

1935

A comparison of the occupational interests of the graduates of the Springfield Public High Schools with the Cathedral Parochial High School graduates

William John Foley

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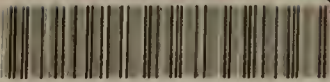
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A COMPARISON OF THE OCCUPATIONAL INTERESTS
OF THE GRADUATES OF THE SPRINGFIELD PUBLIC
HIGH SCHOOLS WITH THE CATHEDRAL PAROCHIAL
HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES

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SUBJECT

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OF THE GRADUATES OF THE SPRINGFIELD PUBLIC
HIGH SCHOOLS WITH THE CATHEDRAL PAROCHIAL
HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES.

WILLIAM JOHN FOLEY

"THESIS SUBMITTED FOR
DEGREE OF MASTER OF SCIENCE IN EDUCATION
MASSACHUSETTS STATE COLLEGE, AMHERST."

JUNE 1935

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INTRODUCTION

Comparisons have been made of the occupational interests of the graduates of public high schools. No comparisons have been made between the occupational interests of a public high school with those of a parochian high school. This latter phase is the factor which adds something new to similiar surveys, and it is the discriminating note by which this thesis differentiates itself from other thesises of a like nature. During the past forty years the public secondary schools of the United States have reached unparalleled numbers both in pupils and buildings. Upon this amazing growth the attention of educators and research workers in education has been focused. However, during the same period that the public high school was evolving from almost nothingness to its present colossal size, another educational phenomenon was taking place. This was the parochial secondary school. Its expansion has been almost as steady and as swift as that of the public high school. Its locale has however not been as national. Parochial secondary schools are to be found generally only in states with large urban populations. The populous states of New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio and New Jersey have the greatest number of these schools. Because the growth and expansion of the public high school and because the public school is non secular by nature, whereas the parochial school is secular in origin and purpose,

educators have had neither the time nor the opportunity to study this type of education. They know of their existence, but they know little of their problems, achievements, aims, and objectives. This thesis endeavors to ascertain whether or not, as judged by the occupational interests of 3,000 graduates of the Springfield Public High Schools and 1,000 graduates of the St. Michael's Cathedral Parochial High School of Springfield, Massachusetts, the products of the two types of high school differ to any great degree or do not differ at all.

In this study we are investigating and are not attempting to prove. The "status quo" of this work hinges on the question, "Is there a marked difference between the occupational interests of the public high school graduate and the parochial high graduate?"

CHAPTER II

Section I

To solve this problem it was decided that the best method of attack and possibly the most pausable means of solution was the survey method. "The survey method attempts to reach some conclusion by securing data, organizing and classifying data and then reporting the findings in orderly and concise arrangement." (1)

To anyone who has graduated from high school or any school for that matter, there are but two channels of activities into which he soon finds himself. A high school graduate upon graduation in normal times goes to some other school or goes to work. Thus the task of knowing what type of information shifted itself into these two classes: school or work.

With regard to the former there are many kinds and types of school a high school graduate may decide to enter. He may go to college, junior college, normal school, nurse training school, business school, preparatory school, art school, conservatory of music, etc. So, too, with latter phase, there is a multiplicity of occupations which a high school graduate may decide to enter. Our task in this thesis was to secure data on the after graduation activities of the graduates of the Springfield High Schools.

To make the survey truly scientific and complete, it would be necessary to obtain data on the after graduation activities of all the graduates of the Springfield High Schools and in a like manner to secure data on the post graduate activities of all graduates of Cathedral High School since its inception. Such an endeavor would be of Herculean proportions and almost impossible. However, it was decided to sample. By sampling data was to be obtained concerning only graduates of the classes matriculating from the years 1920 to 1930. Although it would be possible to obtain data on members of classes graduating prior to 1920 and after 1930, it was deemed unwise. The years 1920 to 1930 were chosen because the graduates of these times have had the opportunity and the time to become settled somewhat definitely in particular occupations. Graduates of the classes after 1930 were not selected because these years were subnormal and too recent to allow the high school graduate to find what he wanted to do and to do what he wanted for a livelihood. Moreover, the depression years have not been fruitful as far as employment. Many high school graduates are unemployed; many are engaged in positions which in normal times would be filled by persons of less training and education. Then, too, if the graduates of the classes from 1930 to the present time were to be included, a distorted picture would be given because the positions now held by many

of them are positions for which they have no desire, and which they would not in all probability have sought and obtained if times and economic conditions were normal. Therefore, in making the survey only graduates of the classes from 1920 to 1930 were selected.

The parochial high school graduates but one class a year. The public high schools graduate two classes a year, one in June and the other in February. Thus while Cathedral has graduated but 11 classes during the years 1920-1930, Central has graduated 22 and all the public high schools combined 66. For instance, in June 1926, one group of students graduated from Central and in February 1927 another group became graduates. This latter group is known as the 1/2 year class, and in this particular instance would be known as the class of 1926½. In selecting data, the half year classes of the public high schools were omitted because Cathedral had none. Only the classes graduating in June were selected.

The following classes were chosen from occupational data concerning one thousand graduates was sought.

Central High 1922, '23 '25 '26 '27 '29

High School of Commerce 1922 '23 '25 '26 '27 '29

Technical High School 1922 '23 '25 '26 '27 '29

Cathedral High School 1922 '23 '25 '26 '27 '29.

The reason why these years were selected was due to the fact that the writer or friends of the writer were

well acquainted with or knew of many of the graduates of these classes and because of the ease and facility information could be gained concerning the individual graduates of these classes.

From the above naming of the classes the reader can easily see that out of the 11 classes possible of selection from each school, 6 classes were eventually named to become a part of this survey for data.

A thousand graduates from each of the four high schools were to be used as cases. The number of cases - 1,000 - was arbitrarily selected. From such a number it was thought probable that an excellent cross section view of the post graduate activities of the schools could be obtained. Any number of cases less than one thousand might not give as accurate a picture of the occupations of the graduates. Any number greater than a thousand would not necessarily give a more accurate cross section view, but would allow for a more detailed view.

So far we have discussed about whom data is to be secured, let us now decide just what data we are seeking.

Upon graduation, we repeat, there are but two fields of activity open to any student. They are the field of further education, and the field of economic livelihood.

In considering further education, a high school graduate can either go to college, liberal practical, classical or engineering, or to business school, normal school, or

training school for nurses. There are other schools to which one may go upon graduation; art school, music school, school of oratory, school of dietetics and school for dental hygienists.

It was decided that education beyond high school should be classified in the following manner. There was to be a classification for college education; that is education leading to a degree. This excluded normal schools or teachers college eventhough they offered their students a degree. By this classification it was hoped that the number of years attending college could be recorded and whether graduation took place, as well as the total number attending and the total number of years spent in college. The number of years a high school graduate attended normal school or teachers college was then proposed. This classification would serve to determine the number of years spent by the graduates of a particular high school at such schools.

Another classification was then set up to determine the number of pupils attending business school after graduation. By it, the total number of pupils attending business school and the total number of years passed in such places of learning could be ascertained.

Still a fourth classification was made. This was a record of the number of graduates attending nurses training schools and by it could be found the total number of

graduates attending and the total number of years.

A fifth classification concerned itself with the group of facts concerning years spent either in graduate work after college graduation or in professional schools; that is, law school, medical school, dental school, business school if post college, school of theology, etc. As by the other classifications, so by this it could be determined how many attended professional or graduate school, and the total number of years spent by them in attending such institutions.

The final classification so far as education was concerned was drawn up so that it might be determined and recorded how many attended art school, music school, etc., and the total number of years attending such. This classification was to be known as classification according to other schools attended.

In brief, classifications were to be made in order to record with facility the number of persons attending a particular type of school and the number of years spent in such an educational institution. These classifications are to be known as: College, Professional or Graduate School, Business School, Normal School, Nurse Training School, and Other Schools. Educational activities beyond high school were to be divided into the six above mentioned groups. By glancing at Figure I on Page 11, it can be clearly seen how we dealt with each graduate of each school and classified his post high school educational activities.

The other alternative field of activity which lies open to a young man or woman upon graduation from high school is work. Work was classified later on, and an explanation of this classification will soon follow. No occupation was accredited to an individual graduate unless he or she spent at least six months or more in that type of occupation. If, for instance, a young man was a laborer, but for three months, he was not classified as a laborer. If after three months as a laborer a person worked as a machine operator for nine months, and if he then worked as a timekeeper up to the present time, he would be classified according to his occupations: Laborer (1) Timekeeper (2). In the case of a girl who upon graduation worked as a typist for one year and then married and after marriage she did not work; she would be occupationally classified as: Typist (1) Housewife (2). But in this same case if she continued to work after marriage as a typist, she would be classified as to her occupation as: Typist. The reason for this is obvious. She who is married yet works is not a housewife, but a worker in an occupation other than a domestic. Figure I on Page 11 illustrates the above point.

The last column shows what occupations were followed by Francis Driscoll. He worked in each of these occupations for at least six months. The Arabic numeral enclosed in parenthesis after each occupation indicates whether it was the first, second, third, etc., position held after graduation. In this particular case Francis Driscoll

was a Bootlegger first, then as his second occupation a
Bartender, and then he became and is up to the present time,
a Chauffeur.

The image shows a large, faint grid table, likely a ledger or record book, with multiple columns and rows. The text within the grid is extremely faint and illegible, appearing as light gray or white marks against the background. The grid lines are visible, forming a series of rectangular cells. The overall appearance is that of a scanned document where the primary content is obscured by low contrast or overexposure.

