	30	33.71
Dancing	26	29.21
Golf	22	24.72
Tennis	17	19.10
Volleyball	12	13.48
Camping	2	2.25
Gardening	2	2.25
Bowling	2	2.25
Dominoes	1	1.13
Basketball	1	1.13
Baseball	1	1.13
Ranching	1	1.13

or 29.21 per cent, engaged in dancing. Twenty-two, or 24.72 per cent, of the teachers engaged in playing golf, and seventeen

or 19.10 per cent, engaged in playing tennis. Twelve, or 13.48 per cent, of the teachers played volleyball. Two, or 2.25 per cent, of the teachers each engaged in camping, gardening, and bowling. One, or 1.13 per cent, of the teachers each engaged in dominoes, basketball, baseball, and ranching.

**Athletic Activities Participated
In While In College**

The physical education teachers showed considerable interest in athletic activities while in college. Fifty-three,

Table 27

The Athletic Activities In Which The Eighty-nine Junior
High School Physical Education Teachers Engaged
While In College, And The Number And Per
Cent Of Teachers Who Engaged
In Each Activity

Athletic Activity	Number and Per Cent of Teachers	
	Number	Per Cent
Football	53	59.55
Basketball	39	42.69
Track and Field	30	33.71
Baseball	18	20.22
Tennis	13	14.61
Golf	3	3.37
Ice Hockey	1	1.13
Skiing	1	1.13
Cross Country	1	1.13

or 59.55 per cent, of the teachers participated in football. Thirty-nine, or 42.69 per cent, of the teachers participated in basketball, and thirty, or 33.71 per cent, participated in track and field. Eighteen, or 20.22 per cent, of the teachers participated in baseball, and thirteen, or 14.61 per cent, participated in tennis. Three, or 3.37 per cent, of the teachers participated in golf, and one, or 1.13 per cent, each participated in ice hockey, skiing, and cross country. Table 27 gives the activities participated in and the number and per cent of teachers who participated in each activity.

Non-athletic Activities Participated In While In College

Table 28 reveals the non-athletic activities in which the junior high school physical education teachers participated in while in college. Thirteen, or 14.61 per cent, of the teachers served as class officers. Ten, or 11.23 per cent, of the teachers served as a student body officer. Five, or 5.62 per cent, of the teachers participated in the glee club, and four, or 4.49 per cent, participated in dramatics. One, or 1.13 per cent, of the teachers participated in debate, and one, or 1.13 per cent, served as sports editor for the school paper. One, or 1.13 per cent, of the teachers served as editor of the campus paper, and one, or 1.13 per cent, published the yearbook for the college.

Table 28

The Non-athletic Activities In Which The Eighty-nine
Junior High School Physical Education Teachers
Engaged While In College, And The Number
And Per Cent Of Teachers Who Engaged
In Each Activity

Non-athletic Activity	Number and Per Cent of Teachers	
	Number	Per Cent
Class Officer	13	14.61
Student Body Officer	10	11.23
Glee Club	5	5.62
Orchestra	5	5.62
Dramatics	4	4.49
Debate	1	1.13
Sports Editor	1	1.13
Editor of Campus Paper	1	1.13
Published Yearbook	1	1.13

Essential Condition For Maintaining
Present Position

Table 29 gives some of the essentials that keep the teachers secure in their jobs, and the number and the per cent of the teachers who indicated each condition. Fifty-three, or 59.55 per cent, of the teachers indicated that teaching ability was the most important factor in maintaining their position. Twenty-five, or 28.09 per cent, of the teachers relied on personal character, and five, or 5.62 per cent, relied on

winning teams. Four, or 4.49 per cent, of the teachers were dependent on popularity in the community, and one, or 1.13 per cent, was dependent on political influence. One, or 1.13 per cent, of the teachers did not give this information.

