

A PERSONNEL STUDY OF TRACK COACHES IN THE  
AA HIGH SCHOOLS OF TEXAS

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THE AA HIGH SCHOOLS OF TEXAS

THESIS

Presented to the Graduate Council of the North  
Texas State Teachers College in Partial  
Fulfillment of the Requirements

For the Degree of

MASTER OF SCIENCE

By

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Gainesville, Texas

August, 1947

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES . . . . .	Page iv
<b>Chapter</b>	
I. INTRODUCTION . . . . .	1
II. PERSONAL INFORMATION REGARDING THE TRACK COACHES . . . . .	5
III. THE DUTIES, RESPONSIBILITIES, AND RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES OF THE TRACK COACHES IN THE AA HIGH SCHOOLS OF TEXAS, 1946-1947. . . . .	30
IV. THE SALARIES AND PROFESSIONAL PROGRESS OF THE TRACK COACHES . . . . .	42
V. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS . . . . .	54
Appendix . . . . .	60
Bibliography . . . . .	65

LIST OF TABLES

Table	Page
1. The Number of Track Coaches Reporting Certain Ages in 1946-1947 . . . . .	5
2. The Ages at which the Track Coaches in the AA High Schools of Texas Began Their Coaching Careers and the Num- ber Reporting Each Age . . . . .	8
3. Marital Status of the Coaches - Number Single, Married, Widowers, And Divorced . . . . .	9
4. The Number of Children in the Families of the Track Coaches . . . . .	10
5. The Organization Affiliations of the Track Coaches and the Number Report- ing Membership in Each Organization . . . . .	11
6. The Branch of Service in which the 1946-1947 Track Coaches Served Dur- ing World War II and the Number Serving in Each Branch . . . . .	13
7. The Military Rank Attained by the 1946-1947 Track Coaches in the AA High Schools of Texas During World War II and the Number Attaining Each Rank . . . . .	14
8. The Institutions Conferring the Bachelor's Degrees and the Number of Track Coaches Receiving the Degree from Each Institution . . . . .	16
9. The Institutions Conferring the Master's Degrees and the Number of Coaches Holding the Degrees . . . . .	19
10. The Major Subjects of the Track Coaches and the Number of Coaches Majoring in Each Subject . . . . .	20
11. The Minor Subjects of the Track Coaches and the Number of Coaches Minor- ing in Each Subject . . . . .	21

LIST OF TABLES -- continued

Table	Page
12. The Collegiate Sports Participated in by the Coaches, Number of Coaches Lettering a Certain Number of Years in Each Sport, and the Number of Coaches Who Failed to Letter . . . . .	23
13. The Number of Coaches Who Were Captains in Each of the Collegiate Athletic Activity in which They Participated . . . . .	24
14. The Number of Coaches Participating in Various Collegiate Non-Athletic Activities and the Activities in which They Participated . . . . .	26
15. The Number of Hours Spent Weekly by the Track Coaches in Coaching Track, Football, and Basketball, and the Number Coaching Each Sport . . . . .	30
16. The Number of Coaches Reporting Hours Spent Weekly in Teaching and the Number of Hours Spent . . . . .	32
17. The Teaching Duties of the Track Coaches in AA High Schools of Texas, 1946-1947 and the Number Reporting Each Subject . . . . .	33
18. The Administrative Positions Held by the Track Coaches and the Number Holding Each Position . . . . .	34
19. The Responsibilities of the Track Coaches in AA High Schools of Texas During 1946-1947 and the Number of Coaches Assuming Each Responsibility . . . . .	35
20. The Recreational Activities of the Track Coaches in the AA High Schools of Texas and the Number Participating in Each Activity . . . . .	37
21. The Number of Coaching Schools Attended by the Track Coaches of the AA High Schools of Texas From 1944-1947 and the Number of Schools Attended . . . . .	38

LIST OF TABLES -- continued

Table	Page
22. The Number of Coaches Holding Various Positions Before Entering the Coaching Profession, the Number of Years in the Positions, and the Salary Received . . . . .	42
23. The Professional Progress of the Track Coaches in the AA High Schools of Texas and the Number of Coaches Holding Each Beginning Position . . . .	44
24. The Beginning Coaching Salaries of the 1946-1947 Track Coaches and the Number of Coaches Reporting Each Salary . . . . .	45
25. The 1946-1947 Salaries of the Track Coaches and the Number of Coaches Reporting Each Salary . . . . .	47
26. The Number of Coaches Receiving Supplementary Salaries in 1946-1947 for Various Types of Work and the Salary Drawn by Each Coach . . . . .	49

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### Statement of the Problem

The problem of this thesis is a personnel study of the track coaches in the AA high schools of Texas. Track in the high schools of Texas seems to be a definite problem because many of the smaller high schools in the state do not have enough men to participate in football and some of the other major sports. The number of men is no problem in track, as any number can participate. The evidenced popularity of track will no doubt challenge many college students to prepare themselves for a career in the coaching field. An analysis of the duties, responsibilities, social relationships, and rewards of present-day track coaches would appear to be of interest and of value to future aspirants.

#### Definitions of Terms

The term "personnel study", as interpreted in this study, includes such items as personal information about the track coaches in the AA high schools of Texas, their collegiate activities, and their professional status.

A high school which enrolled five hundred or more students the preceding year is a conference AA school. Schools with

an enrollment of 450-499 may be admitted to a conference AA district by a favorable vote of three-fourths of the members of the district.<sup>1</sup>

#### Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study was first, to make a census of the 1946-1947 track coaches in the AA high schools of Texas; and second, to present facts that may be helpful to future track coaches.

#### Limitations of the Study

This study is limited to track coaches in the AA high schools of Texas.

#### Survey of Previous Studies

To my knowledge there has been no previous study made on this subject.

#### Source of Data

Practically all information for this study was obtained from the track coaches in the AA high schools through the use of questionnaires. The questionnaire used is included as an appendix in this study. The names of the AA high schools were taken from State Department of Education Bulletin, Number 438. The names of the coaches were secured

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<sup>1</sup>Constitution and Rules of the University Interscholastic League, Article VII, Section 8.



from the principal of the high school in which the individual coach was employed. Questionnaires were sent to one hundred track coaches and answers were received from fifty-five or fifty-five per cent. The percentage of returns and the completeness of the answers indicate that the problem is pertinent and that the persons addressed were interested in the study. Forty-one of the coaches who answered, or 74.5 per cent of them asked for a compilation of the results of the study. This also indicated an interest in the study. Data related to Interscholastic League rules of Texas and to the AA conference schools were secured from the University Interscholastic League, Austin, Texas.

#### Probable Value of the Study

This study may be useful in the vocational and educational guidance of those persons contemplating a coaching career.

#### Treatment of Data

An introduction to this study is contained in Chapter I. Personal information about the coaches, including their age, marital status, number of children, church affiliation, membership in professional societies, national fraternities, lodges and civic organizations, and their educational training, is included in Chapter II. Duties, responsibilities, and recreational activities of the coaches during 1946-1947 are contained in Chapter III. A discussion of the professional

progress and the salaries of the coaches make up Chapter IV. Chapter V contains a summary of the problem and conclusions drawn from the study.

## CHAPTER II

### PERSONAL INFORMATION REGARDING THE TRACK COACHES

The following chapter is a compiled record of the total activities of the track coaches in the AA high schools of Texas. Some of the information contained in this chapter is of very little importance from the standpoint of vocational or educational guidance, but it is necessary in a personnel study and contributes much to the picture of the track coaches in its entirety. Data in this chapter include the following items: ages of the track coaches in 1946-1947, ages at which they began their coaching careers, marital status, number of children, affiliation with churches, lodges, civic organizations, fraternities, and professional societies, military status during World War II, academic training, number teaching their major and minor subjects, collegiate athletic activities, and collegiate non-athletic activities.