NAME	Years at	Professional	Normal	Business	Other	Occupation
	College	School	School	Training	School	
	or	School	School	School	School	
	graduate					
Francis Driscoll						Bookkeeper (1) Bartender (2) Laborer (3)
Joseph Collins	4 ^x	4 ^x				Clergyman
Alberta Rossi				4 ^x		Nurse
Marion Terry					1	Stenographer (1) Housewife (2)
Ann Jones					2 ^x	Teacher
Allen Hart	3	3 ^x				Lawyer

X-I indicates graduation

FIGURE I

Section II

Sources of Information

Information concerning the occupational and educational activities of the four thousand graduates of Springfield Public High Schools and the Cathedral High School were many and varied. The writer of this thesis knows personally and has a speaking acquaintance with over one thousand of the individuals used as cases in this thesis. Some of these persons are individuals with whom he graduated from high school. Others were known to the writer because they were in high school with him at the same time he was. Although the writer was a graduate of the High School of Commerce in 1923 and used the class of 1923 as part of the 1,000 graduates from this high school, he also attended Central High School as a post graduate from 1924-1926. Consequently, he became personally acquainted with many who attended and graduated from Central High School.

Another source of information was the writer's three sisters, two of whom graduated from Central High School and the other from the High School of Commerce. They and their friends knew of many hundred individuals used as cases, and because of them much valuable information was gained.

In addition to the above mentioned sources the alumni secretaries of the individual classes were most helpful in furnishing facts concerning individuals. The writer was indeed fortunate to be seeking facts about graduates of

Cathedral High School at a time when a committee of the Cathedral High School Alumni had just completed bringing the record of its members to date. This committee very generously allowed him the use of its records.

When nothing could be learned about an individual he was not considered as a case. This was true only after attempts to reach that individual by telephone or mail questionnaire, or from those who should know something of him failed. Likewise, when the information was meagre the case was cast aside.

Another excellent aid to securing facts especially occupational data, was the E. R. A. application for work. The writer is now working as a Social Worker for the E. R.A. office in Springfield. Its files were often the open sesame to knowledge concerning a person about whom little or nothing was known. The information on E. R. A. applications is sworn to under penalty of perjury, and as a result, such testimony can be considered as most trustworthy and acceptable.

All the data in its final analysis is based upon human testimony. In the vast majority of cases it should be accepted as true, because no one usually lies for the sake of lying. Moreover, each person's record was checked at least once and more than once when there appeared to be some doubt as to its veracity.

Another source of information was the Springfield City Directory for years 1924-1935. Data from this source

was of immeasurable aid in checking and rechecking doubtful and scant information.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

The Department of Commerce, through its Bureau of Economic Warfare, has been instrumental in the collection and dissemination of information regarding the activities of the Axis powers in the field of economic warfare. This information has been of great value to the United States in its efforts to counteract the economic activities of the Axis powers and to bring about their ultimate defeat.

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Section III

Classification of Occupations

After data on the occupational activities of four thousand high school graduates had been assembled, it became necessary to place these activities in certain general headings or classes. The following general classifications were selected: "Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing, Extraction of Minerals, Manufacturing and Mechanical Industries, Transportation and Communication, Trade, Public Service, Professional Service, Domestic and Personal Services, and Clerical Occupations." (2)

These divisions for occupations are the same general classifications as used by the United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census for the federal censuses taken in 1920 and 1930. This method of classification served as the basis for occupational interests. It is also closely related to the practice suggested by Arthur Newsholme.

In the opinion of the writer a more detailed and perhaps more accurate picturization of the data is given by the above mentioned classifications. These classifications are used because they have been created by men well versed in census procedure and practices.

The Agriculture classification includes, farmers owners and tenants, and farm laborers.

The Forestry and Fishing group includes workers

such as lumber men, foresters, tree surgeons, fishermen, etc.

Included in the Extraction of Minerals, are miners, mine operators, drill men, mine foremen, mine laborers, etc.

Bakers, blacksmiths, stone masons, builders, electricians, machinists, tailors, tinsmith, manufacturers, etc., are included in the Manufacturing and Mechanical Industries.

In the Transportation and Communication division are sailors, chauffeurs, truck drivers, owner, freight agents, expressmen, mailmen, telephone operators, etc.

The Trade group includes such occupational pursuits as are followed in the wholesale and retail trade: Store clerk, gasoline station attendant, salesman, saleswoman, insurance agent, etc.

The Public Service group is made up of firemen, fire department officials, policemen, sailors, soldiers, and marines.

Included in the Professional Service group are medical doctors, educators, musicians, engineers, clergymen, etc. In addition the semi-professional services are included, recreational directors, technicians, dental assistants, etc.

The Domestic and Personal Services includes barbers, and hairdressers, cleaning and dying workers, waitresses and similar restaurant workers.

The final group, Clerical Occupations, is made up of bookkeepers, cashiers, accountants, auditors, office appliance operators, shipping clerks, weighers, etc.

To recapitulate, the following groups were used to classify and arrange occupational pursuits:

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| Agriculture | Transportation and Communication |
| Forestry and Fishing | Public Service |
| Manufacturing and Mechanical Industries | Professional Service |
| Trade | Domestic and Personal Service |
| Extraction of Minerals | Clerical Occupations |

CHAPTER III

Data on the Public High Schools

The ends and aims of public secondary education are perhaps best expressed by the Commission on the Reorganization of Secondary Education: "Health, Command of the Fundamental Processes, Worthy Home-Membership, Vocation, Civic Education, Worthy Use of Leisure, and Ethical Character." (3) These principles are the so called "cardinal principles of education." Every type of school attempts in its own way to prepare its students in such a manner that they will have through their studies achieved these educational objectives. Every public high school strives to attain these aims through its own particular type of curriculum. No matter the type of high school, be it classical, technical, or commercial, the ultimate end is the above mentioned principles. As this is true of all high schools, so it is true of the public high schools of Springfield, Massachusetts.

Central High School. This school has for its general aim the preparation of students for college and schools of a similar nature. In addition to this aim, Central High seeks to give to those students who are unable to go to college a general education. By this is meant that a student will have an excellent background in the fundamental processes. It does not mean that he or she is fitted by his education to any definite line of vocational opportunity or trade. It

means that a graduate of Central High School is now prepared in the fundamentals of learning and has cultivated efficient habits of study and is now able to enter upon some, but no definite occupational pursuit. Central High School's purpose beyond the six cardinal principles, is to give college preparation or to give a sound general education in the fundamentals. By the sampling method as previously described, one thousand graduates of Central High School were selected. After the selection of these graduates data was collected on the educational and occupational interests of these individuals.

College Record:

Out of one thousand graduates of Central High School 346 entered college. This expressed in percentage means that 34.6% upon graduation or soon after entered college or that out of every 100 graduates 34.6 attended college.

Of these 346 who attended college 10 failed to return for the second year. The number attending college for two years was 336. The number attending college for three years was 287, this meant a decline of 49 who did not enter for their third year. The number attending college for four years was 278. These figures show that 278 graduated from College, which expressed in percentage is 27.8%.

Central College Record

Number Attending College - - - - -	1 Yr.	2 Yrs.	3 Yrs.	4 Yrs.
	346	336	287	278
Total Number of Years at College - - - - -				1247
Total Number of Individuals at College - - - - -				346
Total Number of College Graduates - - - - -				278

Professional or Graduate Study:

The number of Central High School graduates attending Graduate or Professional School is 66. The total number of years spent by these was 162 years. The total number of pupils and the total number of years is divided into the various schools as follows:

Number	Total Years
18 - in Graduate Work -	25
26 - in Law School -	86
11 - in Medical School -	33
<u>11</u> - in Theology -	<u>18</u>
66	162

These figures indicate that 66 out of 1,000 graduates attended Graduate or Professional Schools, or 6.6% of the graduates attended these schools. They also show that 1.8% did graduate work; 2.6% attended law school; that 1.1% attended medical or dental school; and that 1.1% studied Theology.

Normal School:

Number attending Normal School - - - - 79

Number of Years attending School - - - 184.5

Seventy-nine out of 1,000 graduates of Central High School attended normal school, or in percentage 7.9%. These 79 spent 184.5 years in normal school - 60 attended the two year normal course, 10 attended the 3 year normal course, 8 attended the 4 year normal course, and one person attended normal school for 3.5 years.

Business School:

Number attending Business School - - - 63

Number attending for one year - - - 21

Number attending for two years - - - 84

Number of years in Business School - - 105

These figures indicate that 63 out of 1,000 graduates, or 6.3% attended business school for a total of 105 years. Of these 63, 21 attended business school for one year, and 42 for two years.

Nurse Training School:

Number attending Nurse Training School - - - - 35

Number of years spent in Nurse Training School 140

These figures show that 35 out of 1,000, or 3.5% of the graduates attended nurse training schools for a total of 140 years.

Other Schools:

Number attending Other Schools - - - - -	21
Total Number years spent in Other Schools - - -	21
Number attending Art School - - - - -	8
Total Number years attending Art School - - -	8
Number attending Music School - - - - -	8
Total Number Years attending Music School - -	8
Number attending Dental Hygenist School - - -	2
Total Number years attending Dental School - -	1
Number attending Dramatic School - - - - -	3
Total Number years attending Dramatic School -	4

2.1%, or 21 out of 1,000 attended what is termed as other schools for a total of 21 years.

As far as education after graduation from high school is concerned, the figures show that 544 out of 1,000 graduates went to some form of educational institution - college, business school, nurse training school, or normal school. Expressed in percentage, 54.4% attended some form of education beyond his high school. Of these 346 went to college for 1 year or more, 79 went to normal school, 63 went to business school, 35 attended nurse training school, and 21 attended other types of schools.

Occupations:

A detailed description of the occupations of Central High School graduates will be found in the chapter on the comparison and analysis of occupations. Tables II

to XIX inclusive, serve as an excellent mode for tabulation of the statistics on occupations.

To list and arrange the occupations at this point in the thesis and then to use them in the same form at a later point would be tedious and repetitious. For this reason your attention is called to Tables II - XIX which give a detailed listing of the occupations of Central High School graduates.

This practice as explained above, is applicable to the occupational data on Technical High School, High School of Commerce, and Cathedral High School graduates.

