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A HISTORY OF THE OHIO ASSOCIATION OF SECONDARY SCHOOL PRINCIPALS.

The Ohio State University, Ph.D., 1963
Education, history

University Microfilms, Inc., Ann Arbor, Michigan
(Portsmouth) and Southwestern (Cincinnati). Unfortunately, no printed records of the various district meetings seem to exist.

The Western Ohio "Roundtable," the most prominent group of its type within the state during this time, specifically devoted itself to considerations of administrative problems, responsibilities and challenges, drawing its membership from a large area within Central and Western Ohio. The State Department of Education had periodic conferences and/or meetings for selected personnel, but many administrators were unavoidably omitted for geographical or other reasons.

One can safely say, therefore, that an awareness of a need for a truly effective state-wide organization gradually developed in the minds of many principals.

The Annual Educational Conferences of Ohio State University

After the termination of World War I, administrators of The Ohio State University perceived the need for holding stated annual conferences which would allow public school teachers "... an opportunity to assemble under the auspices of their state institutions for the serious consideration of important educational problems." As a

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3 The Western Ohio Superintendent's Roundtable is an organization that has been having annual meetings at Dayton, Ohio, for over sixty-five years. It is the oldest continually existing group of its kind in the state, and is made up of "administrators" who gather to discuss "problems of mutual concern."

4 John L. Clifton (editor), Proceedings of the First Annual Educational Conference held at The Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, The Ohio State University, 1921, p. 2.
the several fine publications of the Department, of which this is the latest example.\textsuperscript{19}

Sometime after the war this attitude underwent a definite change and the relationships between the two organizations deteriorated drastically.\textsuperscript{20} No specific incident or reason can be found to clearly explain why the situation went into reverse. In the author's opinion, the following factors suggest a reasonable hypothesis for the friction that developed.

(1) The O.E.A. became inundated with problems of teacher supply, consolidations, and massive state-wide building constructions at a time when the O.H.S.P.A. was struggling to reactivate itself after the war years. It is possible that the O.E.A. thus judged other activities to be of more relative importance to Ohio educational progress than the revitalization of a principals' organization;

(2) Rightly or wrongly, Executive Committee members of the O.H.S.P.A. came to feel that they were not highly regarded as professionals representing a responsible professional organization that could help to solve pressing statewide educational concerns. A member of the Executive Committee during this time spoke of the frustra-

\textsuperscript{19}McClelland, George (editor), Ohio High School Principals Association Studies in Secondary Education, Volume IV, Columbus, Ohio: The Ohio Education Association, 1941, p. 2.

\textsuperscript{20}The following comments are abstracted from interviews with Mr. Joseph Dorff, Mr. Robert Winter, and Dr. Hugh Laughlin, May 27, 1963.
tion of committee members at "being treated like we were a group of country hicks";

(3) Because of this belief (that they represented an unwanted non-respected organization in the eyes of the O.E.A.), members of the Executive Committee developed an intransigent attitude towards the O.E.A. "The O.E.A. had reason to complain about our attitude because we became quite stubborn. What we should have done was to have gone to Mr. Bliss, immediately aired our grievances, and reached some sort of agreement. But no, we were too proud to do so. We felt that Mr. Bliss really didn't want to bother himself with us."

(4) It is only reasonable to conclude that staff members of the O.E.A. sensed the state of mind of the O.H.S.P.A. during this time of misunderstandings, and didn't like what they saw.

Because of recent changes in the administrative leadership of both organizations, any real or imagined conflicts have been completely eradicated. Mr. Thomas O'Keefe, the present Executive Secretary of the Ohio Education Association, and Dr. Laughlin, the Executive Secretary of the Ohio Association of Secondary School Principals, have cooperated in a spirit of complete respect and friendliness. The feeling of the present Executive Committee is that Mr. O'Keefe is 100 per cent for the O.A.S.S.P., and that the

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21 The final reconciliation between the two groups was effected in the fall of 1960 at a meeting in the O.E.A. headquarters between Mr. O'Keefe, Floyd Wright and Joseph Dorff.
increased financial subsidy from the O.E.A. to the Association is merely one manifestation of this spirit of respect and cooperation.22

Leland Drake and the National Association of Secondary School Principals

Although Ohio principals had achieved prominence at a regional level, the first man in the history of the Ohio Association to achieve national office was Dr. Leland N. Drake, principal of Mohawk Junior High School in Columbus for many years. Dr. Drake served as President of the National Association of Secondary School Principals for the school year 1955-1956 and is only the second Ohio principal so far to achieve that honor.23 Mahlon A. Povenmire of Lakewood was a candidate for the Executive Board of the National Association in 1958 and Joseph Dorff of Upper Arlington in 1962, but neither man was elected. Membership on the Executive Board of the National Association of Secondary School Principals carries with it an automatic progression into the office of national president after five years of service.

It is of interest to note that Dr. Drake was not originally a candidate for the national office which he eventually obtained. There is evidence to indicate that the Ohio Association had planned to

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22 The allotment from the O.E.A. to the Association increased from $1200.00 in 1959 to $1800.00 in 1960, $3600.00 in 1961, $9400.00 in 1962, and $8400.00 in 1963.

23 C. P. Briggs, Principal of Lakewood High School, served as national president in the years 1923-1924.
"run" a candidate at the 1950 N.A.S.S.P. annual meeting. Approximately 50 Ohio principals were in attendance at that convention and the following men constituted the unofficial vote-getting team: Francis Brown, O.H.S.P.A., president; John O. Fry, O.H.S.P.A. secretary-treasurer; L. N. Drake, state coordinator, Robert Winter, Piqua; C. P. Lindecamp, Garfield Heights, Ben Hanna, Norwood; Robert Fleming, Youngstown; and John A. Ramseyer, Director, University School, Columbus.25

At the 1950 Kansas City meeting, Dr. Ben Hanna of Norwood High School was Ohio's candidate. A printed report of the convention made the following comments:

Principal Ben Hanna of Norwood was elected to the Executive Committee of the National Association of Secondary School Principals at the annual meeting. . . L. N. Drake, Columbus, present Ohio coordinator and C. D. Cotterman, past state coordinator, were active promoters of Mr. Hanna's candidacy.26

Sometime later it was necessary that Mr. Hanna's position on the National Executive Board be reassigned. Since an Ohio man had originally been selected for national office, and since Dr. Drake had made an excellent impression on the national officers at that time, he was selected in Mr. Hanna's place. Dr. Hanna resigned his position because of accepting a new assignment at Baylor University.

21 See Ohio Schools, XXVIII (February, 1950), p. 81.
25 Ibid.
26 See Ohio Schools, XXVIII (April, 1950), p. 183.
in Texas as a university professor. At the next national meeting, when Hanna's successor was to be selected, there were two outstanding candidates, both non-Ohio principals, for the vacancy. As a result, a complete deadlock occurred in the voting and Dr. Drake was then proposed and elected as a compromise candidate. It was also felt that the National Association would benefit from the presence of a junior high school principal on its Executive Board. The Ohio Association gained much reflected glory from the successful tenure of Dr. Drake.

In the past few years, important nation-wide studies have been sponsored under the auspices of the National Association of Secondary School Principals, the "Trump Plan" being the most prominent and famous. There is the feeling Ohio principals have been usually overlooked in assignments to these important national committees and it seems that some form of favoritism is being displayed, in terms of prestige assignments. For example, positions of importance on the Trump study were dominated by men from Illinois. In this same period of time, the Ohio Association of Secondary School Principals has grown to its largest membership and most active program of projects. In

27 Adapted from interviews with Carey Pace and Robert Winter, May 27, 1963.

28 The formal title assigned to the "Trump Plan" is the "Commission on the Experimental Study of the Utilization of the Staff in the Secondary School."
the 1962 national convention at St. Louis, there were more Ohio principals in attendance than from any other single state.

In 1963, enrollment in the Ohio Association has reached an all-time peak of 1,117 paid memberships. This total places Ohio as the top state association in the country, in terms of support given the National Association.

In going over past records, it is difficult to chart the exact membership growth from year to year, due to a paucity of information. It is not until the 1950's that a continuous yearly account exists. We do know, however, that approximately 100 principals attended the original meeting in 1922 and that 175 members were expected in 1923. The first exact accounts of the membership can be found in the 1937 and 1938 yearbooks, where the entire roster of 259 names is given.\(^{29}\) Attendance at the 1951 fall convention was listed at 325 members, which would indicate that minimum membership for the year, at least. Recent accurate membership records begin for the year 1954-55 at which time 635 members were enrolled. The years since then have shown the following: 1955-56 (509 members); 1956-57 (737 members); 1957-1958 (797 members); 1958-59 (835 members); 1959-60 (861 members); 1960-61 (1007 members); 1961\(^{30}\) (1090 members); 1962 (1075 members);


\(^{30}\)In 1961 the Executive Committee voted to change the Association calendar from a school year to a fiscal year.
1963 (1147 members); an almost 100 per cent increase in membership during the past decade indicates how the Association has expanded.

The total budget of the Association has undergone a parallel expansion. In 1959-60, Secretary-Treasurer Charles Fox, Principal of Springfield South High School, reported a total budget of $13,219.00. Budgets since that time have been: 1960-1961 ($14,111.00); 1961 ($24,119.00); 1962 ($32,530.00).  

The Executive Secretary and the Association

The minutes of the Executive meetings during the later part of the '50's showed an increasing awareness of the advisability of some type of summer workshop.

Mahlon Povenmire met with the committee to discuss the possibility of the O.H.S.P.A. sponsoring an educational camp in Ohio such as is held in Michigan each summer. Parlette moved that we attempt to get four principals to attend the Michigan camp with the idea of setting up this type of camp in Ohio at some future date.

Dorff moved that the committee pay the expenses of the four principals who would go to the Michigan Camp. Seconded by Nauts and so ordered. Suggested for this visit were Povenmire, Parlette, Glasgo (Bellevue) and Lindecamp. . .

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31 Interview with Charles A. Fox, June 21, 1963.

32 See Appendix VIII for an explanation of the working budget for the year 1962.

33 Minutes of the Executive Committee, Ohio High School Principals Association, April 13, 1956.
Fox moved, seconded by Wright, that Walton, Parlette, and Winter be on exploratory committee to contact the O.E.A. regarding possible dates for Camp Muskingum in 1959 or 1960 and explore the various facets involved in setting up a summer workshop.  

Fox moved that since we are co-sponsors with The Ohio State University of the Principals Conference at Ohio State University we are not to accept further financial commitments for this current year. Walton seconded. So ordered.

Thus the Association started out with an idea to emulate the successful Michigan summer conferences for secondary school principals, in a camp setting, and ended by going to the plan of having summer conferences at The Ohio State University in conjunction with the College of Education there. There have been four of these summer conferences to date, and the general consensus of membership opinion has been overwhelmingly favorable. These summer conventions have featured guest speakers, many discussion group possibilities, recreational opportunities, banquets, and an annual picnic, along with official committee and business sessions. As a result of the success of the summer conferences, the annual spring meetings have been discontinued and the Association of today has two main conventions, during the summer and fall of each year.


35 This title was changed to the Annual Summer Conference of the O.A.S.S.P.

36 Minutes of the Executive Committee, Ohio High School Principals Association, April 9, 1959.
It is of interest to note that the close relationship enjoyed
by the Association with The Ohio State University has been fostered
by University efforts in recent years.

Walton read a letter from John E. Corbally, Coordinator
of Field Studies and Services, College of Education, The
Ohio State University, expressing concern over the
college's failure to work more closely with the O.H.S.P.A.,
and hoping that this condition can be remedied. Corbally
represents an organization that can be used in an
advisory capacity. Walker moved that we express thanks
and extend the welcome hand of friendship. Seconded by
Wright. So ordered. The secretary is to invite Corbally
to the winter meeting so he can give us some suggestions
as to how his organization can help the O.H.S.P.A.37

John Corbally, Coordinator of Field Services, The Ohio
State University, met with us and recommended Hugh
Laughlin to replace Dan Elkenberry as the liaison officer,
between our Association and The Ohio State University... Corbally also feels that some of their graduate students
could help us with state-wide surveys we might like to
make.38

The first issue of Memos for Principals, the newsletter pub-
lished periodically by the Executive Board of the Association,
contained the following:

O.H.S.P.A. Godfather Retires. This marks the last year
of active teaching for Ohio State's Dan Elkenberry. His
has been a satisfying and fruitful career. Many of us
have had the good fortune to be in his classes.

When the O. H.S.P.A. was in the infancy, Dan was its
champion and "father confessor." All of us are reluctant
to see Dan retire, but he has earned a much needed rest.

37 Minutes of the Executive Committee, Ohio High School Principals
Association, October 2, 1958.

38 Minutes of the Executive Committee, Ohio High School Principals
Association, January 10, 1959.
Dr. Hugh Laughlin, Department of Education at Ohio State University, will replace Dan as the university advisor of our association. All of us welcome the opportunity to become better acquainted with Hugh. 39

Thus one era of the Association came to a conclusion, and another one had its beginning.

The publishing of Memos for Principals marked the beginning of increased efforts by the Executive Board to communicate its concerns to the total membership. President John Parlette expressed the Board's philosophy as follows:

With this issue of MEMOS, your executive board hopes to inaugurate an expansion of services of the State Association. Through its pages we hope to inform members of the various activities in which we are engaged and others we anticipate. Many problems are presented to the executive board. It is our plan, through these pages, to inform members of these problems and of action taken. It is our hope that in expanding the services we will be able to involve an increasing number of members of all segments of the association in the study of problems which we face. . . Special projects, surveys, successes, unusual approaches, new methods and countless other things should be of common interest. Brief reports of regular and special committees should be made available. 40

Since the publication of the first issue four years ago, MEMOS has achieved what was originally visualized for it and has served as a vehicle for two-way communication from Association to member and from member to Association. In 1962, the Executive Committee authorized publication of the proceedings of the Fourth Annual Summer

39 See Memos for Principals, 1 (February, 1959), p. 3.
40 Ibid.
consequence of this decision, Dean George F. Arps of the College of Education of The Ohio State University, with the approval of President W. O. Thompson, organized the first annual Educational Conference under the sponsorship of the College of Education, the dates of the meeting being Thursday and Friday, April 7 and 8, 1921. As the rationale for the sessions Dean Arps stated the following:

The aims of the first conference were, and all future conferences will be, (1) to promote the highest professional interests of teachers in service; (2) to give aid to prospective teachers for service; (3) to assist in the solution of practical problems confronting the public schools; (4) to stimulate an intelligent interest in education in the minds of the layman to the end that he may cooperate with teachers in the promotion of the best interests of public education.⁵

In evaluating the first Conference, Dean Arps concluded that it was "... a great success. Only a working conference, a conference which comes to close quarters with the teachers', principals' and superintendents' actual difficulties can in the highest sense be regarded as eminently worthwhile and genuinely successful."⁶ Since the success of the first conference justified its continuation, plans for an enlarged operation were carried through for the second year in much greater detail and with many more discussion topics than was the case with the original meeting.

⁵Ibid., p. 1.
⁶Ibid.
Conference. This 59-page report is the first of its kind since the publication of Volume IV, Ohio High School Principals Association Studies in Secondary Education, back in 1941. Thus the Association now publishes periodic newsletters, along with annual yearbooks and an annual directory.

At the fall meeting of the Executive Committee in 1959, the Committee asked several immediate past presidents to constitute themselves as the "Past Presidents Committee" in the hopes that this new committee would study the Association and make any recommendations for change deemed necessary and reasonable. Four former presidents accepted the responsibility: Otto Walker, Lloyd Walton, Robert Winter, and John Parlette.

At the summer meeting of the Executive Committee in 1960, the following recommendations were made by the "Past Presidents Committee:"

1. Name of organization. According to the constitution, our official name is, "The Ohio Association of Secondary School Principals." In practice, however, we continue to use the name, "The Ohio High School Principals Association." The only states using High School Principals in their name are: Alabama, Georgia, Ohio, South Carolina, and West Virginia. In the National we are N.A.S.S.P. As a gesture to Junior High Principals we recommend: (a) Use our official name on letterheads, on Memos, on programs, summer conference, etc. (b) Inform National of the
change in usage; (c) Action of the executive committee can make the change as it is already in the constitu-

tion.

Thus after 38 years with one name, the organization officially rechristened itself, the Ohio Association of Secondary School Principals. Note that the reason given was, "as a gesture to Junior High Principals." In recent years much of the growth enjoyed by the Association can be attributed to an increasing enrollment of junior high principals. The Executive Committee has recognized their importance by insisting that time be allotted to their concerns in both the summer and fall conferences. The present philosophy of the Committee is that at least one junior high principal should be a member of the Executive Committee, and the school year 1962-63 finds two junior high men on the Executive Committee, one of whom, Joseph Moore, is the President.

It was decided in 1961 to change the official calendar year of the Association from a school year to a fiscal year. From 1961 on, all officers and committees have come up for reassignment on January 1, thus changing a pattern which had existed from the founding.

In the persons of Otto Walker, John Parlette, Joseph Dorff, and Floyd Wright, the Association was gifted with near consecutive years of extraordinary leadership. Not since the days of Powers, Bates, and Whinnery in the 1930's had such ambition for the organization been experienced, as was the case in the late '50's and


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early '60's. With new committee, publication, project, and convention changes afoot, Floyd Wright, President in 1960-61, sensed the need for a reorganization of leadership responsibilities. He therefore sent a four-page memorandum to Secretary-Treasurer Charles Fox (also to other members of the Executive Committee) in which he proposed the following:

"You will recall that we have been considering for some time the need to increase the activities and influence of our association. . . If we are to get under way with an improved program, proper action in that direction should be started now. Please give some thought to the following:

1. The Association in recent years has grown in membership and there is a need to increase the pace of services and activities;

2. The organization is in a very good position to continue and increase its influence on secondary education throughout the state;

3. A remodeling and refining of organization and dividing of tasks and responsibilities should be considered in order to implement the potential influence, activate new projects, and increase the tempo at which the organization desires to move;

4. Affiliation with other professional organizations and institutions is desirable in the future with no one of these dominating O.A.S.S.P. This implies continued close relationships with O.E.A., the State Department of Education, North Central Association, and the colleges and universities which are preparing secondary school teachers and administrators.

This all adds up to the possibility of placing a new position into the structure of the Executive Committee and the Association. . . In addition to (the officers) there would be, either through the constitution or the action of the Executive Committee, the creation of a position correlative to the secretary-treasurer. . . the position would be one directed towards leadership and service
in the area of development and implementation of professional projects. It seems that an appropriate title would be Associate Secretary, Director of Activities, or Project Secretary. This follows the organization at the national level where the N.A.S.S.P. hires an executive secretary and two associate secretaries.

This position would be based upon certain working principles:

1. It would provide a second position outside of the elected members to the Executive Committee, which over the years would give greater continuity to the Association;

2. The secretary-treasurer and the (new position). . . would work very closely together with . . . the (new person) assuming responsibility for developing and implementing professional projects as decided on by the Executive Committee;

3. The new position. . . would serve the Executive Committee and the Association in the same way that the secretary-treasurer serves.