Table 29

The Condition Indicated By The Eighty-nine Junior High School Physical Education Teachers As Most Essential To Retaining Their Present Position, And The Number And Per Cent Of Teachers Who Indicated Each Activity

Condition	Number and Per Cent of Teachers	
	Number	Per Cent
Teaching Ability	53	59.55
Personal Character	25	28.09
Winning Teams	5	5.62
Popularity in the community	4	4.49
Political Influence	1	1.13
Did not give this information	1	1.13
Total	89	100.00

CHAPTER VI

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Summary

This personnel study of the men physical education teachers in the approved junior high schools of Texas was undertaken in an effort to accumulate and interpret information regarding their teaching duties, administrative duties, academic and professional status, and personal and social relationships. From this study facts have been discovered which might be useful in determining the status of physical education in the approved junior high schools of Texas and also in determining the status of the physical education teachers.

This study has revealed many facts which might be useful to:

1. Teacher-training agencies in preparing or revising their physical education curricula so as best to meet the needs actually existing in the junior high schools.
2. Teachers working in the field of physical education in the junior high schools in planning their future study and training.
3. Young men who are contemplating a career in physical education in the junior high school.

From the data collected, many outstanding facts regarding the men physical education teachers in the approved junior high schools of Texas have been discovered. These facts are as follows:

I. Duties and responsibilities of the men physical education teachers.

A. The departments for which the men physical education teachers are most frequently responsible are: physical education for boys, intramural athletics, interscholastic athletics, and hygiene and health education.

B. The teaching duties pertain largely to the teaching of physical education classes.

C. The activities most frequently taught in regular physical education classes are: softball, basketball, football, and track and field.

D. The coaching duties are most often centered around basketball, track and field, football, and softball.

E. The chief administrative duties performed are: attending faculty meetings, working on school records and report cards, rendering first aid, attending to matters of correspondence, and attending Parent-Teachers meetings.

F. The activities most frequently sponsored are: home room and auditorium programs.

G. The teachers were, to a large degree, responsible for making out their own physical education programs.

II. The professional status of the physical education teachers is revealed by the following facts:

A. In their first school positions these men were employed as coaches and classroom teachers.

B. In their 1946-1947 positions these men were employed as coaches and physical education teachers.

C. The salaries most frequently mentioned by the teachers in their first school positions were between \$1600 and \$1900 per year.

D. The salaries most frequently mentioned by the teachers in their 1946-1947 school position were between \$2300 and \$2600 per year.

E. A large percentage of the teachers supplemented their salaries by officiating at athletic contests and working in summer camps.

III. The academic status of the physical education teachers is revealed by the following facts:

A. Seventy of the eighty-nine physical education teachers indicated that they held a Bachelor's degree. Seventeen of the teachers held the Master's degree.

B. A very small per cent of the teachers secured their degree from colleges or universities located outside the state of Texas.

C. Physical education was selected most frequently by the teachers as an undergraduate major and minor.

D. Physical education was selected most frequently by the teachers as a graduate major.

IV. The personal and social relationships of the physical

education teachers are revealed by the following facts:

A. 80.89 per cent of the teachers were born in Texas.

B. The age range most frequently mentioned by the teachers was from twenty-eight to thirty-one years of age.

C. 80.89 per cent of the teachers were married.

D. The teachers have very small families. Three of the eighty-nine teachers had only three children, and twenty-four of the teachers had no children.

E. 88.76 per cent of the teachers were members of the Texas State Teachers Association.

F. The teachers participation in civic organization was centered around the Jaycees and the Lions club.

G. Fifty-six of the teachers served in World War II. Two of the teachers served in World War I.

H. While in college the teachers took a more active part in athletic activities than in non-athletic activities.

I. Teaching ability was considered the most essential element in maintaining their present position.

Conclusions

This study has brought together many interesting facts about the men physical education teachers and the physical education program in the approved junior high schools of Texas.

In conclusion it may be stated that:

1. Physical education is included in the curriculum of

98.87 per cent of the approved junior high schools.

2. 78.66 per cent of the teachers in charge of the physical education programs have a Bachelor's degree and 19.10 per cent have a Master's degree. 51.68 per cent of the teachers secured their degree from one of seven Texas State Teachers Colleges.

3. The teachers teach from one to five physical education classes a day. In addition to physical education they teach other subjects.

