Mrs. Wayne Replogle, 10 Winona, Lawrence, Kansas.

Dear Mrs. Replogle:

Before Mr. Replogle left the University he had purchased a pair of gym trousers from Ober's, which he left here in this office in case any other members of the department should want to buy them.

He said he would be willing to sell them for \$3.50. Mr. Shenk has decided to take them and I am enclosing his check for \$5.50, made out to you. Mr. Replogle asked me to get in touch with you when the trousers were disposed of.

Sincerely,

Secretary to Dr. Forrest C. Allen.

Mr. Walter Rowser, c/o Fred Harvey Dining Room, Union Station, Kansas City, Mo.

Dear Walt:

I looked for you last Saturday afternoon, but not finding you I fould two swell gentlemen who did a great job for me in retreiving my Stetson hat which I had left in the Fred Harvey place at St. Louis Saturday morning prior to our boarding the Missouri Pacific for Kansas City.

I just want you to know that we do appreciate the fine service that your firm puts out, whether in Kansas City or St. Louis.

With all good wishes for a very prosperous 1943, I am

Sincerely yours,

Director of Physical Education, Varsity Basketball Coach.

FCA:AH

Mr. N. A. Reist, Willmerding, Pa.

Dear Friend Reist:

It was good to have a visit with you on our way to St. Louis, but for the life of me I cannot think what I promised to send you. I should have made the notation but just wrote down your name, and some way it has slipped my mind. I know that it was not Neal Wherry's address, because you decided otherwise.

Won't you write me and tell me what I was supposed to do for you?

With all good wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Director of Physical Education, Varsity Basketball Coach.

FCA: AH

Reserve Officers Training Corps, University of Kansas.

Gentlemen:

I am very happy to accept your kind invitation to attend the Bambecue at the Community Building Thursday evening, January 7th, at 6:30 p.m. Thank you very much.

Sincerely yours,

Director of Physical Education, Varsity Basketball Coach.

# UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS DIVISION OF MILITARY SCIENCE AND TACTICS

LAWRENCE, KANSAS

Alarept inth thanks Daccept in the Fice

The Reserve Officers Training Corps

of the University of Kansas

requests the pleasure of the company of

at their Barbecue

on THURSDAY, the SEVENTH of JANUARY

NINETEEN HUNDRED AND FORTY-THREE

to be held in the Community Building

Eleventh and Massachusetts Streets

Chow line forms promptly at 6:30 p.m., o'clock

REPLY REQUESTED

I am in receipt of your letter of the 2nd instant and your check for \$10.00 for four tickets to the basketball game at Norman on Saturday night.

your check, duly endorsed, to a good friend of mine at Norman, Mr. Harold Keith, with a request that he get four tickets for you. It is ordinarily against the rules to send the tickets out of town but he can hold them for you, then it is the responsibility of the Wellington people to call for them.

I have just returned from my trip East, and em making this the first order of business.

Assuring you that it is a pleasure to be of any service to you, I am

Sincerely yours,

Director of Physical Education, Varsity Basketball Coach.

FCA:AH

Mr. Fred Ellsworth, Secretary, Alumni Association.

Dear Fred:

Mr. F. M. Rogers, of Wellington, wrote me for four tickets to the game at Norman on Saturday night. I am asking Harold Keith to get them for him.

Just wanted you to know we are giving our alumni every consideration.

Cordially yours,

FCA:AH Eno. Director of Physical Education, Varsity Basketball Coach. Mr. Harold Keith, Athletic Department, University of Oklahoma, Horman, Oklahoma,

Doer Herold:

I am enclosing a check for \$10.00 from Mr.

F. M. Rogers, of Wellington, Kenses, which I have endorsed, for four thekets to the game at Morman on Saturday night.

If possible, Mr. Rogers would like to have reserved seats, as they may not be able to get there early.

I will appreciate it very much if you will do the best you can in obtaining good seats for my friend, Mr. Rogers, who is a K. U. alumnus. He will call for them if you will hold them in his name.

