

COLLEGE RECORDS OF RALLY SCHOLARSHIP STUDENTS

in

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY

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of

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By

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A. A. Sibley

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AN INVESTIGATION OF RALLY SCHOLARSHIPS

at

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY

Introduction

As early as 1860, we find this statement by President William T. Sherman in his rules and regulations governing students at Louisiana State University: "Cadets other than those appointed by the Governor of the state will pay their own expenses, and in addition will pay the sum of sixty dollars as tuition fee." This statement shows that the matter of scholarships at Louisiana State University dates back to its very origin. Evidently, however, scholarships awarded by the state for the first sixteen years of its existence were awarded to deserving young men only (cadets) by the Governor of the state.

POLICE JURY SCHOLARSHIPS

In 1876, the general assembly by Act #100 empowered the police juries of the several parishes to send one cadet from each parish, and the City Council of New Orleans to send one cadet from each representative ward of the city, to be maintained wholly or in part, at the expense of the parishes or of the City of New Orleans, "provided the annual expense

does not exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars". This law is still in effect, and such scholarships are made available by some of our parishes and the wards of the City of New Orleans.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOLARSHIPS

The Leon Smith Act of 1918 provided scholarships for students who would study agriculture. This Act was practically repealed or replaced by the Shattuck Bill #74, Act #50 of 1922. The Shattuck Act, like the Leon Smith Act, provides for agricultural beneficiaries, and empowers the policy juries of the several parishes to defray the living expenses of young men and women in the School of Agriculture at Louisiana State University.

HIGH SCHOOL SCHOLARSHIPS

About twenty years ago the University began the practice of offering a scholarship to the student of each high school graduating class who has the highest scholastic average for the senior year or for the four years of high school, as the faculty shall determine. The scholarship is valid for four years after date of graduation and carries certain university fees.

RALLY SCHOLARSHIPS

In 1909 the first Louisiana High School Rally was held at the University; and, with its advent, the University

began the practice of offering a scholarship to each student winning first place in certain literary and extra-curricular contests. These scholarships have the same value and regulations as do the high school honor scholarships.

In a general way the practices of the Louisiana State University in the matter of scholarship awards represent common practice in most state institutions. Twenty-one states now provide scholarship aid to educational institutions by legislative enactment.

The five plans mentioned above and now in vogue at Louisiana State University may be found in practice at a number of other state institutions, with the exception of rally scholarships. There is nothing to show that any other state institution provides for rally scholarships or similar awards.* This fact would seem to justify an investigation into the merits of a basis for scholarship awards that is entirely unique here in that no other state institution has seen fit to adopt the plan.

Such an investigation should provide data of such character as to answer the following pertinent questions:-

1. Of the winners of high school rally scholarships, how many entered the University?
2. What has been the rural-urban distribution of winners of rally scholarship awards?

*Bulletin No. 15, 1931. United States Department of the Interior

3. What is the character of work done by rally scholarship students who have entered Louisiana State University?

4. What relation is there between basis of award and course pursued in college?

CHAPTER I.

BRIEF HISTORY OF LOUISIANA HIGH SCHOOL RALLY

1909-1933

J. W. Taylor, principal of the Baton Rouge High School just prior to 1909, is given full credit for originating the idea of the Louisiana high school rally. At the time of the first rally, which he helped to organize and conduct at the Louisiana State University in May, 1909, Mr. Taylor was not connected with educational work in the state; he was connected with a large wholesale grocery house in Baton Rouge.

While Mr. Taylor conceived the idea and lent his every effort toward organizing the first Louisiana high school rally, the major portion of the work fell upon the shoulders of Professor C. H. Stumberg, then and now professor of German at Louisiana State University. Professor Stumberg was the first executive secretary.

The first rally proved highly successful. Forty-two schools participated, bringing to Baton Rouge some three hundred students and teachers.

