

STUDENT ATTENDANCE AT CONVENTIONS

Ways to increase student attendance at Conventions:

The main problem encountered by schools as reported in the questionnaires was the matter of expense in terms of transportation and lodging and money needed for Convention. The suggestions which follow touch mainly upon these items, plus publicity.

I. Help from schools

A. Transportation

1. Get up a car load from school to share the transportation expenses.
2. Organize inexpensive motor transportation if conventions are within a few hundred miles.
- # 3. Several colleges within a certain radius combine their groups in one college bus or charter a bus.
- * 4. College bus furnished free or at minimum cost for this purpose.
5. Members of staff furnish transportation to students

B. Lodging

1. Get student rates at hotels, etc.
2. Have the schools in convention city furnish dormitory accommodations or secure accommodations in private homes, etc.

C. Financing the trip

1. Schools send one or two delegates. (This suggestion occurred over and over again.) Ways of raising money for this were:
 - (a) Use student body funds allotted for this purpose.
 - (b) Raise funds by dances, shows, and pro rata assessments
 - (c) Use dues, benefits, etc. for expenses
 - (d) Take funds from Associated Students' budget
 - (e) Student group furnishes transportation funds for automobiles.
 - (f) Major club raises money as one of its projects
 - (g) Give exhibitions and demonstrations of physical education activities and charge an admission fee
 - (h) Have raffles, or hold a carnival
 - (i) Departments contribute to expenses of students out of department budget
 - (j) College supplies money
 - (k) Proceeds from candy sale
 - (l) Allow students to run machines for candy, soft drinks, etc.
 - (m) Give dances

D. Publicity

1. Staff discusses convention well ahead of time so that students can plan for it.
 - (a) Give assignments for reports on convention to be given when students return to school.
 - (b) "Talk-up" chance students have to meet outstanding people in the profession.
 - (c) Values of convention in terms of social and professional growth and as an education experience in all aspects.
2. Associations get out publicity well in advance; publicize events which are of special interest to students. Publicize program and personnel.

This plan will no doubt be more feasible than private cars when the war is over, but all suggestions can be kept in mind for the reconstruction period following this war.

II. Additional means of increasing attendance

1. Through associations (state, district, national)
 - (a) Have student sections planned by students with faculty guidance.
 - (b) Have meetings planned that are of interest to students as well as teachers.
 - (c) Have many students from different schools appointed to be active in the program as discussion leaders, etc.
 - (d) Use students in other section meetings where possible to obtain student viewpoints.
 - (e) Present attractive social as well as professional programs.
 - (f) Have conventions in smaller districts so that students do not have to travel so far.
 - (g) Send out "fliers" to each teacher education institution listing values of attendance at conventions.
2. Staff should see that students meet prominent leaders in the field at conventions.
3. Procure academic excuses from classes.
4. Non athletes in one college schedule games in city where convention is being held. They are able to attend both the games and the convention.

Significant comments from questionnaires:

The practice of sending delegates to conventions was mentioned so often that it seems to be an idea worth consideration by all schools.

Direct quotation:

"In general let me say: Through the years I have seen many seniors and some juniors attend conventions, and I am convinced of the value. It is a broadening experience. It sharpens their thinking - they return with excellent questions and questionings. They are thrilled at having met so-and-so and so-and-so. When they return (as they often do) somewhat disillusioned either because of personal behavior of some whom they had put on pedestals, or because of what seemed ineffectual discussions, or because they sensed that many in the profession are still using procedures that they have been taught belong to the Dark Ages, - even then, it seems worthwhile because we can help them get a balanced point of view about these things and help them realize that all is not rosy in the profession, and so all the more need of clarifying one's ideals and sticking to them."

STUDENT MEMBERSHIP

Ways to increase membership in state and national associations:

I. Through schools

* A. Discussions of values of membership in theory classes, i.e. in Principles of Physical Education, History of Physical Education, Organization of Physical Education, Administration of Physical Education, Freshman Theory Course

B. Instil pride of profession in students so that they will be honored to be members

C. Make membership compulsory. Various schools suggested doing this in the following different ways:

1. For everyone
2. For membership in departmental club
3. Required in senior year
4. Required as part of requirement for methods or administration courses during junior and senior year. (Considered more valuable to students than purchasing textbooks for these courses.)
5. Tell seniors it is a teachers duty as well as a privilege.