4. The teachers have coaching duties to perform other than regular class duties.

5. 88.76 per cent of the teachers perform some administrative duty.

6. 76.41 per cent of the teachers make out their own physical education program.

7. The salaries most frequently drawn by the teachers during the 1946-1947 school year ranged between \$2300. and \$2599. per year.

8. 73.03 per cent of the teachers supplemented their salary by securing jobs in their off duty hours.

9. The status of the physical education teachers has not induced teachers from other states to come to Texas. 80.89 per cent of the teachers were born in Texas.

10. 82.02 per cent of the teachers were less than forty years old.

11. 80.89 per cent of the teachers were married, but no

family had over three children.

12. 62.92 per cent of the teachers served in the Armed forces during World War II.

13. The teachers rendered public or volunteer service to several organizations.

14. The teachers took part in many athletic activities while in college and a small per cent engaged in non-athletic activities.

15. 59.55 per cent of the teachers recognize the value of teaching ability as essential in maintaining their teaching position.

Recommendations

This study has served to bring together certain factual information about the men physical education teachers in the approved junior high schools of Texas. The facts revealed in the preceding chapters are the basis for the following recommendations to young men contemplating a career in the field of junior high school physical education.

1. Prepare to assume responsibility for several departments, especially the departments of physical education for boys, intramural athletics, interscholastic athletics, and hygiene or health education.

2. Prepare to coach or assist in coaching basketball, track and field, football, and softball.

3. Prepare to teach a large number of activities in regular physical education classes and be able to make out a

complete physical education program for the school

4. Be prepared to take care of numerous administrative duties.

5. Prepare to sponsor various extra-curricular activities.

6. Secure at least a Bachelor's degree with a major in health and physical education.

7. Make preparation to render public service in civic, social, and religious fields.

8. Be prepared to meet the fact that as the age of forty is approached fewer physical education teachers remain in this particular phase of school work.

It is also recommended that this study be used:

1. As a means whereby school boards and school administrators, by recognizing the present status of physical education and the physical education teachers, might be enabled to better select teachers for positions in this particular field.

2. As a guide to teacher-training agencies in preparing or revising their physical education curricula so that prospective teachers of physical education may receive training in those phases of work that are actually required of the physical education teachers in the field.

3. As a yardstick by which men in the field of junior high school physical education might measure themselves.

APPENDIX

LETTER TO THE JUNIOR HIGH
SCHOOL PRINCIPAL

211 West Sycamore Street
Denton, Texas
April 4, 1947

Dear Sir:

I am a student at North Texas State Teachers College, Denton, Texas, doing work for my Master's Degree in Physical Education. For my thesis, I am undertaking a personnel study of men physical education teachers in the approved Junior High Schools of Texas. Your school is among the one hundred and forty-four schools included in this study.

Your cooperation is solicited and will assist greatly in making the study a success. Kindly take one minute, fill in the attached stamped post card, and drop it in the mail today.

Very truly yours,

Mernice Newton

QUESTIONNAIRE TO JUNIOR HIGH
SCHOOL PRINCIPAL

Name of Junior High School: _____

City: _____ County: _____

1. Does your school have a man who is in charge, or responsible for, the physical education program for boys (Please check one of the following:
() Yes; () No.)

2. His name is _____

3. His mailing address is _____

(Signature)

LETTER TO THE JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL
PHYSICAL EDUCATION TEACHER

211 West Sycamore Street
Denton, Texas
May 1, 1947

Dear Sir;

I am a student at North Texas State Teachers College, Denton, Texas, doing work for my Master's Degree in Physical Education. For my thesis, I am undertaking a personnel study of men physical education teachers in the approved junior high schools of Texas.

The purpose of the study is to present through a study of the duties, training, rewards, and social and personal relationships of the junior high school physical education teachers, a set of facts which may be useful to men contemplating a career in physical education, and also to men who are already active in the field. Your cooperation is solicited and will assist greatly in making this study a success.

Please fill in the enclosed check-list, put it in the stamped, self-addressed envelope, and drop it in the mail today. No names are to be used in any way; therefore, it is not necessary that you sign your name to the check-list.