The rally bulletin of 1910 lauds the success of the first rally held in the state, and announces Mr. A. E. Philips of DeRidder as the first General Chairman. Colonel Thomas D. Boyd, president of Louisiana State University, and Mr. Philips appointed the following committees, representing the

high school principals and the university faculty, to serve as the first official family of the Louisiana High School Rally:

A. E. Philips, General Chairman

High School Members

University Members

Committee on Rules and Regulations

C. A. Ives
W. N. Bingham
S. M. Brame
J. L. Rusca

Chas. H. Stumberg
A. M. Herget
V. L. Roy
D. T. Powers

Committee on Literary Events

H. R. McCullough
W. B. Prescott
Charles Gott
C. M. Hughes

A. G. Reed
W. O. Soroggs
R. L. Henry
A. F. Odell

Committee on Athletic Events

E. B. Donnell
B. N. Lowry
J. M. Barham
H. C. Bond

R. L. Himes
T. W. Atkinson
J. F. Broussard
J. W. Mayhew

This movement has each year received the wholehearted support of everyone connected with the schools and has continued to grow until hundreds of students and teachers journey to Baton Rouge annually to participate for three days in academic, extra-curricular, and athletic contests.

There have been only four executive secretaries during these twenty odd years. Professor C. H. Stumberg, the first one, was succeeded by the late Dr. A. G. Reed, professor of English literature at the University for many years. Professor C. A. Ives, dean of Teachers' College at Louisiana

State University for the past decade, succeeded Dr. Reed and served until 1932, when Mr. P. H. Griffith, director of general extension at the University, became executive secretary, which position he now holds.

It is interesting to note that the number of entries for 1932 were one thousand and eleven, and that ninety-three schools were represented. Of the ninety-three schools represented in the 1932 rally, seventy-three sent contestants for all three divisions, academic, extra-curricular, and athletic. Altogether, forty-four schools participated in the athletic contests as compared to seventy-three in academic and extra-curricular.

During the period 1912-1932, the Louisiana State University has made a total of five hundred and eighty-one rally scholarship awards. This includes duplicates, inasmuch as a number of contestants won two or more scholarships. There were one hundred such duplicate awards which, when deducted from the total mentioned, reduces the number of individual winners of scholarship awards to four hundred and eighty-one. Of this total number of four hundred and eighty-one winners of scholarship awards during this period, the records show that the seventy-seven boys and forty-two girls, a total of one hundred and nineteen, actually enrolled at the University.

The present study deals with the college records of the one hundred and nineteen students who entered the University.

CHAPTER II.

A GENERAL SURVEY AND ANALYSIS OF RALLY SCHOLARSHIP AWARDS, 1912-1932

The first three years of the rally, 1909-1911, the number of scholarships awarded were quite insignificant and applied only to winners of academic and extra-curricular activities; but, beginning in 1916, scholarship awards were also made to winners in athletics.

BASIS OF AWARD

For the purpose of this study winners of rally scholarships will be grouped under three divisions, namely: academic, extra-curricular, athletics.

Perhaps a word of explanation concerning the above grouping for basis of awards should be given. Academic applies to those contests in regular high school subjects, such as algebra or English. Extra-curricular includes such contests as singing, declamation, or debating, which usually are a part of the training given by each high school but are differentiated from the academic because such training is not required as part of the high school curriculum. The third group should rightly be classed as extra-curricular also; but, because of the great stress or emphasis which Louisiana schools place upon athletics, it is thought best to refer to this group as the Athletic group.

The rally bulletin annually carries in substance this announcement: "In addition to other prizes and honors, the President of the University has announced that University scholarships which entitle the recipient to exemption from certain fees for four years from the date of graduation at the high school will be given by the Louisiana State University to those who win gold medals (first place) in individual events."

Table I shows a summary of the distribution of rally scholarship awards. This table shows that nine schools of the ninety-seven represented, or nine and seven-tenths percent of the total, furnished three hundred of the four hundred and eighty-one winners of rally scholarships awarded, or sixty-three percent of the total. The table also shows two of these schools, Baton Rouge and Warren Easton, of New Orleans, won approximately forty percent of the total number of awards, the other sixty percent being distributed among the remaining ninety-five schools.

Since the nine schools winning sixty-three percent of the awards are urban, it is not surprising to find two hundred and eighty-nine urban students winning awards as compared to one hundred and ninety rural students.

This fact should be kept clearly in mind in further study of rally scholarship awards. It is attributable largely to the effect of the local high school and a nearby city school of great size, in their relationship to all other

TABLE I.