The Springfield Technical High School is the second oldest high school of the Springfield High Schools. The oldest is Central High School. Technical High School was established in 1892, because of the interest the citizens of Springfield had in the practical arts and in particular the operation and maintenance of machinery. It was formerly located on the site of the present Indian Motorcycle Company, but owing to its rapid expansion was removed to its present location in 1904.

Technical High School offers to its students a course in the practical arts and in the sciences. It has for one of its aims the preparation of students for college especially in those colleges teaching engineering subjects. Another of its aims is to prepare its students to enter the industrial field by instruction in the sciences, mathematics,

mechanical drawing, and machine operation. Primarily, it is a boys' school, but it also offers a course to girls in home economics. The number of girls attending Technical High School in comparison to the number of boys has been very small. Until recently, out of every 100 graduates only 10 were girls, the remaining 90 being boys. Although this has been the ratio for many years, from 1930 to the present the ratio has been 15 girls to every 85 boys. Thus it readily seems when viewed from such figures that Technical High School is primarily a boys' school.

Data on Technical High School:

In the same manner as data on the graduates of Central High School as to educational pursuits, was considered, so shall the data on Technical High School graduates be treated.

Educational Data:

In viewing Technical High School's college record, it is found that 189 graduates attended college. Expressed in percentage this is 18.9%. In other words 18.9% of the graduates of Technical High School attended collegiate institutions, or 18.9 graduates out of every 100 attended college.

These 189 graduates spent a total of 648 years in college. The time was divided in college in the following manner: 136 spent 4 years each and graduated; 9 attended college for 3 years each; 33 spent 2 years each; and 11 attended college for 1 year.

The figures show that 189 attended college and that 136 graduated, or 13.6% of Technical High School graduates are college graduates.

Technical High School College Record

Number attending College - - - -	1 Yr.	2 Yrs.	3 Yrs.	4 Yrs.
	189	178	145	136
Total Number of Years at College - - - - -				648
Total Number of Individuals - - - - -				189
Total Number of College Graduates - - - - -				136

Professional or Graduate Study:

The number of Technical High School graduates attending Professional or Graduate School is 7. The total number of years spent by these graduates was 14 years. The total number of pupils and the total number of years spent is divided into the respective schools in the following manner:

Number	Years
4 - in Graduate Work -	5
2 - in Law School -	5
<u>1</u> - in Medical School -	<u>4</u>
7	14

These figures offer data that but 7 out of 1,000 graduates of Technical High School attended graduate or professional schools, or that but .7% of Technical High did so attend the above named schools. It also indicates that .4% did Graduate Work; that .2% did work in a Law School; and

that .1% did graduate work in a Medical School.

Normal School:

Number Attending Normal School - - - - - 26

Number of Years Attending Normal School - - 66

Out of 1,000 Technical High School graduates, 26 attended normal school or teacher training schools. In other words 2.6% of Technical High School graduates went to normal school. These 26 graduates spent a total of 66 years in normal school: 16 attended normal school for 2 years; 6 attended for 3 years each; and 4 attended for 4 years each.

Business School:

Number attending Business Schools - - - - - 27

Number of Years attending Business Schools - 41

Number attending Business School 1 year - - - 13

Number attending Business School 2 years - - 14

The data indicates that 27 out of every 1,000 Technical High School graduates attend business school after graduation, or that 2.7% attended business school for one year or two years.

Nurse Training School:

Number attending Nurse Training School - - - - - 22

Number of years spent in Nurse Training School - 88

Of 1,000 Technical High School graduates 22 attended Nurse Training School for a total of 88 years. Expressed in terms of percentage this means that 2.2% of Technical High School graduates go into Nurse Training Schools.

Other Schools:

Number attending Other Schools - - - - -	9
Number of Years attending Other Schools - - -	12
Number attending Art School - - - - -	3
Number of Years attending Art School - - - -	6
Number attending Music School - - - - -	1
Number of Years attending Music School - - -	2
Number attending Dental Hygenist School - -	2
Number of Years attending Dental School - -	1
Number attending School for Librarians - - -	1
Number of Years attending Schools for Librarians - - -	1
Number attending School of Pharmacy - - - -	1
Number of Years attending School of Pharmacy	2

The data on Other Schools attended shows that 9 out of every 1,000 graduates entered these types of schools or in percentage .9%.

The resulting data on all types of education indicates that a total of 273 graduates of Technical High School entered some educational institution after graduation from high school. This statement may be interpreted in percentage as 27.3% attended school after graduation from Technical High School. Further examination of the data discloses that 189 attended college, 26 attended normal school, 22 attended nurse training school, 27 attended business school, and 9 attended other schools of one type or another.

Occupations: See Tables II - XIX

The High School of Commerce is the most recent of Springfield High Schools. It originally started as a department of Central High School in 1898, with thirty-seven pupils. Today it has a building of its own erected in 1915, and today (1935) it has 2,345 pupils. (4) Its beginning was humble, but now it has a larger enrollment than any high school in Springfield.

The objective of the High School of Commerce is to send to the business men of Springfield young men and young women equipped in commercial practices and skills. Its function is primarily that of a business school. Those who graduate from it are fitted to be stenographers, bookkeepers, typists, office clerks, salesmen, and sales ladies. As Technical High School is primarily a boys' school, the High School of Commerce is a high school essentially for girls. The ratio of young women graduates to young men graduates is about 80 to 20, or 4 to 1.

Educational Data:

A perusal of the college record of the High School of Commerce shows that 48 graduates out of 1,000 attended college, or 4.8% of 1,000 graduates entered college upon graduation.

These 48 graduates spent a total of 161 years in college. The attendance at college was divided in the following manner: 32 spent 4 years at college and graduated; 4 attended 3 years each; 9 attended college for 2 years each; and 3 attended college for 1 year each.

The figures also show that 32 graduated from college or 3.2% of the 1,000 graduates are college graduates.

High School of Commerce College Record

Number Attending College - - - -	1 Yr.	2 Yrs.	3 Yrs.	4 Yrs.
	48	45	36	32
Total Number of Years at College - - - - -				161
Total Number of Individuals Attending College - - -				48
Total Number of Individuals Graduating from College				32

Professional and Graduate Study:

The number of Commerce graduates attending Professional or Graduate School is 9. The total number of years spent by these graduates is 22 years. The total number of pupils and the total number of years so spent is divided into the respective schools thusly:

Number	Years
2 - in Graduate School	2
6 - in Law School	15
<u>1</u> - in Medical School	<u>5</u>
9	22

These figures further show that but 9 out of 1,000 graduates of the High School of Commerce attended graduate school, or that but .9% did so attend the above mentioned schools. It also discloses that but .2% attended graduate school; .6% attended Law School; and .1% Medical School.

Normal School:

Number attending Normal School - - - - - 26

Number of Years attending Normal School - 61

Out of 1,000 Commerce graduates 26 attended normal school or some form of teacher training school. Another way of stating the same thing is that 2.6% attended normal school. These 26 graduates spent a total of 61 years in normal school; 19 attended normal school for two years each; 5 for three years each; and 2 for 4 years each.

Business School:

Number attending Business School - - - - - 6

Number of Years in Business School - - - - - 7.5

Number attending Business School - 1 Yr. - 1

2 Yrs. - 3

½ Yr. - 1

The data indicates that few if any graduates of the High School of Commerce find it necessary to attend business school. Only 6 out of 1,000 graduates attended such schools, or .6% attended business school. The total number of years is 7.5.

Nurse Training School:

Number attending Nurse Training School - - - - - 26

Total Years attending Nurse Training School - 104

Out of 1,000 graduates 26 attended nurse training school, or 2.6% of 1,000 graduates. These 26 graduates spent a total of 104 years in such training schools.

Other Schools:

Number attending Other Schools - - - - -	3
Number of Years attending Other Schools - -	3.5
Number attending Dental Hygenist School - -	1
Number of Years attending Dental School - -	5
Number attending School of Optometry - - -	1
Number of Years attending School of Optometry	2

The data on Other Schools attended shows that but 3 out of every 1,000 graduates entered Other Schools or stated in percentage .3% attended other types of schools. The resulting data on all types of education after high school graduation shows that 108 graduates of Commerce enter some educational institution, or 10.8% of the graduates sought higher education or training; 48 attended college; 26 attended normal school; 26 attended nurse training school; 5 attended business school; and 3 attended other schools.

Occupations: See Tables II - XIX.

CHAPTER IV

Data on Products of Cathedral High School

The parochial high school was the next logical step after the development of the parochial grammar school. "After the building of the parish church the next building should be a parish school - grammar and high school." (5) Such words indicate the procedure of Catholic Hierarchy in achieving its aim of complete educational system for the children of Catholic parents.

The growth and development of the parish school of the Roman Catholic Cathedral for the Diocese of Springfield followed this program. The Cathedral parish after its church was erected, immediately built a parish grammar school in 1868. Seven years later, in 1874, the present Cathedral High School was founded. The next year, 1875, three girls were graduated from Cathedral High School. Today there are 1,149 (6) students attending the Cathedral High School. For the past five years it graduated on the average of 250 students a year. In 1934 it graduated 273 (7) students.

"Pro Deo et Pro Patria" (for God and country) is a concise wording of the aims of the Cathedral Parochial High School as well as any other parochial high school. The six cardinal principles of secondary education are the objectives of a parochial high school, but much more emphasis is placed upon religion and its relation to everyday conduct, than is

possible in the non-secular public high school.

The curriculum of a parochial high school and that of a public high school are similar with one exception. This exception is religious instruction. In the public institutions this subject is not included; in the parochial high school it is not only included, but taught. Moreover, the parochial school has a religious atmosphere which is lacking in a public school. This religious atmosphere is there because the teachers are members of a religious teaching order. What effect this religious atmosphere has upon the students is not known.