Thanking you for your courbesy in this matter,

I am

Very cordially yours,

FCA: AH

Director of Physical Education, Varsity Basketball Coach.

oc - Mr. Rogers

#### ROCERS & ROCERS

LAWYERS

WELLINGTON, KANSAS January 2, 1943.

Dr. Forrest C. Allen, Kansas University, Lawrence, Kansas.

Dear Phog: -

We have two boys who are extreme basketball fans and ardent followers of the K. U. team. We want to see your team trim the Oklahoma outfit Saturday night.

Enclosed is check for \$10.00. Can you get us four tickets for the game at Norman the 9th? It is possible that we cannot get there early so would like to have reserve seats. However, if reserve seats are not available send us the others. If you do not have tickets, will you kindly tell us where we can get them?

We will appreciate your courtesy and enclose stamped envelope for your convenience.

Sincerely yours,

FMR/r

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL TO ACCOMPANY
THE APPLICATION FOR LANHAM ACT FUNDS
BY
THE CITY COUNCIL OF LAWRENCE, KANSAS
TO PROVIDE
COMMUNITY RECREATION ACTIVITIES

1943

Section A of Supplementary material -- I of PWA Form No. WS-2, Page 2 of 3 pages

I. Description of services to be provided:

a. By whom administered: The funds asked for by the city council of Lawrence, Kansas, in the application to which this supplementary material is attached are to be delegated to the use of the mayor's committee on recreation. Said committee is composed of four members selected from the city council and three non-council members; the mayor is an ex-officio member of the recreation committee and votes on all recommendations. The recreation committee is authorized to plan, organize, and carry out a city-wide recreation program on a yearround basis, utilizing therefor all available city facilities: parks, Community building, etc.; said committee is directly responsible to the city council and its funds -- exclusive of small gifts made for specific festivities from time to time -- are disbursed by the city clerk. The application herewith submitted is made by the city council, and any funds granted as a result of said application will be allocated solely to recreation but will be administered by the city officials through the regularly authorized channels provided by statute and by city ordinance.

b. Emergency resulting from the liquididation of WPA:
The funds requested in this application would be used to
replace the services of WPA recreation personnel (ten leaders and
a janitor, whose combined salary figures total \$10,281.60 annually,
plus the services of a trained director); to provide urgently needed
leadership in parks and regional playgrounds in the city; and to
permit the use of Community building facilities and parks for longer
hours to meet the sharply increased demand for recreation brought
about by the Sunflower Ordnance Works construction and operation near
the city and by the establishment of a Civilian Pilot Training base
and a Naval Training School for machinists mates in the city.

c. Extension of existing services:

The contemplated program does not represent additions nor innovations; it provides only for an extension of the services now prevailing, ie. additional hours of operation for the Community building and park facilities throughout the city to meet the greatly increased need.

d. Computation of estimates:

The figures in said application have been estimated as representing the minimum amounts which, supplemented by the maximum volunteer leadership available, will approach an adequate recreation organization for a city-wide program for Lawrence for the duration

of the war emergency.

Provision is made (itemized in body of application) for the services of a full-time director to replace the one employed by WPA now serving, and of an assistant director. The leadership hours item is barely adequate to guarantee one paid employee in charge of leadership and city property at any given hour; it is hoped that sufficient volunteer leadership can be secured to make possible a reasonably adequate program, and that participants will assume some responsibility for cooperative planning of activities. The services of custodians and attendants in the parks is considered essential to efficient administration of the recreation program and constitute a legitimate claim upon its budget.

e. Community aspects of recreation program:

In the opinion of the recreation committee, it is thought to be imperative that a community recreation program be preserved. The city program has been developed as a logical outgrowth and an expansion of the summer program for school children sponsored by the local branch of the American Association of University Women, by the Parent Teacher Council, and by the Board of Education. The fact that the city of Lawrence has only recently become aware of its civic responsibility for maintenance of a recreation program (the mayor's committee was appointed less than two years ago) has a very decided social significance; an interruption of community planning for an interval would seriously retard progress. At present there is no legislation enabling the imposition of a mill tax for recreation purposes and, until such legislation can be secured, the only legal available source of funds other than park maintenance is a small sum allocated for the purchase of capital equipment and for the maintenance of recreation facilities now owned by the city.

