

8-1-1949

Financing the purchase of uniforms for the high school bands, orchestras, and choruses in the public schools of Indiana

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INDIANA STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE
Terre Haute, Indiana

#610

May, 1948

Dear Music Colleague,

All of us are aware of the problem of obtaining uniforms for our bands, orchestras, and choruses. It would be so much simpler if we could buy these uniforms out of school funds. But, of course, we can't. And herein lies the problem that is the reason for this survey. Just how big is this problem of financing the uniforming of the band, orchestra, and chorus? That's what we hope to find out.

You can help us very much by answering the questions on the next few pages. Even if your organization(s) has no uniforms and does not intend to buy uniforms within the next year, please fill in the blanks with the appropriate figures and return. To get a true picture of this problem we need a return from you. The stamped self-addressed envelope is enclosed for your convenience.

This questionnaire is divided into three parts — one section each for band, orchestra, and chorus. When we say "uniforms" we mean any type of similar clothing that may belong to the organization or to the individual, and which is used for public appearances.

If you desire a condensed report of this survey, print your name and permanent mailing address in the space provided at the bottom of the page.

Thank you very much for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Arthur D. Hill

Arthur D. Hill
Chairman, Music Department

Name _____

Address _____

by

Walter Ernest Anderson

August 1948

BAND

How many students are in this organization? _____
What is the enrollment in your high school? _____
How many uniforms do you have? _____
What was the cost per uniform? _____
Briefly describe these uniforms _____

How many uniforms are you planning to buy next year? _____
What will be the cost per uniform? _____

Do you rent uniforms to the students? Yes _____ No _____
How much per person per semester? _____

Please list the civic organizations that have contributed toward uniforms in the last five years and the amounts contributed (i.e., Lions Club, Rotary, Band Parents Club, Individual Donations, etc.)

Organization	Amount
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Please list the money-making "schemes" (i.e., tag day, concerts, carnivals, basketball games, etc.,) that have contributed toward the purchase of uniforms during the last five years.

Source of Money	Amount
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

How many hours outside of school time did you spend in raising this money? _____

CHORUS

How many students are in this organization? _____
 What is the enrollment in your high school? _____
 How many uniforms do you have? _____
 What was the cost per uniform? _____
 Briefly describe these uniforms _____

S

How many uniforms are you planning to buy next year? _____
 What will be the cost per uniform? _____
 Do you rent uniforms to the students? Yes _____ No _____
 How much per person per semester? _____

Please list the civic organizations that have contributed toward uniforms in the last five years and the amounts contributed (i.e., Lions Club, Rotary, Band Parents Club, Individual Donations, etc.)

Organization

Amount

Please list the money-making "schemes" (i.e., tag day, concerts, carnivals, basketball games, etc.,) that have contributed toward the purchase of uniforms during the last five years.

Source of Money

Amount

How many hours outside of school time did you spend in raising this money? _____

(over)

by

Walter Ernest Anderson

August 1948

ORCHESTRA

How many students are in this organization? _____
What is the enrollment in your high school? _____
How many uniforms do you have? _____
What was the cost per uniform? _____
Briefly describe these uniforms _____

How many uniforms are you planning to buy next year? _____
What will be the cost per uniform? _____

Do you rent uniforms to the students? Yes _____ No _____
How much per person per semester? _____

Please list the civic organizations that have contributed toward uniforms in the last five years and the amounts contributed (i.e., Lions Club, Rotary, Band Parents Club, Individual Donations, etc.)

Organization	Amount
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Please list the money-making "schemes" (i.e., tag day, concerts, carnivals, basketball games, etc.,) that have contributed toward the purchase of uniforms during the last five years.

Source of Money	Amount
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

How many hours outside of school time did you spend in raising this money? _____

THANK YOU!

FINANCING THE PURCHASE OF UNIFORMS
FOR THE HIGH SCHOOL BANDS, ORCHESTRAS, AND CHORUSES
IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF INDIANA

A Thesis
Presented to
the Faculty of the
Indiana State Teachers College

INDIANA STATE
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In Partial Fulfillment
Of the Requirements for the Degree
Master of Science

by
Walter Ernest Anderson
August 1948

The thesis of Walter Ernest Anderson,
Contribution of the Graduate School, Indiana State
Teachers College, Number 610, under the title____
FINANCING THE PURCHASE OF UNIFORMS FOR THE
HIGH SCHOOL BANDS, ORCHESTRAS, AND CHORUSES IN
THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF INDIANA.

is hereby approved as counting toward the completion
of the Master's degree in the amount of 8 hours'
credit.

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Date of Acceptance 9/17/48

Anderson, Walter E. Financing the Purchase of Uniforms for the High School Bands, Orchestras, and Choruses in the Public Schools of Indiana. August, 1948. 47 pp. (No. 610.)

Problem. This survey was made in order to find out just what the present situation is in regard to the financing of uniforms for the high school bands, choruses, and orchestras.

Method. Questionnaires were sent out to 917 high school teachers of band, chorus, and/or orchestra. Stamped, self-addressed envelopes were included with the questionnaires. The questionnaire contained a letter explaining the questionnaire and a section for Band, Chorus, and Orchestra. The same questions were asked under each sections.