The aim of the Cathedral High School is to have its students live in harmony with God and with man. To live in harmony with God means to know and understand the Catholic religion. To live in harmony with man means to the Catholic educator the achievement of the six cardinal principles of education. Thus the motto "Pro Deo et Pro Pratia."

Cathedral High School is a four year high school. The first year all students take the same course. At the end of the first year, three possible courses are opened to the successful first year student. These courses are college preparatory, general, and commercial. Courses like these are offered by the public high school, too. However, Cathedral High School lacks a technical course. A technical course is offered by the Springfield Technical High School. With the exception of this course the courses of both the public high

schools and the Cathedral High School are the same.

The educational data relative to 1,000 graduates of the Cathedral High School follows:

Educational Data:

Inspection of the college record of the Cathedral High School shows that 160 graduates out of 1,000 attended college; in other words 16.0% of the graduates of Cathedral High School entered college.

These 160 graduates spent a total of 546 years in College. Of the 160 who attended 116 graduated; 116 spent 4 years each in college, 8 spent 3 years each, 22 spent 2 years each, and 14 went to college for 1 year each.

The figures show that 11.6% of the 1,000 graduates of Cathedral High School are college graduates.

Cathedral High School College Record

Number Attending College - - - - -	1 Yr.	2 Yrs.	3 Yrs.	4 Yrs.
	160	152	130	116
Total Number of Years at College - - - - -	546			
Total Number of Individuals Attending College - - -	160			
Total Number of Individuals Graduating from College	116			

Professional and Graduate Study:

The number of Cathedral High School graduates attending Professional or Graduate School was 48. The total number of years spent by these graduates was 151 years. The total number of pupils and the total number of years spent

divided into respective schools, is:

13 Years in Graduate School - - - -	by 8 Individuals	
38 Years in Law School - - - - -	by 13	"
68 Years in School of Theology - -	by 18	"
20 Years in Medical School - - - -	by 5	"
10 Years in Dental School - - - - -	by 3	"
<u>2</u> Years in School of Chiropody - -	by <u>1</u>	"
151		48

Data on Graduate and Professional School shows that 48 out of 1,000 graduates attended this type of school; or that 4.8% of Cathedral graduates attended such schools. In addition the figures show that .8% attended Graduate School, 1.3% attended Law School, 1.8% attended School of Theology, .5% attended Medical School, .3% attended Dental School and .1% attended School of Chiropody.

Normal School:

Number Attending Normal School - - - - - 41

Number of Years Attending Normal School - - 96

Out of 1,000 Cathedral graduates, 41 attended normal school or some form of teacher training school. Another way of stating the same fact is that 4.1% attended normal school. These 41 graduates spent a total of 96 years in normal school; 32 attended normal school for 2 years each, 4 for 3 years each, and 5 for 4 years each.

Business School:

Number Attending Business School - - - - -	26
Number of years Attending Business School - -	39
Number Attending Business School for 1 year -	13
Number Attending Business School for 2 years -	13

The data indicates that 26 graduates, or 2.6% of the 1,000 Cathedral Graduates attended business school. The total number of yearsspent in attendance at business school is 39 years.

Nurse Training School:

Number Attending Nurse Training School - - - - -	31
Number of Years Attending Nurse Training School	124
Out of 1,000 Graduates 31 attended Nurse Training	

School, or 3.1%. These 31 graduates spent a total of 124 years in nurse training schools.

Other Schools:

Number Attending Other Schools - - - - -	11
Number of Years Attending Other Schools - - - -	18
Number Attending Dental Hygenist School - - - -	2
Number of Years Attending Dental School - - - -	1
Number Attending Technician School - - - - -	2
Number of Years Attending Technician School - -	4
Number Attending School of Optometry - - - - -	1
Number of Years Attending Schoolof Optometry - -	2
Number Attending School of Design - - - - -	2
Number of Years Attending School ofDesign - - -	3

Number Attending School of Pharmacy - - - - - 4

Number of Years Attending School of Pharmacy - 8

The data on Other Schools shows that 11 out of 1,000 graduates, or 1.1% attended for a total of 18 years. .1% attended Dental School; .2% attended Technician School; .1% attended a school of Optometry; .2% attended a school of Design and .4% attended a School of Pharmacy. The educational data on after graduation activities of Cathedral High School shows that 269 out of 1,000 graduates, or 26.9% attended some educational institution: 160 attended College; 41 attended Nurse Training School; 26 attended Business School; and 11 attended Other Schools.

CHAPTER V

Comparison of the Educational and Occupational Pursuits of the Graduates of the Springfield Public High Schools and the Cathedral Parochial High School.

Section I

In seeking to make a comparison of the occupational and educational data of the four high schools involved in this thesis, it appears best to state now that the comparison is to be of two general types: A Comparison of educational activities; and a comparison of the occupational pursuits. These lines of action were selected because on the whole these fields of activity - education and work - cannot possibly be considered as one, but as two distinct phases.

The comparison of the college record will be set up so that the college record of the average Springfield Public High School will be measured against that of the Cathedral High School. Differences and likenesses will then be recorded. The same type of comparison will be employed with the other types of educational activities.

In order to give a more scientific comparison, it was considered essential to make a picture of the combined Springfield Public High School educational record with that of Cathedral High School. The reason this was deemed

necessary was the courses offered by Cathedral to its students approximate the courses offered by all three public high schools to their students. Therefore, a comparison was to be attempted between the graduate activities of the average or composite Springfield Public High School and those of Cathedral High School.

To make this plan more readily understandable, allow me to use a concrete example. If there were 60 graduates of Central High School who attended Normal School, and 40 from Commerce studied in the same kind of school, and 20 from Technical High School likewise attended, the average or composite number of graduates from the mythical Springfield High School would be 60 plus 40 plus 20 equals 120; divided by 3 would be 40. Thus the average Springfield High School graduates attending Normal School would be 40. If the number from Cathedral High School attending Normal School were 35, then one could arrive at a comparison of the number of graduates attending Normal School from both types of school.

No attempt is made in this thesis to compare the individual Springfield High Schools with Cathedral High School. However, Table I gives in tabular form a comparison between the educational activities of Cathedral High with Central High, Cathedral High with Technical High, and Cathedral with the High School of Commerce. All that this thesis tries to do is to give a comparison between two comprehensive high schools, the so called average Springfield Public High School and the Cathedral High School.

Educational Comparison:

Average Springfield Public High and the
Cathedral Parochial High School

College Record

From the data, the average Springfield Public High School had 161 of its students attending college. Expressed in percentage 16.1% of the average Springfield High School graduates attended. Of these 161 attending college, 158.7 graduated.

Cathedral High School had 160 of its graduates attend college, or in percentage 16%. Of these 160 attending college, 116 graduated from college.

The figures indicate that for the number attending college there is but little difference between the two schools. The advantage in numbers is the average Springfield Public High School by 1. This difference increases when the data is compared on the number of college graduates. The average Springfield Public High School has 42.7 more college graduates than Cathedral High School. So far as the college record data goes, the advantage in this post graduate educational activity belongs completely to the average Springfield Public High School.

Professional and Graduate School:

Cathedral High School graduates in type of educational work, number 48, or in percentage 4.8%. The average Springfield High School had 27.3, or 2.73% of its graduates attending Professional or Graduate School. A comparison of

the data shows that Cathedral High School is decidedly superior in the number of its graduates attending. One single factor which may be mentioned for this sharp difference, is the number of Cathedral graduates attending schools of Theology.

Normal School:

The number of average Springfield Public High School graduates attending Normal School was 43.7. Another way of stating the same thing is that 4.37% of the public high school graduates attended Normal School. The data shows that 41 of the Cathedral High School Graduates attended Normal School. Expressed in percentage 4.1% of Cathedral's graduates attended Normal School. Measured against each other's record, the advantage is to the average Springfield Public High School. This school had 2.7 more graduates attend Normal School.

Business School:

Cathedral High School Graduates number 26 in this type of schooling. The average Springfield Public High School had 31.2 graduates attending business school. Cathedral's percentage is 2.6%; average Springfield Public High is 3.12%. Again, the advantage, although slight, is the public high school.

This favorable balance for the public high school is due in no small way to the large number of Central High graduates attending business school. At the same time the data shows that this was balanced by the relatively few Commerce graduates entering business school.

Nurse Training School:

The average Springfield Public High School had 27.3 or 2.73% of its graduates attending Nurse Training Schools. The data shows that Cathedral High School had 31, or 3.1% of its graduates entering this type of school.

The advantage in numbers is with Cathedral by 3.7 graduates. Such a figure indicates that this advantage is relatively small.

Other Schools:

The data on this type of educational activity shows that 11 Cathedral graduates and 11 average Springfield Public High School graduates attended Other Schools. This identity of number prevents a comparison. All that can be said is that equal numbers from both schools attended.

TABLE I

Educational Data

Number attending

	Central	Tech.	Commerce	Average	Cathedral
College	346	189	48	161	160
Professional and Graduate School	66	7	9	27.3	48
Normal School	79	26	26	43.7	41
Business School	63	27	5	31.2	26
Nurse Training	35	22	26	27.3	31
Other Schools	21	9	3	11	11

College Record

Number Graduating	278	136	32	158.7	116
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Table I is an arrangement of educational data on the four high schools. It is an attempt to show in a composite form the type of educational activity attended and the number attending for each of the four schools. The Table also shows the number of graduates and kind of educational activity followed by the average Springfield Public High School.

Section II

Occupational Comparison of the Springfield Public High Schools and Cathedral Parochial High School.

In making a comparison of the occupational interests of the Springfield Public High Schools with those of the Cathedral High School, the comparison is to be made with the occupational interests of the average public high school with those of the parochial high school. To compare Central High School graduates with those of Cathedral would be unfair to both schools, but more important, unscientific. Consequently, there will be no comparison of the occupational activities of Technical High School Graduates, nor of those of the High School of Commerce graduates with those of Cathedral High School.

