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RECENT STATE LEGISLATION
FOR
PHYSICAL EDUCATION

By

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FOREWORD.

Bulletin, 1918, No. 40, of the Bureau of Education, bore the title "Recent State Legislation for Physical Education." The reasons for publication were given in the letter of transmittal, as follows:

With the great war has come a quickened appreciation in all nations of the value of physical education. In France a strong central committee has been formed to promote physical education. In England comprehensive and far-reaching provisions for physical education are incorporated in the new education law. In our own country eight States since 1915 have enacted laws providing for State-wide physical education.

It is certain that such legislation will be under consideration in many State legislatures in the immediate future. An analysis of the State laws already enacted and a summary of principles underlying effective State legislation for physical education have been prepared by Dr. Thomas A. Storey, State inspector of physical training, New York, and Dr. W. S. Small, the bureau's specialist in school hygiene and physical education.

This bulletin has been used extensively since it was published in State legislative campaigns for physical education. In the meantime 17 other States have enacted legislation relating to education. To bring the bulletin up to date it has been revised by Dr. W. S. Small and Dr. E. G. Salisbury to include all State legislation enacted up to July, 1921.

RECENT STATE LEGISLATION FOR PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

CONTENTS.—I. Purpose and scope of State laws for physical education. II. Tabular summary of State laws. III. Principles governing State legislation for physical education. IV. Text of State physical education laws.

Part I. PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF STATE LAWS FOR PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

Since June, 1915, 25 States have enacted legislation relative to physical education.¹ The initial impulse, to the legislation in eight States between 1915 and 1918 was interest in military preparedness and took the form of bills for military training of high-school boys. Investigation and deliberation resulted in convincing the legislators that military training for high-school boys was less valuable, even as a measure for military preparedness, than a sound system of physical education. With one exception, therefore, these eight States enacted laws providing for compulsory physical education of all of their school children.²

The precedent set by these 8 States during the years of the war has been followed by the 17 States that have enacted legislation for physical education since the close of the war.

The subsequent summary of the purpose and scope of these laws enacted since 1915 shows general conformity with the modern conception of physical education as set forth by the Society of College Directors of Physical Education:³

"The term physical education is sometimes regarded as identical with the hygiene of childhood and youth. Others would limit it to more or less systematic exercise of the neuro-muscular apparatus in order to promote and conserve the perfect functioning of the entire human mechanism, to make it what Huxley called 'the ready servant of the will' and to develop correct motor habits. A usage more in conformity with the present conception of man's nature as a unit is that which sees in measures insuring bodily health and the right kind and amount of motor activity an avenue of approach through which the whole individual may be influenced for good, in mind and character as well as in body; it employs the word physical to denote the means, and not the end."

The words "purpose" and "scope" as here used have the following meanings: *Purpose*, the educational aims to be attained and the specific activities and processes through which these aims are to be realized; *Scope*, the provisions and requirements written into the laws as essential conditions to effective administration of the laws.

¹ Prior to 1915, three States, North Dakota (1899), Ohio (1904), and Idaho (1913), had laws relating to physical education.

² Nevada, high schools only.

³ Report of committee on "Aims, Scope, and Relations of Physical Education." Annual meeting Chicago, Dec. 30, 1920. Published in *School Life*, Feb. 15, 1921.

1. PURPOSE.

The following citations from selected laws cover all essential statements of purpose in all the 25 laws:

California: "To provide for the organization and supervision of courses in physical education in the elementary, secondary, and normal schools of the State.

"The aims and purposes of the courses of physical education established under the provisions of this act shall be as follows: (1) To develop organic vigor, provide neuromuscular training, promote bodily and mental poise, correct postural defects, secure the more advanced forms of coordination, strength, and endurance, and to promote such desirable moral and social qualities, as appreciation of the value of cooperation, self-subordination, and obedience to authority, and higher ideals, courage, and wholesome interest in truly recreational activities; (2) to promote a hygienic school and home life, secure scientific sanitation of school buildings, playgrounds, and athletic fields, and the equipment thereof."

Indiana: Copies the California statement of purpose and adds: "Such course may likewise include suitable instruction in personal and community health and safety; the privileges and responsibilities of citizenship as they are related to community and national welfare; the production of the highest type of patriotic citizenship; and domestic hygiene and first aid."

Missouri: To provide for physical education, including the inculcation of health habits, the making of periodical physical tests or examinations; to promote the correction of physical defects; to promote teaching of personal and school hygiene and sanitation; to promote playground activities, health supervision, and nurse service; to promote the general welfare; and to secure proper control of competitive school athletics.

Nevada: "Sec. 1. It is hereby made the duty of all school officers in control of public high schools in the State of Nevada to provide for courses of instruction designed to prepare the pupils for the duties of citizenship, both in time of peace and in time of war. Such instruction shall include: (1) Physical training designed to secure the health, vigor, and physical soundness of the pupil; (2) instruction relative to the duties of citizens in the service of their country. It shall be the aim of such instruction to inculcate a love of country and a disposition to serve the country effectively and loyally."

New Jersey: "There shall be established and made a part of the courses of instruction in the public schools of this State what shall be known as 'A Course in Physical Training.' Such course shall be adapted to the ages and capabilities of the pupils in the several grades and departments."

It provides for varied and graded physical activity, adapted to age and physical condition as the basic element in physical education, "together with instruction as to the privileges and responsibilities of citizenship, as they relate to community and national welfare, with special reference to developing bodily strength and vigor, and producing the highest type of patriotic citizenship, and in addition, for female pupils, instruction in domestic hygiene, first aid, and nursing."

New York: No statement of purpose is made in the physical training law of the State of New York. The following paragraph occurs in the military training law enacted simultaneously with the physical training law: "In order to more thoroughly and comprehensively prepare the boys of the elementary and secondary schools for the duties and obligations of citizenship, it shall also be the duty of the military training commission to recommend from time to time to the board of regents the establishment in such schools of habits, customs,

and methods best adapted to develop correct physical posture and bearing, mental and physical alertness, self-control, disciplined initiative, sense of duty, and the spirit of cooperation under leadership."

Oregon: This course of instruction shall consist of such activities as will promote correct physical posture and bearing, mental and physical alertness, self-control, disciplined initiative, sense of patriotic duty, and spirit of cooperation under leadership.

Rhode Island: There is no reference to purpose in the act, but the syllabus of the State department of education states: "Physical education may be defined as including healthful, sanitary environment; medical inspection; instruction in physiology and hygiene; and exercise in the form of such motor activities as marching, gymnastics, dancing, supervised play, and athletics." "The general aim of physical education is social efficiency, which includes such specific aims as organic health and vigor, normal physical development, freedom from physical defects, efficient motor control, grace, agility, endurance, and general physical fitness; alertness, courage, judgment, initiative, imagination, obedience, honesty, unselfishness, cooperation, and loyalty."

2. SCOPE.

Included in this term, as shown by the several acts, are the following items:

(1) *Prescription of Age or Grade Limits.*

California: All pupils enrolled in the elementary schools except pupils who may be excused on account of physical disability; and all high-school pupils except pupils regularly enrolled in high-school cadet companies and pupils excused on account of physical disabilities. By implication all normal school students are included.

Connecticut: Every pupil attending the public schools of the State, including normal schools.

Illinois: All children in all grades in all schools supported wholly or in part by the State, including normal schools.

Indiana: All pupils in the elementary and high schools.

Maryland: All pupils of all grades in all schools maintained or aided by the State.

Michigan: All grades and ages of pupils and students in the normal schools.

Mississippi: All pupils in the elementary and secondary schools.

Missouri: All pupils in all public schools and State-supported higher institutions.

Nevada: High-school pupils only.

New Jersey: Every pupil, excepting kindergarten pupils, attending public schools of this State, including normal schools, in so far as he or she is physically fit and capable of doing so, which fitness shall be determined by the medical inspector, shall take the course in physical training, and such course shall be part of the curriculum prescribed for the several grades.

New York: All male and female pupils above the age of 8 years in all elementary and secondary schools (including private schools).

Oregon: All pupils in elementary and secondary schools.

Pennsylvania: All elementary school pupils.

Rhode Island: All children above the age of 8 years attending public schools or such other schools as are managed and controlled by the State.

Virginia: All pupils of all elementary and high schools.

Washington: All State elementary high, normal, university, and college students.

(2) Credit and Graduation.

- California: Completion of such course is a requirement for graduation.
 Connecticut: Part of the curriculum. Conduct and attainment marked as in other subjects.
 Indiana: Credit toward promotion and graduation is allowed.
 Mississippi: Forms part of requirements for promotion and graduation.
 New Jersey: Conduct and attainment of the pupils shall be marked as in other courses or subjects, and the standing of the pupils in connection therewith shall form part of the requirement for promotion and graduation.
 New York: Physical education courses needed for full rating of school crediting.

Oregon: Such instruction required for promotion and graduation.

Pennsylvania: Required as part of prescribed curriculum.

Washington: Required as part of prescribed curricula.

(3) Time Requirements.

- California: Period shall average 20 minutes a day for elementary schools and at least two hours a week for secondary schools.
 Connecticut: Not less than 2 1/2 hours a week.
 Illinois: Not less than one hour each week that the school is in session.
 Indiana: Must average 15 minutes a day in elementary schools and two hours a week in high school.
 Kentucky: An average of 30 minutes a day made up of instruction, exercises, and supervised play.
 Maryland: In the elementary public schools at least 15 minutes in each school day and also at least one hour of directed play outside of regular classroom work in each school week.
 In public high schools, at least one hour in each school week and also at least two hours of directed play or athletics for all pupils outside of regular classroom work in each school week.
 Mississippi: State board of education to determine the time.
 New Jersey: Time shall average not less than two and one-half hours a week.
 New York: Periods shall average at least 20 minutes a day.
 Oregon: Average 20 minutes a day exclusive of recesses.
 Rhode Island: Shall average at least 20 minutes in each school day.
 Washington: Twenty minutes a day in elementary schools. In high schools, University of Washington, and State College, 90 minutes a week. Athletics may excuse.

(4) Authority Prescribing Courses.

- Alabama: State division of physical education, subject to approval of State superintendent.
 California: State board of education. (Also Connecticut, Delaware, Kentucky, Mississippi, Rhode Island, and Washington.)
 Idaho: State board of education cooperating with State board of health. (Same in Virginia.)
 Illinois: Local boards of education. (Also Nevada and Pennsylvania.)
 Maine: State superintendent of schools. (Also Michigan, New Jersey, New York, and Oregon.)
 Maryland: State supervisor of physical education, under direction of State superintendent, with approval of State board of education. (Same in Missouri.)
 Utah: A committee consisting of the State director of health education, the dean of the State school of education, the dean of the department of medicine

of the University of Utah, the secretary of the State board of health, and the director of the department of home economics of the agricultural college, shall provide and recommend plans for carrying into effect the provisions of this section. Such plans shall be subject to approval by the State board of education and the State board of health.

(5) *Authority Enforcing Courses.*

Alabama: State superintendent of education. (Also Michigan, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.)

California: State board of education. (Also Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Maryland, and Rhode Island.)

Indiana: Local boards of trustees. (Also Kentucky, Maine, Mississippi, Nevada, New York, Oregon, and Virginia.)

Missouri: State director of physical education, under direction of State superintendent.

Utah: State director of health education.