TABLE I

#### THE NUMBER OF TRACK COACHES REPORTING AND THE AGES OF EACH NUMBER IN 1946-1947

No. of Coaches Reporting	Years in Age
1 . . . . .	24
3 . . . . .	25

TABLE 1 -- continued

No. of Coaches Reporting	Years of Age
1 . . . . .	26
3 . . . . .	27
1 . . . . .	28
4 . . . . .	29
3 . . . . .	30
2 . . . . .	31
6 . . . . .	32
2 . . . . .	33
2 . . . . .	34
6 . . . . .	35
4 . . . . .	36
2 . . . . .	37
1 . . . . .	38
6 . . . . .	39
3 . . . . .	43
1 . . . . .	44
1 . . . . .	45
1 . . . . .	46
1 . . . . .	53
1 . . . . .	60
55 Total	

Data in Table 1 show that the youngest coach of the fifty-five was twenty-four years of age, and the oldest one was sixty years of age; the average age was approximately thirty-five years. An analysis of data shows that there was one coach in the youngest-age group, one in the oldest-age group, and six in the average-age group. There were ten coaches in the thirty-five-age and thirty-six-age groups, which was the largest grouping of any two consecutive years. Thirteen coaches were in the twenty-year group, thirty-four were in the thirty-year group, six were in the forty-year group, one was in the fifty-year group, and one was in the sixty-year group. From these figures we find that approximately twenty-three per cent of the coaches were in the twenty-year grouping, sixty-two per cent in the thirty-year group, eleven per cent in the forty-year group, two per cent in the fifty-year group, and two per cent in the sixty-year group. The preceding data are interesting when compared with data in Table 2 which reveal the age at which the coaches began their coaching careers.

Data in Table 2 show that one coach began his coaching career at nineteen years of age, three at twenty, three at twenty-one, eight at twenty-two, six at twenty-three, ten at twenty-four, nine at twenty-five, four at twenty-six, two at twenty-seven, two at twenty-eight, four at thirty, and three did not report on this item. The average age at which the coaches began their career was twenty-four years. Forty-three

TABLE 2

THE AGES AT WHICH THE TRACK COACHES IN THE AA HIGH SCHOOLS OF TEXAS BEGAN THEIR COACHING CAREERS AND THE NUMBER REPORTING EACH AGE

Age at Beginning of Coaching Career	No. of Coaches Reporting
19 . . . . .	1
20 . . . . .	3
21 . . . . .	3
22 . . . . .	8
23 . . . . .	6
24 . . . . .	10
25 . . . . .	9
26 . . . . .	4
27 . . . . .	2
28 . . . . .	2
30 . . . . .	4
Total	52

of the fifty-two coaches reporting on this item began coaching between the ages of twenty and twenty-six, one before he was twenty, and the remaining eight between the ages of twenty-seven and thirty. Of the fifty-two reporting, approximately eighty-three per cent began coaching between the ages of twenty and twenty-six. Approximately two per cent began coaching before they were twenty years of age, and fifteen per cent began coaching after they were twenty-seven years of age.

TABLE 3

MARITAL STATUS OF THE COACHES - NUMBER SINGLE,  
MARRIED, WIDOWERS, AND DIVORCED

Status	No. of Coaches Reporting
Single . . . . .	2
Married . . . . .	51
Widowers . . . . .	2
Divorced . . . . .	0
	Total 55

Data in Table 3 show that fifty-one of the fifty-five coaches were married, two were single, two were widowers and none were divorced. This means that approximately ninety-three per cent of the coaches were married, three per cent were single, and three per cent were widowers. From this information we may assume that there is a general stability in marital relationships among the track coaches in the AA high schools of Texas.

Data in Table 4 show that thirteen of the coaches had no children, twenty-four had one child, thirteen had two, four had three, and one had four. An analysis of these data shows that approximately twenty-four per cent of the coaches had no children; forty-three per cent had one child; twenty-four per cent had two children; seven per cent had three children; and two per cent reported four children. Among the children reported by the coaches, forty-one were boys and twenty-five

TABLE 4

THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN THE FAMILIES  
OF THE TRACK COACHES

No. of Coaches Reporting	No. of Children in Family
13 . . . . .	0
24 . . . . .	1
13 . . . . .	2
4 . . . . .	3
1 . . . . .	4
55 Total	

were girls. In other words, sixty-two per cent of the children were boys and thirty-eight per cent of them were girls.

Affiliations of the Track Coaches

Data in Table 5 show that church affiliation was reported by fifty-two of the coaches. This part of the study is interesting in that eight different churches were represented. Eighteen were Methodists; fifteen were Baptists; seven were Presbyterians; five were members of the Christian Church; and four were members of the Church of Christ; and there was one each holding membership in the Congregational, Episcopal, and Catholic churches. Three of the coaches reported that they were not members of any church. This means that approximately thirty-three per cent of the coaches were Methodists; twenty-seven per cent were Baptists; thirteen per cent were Presbyterians; nine per cent were members of the Christian Church;



TABLE 5

THE ORGANIZATION AFFILIATIONS OF THE TRACK COACHES  
AND THE NUMBER REPORTING MEMBERSHIP IN EACH  
ORGANIZATION

Organization	No. of Coaches Reporting
Churches . . . . .	52
National Social Fraternities . . . . .	5
Local Social Fraternities . . . . .	4
Lodge . . . . .	15
Civic Organizations . . . . .	21
Professional Fraternities . . . . .	6
Texas Football Association . . . . .	42
Texas Basketball Association . . . . .	15
Texas State Teachers Association . . . . .	52
Texas Physical Education Association . . . . .	17
National Education Association . . . . .	11

two per cent were Congregationalists; two per cent were Episcopalians; two per cent were Catholics; and five per cent held membership in no church. If church membership indicates moral fitness and the capacity for desirable influence, then the 1946-1947 track coaches in the AA high schools of Texas are qualified as a group of morally responsible individuals with approximately ninety-five per cent reporting membership in some church.

Data in Table 5 show that fifteen of the coaches were affiliated with fraternities. Five of these belonged to

national fraternities, four to local fraternities, and six to professional fraternities. This means that approximately twenty-seven per cent of the track coaches studied belonged to fraternities.

Data in Table 5 also show that fifteen of the track coaches, or approximately twenty-seven per cent, held memberships in lodges. It was revealed that twelve of the coaches belonged to the Masons, two to the Woodmen of the World, and one to the Knights of Pythias.

Table 5 shows that a larger percentage of the coaches belonged to civic organizations than to the lodges. Twenty-one coaches reported membership in seven different civic organizations. This indicates that approximately forty per cent of the fifty-five coaches held membership in some civic organization. Ten of the coaches belonged to the Lions Club, three to the Kiwanis, three to the Junior Chamber of Commerce, two to the Rotary Club, one to the Dads Club, one to the Optimist Club, and one to the Chamber of Commerce. This indicates that the coaches as a group accepted the responsibility as public minded citizens. As members of civic organizations they come in contact with the local business men, and other leaders of the community, thus helping to mold a more desirable relationship between the school and the people of the community.

Data in Table 5 also show that forty-two of the fifty-five coaches belonged to the Texas Football Coaches Association; fifteen to the Texas Basketball Coaches Association; seventeen to the Texas Physical Education Association; fifty-

two to the Texas State Teachers Association; and eleven to the National Education Association. Most of the coaches held membership in other professional societies, but the number of these made it impossible to list all of them in the table. Membership in professional societies seems to indicate that the coaches are interested in their progression, and this in turn, is one criterion of success in the profession.

#### Military Service Record of the Track Coaches

TABLE 6

THE BRANCH OF SERVICE IN WHICH THE 1946-1947 TRACK COACHES SERVED DURING WORLD WAR II AND THE NUMBER SERVING IN EACH BRANCH

Branch of Service	No. of Coaches Reporting
Army . . . . .	9
Navy . . . . .	14
Marine Corps . . . . .	2
Army Air Corps . . . . .	5
Coast Guard . . . . .	1
Total	31

Data obtained from the questionnaires reveal that thirty-one of the 1946-1947 track coaches in the AA high schools of Texas were in military service during World War II. This gives a percentage of approximately fifty-six. None of the coaches indicated that they had participated in any other war. Data in Table 6 show that fourteen of the

coaches served in the navy, nine in the army, five in the army air corps, two in the marine corps, and one in the coast guard. The fact that more coaches served in the navy than any other branch of the service can possibly be explained in that the navy had an excellent physical training program.