To compare like with like, to measure the whole with the whole, Cathedral graduates and the average Springfield Public High School graduates will be compared. Cathedral High School is a comprehensive highschool; that is, a school having several different courses. Technical High and the other two Springfield High Schools are not comprehensive high schools, but high schools having separate and distinct aims. Technical High seeks primarily to prepare in the technical or practical arts; Central is a college preparatory school; and Commerce strives for its objective to prepare for the business and commercial life.

An average or composite of the three Springfield Public High Schools would be the creation of a comprehensive Springfield Public High School. Thus a comparison of the occupational interests of this average public high school with those of a parochial high is made possible. As a result, the comparison will be comparing like with like and the whole with the whole.

Occupational activities will be made on the following basises: Average Springfield Public High School graduates in Agricultural interests with Cathedral High School graduates in Agricultural interests; Forestry and Fishing occupations; Manufacturing and Mechanical activities; Professional Services; Transportation and Communication occupations; Trade occupations; Public Service occupations; Domestic and Personal occupations; and Clerical occupations.

As there was no graduate of either of the public high schools or parochial high school, engaged in occupations classified as the Extraction Minerals, there appears no necessity for such a comparison, and consequently will be omitted.

The comparison will also be made on the number and the percentage of graduates. In addition a comparison will be made according to the number of each sex engaged in each occupation within its particular occupational classification.

TABLE II

Agriculture

	Central	Technical	Commerce	Average	Cathedral
Farmers	1	9		3.3	3
Forestry and Fishing					
Forester	1			.3	
Tree Surgeon		1		.3	1
Extraction of Minerals					
	0	0	0		0

TABLE III

Forestry and Fishing

	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Forester	1					.3				
Tree Surgeon			1			.3		1		

Agriculture

Farmers	1	9		3.3	3
---------	---	---	--	-----	---

Agriculture:

In this group the total number of average Springfield Public High School graduates is 3.3, the number of parochial high school graduates is 3. Expressed in percentage it is .33% for the public high school and .30% for the parochial high school. The total number of males engaged in agricultural

pursuits is 3.3; the number of females is none for the public high school. For the Parochial High School the number of males is 3. females none.

The average Springfield Public High School has the advantage in number, percent, and sex over Cathedral High School. However, the advantage is slight.

Forestry and Fishing:

The number of public high school graduates is .7, in percentage .67%, the number of males, 7, the number of females, none. For Cathedral the number of graduates is 1, or .1%; the number of males is 1, females, none. In this group the Cathedral graduates are superior to average public high school graduates in number, percentage, and number of males. This advantage, however, is slight.

For tabular arrangement of the data from which the comparison for the above two groups was made, see Tables II and III.

Manufacturing and Mechanical:

The total number of average Springfield Public High School graduates engaged in the manufacturing and mechanical group is 66, in percentage 6.6%, the number of males 64, the number of females 2. Cathedral High School graduates number 101, in percentage 10.1%, the number of males 95, females 6. Based upon group comparison the data indicates that there is a decided advantage in Cathedral's favor as to number, percentage, number of males and females. See Tables IV and V.

TABLE IV

Manufacturing and Mechanical Industries

	<u>Central</u>	<u>Tech.</u>	<u>Commerce</u>	<u>Average</u>	<u>Cathedral</u>
Baker		1	2	1	1
Brick Mason	1	3		1.3	3
Boilermaker		1		3	
Tile Setter					2
Marble Worker		1		.3	1
Cabinetmaker		1	1	.7	2
Carpenter		5		1.7	4
Printer		9	1	3.3	3
Linotype Operator	1	2		1	2
Bookbinder					2
Dressmaker	1	2		1	2
Milliner					2
Dyer			1	.3	1
Electrician		6		2	5
Engraver		3		1	
Glassblower		1		.3	
Machinist		18	4	7.3	10
Millwright					1
Toolmaker		4		1.3	1
Diesetter		1		.3	
Machinist Helper	2	3		1.3	4
Mechanic		20	1	7	1
Molder		1		.3	2
Manufacturer					1
Painter	2			.7	3
Floorfinisher		1		.3	
Patternmaker	1	2		1	
Plumber		7		2.3	2
Ironworker		2		.7	
Tinsmith					1
Sheetmetal Worker		2		.7	
Steamfitter		1		.3	2
Upholsterer			1	.3	
Machine Operator		33	5	12.7	19
Assembler	9	14		7.7	16
Chromeplater		1		.3	
Boxmaker		1			
Carpetworker		1		.3	
Tiremaker		1		.3	1
Textile Worker		1		.3	
Weaver					1
Winder		1		.3	
Steelmelter		1		.3	
Waxer		1		.3	
Welder		1			
Foreman		3	1	1.3	2
Asst. Foreman		5	2	2.3	2

Manufacturing and Mechanical Industries
(Continued)

	<u>Central</u>	<u>Tech.</u>	<u>Commerce</u>	<u>Average</u>	<u>Cathedral</u>
Personnel Manager					1
Tailor					1
Wrecker		1			
Machine Shop Manager	1			.3	
Proofreader	1			.3	
Circulation Manager		1		.3	
	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	16	163	19	66	101

TABLE V

MANUFACTURING AND MECHANICAL INDUSTRIES

	Central		Tech.		Commerce		Average		Cathedral	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Baker			1		2		1		1	
Boilermaker			1				.3			
Brick Mason	1		3				1.3		3	
Tile Setter									2	
Marble Worker			1				.3		1	
Cabinetmaker			1		1		.7		2	
Carpenter			5				1.7		4	
Printer			9		1		3.3		3	
Linotype Operator	1		2				1		2	
Bookbinder										2
Dressmaker		1		2				1		2
Milliner										2
Dyer					1		.3		1	2
Electrician			6				2		5	
Engraver			3				1			
Glassblower			1				.3			
Machinist			18		4		7.3		10	
Millwright									1	
Toolmaker			4				1.3		1	
Die Setter			1				.3			
Machinist Helper	2		3				1.7		4	
Mechanic			20		1		7		1	
Molder			1				.3		2	
Manufacturer									1	
Painter	2						.7		3	
Floorfinisher			1				.3			
Patternmaker	1		2				1			
Plumber			7				2.3		2	
Iron Worker			2				.7			
Tinsmith									1	
Sheet Metal Worker			2				.7			
Steamfitter			1				.3		2	
Upholsterer					1		.3			
Machine Operator			33		3		12		19	
Assembler	9		14			2	7.7	.7	16	
Chromeplater			1				.3			
Boxmaker			1				.3			
Carpet Worker			1				.3			
Tiremaker			1				.3		1	
Textile Worker			1				.3			
Weaver									1	
Winder			1				.3			
Steelmelter			1				.3			
Waxer			1				.3			
Welder			1				.3			

Manufacturing and Mechanical Industries
(Continued)

	Central		Tech.		Commerce		Average		Cathedral	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Foreman			3		1		1.3		2	
Assistant Foreman			5		2		2.3		2	
Personnel Manager									1	
Tailor									1	
Wrecker			1				.3			
Machine Shop Mgr. 1							.3			
Proof Reader		1								
Circulation Manager			1				1	.3		
TOTALS	14	2	16	2	17	2	64	2	95	6

A comparison of the particular occupations within the group shows that the average Springfield Public High School has a greater number of individuals than Cathedral High School in occupations: boilermaker, printer, engraver, toolmaker, die setter; mechanic, where the advantage is 7 to 1, Floor-finisher, patternmaker, plumber, ironworker, sheet metal worker, upholsterer, carpet-worker, textile-worker, winder, waxer, steel-melter, waxer, assistant foreman, shop manager, circulation manager and proof reader.

To Cathedral High there is a superior in number in the following occupations: brickmason, tilesetter, cabinet-maker, carpenter, where the advantage is 4 to 1.7, linotype operator, bookbinder, dressmaker, dyer, electrician, 5 to 2, machinist, 10 to 7.3, millwright, machinist's helper, molder, manufacturer, painter, tinsmith, steamfitter, machine operator, 19 to 12.7, assembler, 16 to 7.7, tiremaker, weaver foreman, personnel manager, and tailor.

In all other occupations the number for both schools is identical.

Professional Service:

The average Springfield Public High School graduates in this group number 206.1, in percentage 20.61%, number of males 97, and females 108.7. On the other hand, Cathedral graduates number 205, or in percentage 20.5%, the number of males 99, and females 106. A comparison of the figures for the two schools shows little difference. The average

TABLE VI

Professional Service

	<u>Central</u>	<u>Tech.</u>	<u>Commerce</u>	<u>Average</u>	<u>Cathedral</u>
Actors	3		2	1.7	2
Architect	1	2		1	1
Artist	8	5	3	5.3	3
Editor			1	.3	1
Reporters	4		2	2	8
Chemist	8	4	2	4.7	6
Clergymen	5	1		2	15
Dentist	3			1	3
Designers	2			.7	1
Lawyer	19	1	4	8	12
Musician	10	10	3	7.7	7
Photographer					2
Physician	5	1		2	5
Teacher	150	38	32	73.3	72
Engineer	15	53	3	23.7	9
Nurse	39	22	26	29	27
Librarian	8	1	1	3.3	
Social Worker	10			3.3	7
Chiropractor					1
Optometrist	1		2	1	1
Technician					2
Dietitian	4	1	1	2	
Laboratory Asst.		3		1	3
Research Worker		2		.7	1
Attendant		1			
Orderly		1			
Dental Hygenist	2	2	1	1.7	2
Masseuse	1			.3	
Surveyor	1	8		3	3
Draftsman	3	54		19	3
Estimator					1
Projectionist	1			.3	2
Landscape Gardener	2	2		1.3	
Recreation Director	2	2	2	2	3
Golf Professional		1		.3	2
Baseball Pro.		1		.3	
Geologist		1		.3	
TOTALS	307	217	83	206	205