Washington: The State board of education shall, on or before August 1, 1919, prepare said courses of instruction in physical education, and shall direct and enforce the instruction in such courses throughout the State with the assistance of the school officials, principals, county superintendents, boards of directors of the public schools, boards of trustees of the State normal schools, and boards of regents of the University of Washington, and of the State College of Washington.

(6) *Supervision.*

Alabama: State director of physical education.

California: The State board of education shall appoint a State supervisor of physical education at a salary not exceeding \$3,600; and, within the limits of the appropriation provided, may employ such expert and clerical assistance as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of the act.

Connecticut: Commissioner of education. Authority to employ expert assistants.

Indiana: State board of education.

Kentucky: Supervisors are to be appointed locally.

Maine: State supervisor may be employed.

Maryland: The State board of education, upon recommendation of the State superintendent of schools, shall appoint a supervisor of physical education whose duty it shall be to direct and carry out the provisions of this act under the direction of the State superintendent of schools.

Michigan: State superintendent of instruction appoints a State director of physical training.

Mississippi: State superintendent of education may appoint a State supervisor of physical education.

Missouri: State director of physical education.

New Jersey: State commissioner of education has general supervision and direction. He shall appoint such expert assistants as in the opinion of the State board of education shall from time to time be necessary to carry out the purpose of the act.

New York: Under the State department of education there are: A State medical inspector with five associates, four State specialists in physical education.

Utah: State director of health education.

Virginia: State board of education appoints a State supervisor of physical education.

(7) Duties of State Supervisors of Physical Education.

California: To have general supervision. Shall exercise general control over all athletic activities of the public schools. Shall advise school officials, school boards, and teachers in matters of physical education. Shall visit and investigate the work in physical education.

Maryland: To direct and carry out the provisions of the act. Shall formulate the necessary and proper plans, courses, and regulations for carrying out the provisions of the act.

Michigan: The physical director shall prepare and circulate suitable courses of study.

Mississippi: Administer, supervise, direct.

Missouri: Complete administrative responsibility under State superintendent. The directors of physical education in the State normal colleges are district directors under the State director.

New Jersey: Expert assistance to commissioner.

New York: Supervision and special instruction in physical training of teachers regularly employed to give instruction in other subjects.

Utah: The State director of health education shall advise with local boards of education in regard to organization and effective means of preserving and promoting the health and physical welfare of school children of preschool age as provided for in this act.

(8) Local Supervision and Special Teachers.

In general no specific provisions, except that local supervisors and special teachers are authorized in some States. New York is most specific.

New York: "When the number of pupils in the city or school district is sufficient" there shall be employed "a competent teacher or teachers to give such instructions." "The trustees or boards of education of two or more contiguous districts in the same supervisory district, when authorized or directed by the commissioner of education, may join in the employment of a competent teacher." The amendment of 1918 clarifies and improves the provision as follows: The board of education or trustees of every school district in a city and every union free school district regularly employing 10¹ or more teachers shall employ a teacher or teachers qualified and duly licensed under the regulations of the regents to give such instructions; in every other district of the State they shall require such instruction to be given by the teacher or teachers regularly employed to give instruction in other subjects or by a teacher or teachers qualified and duly licensed under the regulations of the regents. Contiguous districts may join forces.

California: Essentially the same as New York provision before amendment. No definition of "sufficient" number or of "competent" teacher, but the provision for joint employment by contiguous districts is purely permissive, and no discretion to direct such union is lodged with any authority above the local authorities concerned.

Indiana and Kentucky: Essentially the same as California.

Maine: Towns may employ supervisors or directors of physical education.

Michigan: It shall be the duty of the boards of education in the city school districts and grade school districts having a population of more than 3,000 to engage competent instructors in physical training and to provide the necessary place and equipment for instruction and training in physical education; and other school boards may make such provision.

¹ Changed to 20 in 1921.

Missouri: Each county, city, or town school board employing 30 or more teachers may employ a supervisor of physical education.

Nevada: Employment of special teachers of physical training is authorized in all high schools offering a four-year high-school course. They shall devote all or part of their time to physical instruction for boys and girls.

Oregon: The district school board, when the number of pupils in the city or district required to attend upon such instruction is sufficient, shall employ a competent teacher to give such instructions.

In most of the other States the authority is implicit in existing school law.

(b) *Qualifications and Preparation of Teachers (Special and Regular).*

California: The State board of education, in standardizing the courses of instruction offered in the several normal schools of the State, shall prescribe a course in physical education and shall make completion of such a course a requirement for graduation.

Connecticut: State board of education fixes qualifications of special teachers and must require all students in normal schools to receive thorough instruction.

Illinois: The curriculum in all normal schools of the State shall contain a regular course of physical education and training for teachers.

Indiana: The State board of education in arranging for a regular system of normal-school instruction throughout the State, and in designating what schools and professional departments therein shall be accredited in the State system of normal-school instruction shall prescribe and require that no public or private educational institution of the State may be admitted to the accredited class of the State system of normal school instruction unless and until such educational institution shall prescribe a suitable course in physical education, to be approved by the board, and shall make the completion of such course a requirement for graduation; provided that the provisions of this section shall not apply to any educational institution admitted to the accredited class prior to the passage of this act, but no such educational institution shall be continued in the accredited class after the beginning of the school year 1919-20 unless such institution shall in all respects comply with the provisions of this section.

Kentucky: The curriculum of the State normal schools of Kentucky, and of all other institutions in the State supported wholly or in part by public funds having special courses adopted for the preparation of teachers, shall contain one or more courses in physical education, and after the 1st day of July, 1921, such person graduating from a teacher's course in any of these institutions shall have completed one or more courses in physical education.

Maine: Provides for teacher training.

Michigan: The curriculum of all normal schools of this State shall contain a regular teacher's course in physical training under competent jurisdiction.

Nevada: Provides for specially licensed teachers of physical training.

Mississippi: On or after August 1, 1923, no applicant shall be licensed to teach any subject in any school of this State who does not present, first, satisfactory evidence of having covered creditably an approved course in general physical education in a training school, or course for teachers recognized by the State department of education as a school or course in good standing. Persons who are physically unable to take a course in physical education and can produce a physician's certificate to such effect may be excepted.

Missouri: All teacher-training institutions must provide courses in physical education for the proper preparation of teachers to carry out State rules and regulations under this act.

New Jersey: The State board of education shall adopt regulations fixing the necessary qualifications of teachers in physical training, and shall require all students at the State normal schools to receive thorough instruction in such courses, and shall provide such instruction for such students in attendance at the State summer schools as may elect to take such instruction.

New York: Special teachers must be qualified and duly licensed under the regulations of the regents.

First paragraph of item 7 (above) authorizes the State department of education to make provision for the special instruction in physical training of regular teachers assigned to teach physical training.

Oregon: Colleges must maintain courses of instruction in physical education for prospective teachers.

Utah: The State school of education, in cooperation with the State director of health education, shall provide courses of study for the preparation of supervisors of health education and school nurses. Courses in health education, including sanitation and personal and school hygiene, shall also be required in the courses of the school of education.

Virginia: Every normal school is required to give courses in physical education to prospective teachers. Teachers are required to pursue such courses.

"The State board of education, with the approval of the State board of health, shall establish regulations whereby on or after September, 1925, no applicant may receive a certificate to teach in the schools of this State who does not present, first, satisfactory evidence of having covered creditably an approved course in general physical education in a training school or course for teachers recognized by the State board of education as a school or course in good standing. But the State board of education may modify or waive entirely the requirements of this section whenever in its opinion such modification or waiver is necessary to prevent the impairment of the teaching force of the public school system."

(10) *Relation to Medical Inspection.*

In most of the laws thus far enacted there is no specific reference to medical inspection. In New York, California, Rhode Island, and a number of other States, medical inspection in the sense of medico-physical examination, preventive hygiene, and corrective follow-up work are assumed in the administration of the law as essential conditions to effective physical training.

A few of the laws indicate rather specifically correlation of the two functions:

Alabama: The State division of physical education "shall devise ways and means of coordinating the work of health education of the department of education, and of the county and city boards of education, with the work of the State board of health and with the health authorities in counties and cities."

Mississippi: "The State board of education shall make provision for regular periodic and thorough health examination and inspection and for such reasonable correlation as may be necessary for the treatment of health abnormalities through available agencies inside or outside the school system."

Missouri: Closely coordinated. (See Section 14 of Act.)

New Jersey: "To further promote the aims of this course (physical training), any additional requirements or regulations as to medical inspection of school children may be imposed;" and "physical fitness (for physical training) shall be determined by the medical inspector."

* A mandatory law requiring "an examination of each and every child, both male and female, by the county health officer for physical defects of any kind (embracing mental deficiencies)" was approved Oct. 5, 1920. Joint responsibility is placed on the State department of education and the State board of health.

Utah: The State director of health education "shall advise with local boards of education in regard to organization and effective means of preserving and promoting the health and physical welfare of school children and children of pre-school age."

Virginia: The governing authorities in counties, cities, and towns "are authorized to make appropriations out of the county, city, or town funds to provide for health examination and physical education of school children and the employment of school nurses, physicians, and physical directors." "Previous to employment, all said nurses, physicians, or physical directors shall be approved by the health commissioner of the Commonwealth and the State superintendent of public instruction."

The Michigan law provides: "That nothing in this act shall be construed or operated to authorize compulsory physical examination or compulsory treatment of school children;" and the Washington act provides that "individual pupils or students may be excused (from the operations of the act) on account of physical disability or religious belief." A similar limitation in the Missouri law.

(11) *Financial Support.*

A. For expenses of State administration.—The States which specifically require State administration and supervision appropriate funds for expenses of same. In the other States necessary administrative expenses must be met out of general school funds.

B. Subsidies by State to local boards.—Four States, Maine, Nevada, New York, and Virginia, provide State appropriations to assist local school authorities in paying supervisors and school teachers.

Maine: "Reimbursement from State or Federal funds shall be paid to the towns to the amount of one-half the salary paid, not to exceed \$800 for each director or supervisor in any one year, and not to exceed \$1,800 to any one town.

"For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act there shall be appropriated for the year 1920, and annually thereafter, the sum of \$15,000."

Nevada: In order to assist in the payment of salaries of physical-training instructors, there is levied a special ad valorem tax of 5 mills on the \$100. The apportionment is made by the State superintendent of public instruction on the basis of \$300 for each 100 pupils or fraction thereof enrolled in any high school partaking of the benefits of the act.

New York: The commissioner of education shall apportion to each city and school district in which physical training is maintained a sum equal to one-half the salary paid to each special teacher of physical training; provided, "that the entire amount apportioned on account of a single teacher during a school year shall not exceed \$600;" and provided further, that the courses of instruction and the instruction are approved by the commissioner of education as meeting the standards prescribed and as conforming to the law and the regulations of the regents.

Virginia: An amount not to exceed one-half of the annual salary of each physical director in accordance with section one of this act may be paid by the State board of education to the local trustees employing such physical director, and an amount not to exceed one-half of the annual salary of each nurse or physician appointed in accordance with section one of the act may be paid by the State board of health to the local school trustees employing such nurse or physician.

(12) Relation to Military Training.

In five States there is some reference to military training. No reference in more recent legislation.

California: "Pupils regularly enrolled in high school cadet companies" are exempted from prescribed physical training.

Nevada: Section 1 shows that this act was adopted in lieu of military training in the high schools. It is designed to provide a physical training that shall be preparatory to military training or civic efficiency.