The kind of activities in which the . . . (executive secretary) would engage are exemplified by the following:

A. College Relations. This person would be in the center of this "mix," through committee work, projects, conferences, etc., all having to do with the articulation and relationship of secondary schools and colleges in Ohio;

B. Publications. A publication program would be developed which would include such things as a quarterly, special project reports, monographs, and research reports;

C. Research. A research program stimulated and in part sponsored by O.A.S.S.P. would be developed. This probably could be done through the coordination of association committees and the work of graduate students in the various institutions of the state preparing secondary school teachers and administrators.
D. Conference Meeting and Workshop Planning. This area would include the development of increased activity throughout the state in the area of principals' get-together. This would be supplemental to and not in competition with the discussion group program.

E. Committee Coordination. There are many committees that are working, or will be working in the future, on professional projects which could be served by the (executive secretary). This is not a matter of replacing the responsibilities of the president. . . (and the other officers) but would entail a service arm and coordination as these committees ask for needed help. . .

As you know, Hugh Laughlin has been serving to a limited degree in this way and, if the Committee should decide to take positive action and locate the position of (executive secretary) with Hugh at Ohio State, the following agreements should be made:

1. Ohio State University. . . should agree to give some of Hugh's time in order that he might work on the job;

2. The Association would need to put money into clerical and secretarial help. . .

3. The (executive secretary) would be supported on minor office expenses. . .42

At the summer conference in 1961 it was decided that Dr. Hugh Laughlin should become the Executive Secretary of the Association in accord with the recommendations of President Wright. Since that time, action on all fronts of the Association program has been coordinated by Dr. Laughlin.

One of the Association activities that has greatly benefited from the leadership of the Executive Secretary has been in the realm

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42 Letter from Floyd Wright to Charles Fox, June 22, 1961.
of committees. Although the Association has had standing committees for years, no one person has been in the position of authority necessary to see the long-range goals for each committee, and their relation to other activities of the Association. In Laughlin's tenure this fortuitous event has occurred, and the coordination and interrelation of committee assignments has been outstanding.

During the school year 1962-1963, there were 16 committees of the Association active along with four appointed representatives acting as liason personnel to various state organizations. The Executive Committee also appointed an observer to represent the Association at meetings of the O.H.S.A.A. and selected a member to serve as Executive Secretary of the Ohio Association of Student Councils. A description of the functions of the various committees shows the following responsibilities:

1. **Executive Committee**

   This committee is made up of the president, the president elect, three members who serve three-year terms with one elected each year, the past president, and the secretary-treasurer. According to the constitution of the Association, "The Executive Committee, under the authority and supervision of the Association, shall administer the work of the Association. It shall formulate its programs and guide the work of its committees."

2. **Convention and Hospitality Committee**

   This committee consists of the chairman and four members who serve overlapping terms of four years.

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43 A listing of all committee members can be found in Appendix IV.
The committee assumes responsibilities for such things as registration desks, records, and general hospitality at the times of the Summer Conference and the Annual Fall meeting. All members should expect to be present at either the Summer Conference or the Fall Meeting, preferably both. It is also expected that if some members of the committee have to miss either of these meetings that other members will be present.

3. Professional Standards Committee

This committee is made up of five members who serve designated terms with one member appointed as chairman. The work of this committee includes responsibilities for questions or problems related to professional standards including certification of principals, professional ethics, and relationships with other professional organizations concerned and interested in advancing the professional status of persons in the field of education.

4. Junior High School Committee

Five members of the Association hold membership on this committee with designated terms and one member serving as chairman who is appointed by the Executive Committee. It is the responsibility of this committee to foster and further junior high school education throughout the state, to help the Association retain a focus on junior high school education through programs at the Summer Conference and the Annual Fall Meeting, and to sponsor such projects as will lead towards improvement of junior high school education and especially junior high school administration.

5. Resolutions and Advisory Committee

This committee is made up of the three immediate past presidents of the Association who no longer serve on the Executive Committee. The most recent member of the committee to have served on the Executive Committee shall be the chairman of the Resolutions and Advisory Committee. The members serve in an advisory capacity to the Executive Committee and other committees of the Association and are specifically charged with responsibility to act as a resolutions committee at the time of the Annual Fall Meeting.
6. **Summer Conference Committee**

The chairman of the Summer Conference Committee shall be the president-elect of the Association. The president, the secretary-treasurer, the executive secretary and four members of the Association shall constitute the membership of the committee. Terms are not assigned to the members. The Summer Conference Committee shall be responsible for planning, organizing, and conducting the Annual Summer Conference of the Association.

7. **Secondary School Principals' Salary Study Committee**

This is an ad hoc committee with a chairman and two members. It shall be the responsibility of the committee to define and study problems related to the salaries of high school principals with special attention given to trends, needs, possible inequities and the relationship of salary to the responsibilities of the principal and to the salaries of other administrative personnel in educational organizations.

8. **College Relations Committee**

The College Relations Committee is made up of four members with a designated chairman and unassigned terms. This shall be a committee of the Association which is given responsibility for studying and setting up projects in the area of the relationship of secondary schools and colleges and the articulation of the programs of Ohio secondary schools and the colleges and universities to which their graduates go. Special emphasis in the work of this committee may be given to collaborative and cooperative efforts with any other professional organizations or institutions concerned with improving secondary school-college relationships. The authority of the committee is found in the Association and the responsibility is through the Executive Committee to the Association.

9. **Principals Athletic Advisory Committee**

This committee includes five members and an observer. The terms of the members shall be overlapping and be for a period of five years. One member of the committee shall be designated by the Executive Committee as chairman of the Athletic Advisory Committee. The observer shall be
appointed by the Executive Committee and shall serve as an individual advisor to the Commissioner of the Ohio High School Athletic Association and attend the meetings of the OHSAA Board of Control on invitation. The advisory committee, including the observer, shall work with the Commissioner and/or any representatives indicated by him on projects and programs directed towards the improvement of athletics in the state.

10. **Legislative Committee**

The Legislative Committee shall consist of five members serving overlapping five-year terms. One member, usually a principal in the Central Ohio area, shall be designated by the Executive Committee as chairman. It shall be the responsibility of the committee to consider need for legislation appropriate to improvement of secondary school administration, to ascertain from time to time the opinions of the members of the Association regarding needed or proposed legislation, and through its chairman to be represented on the OEA Legislation Committee and with the president and executive secretary hold membership on the Ohio Council for Education. It shall be the prerogative of the committee to support legislation which is not contrary to the interests of the Association by programs, projects or calling on individual members of the Association to appear at legislative hearings if deemed advisable.

11. **Membership Committee**

The Membership Committee shall be made up of six persons serving overlapping five-year terms with one member designated as chairman and representative principals from senior high schools, junior high schools, six-year schools and assistant principals as members. The Membership Committee shall concern itself with encouraging membership in the Association of secondary school principals in Ohio and other persons interested in secondary education and eligible for membership according to the Constitution. It shall direct and organize programs with representatives in each of the Discussion Groups throughout the state who shall encourage membership in the Association, in OEA, and in the national Association of Secondary School Principals. Continuous projects and programs for increasing membership in the Association, appropriate materials for achieving this end, shall
be included in the activities of the Membership Committee.

12. Secondary School Activities Study Committee

This ad hoc committee is made up of five members, one designated as chairman. It is the responsibility of this committee to continue its study of activities in the secondary schools in the state and to report and make recommendations to the Executive Committee and through the Executive Committee to the Association on what role the Association should take in the development and control of all activities sponsored by Ohio secondary schools.

13. Publications Committee

This committee shall be made up of three members with the secretary-treasurer and the executive secretary serving ex officio. It shall be the responsibility of the committee to plan, organize, coordinate and develop a publications program for the Association. Such a program should be directed toward helping the principals of the Association in the state understand the work of the Association and to implement, insofar as publications can be utilized, the purposes of the Association as stated in the Constitution.

14. Annual Fall Meeting Planning Committee

The chairman of this committee shall be the person serving his second year as a member of the Executive Committee. Five additional members of the Association shall be appointed to the committee and shall serve for one year, with reappointment at the discretion of the Executive Committee. The committee shall plan, organize and conduct the Annual Fall Meeting of the Association. Included in its responsibilities would be the securing of speakers, the designating of topics for general and small group sessions, the organization of exhibits and the scheduling of facilities. It is expected that this committee will rely on other committees of the Association as it assumes its responsibility of planning an Annual Fall Meeting. Other committees would include the Hospitality Committee, the Junior High School Committee and all other committees of the Association which can provide special resource help according to the program planned.
The Conference committee decided to make "supervision" the theme of the 1922 meetings. A more specific application of the idea of supervision was made when it was decided to give prominence in the general sessions, as well as in appropriate sectional meetings, to the idea of supervision as exercised by the principal. The Conference Report made the following comment on attendance:

An attempt was made to have every person in attendance register both at the general registration desk and at the sectional meetings which he attended. It is certain, however, that not all those who attended the Conference registered in either of these ways. Nevertheless, the total number of different registrations amounted to 2,379. This makes the Conference one of the two or three largest maintained by any university during the school year 1921-22. Of the registrants, 167 are recorded as city superintendents (including assistant superintendents); 18 of the 88 county superintendents registered, and there were 199 supervisors and special teachers, 100 high-school principals, and 212 elementary-school principals.\(^7\)

Professor F. C. Landsittel had been appointed by the Conference Committee to serve as faculty chairman of the high-school principals sectional meeting, and he appointed J. H. Painter, Principal of Dayton Steele High School to act as presiding officer for this event.

The sectional program held on Friday, March 24, 1922, featured two main speakers plus a round-table discussion. Assistant

\[^7\text{John L. Clifton (editor), Proceedings of the Second Annual Educational Conference, Columbus, Ohio: The Ohio State University, 1922, pp. 7-8.}\]
15. State Scholarship Tests Study Committee

This is an ad hoc committee appointed as the result of a resolution passed by the Association at the Annual Fall Meeting in 1962. The committee shall have four members, one being designated as chairman. It shall be the responsibility of the committee to implement the resolution which was approved as follows: "Whereas: The General Scholarship Test for high school seniors now under the supervision of the Ohio State Department of Education has been criticized in the past by secondary school principals because it is not a scientifically constructed instrument and the results of the test have been questioned, therefore, be it resolved that the Association establish a committee to make thorough study of this test and make recommendations to OASSP pertinent to the continuance, revision or discontinuance of this test." The Executive Committee established as a prerogative of the State Scholarship Tests Study Committee that its area of concern may be broadened to any instruments prepared under the same sponsorship as the General Scholarship Test.

16. North Central Association Advisory Committee

This committee shall consist of five members with a designated chairmaH. This committee shall meet with the Ohio Committee of the Commission on Secondary Schools of the North Central Association at the request of the chairman of the Ohio Committee. The members of the Advisory Committee shall serve in a resource capacity to the Ohio committee and assist in the reviewing of North Central Association high school reports.

Representatives

Representatives to the following professional organizations shall attend meetings as requested by the organization and shall serve in a liaison advisory or consultant capacity as a high school principal representing the Ohio Association of Secondary School Principals:

Ohio Council for the Advancement of Educational Administration
College Entrance Board
Ohio Music Teachers Association
Ohio Association of Student Councils
Executive Secretary, Ohio Association of Student Councils

The Executive Secretary of the Ohio Association of Student Councils is approved and appointed by the Executive Committee of the Ohio Association of Secondary School Principals on recommendations of the Executive Committee of the Ohio Association of Student Councils. The Executive Committee of QASSP, furthermore, assumes the responsibility for determining the salary of the Executive Secretary of OASC, without assuming obligations for the payment of such salary which shall come from and through the official funds of the Ohio Association of Student Councils.

In January of 1962, the Association sponsored the publishing of a membership directory, the first of such in its history. President Fournier indicated in the preface to this publication the present spirit of the organization when he said,

... Membership in the Association has increased steadily in the past few years, the total membership being approximately 1,100 at this time. This accounts in great part for the extended stature, responsibility and influence of the professional organization of secondary school leaders in Ohio. It also provides the increased momentum which recently has characterized the work of the Association. The splendid response of individual members of the Association and the encouraging support provided by the Ohio Education Association have contributed to programs and plans through which the O.A.S.S.P. is accomplishing its purpose of contributing to the improvement and betterment of secondary education throughout Ohio. ...

In retrospect, as one looks back over the complex Association activities in the present era, comparisons are inevitable with the other outstanding period of O.A.S.S.P. history, 1935-1942. If the present rate of achievement continues, this decade and a half will

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reach the pinnacle as the most productive and illustrious of all: Statewide curriculum studies; a national president elected; an executive secretary selected to coordinate Association activities; new projects; new publications; and new efforts to better the state of secondary education in Ohio. This is a strong record of achievement.

The present era has seen the strongest leadership since the '30's in John Parlette, Otto Walker, Joseph Dorff, and Floyd Wright. In the author's opinion, Floyd Wright is the greatest "idea" man in the history of the organization.

Conclusion

In the years since the founding, many changes have occurred in the Association. The fact that the Constitution has been revised on three different occasions clearly indicates this. The 42-year period has seen the Ohio Association of Secondary School Principals become the largest state association in the National Association of Secondary School Principals. After some vicissitudes, the relationship with the Ohio Education Association has become quite stable and is mutually beneficial to both organizations. The State Department of Education is calling upon the O.A.S.S.P. more and more frequently for surveys of problems, and work in setting up more reasonable state standards. The Association is assuming more and more a role of leadership in its relations with other Ohio professional educational groups. In view of the problems confronting
secondary education in this state, the time for greatness seems clearly at hand.

If the Ohio Association of Secondary School Principals continues to press forward, committing itself fearlessly to better educational opportunities for the youth of the state, the wildest dreams of the founders will be surpassed, and the time and energy spent by all members over a period of 42 years will be amply repaid.
CHAPTER V
SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Summary

Although the Ohio Association of Secondary School Principals was not founded until 1922, Ohio secondary school principals were able to meet with each other in meetings connected with activities of the Ohio State Teachers Association. The High School Department of the O.S.T.A. was created in 1891 with Principal Abram Brown of Columbus serving as first president. Other prominent early Ohio principals were E. W. Coy of Cincinnati, E. L. Harris of Cleveland, E. D. Lyon of Mansfield, and I. N. Kayser of Urbana.

The Ohio High School Principals Association was founded in 1922 at the Second Annual Educational Conference sponsored by the College of Education, The Ohio State University. The motion calling for the formation of a new state organization was made by Principal Claude P. Briggs of Lakewood, who was to become the first Ohio president of the National Association of Secondary School Principals, achieving that honor in 1923-1924. The only other Ohio principal to date to be elected president of the N.A.S.S.P. was Dr. Leland N. Drake, of Columbus Mohawk Junior High School, who served during the year 1955-1956.
The first Constitution of the O.H.S.P.A. was adopted in 1924. There have been two major revisions since then, in 1948 and in 1954. No records exist to tell us who drafted the first Constitution. The period of years from the founding until 1935 are notable for the lack of documentary evidence giving factual information as to projects of a statewide nature. No minutes of the organization can be found until the year 1952, although much printed material referring to activities of the Association can be found in educational periodicals, notably Ohio Schools, from 1935 until the present. Five yearbooks, entitled Studies in Secondary Education, were published by the O.H.S.P.A. between 1937 and 1941 and a book, The Ohio Plan of Using the Evaluative Criteria, was published in 1941. The Association also produced a 59-page report covering the 1962 Summer Conference.

The second period in the history of the O.A.S.S.P. lasted from 1935 through 1941 and is notable for the many fine projects that occurred during this time of achievement, along with the strong leadership that was manifested in the presidencies of Harold Bates, Pliny Powers, and Karl Whinnery. During this span of time the discussion group movement in Ohio was initiated, the Five Year Study was undertaken, radio broadcasts were sponsored, the annual conventions were enlarged in that membership involvement was greater, and one of the great projects in the history of the Association was undertaken, the Evaluative Criteria Project. Pearl Harbor stopped a tremendous educational ferment.
The third period in the O.A.S.S.P. history covered the years 1942-1952. World War II handicapped the Association program but many of the committees tried to continue functioning in spite of new personnel, rationing of tires and gasoline, and the natural total national focus on a winning war effort. Ohio principals showed concern for reasonable allocation of time and energies in regard to extra-curricular activities when they tried to administer their own Activities Association. They pressed forward in their cooperative relationship with the Ohio High School Athletic Association, trying to refine more effective athletic opportunities for the youth of the state. This cooperation has continued throughout the years to the present, and culminated in the famous Canton McKinley Case of 1961, when the O.A.S.S.P. was the first Ohio educational organization to come to the defense of the O.H.S.A.A. Outstanding presidents in this decade were Robert Oldfather, Oliver Farrar, O. H. Schaff, and Francis Brown.

The fourth, and present, period in the organization history has seen the second outstanding era of achievement—on a par with the achievements of the years 1935-1942. Statewide curriculum studies were organized, projects and surveys were carried on at the request of the State Department of Education, relationships with the Ohio Education Association were stabilized after a time of friction, membership showed a continuous growth culminating in the year 1963 when 1,147 paid members made the O.A.S.S.P. the largest unit in the N.A.S.S.P., the working budget of the Association increased to its
present level of over $15,000.00, an Executive Secretary, Dr. Hugh Laughlin, was selected to spearhead the O.A.S.S.P. and under his coordination the activities of committees steadily increased. Outstanding presidents in this present period have been Otto Walker, Joseph Dorff, John Parlette, and Floyd Wright. All signs indicate that the Association is continually increasing its effectiveness in serving the cause of secondary education in Ohio.

Lost Causes

There have been two great failures in the history of the Association: the attempt during the 1940's and 50's to create a special division in the State Department of Education for secondary curriculum coordination and experimentation; and the attempt on the part of the Activities Association (1948-1952) to oversee extra-curricular activities in the secondary schools of the state. Partial success has attended efforts of the O.A.S.S.P. to involve other educational agencies of the state in coordinated attacks on specific problems, partial in that no permanent commissions or organizations have been amalgamated even though temporary goals have been periodically achieved.

It seems appropriate at this stage of the study to comment on the nature and function of the Association as it has operated throughout its existence. According to the revised Constitution the purpose of the organization is sixfold:

1. To promote the continuous study and improvement of secondary education in the state of Ohio;
2. To exert every means in its power to stimulate a professional attitude among its members;

3. To encourage the scientific study of administrative problems;

4. To develop a fraternal and cooperative spirit among the principals and faculties of their schools;

5. To organize the high school in such a manner that (in relation to elementary education on the one hand and to higher education on the other) the whole educative process shall be a continuous and a well adjusted whole; and

6. To encourage suitable legislation for the accomplishment of its aims.

A reading of these purposes makes it plain that the organization has not visualized itself as a leader in educational experimentation as, for example, the Progressive Education Association was or the Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development is. It has seemingly conceived of itself as an implementer rather than as an innovator, and the record of its action has borne out this concept.

The O.A.S.S.P. has not overtly offered leadership to the state (and, indirectly, the nation) in the realm of continuing social problems, such as segregation or the increasingly tragic inability of non-college bound high school graduates to achieve gainful employment. It has not as yet taken a strong public position on the ever-increasing effort of Roman Catholics to get tax support for parochial schools. In short, the Association has quietly steered
away from controversy and led a placid, even somewhat phlegmatic,
existence thus far in its history. It can be said that the stated
purposes of the organization have been followed with reasonable
fidelity.