Findings. This survey shows that 86 per cent of the 167 reporting bands are uniformed, 35 per cent of the 170 reporting choruses are uniformed, and 17 per cent of the 46 reporting orchestras are uniformed. These uniforms are owned by the schools. Thirty-one per cent of the reporting bands will buy uniforms next year, 19 per cent of the reporting choruses will buy uniforms next year, and 4 per cent of the reporting orchestras will buy uniforms next year. The purchase prices of band uniforms run from less than \$20 to over \$60 each. Chorus uniform costs run from less than \$3 to over \$18 each. Orchestra uniforms cost from \$3.50 to \$38.50 each.

Money for uniforms was raised through donations from civic sources and profits from money-making projects. Civic sources included American Legions, Athletic Associations, Band Parents Clubs, Business Concerns, Choir Parents Clubs, Community Chests, Farm Bureaus, Fraternal Groups, individual donations, Junior Chambers of Commerce, Music Parents Clubs, Parent-Teacher Associations, School Fathers Clubs, school funds, school organizations, and service organizations. These donations ran from less than \$1000 to over \$4500. Money-making projects included the athletic department, bake sales, benefit athletic events, bingo games, carnivals, concerts, concessions, dances, magazine subscriptions, operettas, raffles and auctions, rummage sales, school revues, socials, tag days, waste paper drives, and a few insignificant projects. The proceeds from these money-making projects ran from less than \$100 to over \$4500 for a single project.

Most of the money came through parents' clubs, individual donations, service organizations, tag days, concerts, carnivals, and proceeds from athletic events.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION TO THE SURVEY

I. THE PROBLEM

Statement of the problem. The problem of this survey was to find out just what the present situation is in regard to the uniforming of bands, choruses, and orchestras. The writer wished to know how many of the high school bands, choruses, and orchestras of Indiana are uniformed. What are the types of uniforms worn by the high school musicians, and what are the costs of these uniforms were two questions that needed answering. Perhaps several musical organizations would be purchasing new uniforms next year. What would the costs be? Funds must be raised in order to buy uniforms, since uniforms can not be purchased out of school funds derived from taxes. The raising of money for uniforms is the big problem. Hence, the most important part of the survey was finding out how the purchasing of uniforms was financed.

Importance of the survey. Of utmost importance is the fact that the information gathered through this survey will be distributed to the teachers who answered the questionnaire. This information will give them new ideas on raising money for uniforms or prove to them that their present methods are the best. Of secondary importance is the hope that this survey may be used to help enact legislation that

will permit our school superintendents to buy uniforms from school funds.

II. DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED

Uniforms. In the letter that was a part of the questionnaire, the following sentence stated, "When we say 'uniforms' we mean any type of similar clothing which may belong to the organization or to the individual, and which is used for public appearances."¹ Throughout this report, the word "uniform" will have the meaning given in the questionnaire letter.

Class A, B, and C schools. In this report, a Class A school is one having 750 or more students in the high school. A Class B school is one having 250 to 750 students in the high school, and a Class C school has less than 250 in the high school.

Unknown. In the tables, the heading "Unknown" is used several times. This means that the teachers answering the questionnaires wrote "Unknown" in the spaces provided, or left the spaces blank. "Unknown" really means unknown or unreported.

¹See page 1 of the questionnaire in the appendix.

III. ORGANIZATION OF THE REMAINDER OF THE REPORT

The next chapter explains how the data were gathered and how many returns were received. The following three chapters report the results of the questionnaires--one chapter on bands, one chapter on choruses, and one chapter on orchestras. The final chapter is a summary of the report, and it contains the conclusions drawn from the survey.

CHAPTER II

SOURCE OF THE DATA

Data for this survey were gathered by the questionnaire method, since it was the most expedient method of gathering the necessary data.

I. THE QUESTIONNAIRE

The letter. The questionnaire consisted of four pages. It was mimeographed on legal-size paper, eight inches by fourteen inches, and folded in the middle, endwise. On the first page was the letter, signed by Arthur D. Hill, Chairman of the Music Department of Indiana State Teachers College. Better results were expected since the questionnaire carried the Indiana State Teachers College heading and Mr. Hill's signature. This letter contained a statement of the purpose of the survey, a plea for cooperation, an explanation of the format of the questionnaire, and an offer to send a condensed report of the completed survey to the teacher answering the questionnaire. A space at the bottom of the page was left for the name and address of the teacher desiring a copy of the condensed report. A copy of the questionnaire is in the appendix.

The questions. The second, third, and fourth pages contained the questions under headings of Band, Chorus, and

Orchestra. Each heading was on a separate page. The same, questions appeared under each heading.

First of all, it was desirable to know the numbers of students in each organization. The number of students in the high schools was needed for future compilation of data under Class A, B, or C schools. The number of uniforms, the costs per uniform, and brief descriptions of these uniforms were necessary to show the present situation. These facts were not enough. Many schools probably would be buying uniforms for the first time this next year. What would these new uniforms cost? Learning facts about the future would show enough to complete the picture. All of this information was gathered from the numbers supplied in the provided spaces on the questionnaire.