* D. Drives for membership through:

1. Drive for 100% membership among seniors.
2. Special standing committee of Physical Education Club to encourage membership
3. Recommendations by instructors, directors of professional club that a good showing be made in membership, 100% if possible.
4. Have club officers and instructors receive fees and send in membership list.
5. Have director in department assign one faculty member (along with students) in securing these members.
6. Canvass students and encourage membership.
7. One member from each class is appointed to collect memberships.
8. Effort on part of membership chairman of an association to contact each senior student, who is a major, by a mimeographed letter.
9. Student drives--particularly at assemblies. (A national officer to address student assembly at this time and display membership blanks and copies of Journal.)

* E. Use of Journal, Research Quarterly and State Bulletins through:

- * 1. Frequent class assignments making students aware of these publications and of convenience in having personal possession of this material.
2. Journal and Research Quarterly available in library.
3. Use Journal as a source book.

* F. Discussions of values of membership in Professional Clubs.

Allot time in Professional Club program to discuss importance of membership.

district

G. Have student sections in local, state, and national associations.

H. Have students help plan and take part in conferences.

- I. Urge students several times a year. Juniors and seniors urged strongly, but underclassmen not urged so strongly.
- * J. Encouragement and motivation by department members. Encouragement but not pressure or compulsion.
- K. Have an instructor who is an active member. Have this member inform student teachers.
- * L. More interest taken in Association by instructors in physical education departments.
- M. Arrange for classes and transportation.
- N. Members of staff (physical education) should attend state, District and national teacher meetings and tell students about them.

II. Through the Associations (State and National)

- A. National Association to send out material in February reminding schools to put on a campaign.
- B. Publicity by associations in their publications.
- C. Strengthen national association through local groups.
- D. Finances
 - 1. Reduce fees to conventions
 - 2. One fee to pay membership in local, state and national association
 - 3. Reduction or elimination of dues -- the added cost to National Association would be repaid by membership gained after graduations.
- E. Have Associations write directly to students whose names are furnished by the various colleges. Possibly list students names in a special membership edition.
- F. Reports from National, district and state meetings would be most valuable.
- G. Have Student Section in Journal and in State bulletins. (This has now been accomplished.) Have articles in Journal and State bulletins of interest to students.
Note: Some bulletins put out one "Student issue".
- H. Benefits of membership listed on a "flier" and distributed by Association to all teacher education institutions.
- I. Associations to offer students something worthwhile. One state publishes a free booklet containing practical ideas on physical education matters.

SIGNIFICANT COMMENTS FROM QUESTIONNAIRES

1. Conscientious students are not difficult to convince concerning values of membership.
2. Expense of membership prevents many memberships.
3. Expense should not be an item. Membership costs no more than textbook fee, most football games, 4 to 5 movies, etc. and 99% of all students spend money on these items.
4. From the student's point of view, the reduced rate for students makes it a bargain. Joining during the Senior year insures her membership in the Fall and until she gets her professional bearings.
5. War brings an increased need for unity and support of worthwhile organizations.

STUDENT INTEREST

Ways to Increase Student Interest in their state and National Associations:

The same suggestions were given so frequently by the various schools that they can be summed up in the following main ideas:

1. Have student sections -- with well planned meetings at Conventions.
2. Send delegates -- their enthusiasm when they return is contagious. Have them report on Convention.
3. Have students take a larger part in activities and planning.
4. Student sections in bulletins, etc.
5. Have space in bulletins devoted to their interests. Have evaluating committee approve a limited number of student articles for publication each year.
6. The interest of the staff in stimulating student interest. Constant discussion in physical education classes of matters pertaining to Association affairs.
7. Better publicity in schools. Have well-known speakers come to the school during the year. Use of bulletin boards, etc. Attractive posters.
8. Contests, such as best student article published given yearly "honor" award.