A Summary of Rally Scholarship Distribution
with Reference to Schools Participating

=====

Schools awarded over ten scholarships

<u>Schools</u>	<u>No. of Awards</u>
Baton Rouge	98
Warren Easton	92
Alexandria	26
Monroe	22
Shreveport	18
Houma	13
Hammond	11
Jesuit (New Orleans)	10
DeRidder	10
Total	<u>300</u>

Schools awarded less than ten scholarships

<u>Schools</u>	<u>Schools</u>
Eunice	Lake Charles
Leesville	Marksville
Istrouma (Baton Rouge)	Carenero
Covington	DeQuincy
Baker	Welsh
Mansfield	Dutchtown
Lafayette	Pitkin
Abbeville	Bogalusa
Bastrop	Mt. Herman
Natchitoches	Providence Academy
Franklinton	(Alexandria)
Grand Cane	Brusly
Reserve	Donaldsonville
Homer	Edgard
Alcee Fortier (New Orleans)	Port Allen
Crowley	Amite
New Iberia	Athens
Ruston	Scott
Oakdale	Baywood
St. Joseph's Academy	Pollock
(Baton Rouge)	Bossier
Joseph Kahn (New Orleans)	Hope Villa
Lecompte	Dodson

=====

schools in the state. Their proximity to the seat of the rally and their greater number of students must of necessity have a significant bearing upon their success in winning rally awards.

In 1912 eleven schools had one or more students to receive scholarship awards. In 1932 forty-four schools had one or more students to receive these awards. Table XI of the appendix shows the distribution of rally scholarship awards by years from 1912 to 1932, inclusive.

CHAPTER III.

SIGNIFICANT ASPECTS OF RALLY SCHOLARSHIP STUDENTS

A close analysis of the figures in Table II discloses many interesting sidelights upon several phases of rally scholarship students at Louisiana State University.

Of the four hundred and eighty-one winners of rally scholarships, only one hundred and nineteen, or twenty-four and eight-tenths percent, one out of every four, entered the University. It is not significant that more awards were made to boys than to girls, because girls are not permitted to enter athletic contests. Of the relative number of boys and girls winning awards, we find that about twenty-five percent of the former, and twenty-three percent of the latter, actually entered the University. This is about the same ratio as for those attending Louisiana State University from the rally group as a whole.

The fact that there are more contestants entering the academic contests of the rally would very naturally result in a larger number entering the University from that division than from any other. In fact, the sixty-six boys and girls from the academic division constitute about fifty-five and five-tenths percent of the entire group entering Louisiana State University. It is significant that both in academic and extra-curricular (non-athletic) events, in which the boys and girls compete on an equal footing, that each sex contributes its quota of about fifty percent of those entering the University.

TABLE II.
Distribution of Rally Scholarship Students
Entering Louisiana State University

	Total Scholarships Awarded 1912-1932	Total Entered L.S.U.	Academic Entered L.S.U.	Athletic Entered L.S.U.	Extra- Curricular Entered L.S.U.
Boys	305	77	35	35	9
Girls	176	42	33		9
Total	481	119	66	35	18

The most striking fact about Table II, however, is the small percentage of students availing themselves of these awards and entering Louisiana State University as compared to the total number of scholarships awarded. We shall refer to this again in a later chapter.

Doubtless some consideration of the ages of these young people entering the University should be given. Table III shows that the median age for boys as a whole is nineteen years; that of girls, two years less or seventeen years. In the academic and extra-curricular (non-athletic) this difference is somewhat lessened, the median age in these groups being eighteen and seventeen years respectively. The athletic group, made up entirely of boys, shows a median age of nineteen. The fact

TABLE III

AGE AND URBAN-RURAL DISTRIBUTION OF RALLY SCHOLARSHIP STUDENTS
ENTERING LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY

	Total Scholarships Awarded			Total Entered L.S.U.			Academic Entered L.S.U.			Athletic Entered L.S.U.			Extra-Curricular Entered L.S.U.		
	B	G	Total	B	G	Total	B	G	Total	B	G	Total	B	G	Total
Median Age	:	:	:	19	17	:	18	17	:	19	:	:	18	17	:
Rural	121	71	192	32	13	45	6	9	15	18	:	18	8	4	12
Urban	174	115	289	45	29	74	27	24	51	17	:	17	1	5	6

that athletic winners are older accounts for the higher median age for the boys as a whole.

It is difficult to explain the implications involved in this age distribution without knowledge of the pre-college records of these students. Perhaps we may have occasion to refer to these facts in some manner when considering the college records of this group.

Some further study in the future will likely reveal some rather interesting data in this connection. It should prove interesting to know the answers to the following questions: (1) Why do boys take longer to graduate from high school? (2) What part does athletics play in delaying graduation of boys? (3) Is it a fact that girls get by more easily in the matter of grades, both in high school and college? (4) Are girls more serious-minded than boys; or are they more capable than boys?