Once uniforms are purchased, they become a liability on the organization. There must be money available for the upkeep expenses, such as repairs, cleaning, and small losses. Many of these expenses could be met through uniform rentals. Questions asking the teachers if they rented uniforms and how much per person per semester were included.

The most important part of the survey was finding out the sources of finance which make uniforms possible for bands, choruses, and orchestras. Teachers were asked to list the civic organizations which have contributed toward the purchase of uniforms during the last five years and the amounts

contributed. Also they were asked to list the money-making schemes or projects which have raised money for the purchase of uniforms during the last five years and the amounts raised.

As a closing question, the teachers were asked to estimate the hours outside of school time which they had spent in raising the money they had listed. It was hoped that under this question the teachers would express more of the problem of financing than could be shown elsewhere.

II. THE MAILING OF THE QUESTIONNAIRES

The mailing list. From the Indiana School Music Teachers' Directory of 1947-48, compiled at Indiana University School of Music by Newell H. Long and C. L. Kingsbury, a mailing list of 917 high school teachers was obtained. This list was the newest and most complete compilation available. Only names and addresses of teachers marked B, V, and/or O were used. It was hoped that all teachers listed under B, V, and/or O were high school teachers of band, chorus and/or orchestra.

Contents of the envelopes. Each envelope was addressed to the individual teacher and stamped with the return address of the chairman of the music department. Inside were one questionnaire and a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

III. QUESTIONNAIRE RETURNS

Out of 917 questionnaires mailed, 242 returns were received. Out of the 242 returned, 217 were usable. Ten could not be delivered because the teachers had moved and were no longer at the addresses given in the directory. Two were not used because they arrived after the data from the questionnaires had been tabulated. The remaining thirteen were not used because the teachers did not have high-school band, chorus, or orchestra as had been indicated in the directory. Actually, 24.3 per cent was the usable return. The percentage of usable returns gives a picture of what many of our music teachers are doing about procuring uniforms. The writer is inclined to believe that a greater percentage of those organizations having uniforms were reported than of those organizations not having uniforms. This is only a conjecture based upon the fact that people like to talk about what they have accomplished and not about what they have not.

CHAPTER III.

THE RESULTS OF THE BAND QUESTIONNAIRE

A total of 167 bands reported their uniform situations. This includes 23 Class A bands, 42 Class B bands, and 102 Class C bands.

I. PRESENT UNIFORM SITUATION

Bands not uniformed. Twenty-three Class C bands reported that they have no uniforms of any type. This is about 13 per cent of the total bands reporting. The greater number of these bands have 40 or less among their ranks, although four were in the 41-to-50 bracket and one was in the 61-to-70 bracket. Perhaps the size of the band does have something to do with its not being uniformed.

Uniformed bands. These bands have uniforms owned by the schools. Table I shows the situation quite clearly. Of the Class A and Class B bands, 100 per cent reporting have uniforms owned by the schools. The sizes of the Class A bands run from 31 to over 100 with the greatest number of Class A bands in the 61-to-70 bracket. Class B bands run from 21 to about 90 with the greatest number of bands in the 51-to-60 bracket. Class C bands have 20 or less to about 80, depending much on the ability of the individual teacher and his standards for entrance into the band. The greatest number of Class C bands lie in the 31-to-40 bracket. Although not completely

TABLE I

SIZES OF BANDS
HAVING UNIFORMS OWNED BY SCHOOLS

Number in band	Number of bands			Totals
	Class A	Class B	Class C	
Over 100	1			1
91-100	2			2
81-90	2	1		3
71-80	4	3	2	9
61-70	9	8	10	27
51-60	3	15	10	28
41-50	1	9	16	26
31-40	1	4	18	23
21-30		2	14	16
20 or fewer			7	7
Totals	23	42	77	142

uniformed, over 75 per cent of the Class C bands have uniforms owned by the schools.

Band members owning uniforms. Two Class C bands reported that the uniforms they use for public appearances are owned by the students. These uniforms consist of sweaters and skirts or trousers. Both bands are small, having between 21 and 40 members in each.

Cost of uniforms. Table II shows that band uniforms have been costing between less than twenty dollars and over sixty dollars. Those costing over sixty dollars surely must be made of the best qualities of materials and must have several ornate decorations. Those uniforms costing less than twenty dollars are usually caps and capes, although a few bands own just uniform jackets. In these cases the band member wears his own trousers or skirt. Eight out of twenty-three Class A bands own uniforms in the \$35 to \$40 class. Ten out of forty-two Class B bands own uniforms in the \$45 to \$50 class; also ten out of forty-two own uniforms in the \$35 to \$40 class. Of the seventy-seven Class C bands, thirteen own uniforms in the \$45 to \$50 class, and fourteen own uniforms which cost \$20 or less. Possibly the size of the school does not affect the amounts spent per uniform. Most of the Class C bands are outfitted in uniforms as good as the uniforms of the Class A and Class B bands.