CONCLUSIONS

With few exceptions, the answers to the questionnaires showed a keen interest in student affairs. They also pointed the way to future action along new lines and, in many cases, showed the need for correction of existing weaknesses. There are several points which stood out above all others. These are:

1. The need for greater faculty interest in student matters.
2. The need for an understanding of the difference between pressure on students and a "laissez faire" type of attitude towards them. Some place in-between lies good motivation and guidance.
3. Most questionnaires considered values of a national student section in terms of a convention only. It might be pointed out here that a national student section as well as state and district ones can be functioning throughout the year on student problems over and above conventions. Conventions are only one phase of their planning.
4. Membership has two sides to it -- values of membership to the student and values of student membership to state and national associations. Only the first angle was brought out in any questionnaire. Associations need student membership for their maintenance and progress. This is not a utilitarian viewpoint, because in the end the students benefit from the Associations progress.

TEXAS STATE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

DENTON, TEXAS

HEALTH AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

March 31, 1942

Dr. F.C. Allen
University of Kansas
Lawrence, Kansas

Dear Dr. Allen:

This is the summary of the answers of state presidents to the questionnaire on student problems. You may, when sending this out, wish to include a copy of the summary teacher-education replies. It might be helpful to the state presidents.

As mentioned in an earlier letter, I sent the enclosed district president summary to the district presidents. This copy is for your files.

Very truly yours,

Virginia Bourquardez

Virginia Bourquardez, Chairman
Committee on Student Section

VB:lj

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR HEALTH, PHYSICAL
EDUCATION, AND RECREATION

Committee on Student Section

April 2, 1942

Dear District President:

In answer to the questionnaire which was sent to you earlier in the year by the Committee on Student Section, I wish to report the following:

1. With the exception of the Central District, each of the six districts of the American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation have student sections.
2. All district presidents approved of and considered such sections valuable.
3. Ways of increasing student attendance at Conventions are:
Better publicity on the campus
More active enthusiasm of faculty
Early publicity in order to start making plans
Student participation as well as attendance
4. None of you felt that student transportation rates could be secured.

I am enclosing a copy of the summary of answers to the questionnaire that was sent to all directors of health and physical education. I hope that this will be helpful to you.

Thanking you for your answers to these questions, I am

Very truly yours,

Virginia Bourquardez, Chairman
Committee on Student Section

Encl.
VB:mw

cc: Committee on Student Section

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR HEALTH, PHYSICAL
EDUCATION, AND RECREATION

Committee on Student Section

Dear State President:

A summary of the answers to the questionnaire which you received from the Committee on Student Section earlier in the year is enclosed with this letter. It contains the suggestions of 24 state presidents.

Through the report the word "schools" has been used to indicate all types of institutions. An * indicates that the topic was mentioned quite frequently.

The personnel of the Committee on Student Section was as follows:

Miss Virginia Bourquardez, Chairman	Mr. C. D. Giaque
Dr. F. C. Allen	Mrs. Mary Gross Hutchinson
Miss Mary Ethel Ball	Dr. Wm. Ralph La Porte
Mrs. Alice O. Bronson	Dr. Ralph Leighton
Miss Katherine L. Cronin	Miss Grace Potts
Miss Gwendolyn Drew	Miss Helen McKinstry
Mr. Gene Garbee	

The Committee hopes that this summary will be of some help to you. Some of the suggestions will not work in your situation; many will have to be governed by the war situation; all can provoke thought which in itself should be of value.

If you wish elaboration of any of the suggestions listed here the chairman of the Committee will be glad to refer you to the place which made the suggestion. We wish you continued success with your student problems.

Very truly yours,

VB:bd

Virginia Bourquardez, Chairman
Committee on Student Section

STUDENT SECTION

States asked to indicate if they had a student section in their state association replied as follows:

Yes-----7
No-----17

Of these last:

One state has student participation in ~~an~~ all student session on convention program.

One state does not have its association organized in sections, but holds a student conference.

One state group for women majors is being sponsored by the Women's Section but is not a separate section as yet.

Some of these states have expressed the need for such a section. Some are *about to organize*.

ORGANIZATION OF STUDENT SECTION

1. Chairman, secretary-treasurer, president, vice-president, advisory faculty sponsors were the officers usually mentioned (not all of these used in each section.)
2. One state rotates the student chairmanship each year from one teacher training institution to another.

OBJECTIVES AND DUTIES OF STUDENT SECTION

- * 1. Conduct of programs at state conventions.
2. To promote a well-rounded physical education program on every state campus, to insure a careful health examination of every college student, to aid in forming the National Student Section, etc.
3. To give guidance to teacher education insitutions in curriculum planning and aid professional growths and attitudes of students.