You will be notified later regarding the results of the study.

Yours very truly,

Mernice Newton

QUESTIONNAIRE TO JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL
PHYSICAL EDUCATION TEACHER

Proceed as follows:

1. Please answer each question fully.
2. Place an (X) in front of each item to indicate "Yes".
3. A blank space indicates "No".
4. Write in an answer only when requested to "write-in".

I. Duties as a teacher of physical education:

A. Indicate by an (X) the following departments for which you are responsible and fill in those not listed.

1. () Physical Education for boys
2. () Physical Education for girls
3. () Hygiene or health education
4. () Interscholastic athletics
5. () Intramural athletics
6. () Health service
7. () Summer school of physical education
8. Others (write-in below) _____

B. Indicate by an (X) the duties which you perform in person and the average number of hours per week which you spend at each:

- | | <u>No.</u> | <u>hrs.</u> | <u>per wk.</u> |
|---|------------|-------------|----------------|
| 1. () Teaching physical education classes | () | | |
| 2. () Teaching hygiene or health education | () | | |
| 3. () Teaching other subjects (write-in below) | () | | |
| _____ | () | | |
| _____ | () | | |

C. Indicate by an (X) those activities you are now teaching, or expect to teach during the present school year, in regular physical education classes.

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. () Football | 9. () Boxing |
| 2. () Basketball | 10. () Corrective gymnastics |

C. (Cont'd)

- | | | |
|--------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| 3. () | Track and field | 11. Others (write-in) |
| 4. () | Softball | _____ |
| 5. () | Soccer | _____ |
| 6. () | Volleyball | _____ |
| 7. () | Handball | _____ |
| 8. () | Tennis | _____ |

D. Indicate by an (X) those sports in which you are now coaching a team, or expect to coach a team during the present school year, to represent your school in competition with teams from other schools. Estimate the average number of hours per week you spend at each.

- | | <u>Hrs. per week</u> |
|----------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. () Football | () |
| 2. () Basketball | () |
| 3. () Track and field | () |
| 4. () Softball | () |
| 5. Others (write-in below) | () |
| _____ | () |
| _____ | () |
| _____ | () |

E. In the following list, check all of the statements that are descriptive of your work and estimate the average number of hours per week you spend at each.

- | | <u>Hrs. per wk.</u> |
|--|---------------------|
| 1. () Attend to correspondence | () |
| 2. () Attend athletic council meetings | () |
| 3. () Attend faculty meetings | () |
| 4. () Attend P.T. A. meetings | () |
| 5. () Work on school report cards and records | () |
| 6. () Sponsor student social affairs | () |
| 7. () Conference with students | () |
| 8. () Keep detention hall | () |
| 9. () Work in library or textbook room | () |
| 10. () Give physical examinations | () |
| 11. () Assist in giving physical examinations | () |
| 12. () Measure physical ability of students | () |
| 13. () Prescribe corrective exercises | () |
| 14. () Scouting football teams | () |
| 15. () Manage finances relative to athletics | () |
| 16. () Purchase school P.E. equipment | () |
| 17. () Sell tickets at athletic contests | () |
| 18. () Render first aid in school | () |
| 19. () Publicity work | () |
| 20. () Recreation for faculty | () |
| 21. () Drive school bus | () |
| 22. Others (write-in below) | () |
| _____ | () |

F. Indicate by an (X) the ones you sponsor, either throughout the year or a part of the year and estimate the average number of hours per week you spend with each.

	<u>Hrs. per week</u>
1. () Home Room	{ }
2. () Auditorium program	{ }
3. () Band	{ }
4. () Dramatics	{ }
5. () Yearbook	{ }
6. () Newspaper	{ }
7. () Student Council	{ }
8. () Societies	{ }
9. () Glee Club	{ }
10. Others (write-in below)	{ }
_____	{ }
_____	{ }
_____	{ }

II. Public Service (Volunteer and non-remunerative services). Place an (X) by those organizations to which you render public service and estimate the average number of hours per week you give to each.