TABLE VII

Professional Service

	Central		Tech.		Commerce		Average		Cathedral	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Actors	1	2			1	1	.7	1		2
Architect	1		2				1		1	
Artist	3	5	2	3	1	2	2	3.7	1	2
Editor					1		.3		1	
Reporter	4				1	1	1.7	.3	8	
Chemist	7	1	4		2		4.3	.3	6	
Chergyman	5		1				2		11	4
Dentist	3						1		3	
Designer	1	1					.3	.3	1	
Lawyer	19		1		3	1	7.7	.3	12	
Musician	4	6	8	2	3		5	2.7	4	3
Photographer									2	
Physician	4		1				2		5	
Teacher	19	131	12	26	5	27	12	61.3	12	60
Engineer	15		53		3		23.7		9	
Nurse		39		22		26		29		27
Librarian		8		1		1		3.3		
Social Worker	1	9					.3	3	3	4
Chiropractor									1	
Optometrist	1				2		1		1	
Technician										2
Dietitian		4		1		1		2		
Laboratory Asst.	3		3				2		3	
Research Worker			2				.7		1	
Attendant			1				.3			
Orderly			1				.3			
Dental Hygenist		2		2		1		1.7		2
Masseuse		1					.3			
Surveyor	1		8				3		3	
Draftsman	3		54				19		3	
Estimator									1	
Projectionist	1						.3		2	
Landseape Garden	1		2				1			
Recreational										
Director	1	1	2		2		1.7	.3	3	
Golf Pro.			1				.3		2	
Baseball Pro.			1				.3			
Geologist			1				.3			
TOTALS	97	210	160	57	24	59	97	108.7	99	106

Springfield Public High School has the advantage in number by 1.1 graduates. As for the distribution of numbers so far as sex is concerned, two more Cathedral male graduates entered the professional services than public high school make graduates. The number of public high school female graduates exceeds the number of Cathedral female graduates by 2%. Substantial differences in this grouping do not exist between these two types of high schools.

A comparison of the individual occupations making up the general classification shows that the average Springfield Public High School Graduates outnumber the Parochial High School Graduates in the following professional occupations: artist, musician, teacher, 73.3 to 72, engineer, 23.7 to 9, librarian 3.3 to none, masseuse, draftsman 19 to 3, landscape gardener, baseball professional, geologist, and nurse.

Cathedral graduates have a superiority in number in the following: actor, editor, reporter, 8 to 2, chemist, 6 to 4.7, clergyman, 15 to 2, dentist, 3 to 1, designer, lawyer, 12 to 8, photographer, 2 to 0, physician, 5 to 2, social worker, 7 to 3.3, chiropractor, technician, laboratory assistant, 3 to 1, research worker, dental hygienist, estimator, projectionist, 2 to .3, recreation director, and golf professional, 2 to .3. Where no mention has been made of the number there is but a slight advantage in number.

The same number of graduates for both schools are found in the following: architect, optometrist, and surveyor.

A comparison of the number of male graduates of Cathedral High School with the male graduates of the average Springfield Public High School, shows a number of the latter in the following professional service pursuits: actor, artist, 2 to 1, musician, 5 to 4, engineer, 23.7 to 9, attendant, orderly, draftsman, 19 to 3, landscape gardener, 1 to 0; baseball professional, and geologist. Cathedral male graduates outnumber those of the public high school in the following professional services: editor, 1 to 3, reporter, 8 to 1.7, chemist, 6 to 4.3, clergy, 11 to 2, dentist, 3 to 1, designer, 1 to .3, lawyer, 12 to 7.7, photographer 2 to 0, physician, 5 to 2, social worker, 3 to .3, chiropractor, 1 to 0, laboratory assistant, 3 to 2, research worker, estimator, projectionist, 2 to .3,

The data discloses that the female graduates of the average Springfield Public High School outnumber the female graduates of Cathedral High School in the following: artist, 3.7 to 2, reporter, .3 to 0, chemist, .3 to 0, designer, .3 to 0, lawyer .3 to 0, teacher, 61.3 to 60, nurse, 29 to 27, librarian, 3.3 to 0, dietitian, 2 to 0, masseuse, 3 to 0, and recreational director, .3 to 0.

The female Cathedral graduates have a greater number in: actor, 2 to 1, clergy (nun), 4 to 0, musician, social worker, 4 to 3, technician, 2 to 0, and dental hygienist.

In the following professional services there is an equal number of males for both schools: architect, teacher,

optometrist, and surveyor.

Transportation and Communication:

The data shows that the average Springfield Public High School in transportation and communication occupations has 19 graduates, in percentage 1.9%, the number of males 17, and females 2. The data indicates that Cathedral High School has in transportation and communication occupations 46 graduates, in percentage 4.6% of its graduates, the number of males 44, and females 2.

In the transportation and communication occupations Cathedral High has the advantage as to the number of graduates employed, 46 to 19, as to percentage, and as to the number of males in this type of work. The number of females for both high schools is the same.

A comparison of the individual occupations of this general classification (See Table VIII) shows that Cathedral graduates out number the average Springfield Public High School graduates in the following: chauffeur, 18 to 9, truckowner, mailman, 5 to .3, railroad porter, 1 to 17, telegraph operator 7 to .7, lineman 1, to 0, pipeman 1 to 0, telephone repairman, 3 to .7, railroad claim agent, 2 to 0, and aviator 1 to 0.

The data indicates that the average Springfield Public High School graduates have a greater number in the following: road laborer, 2.3 to 2, traffic manager, 3 to 0, teletype operator, .7 to 0, transmission man, .3 to 0,

TABLE VIII

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

	<u>Central</u>	<u>Tech.</u>	<u>Commerce</u>	<u>Average</u>	<u>Cathedral</u>
Chauffeur	3	19	5	9	18
Truck Owner					3
Road Laborer	2	3	2	2.3	2
Traffic Manager		1		.3	
Mailman		1		.3	5
R. R. Porter		2		.7	1
Telegraph Operator		1	1	.7	7
Telephone Operator		1	2	1	1
Aviator					1
Parcel Delivery Owner		1			
Teletype Operator	1		1	.7	
Lineman					1
Transmission		1		.3	
Pipeman					1
Installer		2		.7	
Cable Splicer		1		.3	
Winder		1		.3	
Telephone Repair man		1	1	.7	3
Switchman Helper		1		.3	
Radio Operator		3		1	1
Railroad Claim Agent					2
	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	6	39	12	18.6	46

TABLE IX

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

	Central		Tech.		Commerce		Average		Cathedral	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Chauffeur	3		19		5		9		18	
Truck Owner									3	
Road Laborer	2		3		2		2.3		2	
Traffic Manager			1				.3			
Mailman			1				.3		5	
R. R. Porter			2				.7		1	
Telegraph Operator			1			1	.3	.3	6	1
Telephone Operator				1		2		1		1
Aviator									1	
Parcel Delivery Owner			1				.3			
Teletype Operator		1				1		.7		
Lineman									1	
Transmission Pipeman			1				.3		1	
Installer			2				.7			
Cable Splicer			1				.3			
Winder			1				.3			
Telephone Repairman			1			1	.7		3	
Switchman Helper			1				.3			
Radio Operator			3				1		1	
R. R. Claim Agent									2	
TOTALS	5	1	38	1	8	4	17	2	44	2

installer, 7 to 0, cablesplicer, .3 to 0, winder .3 to 0, switchman's helper, .3 to 0, and parcel delivery owner .3 to 0.

Both schools have an equal number of graduates in telephone operator and radio operator service.

A comparison of the graduates of both schools as to sex (See Table IX) shows that male graduates of Cathedral outnumber those of average Springfield Public High School, in the following: chauffeur, 18 to 9, truckowner, 3 to 0, mailman, 5 to .3, railroad porter 1 to .7, telegraph operator, 6 to .3, aviator 1 to 0, lineman, 1 to 0, pipeman, 1 to 0, telephone repairman, 3 to .7, and railroad claim agent, 2 to 0.

The male graduates of the average Springfield Public High School have an advantage in numbers in the following: road laborer, 2.3 to 2, traffic manager .3 to 0, parcel delivery owner .3 to 0, transmission man, cable splicer, winder, and switchman's helper of .3 to 0, and installer .7 to 0.

Equal numbers of male graduates of both schools are found in the occupation of radio operator.

Cathedral female graduates lead 1 to 3 in the occupation of telegraph operator, and each school has one female graduate as telephone operator.

Trade:

Data on the Trade occupation shows that the average Springfield Public High School has 176 graduates or 17.6%, the male graduates number 118.3, female 57.7. Cathedral has 157 graduates, in percentage 15.7%, the number of males 110,

the number of females, 47.

From the data a comparison shows that the average Springfield Public High School has a decided superiority in numbers - 176 to 157, in percentage, 17.6% to 15.7%, in the number of males, 118.2 to 110, and in the number of females, 57.7 to 47. The advantage is all to the average Springfield High School insofar as Trade Occupations.

The average Springfield Public High School out numbers Cathedral in the following trade occupations: (See Table X) broker, 1 to 0, store clerk 31.1 to 31, display manager .3 to 0, decorator 1.3 to 1, tester, 4 to 3, insurance agent, 4.3 to 0, meat dealer .7 to 0, teller 2.3 to 2, gas station attendant 6.7 to 6, saleswoman, 38 to 36, demonstrator 1 to 0, manequin 1 to 0, sign painter .3 to 0, milk dealer .7 to 0, credit manager .7 to 0, china restorer, .3 to 0, service manager 1 to 0, office manager, .7 to 0, official 1 to 0, underwriter .3 to 0, and proprietor, 4 to 3.

Cathedral graduates out number the average Springfield Public High School in the following: advertising agent, 1 to .3, inspector 6 to 2.7, store manager, 9 to 1.7, oil and ice dealer, 2 to 1, liquor dealer, 1 to .3, pharmacist, 10 to 3.3, salesman, 59 to 57.7, undertaker, 1 to .3, bartender, 2 to 0, buyer, 3 to 1, sales manager, 3 to 1.7, and assistant sales manager 6 to 2.3, and supervisor, 2 to .7.