It is not an insignificant fact, from a community point of view, that the non-council members of the mayor's committee are all three members of the executive committee of the recreation council which administers the summer program for school children: (1) the director of the program the first summer and an active advisor since that time; (2) a member of the Board of Education, a man whose help has been invaluable and whose civic vision is unquestioned; and (3) the chairman of the executive committee. The advisory members are, in addition to the incumbent city recreation director, the superintendent of schools and the head of the Univ. of Kansas physical education department. The personnel was chosen with the deliberate intention of coordinating the efforts of all groups concerned for and interested in the development of a well-rounded recreation program. The wisdom of the choice was evident when, without duplication of effort or financial outlay, all groups cooperated in providing recreation facilities during the summer months just passed and in organizing a successful program for the service men after plans were announced for the establishment of the naval training unit. It would be short-sighted to disregard the possibilities for coordinated effort which now exist.

f. Available facilities:

Although Lawrence is now faced with the problem of providing recreation for large numbers of new people, the majority of whom are active young adults, their widely varying recreational interests can be met fairly well with available facilities. The city owns a Community building which lends itself admirably to recreation needs, since it has a large basement game room, and an auditorium with a stage, a well equipped kitchen, and an archery and rifle range; the auditorium serves as a gymnasium or ball room as occasion demands. At present the building's use is also extended to the rationing board, the CPT, Home Guard, draft board, Red Cross, Bundles for America and similar groups, but recreation activities have had ample space to date.

Park space, approximately 40 acres, is not adequate, but the colored population has its own ball park and there is also a lighted diamond in both the north and south sections of the city. Each of the six elementary schools has ample play space and excellent equipment. (A special section on Board of Education contacts is

attached -- See Section AA).

g. Volunteer personnel:

Lawrence is particularly fortunate in its potential and now active supply of volunteer workers in recreation. Chairmen of the sub-committees and the committee personnel have been chosen on the same basis as have the members of the mayor's committee, and their excellent work to date has furnished an outstanding example of the possibilities for efficient volunteer leadership. One of the major planning committees is headed by the director of the AAUW Children's Theater and also a member of the executive committee of the recreation council; another is the wife of the secretary of the chamber of commerce, a woman of marked ability and many civic duties; another is the mother of three sons, all of whom are in the United States Navy; another is the wife of an administrative officer of the university, whose work with the younger women has been exceptional; another is a young business man who gives his time most generously to many civic duties. All have given endless hours of devoted service, and will continue to do so; but they are civic-minded citizens who serve in many capacities and can not be expected to surrender all other avenues of usefullness to recreation; these volunteer "administrators" deserve an efficient paid personnel to execute their plans.

The supply of leaders for supervisory work is problematical. The ordnance plant is already employing many of the people who, under normal conditions, would be available. Provision of nursery school facilities for children of employed mothers must have its quota of able volunteers; Red Cross rightly uses the available hours of many women; and both men and women are giving generously of their time to the rationing boards. Recreation can count on the consistent and full-time volunteer service of only a relatively few people under

existing conditions.

h. Funds now available:

The only city funds now available for recreation expenditures are those for maintenance of the parks and Community building. The sum of \$1,000 is allocated specifically for recreation, but even its use is legally limited to items of maintenance and the purchase of permanent or "capital" equipment. If special enabling legislation can be secured during the 1943 session of the legislature (Kansas), a tax levy of one mill would produce approximately \$16,500 under the present valuation.