TABLE 7

THE MILITARY RANK ATTAINED BY THE 1946-1947 TRACK COACHES IN THE AA HIGH SCHOOLS OF TEXAS DURING WORLD WAR II AND THE NUMBER ATTAINING EACH RANK

Rank Attained	No. of Coaches Reporting
Lieutenant Commander . . . . .	1
Lieutenant (Navy)* . . . . .	5
Captain (Army)* . . . . .	5
Lieutenant (jg.)# . . . . .	2
First Lieutenant# . . . . .	4
Chief Specialist <sup>7</sup> . . . . .	4
Chief Petty Officer <sup>7</sup> . . . . .	2
Sergeant . . . . .	3
Corporal <sup>x</sup> . . . . .	3
Seaman First Class <sup>x</sup> . . . . .	3

\*Equal rank--Army and Marine Corps; Navy and Coast Guard.

#Equal rank --Army and Marine Corps; Navy and Coast Guard.

<sup>7</sup>Equal rank -- Army and Marine Corps; Navy and Coast Guard.

x Equal rank -Army and Marine Corps; Navy and Coast Guard.

Data in Table 7 show that fifteen of the thirty-one coaches who were in service were commissioned officer; thirteen were non-commissioned officers; and only three held a rate below non-commissioned officer. From a percentage standpoint, approximately forty-eight per cent of the thirty-one coaches were commissioned officers; forty-two per cent were non-commissioned officers; and only ten per cent held a rate below non-commissioned officer. Data in Table 7 show that five coaches held the rank of Navy Lieutenant; one, Lieutenant; one, Lieutenant Commander; three, Army Captain; two, Lieutenant (jg.); four, First Lieutenant; four, Chief Specialist; two, Chief Petty Officer; three, Sergeant; three, Corporal; one, Seaman First Class; and three, Private. Thirteen of the coaches indicated that they were associated with some type of physical education program while in service. From the data in Table 7 we may assume that the 1946-1947 track coaches, as a whole, attained a rank above the average, while in service during World War II.

Data in Table 8 show that the East Texas State Teachers College and the North Texas State Teachers College each conferred bachelor's degrees on seven of the 1946-1947 track coaches in the AA high schools of Texas. Texas Christian University followed with five; Texas Agriculture and Mechanical College and the University of Texas tied for third place with four each; South West Texas State Teachers College and Trinity

Academic Degree Status of Track Coaches and Institutions  
Conferring Degrees

TABLE 8

THE INSTITUTIONS CONFERRING THE BACHELOR'S DEGREES  
AND THE NUMBER OF TRACK COACHES RECEIVING  
THE DEGREE FROM EACH INSTITUTION

Institutions Confer- ing Academic Degrees	No. of Coaches Receiving Degrees
Abilene Christian College . . . . .	2
Arkansas State Teachers College . . . . .	1
Baylor University . . . . .	1
Carroll College . . . . .	1
Daniel Baker College . . . . .	1
East Texas State Teachers College . . . . .	7
Howard Payne College . . . . .	1
Kansas State Teachers College . . . . .	1
Louisiana Polytechnic Institute . . . . .	1
Northeastern State College (Oklahoma) . . . . .	2
North Texas State Teachers College . . . . .	7
Oklahoma Baptist University . . . . .	1
Oklahoma City University . . . . .	1
Sam Houston State Teachers College . . . . .	1
Southern Methodist University . . . . .	1
South West Texas State Teachers College . . . . .	3
Stephen F. Austin State Teachers College . . . . .	2
Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College . . . . .	4

TABLE 8- continued

Institution Conferring Academic Degrees	No. of Coaches Receiving Degrees
Texas Art and Industrial College . . . . .	1
Texas Christian University . . . . .	5
Texas Technological College . . . . .	2
Trinity University . . . . .	3
University of Missouri . . . . .	1
University of Texas . . . . .	4
Wake Forest . . . . .	1

University tied for fourth place with three each; Abilene Christian College, Northeastern State College, Stephen F. Austin State Teachers College, and Texas Technological College tied for fifth place with two each; while Arkansas State Teachers College, Baylor University, Carroll College, Daniel Baker College, Howard Payne College, Kansas State Teachers College, Louisiana Polytechnic Institute, Oklahoma Baptist University, Oklahoma City University, Sam Houston State Teachers College, Southern Methodist University, Texas Art and Industrial College, the University of Missouri, and Wake Forest tied for sixth place with one each.

It is interesting to note that seven State Teachers Colleges conferred degrees on twenty-two of the fifty-five track coaches of the AA high schools in Texas in 1946-1947. The East Texas State Teachers College and the North Texas State Teachers College tied for first place with seven graduates each; Southwest Texas State Teachers College was second

with three; Stephen F. Austin State Teachers College was third with two; and Arkansas State Teachers College, Kansas State Teachers College, and Sam Houston State Teachers College were fourth with one each. From a percentage standpoint approximately forty per cent of the coaches were graduates of State Teachers Colleges.

It is to be noted that nine or approximately thirty-six per cent of the colleges and universities conferring degrees on the track coaches were denominational schools. It was noted that nine out-of-state colleges and universities conferred ten of the fifty-five bachelor's degrees awarded the coaches. This means that approximately eighteen per cent of the coaches received their degrees outside the state of Texas.

Data in Table 9 show that seventeen or approximately thirty-one per cent of the fifty-five coaches held master's degrees. East Texas State Teachers College and Texas Christian University each conferred three degrees; Texas Agriculture and Mechanical College and the University of Texas conferred two degrees each; Colorado State College of Education, Columbia University, North Texas State Teachers College, Saint Mary's University, South West Texas State Teachers College, the University of Houston, and the University of Wisconsin conferred one degree each; three State Teachers Colleges conferred five degrees; East Texas State Teachers College, three; North Texas State Teachers College, one; and South West Texas State



TABLE 9

THE INSTITUTIONS CONFERRING THE MASTER DEGREES  
AND THE NUMBER OF COACHES HOLDING THE  
DEGREES

Institution Conferring Master Degrees	No. of Coaches Re- ceiving Master Degrees
Colorado State College of Education . . . . .	1
Columbia University . . . . .	1
East Texas State Teachers College . . . . .	3
North Texas State Teachers College . . . . .	1
Saint Mary's University . . . . .	1
South West Texas State Teachers College . . . . .	1
Texas Agriculture and Mechanical College . . . . .	2
Texas Christian University . . . . .	3
University of Houston . . . . .	1
University of Texas . . . . .	2
University of Wisconsin . . . . .	1

Teachers College, one. One denominational school conferred one degree.

Majors and Minors for Bachelor Degrees

Data in Table 10 show that one coach majored in agriculture, two in chemistry, one in education, one in English, seven in history, four in industrial arts, three in mathematics, one in philosophy, thirty in physical education, one in physics, two in science, and one in Spanish. One coach did not give his major subject. It is interesting to note

TABLE 10

THE MAJOR SUBJECTS OF THE TRACK COACHES AND  
THE NUMBER OF COACHES MAJORING IN EACH  
SUBJECT

Major	No. of Coaches Reporting Major
Agriculture . . . . .	1
Chemistry . . . . .	2
Education . . . . .	1
English . . . . .	1
History . . . . .	7
Industrial Arts . . . . .	4
Mathematics . . . . .	3
Philosophy . . . . .	1
Physical Education . . . . .	30
Physics . . . . .	1
Science . . . . .	2
Spanish . . . . .	1
Total	54

that thirty, or approximately fifty-six per cent of the coaches majored in physical education. It is also to be found in Table 11 that ten other coaches minored in physical education. This also means that approximately seventy-four per cent of the coaches are working in a field which they know something about. Data in Tables 10 and 11 do not coincide with the general belief that most teachers enter the

TABLE 11

THE MINOR SUBJECTS OF THE TRACK COACHES AND  
THE NUMBER OF COACHES MINORING IN EACH  
SUBJECT

Minor	No. of Coaches Reporting Minors
Biology . . . . .	1
Business Administration . . . . .	2
Chemistry . . . . .	1
Education . . . . .	7
English . . . . .	3
Government. . . . .	1
History . . . . .	9
Industrial Arts . . . . .	1
Mathematics . . . . .	4
Physical Education. . . . .	10
Physics . . . . .	1
Psychology . . . . .	1
Science . . . . .	4
Social Science . . . . .	7
Sociology . . . . .	2
Total	54

teaching profession in fields unrelated to their major or minor subjects.