SAMPLE Objectives of One State Student Section

STATE ASSOCIATION FOR HEALTH, PHYSICAL
EDUCATION, AND RECREATION

Objectives For Student Organizations
1941-42

1. To stimulate a professional attitude and interest by becoming acquainted with the aims and program of the state and national association and to work toward the achievement of these aims.
2. To become acquainted with state and national leaders in their field.
3. To send delegates to the annual state conference for the purposes of discussion, education, stimulation and contact.
4. To carry on membership campaigns.
5. To become acquainted with code of ethics of the National Association and to make every effort to put it into practice.
6. To inform the state association of their program and activities.
7. To adopt good business practice in carrying on the business of the group.
8. To develop good fellowship by providing social and recreational activities for members.
9. To sponsor forum discussions on current problems in health, physical education, and recreation in this state.
10. To affiliate with the state and national associations.

STUDENT ATTENDANCE AT CONVENTIONS

Ways in which the state association can stimulate attendance at conventions. ---(a) State. ---(b) National

↑ District

(a) State Conventions

- * 1. Having a student section program
- 2. Having student conference at annual convention with representatives from all teacher-education institution on the program
- 3. Officers of local association contact teacher-education institutions. Members on faculty at these institutions also call attention to these conventions.
- * 4. Faculty member in each teacher-education institution is in charge of publicity and promotion of this
- ** 5. Strongly recommended by faculty; convention program discussed in advance
- 6. Provide transportation for some
- * 7. Having a representative student on the program
- * 8. Having students demonstrate activities
- 9. Having students be responsible for and participate in some of the recreational activities at the convention
- 10. Classes dismissed - reports assigned
- 11. Urged through student section president
- 12. Students invited to attend meetings free of charge

(b) National Conventions

- 1. When National was held in own district, classes were dismissed
- 2. Individual institutions bring this to attention of students
- * 3. Do not encourage because distance and time and expense are considered too great (unless held in own district)

Note: If each state appointed one person to act as a clearing house for transportation and published his (her) name in state bulletin in advance, schools as well as individuals could write in to him for help in transportation. Many people have cars and need passengers and vice versa.

STUDENT MEMBERSHIP

Is there a definite campaign to secure student members? Is so, how is it organized?

Of the schools which answered this question, replies were:

Yes-----10

No-----13

(In most cases, states which had no student section also had no membership campaign for students)

ORGANIZATION OF MEMBERSHIP DRIVES

- ***1. A state membership chairman asks the directors of physical education in each teacher-education institution.
- (In states where there are local chairmen they do the same for their district)
2. President of state association writes each physical education major to join.
 3. One university offers a three way membership \$1.75 covering local, state, and national dues. The department underwrites additional expenses involved.
 4. An executive student committee two members from each school takes care of membership campaign.
 5. In one state the student section functions throughout the year and has one representative on its committee from each teacher-education institution. These representatives assist the state membership chairman in securing student members.
 6. Chairman (faculty) of the state student section contacts teacher-education institutions.

Additional ways suggested to stimulate interest in membership:

1. Articles in State Newsletter
2. Discussions of values at professional club meetings
3. Bulletin board display of Journal, Research Quarterly, etc.
4. Memberships given to president (s) of Physical Education Clubs
5. Membership given to the winner of a contest for article on "Advantages of Being a Member".

SAMPLE

Membership Campaign For
 State and National Associations
(carried on in a College)

1. Membership cards for state association, and sample publications of both state and national associations were secured.
2. Faculty member met with student representatives of freshman, sophomore, junior, and senior classes to:
 - a. Plan presentation of membership campaign to classes.
 - b. Arrange for time to present campaign to each class.
3. Student representatives met class groups, explaining purposes, publications, etc. of each organization, stressing professional advantages in affiliating with professional organizations, and announcing dues, and time and place provided for paying dues.
4. Student committees planned:
 - a. Bulletin board material for publicizing memberships received from each class group. (A thermometer showed growth toward 100% membership from each of the four classes in both the state and national associations. This was kept up-to-date as memberships came in and the percentage of each class joining the associations was shown through the mounting "mercury" in the poster representing thermometer readings.)
 - b. Time and place for receiving dues from students. Students selected to receive dues were scheduled for one hour each of the four days of the campaign. These students recorded receipts with the names and addresses of members, and kept the bulletin board announcements of the progress of the campaign up to date. Money received was deposited at the end of the hour with a faculty member. A desk was set up in the front hall of the gymnasium for the four mornings of the campaign. Dues were paid there.