All expendable equipment, program supplies, and incidental expense have been met from gifts and loans of indivisuals and organizations in the city; much of the expendable equipment now in use is the property of WPA. As a result of this type of financing, long-range planning has been impossible; an undue amount of interest and energy has been expended on solicitation of funds for the current weekly or monthly need, and budget control and planning have been lacking. Such an insecure financial system can, and undoubtedly will, lessen the effectiveness of the recreation program and finally alienate the able volunteer planners now functioning.

Supplementary material, Lawrence, page 4

Supplementary material- Section B IV. War Justification:

b. Effect of such activities upon the existing services and the need for additional services:

Lawrence has experienced a sudden and almost overwhelming population influx during the last few months, an influx due solely and directly to the war effort. A town of less than 15,000 in 1940, the population of Lawrence is now reliably estimated to be well in excess of 24,000. Enrollment in the public schools of the city has increased from 2,701 in May 1942 to 3437 in November 1942, figures which indicate that large numbers of family groups constitute part of the influx. The new people, the majority of whom are active young adults in need of liesure time activities, are from two major sources:

(1) The Sunflower Ordnance Works, which is located only a few miles from Lawrence; the plant site's location between two small villages results in a large percentage of the workers and administrative personnel living within the

city limits of Lawrence. And

(2) Service men. A Naval Training School for machinists mates is maintained at the University of Kansas; there are about 800 trainees at present, and the number will be increased in the near future. The university also offers special training courses for the various services, and the program will be extended materially. A Civilian Pilot Training unit is in operation at the municipal airport. The number of transient service men is large; Lawrence is on the main east and west trunk lines of the Santa Fe, the Union Pacific, and the Rock Island railways; Fort Riley, Fort Leavenworth, the Bomber Tactival Training Base at Topeka, the Naval Flight Training Base at Olathe, and the large camp recently located at Salina are all within "visiting" distance.

Even a complete listing of all commercial and non-commercial facilities for recreation makes apparent the urgency of the need for maximum use. Commercial facilities for recreation, in addition to restaurants and taverns, include two excellent and two fair movie houses, one roller skating rink, pool, billiards, and bowling in the downtown district; all are well regulated and charge moderate prices. There is an excellent golf course at the country club, where nonmembers may play for a moderate greens fee, but it is not near enough the town proper to eliminate transportation problems. The same holds true for a gun club and a driving range south of the city. Although the university has a good small golf course, no substantial use could be made of it since the navy trainees are quartered on the campus. The one swimming pool is located at the extreme west edge of the city. The only well-kept tennis courts are on university property, but their use is not limited to students; the city does not maintain municipal tennis courts, but several private and semi-private ones in fair repair could be reconditioned if money were available.

At the present time, by utilizing all volunteer services, WPA leadership, gifts of local donors, and city funds, Lawrence is barely able to scratch the surface of an adequate recreation program. We need a materially expanded program which will provide liesure-time activity for our newly acquired population and for our own citizens.

Supplementary material -- Section C
IV. (c). Manner in which the war effort is or may be impeded by lack of sufficient service.

People living in congested areas and under conditions made abnormal by war industries and troop concentrations suffer both physically and mentally if deprived of adequate facilities for liesure-time activities. The statement applies not only to the personnel employed in the war industries and to the men in uniform; it is equally applicable to the civilian population which, handicapped by increased social and financial responsibilities, and by radically changed habits of living, serves the needs of those special groups.

The list of available commercial and non-commercial facilities for recreation in Lawrence discloses the fact that all must have maximum use if social controls are to operate. Maximum use can be achieved only by careful planning and ample leadership, by judicious spending for equipment and its repair and care, and by making certain activities self-supporting on a fee basis when funds are not obtainable otherwise. A recreation program, however, which is wholly self-supporting is seldom successful and never a very gracious one. Local schools, churches, and civic groups are making every effort to help meet the emergency, and the university officials are more than willing to cooperate in every wa y possible. But, in the final analysis, the matter responsibility rests upon the city government. The morale of the service men, the ordnance workers, and civilians will depend in no small measure on the degree to which all can be enabled to live as effective citizens of the community, whether their residence is temporary or permanent in character.