TABLE II

COST OF BAND UNIFORMS OWNED BY SCHOOLS

Cost per uniform	Number of schools			Totals
	Class A	Class B	Class C	
Over \$60		1	1	2
\$55.01-\$60	1		2	3
\$50.01-\$55	2	4	2	8
\$45.01-\$50	3	10	13	26
\$40.01-\$45	3	7	6	16
\$35.01-\$40	8	6	7	21
\$30.01-\$35	1	10	4	15
\$25.01-\$30	2	2	6	10
\$20.01-\$25		1	5	6
\$20. or less		1	14	15
Unknown	3		17	20
Totals	23	42	77	142

Styles in band uniforms. Out of the 142 bands owning their own uniforms, 123 bands are outfitted in military-style uniforms. The military style uniform usually consists of matching coat and trousers cut along the lines of the United States military uniforms. Only five out of these 123 bands have skirts for the girls. The girls in the remainder of the bands wear trousers. Five Class C bands own sweater-and-trouser style uniforms. Eleven Class C bands wear cap-and-cape style uniforms. It is quite evident from these figures that the Class C band often has to do without military-style uniforms, although only seventeen out of seventy-seven wear sweater-and-trouser or cap-and cape styles.

Renting of uniforms. Only nineteen out of 142 bands collect a uniform rental charge. These charges range from fifty cents to two dollars and fifty cents per person per semester. Eleven of these nineteen bands collect one dollar per person per semester. Although most of the band uniforms are not rented to students, many teachers indicated that they do charge a deposit on the uniforms. Often a part of this deposit is kept for cleaning expenses. Also many teachers require each band member to have his uniform cleaned before it is turned in at the end of the year.

II. FUTURE UNIFORM SITUATION

About 31 per cent of the reporting bands are planning to buy uniforms during this next year. Table III shows that fifty-two schools will purchase uniforms. Prices for these new uniforms range from \$20 to over \$65; the greatest number (fourteen out of fifty-two) will be purchased in the \$45 to \$50 bracket. The figures show that the greatest number of uniforms now owned by all bands were purchased within the same bracket. The quality of these new uniforms can not possibly be as high as that of those already purchased. This situation is regrettable, of course. Perhaps the present time is not the best time to buy uniforms if the increased prices can not be met.

III. SOURCES OF MONEY FOR UNIFORMS

Civic organizations. Table IV shows that only three bands reported receiving contributions over \$4500 from any one source. Two Class A bands received these contributions from the Band Parents Club, and one Class B band received this amount from canvassing individuals for donations in various amounts. This table does not show the number of individual donations received, but rather the totals received by various bands. One Class B band received between \$4001 to \$4500 from individual donations. Out of a total of 175 various contributions received by all bands from civic organi-

TABLE III

BAND UNIFORMS TO BE PURCHASED NEXT YEAR

Cost per uniform	Number of schools			Totals
	Class A	Class B	Class C	
Over \$65			1	1
\$60.01-\$65			1	1
\$55.01-\$60	2	2	2	6
\$50.01-\$55	1	3	4	8
\$45.01-\$50	1	4	9	14
\$40.01-\$45	2		2	4
\$35.01-\$40		1	4	5
\$30.01-\$35			2	2
\$25.01-\$30			1	1
\$20.01-\$25			1	1
\$20 or less				0
Unknown		1	8	9
Totals	6	11	35	52

zations, it is interesting to note that the Band Parents Club made fifty-four of these donations. Not far behind were the individual donations received by forty-seven bands.

Twenty bands received donations from service organizations. These service organizations were Business Men's Clubs, Lion's Clubs, Rotary Clubs, and the Meridian Club. Fraternal organizations contributing to fourteen bands were Tri Kappa, Psi Iota Xi, Elks Club, Eagles Club, Psi Beta, and Kappa Sigma. Thirteen Parent Teacher Associations donated toward band uniforms. From these figures it seems that much of the financing of uniforms is done by the Band Parents Clubs. Individual donations also figure largely in financing the purchase of band uniforms.

Money-making projects. One Class B band made over \$4500 through the use of tag days. One Class A band took in between \$4001 and \$4500 at concerts. Another Class A band made the same amount through magazine subscription sales, and a Class B band made between \$3001 and \$3500 through using the same method. A Class A band netted \$3001 to \$3500 from a benefit football game. These are the outstanding large amounts earned during the last five years by the reporting bands.

Ten of thirty Class A bands earned money from concerts. Sixteen of sixty Class B bands report earnings from concerts, while thirty-nine out of 134 Class C bands did likewise.