The campaign was carried on for four days by the students. Because the students felt that those major students who had not joined during their four day campaign should be next approached through faculty members, the remainder of the campaign was placed in the hands of a member of the staff of the Department of Health and Physical Education. This staff member completed the campaign for membership in state and national associations by:

1. Announcing to students that those who felt they could not join either association should see their faculty advisor explaining their reasons; this was to avoid pushing students further who could not afford to join.
2. Giving each faculty member of the department, and each faculty member who was serving as a student or class advisor, the list of students who had not joined either association asking her to see these students individually and to urge them to join if possible.
3. Receiving membership dues as they were turned in and sending these to state and national associations.

Stimulating Student Interest in Associations

These suggestions were made:

1. Offer them something of interest which appears to have relatively immediate value.
2. Give the students themselves, some definite function to perform -- not outside their capabilities, however.
- *3. Instructors who train students should constantly emphasize the importance of associations.
4. Professional clubs (for major students) stimulate their interest.
5. Have them understand that it is an honor for them to belong to the mature, adult group.
- **6. Faculty encouragement and enthusiasm.
7. Inter-school discussion prior to state meetings.
8. One issue of state newsletter devoted to students.

Note: The value of student sections in the state association was stressed so frequently that it seems an idea worth investigating by those states who do not, as yet, have such a section for students.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

OFFICERS:

ANNE SCHLEY DUGGAN, PRESIDENT
TEXAS STATE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN
DENTON, TEXAS

JAY B. NASH, PRESIDENT-ELECT
NEW YORK UNIVERSITY
NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK

HIRAM A. JONES, PAST PRESIDENT
STATE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
ALBANY, NEW YORK

PAULINE BROOKS WILLIAMSON, VICE-PRESIDENT
(HEALTH EDUCATION)
METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK

ELWOOD CRAIG DAVIS, VICE-PRESIDENT
(PHYSICAL EDUCATION)
UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH
PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

FLOYD R. EASTWOOD, VICE-PRESIDENT
(RECREATION)
PURDUE UNIVERSITY
LAFAYETTE, INDIANA

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR HEALTH,
PHYSICAL EDUCATION, AND
RECREATION

A DEPARTMENT OF THE NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

WASHINGTON OFFICE: 1201 SIXTEENTH STREET, NORTHWEST
WASHINGTON, D. C.

N. P. NEILSON, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
ELIZABETH NOYES, ASSISTANT SECRETARY
BESS EXTON, ASSISTANT IN HEALTH EDUCATION

E. D. MITCHELL, EDITOR
311 MAYNARD STREET, ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN

ADDITIONAL MEMBERS OF
BOARD OF DIRECTORS

DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVES:

HELEN MANLEY, CENTRAL
PUBLIC SCHOOLS
UNIVERSITY CITY, MISSOURI

WILLIAM L. HUGHES, EASTERN
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK

A. H. PRITZLAFF, MIDWEST
PUBLIC SCHOOLS
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

VIRGINIA L. SHAW, NORTHWEST
STATE COLLEGE OF WASHINGTON
PULLMAN, WASHINGTON

LYNN B. SHERRILL, SOUTHERN
LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY
UNIVERSITY, LOUISIANA

BERNICE MOSS, SOUTHWEST
STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

May 2, 1942

Dear Doctor Allen:

Just this note to thank you for your letter of April 6th which was forwarded to me in New Orleans, and to tell you how very much we missed you at the Convention and regretted that you could not be with us.

From all reports, I think the Convention was a success and served the purpose of pooling our best thinking in an effort to solve the many problems facing us as an Association during this present crisis.

Any success throughout the year has been due in a large measure to you who have served on committees and have given me your wholehearted cooperation throughout the year.

With best wishes to you for continued success and happiness,
I am

Most cordially,

Nancy Duggan
~~Anne Schley Duggan~~
~~Past-President~~

ASD-h

Doctor Forrest C. Allen
University of Kansas
Lawrence, Kansas