Supplementary material -- Section D. IV. (e) Recreation facilities for negroes:

With the withdrawal of WPA on January 25, 1943, the city will be forced to close the two colored centers now maintained unless funds for their continuance can be secured. One center is held in Lincoln school, the only separate elementary school for colored children in the city. A second center, near the center of the city, has been housed in part of a building rented by the county commissioners 60 clock hours of leadership each week have been given these centers by WPA employees.

Since the last census showed that the colored people constitute 10.2% of the population of Lawrence, it is imperative to provide facilities for their use and assign adequate leadership. If responsible leadership can be provided, the school center can be continued; it would help materially even if a second center is not possible. There is a large gym, kitchen facilities, and ample play space surrounds the building. Space for a second center or for special festivities will have to be rented or otherwise provid ed, since the county commissioners are not renewing their lease which expires January 1, 1943.

Hour schedule used at present -- WPA leadership

Community Building, weekly total of 309 hrs. exclusive of Miss Santee

Game room

Monday through Friday 3 pm.-11 pm. 8 hr.5 da.

Saturday (service men) 1 pm.-1 am. 12 hr.1 da.

Sunday (service men) 2 pm.-8 pm. 6 hr.1 da.

Thursday (extra for women's party, SOW)

Weekly hours

40

60 hrs.

Ball room and gymnasium
(occupied by Home Guard Monday night, CPT Tuesday night)
Mon. and Tues. 3 pm.-5 pm. 2 hr. 2 da.
Wed. Thur. Fri. 3 pm.-11 pm. 8 hr. 3 da.
Saturday:gym use 1 pm.-6 pm. 5 hr. 1 da.
service men's dance 6 pm.-i am. 7 hr. 1 da. 7

Weaving room
Monday through Friday, 9 am.-12; 1 pm.-4 pm. 6 hr. 8da30 30 hrs

Monday through Friday, 9 am.-12; 1 pm.-11 pm.1% hrs.5 da. 65 Saturday 9 am.-1 am. 16 hrs. 1 da. 16 89 hrs Sunday, 10 am.-12; 2 pm.-8 pm. 8 hr. 1 da. 8

Janitor service 60-90 hrs adjusted to need

( janitor plus help of two women)

90 hrs

Total of 309 hrs.

Colored centers:
Lincoln school (hours adjusted )
Turner Hall

30 hrs. 60 hrs

WPA weekly total 369 hrs

To facilitate computation, all hours have been estimated at .50 an hr. Certain savings can be made within that figure, and the surplus can be used to accumulate park leadership during the good weather months, or to provide extra help when needed. These figures provide for the services of one person in charge of a floor or the office at any given hour of the day; preparation for, or policing after, a large party requires extra help not only from the custodial angle but also from the people in charge of planning and equipment. For example, assuming that the janitor work of approximately 90 hours weekly can be handled by a man at \$75 a mo. plus a woman at \$60 a month, the \$45 a month margin between their \$135 and the hourly computation of \$180 a month can be used as suggested. The same elasticity can be secured in the budget for office help if an efficient girl can be found who will give in excess of 50 hrs. weekly for \$100 a month. The prevailing wage rate does not justify our counting too heavily on these possible savings providing us with the necessary help beyond one person for each assignment; it is more than likely that we shall need more help rather than less as participation is increasing rapidly.

Original figures for adequate program Director \$3,000 Recreation supervisors (2) 3,600 Secretary, clerk 1,320 84 weekly hrs.clerical 1.820	Revised (1)	for mining \$3,000 1200 1200	num program omitted
410 weekly hrs. C.B. leaders10,660 500 weekly hrs. for parks 7,000 Program expense and inci. 2,000 2 janitors C.B. 1,800 2 park attendants 1,800 C.B. utilities 500	combined (underone) or or omitted if no figures	Control of the second of the s	omitted

Assuming that our present efficient volunteer leadership continues to function and that two additional committees can be secured to devote their full time to plans for Sunflower personnel and for cooperation with school officials in the organization of regional play centers, the revised figures are submitted for approval of the

city council.