Data in Table 11 show that one coach minored in biology, two in business administration, one in chemistry, seven in

education, three in English, one in government, nine in history, one in industrial arts, four in mathematics, ten in physical education, one in physics, one in psychology, four in science, two in sociology, and totaling fifteen minor subjects. One coach did not indicate a minor subject.

#### Majors for Master's Degrees

Data from the questionnaires show that for the master's degrees eleven of the coaches majored in administrative education, five in physical education, and one in mathematics. This is a possible indication that the 1946-1947 track coaches may be looking forward to an administrative position.

#### Number of Coaches Teaching Major and Minor Subjects

It was found in this study that thirty-three of the track coaches taught their major in 1946-1947. Ten taught their minor, and only seven taught neither their major nor their minor. Five of the coaches did not report on this item. It was noted that forty-three, or eighty-six per cent of the coaches reporting, taught either his major or minor. This seems to be a rather high percentage.

#### Collegiate Activities of the Track Coaches

Data in Table 12 show that one of the coaches lettered four years in baseball; none lettered three years; two lettered two years; five lettered one year; and two participated but did not letter. Data also show that two of the

TABLE 12

THE COLLEGIATE SPORTS PARTICIPATED IN BY THE COACHES,  
NUMBER OF COACHES LETTERING A CERTAIN NUMBER OF  
YEARS IN EACH SPORT, AND THE NUMBER OF COACHES  
WHO FAILED TO LETTER

Sports	No. of Coaches Lettering				No. of Coaches Not Lettering
	4 yr.	3 yr.	2 yr.	1 yr.	
Baseball	1	0	2	5	2
Basketball	2	3	0	5	11
Football	10	15	6	5	11
Swimming	0	1	0	1	0
Tennis	0	0	0	1	1
Track	5	11	1	5	9
Fumbling	0	1	0	0	0
Wrestling	11	0	0	0	0

coaches lettered four years in basketball; three lettered three years; none lettered two years; five lettered one year; and eleven failed to letter. It is also to be noted that ten of the coaches lettered four years in football; fifteen lettered three years; six lettered two years; five lettered one year; and eleven failed to letter. Only two coaches participated in swimming. One lettered three years, and the other lettered one year. As indicated in Table 12, only two coaches participated in tennis. One lettered one year, and the other failed to letter. Data in Table 12 also

show that five of the coaches lettered four years in track; eleven lettered three years; one lettered two years; five lettered one year; and nine participated in the sport but failed to letter. It is also to be noted in Table 12 that one coach participated in tumbling and lettered three years. The last of the activities listed in Table 12 is wrestling. It is to be noted that only one coach participated, and he lettered four years.

A summary of data in Table 12 shows that nineteen letters were issued to the coaches for lettering four years in some athletic activity; thirty-one for lettering three years; nine for lettering two years; and twenty-two for lettering one year.

Data in Table 13 show that twelve of the coaches were football captains in college, nine were track captains, and one was basketball captain. Data from the questionnaires reveal that only four of the track coaches did not participate

TABLE 13

THE NUMBER OF COACHES WHO WERE CAPTAINS IN EACH OF THE COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ACTIVITIES IN WHICH THEY PARTICIPATED

No. of Coaches Reporting Captaincy	Athletic Activity
12 . . . . .	Football
9 . . . . .	Track
1 . . . . .	Basketball

in college athletics. This means that approximately ninety-three per cent of the coaches participated in some form of college athletics.

Data in Table 14 show that several of the track coaches participated in non-athletic activities while they were in college. Four of the coaches were student body presidents; ten were class officers; one was a member of the men's glee club; three were members of college debate teams; one was a member of the student council; one was vice president of the student body; one participated in dramatics; and three worked on the college paper.

TABLE 14

NUMBER OF COACHES PARTICIPATING IN VARIOUS COLLEGIATE NON-ATHLETIC ACTIVITIES AND THE ACTIVITIES IN WHICH THEY PARTICIPATED

No. of Coaches Participating	Activities
10 . . . . .	Class Officer
3 . . . . .	Debate Team
1 . . . . .	Dramatics
1 . . . . .	Men's Glee Club
3 . . . . .	Newspaper Reporter
4 . . . . .	Student Body President
1 . . . . .	Student Body Vice-Pres.
1 . . . . .	Student Council
24 Total	

A summary of data indicates that twenty-four of the coaches participated in non-athletic activities while in college, in addition to their athletic activities. Eight non-athletic activities were participated in by approximately forty-four per cent of the AA track coaches in 1946-1947. This helps to combat the idea that athletes show no interest in non-athletic activities.

#### Summary

Chapter two contains a compiled record of the total activities of the track coaches in the AA high schools of Texas. The discussion of this chapter is related to the following points of interest: age, marital status, number of children in family, church affiliation, World War II service record, membership in national fraternities, local fraternities, lodges, civic organizations, professional fraternities, and in professional societies. Also included in this chapter is information on the collegiate activities of the track coaches.

A summary of the chapter shows that the average age of the track coaches was approximately thirty-five years, and they began their coaching career at the average age of twenty-four years. Approximately ninety-three per cent of the coaches were married, and most of them either had no children or only one or two. Approximately ninety-five per cent of them held church membership, the largest number



belonging to the Methodist church. As to lodge membership, the greatest number belonged to the Masonic order. Membership in various civic clubs was held, with the largest membership in the Lions Club. A large percentage of the coaches belonged to professional societies, with approximately ninety-five per cent belonging to the Texas State Teachers Association alone.

It was found that approximately fifty-six per cent of the coaches served in World War II, with almost half of them holding the rank of commissioned officer. A majority of them served in the navy.

Bachelor's degrees were held by all of the coaches, and seventeen of them held master degrees. Seven State Teachers Colleges conferred twenty-two bachelor's degrees. Nine out-of-state institutions conferred a total of ten of the fifty-five bachelor's degrees. Also, nine of the institutions conferring bachelor's degrees were denominational schools. Three out-of-state institutions conferred a total of three of seventeen master's degrees, and three State Teachers Colleges conferred a total of five of the higher degrees.

For bachelor's degrees the coaches majored in a total of twelve fields. Thirty majored in physical education, and ten minored in this field. This makes a total of forty or a percentage of approximately seventy-four, who were associated with physical education in college. For master's

degrees the coaches for the most part majored in administrative education.

Approximately sixty per cent of the coaches taught their major subject in 1946-1947, and approximately eighteen per cent taught their minor subject. Only seven taught neither his major nor minor subject, and five did not report on this phase.

It was found that approximately ninety-three per cent of the coaches participated in college athletics. One of them lettered four years in baseball; two lettered four years in basketball; ten lettered four years in football; five lettered four years in track; and one lettered four years in wrestling.

## CHAPTER III

### THE DUTIES, RESPONSIBILITIES, AND RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES OF THE TRACK COACHES IN AA HIGH SCHOOLS OF TEXAS, 1946-1947

Data in this chapter are related to seven items. They include the following; number of hours spent weekly in coaching track, number of hours spent weekly in coaching football, number of hours spent weekly in coaching basketball, number of hours spent weekly in teaching, administrative positions, responsibilities of the coaches, recreational activities, and coaching school attendance.

#### Hours Spent Weekly by Coaches in Teaching and in Coaching Various Sports

Table 15 contains information on the number of hours spent weekly by the track coaches in coaching track, football, and basketball. It also gives the number of coaches engaged in coaching each sport.

Data in Table 15 show that one coach spent seven hours weekly coaching track; two spent eight hours; thirteen spent ten hours; one spent eleven hours; ten spent twelve hours; three spent fourteen hours; sixteen spent fifteen hours; one spent eighteen hours; five spent twenty hours; one spent twenty-four hours; one spent twenty-five hours; and one spent thirty hours in coaching track. The average time spent weekly in coaching track was approximately fourteen hours for each coach.