TABLE X

TRADE

	<u>Central</u>	<u>Tech.</u>	<u>Commerce</u>	<u>Average</u>	<u>Cathedral</u>
Broker			1	.3	
Store Clerk	30	42	22	31.1	31
Advertising Agent		1		.3	1
Display Manager			1	.3	
Decorator	1	1	2	1.3	1
Inspector		8		2.7	6
Tester		12		4	3
Insurance Agent		9	4	4.3	
Underwriter	1			.3	
Proprietor	5	6	1	4	3
Store Manager	1	4		1.7	9
Oil and Ice Dealer	1	2		1	2
Meat Dealer			2	.7	
Liquor Dealer			1	.3	1
Pharmacist	6	3	1	3.3	10
Teller	3	1	3	2.3	2
Gas Station					
Attendant	8	10	2	6.7	6
Salesman	80	65	37	57.7	59
Saleswoman	34	15	65	38	36
Demonstrator			3	1	
Manequin	2			.7	
Undertaker		1		.3	1
Bartender					2
Sign Painter			1	.3	
Buyer	3			1	3
Sales Manager	4	1		1.7	3
Asst. Sales Mgr.	2	4	1	2.3	6
Supervisor		1	1	.7	2
Milk Dealer		2		.7	
Credit Manager	1		1	.7	
China Restorer	1			.3	
Service Manager	1	2		1	
Office Manager	2			.7	
Official	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	
TOTALS	181	188	148	176	157

TABLE XI

TRADE

	Central		Tech.		Commerce		Average		Cathedral	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Broker					1		.3			
Store Clerk	16	14	36	6	12	10	21.3	10	25	6
Advertising Agt.			1				.3		1	
Display Manager					1		.3			
Decorator	1			1		2	.3		1	1
Inspector			8				2.7		6	
Tester			12				4		3	
Insurance Agent			9		3	1	4	.3		
Underwriter	1						.3			
Proprietor	4	1	6			1	3.3	.7	2	1
Store Manager	1		4				1.7		9	
Oil & Ice Dealer	1		2				1		2	
Meat Dealer					2		.7			
Liquor Dealer					1		.3		1	
Pharmacist	6		3		1		3.3		10	
Teller	2	1		1	1	2	1.	1.3	2	
Gas Station										
Attendant	8		10		2		6.7		6	
Salesman	80		65		37		57.7		59	
Sales Woman		34		15		65		38		36
Demonstrator						3		1		
Mannequin		2					.7			
Undertaker			1				.3		1	
Bartender									2	
Sign Painter					1					
Buyer		3						1		3
Sales Manager	4		1				1.7		3	
Asst. Sales Mgr.	2		4		1		2.3		6	
Supervisor			1		1		.7		1	1
Milk Dealer			2				.7			
Credit Manager	1				1		.7			
China Restorer		1						.3		
Service Manager	1		2				1			
Office Manager	2						.7			
Official	1		1				1			
TOTALS	125	56	165	23	65	83	118.3	57.7	110	47

The number of male graduates of the average public high school surpasses those of the Cathedral high school in the following trade occupations: (See Table XI) broker, .3 to 0, display manager, .3 to 0, tester, 4 to 3, insurance agent, 4 to 0, underwriter, .3 to 0, proprietor, 3.3 to 2, meat dealer, .7 to 0, gas station attendant, 6.7 to 6, milk dealer, .7 to 0, credit manager, .7 to 0, service manager, 1 to 0, office manager, .7 to 0, and official, 1 to 0.

Cathedral High School male graduates out numbered those of the average public high school in the following: store clerk, 25 to 21.3, advertising agent, 1 to .3, decorator, 1 to .3, inspector, 6 to 2.7, store manager, 9 to 1.7, oil and ice dealer, 2 to 1, liquor dealer, 1 to .3, pharmacist, 10 to 3.3, teller, 2 to 1, salesman, 59 to 57.7, undertaker, 1 to .3, bartender, 2 to 0, sales manager, 3 to 1.7, assistant sales manager, 6 to 2.3, and supervisor 1 to .7.

Female graduates of the average Springfield Public High School out number those of Cathedral High School in the following: store clerk, 10 to 6, decorator 1 to 0, insurance agent, .3 to 0, teller 1.3 to 0, saleswoman, 38 to 36, demonstrator 1 to 0, mannequin, 7 to 0, and china restorer, .3 to 0.

Female graduates of Cathedral High are found in larger numbers in: proprietors, 1 to .7, buyer, 3 to 1, and supervisor, 1 to 0.

Public Service:

Data on public service occupations indicate that Cathedral High School has 14 graduates so employed, or 1.4%. Of this number (14) all are male. The average Springfield Public High School has 6.3 graduates, or .63% in public service pursuits. All are males. No female graduates from either school are to be found in this occupational grouping. Cathedral has the advantage in this type of occupational pursuit both as to number, 14 to 6.3, percentage, and the number of males is Cathedral's.

Table XII shows that Cathedral out numbers the graduates of the average Springfield Public High School in the following groups: fireman (fire department) 1 to .7, policeman, 7 to 1.3, soldier, 1 to 0, sailor, 3 to 1.7 and secret service operator, 1 to 0.

The average Springfield Public High graduates surpass those of Cathedral in: elected government official, .3 to 0, United States Army officer, .7 to 0, and United States Naval Officer, 1.7 to 1.

Table XIII shows the grouping according to sex. There are no female graduates included in this classification.

Domestic and Personal Service:

The average Springfield Public High School graduates in domestic and personal occupations number 128.3, or 12.83%, the number of males, 3.3, females, 125. Cathedral High School graduates in domestic and personal services number 92, or 9.2%, the number of males 9, the number of

TABLE XII

PUBLIC SERVICE

	<u>Central</u>	<u>Tech.</u>	<u>Commerce</u>	<u>Average</u>	<u>Cathedral</u>
Fireman (Fire Dept.)		1	1	.7	1
Policeman	2	1	1	1.3	7
Soldier					1
Sailor		5		1.7	3
Secret Service Elected Govt.					1
Official	1			.3	
U. S. Army Officer	1	1		.7	
U. S. Navy Officer	1	4		1.7	1
TOTALS	<u>5</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>6.4</u>	<u>14</u>

TABLE XIII

PUBLIC SERVICE

	<u>Central</u>		<u>Tech.</u>		<u>Commerce</u>		<u>Average</u>		<u>Cathedral</u>	
	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>
Fireman			1		1		.7		1	
Policeman	2		1		1		1.3		7	
Soldier									1	
Sailor			5				1.7		3	
Secret Service Elected Govt.									1	
Official	1						.3			
U. S. Army Officer	1		1				.7			
U. S. Navy Officer	<u>1</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>1.7</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>—</u>
TOTALS	<u>5</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>6.4</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>-</u>

TABLE XIV

DOMESTIC AND PERSONAL SERVICE

	<u>Central</u>	<u>Tech.</u>	<u>Commerce</u>	<u>Average</u>	<u>Cathedral</u>
Housewife	158	42	161	120.3	78
Hairdresser	1	2		1	2
Laundress			1	.3	
Waitress	2	1	5	2.7	3
Counterman					4
Bellhop	1			.3	
Hotel Clerk		1		.3	2
Hotel Manager	4			.3	1
Salad Maker		1			
Confectioner			1	.3	1
Custodian		1		.3	
Janitor	1	2		1	1
TOTALS	167	50	168	128.3	92

TABLE XIV

DOMESTIC AND PERSONAL SERVICE

	<u>Central</u>		<u>Tech.</u>		<u>Commerce</u>		<u>Average</u>		<u>Cathedral</u>	
	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>
Housewife		158		42		161		120.3		78
Hairdresser		1		2				1		2
Laundress						1		.3		
Waitress		2		1		5		2.7		3
Counterman										4
Bellhop	1							.3		
Hotel Clerk			1					.3		2
Hotel Manager	4							1.3		1
Salad Maker				1				.3		
Confectioner					1			.3		1
Custodian			1					.3		
Janitor	1		2				1			1
TOTALS	6	161	4	46	1	167	3.3	125	9	83

females, 83.

The average Springfield High School has a decided advantage both as to numbers employed in this general type of work, and as to percentage so employed. Likewise, it has a greater number of female graduates than Cathedral, 125 to 83. But Cathedral has the greater number of males employed in this occupational classification.

The data shows that there is a greater number of average Springfield Public High School graduates than Cathedral graduates in the following: (See TableXIV) housewife, 120.3 to 78, laundress .3 to 0, bellhop, .3 to 0, custodian, hotel manager, 1.3 to 1, and salad maker.

Cathedral has a greater number in the following: hairdresser, 2 to 1, waitress, 3 to 2.7, counterman, 4 to 0, hotel clerk, 2 to .3, confectioner, 1 to .3. There is but one graduate from each school classified as a janitor.

Table XV, a tabular arrangement according to sex, shows that female graduates of the average Springfield Public High School exceed in number those of Cathedral in the following domestic and personal services: Housewife, 120.3 to 78, laundress, .3 to 0, salad maker, .3 to 0, confectioner, .3 to 0.

Female Cathedral graduates out number those of the average Public High School in: hairdresser, 2 to 1, and waitress, 3 to 2.7.

On the male grouping Table XV, shows that Cathedral graduates out number the male average Springfield Public High School graduates in the following: counter man, 4 to 0, hotel

clerk, 2 to .3, confectioner, 1 to .3, The male graduates of the Public High School are superior in number in: bellhop, .3 to 0, hotel manager, 1.3 to 1, and custodian, .3 to 0.

Clerical Occupations:

The data on this occupational grouping shows that the graduates of the average Springfield Public High School number 425, or in percentage 42.5%, the number of males 102, females 323. Cathedral High School graduates number 338, in percentage 33.8%, number of males 103, the number of females 235.