New Jersey: If the State board of education or any school district or municipality shall determine that the course in physical training as prescribed for male pupils in the high schools shall include military training, such a course shall be prepared by the commissioner of education and the adjutant general and be a part of the course of physical training for male pupils. All male pupils in the high school shall be required to take this course, excepting boys physically unfit, as determined by the medical inspector, or whose parents may have conscientious scruples against military training.

Provision is made for each school district to decide by referendum upon the inclusion of military training in the event that the State board of education does not include military training in the course of physical training.

New York: The State military commission functions in two ways in connection with physical training:

- (1) Appoints State physical training supervisor and assistants.
- (2) Advises and confers with the board of regents as to courses of instruction in physical training and as to preparation for the duties and obligations of citizenship.

The military-training commission prescribes and directs military training for boys between 16 and 19 years of age.

Washington: The act provides that students in secondary and higher schools "may be excused because of participation in directed athletics or military science and tactics."

Part. II. TABULAR SUMMARY OF STATE LAWS.

The contents of the laws on physical education for the various States are summarized in the table following. Herein are shown the significant items in the various State laws:

The table should be read and interpreted as follows, taking the State of Maine as an illustration:

The law is mandatory; it was passed in 1919; no State director is employed; requires class instruction and supervised play; no reference to military training; provision is made for teacher training at State expense; no special appropriation for State administration and supervision; supervisors or special teachers are paid from local and State funds; no specific time requirements; not required for graduation; large administrative discretion in State department.

Tabular summary of State legislation on physical education.

K.V.—M indicates mandatory law; P, permissive law; Y, yes.

States.	Nature of legislation.	Date of legislation.	Is there a State director?	Supervised play and athletics emphasized.	Reference to military training.	Hygiene instruction emphasized.	Provision for teacher training.	State appropriation for administration and support.	Appropriation for teachers' salaries (State). ¹		Required exercise, minutes daily (D) or weekly (W).	Required for graduation.	Blanket power.
									Elementary school.	High school.			
Alabama.....	M	1919	Y										Y
California.....	M	1917	Y	Y						20D	120W		Y
Connecticut.....	M	1921	Y							150W	150W	Y	Y
Delaware.....	M	1918											
Georgia.....	M	1920		Y			Y			30D	30D	Y	
Idaho.....	M	1913											Y
Illinois.....	M	1915				Y	Y			60W	60W		Y
Indiana.....	P	1919		Y			Y			15D	120W	Y	Y
Kentucky.....	M	1920	Y	Y		Y	Y			30D	30D		Y
Maine.....	M	1919											Y
Maryland.....	M	1918	Y	Y				Y		15D	120W		Y
Massachusetts.....	M	1921	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y					Y
Michigan.....	M	1919	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y					Y
Mississippi.....	M	1920	Y	Y		Y	Y						Y
Missouri.....	P	1921	Y			Y	Y	Y					Y
Newada.....	M	1917			Y			Y					Y
New Jersey.....	M	1917	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		150W	150W	Y	Y
New York.....	M	1916	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		20D	20D	Y	Y
North Carolina.....	M	1921											
North Dakota.....	M	1909						Y					
Ohio.....	M	1904					Y						
Oregon.....	M	1918					Y			20D	20D		Y
Pennsylvania.....	M	1919	Y					Y					Y
Rhode Island.....	M	1917								20D	20D	Y	Y
Utah.....	P	1919	Y			Y	Y	Y					Y
Virginia.....	P	1920	Y			Y	Y	Y					Y
Washington.....	M	1919			Y	Y	Y	Y		26D	90W		Y
West Virginia.....	M	1921						Y					Y

¹ It is doubtless true that in many of the States providing State aid for local teachers' salaries this aid applies to the salaries of special teachers of physical education.

² The provisions of the Mississippi act shall become effective only upon condition that the Federal Government provides funds dollar for dollar with the State of Mississippi for carrying out the provisions of this act.

³ For high schools, permissive elsewhere.

⁴ Based on State-wide taxation.

⁵ Mandatory for cities, permissive for others, funds for same local.

⁶ Supervision covers medical inspection also.

Part III. PRINCIPLES GOVERNING STATE LEGISLATION FOR PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

The enactment of an adequate and effective State law for physical education requires a clear understanding of three things: The objects to be secured through physical education; the processes and accessories necessary for securing these objects; the specific provisions that must be incorporated in the legislative measure.

I. Obviously the object of a State law for physical education is to secure the development of the potential physical capacity of the boys and girls of the State; to make them physically, morally, and socially fit for the duties of citizenship and the joy of wholesome living. Quite as obviously, no system of education, however broadly conceived, can do this single-handed. Education is but one of the social agencies involved in the successful upbringing of youth. Good housing, adequate food, and sane regulation of juvenile labor are equally necessary. Without these cooperative conditions, any system of physical education can be only partially successful in its appointed task of developing the

physical capacity of the youth of the State; but an adequate and effective system of physical education will surely stimulate the development of these other agencies in a State.

II. The processes and accessories by which the development of physical capacity may be classified with sufficient accuracy as follows:

1. Processes:

(a) Sufficient physical activity of the right character to insure development of strength, endurance, agility, and trained control of the muscular powers; and the moral and social qualities of courage, self-control, self-subordination, cooperation, and initiative.

(b) Training into health habits and instruction in health knowledge in order that the individual may know how to take care of his "animal machine" and may reverence it as a servant for high purposes; and equally may know his relation to and responsibility for community health.

2. Accessories:

(a) Physical examination—the charting, as it were, of each individual's physical character—repeated at sufficiently frequent intervals to secure a record of growth and physical status.

(b) Provision for correction of deficient bodily conditions that impair health and development.

(c) Adequate space and equipment for exercise appropriate to varying ages and varying physical and mental status of children and youth.

(d) Sanitary school environment, including buildings, grounds, and equipment.

(e) Organization and management of the daily school program and methods of instruction in the interest of health and vigor.

III. The legislative provision necessary to an effective State system of physical education will include the following:

1. A clear statement of the purpose and subject of the law.

2. Provision of administrative machinery in the State department of education sufficient for the effective administration of the law. This provision should be broad and flexible. Two things are essential—

(a) State supervision. The best plan is a State supervisor of physical education with the rank of deputy or assistant State superintendent. His powers and duties must not be narrowly defined in the statute.

(b) Sufficient financial resources to insure the effective administration of this office, either by specific appropriation or by authorizing the State department to make adequate appropriation for this purpose out of the general school funds.

3. Provision for the continuous physical education of all children and youth of school age (6-18) in the State:

(a) All children in all grades and departments of the public schools.

(b) All children in institutional and private schools.

(c) All students in normal schools and other schools in which teachers are trained.

(d) All boys and girls of school age in industry. This may be secured by extending the continuation school program so as to make physical education obligatory up to 18; or it may be secured by recognizing and crediting such agencies as municipal playgrounds, Boy Scouts, Young Men's Christian Association. Attempts at precise definition in the law should be avoided. It should be left as an administrative problem under general authorization.

4. A minimum time requirement for physical education of one hour each day. It should be explicit that this is the minimum and that school authorities are encouraged to increase the time devoted to play, recreation, and athletics outside

the regular school hours. For children in the higher grades and in industry, activities that are approved by the State supervisor of physical education as equivalent to prescribed courses in physical education should be accepted as fulfilling, in whole or in part, the time and quality requirements in physical education.

5. There should be a carefully drawn provision authorizing and requiring the employment of supervisors and special teachers under specified conditions and in harmony with the administrative organization of the State. A State with a county unit organization would require county supervisors; one with supervisory districts would require district supervision. City systems would require both supervisors and special teachers—the latter for intermediate and high schools at least. By specified conditions is meant that a supervisor should be required for a given unit of school population, the size of the unit to depend upon density of population.

6. Provision for State aid to county and local authorities in part payment of the salaries of supervisors and special teachers.

7. Provision requiring the State department of education to fix qualifications of supervisors and special teachers and to issue special licenses for the same.

8. Provision for adequate physical education in the preparation of all teachers both for the secondary and the elementary school. The essential requirements of this part of the teachers' education should be prescribed by the State authorities.

9. Special provision for training regular class teachers already in the service in order that they may do their essential part in the program of physical education.

10. Provision requiring that pupils be graded in physical education as in other school subjects and exercises and that satisfactory progress in physical education be a condition to promotion and graduation.

11. Effective provision for coordinating medical and sanitary supervision of schools with the physical education. Otherwise such essential factors in a complete program of physical education as detection and correction of defects and sanitary conditions of grounds, buildings, and equipment may be neglected. Most States having medical inspection laws will need to revise and extend them. In States having no such laws the enactment of medical inspection and physical education laws should be worked out so as to insure effective coordination.

12. If, as in some of the laws already enacted, reference is made to military training, the interrelations should be clearly recognized. A system of physical education worthy the name must include all the essentials of premilitary training; development of sound physical condition, training in care of one's physical self, training in cooperation, respect for discipline. Drill in tactics and the manual of arms can not be accepted as a substitute or equivalent for the course in physical education. If military training is authorized in the law, then the State supervisor of physical education should be authorized and required to pass upon the value of any proposed plan of military training and to accept it as substitute for physical education only in so far as it includes the health, vigor, and endurance producing features of the physical education program.

Part IV. TEXT OF STATE PHYSICAL EDUCATION LAWS.

The texts of the 25 State laws enacted since 1915 follow. In addition there is given the text of 3 State laws enacted prior to 1915—Idaho, North Dakota, and Ohio—which have not been considered in the preceding analysis.

Alabama.—Physical Education. This division, subject to the approval of the State superintendent of education, shall outline a course of physical training for the various schools of the State. It shall collect and disseminate useful data on the health of school children, and shall devise ways and means of coordinating the work of health education of the department of education, and of the county and city boards of education, with the work of the State board of health and with the health authorities in counties and cities. The school code provides for a director of physical education.—(*General Laws, 1919, p. 15, sec. 7.*)

In addition to this enactment in the general laws a special act "to promote the public health among the school children of the State of Alabama" approved October 5, 1920, includes the following provision:

SEC. 3. That every public school and private or parochial school shall carry out a system of physical education, the character of which shall conform to the program or course outlined by the State department of education.

California.—SECTION 1. The board of education of each county, city and county, and city, whose duty it is to prescribe the course of study for elementary schools of such county, city and county, or city, shall prescribe suitable courses of physical education in accordance with the provisions of this act for all pupils enrolled in the day elementary schools, except pupils who may be excused from such training on account of physical disability; and the high-school board of each high-school district shall prescribe suitable courses of physical education in accordance with the provisions of this act for all pupils enrolled in the day high schools of such district, except pupils regularly enrolled in high-school cadet companies and pupils who may be excused from such courses on account of physical disability.

SEC. 2. The aims and purposes of the courses of physical education established under the provisions of this act shall be as follows: (1) To develop organic vigor, provide neuro-muscular training, promote bodily and mental poise, correct postural defects, secure the more advanced forms of coordination, strength, and endurance, and to promote such desirable moral and social qualities as appreciation of the value of cooperation, self-subordination, and obedience to authority, and higher ideals, courage, and wholesome interest in truly recreational activities; (2) to promote a hygienic school and home life, secure scientific supervision of the sanitation of school buildings, playgrounds, and athletic fields, and the equipment thereof.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the superintendent of schools of every county, city and county, or city, and of every board of education, board of school trustees, or high-school board, to enforce the courses of physical education prescribed by the proper authority, and to require that such physical education be given in the schools under their jurisdiction or control. All pupils enrolled in the elementary schools, except pupils excused therefrom in accordance with the provisions of this act, shall be required to attend upon such courses of physical education during periods which shall average 20 minutes in each school day, and all pupils enrolled in the secondary schools, except pupils excused therefrom in accordance with the provisions of this act, shall be required to attend upon such courses of physical education for at least two hours each week that school is in session.