	<u>Hrs. per week</u>
1. () Boy Scouts	{ }
2. () Y.M.C.A.	{ }
3. () Red Cross	{ }
4. () Community Chest	{ }
5. () Salvation Army	{ }
6. () Sunday School and Church	{ }
7. Others (write-in below)	{ }
_____	{ }
_____	{ }
_____	{ }

III. Personal Information

A. Official title as given in your school contract _____

B. Birthplace: (State) _____ Age _____

C. () Single () Married () Divorced () Widower

D. Number of children _____

E. Professional affiliations:

1. () Texas State Teachers Associations.
2. () Texas Health and Physical Education Association.
3. () Texas High School Football Coaches Association.
4. () Texas High School Basketball Coaches Association.
5. () National Education Association.
6. Others (write-in below)

F. Civic organization membership:

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. () Rotary Club | 6. () 20-30 Club |
| 2. () Lions Club | 7. Others (write-in below) |
| 3. () Kiwanis Club | _____ |
| 4. () Jaycees | _____ |
| 5. () Optimists | _____ |

G. Did you serve in World War () I - () II. If so was it in () Army, () Navy, () Marines, () Coast Guard, () Merchant Marine, () Seabees, () Red Cross, Others (write in below) _____

IV. Academic Status

A. Institutions attended and degrees received (write in).

<u>Name of Institution</u>	<u>Degree</u>	<u>Year</u>
1. _____	_____	_____
2. _____	_____	_____
3. _____	_____	_____
4. _____	_____	_____

B. Undergraduate Major _____ Minor _____
 Graduate Major _____ Minor _____

V. Professional Status

A. Write in below the first fulltime position which you had after leaving college or professional school and your present position for the school year 1946-1947.

<u>Title of Position</u>	<u>Salary</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____

B. Do you receive any consideration such as:

1. () Apartment - rent free
 2. () Gas, water, light bill paid
 3. Others (write in below) _____
- _____
- _____

C. Supplement to regular salary: Estimate for the school year 1946-1947 (and write in below) your yearly income from the following or other pursuits by which you supplemented your regular salary. Do not include earnings from investments or business enterprises.

	<u>Amount</u>
1. Officiating at athletic contests	_____
2. Playing professional sports	_____

V. (C) cont'd.

- 3. Teaching at summer school _____
- 4. Working in summer camp _____
- 5. Working at other jobs (write in) _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

VI. Recreational activities; Place an (X) by the ones in which you participate. Do not include here those activities which come about as a part of your school duties. Estimate the average number of hours per week you spend at each:

	<u>Hrs. per wk.</u>		<u>Hrs. per wk.</u>
1. () Golf	()	7. () Dancing	()
2. () Swimming	()	8. () Movies	()
3. () Volleyball	()	9. () Tennis	()
4. () Softball	()	10. () Playing Cards	()
5. () Hunting	()	11. Others (write in)	()
6. () Fishing	()		()

VII. Activities participated in while in college:

<u>Athletic activities</u>	<u>No. of years on varsity</u>	<u>No. of letters or awards</u>
1. () Football	_____	_____
2. () Basketball	_____	_____
3. () Track and Field	_____	_____
4. () Baseball	_____	_____
5. () Golf	_____	_____
6. () Tennis	_____	_____
7. Others (write in)	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

<u>Non-athletic activities</u>	<u>No. of years</u>	<u>No. of letters or awards</u>
1. () Debate	_____	_____
2. () Dramatics	_____	_____
3. () Glee Club	_____	_____
4. () Orchestra	_____	_____
5. () Class Officer	_____	_____
6. () Student body officer	_____	_____
7. Others (write in)	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

VIII. Check the one of the following statements which applies to present position.

VIII. (Cont'd)

- A. () Make out your own program of P.E. activities
- B. () Follow the directions of your superior officer
(principal, director)
- C. () Follow a state handbook
- D. () Follow a city handbook

IX. Check the condition (only one) which you consider most essential to retaining your present position.

- A. () Personal Character
- B. () Political influence
- C. () Winning teams
- D. () Teaching ability
- E. () Popularity in the community

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