TABLE 15

THE NUMBER OF HOURS SPENT WEEKLY BY THE TRACK COACHES  
IN COACHING TRACK, FOOTBALL, AND BASKETBALL, AND  
THE NUMBER COACHING EACH SPORT

Track		Football		Basketball	
Coaches Reporting	Hrs. Spent Weekly in Coaching	Coaches Reporting	Hrs. Spent Weekly in Coaching	Coaches Reporting	Hrs. Spent Weekly in Coaching
1	7	2	8	1	6
2	8	3	10	1	8
13	10	3	12	2	10
1	11	1	14	4	12
10	12	19	15	1	14
3	14	4	18	7	15
16	15	9	20	1	16
1	18	1	22	1	18
5	20	2	24	2	20
1	24	4	25	1	25
1	25	1	35		
1	30				
55 Total		49 Total		21 Total	

An analysis of data in Table 15 also shows that two coaches spent eight hours weekly in coaching football; three spent ten hours; three twelve hours; one fourteen hours; nineteen fifteen hours, four eighteen hours; nine twenty hours; one twenty-two

hours; two twenty-four hours; four twenty-five hours; and one coach spent thirty-five hours coaching football. The average time spent by the forty-nine coaches who coached football was approximately seventeen hours. This means that each coach spent an average of three hours more each week on football than on track.

Data in Table 15 also show that one coach spent six hours per week coaching basketball; one spent eight hours; two spent ten hours; four spent twelve hours; one spent fourteen hours; seven spent fifteen hours; one spent sixteen hours; one spent eighteen hours; two spent twenty hours and one coach spent twenty-five hours weekly coaching basketball. It is to be noted that twenty-one of the track coaches also coached basketball. The average time spent weekly in coaching basketball was approximately thirteen hours for each of the twenty-one coaches.

Data secured from the questionnaires showed that six of the coaches coached track only; twenty-seven coached track and football; twenty-one coached track, football and basketball; and one coached track, football, and swimming.

#### Teaching Duties of the Coaches

Data in Table 16 show that two coaches taught six hours weekly; two taught ten hours; two taught twelve hours; seven taught fifteen hours; thirteen taught twenty hours; seventeen taught twenty-five hours; one taught twenty-six hours; three

taught thirty hours; two taught thirty-two hours; and two taught forty hours weekly. This means that each coach in addition to coaching, averaged approximately twenty-two hours of teaching each week. Four of the coaches did not indicate teaching any subjects.

TABLE 16

THE NUMBER OF COACHES REPORTING HOURS SPENT  
WEEKLY IN TEACHING AND THE NUMBER OF  
HOURS SPENT

No. of Coaches Reporting	No. of Hours Spent Weekly in Teaching
2 . . . . .	6
2 . . . . .	10
2 . . . . .	12
7 . . . . .	15
13 . . . . .	20
17 . . . . .	25
1 . . . . .	26
3 . . . . .	30
2 . . . . .	32
2 . . . . .	40
51 Total	

An analysis of data in Table 17 shows that seventeen of the coaches taught only physical education; fourteen taught physical education in addition to some other course or courses.

TABLE 17

THE TEACHING DUTIES OF THE TRACK COACHES IN THE AA  
HIGH SCHOOLS OF TEXAS IN 1946-1947 AND THE  
NUMBER REPORTING EACH SUBJECT

Teaching Duties	No. of Coaches Reporting
Aeronautics and Business Education . . . . .	1
Chemistry and Mathematics . . . . .	1
Mathematics . . . . .	3
Mathematics and Driver Education . . . . .	1
Mathematics and Health . . . . .	1
Physical Education . . . . .	17
Physical Education and Business Education . . . . .	1
Physical Education and Mathematics . . . . .	2
Physical Education, Mathematics, and Business Education . . . . .	1
Physical Education and Safety Education . . . . .	1
Physical Education and Science . . . . .	1
Physical Education, Science, and Mathematics . . . . .	2
Physical Education, Science, and Visual Education . . . . .	1
Physical Education and Social Science . . . . .	5
Science . . . . .	7
Science and English . . . . .	1
Social Science . . . . .	5
Total	51

One coach taught business education with physical education; two taught mathematics; one taught business education and mathematics; one taught safety education; one taught science; two taught science and mathematics; one taught science and visual education; and five taught social science in addition to physical education courses. Table 17 also shows that twenty of the coaches did not teach any physical education courses but were instructors in aeronautics and business education, chemistry and mathematics, mathematics, mathematics and driver education, mathematics and health, science, science and English, and social science; thirty-three per cent taught nothing but physical education; sixty-seven per cent taught in other fields besides physical education; four did not fill any teaching position.

#### Administrative Duties of the Track Coaches

Table 18 contains information on the administrative position held by the coaches. It also gives the number of coaches holding each position.

TABLE 18

#### THE ADMINISTRATIVE POSITIONS HELD BY THE TRACK COACHES AND THE NUMBER HOLDING EACH POSITION

Administrative Position	No. of Coaches Holding Position
Assistant Grade School Principal . . . . .	1
Grade School Principal . . . . .	3
Physical Education Supervisor . . . . .	24
Principal . . . . .	1
Total	29



Data in Table 18 show that approximately fifty-three per cent of the 1946-1947 AA high school track coaches assumed administrative positions. Twenty-four of the coaches were physical education supervisors; one was assistant grade school principal; three were grade school principals; and one was a high school principal.

#### Responsibilities of the Track Coaches

Table 19 contains information on the responsibilities of the track coaches. It lists the departments over which they have full control and gives the number of coaches heading each department.

TABLE 19

THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE TRACK COACHES IN  
AA HIGH SCHOOLS OF TEXAS DURING 1946-  
1947 AND THE NUMBER OF COACHES  
ASSUMING EACH RESPONSIBILITY

Dept. Over Which Coaches Had Full Charge	No. of Coaches Reporting
Business Education . . . . .	1
Industrial Arts . . . . .	2
Mathematics . . . . .	2
Physical Education . . . . .	25
Science . . . . .	5
Social Science . . . . .	2
Total	37

Data in Table 19 indicate that thirty-seven or approximately sixty-seven per cent of the coaches were heads of

departments. One coach had full charge of the business education department in the high school where he taught; two had charge of the industrial arts department; twenty-five had charge of the physical education department; five had charge of the science department; and two had charge of the social science department. This means that approximately forty-five per cent of the coaches had complete charge of the physical education department in their respective schools. Approximately twenty-two per cent were responsible for departments unrelated to physical education, and approximately thirty-three per cent of the fifty-five coaches did not have full charge of any department.

#### Recreational Activities of the Track Coaches

Data in Table 20 show that a total of fourteen recreational activities were participated in by the 1946-1947 track coaches. Reading ranked first with thirty-eight, or approximately seventy per cent of the coaches participating. It is surprising to note that fishing ranked second with thirty-four, or approximately sixty-two per cent of the coaches participating. Reading and fishing were the only two activities in which more than fifty per cent of the coaches participated. Golf ranked third with twenty-one coaches participating. Other activities participated in were badminton with one participating; baseball with one; basketball with one; bowling with two; cards with two; handball with three; hunting with six;

TABLE 20

THE RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES OF THE TRACK  
COACHES IN THE AA HIGH SCHOOLS OF  
TEXAS AND THE NUMBER PARTICI-  
PATING IN EACH ACTIVITY

Type of Recreation	No. of Coaches Participating
Badminton . . . . .	1
Baseball . . . . .	1
Basketball . . . . .	1
Bowling . . . . .	2
Cards . . . . .	2
Fishing . . . . .	34
Golf . . . . .	21
Handball . . . . .	3
Hunting . . . . .	6
Reading . . . . .	38
Softball . . . . .	6
Swimming . . . . .	15
Table Tennis . . . . .	1
Tennis . . . . .	9

softball with six; swimming with fifteen; table tennis with one; and tennis with nine. It seems evident that the 1946-1947 AA high school track coaches did not give up all forms of recreation when they were graduated from college.

## Coaching Schools

As many of the track coaches also coach football and basketball, it is evident that several of them attend the annual coaching school held in Texas. Data in Table 21 are related to this problem.

TABLE 21

THE NUMBER OF TRACK COACHES ATTENDING COACHING SCHOOLS FROM 1946-1947 AND THE NUMBER OF SCHOOLS ATTENDED

No. of Coaches Attending	No. of Schools Attended
11 . . . . .	3
3 . . . . .	2
15 . . . . .	1
26 . . . . .	0
55 Total	6 Total

Data in Table 21 indicate that eleven coaches each attended three coaching schools during the period from 1944-1947; three attended two schools; fifteen attended one school; and twenty-six did not attend any school. This means that twenty per cent of the coaches attended three coaching schools within the past three years. Approximately six per cent of the coaches attended two coaching schools during that time. About twenty-seven per cent attended one school, while about forty-seven per cent of the coaches did not attend any

coaching school. Data from the questionnaire indicated that two out-of-state coaching schools were attended. It must be explained that this is not an accurate account of the number of track coaches who attended the coaching schools before 1944 nor is it any indication of the number that will attend them in the future. It must be remembered that approximately fifty-six per cent of the 1946-1947 track coaches were in military service during World War II. However, this small number does indicate that the track coaches are interested in sports other than track.