TABLE IV

AMOUNTS RECEIVED FROM CIVIC SOURCES BY CLASS A, B, AND C SCHOOLS
FOR BAND UNIFORMS DURING THE LAST FIVE YEARS

Civic Sources re.	Class	Number of Donations											Unknown	Totals
		Over \$4500	\$4001-\$4500	\$3500-\$4000	\$3001-\$3500	\$2501-\$3000	\$2001-\$2500	\$1501-\$2000	\$1001-\$1500	\$501-\$1000	\$301-\$500	\$101-\$300	\$100 or less	
American Legion	B							1				1		2
	C											6		7
Athletic Associations	A					1								1
	B										1			1
Band Parents Club	A	2										1		4
	B				2	3	1	2	1	2	1	3	3	18
	C				1	2	2	3	4	4	5	1	2	32
Business concerns	B									1				1
	C						1			1	1			3
Community Chest	B									1				1
Farm Bureau	C												2	2
Fraternal groups	A				1									1
	B										3	2	5	12
	C										1	1	1	3
Individual donations	A					1				1				2
	B	1	1	1		1		5	2	2		1	2	21
	C					1		1		3	3	4	5	24
Jr. Chamber of Commerce	C									1			1	2
Music Parents Club	B				1									1
Parent-Teacher Association	A									1				1
	C						1			2		1	3	12
School Fathers Club	A					1								1
School organizations	B												1	2
	C											1	1	3
Service organizations	A											1	1	2
	B											1	2	4
	C									1	2	3	5	14
Many other Totals		3	1	1	5	7	9	11	8	20	17	21	37	175

shown in Table V. However, concerts, from athletic events, tag days, and in the most money.

Rarely did these concerts net over a thousand dollars each. A careful study of Table V will show many facts too numerous to report here.

More bands raised money for uniforms through proceeds from concerts than through any other method. Twenty-nine bands received a percentage of the proceeds from athletic events, including basketball games and tourneys, football games, and other athletic events. These percentages of proceeds were usually \$300 or less although two Class A bands reported over this amount. One received about \$3000 and the other about \$1500. Twenty-eight bands earned money through tag days, exceeding \$3000 in only one case. Most tag days netted less than \$1000. Twenty-three bands sponsored carnivals, which netted between \$2001 and \$2500 in two cases. Others earned from less than \$100 to nearly \$2000. These figures show earnings over a period of five years, and there is no way of knowing the exact amount each carnival netted.

Many other money-making ideas have been used as is shown in Table V. However, concerts, percentage of proceeds from athletic events, tag days, and carnivals, seem to bring in the most money.

TABLE V

AMOUNTS RAISED THROUGH MONEY-MAKING PROJECTS IN CLASS A B AND C SCHOOLS
FOR BAND UNIFORMS DURING THE LAST FIVE YEARS

Projects	Class	Number of projects											Unknown	Totals
		Over \$4500	\$4001-\$4500	\$3501-\$4000	\$3001-\$3500	\$2501-\$3000	\$2001-\$2500	\$1501-\$2000	\$1001-\$1500	\$501-\$1000	\$301-\$500	\$101-\$300	\$100 or less	
Athletic department	A				1			1	3		1		1	7
	B										3	3	1	7
	C								3		7	4	1	15
Bake sales	B									1		1	1	2
	C												2	5
Baton twirling contest	C										1			1
Benefit football game	A				1									1
Bingo games	B								1					1
	C										1			1
Blanket club	B							1						1
Bonds	B									1				1
Carnivals	A								2					2
	B					1	1				2	1	1	7
	C					1				2	3	1	6	14
Concerts	A		1		1					1	2	1	1	10
	B					1	1	1	1	4	2	3	1	16
	C									5	10	11	5	39
Concessions (candy, etc.)	B									1		2		4
	C												4	5
Dances	B										1		1	2
	C												1	1
Donkey basketball	C												1	4
Flower sales	A									1				1
Magazine subscriptions	A		1											1
	B				1									1
	C										1	4		5
Operettas	C										1	1	1	3
Parades	B										1			1
Pencil sales	A												1	1
Piano sale	C									1				1
Picked up corn after picker	C										1			1
Political meetings	B													1
Queen election	B										1			1
Raffles and auctions	B											1		1
	C								2		3	3	2	11
Rummage sales	B										1			2
School revues	B											1		1
Skating parties	A													1
	C												2	2
Socials	A				2									2
	B										1			1
	C								1	1	2	1	3	11
Tag days	A				1				2					3
	B		1							2	2	4	2	12
	C										1	4	1	13
Uniform rentals	A										1			1
	B											1		1
Waste paper drives	B													1
	C										1	2	1	4
Totals		1	2	0	2	5	3	3	9	27	37	53	43	230

CHAPTER IV

THE RESULTS OF THE CHORUS QUESTIONNAIRE

A total of 170 choruses reported their uniform situations. This includes 25 Class A choruses, 41 Class B choruses, and 104 Class C choruses.

I. PRESENT UNIFORM SITUATION

Choruses not uniformed. Two Class A choruses reported that they have no uniforms. Here lack of money is not the reason for lack of uniforms. Short notations written into the questionnaires indicate that the directors of these two choruses prefer not to have their choruses uniformed. Sixteen Class B choruses reported no uniforms. These choruses range in size from 21 to 100 with the greatest number (six) being in the 31-to-40 bracket. Seventy-one Class C choruses do not have uniforms. Sizes of these choruses range from 20 or less to about 90. Twenty-three of these choruses are in the 21-to-50 members bracket. These choruses not having uniforms total eighty-nine which is over 52 per cent of the total choruses reporting. Table VI shows the complete figures.

Uniformed choruses. Table VII shows the sizes of choruses having uniforms owned by the schools. Fifty-nine out of 170 choruses do have uniforms owned by the schools. This is almost 35 per cent of the total choruses reporting.