Having been assured that the city schools could make supplementary application (following approval of their original) for funds to provide leadership for before and after school hours, the item for regional playground and park supervision has been omitted from our estimate. If at all possible, however, 1,000 leadership hours, \$500, should be added to the reduced budget to make possible some supervision specifically assigned to parks; the original plan was to combine the park supervision with regional playgrounds, using the services of one assistant director or recreation supervisor to their supervision and to the organization of North Lawrence as a model neighborhood or community center.

The reduced figures provide for janitor service only for the Community building for those hours during which the space is used for recreation purposes, for cleaning after such use and preparation therefor. The park attendants, whose inclusion seemed highly desirable, have been eliminated. Such supplementary janitor service is covered under the general heading of "leadership hours" in order to give sufficient elasticity to assignment of duties of available workers. It is thought likely that, exclusive of the director, asst. director, and office stenographer-clerk, the workers will have to be hired on an hourly basis, since trained recreation leaders are difficult to obtain when the competition for their services is keen. The Lawrence program is more fortunate than are those of many localities in that several trained or experienced women are living in town and university students in the process of training for such work could be secured by the hour. The leadership item as it stands does not provide for any extended program in the Community building nor in the parks, but it does mean that the gym, the game room, the office, and the service men's program will have supervisory personnel, and that the colored people will have continued leadership. Supervision of the weaving project is included for 30 hours a week, and office and clerical help is carried under the leadership item.

Any expansion of the program beyond its present hourly operation is dependent upon two potentialities: the extent to which the program can be made self-supporting, and the amount of volunteer leadership that is available. A third possibility is that we may be able to secure some reliable leaders on an hourly basis for less than .50 an hour, but the "going rate" makes it unlikely. Many activities, especially those for Sunflower employees whose number includes many organizers and leaders and who are more than willing to contribute their share

of the financial burden, can be almost self-supporting.

## Community Bldg. Participation Chart Jor Nov. and December, 1942

	Nov.	Occ.	DACTERSE
Pre-school	3		
6-18 yes inclusive Cindudes 17+18 yeold service men	2 3 9 9	2011	1112
19-254 is inclusive	1609		AOZ.
over 25 years	WOA	908	434
male	1967		
Cemale	1013	1661	
Sheelalors			
sports + cultics		1296	1102
AAST CEACHS			
dance, music, & drama	1235		H52
aane coom	1241		Seminaria de la companya del la companya de la comp
	140		150
			DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF
Sou nights Participation in Service Men's Act			
Mov. 1 380 S Nov. 8 42	Dec. 5 45		C. 10
" " " 325 N " 15 98	" 12 35		13 69
" 21 205 " 22 H5	" 19		34
	" 19 75	contens)	37 75
" 28 305° Y " 29 46	HIS PARTY THAT I WAS TO SEE THE PARTY TO		
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	Therease 534		reace 16
CX	mas band per responsible 9	1 may	
	renouslated	or 51265 Inci	

Dr. Lawrence Rarick,
Department of Physical Education,
Boston University,
84 Exeter Street,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Rariok:

Thank you very much for sending a copy of the summary of your questionnaire concerning physical education programs. I have referred it to members of our department and we have found it very interesting and informative.

Very cordially yours,

Director of Physical Education, Varsity Basketball Coach.

FCA:AH

## BOSTON UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF EDUCATION

84 EXETER STREET

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

December 22, 1942

Dr. Forrest C. Allen Director of Physical Education University of Kansas Lawrence, Kansas

Dear Dr. Allen:

Thank you for mailing to me a copy of your testing program. I can see from it that you must be doing an excellent piece of work at Kansas University. I am enclosing the summary of the questionnaire which you filled out a few weeks ago.