It has not been possible to go into these matters at this time because of the early closing of the high schools in Louisiana in the spring of 1933. However, the subject is of such importance that it is deemed proper to raise some questions at this point.

Table III also shows distribution of rally winners between urban and rural high schools.

It was shown in the preceding chapter that sixty-three percent of all rally scholarships awarded were claimed by nine urban schools. These figures seem to account for

the rural-urban distribution of awards. It is certainly most interesting to find that, respecting the relative total number of awards to boys and girls, in each case the ratio is forty percent rural to sixty percent urban. We observe, however, that only thirty-eight percent of the students entered the University are rural as compared to sixty-two percent for the urban students. This difference is largely caused by the large number of winners of rally awards entering from the local high school. This must be considered if the proper perspective is to be maintained. It is certainly to be expected that these young people will attend Louisiana State University in far greater numbers than those of any other school. This fact, coupled with the fact that a very large percentage of the total awards are won by local high school students, would tend to influence the rural-urban distribution of high school students entering Louisiana State University to a very great extent.

It is to be noted that fewer rural girls avail themselves of rally scholarships than rural boys. Of the seventy-two rural girls winning rally awards, only thirteen (eighteen and three-tenths percent) entered the University. Of one hundred and twenty-one boys winning scholarships, thirty-two (twenty-six percent) entered the University.

The urban group makes a different showing for each sex. Of the one hundred and seventy-four urban winners who were boys, forty-five (twenty-six percent) entered the University. This is approximately the same percentage

as found for rural boys. Of one hundred and fifteen urban girls, twenty-nine entered the University with rally awards, or twenty-five percent of the group. The same percentage of rally winners entered the University from all groups, except rural girls.

The urban students comprise seventy-seven percent of the academic group, but only thirty-three and one-third percent of the extra-curricular (non-athletic) group. It should be noted that the rural-urban groups contribute equally to the group of winners of athletic awards entering the University.

It was not thought important to show parent occupation distribution except for boys and girls entering the University as a group. The thing that stands out in this is that practically all of these students probably come from homes of only moderate circumstances. It is probable that to many young people the rally award has been of real financial assistance.

The largest group of parental occupations, classified as managerial, includes such occupations as merchants, hotel keepers, realtors. The second largest group, classified as agricultural, includes such occupations as farmers and dairymen. The total number of boys from these two groups alone is fifty-one or about two-thirds of the entire group. The professional group, made up largely of teachers, and the laborer group only lend emphasis to the statement just made as to the probable significance of scholarship help to students from these homes.

TABLE IV.

Distribution of Parent Occupation of Rally Scholarship
Students entering Louisiana State University

Occupation	Boys	Girls	Total
Professional	7	9	16
Managerial	31	15	46
Agricultural	20	7	27
Laborer	4	7	11
No Record	15	4	19 (119)

COLLEGE RECORDS OF RALLY SCHOLARSHIP STUDENTS

By a thorough examination and tabulation of the college records of these rally students two significant phases of this investigation have been developed, namely: the persistence of rally scholarship students in college work.

Table V presents data respecting persistence in college of rally scholarship students.

TABLE V.

Persistence in College of Rally Scholarship Students

	Degree in Four Years or Less	Degree in Over Four Years	Four Years and No Degree	Three Years	Total
Boys	17	2	1	13	
Girls	18	-	-	1	
	Two Years	One Year	Less Than One Year	No Record	
Boys	16	10	9	9	77
Girls	6	10	5	2	42

Of the forty-two girls to enter the University, eighteen of them, or forty-two percent, graduated in four years or less; fifteen, or thirty-six percent, dropped out by the end of the first year. Only six stayed two years and one three years. It is quite apparent from these figures that once the girls actually got into college and became interested enough in their work to return the second year, they usually graduated. In fact, seventy-two percent of those returning after the first year continued until graduation. None of these girls required longer than four years to graduate.

The boys have a far less favorable record. Only seventeen, or twenty-two percent of the seventy-seven who entered, graduated in four years or less. Two took longer than the customary four years.

In contrast to the thirty-six percent for the girls who dropped out by the end of the first year, only twenty-four and six-tenths percent of the boys dropped out of college so soon. About twenty percent of the entire group remained two years, and seventeen percent remained for three years. One boy remained over four years but did not receive a degree.