SEC. 4. When the number of pupils in any city, or city and county, or school district is sufficient, such city, or city and county, or school district shall employ a competent supervisor and such special teachers of physical education as may be necessary. The trustees of two or more contiguous elementary school districts, or the trustees of one or more elementary school districts and the high-school board of the high-school district in which such elementary

school district or districts are situated, may by written agreement join in the employment of a competent teacher of physical education for such districts, and the salary of such teacher and the expenses incurred on account of such instruction shall be apportioned as the school board concerned may agree.

SEC. 5. The State board of education, in standardizing the courses of instruction offered in the several normal schools of the State, shall prescribe a course in physical education, and shall make the completion of such courses a requirement for graduation.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of the State board of education: (1) To adopt such rules and regulations as it may deem necessary and proper to secure the establishment of courses in physical education in the elementary and secondary schools in accordance with the provisions of this act; (2) to appoint a State supervisor of physical education whose duties are hereinafter defined; (3) to compile, or cause to be compiled and printed, a manual in physical education for distribution to teachers in the public schools of the State.

SEC. 7. The supervisor of physical education appointed under the provisions of this act shall be experienced in the supervision of physical education in public schools. He shall not be subject to the provisions of any civil service law of the State. He shall exercise general supervision over the courses of physical education in elementary and secondary schools of the State; shall exercise general control over all athletic activities of the public schools; shall advise school officials, school boards, and teachers in matters of physical education; shall visit and investigate the work in physical education in the public schools, and shall perform such other duties as may be assigned to him by the State board of education. He shall receive a salary not exceeding \$3,600 per annum, as fixed by the State board of education, payable at the same time and in the same manner as the salaries of other State officers are payable. He shall also receive his actual and necessary traveling expenses while on official business. The State board of education may, within the limits of the appropriation hereinafter provided, employ such expert and clerical assistance as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

SEC. 8. The sum of \$10,000 is hereby appropriated out of any moneys belonging to the State not otherwise appropriated to defray the expenses of the State board of education in carrying out the provisions of this act during the sixty-ninth and seventieth fiscal years.—(Approved May 26, 1917.)

The State board of education, since the passage of the above law, has passed a new physical education requirement applying to all normal-school students which is to the effect that these students must take five hours each week of physical education—two hours of practice, one hour of theory, and two of recreation.

Connecticut.—SECTION 1. There shall be established and made a part of the course of instruction in the public schools of this State a course in health instruction and physical education.

SEC. 2. The course in physical education shall be adapted to the ages and capabilities and the state of health of the pupils in the several grades and departments and shall include exercises, callisthenics, formation drills, instruction in personal and community health and safety and in preventing and correcting bodily deficiency and such other features and drills as might aid in carrying out these purposes.

SEC. 3. The course herein prescribed shall be prepared by the State commissioner of education, and, when approved by the State board of education, shall constitute the prescribed course in physical education. By and with the approval of the State board of education, the State commissioner of education

may employ experts to assist him in preparing such courses of instruction, and to assist in putting into operation the courses and work as prescribed in the public schools of the State.

SEC. 4. Every pupil, excepting kindergarten pupils, attending the public schools of this State shall take the course in physical training as herein provided, and such course shall be a part of the curriculum prescribed for the several grades, and the conduct and attainment of the pupils shall be marked as in other courses or subjects, and the standing of the pupil in connection therewith shall form a part of the requirements for promotion or graduation. The time devoted to such courses shall aggregate at least two and one-half hours in each school week, or proportionately when holidays fall within the same; four-fifths of which time shall be given to physical education, one-fifth to the teaching of health.

SEC. 5. The State board of education shall adopt regulations fixing the necessary qualifications of teachers in physical education and shall require all students at the State normal schools to receive thorough instruction in such courses, and shall provide such instruction for such students in attendance at the State summer schools as shall elect to take such instructions.—(June 24, 1921.)

Delaware.—SEC. 1. That from and after the passage of this act the school children of this State shall receive physical training, the character and method of which shall be prescribed from time to time by the State board of education, and a commission is hereby created to be known as "The Physical Training Commission," whose duty shall be to devise a system of physical training and inaugurate the same in the schools of this State, subject to the direction of the State board of education.

SEC. 2. The said commission shall consist of the governor and four suitable persons, to be appointed by the governor, who shall serve without pay.

The functions of the said commission shall cease when a system of physical training shall have been inaugurated, as provided in section 1 of this act.—(Approved April 10, 1918.)

Georgia.—To provide physical education and training for pupils in the common, graded, and State normal, and all other public schools of Georgia, supported wholly or in part by the State, and to insure better cooperation between the educational authorities and the health authorities of this State, prescribing the methods of carrying the same into effect.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that the Georgia State Board of Education, shall prescribe a course of study in physical education for all common schools of the State, and shall fix the time when said courses shall go into effect. This course shall occupy periods totaling not less than 30 minutes each school day which shall be devoted to instruction in health and safety, to physical exercises, and to recess play under proper supervision.

A manual setting out the details of said course of study shall be prepared by the State superintendent of schools in cooperation with the State Board of Health and State Board of Education of Georgia and such expert advisors as they may choose.

Said manual when published shall be sent by said State board of education to the teachers of the common schools in the State of Georgia.

SEC. 2. The curriculum of all State normal schools of Georgia and of all other institutions in the State supported wholly or in part by State funds having special courses adopted for the preparation of teachers, shall contain one or more courses in physical education, and after the first day of July, 1921, each

person graduating from a teachers' course in any of these institutions shall have completed one or more courses in physical education.

SEC. 3. County boards of education of cities and of graded common-school districts may employ supervisors and special teachers of physical education in the same manner as other teachers are employed, provided they possess such qualifications as the State board of education may prescribe.

The board of education of two or more school districts, city, graded school, or county may jointly employ a supervisor or special teachers of physical education. Board of education may allow the use of school buildings or school grounds after the regular school hours and during vacation as community centers for the promotion of play and other healthful forms of recreation, under such rules and regulations as to them seem proper.

SEC. 4. All laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed (1920).

Idaho.—In cooperation with the State board of health the State board of education shall standardize sanitary appliances, school furniture, school equipment and supplies and school buildings; shall provide for an efficient system of health supervision, medical inspection, and physical development work in all public schools, and prepare and adopt such rules and regulations as will provide for the effective administration of such system. It shall, if deemed advisable, set aside such school funds as may be found necessary to properly administer such system.—(*Laws of 1913, ch. 332, sec. 7 (8).*)

Illinois.—SEC. 1. It shall be the duty of boards of education and of all boards in charge of educational institutions supported wholly or partly by the State to provide for the physical education and training of pupils of such public schools and educational institutions in all grades and to include such physical education and training in the courses of instruction regularly taught therein.

SEC. 2. All boards of education and managing boards of such educational institutions shall make proper and suitable provisions in the schools and institutions under their jurisdiction for such physical education and training for not less than one hour each week during the whole of the school year.

SEC. 3. The curriculum in all normal schools of the State shall contain a regular course of physical education and training for teachers, the said course to be taught not less than one hour of each week during the whole of each term of school.—(*Approved June 26, 1915.*)

Indiana.—An act to provide for the establishment, maintenance, and supervision of courses in physical education in the elementary schools, high schools, and accredited schools of the State.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana: That the State board of education may prescribe suitable courses of instruction in physical education, in accordance with the provisions of this act, for all pupils enrolled in the private elementary and high schools of the State, except pupils who may be excused from such training on account of physical disability, such physical disability to be determined by the health supervisor of the school corporation, if there be a health supervisor, or by any reputable physician licensed to practice medicine in the State. Such courses of instruction in physical training shall be adapted to the ages and capabilities of the pupils in the several grades of the elementary and high schools and shall include physical exercises, callisthenics, formation drills, games and athletics, and such other features and details as, in the direction of the State board of education, may aid in carrying out the spirit and purpose of this act.

SEC. 2. The aims and purposes of the courses of physical education established under the provisions of this act shall be as follows:

(1) To develop physical and organic vigor, provide neuromuscular training, promote bodily and mental poise; correct and prevent postural and bodily defects; and to develop a correct carriage and mental and physical alertness.

(2) To secure the more advanced forms of coordination, strength, and endurance, and to promote the more desirable moral and social qualities, such as an appreciation of the value of cooperation under leadership, self-subordination, obedience to authority, higher ideals, courage, self-reliance, disciplined initiative, self-control, and a wholesome and robust interest in recreational activities.

(3) To promote a hygienic school and home life and to secure scientific supervision of the sanitation of school buildings, playgrounds, and athletic fields, and the necessary equipment thereof.

(4) Such course may likewise include suitable instruction in personal and community health and safety; the privileges and responsibilities of citizenship as they are related to community and national welfare; the production of the highest type of patriotic citizenship; and domestic hygiene and first aid.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the township trustee, board of school trustees, or board of school commissioners of each school corporation in which courses in physical education are established in accordance with the provisions of this act to provide for, install, and enforce such courses of physical education as may be prescribed by the State board of education in accordance with the provisions of this act, and to require that such physical education be given in the schools under their jurisdiction and control. All pupils enrolled in the elementary schools of the State, except pupils excused therefrom in accordance with the provisions of this act, shall be required to attend upon and receive instruction in such prescribed courses of physical education during periods which shall average not less than 15 minutes in each school day; and all pupils enrolled in the high schools of the State, except pupils excused therefrom in accordance with the provisions of this act, shall be required to attend upon and receive instruction in such prescribed courses of physical education for at least two hours each week that school is in session. Beginning with the school year 1910-20 the successful completion of a course in physical education, as prescribed by the State board of education, in accordance with the provisions of this act, including the minimum number of hours of physical training prescribed, shall entitle any pupil who has completed such course to a credit or credits in promotion or graduation from the school attended by any such pupil. The conduct and attainment in physical education of the pupils of the several grades in the elementary and high schools taking such course shall be marked as in other courses or subjects, and the standing of the pupil in connection therewith shall form a part of the requirements for promotion or graduation.

SEC. 4. When the number of pupils in any school corporation is sufficient, such school corporation, through its properly constituted school authorities, may employ one or more competent teachers of physical education. The school authorities of two or more contiguous school corporations may, by written agreement, join in the employment of a competent teacher or teachers of physical education for the schools of such contiguous school corporations, and the salary of such teacher or teachers shall be apportioned on the basis of the assessed valuation of the taxable property of the joining school corporations. It is hereby made the duty of the State board of education to determine when courses in physical education shall be established and where teachers of physical education shall be employed, under the provisions of this section, in any school corporation or in contiguous school corporations.

Sec. 5. The State board of education in arranging for a regular system of normal school instruction throughout the State and in designating what schools and professional departments therein shall be accredited in the State system of normal school instruction, shall prescribe and require that no public or private educational institution of the State may be admitted to the accredited class of the State system of normal school instruction unless and until such educational institutions shall prescribe a suitable course in physical education, to be approved by the board, and shall make the completion of such course a requirement for graduation: *Provided*, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to any educational institution admitted to the accredited class prior to the passage of this act, but no such educational institution shall be continued in the accredited class after the beginning of the school year 1919-20 unless such institution shall in all respects comply with the provisions of this section.