Very truly yours

Lawrence Rarick

Asst. Professor of Physical Education

lr/k enc.

### SUMMARY OF QUESTIONNAIRE ON COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY PHYSICAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS

Lawrence Rarick School of Education Boston University

The following is a summary of the 73 questionnaires returned out of the 101 sent to selected colleges and universities throughout the United States. In some cases all the questions in the questionnaire were not answered thereby making an apparent but not a real discrepancy on the calculated totals and percentages. The following summary, I believe, gives a fairly complete picture of the major changes in the programs of these institutions and may well be typical of the general trends in most colleges and universities.

1. How many semesters of physical education are required for graduation?

The median requirement in 1941-42 was 4 semester hours. In 1942-43 the median required has increased to 6 semester hours.

TABLE I. Semesters of Physical Education Required for Graduation.

Se	emesters	1941-42	Per cent Requiring P.E1941-42	1942-43	Per cent Requiring P.E1942-43
-	8	3	4.48	32	45.74
	7	0	.00	1	1.43
	6	4	5.97	5	7.15
	5	1	1.48	0	.00
	4	31	46.20	22	31.41
	3	1	1.48	0	.00
	2	19	28,20	9	12.82
	1	0	.00	0	.00
	0	8	11.90	1	1.43

2. How many hours of physical education activity are required each week?

The following table shows a considerable increase in time alloted per week in the 1942-43 requirements at the freshmen, sophomore, junior, and senior years over the preceding year. The average time allotment is also somewhat higher at each grade level. Table II gives a comparison of the hours of activity required per week as shown by the number of institutions requiring the amount indicated. Table III shows the median and average weekly requirement at each grade level.

TABLE II Hours of Physical Education Activity Required Each Week by Institutions

Hours per	Fres	hman	Se	phomere	Juni	or	Sen	ior
Week	41-42	42-43	41-42		41-42	42-42	41-42	42-43
6			1	1	0	0	0	0
5	2	8	1	8	1	7	1	7
42	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3
4	4	7	2	7	2	6	2	6
3	27	37	18	32	3	19	0	15
2	27	12	20	10	3	6	1	6
1	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
0	8	2	27	9	60	29	65	33

TABLE III Median and Average Physical Education Requirement

	Freshm 41-42 4		Sophomor 141-42 42-		Junior 1-42 42-4		enior 42 42-43	
Median	2 hrs	3 hrs	2 hrs	3 hrs		2.5 hrs	0	2 hrs
Average	2.33 hrs	3.07 hrs	1.60 hrs	3.02 hrs	0.40 hrs	2.01 hrs	22 hrs.	1,84 hrs

3. Approximate percentage of time given to various types of activities is shown by TABLE IV

Year	Calisthenics	Team Sports	Individual		Apparative Timbling		Other Activities
17-12	6 21	29-13	27 22	11.03	7.25	9.57	15.35
1.2-1.3	12 92	22.17	13.78	16.52	12.27	13.49	2.83

As is shown by the above table the 1942-43 programs on the average place more emphasis than formerly on calisthenics, combative activities, apparatus and tumbling, and acquatics; somewhat less emphasis is given to team sports and individual sports.

### 4. Do you have a group of required activities?

Of the 69 institutions answering the question 33 or 47.8% indicated that they had required activities in 1941-42 or that students must pass a proficiency examination to satisfy the requirements. For the school year 1942-43, 54 of the 72 schools answering or 75% gave a positive reply to the question of required activities.

#### 1941-42 School Year

yes - 33 or 47.8%

no - 36 or 52.2%

#### 1942-43 School Year

yes - 54 or 75%

no - 18 or 25%

#### ACTIVITIES MOST COMMONLY REQUIRED

Swimming - 18 or 26.1%

Combatives 7 or 11.3%

Swimming - 33 or 45.8%

Combatives 17 or 23.6%

Obstacle 14 or 19.4%

#### 5. Testing Program

1 1 1 1 2

a. Do you use a testing program other than medical examinations?