We can only speculate as to the causes of the great contrast shown here in the matter of tenure in college of boys as compared to girls. Many from the group of boys return year after year to participate in University athletics, barely passing enough work to avoid dismissal, and consequently never graduating. The fact, too, that so many girls graduate may partly be accounted for on the basis of award. While more than half of the awards won by boys were in athletic contests, all girls' scholarships were for academic excellence.

Table VI shows comparative college grades for men and women holders of rally scholarships. In preparing the college grades of these students, all grades were averaged. Numerical grades were averaged and interpreted in accordance with the formula now used by the University:

GRADE	PERCENTAGE
A Excellent	93 --- 100
B Good	85 --- 92
C Fair	77 --- 84
D Poor	66 --- 75
E Condition	50 --- 65
F Failure	Below 50
I Incomplete	None
W Withdrew	None.

Since the letter grades have been used for only a few years, most of the records consisted of numerical grades. This made possible the interpreting of very excellent records as A- and for the recognition of other levels of achievement to be designated as A-, B+, B-, etc.

TABLE VI.

College Grades of Rally Scholarship Students at
Louisiana State University

```

=====
                                GIRLS
=====
Grades :A+ :A  :A- :B+ :B  :B- :C+ :C  :C- :D+ :D  :D- :F:No Grades
       :2  :6  :3  :10 :8   :4  :5  :1  :0  :1  :0  :0  :0: 2 =42
=====
                                BOYS
=====
Grades :A+ :A  :A- :B+ :B  :B- :C+ :C  :C- :D+ :D  :D- :F:No Grades
       :2  :1  :5  :5  :8   :5  :12 :12 :5  :4  :8  :0  :1: 9 =77
=====
                                MEDIAN GRADE
=====
                                Girls = B+
                                Boys = C+
=====

```

In studying this table we find results in the matter of college grades show similar contrast for boys and girls to what was noted in the records dealing with persistence in college.

It is to be noted that of the thirty-five holders of athletic rally scholarships that there were none who made an A average. Twenty-seven, or seventy-seven percent, made an average grade of C+ or less. Only five, or one out of seven, made an average of B- or better.

COURSES IN THE UNIVERSITY PURSUED BY RALLY
SCHOLARSHIP STUDENTS

In the light of the last few paragraphs it should be of interest to note the courses that these scholarship students selected at the University. Perhaps the records made by the boys can be attributed in part to the fact that they selected more difficult courses than the girls.

Table VIII gives such information. This table indicates a particular fondness of the athletic scholarship boys for Agriculture and Arts and Sciences. Of the eighteen athletic winners, seventy-two percent, who entered these courses prior to 1929, nine, or fifty percent, completed the course; of the remaining seven students, only one, an electrical engineering student, received his degree.

Eight, or one-third, of the twenty-four academic winners prior to 1929 entered Agriculture and Arts and Sciences. Of this number only two completed the course; of the remaining two-thirds, sixteen, who selected other courses (Chemical Engineering predominating) eleven, or nearly seventy percent completed their courses.

TABLE VIII.

Distribution of Courses Pursued at Louisiana State University
By Rally Scholarship Students

BOYS

Course	: Total Entering			: Number Entering			: Number Completing			: Number Not Com-		
	: Acad.	: Ath.	: Non-	: Acad.	: Ath.	: Non-	: Acad.	: Ath.	: Non-	: Acad.	: Ath.	: Non-
	:	:	: Ath.	:	:	: Ath.	:	:	: Ath.	:	:	: Ath.
Agriculture	: 1	: 10	: 1	: 1	: 8	: 1	: 1	: 4	:	:	: 4	: 1
Arts & Sciences	: 8	: 10	: 5	: 7	: 10	: 4	: 1	: 5	: 1	: 6	: 5	: 3
Coaching	:	: 3	:	:	: 1	:	:	:	:	:	: 1	:
Commerce	: 2	: 2	: 1	: 2	: 1	: 1	: 2	:	:	:	: 1	: 1
Chemical Engineering	: 9	: 2	: 1	: 7	: 2	: 1	: 5	:	:	: 2	: 2	: 1
Electrical Engineering	: 3	: 3	:	: 2	: 2	:	: 1	: 1	:	: 1	: 1	:
Civil Engineering	: 2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Journalism	: 1	: 2	:	: 1	:	:	: 1	:	:	:	:	:
Pre-Legal	: 1	: 1	:	: 1	: 1	:	: 1	:	:	:	:	:
Petroleum Engineering	: 1	: 1	:	:	: 1	:	:	:	:	:	: 1	:
Sugar Chemistry	: 1	:	:	: 1	:	:	:	:	:	: 1	:	:

TABLE VIII - Page 2

BOYS

Course	: Total Entering			: Number Entering			: Number Completing			: Number Not Com-		
	Acad.:	Ath.:	Non-:	Acad.:	Ath.:	Non-:	Acad.:	Ath.:	Non-:	Acad.:	Ath.:	Non-:
			Ath.:			Ath.:						Ath.:
Pure & Applied Science	3			2			1			1		
Forestry			1			1						1
No Record		1										
TOTAL	32	35	9	24	25	8	13	10	1	11	15	7

GIRLS

Arts & Sciences	16		7	11		6	7		3	4		3
Commerce	2			2			1			1		
Teachers' College	6		2	2		1	2					1
Home Economics	4			4			2			2		1
Journalism	5			4			3			1		
TOTAL	33		9	23		7	15		3	8		4

Using the totals, we find that of the twenty-four academic boys entering prior to 1929, thirteen, or slightly over fifty percent, completed their courses. Of the athletic, twenty-five entered prior to 1929; and ten, or forty percent, completed their courses. In the extra-curricular group only one of the eight who entered before 1929 received his degree.

In the records of the girls, it is to be noted that eleven of the twenty-three academic winners who were at the University before 1929 selected the College of Arts and Sciences. Of this number seven, approximately sixty-three percent, completed the course. The remaining twelve girls were fairly evenly divided between four courses; and of this number eight, or seventy-five percent, completed the courses chosen.

We need not carry the study of this table further to be convinced that the poor records of the boys when compared to those of the girls cannot be excused on the basis of having more difficult courses.

Table IX depicts very clearly the relation between excellence in the subject for rally scholarship award and performance in the same subject in college.

Fifty-three rally scholarship students entering Louisiana State University pursued subjects which were simply advanced work in the subject for which they received their scholarship award, or very intimately related to the subject.

TABLE IX.

Grade Distribution of Rally Scholarship Students at Louisiana State University
in Regard to College Performance in Subject for Which Awards Were Made

Award	Course	A +	A	A-	B+	B	B-	C+	C	C-	D+	D	D-
1. English	English		4		2	2			1				
Spelling	English		2					1	2				
2. History	History		3		2								
Civics	History		1									1	
3. Latin	Latin		1										
4. French	French		3										
5. Chemistry	Chemistry	1	3		1				1				
6. Biology	Botany					1							
7. Geometry	Mathematics		2										
Algebra	Mathematics		4		1	1							
Physics	Mathematics			1									
Physics	Physics		2										
8. Home Econ- omics	Home Economics		1			2							
Corn Judging	Agriculture								1				
9. Debating	Speech		2			1							
Declamation	Speech		1			1	1						
TOTAL		1	29	1	6	8	1	1	5				1

Of these only one received a grade of less than C. Thirty of the fifty-three, or fifty-six and six-tenths percent, made a grade of A, while only thirteen percent made less than B in the subject for which the award was given.

These figures include both boys and girls receiving high school rally scholarships in either the academic or extra-curricular groups.

Certainly this is a most satisfactory record and when we consider that this group of fifty-three students constitutes sixty-three percent of the total number of students, eighty-four, from these two divisions entering Louisiana State University, we must commend any plan which tends to bring these young people to the University.

Before concluding this chapter, reference should be made to one other aspect of these data. This has to do with the matter of selecting courses at college in relation to the basis of the scholarship awards. Table X sets forth the facts relative to agreement of rally awards and courses pursued in college.

We note here that fifteen academic boys, or nearly fifty percent, pursued courses related to the award. About one-fourth of the extra-curricular group and only about nine percent of the athletic boys followed this practice.

TABLE X

Relation of Award to Courses Pursued at Louisiana State University by Rally Scholarship Students

		:Students who		: Relationship		: No Relation-	
		:Pursued		: Undetermined.		: ship	
		:Courses in a		: Short Tenure			
		:Way Related		: in College			
		:to the Award		:			
		:		:			
Rally	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Group	:	Boys:	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Academic	:	15	13	4	7	14	13
Extra-	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Curricu-	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
lar	:	2	4	2	3	5	2
(non-	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
athletic)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

The academic girls rate slightly lower in this respect than do the academic boys, but the extra-curricular girls slightly improved over the boys in this group. There is no sound evidence here to mitigate either for or against either group in the matter of college performance.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

From the study just presented with reference to Louisiana high school rally scholarship students, we note the following:

From 1912 to 1932, inclusive, five hundred and eighty-one scholarships were awarded by the University to winners of rally events in academic, extra-curricular (non-athletic), and athletic groups. There were one hundred duplicate scholarships, leaving four hundred and eighty-one individuals to win these scholarships. Of this number, one hundred and nineteen individuals, seventy-seven boys and forty-two girls, actually entered the University.