Sec. 6. It shall be the duty of the State superintendent of public instruction with the advice of the State board of education to adopt and promulgate such rules and regulations and to employ such special assistants from time to time as may be necessary to secure the establishment and maintenance of courses in physical education in the elementary and high schools and accredited schools of the State in accordance with the provisions of this act.

Sec. 7. The State board of education shall from time to time prescribe the necessary qualifications and conduct examinations of teachers in physical training.

Sec. 8. All courses of physical education contemplated in this act shall be established at the beginning of the school year 1919-20 and shall thereafter be maintained.

Sec. 9. The sum of \$500 or such part thereof as may be needed is hereby appropriated annually for the enforcement of the provisions of the act.—
(March 14, 1919.)

Kentucky.—SECTION 1. The Kentucky State Board of Education shall prescribe a course of study in physical education for all common schools of the State, and shall fix the time when said course shall go into effect. This course shall occupy periods totaling not less than 30 minutes each school day, which shall be devoted to instruction in health and safety, to physical exercises, and to recess play under proper supervision.

A manual setting out the details of said course of study shall be prepared by the superintendent of public instruction in cooperation with the State Board of Health of Kentucky and such other expert advisors as he may choose.

Said manual when published shall be sent by said Kentucky State Board of Education to the teachers of the common schools in the State of Kentucky.

Sec. 2. The curriculum of the State normal schools of Kentucky and of all other institutions in the State supported wholly or in part by public funds having special courses adapted for the preparation of teachers, shall contain one or more courses in physical education, and after the first day of July, 1921, each person graduating from a teacher's course in any of these institutions shall have completed one or more courses in physical education.

Sec. 3. County boards of education, boards of education of cities and of graded common school districts may employ supervisors and special teachers of physical education in the same manner as other teachers are employed, provided they possess such qualifications as the State board of education may prescribe. Boards of education of two or more school districts, city, graded school, or county, may jointly employ a supervisor or special teacher of physical education. Boards of education may allow the use of school buildings and

school grounds after regular school hours and during vacations as community centers for the promotion of play and other healthful forms of recreation, under such rules and regulations as to them seem proper.—(March 22, 1920.)

Maine.—SECTION 1. In order to more thoroughly prepare the youth of the State for the duties and obligations of citizenship and to provide for their future well-being and comfort it shall be the duty of the superintending school committees of the several towns of the State, beginning not later than September 1, 1920, to make provision for instruction to be given to pupils in all public schools in personal hygiene, community sanitation, and physical education, including recreational exercises in accordance with a course of study and plans of lessons and instruction prepared by the State superintendent of public schools, who shall prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out in successful manner said program of physical education, and he may require such reports from superintendents as he may deem necessary.

SEC. 2. Towns may employ supervisors or directors of physical education who shall meet such standards of preparation and certification as the State superintendent of schools may determine. It shall be the duty of the superintendent of schools in which directors or supervisors of physical education are employed to report to the State superintendent of schools, on blank forms prepared by him, the number of pupils receiving instruction, the number of directors or supervisors employed, the amount paid such directors or supervisors, and such other information as may be required.

SEC. 3. Whenever the superintendent of schools of any town shall certify under oath to the State superintendent of public schools according to a form prescribed by him that a director or supervisor of physical education has been employed for the school year preceding, then upon approval of such certificate by the State superintendent of public schools reimbursement from State or Federal funds shall be paid to the amount of one-half the salary paid, not to exceed \$800 for each director or supervisor in any one year, and not to exceed \$1,600 to any one town: *Provided*, That the appropriation made by the town for this purpose shall be exclusive of any other sum received from the State for the support of common schools and of the minimum requirement raised by the town as prescribed by section 16 of chapter 16 of the revised statutes. Two or more towns adjacent to each other, or the several towns of a superintendency union, may cooperate in the employment of directors or supervisors of physical education and may apportion the cost of the same among the several towns of the group according to the amount of time given to each.

SEC. 4. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act there shall be appropriated for the year 1920 and annually thereafter, the sum of \$15,000. All reports required under this act shall be filed annually with the State superintendent of public schools on or before the first day of July, and State aid shall be payable during the month of December next succeeding.

The physical education law which was passed in 1919 is to take effect in the fall term of 1920.

Maryland.—SECTION 1. There shall be established and provided in all the public schools of this State, and in all schools maintained or aided by this State, physical education and training for pupils of both sexes during the following minimum periods: A. In the elementary public schools at least 15 minutes in each school day and also at least one hour of directed play outside of regular classroom work in each school week. B. In public high schools at least one hour in each school week and also at least two hours of directed play or athletics for all pupils outside of regular classroom work in each school week.

SEC. 2. The State board of education upon recommendation of the State superintendent of schools shall appoint a supervisor of physical education, whose

duty it shall be to direct and carry out the provisions of this act under the direction of the State superintendent of schools. The salary of such supervisor shall be fixed and paid by the State board of education out of any funds in its possession available for this purpose.

The State board of education upon recommendation of the State superintendent of schools is hereby authorized and directed to appoint such other assistants, both clerical and professional, as shall be necessary in the administration and supervision of physical education; and shall make such by-laws and other regulations as shall be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this act.

Sec. 3. Immediately after his appointment the supervisor of physical education, under the direction of the State superintendent of public schools, shall organize his work and shall formulate the necessary and proper plans, courses, and regulations for carrying out the provisions of this act, which when approved by the State board of education shall be followed in providing physical education and training as required under section 1 of this act.

Massachusetts.—Section 1 of chapter 71 of the General Laws is hereby amended by striking out the word "and," after the word "hygiene," in the tenth line, and by inserting after the word "behavior," in said line the following: "indoor and outdoor games and athletic exercise, so as to read as follows: Section 1. Every town shall maintain for at least 100 days in each school year, unless specifically exempted as to any one year by the department of education, in this chapter called the department, a sufficient number of schools for the instruction of all children who may legally attend a public school therein. Such schools shall be taught by teachers of competent ability and good morals, and shall give instruction and training in orthography, reading, writing, the English language and grammar, geography, arithmetic, drawing, the history of the United States, the duties of citizenship, physiology and hygiene, good behavior, *indoor and outdoor games and athletic exercise.* In connection with physiology and hygiene, instruction as to the effects of alcoholic drinks and of stimulants and narcotics on the human system, and as to tuberculosis and its prevention, shall be given to all pupils in all schools under public control, except schools maintained solely for instruction in particular branches. Such other subjects as the school committee considers expedient may be taught in the public schools.—(Approved May 3, 1921.)

At the same time the school medical inspection law was amended to authorize the employment of school nurses.

Michigan.—1. There shall be established and provided in all the public schools of this State, and in all State normal schools, physical training for pupils of both sexes, and every pupil attending such schools of this State, in so far as he or she is physically fit and capable of doing so, shall take the course as herein provided.

2. It shall be the duty of the boards of education in the city school districts and graded school districts having a population of more than 3,000 to engage competent instructors in physical training and to provide the necessary place and equipment for instruction and training in physical education; and other school boards may make such provision: *Provided,* That nothing in this act shall be construed or operate to authorize compulsory physical examination, or compulsory medical treatment of school children, nor to allow the teaching of sex hygiene and kindred subjects in the public schools of this State.

3. The curriculum of all normal schools of this State shall contain a regular teachers' course in physical training under competent jurisdiction.

4. The superintendent of public instruction shall appoint a State director of physical training who shall perform such duties as the superintendent of public

Instruction may prescribe under this act. The superintendent of public instruction may revoke such appointment in his discretion. The salary of the State director of physical training shall be \$3,000 per annum, together with his necessary traveling and other expenses, not exceeding in any one year the sum of \$1,200, which sum shall be paid from the general fund upon a warrant of the auditor general in the same manner that the salaries of other State officers are paid. The superintendent of public instruction shall also appoint a stenographer for such director of physical training at a salary not to exceed \$1,300 per annum. Such director shall prepare and distribute suitable courses of study, for which purpose he shall be allowed a sum not to exceed \$2,000 per annum.

5. There is hereby appropriated out of the general fund of the State treasury annually the sum of \$7,500 to carry out the provisions of this act. The auditor general shall add to and incorporate in the State tax for the year 1919, and annually thereafter, the sum of \$7,500, which when collected shall be credited to the general fund to reimburse the same for the moneys hereby appropriated.

6. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.—
(Enacted Feb. 9, 1919.)

Mississippi.—SECTION 1. After the first day of August, 1921, all pupils of both sexes in all the elementary and secondary schools of this State, public, private, and parochial, shall receive as part of their prescribed courses of instruction therein, such physical education as may be prescribed by the State board of education in conformity with the provisions of this act, and this program of physical education provided by the State board of education shall occupy periods totaling as many minutes each day and as many hours each week throughout each and every school term as may be determined upon by said board of education. Pupils above school age, attending elementary and secondary schools, shall be required to attend and satisfactorily complete these prescribed courses of physical education. Modified courses of instruction shall be provided and approved by the State board of education for those pupils physically or mentally unable to take the courses provided for normal children. The conduct and attainment of the pupils shall be marked as in other courses or subjects and shall form a part of the requirements for promotion or graduation.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the State board of education, with the advice of expert physical educators in the service of this State, or available from other sources, to adopt rules and determine the subject that shall be included in the courses of physical education provided for in this act, the time and credit to be given to each of such courses, and the qualifications of teachers to be licensed for instruction in physical education in the schools of this State, and published for free distribution, course of study, rules and regulations governing certification of teachers, etc.

SEC. 3. The State board of education shall make adequate provision for instruction in general hygiene, individual hygiene, group and inter-group hygiene; provision for a regular periodic and thorough health examination and inspection; and for such reasonable correlation as may be necessary for the treatment of health abnormalities through available agencies inside or outside the school system; and provision for education and the health training through physical exercise, games, play, recreation, and athletics.

SEC. 4. On or after August 1, 1923, no applicant shall be licensed to teach any subject in any school of this State who does not present, first, satisfactory evidence of having covered creditably an approved course in general physical education in a training school, or course for teachers recognized by the State department of education as a school or course in good standing. Persons who

are physically unable to take a course in physical education and can produce a physician's certificate to such effect may be excepted.

SEC. 5. The State superintendent of education shall appoint a State supervisor of physical education, qualified and authorized to administer, supervise, and direct the varied program and activities of physical education as provided in this act, subject to the authority of the State superintendent of education. The salary of the State supervisor of physical education shall not exceed \$2,400 per year, and his traveling expenses not to exceed \$1,500 per year. The superintendent of physical education shall appoint such assistant and clerical help, and authorize payment of salaries for same, as may be necessary to the proper and effective administration of the program of physical education authorized by this act.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of the trustees or other officials in charge of all the schools in this State, elementary and secondary, public, parochial, and private, to make provision for the establishment and maintenance in their schools of prescribed courses in physical education under the authority of this act.

Amendment was adopted making the law effectual when Federal funds became available.—(April 1, 1920.)