#### Summary

Data in this chapter are related to the duties, responsibilities, and recreational activities of the track coaches in the AA high schools of Texas during 1946-1947.

A summary of data shows that the coaches spent an average of fourteen hours weekly in coaching track. Forty-nine of the coaches spent an average of seventeen hours per week coaching football; and twenty-one of the coaches spent an average of thirteen hours per week coaching basketball. In addition to coaching, each coach averaged approximately twenty-two hours of teaching each week. It was noted that a large percentage of the track coaches taught in various fields besides physical education. Seventeen of them taught only physical education. It was also noted that approximately

forty-four per cent of the coaches had full charge of the physical education departments in their respective schools. A small percentage of the coaches had full charge of business education, industrial arts, mathematics, science, and social science departments. It was also found that fifty-three per cent of the coaches assumed administrative positions in their respective schools.

From a recreational standpoint the coaches participated in a total of fourteen recreational activities. Reading was the favorite recreation, with fishing running a close second. Golf ranked third and was followed by swimming.

Approximately fifty-three per cent of the coaches attended coaching schools during the past three years. This percentage was kept from going higher by the war years.

## CHAPTER IV

### THE SALARIES AND PROFESSIONAL PROGRESS OF THE TRACK COACHES

This chapter is included in the study for two reasons: first, most young men in looking for a chosen profession, pay particular attention to salaries that are offered in the various fields; second, they want to know whether advancement is possible in a contemplated field. The professional progress and the salaries of the 1946-1947 track coaches should give those young men who contemplate a coaching career a very good idea of the advantages of the profession.

Data in this chapter pertain to the following items related to salaries and professional progress of the 1946-1947 track coaches; positions held and salaries earned before entering the coaching profession, professional progress as shown by promotions, beginning salaries, 1946-1947 salaries, and supplementary earnings.

#### Positions Held by Coaches Before Entering the Coaching Profession

Data in Table 22 indicate that twenty of the fifty-five coaches did not enter upon their coaching careers immediately after graduating from college. Of this group, one played professional baseball for one year and received a salary of \$400 monthly. One was an electrical tester for one year and

TABLE 22

THE NUMBER OF TRACK COACHES HOLDING VARIOUS POSITIONS BEFORE ENTERING THE COACHING PROFESSION, THE NUMBER OF YEARS IN THE POSITION, AND THE SALARY RECEIVED

No. of Coaches	Position	No. of Yrs. in Position	Salary
1	Electrical Tester	1	\$ 255. mo.
1	Farming	-	-
8	Military Service	-	-
1	Oil Company Work	1	200. mo.
1	Oil Company Work	1	150. mo.
1	Professional Baseball	1	400. in
1	Professional Football	1	season
1	Professional Football	1	1,210. per
1	Professional Football	1	season
1	Professional Football	1	800. "
1	Shipfitter Instructor	1	1,000. "
1	Surveying	1	250. mo.
1	Teaching	1	150. mo.
1	Teaching	1	204. mo.
1	Teaching	5	100. mo.
20	Total		



received a monthly salary of \$255. Eight went into military service immediately after graduation. Two worked with oil companies. One drew \$200 monthly and the other drew \$150 monthly. Three played professional football for one year each. One drew \$1,200 per season, while one drew \$1,000 per season, and the other drew \$800 per season. One was a shipfitter instructor for one year and drew \$250 monthly. One was a surveyor for one year and drew a monthly salary of \$150. Two were teachers, one for one year, and the other for five years. One of the teachers drew \$204 monthly, and the other drew \$100 monthly.

#### Professional Progress of the Track Coaches

Data in Table 23 show that twenty-one of the coaches began as head coaches in small high schools; twenty began as assistant coaches in AA high schools; seven began as teachers of academic courses; four began as head coaches in AA high schools; one began as an assistant coach in college; one began as an elementary school coach; and one began as a junior high school coach. Data from the questionnaire indicate that seventeen of the track coaches are considered as head coaches in the school in which they are employed.

TABLE 23

THE PROFESSIONAL PROGRESS OF THE TRACK COACHES IN THE  
AA HIGH SCHOOLS OF TEXAS AND THE NUMBER OF COACHES  
HOLDING EACH BEGINNING POSITION

Beginning Positions	No. of Coaches
Assistant Coach . . . . .	20
Assistant College Coach . . . . .	1
Elementary School Coach . . . . .	1
Head Coach in AA High School . . . . .	4
Head Coach in Small High School . . . . .	21
Junior High School Coach . . . . .	1
Teacher . . . . .	7

Beginning Salaries of the Track Coaches

It is interesting to compare the salaries listed in Table 24 with those listed in Table 25. This is necessary if one wishes to determine the salary promotions of the 1946-1947 track coaches.

Data in Table 24 show that the minimum beginning salary of the track coaches was \$650, received by two coaches; and the maximum salary was \$3600, received by one coach. Analysis of data shows that the average beginning salary of the 1946-1947 track coaches was \$1456. This was found to be \$806 more than the minimum salary received and \$2144 less than the maximum salary received by the coaches.

Beginning with the minimum salary, two coaches received \$650; five, \$800; one, \$850; five, \$900; three, \$1000; one \$1050;

TABLE 24

THE BEGINNING COACHING SALARIES OF THE 1946-1947  
TRACK COACHES AND THE NUMBER OF COACHES RE-  
PORTING EACH SALARY

Yearly Salaries	No. of Coaches Drawing Salary
\$ 650. . . . .	2
800. . . . .	5
850. . . . .	1
900. . . . .	5
1000. . . . .	3
1050. . . . .	1
1100. . . . .	5
1200. . . . .	1
1250. . . . .	1
1300. . . . .	1
1350. . . . .	6
1450. . . . .	2
1500. . . . .	4
1600. . . . .	2
2000. . . . .	2
2100. . . . .	2
2200. . . . .	1
2400. . . . .	2
2500. . . . .	1
2600. . . . .	1

TABLE 24 - continued

Yearly Salaries	No. of Coaches Drawing Salary
\$ 2900. . . . .	1
3300. . . . .	1
3600. . . . .	1

five \$1100; one, \$1200; one, \$1250; one, \$1300; six, \$1350; two, \$1450; four, \$1500; two, \$1600; two, \$2000; two, \$2100; one, \$2200; two, \$2400; one, \$2500; one, \$2600; one, \$2900; one, \$3300; and one \$3600. Four coaches did not report on their salary. Further analysis of data shows that thirteen of the coaches received less than \$1000; twenty of them received between \$1000 and \$1500; six received between \$1500 and \$2000; seven received between \$2000 and \$2500; three received between \$2500 and \$3000; and two received over \$3000.

Data in Table 25 show that the minimum 1946-1947 salary was \$1750 in comparison with the minimum beginning salary of \$650. The maximum 1946-1947 salary was \$4200 as compared with the maximum beginning salary of \$3500. The average 1946-1947 salary was found to be \$2858 as compared with the average beginning salary of \$1456. This shows an increase of \$1402.

Further analysis of data in Table 25 shows that one coach received the minimum salary of \$1750; two, \$2000; one, \$2100; three, \$2200; one, \$2300; one, 2350; three, \$2400; four, \$2500;

three, \$2600; four, \$2700; one, \$2750; two, \$2850; four, \$2900; six, \$3000; one, \$3150; one, \$3200; four, \$3300; two, \$3400; one, \$3500; three, \$3600; one, \$3950; one, \$4000; and one coach drew the maximum salary of \$4200. One coach received less than \$2000; eleven received between \$2000 and \$2500; eighteen between \$2500 and \$3000; fourteen between \$3000 and \$3500; five between \$3500 and \$4000; and two of the coaches received over \$4000.