As for the data on clerical occupation, the average Springfield Public High School graduates have an advantage over those of Cathedral in the number so employed, in the percentage, and in the number of males in this type of work. On the other hand, the data shows that 103 Cathedral male graduates and 102 male public high school graduates are engaged in clerical occupations. The advantage of this phase, although very slight, is Cathedral's.

Table XV, shows that average Springfield Public High School graduates surpass Cathedral graduates in the following sub-divisions: purchasing agent, .3 to 0, credit investigator, 1.3 to 0, bookkeeper, 41.7 to 19, cashier, 4.1 to 3, office clerk, 224.7 to 198, weigher, .3 to 0, paymaster .7 to 0, stenographer and typist, 119 to 45, order clerk, messenger, both .7 to 0, and checker, 1 to 0.

Cathedral has a greater number of graduates in the

TABLE XV

CLERICAL OCCUPATIONS

	<u>Central</u>	<u>Tech.</u>	<u>Commerce</u>	<u>Average</u>	<u>Cathedral</u>
Purchasing Agent	1			.3	
Solicitor	1			.3	
Collector	1		2	1	6
Credit Investigator	3	1		1.3	
Bookkeeper	13	13	99	41.7	19
Cashier	4	2	7	4.1	3
Accountant	3	3	3	3	6
Auditor					3
Office Clerk	203	178	316	224.7	198
Shipping Clerk		12	1	4.3	10
Weigher		1		.3	
Paymaster		1	1	.7	
Stenographer and Typist	32	5	320	119	45
Comptometer Operator	1	2	3	2	6
Secretary	12		19	10.3	12
Time Clerk		4	4	2.7	14
Production Clerk		3		1	5
Cost Clerk					3
Stock Clerk		12		4	7
Order Clerk		2		.7	
Messenger			2	.7	
Adjustor			2	.7	
Meter reader Checker					1
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
TOTALS	274	231	770	425	338

TABLE XVI

CLERICAL OPERATIONS

	Central		Tech.		Commerce		Average		Cathedral	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Purchasing Agt.	1						.3			
Collector	1				2		1		6	
Credit Investigator	3		1				1.3			
Solicitor	1						.3			
Bookkeeper	3	10	12	1	7	92	7.3	34.3	8	11
Cashier		4		2	2	5	.7	3.7		3
Accountant	3		3		3		3		6	
Auditor									3	
Office Clerk	42	161	114	64	63	253	73	159.3	43	155
Shipping Clerk			12		1		4.3		10	
Weigher			1				.3			
Paymaster			1		1		.7			
Stenographer and Typist	1	31	2	3	2	318	1.7	117.3		45
Comptometer Operator	1			2		3	2			6
Secretary		12			1	18	.3	10		12
Time Clerk			4		4		2.7		13	1
Production Clerk			3				1		5	
Cost Clerk									3	
Stock Clerk			12				4		7	
Order Clerk			2				.7			
Messenger					2		.7			
Adjustor					2		.7			
Meter Reader									1	
Checker			2		1		1			
TOTAL	56	218	159	72	91	679	102	323	103	235

following clerical occupations: collector, 6 to 1, accountant, 6 to 3, auditor 3 to 0, shipping clerk, 10 to 4.3, comptometer operator, 6 to 2, secretary, 12 to 10.3, production clerk, 5 to 1, time clerk, 14 to 2.7, cost clerk, 3 to 0, stock clerk, 7 to 4, and meter reader, 1 to 0.

Table XVI shows the data on clerical occupations according to sex. The average Springfield Public High School has more of its male graduates than those of Cathedral in the following: purchasing agent, .3 to 10, creditor investigator 1.3 to 0, solicitor, .3 to 0, cashier .7 to 0, office clerk 73 to 43, weigher .3 to 0, paymaster .7 to 0, stenographer and typist 1.7 to 0, secretary .3 to 0, order clerk .7 to 0, messenger .7 to 0, adjustor 17 to 0 and checker 1 to 0.

Cathedral male graduates outnumber those of the average Springfield Public High School in the following clerical occupations: collector 6 to 1, bookkeeper 8 to 7.3, accountant 6 to 3, auditor, 3 to 0, shipping clerk, 10 to 4.3, time clerk 13 to 2.7, production clerk 5 to 1, cost clerk 3 to 0, stock clerk 7 to 4, and meter reader 1 to 0.

Female graduates of the average Springfield Public High School surpass in number those of the Cathedral High School in the following clerical occupations: bookkeeper 34.3 to 11, cashier 3.7 to 3, office clerk, 159.3 to 155, and stenographer and typist 117.3 to 45.

Female graduates of Cathedral High School are superior in number to those of the average Springfield High School in the following: comptometer operator 12 to 10 and

time clerk 1 to 0.

Summary:

Tables XVII and XVIII serve as tabular recapitulation of the data on occupational pursuits. Table XVII shows the occupational classifications. In it are arranged the number of graduates of the three public high schools, the average public high school and the Cathedral High School, according to the number of graduates and the percentage based on 1,000 for each of these five separate schools. Table XVIII is a tabular arrangement of the number of each sex of the graduates of the three public high schools, the average Springfield Public High School, and the Cathedral High School, according to occupations.

TABLE XVII

SUMMARY

	<u>Central</u>		<u>Tech.</u>		<u>Commerce</u>		<u>Average</u>		<u>Cathedral</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Agriculture	1	.1%	9	.9%			3.3	.33%	3	.3%
Forestry and Fishing	1	.1%	1	.1%			.7	.07%	1	.1%
Manufacturing and Mechanical	16	1.6%	163	16.3%	19	1.9%	66	6.6%	101	10.1%
Professional Service	307	30.7%	217	21.7%	83	8.3%	206	20.6%	205	20.5%
Transportation and Communication	6	.6%	39	3.9%	12	1.2%	19	1.9%	46	4.6%
Trade	181	18.1%	188	18.8%	148	14.8%	176	17.6%	157	15.7%
Public Service	5	.5%	12	1.2%	2	.2%	6.3	.63%	14	1.4%
Domestic and Personal	167	16.7%	50	.5%	168	16.8%	128.3	12.83%	92	9.2%
Clerical Occupation	274	27.4%	231	23.1%	770	77%	425	42.5%	338	33.8%

TABLE XVIII

SUMMARY

	Central		Tech.		Commerce		Average		Cathedral	
	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>
Agriculture	1		9				3.3		3	
Forestry & Fishing	1		2				1		1	
Manufacturing & Mechanical	14	2	161		17	2	64	2	95	6
Professional Service	97	210	160	57	24	59	97	108.7	99	106
Transportation and Communication	5	1	38	1	8	4	17	2	44	2
Trade	125	56	165	23	65	83	118.3	57.7	110	47
Public Service	5		12		2		6.3		14	
Domestic & Personal	6	161	4	46	1	167	3.3	125	9	83
Clerical Occupation	56	218	159	72	91	679	102	323	103	235

CHAPTER VI

Conclusion

The writer in attempting to reach conclusions realizes that the conclusions made were based entirely upon the data on the occupational interests of the Springfield Public High Schools and the Cathedral Parochial High School. Further, he realizes that errors, unintentional and unwillful, may have entered into the make-up of the data. With these facts understood, the conclusions reached are:

1. That so far as education after high school, practically an equal number of graduates from the average Springfield Public High School and from the Cathedral High School entered college, nurse training school, and normal school. That a slightly greater number of average Springfield Public High School graduates attended business school. On the other hand, that a greater number of Cathedral graduates entered into professional and graduate schools. Approximately an equal number of graduates of both high schools entered in what was called "other schools."

2. That from the data collected and classified on after high school occupations, that approximately the same number of graduates from both types of schools entered into the Agricultural pursuits.

The same conclusion was reached relative to the occupations classified as Forestry and Fishing.

More Cathedral graduates than those of the average Springfield Public High School are found to be employed in the group arranged as Manufacturing and Mechanical Industries. In this group more than one and one half times as many Cathedral graduates as average Springfield Public High School graduates engaged in this type of work.

Approximately the same number of graduates from both types of schools are to be found in the Professional Service group. Within the group the data indicates that the average Springfield Public High School leads in the occupations known as engineer and draftsman. Cathedral graduates have the lead in numbers by a wide margin in the occupations of clergy, news reporter and lawyer.

In the Transportation and Communication pursuits there is a difference in number. This number favors Cathedral graduates. This difference as shown by data, is due to the fact that Cathedral High School has more of its graduates as chauffeurs than the average Springfield Public High School.

The data on the trade occupations shows that 19 more graduates of the average Springfield Public High School than Cathedral graduates are engaged in this type of work.

Public Service occupations find two and one third times more Cathedral graduates than graduates of the Public High Schools occupied.

The Domestic and Personal Service group data shows that approximately one third more average Springfield Public

High School graduates than Cathedral graduates are entered in this type of work.

In the Clerical Occupations the average Springfield Public High School graduates out number Cathedral High School by having slightly one fourth more of its graduates in clerical work. Within the group there is no noticeable difference in numbers except in bookkeeper and stenographer and typist.

The kind of type of high school attended is only one of the factors which determines the selection of an occupation. Other factors are as important in the determining and in the selection of an occupation.

The End.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Acknowledgment is made to Winthrop S. Welles, Professor of Education, and chairman of my thesis committee, not only for his inestimable help and assistance in my carrying the thesis to a successful conclusion, but also for his many kindnesses to the writer while a student. Acknowledgments are made to Dr. W. H. Davis and to Mr. H. W. Cary for their many able and friendly criticisms and suggestions.

Further acknowledgment is made to the many friends without whose material aid and encouragement this thesis would have been an impossibility.

To my sister, Katherine I. Foley, I owe a debt of gratitude for typing the thesis at the expense of time more valuable to her.

Approved by

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June 7, 1935