The question then arises, is what was acceptable in the past good
enough for the present? In the last three years, for example, the
question of teacher unions and teacher sanctions has become one of
the pressing educational considerations of the day. Unions, in
general, stand for more membership control over working conditions
and administrative decisions, and teachers unions have proved to be
no exceptions to the rule. Up to now, the O.A.S.S.P. has not
uttered one public statement, per se, on the position it takes (or
intends to take) with regard to the pros and cons of teacher unionism
in Ohio. The author wonders whether or not the leadership of the
Association will continue the traditional policy of "non-violence?"
Would education in Ohio be better off if the organization ploughed
head first into controversial subjects?

In the state of Ohio over the past quarter of a century a
noticeable trend has developed in the percentage of state support
allocated by the Legislature to the public schools. According to
tables compiled by the Ohio Education Association, the total percent-
age effort of the state has decreased although total financial
payments have increased. The problem arises then, should the O.A.S.S.P.
visualize itself as a political pressure group and attempt directly
to influence the course of events in this respect?
Superintendent Charles H. Lake of Cleveland spoke on the topic "Adopting High-School Procedure to Meet the Social Needs of Pupils," and Principal H. W. Leach of Marietta High School dealt with the subject, "The High-School Assembly Period."

No further discussion of the principal papers of the morning took place except as they were touched upon incidentally in the course of consideration of round-table topics. The topics before the section in this part of the program were the following:

(1) How to achieve training for citizenship versus mere knowledge of the citizen's rights and duties?
(2) What relation does the "Common element" or "constant studies" sustain to life in a democracy?
(3) What kind of history is of most importance in education for citizenship?
(4) How can we realize the utmost in training for citizenship from the extra-curricular activities of the school?
(5) How can the most be made of current events?
(6) What are the possibilities of civic training in handling the problems of the student body?

It is most interesting to the author to contemplate the nature of the items which were considered at this Friday morning session forty-one years ago. There is not one problem mentioned that has not been discussed at national, state, or local meetings within the past five years. How familiar the next comments sound to present-day principals:

The question of qualifications of pupils for participation in interscholastic athletics was raised by Principal Clifton M. Layton of Cuyahoga Falls High School, who made the point that the moral standards applied to the problem are usually those that are characteristic of the principal. Principal Karl E. Whinnery, of Sandusky,

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8 Ibid., p. 268.
The answer to this, as well as to other questions raised in the previous two paragraphs, would seem to be negative. There are other organizations in the state that have as their avowed purpose action within the State, Legislature, within the State Board of Education, as militant groups dedicated to stated purposes. The O.A.S.S.P. has kept within the pathway mapped out by its constitution and worked for the improvement of secondary education accordingly. It is for the present membership to decide whether or not the future course of action should be different from that of the past, although the author is of the belief that the present purposes are adequate and worthy. The thought arises that it might be well to have periodic revisions of the constitution every five to ten years to determine if the purposes of the organization are keeping pace with the changes in society.

Recommendations

In the course of this study, the author has drawn certain conclusions as to desirable activities of the Ohio Association of Secondary School Principals in the years ahead. These suggestions are as follows:

1. The writer has concluded that the discussion groups are a most valuable asset of the Association and suggests that, whenever possible, statewide projects be assigned to the groups. This would tend to reinforce the professional nature of their work;
2. Every possible effort should be made to increase communications between the Executive Committee and the various discussion groups. A step in the right direction would be to appoint the state coordinator to membership in the Executive Committee. The coordinator, acting through his regional and area directors, would be the perfect switchboard for two-way communication. The membership could thus more easily see tangible results from their stated concerns;

3. Recommendations for appointment to the important offices and committee assignments of the Association should come from each discussion group region to the Executive Committee. While such recommendations would not be binding, there would thus be assembled for the Executive Committee necessary data which certainly would facilitate appointments made by the Committee;

4. The discussion groups are the perfect vehicle for involving the newer, younger principals with the working projects and in-service educational opportunities of the Association. Every effort should be made to utilize the abilities of these newcomers, as well as those of the older members. As men demonstrate their competence within area groups, this fact should qualify them for larger responsibilities and opportunities. In the author's opinion, the road to the Executive Committee should start in the discussion groups;

5. If possible, the state coordinator should visit each of the eight discussion regions of the state once a year for regional meetings. This would insure him the acquaintanceship necessary for
a superior type of job assignment. Every regional coordinator should
attend one meeting a year of every area group within his own region;
and the state and regional coordinators should meet at stated times
throughout the year, one of which should be in a meeting with the
executive board;

6. It would be extremely desirable for the Association to have
leadership, especially in the area of curriculum, coming from the
principals of every university or demonstration school in Ohio. The
Executive Committee should personally invite these men to take an
active part in the work of the organization and, if necessary,
constitute a special committee of these persons so that the results of
experimentation they are engaged in can be more easily disseminated
to the total membership;

7. The Executive Committee, or a board appointed by the Com-
mittee, should designate at least two principals per election as the
unofficial selections of the O.A.S.S.P. when elections for membership
to district and state boards of the Ohio High School Athletic
Association are held;

8. Notification should be sent to the total membership of the
O.A.S.S.P. requesting voting support for these candidates;

9. A state-wide referendum should be instigated, calling for
mandatory representation of at least two high school principals on
the State Board of Control, as well as on each District Board;

10. A state-wide referendum should be instigated, calling for
restriction of membership on the State Board of Control to one term
of office. A study of membership on the State Board of Control over
the past two decades indicates that too many persons have served
for more than one term. This does not mean that there has been any­
thing wrong with the caliber of service rendered by these repeaters
over the years, but merely suggests that there are enough principals
and administrators in Ohio, competent in regard to athletic affairs,
to justify selection for one term only.

11. An increasing and continuing effort should be made to recruit
and involve junior high school principals in affairs of the Associa­
tion. The present trend towards equitable representation on conven­
tion programs of junior high school problems and concerns should be
continued.

12. The Executive Committee of the Ohio Association should
protest the ignoring of Ohio principals, when it comes to national
prestige assignments on committees of the National Association of
Secondary School Principals. It seems only logical that the state
giving the greatest amount of membership support to the N.A.S.S.P.
should have reasonable representation on national committees;

13. The Executive Committee of the Ohio Association should set
up a long range program of national exposure, whereby selected Ohio
principals are given repeated exposure at national conventions; and

14. The Executive Committee of the Ohio Association should
groom one or two candidates as possible national presidents, and
set up a time schedule aimed at a particular election whereby all
efforts are concentrated on gaining a favorable result. If the O.A.S.S.P. wants national recognition and representation, it will have to deliberately work for it.

15. In view of the great difficulty in gathering records of the early years, it is strongly urged that all correspondence, records, minutes of the present and future Association activities be kept on file in the office of the Executive Secretary in order that any future research be expedited.
APPENDIX I

THE 1948 REVISION OF THE

CONSTITUTION

of the

Ohio High School Principals Association

(Revised April, 1948)

ARTICLE I - Name

This organization shall be known as the Ohio High School Principals Association.

ARTICLE II - Purpose

The purpose of this organization shall be:

To promote the continuous study and improvement of Secondary Education in the State of Ohio;
To exert every means in its power to stimulate a professional attitude among its members;
To encourage the scientific study of administrative problems;
To develop a fraternal and cooperative spirit among the principals and faculties of their schools;
To organize the high school in such a manner that (in relation to elementary education on the one hand and to higher education on the other) the whole educative process shall be a continuous and well integrated whole;
To encourage suitable legislation for the accomplishment of its aims.

To maintain affiliation with the Ohio Education Association and the National Association of Secondary School Principals of the National Education Association.

ARTICLE III - Membership

Section 1. Membership in this organization is open to the following people, in Ohio, upon payment of the annual dues:
Any person who is principal of a high school;
Any person who is charged with executive duties in the administration of a secondary school; and
Any person who conducts courses in the scientific study of education in a university or institution of higher learning.
Section 2. All membership shall terminate on August 31st of each year.

ARTICLE IV - Officers

Section 1. The officers shall be: A President, a Vice-President and a Secretary-Treasurer who shall have the duties and powers usually pertaining to these officers.

Section 2. The officers, together with three additional members elected by the Association, shall constitute the Executive Committee. The President shall continue as a member of the Executive Committee for one year after the expiration of his term as president.

Section 3. The term of office of the President, Vice-President and Secretary-Treasurer shall be one year. One member of the Executive Committee shall be elected each year for a term of three years.

Section 4. The Executive Committee, under the authority and supervision of the Association, shall administer the work of the Association. It shall formulate its programs and guide the work of its committees.

Section 5. In case of a vacancy in the Executive Committee, the President shall appoint a member to fill the position until the next annual meeting, when the Association by election shall fill the vacancy for the remainder of the term.

Section 6. It shall be the duty of the President prior to each annual fall meeting to appoint a nominating committee which shall nominate the officers and a member of the executive committee for the ensuing terms of office and to fill vacancies in unexpired terms. The Nominating Committee shall report and the election shall be held at the business session of the annual fall meeting. New Officers shall assume their duties immediately after the annual fall meeting.

Section 7. The Executive Committee shall have authority to appoint such committees as are required to carry on the work of the association.

ARTICLE V - Fiscal Year

The association year shall close on August 31st of each year.

ARTICLE VI - Quorum

Thirty members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.
ARTICLE VII - Meetings

Section 1. The meetings shall be held twice annually—spring and fall. Dates and place of meeting are to be determined by the Executive Committee.

Section 2. A special meeting may be called by the President on ten days notice on the request of twenty-five members representing this number of schools. The time, place and purpose of the special meeting shall be clearly stated in the notices.

ARTICLE VIII - Amendments

All proposed amendments to the Constitution shall be submitted in writing to the Secretary-Treasurer at least one month prior to the annual meeting and he shall transmit them by mail to the members at least two weeks prior to the annual meeting. Any amendment shall become a part of the Constitution by a two-thirds vote of the members present at the annual meeting.

ARTICLE IX - By-Laws

By-laws may be enacted covering the procedure and policy of the Association by a majority vote of the members present.

Section 1. The annual dues shall be three dollars. All memberships expire on August 31st of each year.

Section 2. The standing committees are:
Ohio North Central Committee
Ohio North Central Advisory Committee
Joint Committee with Ohio College Association
Convention and Hospitality Committee
Other standing and special committees as are established from time to time.

Section 3. The conduct of meetings shall be according to Robert's Rule of Order.

Section 4. Amendment of the by-laws shall be by majority vote of members present at the business session of the spring or fall meeting.

December 11, 1953
APPENDIX II

THE NEW CONSTITUTION OF THE

OHIO ASSOCIATION OF SECONDARY SCHOOL PRINCIPALS

ARTICLE I - Name

This organization shall be known as the Ohio Association of Secondary School Principals.

ARTICLE II - Purpose

The purpose of this organization shall be:
To promote the continuous study and improvement of secondary education in the state of Ohio;
To exert every means in its power to stimulate a professional attitude among its members;
To encourage the scientific study of administrative problems;
To develop a fraternal and cooperative spirit among the principals and faculties of their schools;
To organize the high school in such a manner that (in relation to elementary education on the one hand and to higher education on the other) the whole educative process shall be continuous and a well integrated whole; and
To encourage suitable legislation for the accomplishment of its aims.

ARTICLE III - Membership

Section 1 - Membership in this organization is open to the following people, in Ohio, upon payment of the annual dues:

Any person who is principal of a high school (either junior or senior);
Any person who is charged with executive duties in the administration of a secondary school; and
Any person who conducts courses in the scientific study of education in a university or institution of higher learning.

Section 2 - All membership shall terminate on December 31st of each year.
ARTICLE IV - Officers

Section 1 - The officers shall be a president, a vice-president, and a secretary-treasurer who shall have the duties and powers usually pertaining to these officers. They shall be elected at the fall meeting.

Section 2 - The officers together with three additional members elected by the Association and the one immediate past president shall constitute the Executive Committee. The president shall serve on the Executive Committee for one year following his term as president. Four members of the Executive Committee shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of the business of the committee.

Section 3 - The term of office of the president, vice-president, and secretary-treasurer shall be for one year. Each of the members of the Executive Committee shall be elected for three years. At the annual meeting in 1942, however, one member of the Executive Committee shall be elected for one year, one for two years, and one for three years.

Section 4 - The Executive Committee, under the authority and supervision of the Association shall administer the work of the Association. It shall formulate its programs and guide the work of its committees.

Section 5 - In case of a vacancy from any cause, in an unexpired term, the president shall appoint a member to fill the position until the next annual fall meeting, when the Association by election shall fill the vacancy for the remainder of the term.

Section 6 - It shall be the duty of the president early in each fall meeting to appoint a nominating committee which shall nominate the officers, a member of the Executive Committee for the ensuing three years and, if necessary, nominate candidates to fill vacancies in unexpired terms.

ARTICLE V - Fiscal Year

The end of the fiscal year will be December thirty-first. New officers shall assume their duties on January first following the election.
voiced somewhat the same sentiment and made an appeal for a more careful regulation of athletic matters. Superintendent Bert Highlands, of Mechanicsburg, expressed doubt as to the justification of the extent of time and energy consumed by athletic activities, calling into question particularly the legitimacy from the educational point of view of the long trips necessitated by contests at distant points. Principal E. W. Boshart, of Cleveland West Technical High School, brought out the element of unfairness in athletic competition between certain large high schools and others arising from the number of over-age pupils that sometimes participate in contests.9

At this time, Principal C. P. Briggs of Lakewood High School made comments which served as a catalyst in bringing organizational possibilities to the fore.

The importance of providing opportunity for expression of the spirit of fraternalism in high-school activities as a corrective against secret organizations was advanced by Principal C. P. Briggs, of Lakewood High School. Mr. Briggs further suggested that a permanent organization of high-school principals, meeting annually in connection with the University Educational Conference, would be desirable. On motion, a committee of five was appointed by the chair to report a plan for such an organization if it should be deemed advisable. The committee was constituted as follows: C. P. Briggs, Lakewood, Chairman; Evan Mehaffay, Columbus South High School; O. E. Claggett, Dayton Parker High School; Frank Whitehouse, Mansfield High School; and John L. G. Potterf, Canton McKinley High School. . . At the High-School Principals' Luncheon, taking place at Campbell Hall immediately upon the close of the forenoon program of the section, further consideration was given the matter of effecting a permanent organization of high-school principals. After some discussion under the leadership of the committee appointed during the forenoon, a tentative organization was effected as follows: President, E. D. Lyon, Principal of Cincinnati East High School; Vice-President, H. W. Leach, Principal of Marietta High School; Secretary, William L. Connor, Principal of Cleveland Longworth High School of Commerce.10

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9Ibid., p. 269.

10Ibid., pp. 269-70.
ARTICLE VI - Meetings

Section 1 - Annual meeting shall be held in the fall. Dates and places of other meetings are to be determined by the Executive Committee.

Section 2 - A special meeting may be called by the president on ten days notice on the request of twenty-five members, representing this number of schools. The time, place, and purpose of the special meeting shall be clearly stated in the notices.

ARTICLE VII - By-Laws

This Association may enact By-laws not inconsistent with this constitution by a majority vote of those persons at one of regular meetings. They may be amended from time to time in accordance with the provisions therein contained.

ARTICLE VIII - Amendments

All proposed amendments to the constitution shall be submitted in writing to the secretary-treasurer at least one month prior to the annual meeting and he shall transmit them by mail to the members at least two weeks prior to the annual meeting. Any amendment shall become a part of the constitution by a two-thirds vote of the members present at the annual meeting.

ARTICLE IX - Parliamentary Authority

The rules contained in Robert's Rules of Order Revised shall govern the conduct of business in this organization.

BY-LAWS

1. The dues for membership of a school in this Association shall be five dollars annually.

2. This Association shall maintain affiliation with the National Association of Secondary Schools. Each member school will be furnished a certificate of membership showing this affiliation.

3. The fall meeting shall be the annual meeting for the election of officers and the transaction of such business matters as recommended by the Executive Committee.
4. To be included:
   a. Standing committees and their selection, term of office, etc.
   b. Provision for special committees.
   c. Provision for presidential appointment of parliamentarian.
   d. Provision for amendment of by-laws.
APPENDIX III

PUBLICATIONS OF THE O.A.S.S.P.

1. Original constitution, Columbus, Ohio, 1923.


8. Revised Constitution, Columbus, Ohio, 1948.

9. Revised Constitution, Columbus, Ohio, 1954.

### OFFICERS OF THE O.A.S.S.P., 1922-1963

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>President</th>
<th>Vice-President</th>
<th>Sec.-Treas.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1922-23</td>
<td>E. D. Lyon, Cincinnati East</td>
<td>H. W. Leach, Marietta</td>
<td>Wm. L. Connor, Cleveland Longworth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923-24</td>
<td>R. E. Offenhaur, Lima</td>
<td>C. W. Howe, Norwood</td>
<td>Wm. L. Connor, Cleveland Longworth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924-25</td>
<td>E. F. Miller, Youngstown Rayen</td>
<td>Paul C. Bunn, Lorain</td>
<td>Wm. L. Connor, Cleveland Longworth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1925-26</td>
<td>John L. G. Pottorf, Canton McKinley</td>
<td>Alvin R. Keppel, Marietta</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1926-27</td>
<td>John L. G. Pottorf, Canton McKinley</td>
<td>C. J. Bowman, Akron Central</td>
<td>Alvin R. Keppel, Marietta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1927-28</td>
<td>C. J. Bowman, Akron Central</td>
<td>O. H. Magley, Columbus West</td>
<td>Alvin R. Keppel, Marietta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1928-29</td>
<td>Karl E. Whinnery, Sandusky</td>
<td>E. W. Tiffany, Springfield</td>
<td>Alvin R. Keppel, Marietta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1929-30</td>
<td>E. W. Tiffany, Springfield</td>
<td>H. W. Leach, Lima</td>
<td>Alvin R. Keppel, Marietta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930-31</td>
<td>H. W. Leach, Lima</td>
<td>C. P. Shively, Elyria</td>
<td>Floyd Simmons, Cleveland Collingwood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931-32</td>
<td>C. P. Shively, Elyria</td>
<td>Wade E. Miller, Middletown</td>
<td>Harold Bates, Marietta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1932-33</td>
<td>Wade E. Miller, Middletown</td>
<td>Dean Hickson, Lancaster</td>
<td>Harold Bates, Marietta</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**1933-34**  
**President** | Dean Hickson, Lancaster  
**Vice-President** | *  
**Sec.-Treas.** | Harold Bates, Marietta

**1934-35**  
**President** | John P. Geiger, Mt. Vernon  
**Vice-President** | *  
**Sec.-Treas.** | *

**1935-36**  
**President** | Harold Bates, Norwood  
**Vice-President** | O. B. Smith, Niles  
**Sec.-Treas.** | L. T. Powell, Bucyrus

**1936-37**  
**President** | Pliny Powers, Cleveland  
**Vice-President** | Ivan Shell, Lockland  
**Sec.-Treas.** | S. F. Jameson, Ashland

**1937-38**  
**President** | Karl E. Whinnery, Sandusky  
**Vice-President** | Wade E. Miller, Middletown  
**Sec.-Treas.** | S. F. Jameson, Ashland

**1938-39**  
**President** | S. F. Jameson, Ashland  
**Vice-President** | W. E. Orcutt, Marion  
**Sec.-Treas.** | L. K. Replogle, Columbus