TABLE 25

THE 1946-1947 SALARIES OF THE TRACK COACHES  
AND THE NUMBER OF COACHES REPORTING  
EACH SALARY

Yearly Salaries	No. of Coaches Drawing Salary
\$ 1750. . . . .	1
2000. . . . .	2
2100. . . . .	1
2200. . . . .	3
2300. . . . .	1
2350. . . . .	1
2400. . . . .	3
2500. . . . .	4
2600. . . . .	3
2700. . . . .	4
2750. . . . .	1
2850. . . . .	2
2900. . . . .	4

TABLE 25 - continued

Yearly Salaries	No. of Coaches Drawing Salary
\$ 3000. . . . .	6
3150. . . . .	1
3200. . . . .	1
3300. . . . .	4
3400. . . . .	2
3500. . . . .	1
3600. . . . .	3
3950. . . . .	1
4000. . . . .	1
4200. . . . .	1

#### Supplementary Earnings of the Track Coaches

Data in Table 26 show that fifty-two of the track coaches earned supplementary salaries in 1946-1947 by participating in a total of twenty-one activities. Thirty-three of the coaches received supplementary salaries from a total of seven activities related to physical education. The remaining nineteen coaches received supplementary salaries unrelated to physical education. One of the coaches worked as a carpenter and painter, earning \$425; two worked with a city recreation program, one earning \$825 and the other earning \$300; one was a contract laborer, earning \$300; one farmed, earning \$300; one was in the fireworks business, earning \$1500; two did miscellaneous work, one earning \$600 and one

TABLE 26

THE NUMBER OF COACHES RECEIVING SUPPLEMENTARY SALARIES IN 1946-1947 FOR VARIOUS TYPES OF WORK AND THE SALARY DRAWN BY EACH COACH

No. of Coaches	Ways of Earning Supplementary Salaries	Earnings
1	Carpenter and Painter	\$ 425.
1	City Recreation Program	825.
1	City Recreation Program	300.
1	Contracting Labor	300.
1	Farming	300.
1	Fireworks Business	1500.
1	Miscellaneous Work	600.
1	Miscellaneous Work	450.
1	Newspaper Work	1200.
1	Officiating Athletic Contests	500.
1	Officiating Athletic Contests	350.
2	Officiating Athletic Contests	300.
2	Officiating Athletic Contests	250.
2	Officiating Athletic Contests	200.
1	Officiating Athletic Contests	150.
3	Officiating Athletic Contests	100.
1	Officiating Athletic Contests	80.
1	Officiating Athletic Contests	75.
3	Officiating Athletic Contests	50.
1	Painting	500.

TABLE 26 - continued

No. of Coaches	Ways of Earning Supplementary Salaries	Earnings
1	Pipe Line Work	\$ 300.
1	Railroad Work	600.
1	Retail Business	1500.
1	Salesman	600.
1	Summer Camp Work	750.
2	Summer Camp Work	500.
2	Summer Camp Work	400.
1	Summer Camp Work	200.
2	Summer Recreation Program	450.
2	Summer Swimming Pool	600.
2	Summer Swimming Pool	450.
3	Teaching in Summer School	500.
2	Teaching in Summer School	300.
1	Working in Department Store	900.
1	Working in Oil Field	500.
1	Working for City Park	600.
1	Y.M.C.A. Work	300.

earning \$450; one did newspaper work, earning \$1200; and seventeen officiated at athletic contests, earning from \$50 to \$500. One coach earned the maximum of \$500; one earned \$350; two earned \$300; two earned \$250; two \$200; one earned \$150; three earned \$100; one earned \$80; one earned \$75; and three coaches earned the minimum for officiating athletic



contests, which was \$50. One coach earned \$500 painting; one worked on a pipe line, earning \$300; one did railroad work, earning \$600; one was in the retail business, earning \$1500; one earned \$600 as a salesman; six worked in a summer camp, one earning \$750; one earning \$200, two earning \$500, and two earning \$400; two of the coaches worked with a summer recreation program, each earning \$450; four operated summer swimming pools, two earning \$600, and two earning \$450; five taught in summer school, three earning \$500, and two earning \$300; one worked in a department store, earning \$900; one worked in an oil field, earning \$500; one worked for a city park, earning \$600; and one did Y.M.C.A. work, earning \$300.

Analysis of data in Table 26 shows that the maximum supplementary salary received was \$1500, and that two of the coaches earned this salary. Three coaches earned the minimum supplementary salary of \$50. It was also learned that the average supplementary salary received by the coaches was approximately \$412.

#### Summary

Included in this chapter are data related to salaries and professional progress of the 1946-1947 track coaches in the AA high schools of Texas. It was found that approximately thirty-six per cent of the track coaches held other positions before entering the coaching profession. However it was found that approximately forty per cent of the coaches that

held other positions entered military service immediately upon graduation from college. Most of the coaches entered the coaching field as assistant coaches or as head coaches in small high schools. Today approximately thirty per cent of them are head coaches in their respective schools. The 1946-1947 average salary showed a large increase over the average beginning salary. Most of the coaches reported supplementary earnings during 1946-1947, with about sixty per cent of them getting their earnings from activities related to physical education. The coaches averaged approximately \$412 from supplementary salaries.

## CHAPTER V

### SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

This summary of the personnel study of the 1946-1947 track coaches of the AA high schools of Texas includes the following items: personal information as to their ages in 1946-1947, ages at which they began coaching, marital status, number of children, church affiliation, war service record, lodge affiliation, civic organization membership, and professional societies, their academic training, collegiate activities, duties and responsibilities, recreational activities, and professional status.

The following data represent a summary of the findings:

1. In 1946-1947 the average age of the track coaches was thirty-five years.
2. The average age at the beginning of their coaching career was twenty-four years.
3. Fifty-one of the fifty-five coaches studied were married, two were single, and two were widowers.
4. Most of the coaches were found to have either none, one, or two children.
5. Sixty-two per cent of the children were boys.
6. All but three of the coaches reported church membership.
7. Nine of the coaches reported membership in national and local fraternities.

8. Fifteen held lodge membership.
9. Twenty-one belonged to civic organizations.
10. All of the coaches belonged to at least one professional society, many of them belonging to more than one such society.
11. Thirty-one of the coaches were in military service during World War II, with fifteen of them holding commissions.
12. All of the coaches held bachelor's degrees, and seventeen of them held master's degrees.
13. Seven State Teachers Colleges conferred twenty-one of the bachelor's degrees, and nine out-of-state institutions conferred ten of the degrees.
14. Three State Teachers Colleges conferred five of the master's degrees held by the coaches, and three out-of-state institutions conferred one degree each.
15. Thirty of the coaches majored in physical education for a bachelor's degree, and ten held physical education as a minor.
16. Eleven of the coaches majored in administrative education for a master's degree.
17. Major subjects were taught by thirty-three of the coaches, with ten teaching their minor subject.
18. Five coaches lettered four years in track; eleven lettered three years; one lettered two years; five lettered one year; and nine participated but failed to letter.
19. Twenty-four of the coaches participated in non-athletic activities while in college.

20. The coaches averaged approximately fourteen hours a week in coaching track.

21. Forty-nine of the track coaches also coached football and twenty-one coached basketball.

22. Twenty-two was the average number of hours spent by each coach in teaching academic courses.

23. Seventeen coaches taught nothing besides physical education; fourteen taught this course in addition to other courses.

24. Twenty-four of the coaches were the physical education supervisors in their respective schools.

25. Twenty-five coaches had complete charge of the physical education department in their respective schools.

26. Twelve of the track coaches had complete charge of other departments.

27. Fourteen recreational activities were participated in by the coaches, with reading, fishing, golf, and swimming being the favorites.

28. Eleven coaches attended three coaching schools within the last three years; three attended two; and fifteen attended one such school.

29. Twenty of the coaches did not enter the coaching profession immediately after graduating from college.

30. A large percentage of the coaches entered the coaching profession as assistant coaches or as head coaches in small schools.

31. The minimum beginning salary of the track coaches was \$650; the maximum was \$3600; and the average beginning salary was \$1456.

32. The minimum 1946-1947 salary was \$1750; the maximum was \$4200; and the average salary was \$2858.

33. Fifty-two of the coaches earned supplementary salaries ranging from \$50 to \$1500; the average supplementary salary was approximately \$412.