Missouri.—SECTION 1. To promote the physical development of boys and girls in our public schools, and the correction of their physical defects and impairments, to secure proper health habits and to secure scientific sanitation in the schools, the State superintendent of public schools is hereby authorized and directed:

(1) To adopt and promulgate such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary to secure courses in physical education to all pupils and students in all public schools and in all educational institutions supported in whole or in part by the State.

(2) To compile and print a manual of physical education and health supervision and school nurse service to be distributed for use by the teachers, supervisors of physical education, school health supervisors, and school nurses of the State.

(3) To appoint a State director of physical education who shall, under the direction of the State superintendent of public schools, see that all rules and regulations relating to physical education, health habits, school sanitation and playground activities and athletics are carried out, and to authorize such expenditures for travel as he may deem necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

SEC. 2. All teacher-training institutions shall provide courses in physical education for the proper preparation of teachers to carry out the State rules and regulations under this act. To carry out the provisions of this section, each of the directors of physical education of the five State teachers' colleges, the school of education of the University of Missouri, and Lincoln Institute shall be known as a deputy State director of physical education, who shall cooperate with the State director of physical education in promoting physical education generally, and in proper control of competitive athletics in both elementary and secondary schools as may choose to adopt the provisions of this act. Each of the five State teachers' colleges shall, under the administration of the deputy State director of physical education, provide extension service of properly trained and qualified field advisors for the teachers and others engaged in carrying out the provisions of this act within their several territorial jurisdictions, such jurisdictions to be established and coordinated by the State director of physical education by and with the advice and approval of the State superintendent of public schools.

SEC. 3. No teacher shall be employed to teach in the schools of Missouri who has not furnished a certificate by a reputable physician, showing said teacher to be in good health and free from any contagious disease at the time the certificate is granted.

SEC. 4. Each county, city, and town school board employing 30 or more teachers may employ a supervisor of physical education whose qualifications for service shall be established by the State superintendent of public schools, for the schools under its jurisdiction, who shall, under the direction of the county, city, or town superintendent of schools, respectively, participate in making periodical physical examination of all school children, such physical examination to be conducted as provided in section 5775 of the Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1919, which provides for the physical inspection of school children in public schools of the State, supervise the teaching of all subjects related to physical education and the physical well-being of the children under his charge, direct the supervised play and gymnastics in the schools and control school athletics. Each supervisor of physical education shall keep systematic records of the findings of all physical tests or examinations and shall prepare and forward such true and exact copies of the same to the State director of physical education as he may demand, who shall compile and report the findings of the physical examination to the State superintendent of public schools with his recommendations. Each supervisor of physical education shall also report the findings of the physical examination of any child to its parent or guardian and may make such recommendations to promote the correction of defects or the amelioration of impairments as is deemed necessary. County, city, and town school boards employing 30 or more teachers may employ, or otherwise provide or secure the service of, a supervisor of health and of one or more school nurses, who shall serve under the administration of the county, city, or town superintendent of schools as the case may be or under the supervisor of physical education, if so delegated by the school superintendent in charge: *Provided*, That in case the supervisor of physical education is qualified to perform the duties of supervisor of health, he may perform the duties of both offices. These provisions shall apply alike to schools for white children and for colored children. It is provided that this act shall not be construed to require any school child to undergo private examination or medical treatment recommended by the supervisor of physical education, or health supervisor, or by any other person who may have conducted the physical examination of the school child, without the consent of its parent or guardian.

SEC. 5. To carry out the provisions of this act, county, city, and town school boards employing such supervisor of physical education or supervisor of health are hereby empowered to raise funds and to expend the same as for other lawful purposes. Coming within the provisions of this section of this act is meant to be included the authority to purchase such books, printed matter, apparatus, including weighing scales, instruments, and other necessary appliances and supplies as may be designated by the State director of physical education, acting under the State superintendent of public schools.

SEC. 6. All of the provisions of this act, in so far as they pertain to public health as set forth in section 5775 of the Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1919, shall be carried out with the advice and cooperation of the State commissioner of health or other authorized executive officer of the State board of health.

SEC. 6a. *Provided* that the provisions of this act shall not apply to colleges and institutions of learning which do not receive State aid.—(Approved April 8, 1921.)

Nevada.—SEC. 1. It is hereby made the duty of all school officers in control of public high schools in the State of Nevada to provide for courses of instruc-

tion designed to prepare the pupils for the duties of citizenship, both in time of peace and in time of war. Such instruction shall include (1) physical training designed to secure the health, vigor, and physical soundness of the pupil; (2) instruction relative to the duties of citizens in the service of their country. It shall be the aim of such instruction to inculcate a love of country and a disposition to serve the country effectively and loyally.

SEC. 2. All boards of education or boards of school trustees of county or district high schools offering a four-year high-school course are hereby empowered to employ teachers of physical training who shall devote all or part of their time to physical instruction for both boys and girls.

SEC. 3. In order to assist in the payment of salaries of said physical training instructors, there shall be levied on the passage of this act an ad valorem tax of 5 mills on the \$100 of assessed valuation of all the taxable property of the State.

SEC. 4. The State superintendent of public instruction at the time of the apportionment of other State school funds shall apportion the funds derived from the levy as provided in section 3 of this act on the basis of the high-school enrollment of the preceding school year, as follows: Three hundred dollars for each 100 pupils, or fraction thereof, enrolled in any high school partaking of the benefits of this act; but no high school shall receive such apportionment unless a legally licensed teacher of physical training is employed therein.—(Approved Mar. 21, 1917.)

New Jersey.—There shall be established and made a part of the course of instruction in the public schools of this State what shall be known as "A Course in Physical Training." Such course shall be adapted to the ages and capabilities of the pupils in the several grades and departments, and shall include exercises, calisthenics, formation drills, instruction in personal and community health and safety and in correcting and preventing bodily deficiency, and such other features and details as may aid in carrying out these purposes, together with instructions as to the privileges and responsibilities of citizenship, as they relate to community and national welfare, with special reference to developing bodily strength and vigor, and producing the highest type of patriotic citizenship and in addition, for female pupils, instruction in domestic hygiene, first-aid, and nursing. To further promote the aims of this course any additional requirements or regulations as to medical inspection of school children may be imposed.

2. The course herein prescribed shall be prepared by the State commissioner of education, and when approved by the State board of education shall constitute the prescribed course in physical training. By and with the approval of the State board of education, the State commissioner of education may employ experts to assist him in preparing such courses of instruction and to assist in putting into operation the courses and work as prescribed in the public schools of the State.

3. Every pupil, excepting kindergarten pupils, attending the public schools of this State, in so far as he or she is physically fit and capable of doing so, which fitness shall be determined by the medical inspector, shall take the course in physical training as herein provided, and such course shall be a part of the curriculum prescribed for the several grades, and the conduct and attainment of the pupils shall be marked as in other courses or subjects and the standing of the pupil in connection therewith shall form a part of the requirements for promotion or graduation.

4. The time devoted to such courses shall aggregate at least two and one half hours in each school week or proportionately when holidays fall within the week.

5. If the State board of education or any school district or municipality, as hereinafter provided, shall determine that the course in physical training prescribed for male pupils in the high school shall include military training, such a course shall be prepared by the commissioner of education and the adjutant general and be a part of the course of physical training for male pupils. All male pupils in the high school shall be required to take this course, excepting in the case of boys physically unfit, as determined by the medical inspector, or whose parents may have conscientious scruples against military training: *Provided, however,* in the event the State board of education shall not include military training in the requirements for such course, the board of education of any school district which elects the members of such board by vote of the people may submit the question of whether the same shall be included in the course of physical training as herein prescribed for such district, or upon petition to the board of education by at least 10 per cent of the legal voters of such district such board shall submit the question to referendum vote of those qualified to vote in such district for members of the board of education; at the ensuing annual or a special election in such school district and in districts which do not elect members of the board of education by vote of the people, when the said board, by resolution passed by it and delivered to the clerk of the municipality within which such district is constituted, shall so determine, or upon petition of at least 10 per cent of the legal voters of such municipality delivered to the clerk of the municipality, said clerk shall cause the question as to whether the course of physical training shall include military training to be submitted to a referendum vote of the legal voters of such municipality and such question shall be placed on the ballot of the next ensuing general election in said municipality. * * *

The ballots shall be canvassed in the same manner as those for members of the board of education in a school district and for candidates for office in a municipality. If a majority of the votes cast on such question shall be in the affirmative, military training shall be included in the course of physical training for male pupils in the high school of such district or municipality, as the case may be.

The cost of all matters pertaining to such referendum vote shall be borne by the school district or municipality, as the case may be.

6. Where the course of physical training is amended to include military training, as provided in section 5, such necessary equipment, and expenses incident thereto, shall be provided in the same manner as other expenses for the maintenance of the schools are provided.

7. Where a course of military training is included in the course of physical training, as herein provided, the instructor shall at all times hold a certificate as to qualification as an instructor in military training from the adjutant general, and the salary of the instructor shall be met by the district obtaining these services.

8. The State board of education shall adopt regulations fixing the necessary qualifications of teachers in physical training, and shall require all students at the State normal schools to receive thorough instruction in such courses, and shall provide such instruction for such students in attendance at the State summer schools as shall elect to take such instruction.

9. The instruction and courses in physical training shall be subject to the general supervision and direction of the commissioner of education. The commissioner of education shall appoint such expert assistants as in the opinion of the State board of education shall from time to time be necessary to carry out the purposes of this act.

10. The courses herein required shall be made a part of the instruction beginning with the next fall term of the school year: *Provided*, That where the course of military training is adopted by a referendum vote, such course shall be instituted within 60 days of the date of such election. The board of education of any school district is hereby authorized to borrow on temporary loan such money as may be necessary for carrying out the provisions of this act in its respective district. Money so borrowed shall be placed in the appropriation, which shall be operative beginning July 1, 1918, and shall be paid by the 31st day of December, 1918. In the budget for the school year, beginning July 1, 1918, and each year thereafter, appropriation shall be made for carrying out the provisions of this act.

11. For the purpose of enabling the State commissioner of education and the State board of education to carry out the provisions of this act, the sum of \$10,000 shall be appropriated in the supplemental appropriation bill and \$12,000 in the annual appropriation bill.

New York.—Law of 1916, as amended in 1918. (Educational Law Book, 1918, p. 208.)

SECTION 695. All male and female pupils above the age of 8 years in all elementary and secondary schools shall receive as part of the prescribed courses of instruction therein such physical training under the direction of the commissioner of education as the regents after conference with the military training commission may determine, during periods which shall average at least 20 minutes in each school day. Pupils above such age attending the public schools shall be required to attend upon such prescribed courses of instruction. The board of education or trustees of every school district in a city and every union free school district regularly employing 10 or more teachers shall employ a teacher or teachers qualified and duly licensed under the regulations of the regents to give such instruction; in every other district of the State they shall require such instruction to be given by the teacher or teachers qualified and duly licensed under the regulations of the regents. The boards of education or trustees of two or more contiguous districts in the same supervisory district, however, may join in the employment of a teacher qualified and duly licensed under the regulations of the regents to give such instruction; and the salary of such teacher and the expenses incurred on account of such instruction shall be apportioned by the district superintendent among such districts according to the assessed valuation thereof, and as so apportioned shall be a charge upon each of such districts. Similar courses of instruction shall be prescribed and maintained in private schools in the State; and all pupils in such schools over 8 years of age shall attend upon such courses; and if such courses are not so established and maintained in any private school, attendance upon instruction in such school shall not be deemed substantially equivalent to instruction given to children of like ages in the public school or schools of the city or district in which the child resides.