TABLE VI

SIZES OF CHORUSES NOT HAVING UNIFORMS

Number in chorus	Number of choruses			Totals
	Class A	Class B	Class C	
Over 100				0
91-100	2	1		3
81-90		2	1	3
71-80		1	1	2
61-70		1	3	4
51-60		3	2	5
41-50		1	14	15
31-40		6	16	22
21-30		1	23	24
20 or fewer			11	11
Totals	2	16	71	89

TABLE VII

SIZES OF CHORUSES
HAVING UNIFORMS OWNED BY SCHOOLS

Number in chorus	Number of choruses			Totals
	Class A	Class B	Class C	
Over 100	3	2		5
91-100	3	2		5
81-90	1		2	3
71-80	4	3		7
61-70	3	3		6
51-60	3	5	2	10
41-50	4	3	2	9
31-40		2	5	7
21-30			6	6
20 or fewer			1	1
Totals	21	20	18	59

The largest number of choruses have memberships between 41 and 60. Not shown in the table are these facts. Twenty-one out of 25 Class A choruses own uniforms. Twenty out of 41 Class B choruses own their own uniforms, but only 18 out of 104 Class C choruses are uniformed by the schools. From these facts it seems that the larger the school, the more likely the chorus has uniforms.

Chorus members owning uniforms. Only two Class A choruses reported that they use uniforms owned by the students. In these cases, the sizes of the choruses are not significant. Members of five Class B choruses wear their own uniforms. Here again the sizes of these choruses are not significant because they range in size from 31 to over 100. Fifteen Class C choruses wear individually owned uniforms. Most of these Class C choruses have less than 50 members each, ranging down to less than 20. Only in Class C choruses having 20 or fewer members is the size factor significant in foretelling whether or not the chorus will be uniformed.

Cost of chorus uniforms. No chorus reported paying over \$20 for a choir robe uniform, and only nine choruses paid less than \$3 per robe. Table VIII shows that twenty-four out of the fifty-nine choruses paid \$3 to \$15 for each robe. A closer scrutiny of the table will show that about 33 per cent of the Class A chorus uniforms were purchased at \$15 to

TABLE VIII

COST OF CHORUS UNIFORMS OWNED BY SCHOOLS

Cost per uniform	Number of schools			Totals
	Class A	Class B	Class C	
Over \$18	2	1		3
\$15.01-\$18	6	1		7
\$12.01-\$15	3	3	3	9
\$9.01-\$12	4	4		8
\$6.01-\$9	2	4	2	8
\$3.01-\$6	2	3	5	10
\$3 or less		1	4	5
Unknown	2	3	4	9
Totals	21	20	18	59

\$18, 40 per cent of the Class B chorus uniforms cost between \$6 and \$12, and 50 per cent of the Class C choruses paid less than \$3 to about \$6 for their uniforms. Possibly these facts indicate that the larger the school the more money there will be for uniforms. These figures apply only to those chorus uniforms owned by the schools.

Styles in chorus uniforms. Fifty-eight out of the 59 choruses which have school-owned uniforms wear the regular choir robes. One Class C chorus reported that it owned girls' formals. Most of these choruses wear stoles with the robes, and a few wear surplices. Information given on the questionnaires was not complete enough to tabulate any significant data concerning the types of uniforms owned by the individual chorus members. However, enough information was given to enable the writer to point out that formals for the girls and dark suits for the boys were the most frequently used individually-owned uniforms.

Renting of uniforms. Out of the 59 choruses owning uniforms only three charge their members a rental fee. One Class A and two Class B choruses charge one dollar per person per semester for the rental of chorus uniforms. This, of course, is a very small per cent. A few questionnaires indicated that choir robes were returned freshly cleaned at the end of the school year, but this cleaning does not constitute

a set rental fee.

II. FUTURE UNIFORM SITUATION

Thirty-two choruses plan to have new choir robes by the end of this next school year. That is 19 per cent of the total choruses reporting. Only one Class B chorus plans to pay over \$21 per robe. Table IX shows that 9 out of the 32 schools will pay between \$12 and \$15 per robe. Nine of these choruses are undecided as to the prices they will pay for the new robes. It is interesting to note that at least 56 per cent of the schools buying new robes will pay over \$9 apiece for the robes. It looks as if the choruses are still buying good quality despite the increases in prices.

III. SOURCES OF MONEY FOR UNIFORMS

Civic organizations. No one source of money was particularly outstanding as far as the number of choruses these sources have contributed to is concerned. Individual donations ranks highest as to number of contributions and amounts of contributions. Only two contributions of over \$1000 were reported - one from individual donations and one from a Music Parents Club. Only one contribution of between \$500 and \$1000 was reported. A Parent Teacher Association in a Class A school made this contribution. Table X shows a total of thirty-two contributions, with no one particular

TABLE IX

CHORUS UNIFORMS TO BE PURCHASED NEXT YEAR

Cost per uniform	Number of schools			Totals
	Class A	Class B	Class C	
Over \$21		1		1
\$18.01-\$21	1	2		3
\$15.01-\$18	1	1		2
\$12.01-\$15	2	4	3	9
\$9.01-\$12		3		3
\$6.01-\$9	1		1	2
\$3.01-\$6	1		1	2
\$3 or less			1	1
Unknown		3	6	9
Totals	6	14	12	32

civic organization being an outstanding contributor to the chorus-robe funds.