#### Conclusions

As a result of this personnel study of the track coaches in the AA high schools of Texas, the following conclusions have been drawn:

1. The 1946-1947 track coaches are engaged in a profession that yields a relatively high income for them at middle age.

2. All of the coaches were able to prepare themselves for a coaching position at a relatively early age.

3. None of the coaches had been divorced. This indicates that their marital relations were very good.

4. All but three of the coaches held church membership. This indicates that as a religious group they rank very high.

5. Thirty-six of the coaches expressed an interest in the affairs and betterment of their school and community by holding membership in various local clubs and civic organizations.

6. All of the coaches expressed an interest in their profession by holding membership in many professional societies.

7. As a military group the 1946-1947 track coaches

exhibited a high degree of efficiency, with fifteen of them holding commissions.

8. As an academic group the coaches ranked comparatively high as all of them held bachelor's degrees and seventeen held the master's degree.

9. Many of the coaches indicated that they possibly had the teaching profession in mind when they entered college, as a large percentage of them were graduates of teachers colleges.

10. For the master's degree, eleven of the coaches majored in administrative education. This is a possible indication that the coaches desire an administrative position.

11. Many of the coaches are required to teach courses which are neither their major or minor.

12. The coaches acquired much of their knowledge of the coaching profession by extensive athletic participation during their college days.

13. The coaches accepted places of leadership and responsibility while in college, with twenty-four of them being active in non-athletic activities.

14. The coaches are required to coach sports other than track, and thirty-four of them were required to assume duties that were not related to coaching or to physical education.

15. Forty-four per cent of the coaches have full control of the physical education department in their respective schools.

16. The coaches participate in a total of fourteen recreational activities.

17. Thirty-nine of the track coaches expressed an interest in the other major sports by attending coaching schools.

18. The coaches as a whole, show an advancement in their profession, as twenty-one of them began their careers in small high schools.

19. Coaches can expect a fairly good salary increase. The 1946-1947 average salary shows a substantial increase over the beginning average salary.



APPENDIX A

A copy of the following letter was sent to one hundred track coaches of the AA high schools of Texas.

Barracks B  
5489 T.C. Station  
Denton, Texas.

Dear Sir:

I am working toward a Masters Degree in physical education at North Texas State Teachers College and to complete my thesis it is necessary that I obtain the information asked for in the accompanying questionnaire. The thesis is a personnel study fo the track coaches in the AA high schools of Texas. I shall appreciate very much your filling out the questionnaire and returning it at your earliest convenience.

The information given will be held as confidential and names will not be used in the study. If there are questions which you do not care to answer, please omit.

If you would like to have a compilation of the results, indicate it in your answer.

Thank you for your time and kindness.

Sincerely yours,

Pernal A. Scoggin

APPENDIX B

The following wuestionnaire was answered by fifty-five of the track coaches.

QUESTIONNAIRE TO TRACK COACHES

Proceed as follows:

1. Read all questions before beginning your answers.
2. Answer fully each question.
3. Place an X in front of an item to indicate Yes.
4. A blank space indicates No.

1. PERSONAL INFORMATION

- a. Age ( )
- b. ( ) Single ( ) Married ( ) Widower ( ) Divorced
- c. Number of children \_\_\_\_\_ Boys \_\_\_\_\_ Girls
- d. Member of what church \_\_\_\_\_
- e. Church preference \_\_\_\_\_
- f. War service World WarII  
( ) Yes ( ) No.  
1. ( ) Army; 2. ( ) Navy; 3. ( ) Marine Corps; 4. ( ) Coast Guard; 5. ( ) \_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) Rank at discharge \_\_\_\_\_  
(b) Indicate any special assignment held (e.g., Athletic Officer) \_\_\_\_\_  
(c) Have you taken part in any other war ( ) Yes ( ) No
- g. Member of what national social fraternity \_\_\_\_\_ Local \_\_\_\_\_
- h. Lodge membership:  
1. ( ) Odd Fellows; 2. ( ) Masons; 3. ( ) \_\_\_\_\_  
4. \_\_\_\_\_
- i. Civic organization membership:  
1. ( ) Rotary; 2. ( ) Lions; 3. ( ) Kiwanis; 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_
- j. Professional fraternity membership:  
1. ( ) Phi Beta Kappa; 2. ( ) Phi Delta Kappa; 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
4. \_\_\_\_\_
- k. Institutions attended and degrees received:  
Name of institution Degree Year  
(1) \_\_\_\_\_  
(2) \_\_\_\_\_  
(3) \_\_\_\_\_
- l. Undergraduate major in \_\_\_\_\_
- m. Undergraduate minor in \_\_\_\_\_
- n. Graduate major in \_\_\_\_\_
- o. Professional society membership:  
(1) ( ) Texas High School Football Coaches Association  
(2) ( ) Texas High School Basketball Coaches Association

- (3) ( ) Texas Physical Education Association  
 (4) ( ) Texas State Teachers Association  
 (5) ( ) Others; \_\_\_\_\_  
 (6) ( ) \_\_\_\_\_

2. ACTIVITIES WHILE A STUDENT IN COLLEGE

- a. Indicate in the appropriate spaces below the number of years which you participated in the following activities while a student in college or professional school:

Activities	No. Years Var- sity Squad	Years Lettered	Years Captain
ATHLETIC ACTIVITIES:			
1. Football			
2. Basketball			
3. Baseball			
4. Track			
5. Swimming			
6. Golf			
7. Tennis			
8.			
9.			
10.			

NON-ATHLETIC ACTIVITIES:

No. of Years

1. Debate	
2. Dramatics	
3. School paper	
4. Student body president	
5. Class officer	
6.	
7.	
8.	

3. DUTIES AS TRACK COACH

- a. Indicate in proper spaces below the duties which you now perform in person and the average number of hours per week which you spend in each:

Teaching and Coaching	Average Hours Per Week
1. Coaching track in season	
2. Coaching football	
3. Coaching basketball	
4. Coaching tennis	
5. Teaching physical education	
6. Teaching Science	
7. Teaching Mathematics	
8. Teaching Social Science	
9.	
10.	

b. Indicate by an X the administrative position you hold:

- (1). ( ) Superintendent
- (2). ( ) School Principal
- (3). ( ) Grade School Principal
- (4). ( ) Physical Education Supervisor
- (5). ( )
- (6). ( )

c. List coaching schools you have attended in last three years:

- 1. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. RESPONSIBILITIES AS TRACK COACH

a. Departmental: Indicate by an X below the department over which you as an individual now have full charge:

- 1. ( ) Physical Education for boys
- 2. ( ) Mathematics
- 3. ( ) Social Science
- 4. ( )
- 5. ( )

b. Indicate the number of assistant under you \_\_\_\_\_

5. RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Record the estimated average number of hours which you spend in recreation. If activity is seasonal, record for season:  
Average hours per week

- 1. Tennis \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. Golf \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. Swimming \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. Handball \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. Fishing \_\_\_\_\_
- 6. Reading \_\_\_\_\_
- 7. \_\_\_\_\_
- 8. \_\_\_\_\_

6. PROFESSIONAL STATUS - SALARY AND PROMOTIONS

a. Before entering upon your career in coaching and after leaving college, what position did you occupy for at least one full year

	<u>Position</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Monthly Salary</u>
1.	_____	_____	_____	_____
2.	_____	_____	_____	_____
3.	_____	_____	_____	_____
4.	_____	_____	_____	_____

b. Indicate in chronological order all teaching and coaching positions you have held from the first up to and including your present status:

Order of position	Title of position	Age	Year	Salary
EXAMPLE	Science teacher and assistant coach	21	1940	\$1500

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_

c. Supplements to regular salary; state in dollares. Estimate for the academic year 1945-1946 your average yearly income from the following or other by which you supplemented your regular salary (yearly)

	Supplementary Earnings
EXAMPLE:	Officiating at athletic contest \$100.00
1.	Officiating athletic contests
2.	Teaching in summer school
3.	Teaching in coaching schools
4.	Playing professional sports
5.	Summer camp work
6.	_____
7.	_____
8.	_____

d. Indicate by an X in the appropriate space below which of the following, or other, items you have furnished to you without cost, or at cost, and the estimated yearly cash value (saving) to you.

	Without cost to you	At cost	By whom	Est. yearly cash value
EXAMPLE		X	Institution	\$300.00
1.			Living quarters	
2.			Laundry	
3.			Athletic equipment	
4.			Automobile	
5.			_____	
6.			_____	
7.			_____	

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