The median age for boys entering the University was nineteen years as compared to seventeen years for girls. The high median age for boys was found to be greatly influenced by the winners of athletic scholarships, almost all of whom were nineteen years of age or more.

Sixty percent of the total awards to individuals went to urban students, a like percentage for both boys and girls. These two latter conditions were shown to be influenced by the large number of awards won by the local high school, Baton Rouge, and the nearby city school, Warren Easton High School, of New Orleans.

It was found that the girls entering Louisiana State University showed a far superior record to that of the boys in the matter of persistence in college as well as in the

matter of grades while in college. There again the unfavorable showing made by winners of athletic scholarships had a most pronounced effect in lowering the standing of the boys when compared to the college records for the girls.

With reference to basis of scholarship awards as related to the courses pursued in college, we found that nearly forty percent of the girls in the academic group pursued courses related to basis of award; the boys showed about forty-five percent relationship. The other groups, both boys and girls, showed a very minor percentage of relationship between basis of award and courses pursued in college.

It was found, however, that a very marked relationship existed between the basis of award in the academic and extra-curricular groups and the grades made in the same or closely related courses in college. This was true for both boys and girls. In each case grade averages were highly satisfactory, with only one student out of a total of fifty-three making less than a C grade.

The athletic group was of necessity left out of this observation because the University offers practically no courses which relate to the basis of athletic awards. This fact greatly strengthens previous remarks concerning the unfavorable bearing of winners of athletic awards upon the records of the boys' group as a whole who entered Louisiana State University.



At first glance the ratio existing between the number of winners of rally scholarship awards and the number who entered the University seems most unsatisfactory. There are several major factors which influence this condition and should be borne in mind, if a fair evaluation of the facts is to be made:

1. Many rally scholarship awards are made to undergraduates, some of which never graduate from high school.

2. Even at the present time only about forty percent of the Louisiana high school graduates, as a whole, attend college.

3. Many winners of Louisiana rally scholarship awards live in close proximity to some state or private college.

4. Co-education at Louisiana State University is of relatively recent origin, dating back only to 1906. For a number of years after this many parents disapproved of the plan and consequently sent their daughters to other institutions.

Perhaps some future study will find it possible to follow the careers of the winners of Louisiana rally scholarships awarded by the University. Such information would prove most interesting and valuable.

The basis of award of rally scholarships in their relation to college performance of the winners in similar lines of work and the college records of the academic group

(both sexes) when contrasted with the college records of the athletic group seem to warrant certain suggestions:

The unusually fine college records of both boys and girls in subjects closely related to the basis of the rally scholarship award constitutes a particularly pleasing result of this study. This would seem to justify the University in increasing the number of awards to winners of academic rally contests.

The poor showing made by winners of athletic scholarship awards would seem to make further study of this condition profitable.

APPENDIX

TABLE XI.

Annual Distribution of Rally Scholarship Awards, 1912-1932

School	'12:	'13:	'14:	'15:	'16:	'17:	'20:	'21:	'22:	'24:	'25:	'26:	'28:	'29:	'30:	'31:	'32:	T
Baton Rouge	1	1	3	2	1	2	1	5	4	10	9	8	9	10	12	8	12	98
Warren Easton	6	4	8	12	10	12	14	5	6	5	3	1	2	2	1		1	92
Bolton(Alexandria)						1		2	3	4	1	3	1	2	2	3	4	26
Monroe							1				1	5	2	4	5	1	3	22
Shreveport			2							2		2	3	3	1	3	2	18
Houma							1		2		2	2	1	1	1	2	1	13
Hammond		1		1	1	1	1				1	1	1		2	1		11
Jesuit (New Orleans)														1	1	4	4	10
DeRidder		1	1	1		3				1	1	1			1			10
Eunice	1		2	1	1	2		1										8
Leesville			1	2	2						1	1		1				8
Lake Charles						1							3			1	2	7
Marksville	1				1	1					1	1	1	1				6
Merriville	1	2					1		1	1								6
Gretna		1				1		2										4
Winnfield	1									2		1			1			5
Morgan City								2	1		1						1	5
Istrouma													1	1			2	4
Covington			1										1	2				4
Baker											1	1	1	1				4
Mansfield	1										1			1				3
Lafayette											1	1	1	1				4
Abbeville			1									2					1	4
Bastrop		2	1														1	4
Natchitoches								1					2			1		4