**1939-40**  
**President** | Walter Peoples, Cincinnati Withrow  
**Vice-President** | J. W. Elwell, Dayton  
**Sec.-Treas.** | L. K. Replogle, Columbus

**1940-41**  
**President** | Jesse Beer, Mansfield  
**Vice-President** | E. W. Wart, Tiffin  
**Sec.-Treas.** | Ben Hanna, Norwood

**1941-42**  
**President** | Ben Hanna, Norwood  
**Vice-President** | C. C. Tuck, Cleveland  
**Sec.-Treas.** | Carl Eyers, Gallipolis

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*I could find no reference to men in these offices. Robert Winter is of the opinion that the organization did not function much, if at all, in 1933-34. This tends to correspond with the statement previously quoted from Allen Rupp. The author can find no proof that the organization existed during the school year 1934-35 nor can he find any proof to the contrary. Winter makes another interesting comment, "When the Annual Educational Conferences of The Ohio State University were terminated, it was probably the best thing in the world for the Association! Too many Ohio principals, myself included, felt that our organization was dominated by the University during this era." Interview with Robert Winter, May 27, 1963.*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>President</th>
<th>Vice-President</th>
<th>Sec.-Treas.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1942-43</td>
<td>C. C. Tuck, Cleveland West Tech</td>
<td>Fred Burchfield, Logan</td>
<td>Carl Byers, Parma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1943-44</td>
<td>F. B. Burchfield, Logan</td>
<td>John Flood, Akron West</td>
<td>Robert Oldfather, Napoleon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1944-45</td>
<td>John Flood, Akron West</td>
<td>A. E. Rupp, Marietta</td>
<td>R. B. Oldfather</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1948-49</td>
<td>O. H. Schaff, Garfield Heights</td>
<td>Francis Brown, Ottawa Hills</td>
<td>John Fry, Hamilton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1949-50</td>
<td>Francis W. Brown, Ottawa Hills</td>
<td>Edgar A. Miller, Cleveland West High</td>
<td>John Fry, Hamilton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950-51</td>
<td>Edgar A. Miller, Cleveland West</td>
<td>Elmer Kizer, Cincinnati Hughes</td>
<td>John Fry, Hamilton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951-52</td>
<td>Elmer Kizer, Cincinnati Hughes</td>
<td>Carl Hopkins, Delaware</td>
<td>John Fry, Hamilton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1952-53</td>
<td>John Fry, Hamilton</td>
<td>Robert Winter, Piqua</td>
<td>Carl Hopkins, Delaware</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1953-54</td>
<td>Robert Winter, Piqua</td>
<td>Carl Hopkins, Delaware</td>
<td>Merritt C. Naults, Toledo DeVilbiss</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>President</td>
<td>Vice-President</td>
<td>Sec.-Treas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1954-55</td>
<td>Merritt C. Nants, Toledo DeWilde</td>
<td>Wallace Glenright, Sandusky</td>
<td>Carl Hopkins, Delaware</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1957-58</td>
<td>L. C. Walton, Cleveland Jefferson</td>
<td>John Parlette, Bowling Green</td>
<td>Robert Winters, Piqua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1958-59</td>
<td>John Parlette, Bowling Green</td>
<td>Joseph Dorff, Upper Arlington</td>
<td>Charles Fox, Springfield</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1959-60</td>
<td>Joseph Dorff, Upper Arlington</td>
<td>Floyd Wright, Shadyside</td>
<td>Charles Fox, Springfield South</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960-61</td>
<td>Floyd Wright, Shadyside</td>
<td>Edward Fournier, Portsmouth</td>
<td>Charles Fox, Springfield South</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>Edward Fournier, Portsmouth</td>
<td>Dr. Joseph A. Moore, Youngstown</td>
<td>Charles Fox, Springfield South</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1962</td>
<td>Dr. Joseph A. Moore, Youngstown</td>
<td>Burr Simpson, Urbana</td>
<td>Charles Fox, Springfield South</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963</td>
<td>Burr Simpson, Urbana</td>
<td>Robert Regula, Bellevue</td>
<td>Charles Fox, Springfield South</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX V

THE OHIO HIGH SCHOOL PRINCIPALS ASSOCIATION

Officers and Standing Committees, 1941-1942

Officers

President - Jesse Beer, Principal, Mansfield High School
Vice-President - E. E. Wert, Principal, Tiffin Junior High School
Secretary-Treasurer - Ben M. Hanna, Principal, Norwood High School

Executive Committee

Walter Peoples - Principal, Cincinnati Withrow High School
Carl C. Byers - Principal, Gallia Academy
S. F. Jameson - Principal, Ashland High School
Charles E. Davis, Principal, Lima South High School

Activities Committee

C. J. W. Luttrell, Lorain High School
Fred B. Burchfield, Logan High School
L. K. Cooperider, Columbus Barrett Junior High School
John Flood, Akron West High School
John D. Geiger, Mt. Vernon High School
H. W. Rogge, Swanton High School

Athletic Committee

C. C. Tuck, Cleveland West Technical High School
Walter Peoples, Cincinnati Withrow High School
C. H. Jones, Wellston High School
H. M. Emswiler, Columbus Central High School
Charles Secoy, Kenton High School

Curriculum Study Committee

A. J. Dilleyhay, Akron East High School
Russell Rupp, Shaker Heights Junior High School
J. H. Coleman, Oxford Mcguffey High School
Francis Brown, Ottawa Hills High School
S. F. Jameson, Ashland High School
Implementation Committee on the Evaluative Criteria

1. High School Supervisor, F. M. Shelton, Department of Education, State of Ohio
2. State Universities, Dean E. J. Ashbaugh, Department of Education, Miami University, Oxford
3. North Central Association, Dr. B. L. Stradley, The Ohio State University
4. Ohio Principals Association, C. C. Byers, Principal, (1 year), Gallia Academy
5. Ohio Principals Association, Edgar Miller, Principal, (2 years), Cleveland West High School
6. Ohio Principals Association, B. M. Hanna, Principal, (3 years) Norwood High School
7. Ohio Principals Association, W. C. Blough, Principal, (4 years), Sandusky High School

Advisory Committee

1. Ohio Education Association, J. M. Turner, Superintendent, Malta-McConnelsville Schools
2. City Superintendents Association, M. M. Berry, Superintendent Chillicothe Schools
3. Exempted Village Superintendents Association, John W. Robinson, Superintendent Eaton Village Schools
4. County Superintendents Association, unfilled
5. Classroom Teachers, H. C. Roberson, 950 Richie Avenue, Lima, Ohio
6. Ohio College Association, Charles B. Ketcham, President, Mount Union College
7. Ohio College Association, R. V. Smith, Dean, Capital University
8. Ohio College Association, R. F. Jameson, Professor Oberlin College
9. Ohio Congress of Parents and Teachers, Mrs. Alice LaCost, 2251 Glenwood Avenue, Toledo, Ohio
10. Private Schools, unfilled
11. Junior High School, W. E. Orcutt, Principal Marion Central Junior High School
12. County System Schools, unfilled
13. Ohio Principals Association, R. D. Purdy, Superintendent, (3 years), Wellington Schools
14. Ohio Principals Association, F. W. Brown, Principal, (2 years), Ottawa Hills High School
15. Ohio Principals Association, Milton Mollenkopf, Principal, (1 year), Warren Harding High School
APPENDIX VI

OHIO ASSOCIATION OF SECONDARY SCHOOL PRINCIPALS

A Department of the Ohio Education Association

Committee Membership - 1963

Executive Committee

President: Joseph A. Moore, Harry B. Turner J.H.S., Mahoning Ave., N.W., Warren
1963: Robert D. Regula, Bellevue H.S., North St., Bellevue
1964: Carey Pace, Mohawk J.H.S., 471 S. 6th St., Columbus 15
1965: Robert A. Martin, Mariemont H.S., Wooster Pike & Plainville Rd., (Mariemont) Cincinnati 27
Past Pres.: Edward Fournier, Solon H.S., 6795 Inwood Dr., Solon
Sec.-Treas.: Charles L. Fox, Springfield South H.S., 700 S. Limestone St., Springfield
Exec. Sec.: Hugh D. Laughlin, Ohio State University, 1415 N. High St., Columbus 10

Convention and Hospitality Committee

Chairman: H. M. Williams, Columbus Board of Ed. Bldg., 270 E. State St., Columbus 15
1963: Gale A. Herbert, Maumee H.S., Gibbs and Sackett Sts., Maumee
1964: John Simon, Hilliard J.H.S., Hilliard
1965: Louis Manning, Deer Park H.S., 8351 Plainfield Rd., Deer Park
1966: Louis A. Apwisch, Covington H.S., Grant St., Covington

Professional Standards Committee

1963: Ross Fleming, Colerain H.S., 4850 Poole Rd., Cincinnati
1964: George Bates, Steubenville H.S., 420 N. 4th St., Steubenville
1965 (Chrm): James A. Runkel, Oakwood H.S., 1200 Far Hills Ave., Dayton
1966: Ellsworth Statler, Willowick J.H.S., 31500 Royalview Dr., Willoughby
1967: Boyd Martin, Port Clinton H.S., 4th & Madison, Port Clinton
Certain conclusions become evident upon reading the foregoing quotations: A reading of the names of the men quoted indicates an excellent geographical spread of distribution in regard to attendance. All sections of the state were represented; principals from the large cities gave the leadership in the earliest meetings, and, as a listing of officers for the first decade shows, held most of the elective offices during that time; present-day principals would have felt remarkably at ease in a convention with their colleagues of forty years ago. Evidently the concerns of the 1922 principals, as indicated by the topics listed and the discussions carried on, have remained constant during the ensuing years; and from the very beginning of the Association, The Ohio State University has been closely associated with the organization. The University has cooperated by way of furnishing meeting facilities, the giving of leadership by various faculty members, and the maintenance of a constant sympathetic attitude towards the O.A.S.S.P. and its activities throughout the years.

The 1922 Conference Proceedings contain the following statements about the meeting and the infant organization:

The degree of interest manifested by high-school principals in this year's conference was most gratifying. The enrollment in the section was ninety-nine. The permanent organization which was effected, the spirit of discussions, and the large attendance combined to leave no further room for doubt as to the forces which are at our command in future development of the Conference as regards high-school interests. . .

In the light of this year's experience in conducting the section and in view of expressions coming from
Junior High School Committee

1963 (Chrm)  Robert Seele, Fremont J.H.S., 501 Croghan, Fremont
1964         Casper C. Clark, Horace Mann J.H.S., 1215 W. Clifton Blvd., Lakewood
1965         Oscar L. Burkhart, McKinley J.H.S., 1729 Kinney's Lane, Portsmouth
1966         Charles C. Thackara, Harding J.H.S., Sixth & Dayton St., Hamilton
1967         Melvin H. Robb, Euclid Central J.H.S., 1520 Chardon Rd., Euclid 17

Resolutions and Advisory Committee

1963         John Parlette, Bowling Green Public Schools, 215 W. Wooster St., Bowling Green
1964         Joseph Dorff, Upper Arlington H.S., 1650 Ridgeview Rd., Columbus 21
1965 (Chrm)  Floyd Wright, Shadyside H.S., Shadyside

Summer Conference Committee

Chairman      Burr Simpson, Urbana H.S., Washington Ave., Urbana
              Joseph A. Moore, Harry B. Turner J.H.S., Mahoning Ave., N.W., Warren
              Charles L. Fox, Springfield South H.S., 700 S. Limestone St., Springfield
              Hugh Laughlin, Ohio State University, 1945 N. High St., Columbus
              George Hargraves, East Liverpool H.S., Fourth & Broadway, East Liverpool
              Kimball Howes, Ohio State University, 1945 N. High St., Columbus
              Edwin Burkhart, Fairborn H.S., 200 Lincoln Dr., Fairborn
              Kenneth Shook, Hawthorne J.H.S., Oakdale Ave. & 20th St., Lorain

Secondary School Principals' Salary Study Committee

Chairman      William Kulstad, Oak Hills H.S., 3200 Ebenezer Rd., Cincinnati 11
              George A. Bright, West J.H.S., Palmyra Rd & Austin, S.W., Warren
              Howard Smith, Oak Hill H.S., 205 Western Ave., Oak Hill
College Relations Committee

Chairman
Robert Kraps, Wickliffe H.S., 2255 Rockefeller Rd., Wickliffe
J.C. Corwin, Washington H.S., Centerville, Ohio
Burton Honey, East High School, E. High St., Youngstown
Irvin Conrad, DeVilbiss H.S., 3301 Upton Ave., Toledo

Principal Athletic Advisory Committee

1963
John Hutton, Donnell J.H.S., 301 Baldwin Ave., Findlay
1964 (Chrm)
Orville Edmondson, Steffen H.S., 1830 Harshman Rd., Dayton
1965
Ross Fleming, Colerain H.S., L850 Poole Rd., Cincinnati 39
1966
Homer Richmond, Alliance H.S., Arch & Broadway, Alliance
1967
William Weller, Hayward J.H.S., 1700 Clifton Ave., Springfield
Observer
Ralph D. Beery, Grandview Heights H.S., 1587 W. 3rd Ave., Columbus 12

Legislative Committee

1963
Dana Aukerman, Lima H.S., 600 S. Pierce St., Lima
1964
Linton D. Lewis, New Lexington H.S., First St., New Lexington
1965
Rodney Lackey, Orange H.S., 32000 Chagrin Blvd., Cleveland 21
1966 (Chrm)
Robert Darrow, Whetstone S.H.S., 1405 Scenic Dr., Columbus 14
1967
Edwin Sutton, Hughes J.H.S., 2515 Clifton Ave., Cincinnati 19

Membership Committee

1963
Wayne Grinnen, Salem J.H.S., 230 N. Lincoln Ave., Salem
1964
Marvin E. Baker, Jones J.H.S., 2100 Devon Rd., Columbus 21
1964 (Chrm)
Walter Wissieski, Brecksville H.S., Brecksville
1965
Robert H. Lehman, Springfield North H.S., 701 E. Home St., Springfield
1966
J. Bailey Bush, Lincoln H.S., 4845 Havens Corners Rd., Gahanna
1967
James R. Showkeir, Bowling Green J.H.S., 221 Button Wood, Bowling Green
### Secondary School Activities Study Committee

**Chairman**

Robert A. Martin, Mariemont H.S., Wooster Pike & Plainville Rd., (Mariemont) Cincinnati 27
Ray J. Silver, Theodore Roosevelt H.S., 1400 N. Mantua St., Kent
John Finch, Jackson H.S., Vaughn St., Jackson
H. Max Wiggins, Mt. Vernon H.S., 301-305 N. Mulberry St., Mt. Vernon
Herbert Gary, Portsmouth H.S., Gallia & Waller Sts., Portsmouth

### Publications Committee

**Chairman**

Floyd Wright, Shadyside H.S., Shadyside
Gene Pillet, Ernest E. Root H.S., North Royalton
Roger Burke, Athens H.S., W. State St., Athens

### Annual Fall Meeting Planning Committee

**Chairman**

Carey Pace, Mohawk J.H.S., 171 S. Sixth St., Columbus
William Stover, Kiser H.S., 1401 Leo St., Dayton 4
Robert Jenkins, Urbana J.H.S., 500 Washington Ave., Urbana
John Ruehling, Grove City H.S., 201 N. Park, Grove City
Lee A. Kirkland, Beaver H.S., Rt. #3, Lisbon
Olga V. Stuerwald, St. Bernard H.S., Tower Ave., St. Bernard

### State Scholarship Tests Study Committee

**Chairman**

Ted H. Mayer, Eastmoor H.S., 117 S. Weyant, Columbus
Ray Ricketley, Sandusky H.S., Hayes & Perkins Ave., Sandusky
Russell Rupp, Shaker H.S., 15911 Aldersyde Rd., Shaker Heights
Herbert L. Dericks, Maderia H.S., Loannes Dr., Cincinnati 13
North Central Advisory Committee

Chairman
Clarence Cooper, Fremont-Ross H.S., 1100 North St.,
Fremont
Robert D. Latta, Bucyrus H.S., 245 Woodlawn, Bucyrus
P.H. McDevitt, Walnut Hills H.S., 3250 Victory Parkway,
Cincinnati 7
Rev. Gail Poynter, Catholic Central H.S., 1200 E. High
St., Springfield
Bastian Auer, Wintersville H.S., 601 Cadiz Avenue,
Wintersville
William Stover, Kiser H.S., 1401 Leo St., Dayton 4

Representative, Ohio Council for the Advancement of
Educational Administration
(Appointed January, 1962)
C. W. Jones, Bexley H.S., 326 S. Cassingham Rd., Columbus 9

Representative, College Entrance Board
Robert A. Martin, Mariemont H.S., Wooster Pike & Plainville Rd.,
(Mariemont) Cincinnati 27

Observer, Ohio High School Athletic Association
Ralph D. Beery, Grandview Heights H.S., 1587 W. 3rd Avenue, Columbus

Representative, Ohio Music Teachers Association
Kimball Howes, 267 Arps Hall, 1945 N. High St., Columbus 10

Representative, Ohio Association of Student Councils
E. P. Lynn, College of Education, Ohio University, Athens

Executive Secretary, Ohio Association of Student Councils
Mrs. Betty Horne, Kent Roosevelt High School, Kent
APPENDIX VII

SAMPLE CONVENTION PROGRAMS

PROGRAM OF THE OHIO HIGH SCHOOL PRINCIPALS' ASSOCIATION

a part of the
Ohio State Annual Educational Conference
April 7, 8 and 9, 1927
Ohio State University
Columbus, Ohio

Friday Morning, April 8th
2:30 o'clock
Campbell Hall - Auditorium

"The Articulation between the Senior and Junior High School"
(From the Junior High School standpoint)
H. P. Swain, Principal Crestview Junior High School, Columbus, Ohio
(From the Senior High School standpoint)
P. C. Bunn, Principal Lorain High School, Lorain, Ohio

"The Relationship that should exist between the General Administrative Forces of a School System and the High School Principal"
(From the Principal's standpoint)
E. D. Lyon, Principal Withrow High School, Cincinnati, Ohio
(From the standpoint of the Administration)
R. G. Jones, Superintendent of Cleveland Public Schools, Cleveland, O.
Friday 12 o'clock Noon

Hennick's Banquet Hall - Across from Campus

Annual Principals' Luncheon

Note: Because of the single morning session of the Association, the Business Meeting will be held in conjunction with the luncheon.
OHIO HIGH SCHOOL PRINCIPALS' ASSOCIATION

Fall Meeting

1951

Deshler-Wallick Hotel
Marine Room

Columbus, Ohio

October fifth and sixth

Friday, October 5 - 10:00 A.M.

Meeting with the Ohio High School Association

Edgar A. Miller, President, Presiding

Discussion - Current Athletic Problems
Harold W. Emswiler, Commissioner of Athletics,
Introduction of new Assistant Commissioner

Friday, October 5, 2 P.M.

Report - Salaries of Secondary School Principals
R. W. Lackey, Chairman of Salary Committee

Address - "Youth of Europe and Their Problems"
Dr. R. C. Hoefler, Professor of History, Wittenberg College

Address - "Exploring our Public Relations Program"
E. E. Butterfield, Assistant Superintendent of Schools, Cleveland

Address - "Training and Experience Standards for Principals of Secondary Schools"
Dr. D. H. Eikenberry, Professor of Education, Ohio State University

Report - The School and Community Improvement Project Sponsored by the Ohio State University
Dr. John A. Ramseyer, Director, The University School

Report - Progress of the State Curriculum Project
Francis Brown, Chairman of Committee
Banquet
Friday, October 5 - 6:30 P.M.