Whenever the regents shall adopt recommendations of the military training commission in relation to the establishment in elementary and secondary schools of habits, customs, and methods adapted to the development of correct physical posture and bearing, mental and physical alertness, self-control, disciplined initiative, sense of duty and spirit of cooperation under leadership, as provided in the military law, the regents shall prescribe and enforce such rules as may be necessary to carry into effect the recommendations so adopted.

Sec. 696. *Rules of regents.*—It shall be the duty of the regents to adopt rules determining the subjects to be included in courses of physical training provided for in this article, the period of instruction in each of such courses, the quali-

ctions of teachers, the attendance upon such courses of instruction, and relating to carrying out the recommendations of the military training commission when adopted by the regents as provided for in this article.

SEC. 607. *State aid for teachers employed.*—The commissioner of education, in the annual apportionment of State school moneys, shall apportion therefrom to each city and school district on account of courses of instruction as provided in this article, established and maintained in the schools of such city or district during the school year or any part thereof, a sum equal to one-half of the salary paid to each teacher qualified and duly licensed under the regulations of the regents to give instruction in such courses, but the entire amount apportioned on account of a single teacher during a school year shall not exceed \$500. Such apportionments shall be made out of moneys to be appropriated therefor, subject to the provisions of law relative to apportionments of public money to the public schools of the State. Such apportionments shall not be made unless such courses of instruction shall be approved by the commissioner of education and the instruction therein shall meet the standards prescribed and conform to the provisions of this article and the rules of the regents of the university in respect thereto. If two or more districts shall jointly employ a teacher thus qualified to give such course of instruction, the commissioner of education shall apportion a like amount on account of the salary paid to the teacher, which shall be apportioned to the school districts in accordance with the amount required to be paid by each district for the maintenance of such courses of instruction.

Law of 1918, ch. 442, section 2, provides as follows:—The education department may provide for the supervision and special instruction in physical training of teachers regularly employed to give instruction in other subjects, who are assigned or designated as required by this act by boards of education or trustees to give instruction in physical training to the children attending the schools under the management of such boards of education or trustees in which such teachers are employed. The sum of \$60,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated for the purpose of making effective the provisions of this section.

Law of 1916, as amended in 1917 and 1918: SEC. 26. *Military training commission, its assistants, employees, and expenses.*—A military training commission for the State is hereby established, composed of the major general commanding the National Guard ex officio, who shall be chairman of the commission, a member to be appointed by the board of regents of the university of the State, and a member to be appointed by the governor. The appointed members shall hold office for terms of four years.

The commission shall meet at such places within the State at such stated times as it determines and other meetings shall be held at the call of the chairman or of a majority of the members of the commission at a time and place stated in the call.

The commissioners shall not receive any compensation for their services as such, but they shall be paid their traveling expenses actually and necessarily incurred in the performance of their duties as commissioners.

The commission may appoint and at pleasure remove an inspector of physical training at a salary not exceeding \$5,000 a year and other assistants and clerks and employees at salaries to be fixed by the commission.

The commission shall make an annual report to the governor containing a summary of the business transacted with a statement in detail of its expenditures.

SEC. 27. Physical and disciplinary training in schools; military training.—

(1) The military training commission shall advise and confer with the board of regents of the University of the State of New York as to the courses of instruction in physical training to be prescribed for elementary and secondary schools as provided in the educational law.

In order to more thoroughly and comprehensively prepare the boys of the elementary and secondary schools for the duties and obligations of citizenship, it shall also be the duty of the military training commission to recommend from time to time to the board of regents the establishment in such schools of habits, customs, and methods best adapted to develop correct physical posture and bearing, mental and physical alertness, self-control, disciplined initiative, sense of duty, and the spirit of cooperation under leadership.

(2) After the first day of September, 1916, all boys above the age of 16 years and not over the age of 19 years, except boys exempted by the commission, shall be given such military training as the commission may prescribe for periods aggregating not more than three hours in each week during the school or college year, in the case of boys who are pupils in public or private schools or colleges, and for periods not exceeding those above stated for 41 weeks in each year in the case of boys who are not such pupils. Such training periods, in the case of pupils in schools and colleges, shall be in addition to prescribed periods of other instruction therein and outside the time assigned therefor. Such training shall be conducted under the supervision of the military training commission by such male teachers and physical instructors of schools and colleges as may be assigned by the boards of education or trustees of such schools or governing bodies of such colleges and accepted by the commission, and by officers and enlisted men of the National Guard and Naval Militia selected by the commission and detailed for that purpose, or such officers and enlisted men of the United States Army as may be available. The officers and enlisted men of the National Guard and Naval Militia so detailed shall, while in the actual performance of the duties of the detail, receive such percentage of the pay authorized by this chapter for officers and enlisted men of the National Guard and Naval Militia of their respective grades and length of service as may from time to time be fixed by the commission. Teachers and instructors assigned from schools and colleges shall be paid such compensation as the commission may determine out of moneys appropriated for carrying out the provisions of this article.

Such requirement as to military training, herein prescribed, may in the discretion of the commission be met in part by such vocational training or vocational experience as will, in the opinion of the commission, specifically prepare boys of the ages named for service useful to the State, in the maintenance of defense, in the promotion of public safety, in the conservation and development of the State's resources, or in the construction and maintenance of public improvements.

(3) The military training commission shall cause to be issued to each boy above the age of 16 years, and not over the age of 19 years, who complies with the requirements of this article, a certificate, in such form and in such manner as the commission shall prescribe, stating that such boy is enrolled for military training and is meeting the requirements of the law as to such military training.

(4) No boy above the age of 16 years and not over the age of 19 years shall be permitted to continue in attendance upon instruction in any public or private school or college within the State unless such boy is in possession of a certifi-

cate issued as hereinbefore provided, or unless such boy has been exempted by the commission from military training as provided by law and the rules and regulations of the commission. It shall be the duty of the principal, or other officer or person having and exercising supervision and control over any such school or college, to exclude such boys from attendance upon instruction thereat unless they possess such certificate or are exempted by the commission as herein provided. If the principal or officer in charge of a private school shall fail to comply with the provisions of this subdivision, such school shall not receive any apportionment from public-school moneys or academic funds appropriated by the State legislature for the aid of such schools; and if the officer or person in charge of a college shall fail to comply with the provisions of this subdivision, such college shall not be recognized as one of the colleges which may be attended by the holder of a State scholarship issued under the provisions of chapter 292 of the laws of 1913 and the acts amendatory thereof.

(5) A boy above the age of 16 years, and not over the age of 19 years, who does not possess a certificate issued as herein provided, showing that he is enrolled for military training and is meeting the requirements of the military training commission as to such military training, shall not be employed or continued in employment by any person, firm, or corporation within this State, or by any officer, manager, superintendent, or other employee acting in behalf thereof, unless such boy has been exempted by the commission under its rules and regulations. (As amended by Laws of 1917, ch. 49, and Laws of 1918, ch. 470.)

Sec. 28. *Field training for boys.*—Within the limit of appropriations therefor, the commission shall establish and maintain State military camps of instruction for field training of boys who are physically fit and above the age of 16 years and not over the age of 19 years and who are accepted therefor by the commission. In determining the persons to receive such field training, where moneys available are not sufficient to provide for all, preference shall be given in the following order unless otherwise provided by law: (1) To male pupils in attendance during the preceding school year in secondary schools; (2) pupils in attendance at State agricultural schools and State agricultural colleges during that period; (3) the other boys above specified. The camps shall be located in such places throughout the State as the commission may determine. Any society, organization, or association having a fairground and entitled to an apportionment of State moneys under sections 810 and 811 of the agricultural law, shall, upon the request of the commission, allow the use of its grounds, or part thereof, for any such camp, when the grounds are not needed for its own purposes, unless previously leased to other parties; and if such society, association, or organization shall refuse to allow the use of its grounds as above provided, the moneys otherwise due to it under such law shall be withheld each year in which such refusal occurs. Such field training shall be given annually, during the summer months, and shall for each detachment of boys cover a period of not less than two nor more than four weeks, as the commission may determine. Such camps and the training and discipline thereat shall be under the direction and charge of the commission. The major general commanding the National Guard shall detail for service at such camps such number of officers and enlisted men of the National Guard and Naval Militia as may be required by the commission. Such officers and enlisted men during such detail shall receive pay, subsistence, and transportation as authorized in this chapter and the regulations issued thereunder for officers and enlisted men of their grades and length of service on duty under orders of the major general commanding the National Guard. (As amended by laws of 1913, ch. 470.)

SEC. 29. *General powers and duties of the commission.*—The commission, in addition to the powers elsewhere in this article conferred on it, shall have power to:

1. Provide for the observation and inspection of the work and methods prescribed under the provisions of this article, or under the provisions of the education law relating to instruction in physical training prescribed after conference with the commission.

2. Prescribe the powers and duties of the inspector of physical training.

3. Regulate the duties of clerical and other assistants and employees of the commission.

4. Prescribe rules and regulations for compulsory attendance during the periods of military training provided in this article.

5. Regulate individual exemptions from prescribed military training.

6. Maintain and cooperate with the colleges in the State or the Federal authorities in maintaining courses of instruction for male teachers and physical instructors and others who volunteer and are accepted by the commission.

7. Make regulations and rules for fully carrying into effect the provisions of this article.

SEC. 29-a. *State military property, including armories, may be used.*—

The authorities in charge of armories shall, upon the application of the military training commission, allow the use of any armory of the National Guard and Naval Militia for the conduct of military drills provided for by this article, when such armory is not then required for the use of the National Guard or Naval Militia, and shall authorize the temporary use by boys for whom military instruction is provided as prescribed in this article for the purpose of such drills, of arms, and other equipment of the National Guard and Naval Militia belonging to the State not then required for the use of the National Guard or Naval Militia, and of arms and other equipment which may have been rendered obsolete and unserviceable and which may be retained and issued for such purpose, under such rules and regulations as the proper military authorities may prescribe. The military authorities of the State are authorized and empowered to loan to the military training commission such military property as may be necessary in the organization and maintenance of field training camps, and to carry out the provisions of this article.

SEC. 29-b. *Use of school buildings.*—The school authorities throughout the State are authorized to permit the use of school buildings and school grounds for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this article.

SEC. 29-c. *Expenses of detailed officers and men.*—The expenditures authorized to be made by this article to officers and enlisted men of the National Guard detailed as therein authorized shall be paid from funds appropriated to carry out the provisions of this article.

SEC. 29-d. *Definitions; article not applicable to certain schools.*—The expression "school authorities" as used in this article shall be construed to have the same meaning and effect as is given to such expression in the education law. "Secondary schools" mean schools for "secondary education," as defined in such law, to the extent that they provide such education. None of the provisions of this article shall apply to any agricultural college in any institution in this State which receives the benefits of the act of Congress of July 2, 1862, providing for instruction in agriculture, the mechanic arts, and military training, and in which instruction in military tactics is now required of pupils, nor shall it apply to pupils therein.—*Mar. 23, 1917.*

The law was amended as follows by the legislature of 1920-21 in the interest of economy.

1. Abolished compulsory military training.
2. Retained the requirement that all pupils above the age of 8 years in all elementary and secondary schools, public and private, should receive physical training for at least 20 minutes each school day.
3. Required that all school districts employing 20 (instead of 10, as formerly) or more teachers must employ special physical-training teachers.