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School	'12:	'13:	'14:	'15:	'16:	'17:	'20:	'21:	'22:	'24:	'25:	'26:	'28:	'29:	'30:	'31:	'32:	T
Franklinton	1	1		1			2											4
Grand Cane	1			1			1						1					4
Reserve					1				1			2						4
Homer								1			1	1						3
Alcee Fortier (New Orleans)																1	2	3
Crowley		1												1			1	3
New Iberia		1							1							1		3
Ruston														1	1	1		3
Oakdale	1														1			2
St. Joseph's Academy (Baton Rouge)																2		2
Joseph Kahn (New Orleans)														2				2
Lecompte													1				1	2
Carencro																1	1	2
DeQuincy						1										1		2
Welsh									1						1			2
Dutchtown		1	1															2
Pitkin							2											2
Bogalusa				1			1											2
Donaldsonville					1			1										2
Edgard												1						1
Port Allen												1						1
Amite									1									1
Athens	1																	1
Scott								1										1
Baywood			1															1
Pollock														1				1

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S chool	'12:	'13:	'14:	'15:	'16:	'17:	'20:	'21:	'22:	'24:	'25:	'26:	'28:	'29:	'30:	'31:	'32:	T
Mt. Herman	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2
Providence Academy (Alexandria)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2
Brusly	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	:	:	:	1	:	:	:	:	2
Bossier	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	:	:	1
Hope Villa	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1
Dodson	:	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1
Arcadia	:	:	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1
Stonewall	:	:	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1
Chesbrough	:	:	:	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1
Oak Grove	:	:	:	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1
Arcadia	:	:	:	:	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1
Dayline	:	:	:	:	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1
St. Francisville	:	:	:	:	:	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1
Thibodaux	:	:	:	:	:	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1
Jackson	:	:	:	:	:	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1
Elizabeth	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1
Sicily Island	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	:	1
Lillie	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	:	:	1
Scott	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	:	1
Bell City	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	1
Bienville	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	1
Plaquemine	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	1
Plain Dealing	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	1
Crowville	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	1
St. Aloysius (New Orleans)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	:	1
Allen (New Orleans)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	:	:	1

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School	'12:	'13:	'14:	'15:	'16:	'17:	'20:	'21:	'22:	'24:	'25:	'26:	'28:	'29:	'30:	'31:	'32:	T
Holy Cross (New Orleans)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1
Rayne	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1
Kaplan	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	:	:	:	:	1
Patterson	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1
Summerfield	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1
Minden	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1
Castor	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	:	:	:	:	1
Franklin	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1
Breaux Bridge	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1
St. Martinville	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	:	:	:	:	:	1
Rose Pine	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1
Sulphur	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1
Jennings	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	:	:	:	:	:	1
Haynesville	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1
Reeves	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1
St. Gabriel	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1
Harrisonburg	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1
Jonesboro	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1
Zachary	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1
Sulphur	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1

Total---481

	Boys	Girls		
Rural--	121	71	--	Total rural: 192
Urban--	174	115	--	Total urban: 289
	Schools Entered		--	97

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BIOGRAPHY

Allen A. Sibley was born at Hope Villa, Ascension Parish, Louisiana, November 10, 1896. He attended the public schools of his community until graduation from the Oak Grove High School in May, 1913. He entered the Louisiana State University in the fall of 1913 and, except for one semester, continued until graduation at the close of the first semester, 1918.

In September, 1917, he began his teaching career in the city schools of Lake Charles, Louisiana. The following session he accepted the principalship of the Denham Springs High School. The two years following this, he was principal of Poydras Academy at New Roads, Louisiana, and the Provencal High School, Provencal, Louisiana, respectively.

In 1921-22, he became principal of the Eunice High School, which position he held until September, 1931, when he accepted a position in the General Extension Division of Louisiana State University, which position he now holds.

He was married to Miss Elizabeth Cooke of Opelousas, Louisiana, June 6, 1917. They have five sons who, with the exception of the youngest, now attend the public schools of Baton Rouge, Louisiana.