Music - Music students of Bexley High School directed by C. Robert Myers

Address - "Ohio Rediscovered"
Mr. Frank Siedel, Writer of "The Ohio Story"

Breakfast Meeting
Saturday, October 6 - 7:30 A.M.

John O. Fry, Presiding

Discussion - Can We Increase Our Membership?
This meeting is for members of the Executive Committee, State Co-ordinators, and Presidents and Secretaries of the discussion groups

Saturday, October 6 - 9:15 A.M.

Elmer Kizer, Vice-president, Presiding

Report - Change in Opening Date of Hunting Season
A. B. Gorsuch, Chairman of Committee

Report - Recent School Legislation in Ohio
Walter B. Bliss, Executive Secretary, O.E.A.

Address - "Education to Keep America Strong"
Malcolm B. Keck, Principal Folwell Junior High School, Minneapolis, Minnesota

Address - "Accreditation of Service Experiences"
C. W. McLane, Director, Commission on Accreditation of Service Experiences, American Council of Education

Report - Improving Secondary Education in Ohio
R. M. Garrison, Director of Secondary Education, State Department of Education

Report - Financial and Otherwise
John O. Fry, Secretary-Treasurer of Association

Business Session - Election of Officers
The American Heritage - Our Responsibility

Program

Friday, October 18 10:00 A.M. Ballroom
Otto Walker, Pres. Presiding

Attitudes of Youth

"In the Area of Human Relations"
Dr. Roy A. Burkhart, First Community Church, Columbus, Ohio

"Toward College Opportunities"
Dr. Ronald B. Thompson, Executive Dean, O.S.U., Columbus, Ohio

"Toward Military Obligations"

Friday, October 18 1:30 P.M.
Senior High Section - Ballroom

"Attitudes of Youth and Industry"
Ray Standish, Thompson Products Co., Cleveland, Ohio

Address

"Youth and the American Heritage"
Judge James G. Stewart, Ohio Supreme Court
BUSINESS SESSION

Presentation of a Resolution, Joseph Dorff, Executive Committee

Junior High Section  1:30 P.M.    Terrace Room
Andrew Roper, Middletown, O., Presiding

Junior High School Athletic Regulations
H. W. Emswiler, O.H.S.A.A.

Committee

Robert Regula, Roseville        Lester Cox, Newark
Max Wiggins, Mt. Vernon        Merle Reed, Lima
Paul Landis, Consultant

BANQUET

Friday, October 18    6:30 P.M.    Ballroom    $2.00

Invocation - Dr. John L. Knight, Trinity Methodist, Upper Arlington

A Salute to our Past President - John Parlette

ADDRESS

"Business is Business"
John K. Minnock

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Saturday, October 19    9:30 A.M.    Ballroom
Lloyd Z. Walton, Presiding

Presentation of State Coordinators Report - Charles P. Lindecamp
Introductions:  Miss Shirley Haney - Executive Secretary O.A.S.C.
William Bicker, President
Miss Judy Null, Vice-President


A Message from the State Department - E. E. Holt, Superintendent

Public Instruction

ADJOURNMENT    Ohio State vs. Indiana    2:00 P.M.
sources that are worthy of respect, the following recommendations are respectfully submitted:

(1) That a room large enough to seat at least 175 people be provided next year for this phase of the Conference work;
(2) That the organization of high school principals formed this year be accorded due recognition and be received into active cooperation in the development plans for the future;
(3) That a section to be devoted to the problems of the junior high-school be provided for in next year's session of the Conference.\footnote{Ibid., p. 270.}

The Constitution of the Ohio High School Principals Association was originally adopted in April 1921.\footnote{It has been revised since then, in 1948 and in 1954.} \footnote{The copy of the original constitution can be found in the files of the Ohio Association of Secondary School Principals, located in Room 240, Arps Hall, The Ohio State University.} It contained the following:

**ARTICLE I - Name**

This organization shall be known as the Ohio High School Principals' Association.

**ARTICLE II - Purpose**

The purpose of the organization is to promote secondary education in the state of Ohio. It will exert every means in its power to stimulate a professional attitude among its members, to encourage the scientific study of administrative problems, and to develop a fraternal and cooperative spirit.

The Association will seek to organize the high school in such a manner that, in its relations to elementary education on the one hand and to higher education on the other, the whole educative process shall be a continuous and well integrated whole. This will include the encouragement of suitable legislation for the accomplishment of these aims.
FOURTH SUMMER CONFERENCE

Sponsored by the
Ohio Association of Secondary School Principals

In Cooperation with
The Department of Education
The Ohio State University

THE OHIO UNION
The Ohio State University
Columbus, Ohio

Conference Planning Committee

Joseph Moore, Harry B. Turner Junior High School, Warren, Chairman
Edward Fournier, Solon High School, Solon
Hugh Laughlin, The Department of Education, Ohio State University
Charles L. Fox, South High School, Springfield
Paul E. Cochran, Tecumseh High School, New Carlisle
John V. Hutton, Donnell Junior High School, Findlay
Lee A. Kirkland, Beaver High School, Lisbon
William M. Stover, Kiser High School, Dayton

Executive Committee of OASSP

Edward Fournier, Solon High School, Solon, President
Joseph Moore, Harry B. Turner Junior High School, Warren, Vice-
President
Burr Simpson, Urbana High School, Urbana - 1963
Robert Regula, Bellevue High School - 1964
Carey Pace, Mohawk Junior High School, Columbus - 1965
Floyd Wright, Shadyside High School, Shadyside, Past President
Charles L. Fox, South High School, Springfield, Secretary-Treasurer
Hugh Laughlin, Ohio State University, Executive Secretary
Wednesday
June 27

REGISTRATION - 8:30 a.m. - 10:00 a.m.

Conference Theater
Ohio Union, Second Floor
Hospitality Committee, H. M. Williams, Columbus, Chairman
Louis A. Apswich, Covington High School, Covington
Gale A. Herbert, Maumee High School, Maumee
Fr. Robert G. White, Bishop Hartley High School, Columbus
Louis Manning, Deer Park High School, Deer Park

FIRST GENERAL SESSION - 10:00 a.m.

Conference Theater
Chairman: Joseph Moore
Greetings: Edward Fournier, President, OASSP
          Don Leighty, OEA
          Ted Jenson, Chairman, Department of Education, OSU
Address: Richard Emery, Principal, Harry E. Woods High School,
         Indianapolis, Indiana

"New Horizons in Education"

Announcements

SMALL GROUP DISCUSSION: Round 1 - 1:30 p.m. - 3:00 p.m.
Round 2 - 3:00 p.m. - 4:30 p.m.
Ohio and Buckeye Rooms, Third Floor, Ohio Union
(See Page 5 for your group assignment)

BANQUET: 6:15 p.m., East Ballroom, Ohio Union

Presiding: Floyd Wright, Past President, OASSP

Invocation

Entertainment

Address: Dr. Kenneth A. Meade, General Motors Public Relations Staff
SECOND GENERAL SESSION: 9:00 a.m.
Conference Theater
Chairman, Hugh Laughlin

Address: Dr. Edward Allen, Professor of Foreign Language Education, Ohio State University, "The Administrator and the Changing Foreign Language Curriculum."

YOUR ASSOCIATION AT WORK: 10:30 a.m. - 12:00 noon
Ohio and Buckeye Rooms, Third Floor, Ohio Union

The committees of the Association will hold small group meetings during this period in the rooms designated. The purpose of the meetings is to give conference participants an opportunity: (1) to become familiar with the problems and projects of the various committees, and (2) to make suggestions regarding the future work of committees. Choose the committee meeting in which you have the greatest interest and get involved in the work of your Association.

Professional Standards Committee - Ohio A Junior High School Committee - Ohio B High School Principals Salary Committee Ohio C Joint Committee With Ohio College Association - Ohio D Principals Athletic Advisory Committee - Ohio E Legislative Committee - Ohio F Membership Committee - Ohio G Secondary School Activities Study Committee - Buckeye A Publications Study Committee - Buckeye B Ohio Association of Student Councils - Buckeye C Vocational Education - Buckeye D A. C. T. and C.E.E.B. - Buckeye E

SMALL GROUP DISCUSSIONS: 1:30 p.m. - 3:30 p.m.

Time has been provided Thursday afternoon during which small groups may discuss topics of special interest and importance. The topics have not been selected and the groups have not been structured. This will be done at 1:30 p.m. in the Conference Theater under the direction of Carey Pace, Principal, Mohawk Junior High School, Columbus, and a member of the OASSP Executive Committee. Bring your burning issues, unsolved problems, pet ideas and topics not included in the other Small Group Discussions to the general meeting. Here small groups will be formed which will quickly adjourn to Ohio and Buckeye Rooms on the third floor.

PICNIC: 6:15 p.m.
OSU Golf Course
Presiding, Burr Simpson, Executive Committee, OASSP
Speaker: Mr. Eddie Finnegan, Football Coach, Western Reserve University
Friday
June 29

SMALL GROUP DISCUSSIONS: Round 3  9:00 a.m. - 10:15 a.m.
Ohio and Buckeye Rooms, Third Floor, Ohio Union
(See page 5 for your group assignment)

BUSINESS MEETING, OASSP:  10:30 a.m.
Conference Theater
presiding: Edward Fournier, President, OASSP
Report of Athletic Advisory Committee
Open meeting of Executive Committee to hear suggestions and
ideas of the membership

LUNCHEON:  12:00 noon
East Ballroom
The Ohio Union
presiding: Edward Fournier, President, OASSP
Address: Dr. Samuel M. Graves, Member of Executive Committee,
NASSP and Principal, Wellesley Senior High School,
Wellesley Hills, Massachusetts

"Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow"

ADJOURNMENT
## APPENDIX VIII

**OHIO ASSOCIATION OF SECONDARY-SCHOOL PRINCIPALS**

**WORKING BUDGET**

January 1, 1962 to December 31, 1962

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>1961</th>
<th>1962</th>
<th>Membership - 1961 - 1007</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fall Meeting Convention Expense</td>
<td>$994.00</td>
<td>$1,000.00</td>
<td>Hotel, speakers, &amp; entertainment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Convention</td>
<td>352.00</td>
<td>500.00</td>
<td>Executive Committee suite, Ohio Association breakfast speaker, transportation, meals and lodging for Executive Secretary, and Coordinator. 1961 in Detroit, 1962 in St. Louis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Executive Committee</td>
<td>1,426.00</td>
<td>2,000.00</td>
<td>Increase because we wish to bring in more of our committee chairman for better committee activity. Five meetings, 9 to 15 members.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College Entrance Examination Board</td>
<td>173.00</td>
<td>173.00</td>
<td>Robert A. Martin is Ohio's representative to the C.E.E.B. Advisory Committee. Includes $25.00 for membership fee.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer Expense</td>
<td>1,813.00</td>
<td>2,000.00</td>
<td>$1,250.00 - salary. Printing, postage $337.91. 10,258 items were mailed or distributed to members.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committee</td>
<td>1961</td>
<td>1962</td>
<td>Notes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School College Relations Committee (Coordinators)</td>
<td>$823.00</td>
<td>$1,023.00</td>
<td>16 men involved. 2 State meetings plus 20 area meetings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Central Advisory Committee</td>
<td>294.00</td>
<td>294.00</td>
<td>This group assists the Ohio North Central Committee and also serves as our Ohio Activities Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Central Committee Working with Coordinators</td>
<td>379.00</td>
<td>379.00</td>
<td>Two State meetings plus area meetings for the purpose of informing Principals of North Central Schools concerning the work of the North Central Association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Committee Activities</td>
<td>236.00</td>
<td>236.00</td>
<td>Representatives at meetings of Professional Standards Committee, State A.C.T. Committee, Ohio Council for the Advancement of Educational Adm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summer Conference</td>
<td>424.00</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
<td>This increase is because we wish to bring in more Nationally known speakers &amp; resource people.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1961</td>
<td>1962</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Executive Secretary</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>(Full salary paid by O.S.U.)</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office Expense</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>$2,500.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Secretarial help, postage, telephone, office supplies, travel expense, research projects.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publications</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>1,500.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Three quarterlies, 8 issues of a monthly house organ.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>$6,914.00</td>
<td>$12,605.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX IX

A QUESTIONNAIRE STUDY OF
ACTIVITIES IN THE SECONDARY SCHOOLS OF OHIO

(In envelope on back binding.)
BIBLIOGRAPHY


Clifton, John L. (editor). Proceedings of the First Annual Educational Conference Held at The Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio: The Ohio State University, 1921.

Clifton, John L. (editor). Proceedings of the Second Annual Educational Conference, Columbus, Ohio: The Ohio State University, 1922.


Hanna, Ben M. "High School Principals Plan Use of Evaluative Criteria," Ohio Schools, XVII (September, 1940), 333.

Inter-University Council of Ohio. Unpublished minutes of the sixty-third meeting, Columbus, Ohio, December 11, 1951.


Mendenhall, C. B. "For the Improvement of Instruction," Ohio Schools, XXXII (October, 1951), 19.

Memos for Principals, 1 (February, 1959), 3.


The Ohio Association of Secondary School Principals. Unpublished minutes of the Executive Committee, Columbus, Ohio, April 16, 1953; July 13, 1954; October 14, 1954; January 7, 1956; April 12, 1956; April 13, 1956; July 12, 1956; July 10, 1958; October 2, 1958; January 10, 1959; April 9, 1959; and July 7, 1960.

Ohio Education Association. Unpublished minutes of the Executive Board Meeting, Columbus, Ohio, December 27, 1927.

Ogan, R. W. "The Ohio Program of High School and College Integration," Ohio Schools, XIV (September, 1936), 256.


ARTICLE III - Membership

Any person, who is principal of a high school, or who in any way is charged with executive duties in the administration of a secondary school, or who conducts courses in the scientific study of education in a university or higher institution of learning in this state may become a member on the payment of the annual dues.

The annual dues shall be two dollars. All memberships shall expire on August 31st of each year.

ARTICLE IV - Officers

Section 1. The officers shall be a President, a vice-president, and a secretary-treasurer who shall have the duties and powers usually pertaining to these officers.

Section 2. The officers together with three additional members elected by the Association shall constitute the Executive Committee. The past president shall become a members of the Executive Committee for three years (including the year spent as president of the association). Four members of the Executive Committee shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of the business of the Committee.

Section 3. The term of office of the President, Vice-President and Secretary-Treasurer shall be one year. Each of the members of the Executive Committee shall be elected for three years. At the annual meeting in 1924, however, one member of the Executive Committee shall be elected for one year, one for two years, and one for three years.

Section 4. The Executive Committee, under the authority and supervision of the Association shall administer the work of the Association. It shall formulate its programs and guide the work of its committees.

Section 5. In case of a vacancy from any cause, in an unexpired term, the President shall appoint a member to fill the position until the next annual meeting, when the Association by election shall fill the vacancy for the remainder of the term.

Section 6. It shall be the duty of the President early in each annual meeting to appoint a nominating committee, which shall nominate the officers and a member of the executive committee for the ensuing terms of office and to fill vacancies in unexpired terms.
Secoy, Charles. "Discussion Groups Cover All Phases of School Program," Ohio Schools, XXXI (March, 1953), 120.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY

I, Kimball Lewis Howes, was born in Williamsburg, Iowa, January 1, 1924. I attended the public schools of Chicago, Illinois, graduating from Fenger High School in 1942. In 1947 I received the degree Bachelor of Science in Education from Western Illinois State University. I attended Western Reserve University intermittently from 1947-1951, receiving the degree Master of Arts in 1951. I attended The Ohio State University intermittently from 1955-1963 while completing the requirements for the degree Doctor of Philosophy, being in residence on campus during the years 1961-1963.

I taught in a Connecticut private school for one year (1947-1948) and have spent the last fifteen years in Ohio, being a music supervisor at Painesville Riverside, an elementary principal at Lime City, music supervisor at Madison Rural, Executive Head at Salem Local and South Solon Local School Districts, high school principal at Martins Ferry, and Instructor in the College of Education at The Ohio State University for the past two years, 1961-1963.
APPENDIX IX
A QUESTIONNAIRE STUDY
of ACTIVITIES IN THE SECONDARY SCHOOLS OF OHIO

sponsored by

The Secondary School Activities Study Committee
of the OHIO ASSOCIATION OF SECONDARY SCHOOL PRINCIPALS

Every high school principal in the State of Ohio will receive this questionnaire. It is a long questionnaire and it would be presumptuous to suggest that it will not take time to complete. The problems of activities in the secondary schools, however, are so important that we feel that you will be willing to give the necessary time to fill out the questionnaire or to see that some appropriate person in your school does the job.

The questionnaire responses are imperative to the work of the Activities Study Committee and, consequently, to the principals of Ohio high schools. The responses will be tabulated, analyzed and studied, after which a report will be published and sent to every member of the Association and to high school principals who are not members of OASSP but have returned the questionnaire.

Your cooperation in furthering this project is sought. Your contribution of enough time during the next week to complete the questionnaire and 12 cents in return postage is asked.

Thank you for your cooperation and contribution,

Hugh D. Laughlin
Executive Secretary, OASSP

For the Activities Study Committee:
Robert Martin, Chairman, Mariemont
C. Robert Baker, Van Wert
Ray J. Silver, Kent
H. Max Wiggins, Mt. Vernon
Herbert S. Gary, Portsmouth

STUDENT ACTIVITIES IN THE SECONDARY SCHOOLS OF OHIO

Name of School_____________________________School District_________________

Name of Principal_________________________Enrollment, 1962,63__________

Grades Included in the school (encircle 7 8 9 10 11 12

Name of person filling out questionnaire(if not principal)_____________________

Position in School________________________________________________________
PART I: ACTIVITIES IN YOUR SCHOOL

Directions: Check (X) the activities listed below that are offered by your school. If a particular activity is not listed, space has been provided to write it under other.