TABLE V Institutions With A Testing Program

#### 1941-42

#### 1942-43

	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
yes	38	53.5	60	83.3
no	33	46.5	12	16.7

#### b. What Tests are Given?

A wide varity of tests are in use with no single test predominating. Many institutions are using tests or modifications of tests that are in use in the navy, army air corps, and navy pre-flight training centers. The most commonly used test elements in the various batter of tests are pull-ups and floor push-ups. Twenty-three institutions indicated that pull-ups and push-ups formed a part of their test batteries. The time on the obstacle course was used by five universities as a test of physical condition.

c: What use is made of test results?

USE MADE OF TESTS NUMBER OF INSTIT	UTIONS
Grading 17	
Classification	
Motivation	
Measuring Individual Progress 23	
Guidance	

6. Does participation in varsity athletics substitute for the physical education requirements?

TABLE VI Athletic Participation and Physical Education Requirement

Varsity Athletics	1941-42	Per	1942-43	Per
Substitute for P.E.?	Number of	Cent	Number of	Cent
	Institutions		Institutions	
				100
Yes	. 44	70	44	63.8
			7.0	7115
No	7	11	10	148)
		710	77	15:9
In Season	9	14.3	11	
		1 7	1.	5.8
In Part	3	401		
	70		1	
No Answer	10			

7. Does intramural participation substitute for the physical education requirement?

TABLE VII Intramural Participation and Physical Education Requirement

IMDLE VII III amarar	1942-43			
Intramurals Substitute for P.E.	Number of Institutions	rercent	Number of Institutions	cent
Yes	9	13.8	5	7.1
No	54	83.1	63	90.0
In Part	2	3.1	2	2.9
No Answer	8		3	

8. What change has there been over the past year in relation to size of full time instructional staff and the number of students served in required physical education activities?

The 54 schools making an estimate of the students served in required physical education estimated a net increase of 17,105 students in 1942-43 over the 1941-42 school year. There was a net loss of 26 instructors during the same period of time in the 62 schools replying.

TABLE VIII Relative Change of Staff to Student Enrollment

Number with increased staff	9	14.5%	Increased Enrollmen	t 35	64.8%
Number with decreased staff	20	32.2%	Decreased Enrollmen	t 5	9.3%
Number with no change	33	53.3%	No change	14	25.9%

TABLE IX Percentage of Male College Students by Schools in Required Physical Education Activities

	19	411-212	191	42-43
Percentage of Men in P.E.	Number of Institutions	Per Cent of Institutions	Number of Institutions	Per Cent of Institutions
100	6	10,5	22	34.4
80 - 99	2	3.5	12	18.7
60 - 79	15	26.3	17	26.6
40 - 59	14	24.6	6	9.4
20 - 39	12	21.1	4	6.2
0 - 19	8	14.0	3	4.7

9. Is provision made for an individual corrective program and what percentage of the men in physical education are served?

TABLE X Individual Corrective Program

	1941-42		1942-43	
Provision for Corrective Program	Number of Institutions	Per Cent of Institutions	Number of Institutions	Per Cent of Institutions
Yes	54	81.8	53	78.0
No	12	18.2	15	22.0

In 1941-42 4.7% of the students in the physical education programs covered by this survey were served by corrective physical education or by an adaptive program and in 1942-43 this was increased to 5.3%

10. Have you a definite program to improve physical fitness of those below par?

The replies to this question were naturally based upon the directors subjective opinions of what constitutes a program to improve physical fitness and whether or not the director feels that his program fits the criterion which he thinks is adequate. The programs as outlined therefore varied to quite a large degree according to an institution's views relative to the factors essential for improving physical fitness. In summing up, however, the majority emphasize physical examination, correction of remedial defects, conditioning activities with a gradual increase in dosage, and activities involving a marked degree of aggressiveness. Of the 70 colleges and universities responding to this question 52 or 75.8% feel they have a definite program to improve physical fitness while 17 or 24,2% have no such program.