The appropriation for State supervision was severely cut, making necessary the elimination of the district training conferences for rural teachers and the reduction of the force of State supervisors from nine to four.

North Carolina.—(Extract from new school legislation, extra session, 1920, and regular session, 1921.)

SECTION 14. There shall be appropriated annually from the State public-school fund for school-extension work the sum of \$50,000, which sum shall include the \$25,000 heretofore appropriated from the general fund of the State and shall not be in addition thereto. Said appropriation, or so much as may be necessary, shall be spent by the State board of education in accordance with article 31, sections 5629, 5630, 5631, and 5632 of the Consolidated Statutes.

Provided, That not more than \$15,000 of this amount may be used by the State board of education in employing a State director of physical education and providing said director with the necessary assistance and traveling expenses, and the State board of education is hereby authorized to accept any Federal funds that may be appropriated now or hereafter by the Federal Government for the encouragement of physical education and to make all needful rules and regulations for promoting physical education.—(March 7, 1921.)

North Dakota.—Physical education, which shall aim to develop and discipline the body and promote health through systematic exercise, shall be included in the branches required by law to be taught in all common schools, and shall be introduced and taught as a regular branch to all pupils in all departments of the public schools of the State and all educational institutions supported wholly, or in part, by money from the State.

It shall be the duty of all boards of education and all boards of educational institutions receiving money from the State to make provision for daily instruction in all schools and institutions under their respective jurisdiction and to adopt such method or methods as will adapt progressive physical exercise to the development of health and discipline of pupils in the various grades and classes of schools and institutions receiving aid from the State. (Ch. 85, act of 1899.)

Ohio.—Physical education shall be included in the branches regularly to be taught in public schools in city school districts, and in all educational institutions supported wholly, or in part, by money received from the State. Boards of education of city school districts, and boards of such educational institutions must make provision in the schools and institutions under their jurisdiction for teaching physical training, and adopt such methods as will adapt it to the capacity of the pupils in the various grades therein. Other boards may make such provisions.

The curriculum in all normal schools of the State shall contain a regular course of physical instruction.—(Act of 1904, p. 363.)

Oregon.—After the 1st day of September, 1919, all male and female pupils in all elementary and secondary schools shall receive as part of the prescribed course of instruction therein such physical training as is determined by the State superintendent of public instruction during periods which shall average at least 20 minutes in each school day, exclusive of recess periods. Pupils attending the public schools shall be required to attend upon such prescribed

courses of instruction. The boards of education and trustees of the several cities and school districts in the State shall require the prescribed instruction to be given in such courses, within such cities and districts respectively, under the direction of the superintendent of schools and in accordance with the rules as herein set forth. The district school board, when the number of pupils in the city or district required to attend upon such instruction is sufficient, shall employ a competent teacher to give such instructions.

This course of instruction shall consist of such activities as will promote correct physical posture and bearing, mental and physical alertness, self-control, disciplined initiative, sense of patriotic duty, and spirit of cooperation under leadership.

The State superintendent of public instruction shall appoint a committee of experts who shall confer with the State superintendent in formulating a program of physical education for adoption as provided above.

The State superintendent of public instruction, in addition to the powers elsewhere in this article conferred upon him, shall have power to:

(1) Provide for the observation and inspection of the work prescribed under the provisions of this article or under the provisions of the education laws relating to instruction in physical education prescribed after conference with the committee on physical education.

(2) Prescribe rules and regulations for compulsory attendance during the periods of physical training provided in this article.

(3) Prescribe conditions for individual exemptions from prescribed physical training.

(4) Maintain and cooperate with the colleges in the State or the Federal authorities in maintaining courses of instruction for teachers and physical instructors and others who volunteer and are accepted by the superintendent of public instruction.—(Feb. 21, 1919.)

Pennsylvania.—Educational law, 1917, p. 96. Courses of study.—Sec. 1607. In every elementary public school, established and maintained in this Commonwealth under the provisions of this act, there shall be taught in the English language the following common English branches: Spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, English grammar, history of the United States and of Pennsylvania, including the elements of civil government, physiology, and hygiene; also a system of humane education, which shall include kind treatment of horses, birds, and other animals, together with such other branches, including vocal music, public speaking, drawing, physical training, elementary manual training, elementary domestic science, and elementary agriculture, as the board of school directors in any district, with the approval of the proper superintendent of schools, may prescribe: *Provided*, That in all school districts of the first class physical training shall be carried on as a part of the regular course of study in the public schools.

The 1919 legislation transferred the teaching of physical education from the permitted to the required class of school studies.

Rhode Island.—SECTION 1. All children above the age of 8 years attending public schools or such other schools as are managed and controlled by the State shall receive therein instruction and practice in physical training under such regulations as the State board of education may prescribe or approve during periods which shall average at least 20 minutes in each school day. No private school or private instruction shall be approved by any school committee for the purposes of chapter 72 of the General Laws as substantially equivalent to that required by law of a child attending a public school in the same city and town, unless instruction and practice in physical training similar to that required in public schools shall be given.

SEC. 2. For the purpose of preparing and introducing such course of instruction the sum of \$500, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated for expenditure by the State board of education during the fiscal year ending on December 31, 1917, and the State auditor is hereby directed to draw his orders on the general treasurer for the payment of said sum or so much thereof as may be required on vouchers approved by said State board of education.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect on and after July 1, 1917.—(Apr. 17, 1917.)

Utah.—An act creating the office of director of health education, providing a salary therefor, and providing for a course of study for the preparation of health education supervisors and school nurses, and providing for the promotion of the physical welfare of children of preschool age.

SECTION 1. That the State board of education is authorized to appoint a State director of health and to fix his salary and determine his qualifications. Under the State board of education the director of health in the public schools of the State shall include hygiene, sanitation, physical education, and recreation. He shall advise with local boards of education in regard to organization and effective means of preserving and promoting the health and physical welfare of school children and of children of preschool age, as provided for in this act. The salary and necessary traveling expenses of such officer shall be paid out of the State school fund upon approval of such salary and expenses by the State board of examiners.

SEC. 2. The State school of education, in cooperation with the State director of health education, shall provide courses of study for the preparation of supervisors of health education and school nurses. Courses in health education, including sanitation and personal and school hygiene, shall also be required in the course of the school of education.

SEC. 3. The boards of education of all school districts of the State are authorized to adopt such measures for health education and incur such expenses as may be necessary for the promotion of the physical welfare of children of preschool age in their respective districts, including the education of parents in matters pertaining to child welfare. The power therein granted to local boards of education shall never be exercised against the will of parents.

A committee consisting of the State director of health education, the dean of the State school of education, the dean of the department of medicine of the University of Utah, the secretary of the State board of health, and the director of the department of home economics of the Agricultural College, shall provide and recommend plans for carrying into effect the provisions of this section. Such plans shall be subject to approval by the State board of education and the State board of health.—(Mar. 12, 1919.)

Virginia.—1. The boards of supervisors of the several counties and the councils or other governing bodies of the several cities and towns be, and they are hereby, authorized to make appropriations out of the county, city, or town funds, as the case may be, to provide for the health examination and physical education of school children and the employment of school nurses, physicians, and physical directors, and such appropriations shall be placed to credit of the county or city or town school board. Previous to employment, all said nurses, physicians, or physical directors shall be approved by the health commissioner of the Commonwealth and the State superintendent of public instruction.

2. That an amount not to exceed one-half of the annual salary of each physical director appointed in accordance with section 1 of this act may be paid by the State board of education to the local trustees employing such physical

director, and an amount not to exceed one-half of the annual salary of each nurse or physician appointed in accordance with section 1 of the act may be paid by the State board of health to the local school trustees employing such nurse or physician.

3. That after the 1st day of September, 1920, all pupils in all the public elementary and high schools of the State shall receive as part of the educational program such examinations, health instruction, and physical training as shall be prescribed by the State board of education and approved by the State board of health, in conformity with the provisions of this act.

4. In order that the teachers of the Commonwealth shall be prepared for health examinations and physical education of school children every normal school of the State is hereby required to give a course, to be approved by the superintendent of public instruction and the State health commissioner, in health examinations and physical education, including preventive medicine, physical inspection, health instruction, and physical training, upon which course every person graduating from a normal school must have passed a satisfactory examination, and every normal-school certificate shall, therefore, indicate as a prerequisite a knowledge of preventive medicine, physical inspection, health instruction, and physical training.

5. The State board of education, with the approval of the State board of health, shall establish regulations whereby on or after September, 1925, no applicant may receive a certificate to teach in the schools of this State who does not present, first, satisfactory evidence of having covered creditably an approved course in general physical education in a training school or course for teachers recognized by the State board of education as a school or course in good standing. But the State board of education may modify or waive entirely the requirements of this section whenever in its opinion such modification or waiver is necessary to prevent the impairment of the teaching force of the public-school system.

6. The State board of education, with the approval of the State board of health, shall appoint a supervisor of physical education qualified and authorized to supervise and direct a program of hygiene instruction and physical education for the elementary, secondary, and normal schools of the State, and shall appoint such other employees and authorize such expense for personal service, printing, and so on, as may be necessary to the proper and effective administration of the program authorized by this act.

7. An act entitled "An act to provide for public health, nursing, and medical inspection and health inspection of school children," approved March 15, 1918, is hereby repealed.—(Mar. 15, 1918.)

The following appropriations were made: To the State board of education, for physical education in the public elementary schools and in the public high schools of the Commonwealth, an amount not exceeding \$25,000. To the State board of health, for child welfare and school medical inspection, \$25,000.

Washington.—SECTION 1. After the 1st day of September, 1919, during periods averaging at least 20 minutes in each school day, every pupil attending the first eight grades of the public schools of the State of Washington shall receive as part of the required instruction therein such courses in physical education as shall be prescribed by the State board of education: *Provided*, That individual pupils or students may be excused on account of physical disability or religious belief.

SEC. 2. All high schools of the State and all State normal schools, the University of Washington, the State College of Washington, shall each of them emphasize the work in physical education, and shall carry into effect all such courses provided by the State board of education; said courses to provide for

a minimum of 90 minutes in each school week: *Provided*, That individual students may be excused on account of physical disability or religious belief, or because of participation in directed athletics or military science and tactics.

SEC. 3. The State board of education shall, on or before August 1, 1919, prepare said courses of instruction in physical education, and shall direct and enforce the instruction in such courses throughout the State, with the assistance of the school officials, principals, county superintendents, boards of directors of the public schools, boards of trustees of the State normal schools, and boards of regents of the University of Washington and of the State College of Washington.

SEC. 4. Prior to September 1, 1919, the State superintendent of public instruction shall cause to be printed and distributed to school officials, principals, county superintendents, boards of directors of public schools, boards of trustees of the State normal schools, and boards of regents of the University of Washington, of the State College of Washington, a sufficient number of copies of said courses, to supply all teachers in the State concerned in the enforcement of the provisions of this act, and shall cause any revision or revisions of said courses to be printed and distributed in like manner.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of school officials, principals, county superintendents, boards of directors of public schools, boards of trustees of the State normal schools, and boards of regents of the University of Washington and of the State College of Washington, to direct and enforce said courses in physical education, or any revision or revisions thereof, as may be prescribed by the State board of education.

West Virginia.—Authorizes the appropriation each year of \$10,000 for thrift, Americanization, physical education, and architecture.