1. Athletics (competitive situations)

   A. Interscholastic
   B. Intrarsholastic
   (Intramural, outside of physical education classes)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Boys</th>
<th>Girls</th>
<th>Boys</th>
<th>Girls</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>football</td>
<td>basketball</td>
<td>horseshoes</td>
<td>basketball</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baseball</td>
<td>field hockey</td>
<td>pingpong</td>
<td>softball</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>basketball</td>
<td>baseball (softball)</td>
<td>basketball</td>
<td>volleyball</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>track</td>
<td>bowling</td>
<td>volleyball</td>
<td>tennis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>swimming</td>
<td>volleyball</td>
<td>softball</td>
<td>archery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tennis</td>
<td>swimming</td>
<td>touch football</td>
<td>field hockey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>golf</td>
<td>other</td>
<td>track</td>
<td>other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wrestling</td>
<td></td>
<td>soccer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cross country</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gymnastics</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bowling</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fencing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>soccer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Music

   A. Vocal
   B. Instrumental

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Boys</th>
<th>Girls</th>
<th>Boys</th>
<th>Girls</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>chorus</td>
<td></td>
<td>marching band</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>choirs</td>
<td></td>
<td>dance band</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>glee clubs</td>
<td></td>
<td>concert band</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quartets</td>
<td></td>
<td>orchestras</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>octets</td>
<td></td>
<td>drum corps</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>symphonic choir</td>
<td></td>
<td>ensembles</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>operetta</td>
<td></td>
<td>brass quartets</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other</td>
<td></td>
<td>other</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   combined vocal and instrumental music festival
B. Clubs and Organizations

A. Honor Clubs

- national honor societies
- local honor societies
- other

B. School sponsored and organizations service clubs

- secretaries club
- treasurers club
- moderators club
- clerical assistance
- officiating club
- special service & advisory committee
- cheerleaders pep club
- ushers corp
- library club
- receptionists-hall monitors
- projectionist club
- leaders club
- Hi YI
- Y-Teens
- Key Club
- Other

C. Curriculum Related Clubs

- book
- Latin
- French
- Spanish
- German
- Russian
- science
- international relations
- mathematics
- other

D. Cooperatively sponsored service clubs

- Junior Rotary
- Allied Youth
- American Junior Red Cross
- Hi YI
- Tri-Hi-Y
- Y-Teens
- Junior Achievement
- Kiwanis International (Key Clubs)
- other

9. Student Meetings and Conferences

A. School sponsored

- F.H.A.
- F.F.A.
- F.T.A.
- F.B.L.A.
- Distributive Education
- F.I.C.
- other

B. Outside sponsored

- World Affairs Institutes
- safety institutes
- anti-communism rallies or conferences
- church conferences
- Youth and Government (Hi-Y)
- Buckeye Boys State
- Buckeye Girls State
- Operation Youth
- other
PART II: PRESENT PRACTICES

Directions: The following questions are to be answered by checking one or more answers provided as they apply to your school. It is hoped the answers provided will be adequate in most cases; however, in the event that you are unable to give an adequate reply by this method of checking, space has been provided for writing in other answers.

I. What is your personal reaction to the program of student activities in your school?

___1. The program is adequate in meeting student needs.
___2. The program needs expansion to include more activities.
___3. The program is adequate in terms of number of activities, but there is considerable need for change in the types of activities provided.
___4. The program is over-expanded; there is need for curtailment.
___5.

II. Who has major administrative responsibilities of the student activity program?

___1. Principal
___2. Assistant Principal
___3. Faculty Committee
___4. Director of Student Activities
___5.

III. How is the student activity program incorporated in your total program of education?

___1. As much as possible student activities are included in the regular classes in the school schedule.
___2. As much as possible student activities are offered during a special activity period provided in the school schedule.
___3. As much as possible student activities are held either before or after the regular schedule of the school.
___4.

IV. Which TWO of the following problems do you feel are the chief problems in respect to the organizations and administration of the student activity program in your school? (Check only two.)

___1. Securing good sponsors
___2. Getting students into activities
___3. Providing worthwhile programs
___4. Students in too many organizations
___5. Time to hold activities
___6. Financial support
___7. Community pressures for activities
___8. Community pressures against activities.
___9.
V. In the selection of sponsors, which **three** of the following qualifications do you consider as being most desirable? *(Check only three.)*

____1. Previous experience in sponsoring student activities.
____2. Previous experience in sponsoring the particular activity for which the sponsor is being selected.
____3. Special interest in the activity being sponsored.
____4. Special ability to perform required duties in connection with sponsoring the activity.
____5. Individual is engaged in teaching a subject related to the activity.
____6. Many pupils have requested that a particular individual be selected.
____7. Ability to interest faculty and students in a given project.
____8.

VI. What are the policies of the school with respect to the teaching or administrative loads of sponsors?

____1. No arbitrary limitations are placed upon the student activity loads of faculty sponsors.
____2. All teachers are required to assume responsibility for sponsoring some student activity.
____3. All teachers are strongly urged to assume responsibility for sponsoring some student activity.
____4. Ninety percent or more of the teachers in the school are sponsoring some student activity.
____5. In general, the teaching load of teachers is not changed because of student activity duties.
____6. Teaching loads of activity sponsors are usually lightened.
____7. Activity sponsors have regular loads, but are paid extra for sponsoring an activity.
____8.

VII. Check as many of the following methods that are actually being used in an effort to acquaint students with the program of activities available, and to promote greater student participation in the activity program.

____1. Assembly programs
____2. Exhibits
____3. Guidance program: advisors suggest participation, etc.
____4. Homeroom discussion
____5. Student conversations with teachers
____6. Student conversations with students
____7. Planned publicity in school or city newspapers
____8. Special student activities bulletin
____9. Student handbook.
____10.
VIII. What is the practice in your school with respect to the amount of participation in student activities?

1. No arbitrary controls are placed upon the participation of students.
2. Participation in interscholastic athletics is limited to one sport each season.
3. Participation in non-athletic interscholastic contests is limited to one such contest during the period of preparation and participation.
4. Participation is controlled through a point system limiting the maximum amount of participation.
5. Participation is controlled through a major-minor activities system.
6. Every student must belong to at least one activity.
7. Participation is controlled through the manner in which activities are scheduled.
8.

IX. What effort is made in evaluating the quality of participation in student activities?

1. No formal checks of quality of participation are made.
2. Students are given some form of grade or mark by the sponsors of the different activities.
3. Under a point system, the number of points awarded is based on the effectiveness of the participation.
4. Students are asked to rate the progress of other students in activities.
5. Sponsors are asked for reports from time to time relative to the progress of individual students in activities.
6. The only check made is whether students are attending the meetings of the activity.
7.

X. Who is responsible for the policy control of athletic funds in your school? (Check X) Who actually handles the funds, writes checks, keeps books, etc.? (Check XX)

1. General treasurer of the school system
2. General treasurer within the secondary school itself
3. Principal
4. Principal's Secretary
5. Faculty-student committee
6. Faculty committee
7. Faculty Manager
8. Physical education director
9. Director of student activities.
10.

XI. Who is responsible for the policy control of student activity funds of non-athletic activities? (Check X) Who actually handles the funds? (Check XX)

1. General treasurer of the school system
2. General treasurer within the school itself
3. Principal
4. Principal's secretary
5. Faculty committee
6. Faculty-student committee
7. Physical education director
8. Director of student activities
9. Treasurer of each organization
10.
XII. Who may authorize expenditures from student activity funds? (Check one, or two if it takes dual authorization.)

1. Membership of the activity
2. Sponsor of the activity
3. Principal
4. School treasurer
5. Director of student activities
6.

XIII. What practice is followed in auditing student activity funds?

1. There is no regular audit of funds.
2. There is an annual audit of the funds by the principal.
3. An annual audit is made by a faculty member appointed by the principal.
4. An annual audit is made by a faculty committee.
5. The principal's secretary makes an annual audit.
6. Annual audit is made by an official appointed by the Board of Education.
7. Sponsors of each activity audit their funds and make certified statements.
8. There is an annual audit by a competent auditor outside the school system.
9.

XIV. What are general practices with respect to the financial support of student activities in your school?

1. An activities fee is used as a means of support. If this statement is checked, answer the following question:
   Are all Students required to pay the fee? (circle) Yes No.
2. Season tickets are sold as a means of support.
3. When necessary, the Board of Education assists in the financing of all activities excepting interscholastic contests.
4. When necessary, the Board of Education assists in the financing of all activities excepting interscholastic athletic contests.
5. The Board of Education has supplied financial assistance during the past year in the support of interscholastic athletic contests.
6. Intramural athletics are almost entirely financed by interscholastic athletic program.
7. The Board of Education expects the interscholastic athletic program to be financially self-supporting.
8. The Board of Education expects the entire activities program to be self-supporting.
9. Non-athletic interscholastic contests are paid for in whole or part by individuals or groups within the community.
10. In general, paying activities support the non-paying ones.
11. The proceeds of the activity program are distributed to activities groups on the basis of need.
12. In order to facilitate the granting of funds to certain activities, there is one general activity fund with sub-accounts for each activity.
13. All activities which are more than self-supporting are assessed a percentage for the general fund.
14.
XV. What steps have actually been taken in your school to evaluate the program of student activities?

1. No specific steps in evaluation have been taken.
2. A study has been made relative to the extent of participation in different activities.
3. A study has been made of the opinions of sponsors with respect to how well the objectives of the program were being realized.
4. Students have been asked to indicate, in a formal questionnaire, the values they have received from different activities.
5. A study has been made to determine the opinions of alumni with respect to the value of the program.
6. Parents and patrons have been asked to indicate their opinions with respect to the value of the program and these have been tabulated.
7. A study has been made to ascertain the reaction of employers of alumni toward the effectiveness of the program.
8. A study has been made among alumni to determine the "carry-over" between participation in school activities and participation in adult activities.
9. A study has been made to determine the effects of participation in student activities upon success or failure in the regular curriculum of the school.
10. A study has been made to ascertain how much school time is lost annually by participants in contests.
11. Teachers have been asked to indicate good and bad outcomes of the program and these replies have been tabulated.
12. Records of activity meetings and programs are kept.

XVI. If steps have been taken to evaluate the program in your school, how have the conclusions reached been applied to change the program?

1. Greater emphasis was placed upon securing wider participation in activities by the student body.
2. Regulations were adopted limiting the participation of certain individuals or groups.
3. More emphasis was given to non-athletic activities.
4. The work of activity sponsors was more closely supervised.
5. There was considerable change in the types of activities offered.
6. There was considerable increase in the total number of activities.
7. There was considerable decrease in the total number of activities.
8. Records are used in the evaluation and improvement of the activities.
9. There was little actual influence upon the program.
10.
ARTICLE V - Fiscal Year

The Association year shall close on August 31st of each year. New officers shall assume their duties immediately after the annual Fall election.

ARTICLE VI - Quorum

Thirty members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE VII - Meetings

Section 1. The meetings shall be held twice annually - spring and fall. Dates and place of meeting are to be determined by the Executive Committee.

Section 2. A special meeting may be called by the President on ten day's notice on the request of twenty-five members, representing this number of schools. The time, place and purpose of the special meeting shall be clearly stated in the notices.

ARTICLE VIII - By-Laws

By-Laws may be enacted covering the procedure and policy of the Association by a majority vote of the members present.

ARTICLE IX - Amendments

All proposed amendments to the Constitution shall be submitted in writing to the Secretary-Treasurer at least one month prior to the annual meeting and he shall transmit them by mail to the members at least two weeks prior to the annual meeting. Any amendment shall become a part of the Constitution by a two-thirds vote of the members present at the annual meeting. 14

The Lost Decade (1923-1933)

The educational historian has several ways of approaching his task: He can write a straight chronological record of events as

14 The author can find no information to indicate who drafted the original constitution.
PART III: INFORMATION AND OPINIONS

Here are questions concerning various parts of the activities program as they exist in your school at the present time. Some of the questions ask for information; other questions ask for your opinion.

IF the question rates YES, circle letter "Y"
IF the question rates UNcertain, circle letter "U"
IF the question rates NO, circle letter "N"
IF you do not circle any letter, it is assumed the item does not apply.

Athletics

Y U N 1. Are the objectives of the athletic program in harmony with the objectives of the total education program?

Y U N 2. Are the athletic activities in your school administered as part of the total secondary school program?

Y U N 3. Do other teachers, as well as coaches, have a part in the formulating of purposes of athletics in your school?

Y U N 4. Does the administration of your school require periodic evaluation of the athletic program?

Y U N 5. Is parental permission required for student participation in strenuous competitive sports, other than interscholastic sports?

Y U N 6. Does your school have a written, well-publicized policy regarding the legal and financial responsibilities of injuries incurred in any athletic contest?

Y U N 7. Does your school have a physician present at all major athletic events?

Y U N 8. Does your school have a plan for making financial provisions for the care of injuries incurred in school athletics?

Y U N 9. Is there an adult athletic boosters organization in your community?

Y U N 10. If question 9 is YES, does this organization exert pressure upon the school and athletic staff for winning teams?

Y U N 11. If question 9 is YES, does this organization have a clearly defined role as to its relationship with the athletic program?

Y U N 12. Does the Board of Education enjoy as much freedom from outside pressure in the selection of a coach as it does in the selection of other teachers?

Y U N 13. Are the members of the coaching staff regarded by other faculty members as teachers of comparable professional status?
Y U N 14. Do coaches place any pressure on teachers for player eligibility?

Y U N 15. Do coaches place as much emphasis on their preparation for class teaching as they do for the preparation of the "Team"?

Y U N 16. Is there extensive publicity concentrated on a few athletes in your school?

Y U N 17. Is there extensive publicity concentrated on the coaches of your school?

Y U N 18. Are the members of the interscholastic teams excused during the season from participation in the physical education classes?

Y U N 19. Are games and practices for athletics worked into the school schedule with a minimum of interference with the academic program?

Y U N 20. Are any athletic contests scheduled on school nights starting after 6 p.m.?

Y U N 21. Is the size of the athletic budget in sound proportion to the size of the budget for the rest of the school program?

Y U N 22. Does the school consider a "winning team" necessary to finance what it considers an adequate athletic program?

Y U N 23. Does your school give college coaches entree to the outstanding athletes?

Y U N 24. Does your school have an intramural sports program?

Y U N 25. Is the intramural sports program conducted as an integral part of the total program of physical education?

Y U N 26. Does every student have an opportunity to participate in a variety of intramural sports?

Y U N 27. Does the interscholastic program finance the intramural program? If NO, please list source of support:

Y U N 28. Does the intramural program have adequate equipment rather than handed-down equipment from the interscholastic program?

Y U N 29. Are girls provided opportunities for athletic competition with girls of other schools?

Y U N 30. Are facilities for girls' athletics provided in accordance with the requirements for the girls' program?

Y U N 31. Is the athletic program for girls under the direction of a professionally trained woman teacher?
32. In our school, the policies pertaining to athletics are formulated by:
   ___ the athletic director
   ___ the coaches
   ___ the Board of Education
   ___ the Superintendent
   ___ the Principal
   ___ an athletic board or committee consisting of representatives of: the administrative staff, the athletic staff, the teaching staff, the student body, and the lay public.
   ___ an athletic board consisting of the superintendent, principal, athletic director, and coaches
   ___ others, PLEASE LIST

33. In our school, the policy regarding participation in athletics is as follows:
   ___ only those boys who are invited to try out for the team by the coaches on the basis of some previous evaluation are allowed to go out for the team.
   ___ only those boys with superior athletic abilities are encouraged to strive for team membership, while those with lesser ability are encouraged to participate in the intramural program.
   ___ all boys are encouraged to try out for the athletic teams with the understanding that only those showing sufficient ability to make the squad will be retained.
   ___ only those boys with superior athletic abilities are encouraged to try out for the team, and no other opportunity for sports participation is provided by the school.
   ___ no cuts are made from athletic squads.

34. In our school, the record of athletic expenditures and receipts is kept by:
   ___ the superintendent or executive head
   ___ a faculty member who is appointed to keep a record of all school activity funds.
   ___ the treasurer of the athletic boosters club.
   ___ the principal.
   ___ the athletic director.
   ___ the faculty manager.
   ___ others, PLEASE LIST

35. In our school, the teaching load and salary of coaches is established as follows:
   ___ coaches teach regular loads and receive no extra compensation for coaching.
   ___ coaches teach regular loads and receive extra compensation for coaching.
   ___ coaches teach reduced loads and receive no extra compensation for coaching.
   ___ coaches teach reduced loads and receive extra compensation for coaching.
36. Rate the "community interest" in the athletic program of your school:

- extremely high
- moderately high
- average
- moderately low
- extremely low

37. Considering the practices and policies regarding the organization and administration of the athletic program, indicate your satisfaction with the athletic program:

- extreme satisfaction
- moderate satisfaction
- average satisfaction
- moderate dissatisfaction
- extreme dissatisfaction

Music

Y U N 38. Are the objectives of the music program in your school in harmony with the objectives of the total secondary school program?

Y U N 39. Does your school offer a variety of music activities for all students?

Y U N 40. Does the administration of your school require a periodic evaluation of the music program?

Y U N 41. Does the music program of your school tend to be more concerned with entertainment and performance than music education?

Y U N 42. Do the music organizations of your school participate in local, district, and state music contests?

Y U N 43. Do you think the participation in music contests improves the quality of the music program?

Y U N 44. Are music students excused from academic classes to prepare for special music performances?

Y U N 45. Does your school schedule music rehearsals in the evenings and on weekends?

Y U N 46. Are music organizations permitted to leave school early to go on trips to games, contests, festivals, and the like?

Y U N 47. Does your school permit the performance of music organizations at non-school functions? If YES, give example of such function:

Y U N 48. Is the total music program over-emphasized in your school?

Y U N 49. Is there a band boosters organization in your community?
50. If question 49 is YES, does this organization exert pressure upon the administration and/or music teacher?

51. Does your school have adequate music facilities?

52. Does the scheduling of facilities such as gymnasium, auditorium, practice field, etc., cause any conflict between the music department and the other departments of the school?

53. Is the size of the music budget in sound proportion to the size of the budget for the rest of the school program?

54. Do the music teachers receive additional salary for the directing of music organization in your school?

55. Are the members of the music staff regarded by other faculty members as teachers of comparable professional status?

Place an "X" in the space provided to the left of the statement or statements which best describe the present situation in your school. You may check more than one statement.

56. In our school, the method of selection for membership in the music organizations is as follows:
   ___ ability of student determined by music try out.
   ___ interest of the student.
   ___ request of the music teacher.
   ___ grade in school
   ___ others, PLEASE LIST

57. In our school, the music organizations are scheduled as follows:
   ___ as regular class period.
   ___ during activity period.
   ___ during noon-hour.
   ___ out-of-school time.
   ___ others, PLEASE LIST

58. In our school, the music organizations are financed as follows:
   ___ general school fund.
   ___ receipt from public performance.
   ___ donations from boosters club.
   ___ receipt from athletic department.
   ___ fund raising campaigns within each music organization.
   ___ student fees.
   ___ others, PLEASE LIST

59. Rate the community interest in the music program of your school:
   ___ extremely high
   ___ moderately high
   ___ average
   ___ moderately low
   ___ extremely low
60. Considering the practices and policies regarding the organization and administration of the music program, indicate your satisfaction with the music program:

___ extreme satisfaction
___ moderate satisfaction
___ average satisfaction
___ moderate dissatisfaction
___ extreme dissatisfaction

Non-Athletic and Non-Musical Contests

Y U N 61. Does your school participate in any non-athletic and non-music contests?

Y U N 62. Does your school confine participation to those activities and contests that are approved by the National Association of Secondary School Principals and North Central Association?

Y U N 63. Does the local administration place any restriction on participation in non-athletic and non-music contests? If YES, please list restrictions:

Y U N 64. Does your school participate in any contests which are unique to your community? If YES, please list contests:

Y U N 65. Does your school provide funds for transportation, room, meals, etc., to students who participate in state and national contests?

Y U N 66. Does your school excuse students from regularly scheduled classes to work on or participate in contests?

Y U N 67. Do members of your faculty donate class time for contest projects?

Y U N 68. Do members of your faculty require student participation in certain contests? If YES, please list contests:

Y U N 69. Has there been any increase in interest on the part of students in your school in non-athletic and non-music contests?

Y U N 70. Has there been any decrease in interest on the part of students in your school in non-athletic and non-music contests?

Y U N 71. Has your school had any financial gain from participation in non-athletic and non-music contests?
Please place an "X" in the space which best describes the situation in your school.