Money-making projects. Concerts are the biggest money-making scheme used by the choruses. The concert is also the most frequently used idea for raising money. Thirty-four out of seventy-one projects reported were concerts. This fact and others are listed in Table XI. No money-making project reported a profit of \$1000, although eight projects earned over \$500. Eight operettas showed a profit of less than \$100 to over \$500. Six concession stands at school events netted between \$100 and \$500 each. All of these money-making projects have their value in greater or lesser degrees according to each school situation.

The data show that about 35 per cent of the choruses are uniformed and that the size of the school does not affect the purchase price of the uniform too much. However, many of our smaller Class C choruses have made their own uniforms because of lack of money. It is also interesting to note that many bands and choruses, particularly in the Class C schools where one music teacher is employed, share the proceeds of concerts given singly and together. Probably the most important reason for a lack of uniformed choruses is the conviction of the music educators of Indiana that a chorus can give a good public performance without choir robes.

TABLE X

AMOUNTS RECEIVED FROM CIVIC SOURCES BY CLASS A, B, AND C SCHOOLS
FOR CHORUS UNIFORMS DURING THE LAST FIVE YEARS

Civic Sources	Class	Number of Donations					Unknown	Totals
		Over \$1000	\$501-\$1000	\$301-\$500	\$101-\$300	\$100 or less		
Band Parents Club	B				1	1		2
	C					1		1
Business concerns	B				1			1
Choir Parents Club	B						1	1
Fraternal groups	A					2		2
	B				1		1	2
Individual donations	A		1					1
	B	1			1			2
	C				1		1	4
Jr. Chamber of Commerce	A					1		1
Music Parents Club	A						1	1
	B	1					1	2
	C					1	1	2
Parent-Teacher Association	A					1		1
	C			1			1	2
School funds	C					1	1	2
School organizations	B				1			1
Service organizations	A					2		2
	B					1		1
	C					1		1
Totals		2	1	1	6	14	8	32

TABLE XI

AMOUNTS RAISED THROUGH MONEY-MAKING PROJECTS
IN CLASS A, B, AND C SCHOOLS FOR CHORUS UNIFORMS
DURING THE LAST FIVE YEARS

Projects	Class	Number of Projects				Unknown	Totals
		Over \$500	\$301 to \$500	\$101 to \$300	\$100 or less		
Athletic department	A			1			1
	C				1		1
Bake sales	B					1	1
Bonds	A			1			1
Book sales	B				1		1
Carnivals	B				2		2
Concerts	A	4	4	1	1	4	14
	B	1	5	2	1	3	12
	C		2	1	2	3	8
Concessions	A		1				1
	B			2		2	4
	C			1			1
Dances	A				1		1
	B				1		1
Hayride	B				1		1
Magazine subscriptions	B	1					1
	C				1		1
Music department funds	B					1	1
Operettas	A	1		1			2
	B			1		1	2
	C				2	2	4
Picture sales	A				1		1
School activities fund	A	1		1		1	3
School revues	A					1	1
	B					1	1
Socials (suppers, etc.)	C			1	1		2
Uniform rentals	A					1	1
Waste Paper drive	B					1	1
Totals		8	12	13	16	22	71

CHAPTER V.

THE RESULTS OF THE ORCHESTRA QUESTIONNAIRE

A total of 46 orchestras reported their uniform situations. This includes 20 Class A orchestras, 12 Class B orchestras, and 14 Class C orchestras.

I. PRESENT UNIFORM SITUATION

Orchestras not uniformed. Out of the 46 orchestras, 25 reported having no uniforms of any kind. This is over 54 per cent of the total orchestras reporting. Ten Class A, 5 Class B, and 10 Class C orchestras make this total of orchestras lacking uniforms. None of these orchestras have over 60 members and range downward to fewer than 20. The greatest number of these orchestras (eight) have between 31 and 40 members and the remaining seventeen are about equally placed in the 41-to-60 member bracket and in the fewer than 20-to-30 member bracket.

Uniformed orchestras. Only eight out of the forty-six orchestras reported having uniforms owned by the schools. These included three Class A orchestras--two in the 51-to-60 members bracket and one in the 31-to-40 bracket; 3 Class B orchestras, each having 21-to-30 members; and two Class C orchestras having 21-to-30 members in each. A comparison between these orchestras having uniforms owned by the schools and those orchestras having no uniforms seems to indicate

that sizes of the schools and of the orchestras have little to do with whether or not an orchestra is uniformed.

Orchestra members own uniforms. Thirteen out of 46 orchestras reported that the members own the uniforms individually. The sizes of these orchestras ranged from over 60 to less than 20. Seven Class A orchestras ranging in size from about 31 to over 60, four Class B orchestras ranging from about 31 to over 60, and two Class C orchestras--one having less than 20 members and one having between 21 and 30--total the thirteen orchestras. It is evident from these figures that the size of the orchestra has little to do with its having uniforms. Probably the main reasons for having or not having uniforms are the abilities, interests, and desires of the individual teacher. The custom of not uniforming orchestras also is a reason for the lack of uniformed orchestras.