72. Who determines what contests will be permitted in your school?
   ____ Board of Education
   ____ Superintendent
   ____ Principal
   ____ Faculty

73. Considering the practices and policies regarding the organization and administration of non-athletic and non-music contests, indicate your satisfaction with the contest program in your school:
   ____ extreme satisfaction
   ____ moderate satisfaction
   ____ average satisfaction
   ____ moderate dissatisfaction
   ____ extreme dissatisfaction

School Trips

Y U N 74. Does your school have a definite set of regulations concerning school trips?
   If YES, please enclose a copy of regulations, if possible.

Y U N 75. Do parents, teachers, and administrators cooperatively plan the school trips?

Y U N 76. Are faculty sponsors required to accompany all trips undertaken by their various organizations?

Y U N 77. Are students excused from regularly scheduled classes to participate in school trips?

Y U N 78. Does your school have a written, well-publicized, policy regarding the legal and financial responsibilities of injuries incurred on school trips?

Y U N 79. Does the administration require an evaluative report of each school trip?

Y U N 80. Does your school presently sponsor a "senior class trip"?

Y U N 81. Has your school ever sponsored a "senior class trip"?
   If trip has been discontinued, please indicate WHY.

Y U N 82. Does your school permit overnight trips for organizations other than the senior class trip?

Y U N 83. Does your school permit out-of-state trips for organizations other than the senior class trip?
Please place an "X" in the space which best describes the situation in your school. You may check more than one statement.

84. In our school, the policy regarding the transportation on any school trip by an organization is as follows:
   ___ students may go with anyone or in any way they wish.
   ___ students may travel in private cars only by permission of their parents and the approval of the administration.
   ___ students may travel in private cars with parental permission.
   ___ students must travel entirely by means of school owned buses or bonded commercial carriers.
   ___ students must travel to the destination by school arranged transportation but they may return by other means with the permission of their parents and a school official.
   ___ others, "PLEASE LIST

   School Clubs

   Y U N 1. Are the objectives of the club program in harmony with the objectives of the total secondary school program?
   Y U N 2. Do advisors receive extra compensation for directing club activities in your school?
   Y U N 3. Are new school clubs organized when there is expressed student interest and need?
   Y U N 4. Are school clubs which are not meeting student needs effectively reorganized or discontinued?
   Y U N 5. Is faculty sponsorship and guidance provided for all clubs?
   Y U N 6. Are club activities closely related with curricular activities whenever desirable?
   Y U N 7. Are provisions made for different levels of ability by having separate clubs for beginning and advanced students?
   Y U N 8. Do clubs provide opportunity for students to develop hobby and leisure interests?
   Y U N 9. Are club activities evaluated periodically by students and faculty?
   Y U N 10. Do you feel that the variety of club offerings is adequate in terms of student needs?
   Y U N 11. Do you feel that the quality of activities carried on by the clubs in your school is adequate?
12. Do students participate extensively in school clubs?
13. Are clubs financed from the general activity funds?
14. Are clubs self-financed?
15. Are club funds audited annually?
16. Do clubs in their money-raising efforts cause public relations problems?
17. Are clubs permitted to take educational field trips on school time?

Please place an "X" in the space provided to the left of the statement which best describes the present situation in your school.

18. Rate the community interest in the school club program.
   ___ extremely high
   ___ moderately high
   ___ average
   ___ moderately low
   ___ extremely low

19. Considering the practices and policies regarding the organization and administration of the school club program, indicate your satisfaction with the club program.
   ___ extreme satisfaction
   ___ moderate satisfaction
   ___ average satisfaction
   ___ moderate dissatisfaction
   ___ extreme dissatisfaction

School Assembly

20. Are the objectives of the assembly program in harmony with the objectives of the total educational program?
21. Is a school assembly committee in charge of the general development and organization of school assemblies?
22. If YES, are both faculty and students represented on the assembly committee?
23. Is a faculty member responsible for the coordination of assembly programs?
24. Are school assembly programs in a large part presented by students and by student organizations?
25. Are students provided opportunities to reside at assembly programs?
26. Are records kept of assembly programs?

27. Do non-school organizations exert pressure to schedule programs promoting their own interests?

28. Is care taken that all programs are appropriately rehearsed?

29. Do you have a regular assembly period?

30. Did assembly programs for last school year 1961-62 include such activities as the following: (Check the programs that apply to your school.)

   ( ) a. Lectures on various subjects by qualified speakers.
   ( ) b. Musical programs emphasizing student participation.
   ( ) c. Performances by musical artists and community groups.
   ( ) d. Motion pictures.
   ( ) e. Debates, panel discussions, and forums.
   ( ) f. Formal ceremonies for such purposes as patriotic commemorations and recognition of student achievement.
   ( ) g. Student council activities.
   ( ) h. Student demonstrations and exhibits.
   ( ) i. Rallies and "pep" meetings.
   ( ) j. Discussions of school and community policies and problems, including law enforcement, vandalism, accidents, and fires.
   ( ) k.

31. How many assemblies do you have per year? ____________

32. What is the length of the assembly? ____________

Please place an "X" in the space provided to the left of the statement which best describes the present situation in your school.

33. Rate the community interest in the school assembly program.

   ___ extremely high
   ___ moderately high
   ___ average
   ___ moderately low
   ___ extremely low

34. Considering the practices and policies regarding the organization and administration of the school assembly, indicate your satisfaction with the assembly program.

   ___ extreme satisfaction
   ___ moderate satisfaction
   ___ average satisfaction
   ___ moderate dissatisfaction
   ___ extreme dissatisfaction
they occurred; he can comment on the rightness or wrongness of actions according to his value judgments and frame of reference, or, he can manipulate events and data to buttress certain preconceived biases he wishes to communicate to his readers. The author of this history is following throughout a sequence of chronological actions interspersed with value judgments.

In undertaking the research necessary for a study of this nature, one fact became evident immediately, namely, that there existed almost a complete dearth of data pertaining to the activities of the Association for the years from 1923 to 1933. For this period the only known existing data mentioning the Ohio Association of Secondary School Principals can be found in the Proceedings of the Annual Educational Conferences held at The Ohio State University from 1921 through 1932, when the depression caused the demise of the Conference. After the previously quoted citations from the founding meeting in 1922, the only information available consists of summaries of speeches given in the High School Principals Sessions during that decade. In the official publication of the Ohio Education Association, Ohio Schools, one can find only two citations pertaining to the work of the Principals Association during the years 1923-1933. By way of contrast one can find 45 references in Ohio Schools pertaining to the O.A.S.S.P. during the next four years, 1934-1937.

Convention programs can give us some approximation of the concerns held by principals during this time. In 1924, the following speeches were given at the High School Principals Section of the
School Publications

Y U N 35. Are the objectives of the school publications in harmony with the objectives of the total educational program?

Y U N 36. Do publications advisors receive additional salary for their work?

Y U N 37. Is all work incident to the publication activities of students supervised by faculty sponsors?

Y U N 38. Are untrue or offensive statements avoided in all school publications?

Y U N 39. Do publications encourage self-expression and creative work on the part of the students?

Y U N 40. Are publication activities integrated with work in various curricular areas?

Y U N 41. Do publications report outstanding student achievement?

Y U N 42. Do publications aid in coordinating the various aspects of the student activity program?

Y U N 43. Are publication staff members selected after careful consideration of such factors as ability, interest, and desirable attitudes?

Y U N 44. Are publications sufficiently diversified to enlist the interest and participation of a large number of students?

Y U N 45. Do publications assist in providing cooperative relationships with other schools?

Y U N 46. Do publications assist in the development of desirable home and school relations?

Y U N 47. Do publications assist in the development of desirable school and community relations?

Y U N 48. Do publications have a wide enough circulation in the school?

Y U N 49. Do publications have a wide enough circulation in the community?

Y U N 50. Are the costs of the publications program high?

Y U N 51. Are equipment and materials provided by the school for the publication activities?

Y U N 52. Is a suitable place provided for students to work on publications?

Y U N 53. Is provision made for students to work on publications during school time?
Please place an "X" in the space provided to the left of the statement which best describes the present situation in your school.

54. Rate the community interest in school publications.
   ___ extremely high
   ___ moderately high
   ___ average
   ___ moderately low
   ___ extremely low

55. Considering the practices and policies regarding the organization and administration of the school publications programs, indicate your satisfaction with the publications program.
   ___ extreme satisfaction
   ___ moderate satisfaction
   ___ average satisfaction
   ___ moderate dissatisfaction
   ___ extreme dissatisfaction

Student Council

Y U N 56. Are the objectives of the student council in harmony with the objectives of the total education program?

Y U N 57. Does the student council program provide opportunity for all students to participate in a representative form of government?

Y U N 58. Does the student council function within limits clearly defined by constitution and by-laws and with authority delegated by the administration?

Y U N 59. Is the student council provided with faculty sponsorship and guidance for accomplishing its clearly defined functions?

Y U N 60. Does the student council provide opportunity for any student to run for office who possesses the qualifications stated in the constitution and by-laws?

Y U N 61. Does the student council have officers who are elected by the entire student body or representatives of the entire student body?

Y U N 62. Does the student council have elections which are supervised?

Y U N 63. Does the student council assist the faculty and administration in developing school policies with reference to student conduct?

Y U N 64. Is the student council concerned about the protection and care of property?

Y U N 65. Is the student council concerned with other student organizations and activities?
Y U N 66. Has the student council a part in the awarding of non-academic honors?

Y U N 67. Does the student council assume responsibility for the introduction of new students to school life and activities?

Y U N 68. Does the student council assume some responsibility for the operation of the intramural program?

Y U N 69. Does the student council conduct its meetings during school time?

Please place an "X" in the space provided to the left of the statement which best describes the present situation in your school.

70. Rate the community interest in the student council program.
   _____ extremely high
   _____ moderately high
   _____ average
   _____ moderately low
   _____ extremely low

71. Considering the practices and policies regarding the organization and administration of the student council, indicate your satisfaction with the student council.
   _____ extreme satisfaction
   _____ moderate satisfaction
   _____ average satisfaction
   _____ moderate dissatisfaction
   _____ extreme dissatisfaction

General

Y U N 72. Do you think student activities receive too much emphasis in your school?

Y U N 73. Do you think credit for student activities should be given for graduation?

Y U N 74. Do you think that student activities should be conducted on school time?

Y U N 75. Do you think student activities take too much time of most students?

Y U N 76. Do you think most parents feel that student activities take too much of students' time?
Y U N 77. Do you think student activity sponsorship should be shared by all members of the faculty?

Y U N 78. Do you think there should be a restriction on the number of student activities that a student may enter in one school year?

Y U N 79. Do you think a student should maintain a certain scholastic standing to participate in student activities?

Y U N 80. Do you think that all pupils should be required to participate in student activities?

Y U N 81. Do you think some of the student activities should be eliminated in your school?

Y U N 82. Did the faculty discuss the student activities program in teachers' meetings in the past school year?

Y U N 83. Did the administration and/or the faculty evaluate the student activities program in the past school year?
PART IV: PROBLEMS

Please answer the following questions briefly. If the item is left blank, we assume that you have had no major problem recently in that area.

What is the last major problem you have had in the area of:

Athletics:

Music

Contests

Trips

Clubs

Assemblies

Publications

Student Council

Others (e.g., staffing, scheduling, financing, community pressure, evaluating.)
A HISTORY OF THE OHIO ASSOCIATION OF
SECONDARY SCHOOL PRINCIPALS

Dissertation

Presented in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for the Degree Doctor of Philosophy in the
Graduate School of The Ohio State University

By

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The Ohio State University
1963

Approved by

Hugh D. Laughlin
Adviser
Department of Education
Fourth Annual Educational Conference: Dr. V. T. Thayer of New York City discussed "A Democratic School Administration"; Assistant Superintendent Charles W. Lake of Cleveland discoursed on a perennial topic, "What Is the Matter With the High School?"; and Dr. John Wilce, Football Coach of The Ohio State University, spoke on "Ohio High School Athletics."

In 1926, at the Holiday Meetings of the O.S.T.A. in Columbus the High School Department, presided over by Principal Gilbert Roberts of Cuyahoga Falls High School, had the following addresses: "The High School Principal and Classroom Supervision" by Dr. W. H. Burton of the University of Chicago; "Financing Student Activities" by Principal E. E. Morley of Cleveland Heights High School, and "The Winnetka Plan" by Dr. Carleton Washburn, Superintendent of the Winnetka Schools.

In 1928 the Eighth Annual Educational Conference was devoted to the theme of "Teaching As a Fine Art." The high school principals heard the following: "Fitting (teaching to) the Customer" by Dr. William McAndrew, Editor of the Educational Review; "The Training of Secondary Teachers from the College Viewpoint" by H. W. Nutt of Ohio Wesleyan University; and "Training Secondary Teachers" by D. J. Boone, Superintendent of Schools, Lorain.

In 1930 at the Winter Meeting of the Ohio Education Association, the combined Junior and Senior High School Principals Section was presided over by Principal J. E. Bohn of Ashland High School. The main speaker was Dr. Charles Berry, of the State Department of Education,
and a featured address, "A Guidance Program in the Secondary School" was given by Dr. Edward Rynearson.

In 1932, the Twelfth (and final) Annual Educational Conference of The Ohio State University was held with the following speeches being given in the High School Principals Section: "Fitting Children to Understand Economics" by Dr. W. S. Schlauch of New York University; "The Best Social Investment" by Dr. Franklin Bobbitt of the University of Chicago; and "A High School for a Changing World" by Joseph Fichter, Assistant Director of the State Department of Education.

In 1934 at the Winter Meeting of the O.E.A., John D. Geiger, Principal of Mt. Vernon High School, presided at the High School Principals Section. The following addresses were delivered: "Creative Youth" by Dr. Frank Slutz, Educational Lecturer from Dayton; "A Vitalized Public School Music Program" by J. C. Bohn, Principal of Ashland High School; and "Ohio's Tax Problem" by Carlton S. Dargusch, Vice-Chairman, Ohio Tax Commission.

Since official data is non-existent, the author has utilized questionnaires to gain some approximation of the nature of the principals' group during the decade 1923-1933. Karl Whinnery, who was in attendance at all meetings during this era, makes the following comments:

... As you say, those activities began a long time ago. I shall tell you what I remember. Of course, after all

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15 Mr. Whinnery is the retired Superintendent of the Sandusky Public Schools, now living in Lakeland, Florida.
these years I may not be too accurate. The date 1922 seems correct for the beginning of our meetings. During the 1920's and into the early 1930's Ohio State University held a general conference on Education. The conference began with a general meeting at night. It was held in the Gymnasium or Armory. This meeting was addressed by noted educators. The next day we met in groups. One of the very early meetings of the high school principals was presided over by my near neighbor and long-time friend, Paul C. Bunn, then principal of Lorain High School (1925). . . I presided over one of these meetings in the middle 1920's (1928). As I remember it, at each meeting we chose a chairman to be responsible for the program the next year. There was a vice-chairman and a secretary also. If minutes were kept they probably have been lost by this time, as I do not remember any readings of them. . . 16

Allen Rupp17 makes a controversial statement about the O.H.S.P.A. when he suggests the possibility that the organization stopped operations for a period of a few years. 18

... I came to Maristetta High School in 1923 as debate coach. The Junior High Principal at that time was Oliver R. Keppel. In 1924 he was made principal of the combined Junior and Senior High School, and in 1926 I was named assistant principal to Mr. Keppel in the new Junior-Senior High School. Somewhere in that period Mr. Keppel became quite active in organizing the new Principal's Association.

I remember that shortly after becoming assistant principal, I made a trip to Columbus with Mr. Keppel to attend a meeting of this new group. As I remember there


17 Mr. Rupp is presently serving as Superintendent of the Marietta Public Schools.

18 See Appendix III.
were only a handful in attendance, but they were rather ambitious about getting a program started. . . I am of the opinion that they had their problems in getting started and that Mr. Keppel may have lost his interest in the Association because he expected to be named superintendent of Marietta Schools in 1928 when Superintendent B. O. Skinner left to accept the presidency of Wilmington College. Mr. Keppel stayed on for two more years, and then left. . . public school work after that date in 1930.

Succeeding Mr. Keppel was Harold S. Bates of Petoskey, Michigan, who came to Marietta High School as principal of the combined Junior-Senior High School in the fall of 1930. I was his assistant at that time and continued as such for the next four years and then succeeded him as the principal in 1934. Bates, as you may know, went down to Norwood, Cincinnati, as principal and later became superintendent until his death about three years ago.

The next step as I remember very well because in the fall of 1930 I assisted Mr. Bates in cleaning out the old records and files that had accumulated in Mr. Keppel's office. We ran across the whole package of stationery and on this stationery it indicated that A. R. Keppel was secretary of this Principals' Association. Whether any of this stationery had been used, I do not know because there was a whole package of it, and we joked about it. Later Bates became interested in the Association, and since he had succeeded Keppel and Keppel had been the secretary-treasurer of the group, Bates just decided on his own that he would take over and try to reorganize the group. I think that one of the men he called was Ben Hanna, who was then principal of Norwood Schools in Cincinnati. As a result, Bates sent out a letter calling for principals to meet again and attempt to revive the organization.

I have the impression that the organization died out about 1928 and was revived about 1931, but these dates may not be in order. At any rate, the revival started through the correspondence from Mr. Bates' office and with the help of others, resulted in the reorganization of the Principals' Association. Bates continued to serve as secretary of the group, and I believe was later president of the group (1935).
I became active in the organization at that time and later served also as secretary-treasurer of the group, the third Marietta High School principal to serve in that capacity (1945). I was later president of the O.A.S.S.P. in 1946. . .

Dr. Dan Eikenberry, Professor Emeritus at The Ohio State University and for over thirty years the advisor from the University to the Association, disagrees with certain aspects of Mr. Rupp's viewpoint. Dr. Eikenberry, who was in attendance at the annual meetings from the latter part of the 1920's on, holds that the Association did meet every year and that it did not die out, as the Rupp letter suggests. Eikenberry does have the opinion, however, that while important problems were discussed, the Association had no vigorous program of action. Although very competent principals were active during this time, he does not recall any one single person offering consistent leadership over a period of years. The main function of the organization seemingly was the holding of the winter and spring meetings.

Another factor that adds some confusion to this ten-year period is the meetings of high school principals held every December in conjunction with the annual convention of the Ohio Education Association. From 1922 through 1934 the O.E.A. had one section in the

19 Letter from Allen E. Rupp to K. L. Howes, dated March 13, 1963. (In a letter to K. L. Howes, dated March 25, 1963, A. R. Keppel made the following statement, "... I also recall that during the time I was secretary, minutes were kept... and were passed on to my successor... I have no recourse to them now.")

20 Interview with Dr. Dan Eikenberry, March 19, 1963.
convention devoted to the high school principal, and two principals from different parts of the state were chairmen each year. It is conceivable that some principals may have considered this meeting to be the gathering of the Association.

It is unfortunate that records do not exist to document the meetings of the O.H.S.P.A. as called for by the 1924 Constitution—Spring and Fall. It would seem that the Spring meetings came to an end with the death of the O.S.U. Educational Conference in 1932. The Fall meetings in conjunction with the O.S.T.A. Winter Conventions were terminated after 1934. From 1935 on, the Fall meetings of the Association have been held in October.