Cost of orchestra uniforms. The eight orchestras having school-owned uniforms paid from \$3.50 to \$38.50 for each uniform. Of the three Class A orchestras, one paid \$20 per uniform; one paid \$7, and the other paid \$4. Two Class B orchestras paid \$10 per uniform, and one paid \$15. One Class C orchestra wears uniforms costing \$3.50 each, and the other Class C orchestra wears band uniforms which cost \$38.50 each.

Styles in orchestra uniforms. Three Class A orchestras, one Class B orchestra, and one Class C orchestra own formal style uniforms. Most of these uniforms are formal dresses for the girls. Only one orchestra owned Tuxedos for the men. One orchestra rents Tuxedos for the men for public performances. One Class C orchestra wears the band uniforms owned by the school. One Class B orchestra owns capes. One Class B orchestra did not report the type of uniform its members wear.

Renting of uniforms. Only one orchestra conductor charges a rental fee for uniforms. This charge is \$.50 per person per semester.

II. FUTURE UNIFORM SITUATION

Two orchestras reported plans for buying uniforms during the next year. The types of uniforms to be purchased were not reported. One Class A orchestra expects to pay \$20 per uniform, and one Class B orchestra plans to pay \$15 per uniform. Judging from these estimated prices, the uniforms to be purchased probably will be formals for the girls.

III. SOURCES OF MONEY FOR UNIFORMS

Civic organizations. No contributions from any civic organizations were reported by any Class A orchestra conductor.

One Class B orchestra received \$450 from a Parents Club. One Class C orchestra received individual donations for uniforms, but the amount was not reported.

Money-making projects. One Class A orchestra conductor reported that no money-making projects were allowed in his school system. One Class A orchestra received \$350 from the band fund to apply on the purchase of uniforms. One Class A orchestra used \$160 of the music department funds to buy uniforms, and one Class B orchestra received \$90 from the same source. No orchestras have carried out any real money-making projects, according to reports received. Altogether only four sources of money were reported.

The figures reported within this chapter show a general lack of interest in uniforming the orchestra, which parallels the general lack of interest in string teaching in Indiana. Perhaps the fact that at least two orchestras are planning to purchase uniforms next year is indicative of the fact that some progress is being made in the effort of our progressive string educators to revitalize our school string program.

CHAPTER VI

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

I. SUMMARY

Present uniform situation. Almost all bands have uniforms of some type. Of the Class A and B bands reporting, 100 per cent had uniforms owned by the schools. Of the Class C bands, 77 per cent were uniformed, and only two bands out of this 77 per cent had uniforms individually owned.

The chorus situation is much different. Only 35 per cent of the choruses reporting had uniforms owned by the school. Twelve per cent of the choruses had uniforms which were individually owned. These uniforms were usually formals and dark suits. Hence, over 52 per cent of the choruses have no uniforms of any type.

Even fewer orchestras are uniformed. Seventeen per cent have uniforms owned by the schools, and 29 per cent have uniforms owned individually by the members of the orchestras. Hence, 54 per cent of the orchestras have no uniforms of any type.

Future uniform situation. The future looks bright for many bands and choruses. Of the reporting bands, 31 per cent will purchase new uniforms next year and 19 per cent of the choruses will get new uniforms. Only 4 per cent of the

orchestras will get uniforms, but even this number indicates progress in the string field.

Sources of money for uniforms. Uniforms for the bands, choruses, and orchestras were financed mainly through the efforts of parents' clubs of some type, individual donations, Parent-Teacher Associations, service and fraternal organizations, plus proceeds from concerts, operettas, tag days, carnivals, and percentages of proceeds from athletic events. Many other civic organizations and money-making projects added to the uniform funds of the many bands, choruses, and orchestras, but those mentioned were the main sources of money for uniforms.

II. CONCLUSIONS

This survey has revealed that the reporting bands are 86 per cent uniformed. It is possible that this situation is due to the fact that the band has been the "showcase" of our music education. The reporting choruses are only about 35 per cent uniformed, and only 17 per cent of the reporting orchestras are uniformed.

Money for uniforms can be raised, but it takes much time and planning on the part of the music teacher. The last question at the bottom of each of the sections headed Band, Chorus, and Orchestra was "How many hours outside of school

time did you spend in raising this money?". The answers were so varied that it was impossible to tabulate them into significant data. However, an over-all truth seems to be evident. Most teachers believe that they have spent far too much time in helping to raise funds for uniforms. Here are some of the many answers: "60 hours"; "none"; "40 to 50 hours"; "hours upon hours"; "very few"; "too much--probably 3 to 4 each week"; "I can't answer this"; "hard to estimate"; "15 hours"; "75 hours"; "too much time"; "plenty"; "It would have to be counted in weeks or months rather than hours."

Despite all of these quotations and all the actual work that is necessary to raise money for uniforms, it is the conjecture of the writer that most music teachers undoubtedly are very proud of the new band, chorus, or orchestra uniforms that they have helped to procure for their musical organizations.

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APPENDIX