A complete search of the official minutes of the Ohio Education Association for the years 1922 through 1933 reveals not one single mention of the organization, as such. In the 1927 minutes, the only indirect reference occurs when a reorganization of the various departments of the O.E.A. (for "purposes of building the annual program") resulted in the Department of Administration's being designated as follows: "... (a) City Superintendents; (b) Senior High School Principals; (c) Junior High School Principals; (d) Elementary Principals, and (e) Supervisors. ..."21 Several paragraphs later, the minutes show the following: "... (Finances) It is finally recommended that the following schedule of allowances for

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21 Proceedings of the Executive Board meeting of the Ohio Education Association, December 27, 1927, p. 47.
program building be a guide in distributing aid to the several departments... Department of Administration - $300.00\textsuperscript{22} This set the precedent for the financial subsidy the Ohio Education Association later granted the Ohio High School Principals' Association, the first record of which exists in 1935. From that date on, the Ohio Education Association has continuously made an annual grant to the O.A.S.S.P.

What hypotheses can be framed, attempting to explain the lack of concerted action by the Association during its first decade of existence? The author is of the opinion that three major circumstances combined to minimize the effectiveness of the O.A.S.S.P. during this period, namely: (1) The fact that new organizations usually start somewhat feebly. They have no going committees, no momentum, no clearly defined pathway. To acquire all of this takes time. (2) The fact, as Dr. Eikenberry has suggested, that no consistent leadership was available over a long period of time from any particular aggressive principals. This can be explained in part by the obvious fact that many principals, with strong qualities of leadership, went into superintendencies and correspondingly transferred their professional allegiance to other professional organizations, and (3) the first decade encompassed the heart of the depression. With schools closing, salaries being slashed, and operating schools working in straightened circumstances, Ohio

\textsuperscript{22}Ibid., p. 47.
principals undoubtedly had other things on their minds than the strengthening of an infant organization.

In conclusion, it seems probable that the organization existed continually from its founding, that its primary function was the holding of an annual meeting, that no organized statewide program of any kind was sponsored by it, that no minutes remain to inform us of any deliberations or ambitions, and that the depression undoubtedly had a negative effect upon any activities members might have proposed. In terms of results, data, programs (excepting those of the O.S.U. Educational Conferences and O.S.T.A. meetings), or activities the years 1924-1934 were, indeed, the "lost decade."
CHAPTER II

THE PRODUCTIVE YEARS: 1935-1941

The emergence of the discussion groups

In the fall of 1934, correspondence was carried on between Professor T. H. Briggs of Columbia University and Dr. Dan Eikenberry that was to have far-reaching implications. Briggs, writing on behalf of the Committee on Orientation of Secondary Education, one of the activities of the National Department of Secondary School Principals (later to become the National Association of Secondary School Principals), asked Eikenberry to organize a group of

... the more competent people in your neighborhood, or to direct a group already organized.1

This group was to scrutinize

... a tentative edition of its first report on the issues inherent in the present situation. The purpose of this tentative report is to secure from men in the field criticism and suggestions on how the preferred alternative in each issue can be achieved.2

Within a week, Eikenberry replied,

... I shall be very happy to organize such a group among the staff of the Department of Education, The University Schools, and the Columbus junior and senior high schools. I suggest you send me thirty copies of the tentative report. . .3

1Letter from T. H. Briggs to D. H. Eikenberry, September 21, 1934.
2Ibid.
Realizing that men from the area outside Columbus should be included, Eikenberry asked John Geiger, then principal of Mt. Vernon High School, to suggest appropriate names of possible participants. Geiger did so in December, listing 28 names from a wide geographical spread.

The meeting was held at the Faculty Club of Ohio State University in February, 1935. One other such meeting was held later in the Cleveland area, utilizing men from Northeastern Ohio. These meetings are significant in the history of the O.A.S.S.P. because they were the forerunners of the now famous Ohio Principals Discussion Groups.

Shortly after the meeting in Columbus, Eikenberry sent Briggs a report summarizing the responses of the group to the issues under discussion. In this letter were listed the names of those in attendance as follows:

Jules Bohn, Principal, Ashland High School
P. O. Freeman, Principal, Bellefontaine High School
R. E. Kessler, Principal, Bexley High School
D. C. Baer, Principal, Bucyrus High School
E. I. Gephart, Principal, Circleville High School
Evan Mahaffey, Principal, Columbus South High School
C. H. Ross, Principal, Coshocton High School
F. L. Kinley, Principal, Findlay High School
W. L. Swick, Principal, Galion High School
L. K. Repogle, Principal, Grandview High School
D. B. Metzger, Principal, Kenton High School
Paul Wenger, Principal, Lancaster High School
F. C. Burchfield, Principal, Logan High School

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4"John Geiger, who eventually became Superintendent of the Mt. Vernon Schools, was President of the Association in 1934. It was for that reason I asked him to suggest the list of names to me." Interview with Dr. Dan Eikenberry, June 17, 1963.

5Letter from J. D. Geiger to D. H. Eikenberry, December 6, 1934.
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

A study of this nature is rarely the work of a single individual. The writer wishes to express his sincere and lasting appreciation to the many individuals that have made this study possible. He is deeply indebted to the members of his advisory committee, Dr. Dan Eikenberry, Dr. Loren Tomlinson, and Dr. Robert Jewett, for their thoughtful suggestions. The Committee Chairman, Dr. Hugh Laughlin, has been a true advisor, and without his continuous encouragement and assistance such a study would not have been possible.

This introduction would not be complete without giving recognition to the many persons who corresponded with the author or granted him interviews. An expression of appreciation is due to: Mr. Joseph Dorff; Dr. Wilfred Eberhart; Dr. Dan Eikenberry; Dr. Harold Fawcett; Mr. Charles Fox; Mr. Wallace Glenwright; Mr. Carl Hopkins; Mr. Alvin Keppel; Mr. Paul Landis; Dr. Hugh Laughlin; Mr. Charles Lindecamp; Mr. William McConnell; Dr. Burke Mendenhall; Mr. Robert Oldfather; Mr. Carey Pace; Dr. John Ramseyer; Mr. Glenn Rich; Mr. Vernon Riegel; Mr. Allen Rupp; Mr. Otto Walker; Mr. Karl Whinnery; Mr. Robert Winter; and Mr. Floyd Wright.

Finally, an expression of gratitude is due to his wife Jeanne, whose patience never ended during the months of this work.
Jesse Beer, Principal, Mansfield High School  
K. H. Marshall, Principal, Marion Harding High School  
H. F. Moninger, Principal, Newark High School  
Cecil Sims, Principal, Piqua High School  
E. D. Cleary, Principal, Zanesville Lash High School  
Fred Slager, Principal, Columbus Indianola High School  
H. H. Reighley, Principal, Columbus West Junior High School  
E. H. Landis, Assistant Superintendent, Dayton  
L. W. Reese, State Department of Education, Columbus  
George Reavis, State Department of Education, Columbus  
Earl Anderson, Appointments Bureau, O.S.U.  
F. C. Landsittel, Professor of Education, O.S.U.  
R. H. Eckelberry, Professor of Education, O.S.U.  
R. D. Lindquist, Director, University School, O.S.U.  
B. L. Stradley, Examiner, O.S.U.  
D. H. Eikenberry, Professor of Education, O.S.U.*6

The report closed with a prophetic paragraph:

I wish to assure you that it was a great pleasure to bring a group of representative high school principals to Columbus for the purpose of discussing the report of your committee. The men are very enthusiastic over the opportunity to get together to discuss a matter of such vital importance and will be glad to come together at any time for the purpose of discussing further reports of the committee on orientation.*7

The development of the discussion groups

Pliny Powers, elected president of the Ohio High School Principals Association in 1936, had attended the original meeting of administrators in Cleveland which paralleled the aforementioned Columbus meeting. The Cleveland and Columbus meetings were two out of sixty such meetings held throughout the nation for the purpose of discussing the "Briggs" report. Although Dr. Eikenberry

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*7 Ibid.
organized the Columbus area meeting, there is no evidence to indicate who was contacted in the Cleveland area for the parallel responsibility there. The implications that this type of meeting had for potential good must have struck Powers since during his tenure plans were laid to organize a statewide pattern of such groups.\(^8\),\(^9\) Karl Whinnery, writing about this in 1937, had the following points to make:

During the past few years my predecessors, as presidents of the Ohio High School Principals' Association, have made the organization mean something more than just another organization. The result has been that our recent meetings have been made to contribute something definite to the everyday problems of all of us. . . (recently, Mr. Powers). . . set up a plan which we all feel is going to be of inestimable value to the schools of Ohio. He divided the state into fourteen districts. The principals of each district will get together as often as possible during the year and work on a problem which they have chosen for study. . .\(^10\)

Powers organized the state as follows (with the assignment of the first district chairmen shown for purposes of later comparison):

District #1. Walter Peoples, Principal, Withrow High School, Cincinnati

\(^8\)"The Briggs Committee on Issues of Secondary Education, pleased with the results of some sixty group discussions throughout the nation, recommended the organization of permanent discussion groups in all the states (as a function of the National Association of Secondary School Principals). I believe that Mr. Powers was strongly motivated by this recommendation." Interview with Dr. Dan Eikenberry, June 16, 1963.


\(^10\)Ibid., p. 467.
District #2. O. C. West, Principal, Ironton High School, Ironton.
District #3. Merrill Z. Conn, Principal, Martins Ferry High School, Martins Ferry.
District #4. H. M. Emswiler, Principal, Central High School, Columbus.
District #5. D. D. Longnecker, Principal, Fairview High School, Dayton.
District #6. H. W. Leach, Principal, Central High School, Lima.
District #7. A. C. Stokes, Principal, Ross High School, Fremont.
District #8. S. F. Jameson, Principal, Ashland High School, Ashland.
District #10. G. A. Beck, Principal, High School, East Liverpool.
District #11. John Flood, Principal, West High School, Akron.
District #12, E. M. C. Dietrick, Principal, Shaw High School, East Cleveland.
District #12, W. C. C. Tuck, Principal, West Technical High School, Cleveland.
District #13. A. C. May, Principal, Newcomerstown High School, Newcomerstown.

During its first formal year of operation (1937-1938) the state president suggested five problems as worthy of study:

Problem #1. Formulation of the unique purposes of specific schools together with an indication of the educational program necessary for its accomplishment (based on Standards 1 and 4 of Ohio High School Standards, 1937);

Problem #2. The evaluation of the educational program offered in the various types of high schools. This evaluation would indicate methods and procedures used by various schools in a program of self-examination (based on Standard 4 of Ohio High School Standards, 1937);

Problem #3. Guidance, and its function in Ohio High Schools;

Problem #4. The improvement of instruction and the continuous study of educational problems (based on Standards 7 and 8 of Ohio High School Standards, 1937);

Three interesting conclusions can be drawn from contemplating the nature of the considerations suggested as reasonable cuisine for the intellectual palates of the membership, and from the makeup of the leadership of the various groups. One, the obvious fact that principals from the larger Ohio cities such as Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, Dayton, and Akron were prominent leadership figures; two, the involvement of the Association with the State Department of Education in a joint effort to facilitate and refine the work of each was clearly indicated by the nature of the suggested discussion problems; and, three, the nature of the original discussion topics indicated a deep concern about significant problems (curriculum, guidance, evaluation, the improvement of instruction, and the problem of individual differences). This type of concern and activity clearly demonstrates the type of nutrient that caused the explosion of growth which occurred in the mid-thirties within the organization.

At the annual spring convention in 1938 one of the sessions was devoted entirely to promoting interest in the discussion group movement.

The discussion group movement is growing throughout Ohio and all groups reported progress and enthusiasm. The discussion group program is to be continued

11 Ibid., p. 467.
Indefinitely. . . Oscar Granger, of Upper Darby, Pa., addressed the group concerning the group as it is carried on in Pennsylvania. 12

By 1946 the discussion groups had been reorganized into seven regions, with a regional coordinator in charge of each area. Each region had been divided to form from one to three local areas or discussion groups. 13 C. D. Cotterman, the state coordinator at this time, indicated that the concept of membership in the group had been expanded when he wrote,

We invite you as an educator to attend one of the Discussion Groups in Ohio. They are sponsored by the National Association of Secondary School Principals and the Ohio High School Principals Association. But you as an educator, whether principal, superintendent, supervisor, dean, college professor, or instructor, are welcome to attend. Everyone has something to contribute, no matter how small, to the solution of the problems confronting the education of the youth of today. On this premise we extend an invitation to every reader of this article to become an active participant in the Discussion Group nearest to you. The Discussion Group offers you one of the best in-service training programs available at the present time. This is evidenced by comments of groups that are attracting as many as 110 educators at monthly meetings. . . 14

Charles Secoy, the state coordinator in 1953, re-emphasized the diversity of both the membership requirements and nature of programs when he wrote,

12 See Ohio Schools, XVI (June, 1938), p. 297. The O.H.S.P.A. Yearbook, Group Study Project, is completed devoted to discussion groups.


14 Ibid., pp. 109, 136.
the character of the groups has undergone a gradual metamorphosis and, while the original idea was that the groups were essentially organized for the benefit of high school principals, now persons engaged in all phases of school work are in attendance. Program planning considers this heterogeneity of interest. In the group organizations, procedures are held to a minimum—the thought always uppermost is the importance of the program planning. In the final analysis it seems that eventually these groups will become all-encompassing in nature. This is good, for the administrators are assuredly not alone in their interest in school problems. By concerted thought and action progress will be stimulated.  

By 1947 the geographical division of the state into regions and areas for discussion group purposes had been refined to a form which has remained constant up to this time, a total of 7 regions with 21 areas contained therein. Dr. Leland Drake, Principal of Columbus Mohawk Junior High School, served as coordinator in the late 1940's and early 1950's. Drake is credited with being one of the more energetic coordinators, one who did considerable traveling throughout the state in order to revitalize various discussion groups.  

C. P. Lindecamp, state coordinator in 1962, reported that a total of 88 different topics were discussed in the various groups during the school year, 1961-1962. These topics covered the total spectrum of

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15 Charles Secoy, "Discussion Groups Cover All Phases of School Program," Ohio Schools, XXXI (March, 1953), pp. 120-121.

16 Interview with Dr. Dan Eikenberry, May 16, 1963.
secondary school considerations, ranging from "teen-age marriages" to "Earlier Inspection of Busses by State Highway Patrol."\(^{17}\)

Charles Blackman, in his study of co-operative efforts made to improve Ohio public education, considered the discussion groups to be one of the best avenues for the sending out and gathering in of information that existed in the state. He was of the opinion that the discussion groups could be a powerful factor in statewide curriculum change.\(^{18}\) Glenn Rich, Director of Elementary and Secondary Education for the State Department of Education, Ohio, is in accord with Blackman's statement. In 1962 Mr. Rich invited the Association, through its discussion groups, to make a comprehensive study of the present high school standards and prepare suggested recommendations for the revision of those standards. This invitation was accepted and work carried out through the various groups. In a recent interview, Rich indicated his belief that the O.A.S.S.P. has potential for unlimited good, that the discussion groups offer one of the best ways he knows of for two-way communication between Columbus and the rest of the state, and that he personally is in favor of more contact between his office and the O.A.S.S.P.\(^{19}\)


\(^{19}\) Interview with Mr. Glenn A. Rich, March 24, 1963.
The Five-Year Study of the O.H.S.P.A.

As mentioned previously, the discussion group movement in Ohio germinated from two meetings organized in Columbus and Cleveland for the purpose of discussing the so-called "Briggs Committee" report. The enthusiasm displayed by the participants in these meetings was so great that the O.H.S.P.A. decided to make a state-wide study of two key issues from the list of ten promulgated by the Briggs Committee (Committee on Orientation of Secondary Education of the National Education Association Department of Secondary School Principals). In January, 1936, the executive board of the Ohio Association determined to call principals from key points over the state to discuss "the problems of our profession."\textsuperscript{20} The two issues that were deemed critical were described by Harold Bates, Norwood High School Principal and President of the O.H.S.P.A. at this time, as follows:

It is not my purpose to describe (all ten of) these issues but I do want to call your attention to two of them. The first issue seeks to determine whether or not secondary education should be provided at public expense for all normal individuals or for only a limited number. . . The fourth issue seeks to determine if secondary education shall logically provide a common curriculum for all, or if differentiated offerings should be offered. Assuming that we will have universal education, that students present a wide range of abilities and interests, and that each student must be educated in a manner best suited for his abilities and interests, it behooves those who represent the profession of education to accept the challenge of determining a program of secondary education. This will obviously necessitate a widely differentiated curriculum with adequate provision for guidance and for

plans that will secure the continuity, and sequence necessary for consistent growth.\textsuperscript{21}

In March, 1936, the stated meeting was held at the Faculty Club of Ohio State University with an attendance of "... nearly fifty high-school principals and an equally large representation of men from the various colleges of the state. ..."\textsuperscript{22} As a result of the deliberations of this meeting, four fields of work were proposed as the basis for a five-year study by the Association. The fields and their chairmen were as follows:

1. Influencing the High School Curriculum. Dr. Rudolph Lindquist, Director, University School, Ohio State University, Columbus.
4. The Problem of the Post Graduate or Post School Individual. Mr. Wade Miller, Middletown High School.

In the course of events during the next year, the original proposed fields of study were modified to their final, and following form:


\textsuperscript{21}Ibid., p. 166.

\textsuperscript{22}Ibid.
5. Interscholastic Athletics. Floyd Simmons, Cleveland.
7. Clubs. O. B. Smith, Niles.

Recognizing the fact that several other groups were already working on kindred problems of secondary education and being desirous of complementing rather than supplementing these activities, the Association invited into its program representatives from colleges, from the superintendents, and from the North Central Association. In organizing a central committee to coordinate the work of the committees in this long-range study, President Bates made some remarkable appointments which, after some changes, eventuated in the following group: Dr. R. W. Ogan, Dean of Muskingum College, representing the Ohio College Association on college entrance and the Ohio Education Association Cooperating Committee; Dr. Bland L. Stradley, of Ohio State University, representing the North Central Association; Superintendent George W. Bowman of Lakewood, representing the superintendents of the state; Dean E. J. Ashbaugh of Miami University, representing the Cooperative Study of Secondary School Standards and the North Central Association Cooperating Committee; Dr. G. H. Reavis, representing the State Department of Education; Dr. Wilford M. Aiken of Ohio State University (then involved in the famous Eight-Year Study which was headquartered at Columbus), who was appointed executive secretary of the five-year study; President Wilford Leuter of Western Reserve University, representing the Ohio College Association; Mr. Walton Bliss, Executive Secretary of the Ohio Education
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Association, representing the Ohio Education Association; and Harold Bates, John Geiger, and Karl Whinnery, representing the Ohio High School Principals Association.

At this point, the author is compelled to ask the following question. How can one explain such a flurry of activity (i.e., discussion groups, five-year study, coordinated committees being appointed, etc.) after years of relative dormacy? It seems reasonable to look at the spirit of the times. The worst years of the depression had been weathered by then and the spirit of the "New Deal," of the reforms of the Progressive Education Association, of better days ahead, was prevalent. During this era the Association was blessed with strong leadership in the persons of Powers, Bates, and Whinnery. At this period in Ohio time and history, then, buoyant spirits, progressive educational inclinations, strong organizational leadership, and the recognition of state-wide educational deficiencies met and amalgamated into forms of positive action.

Consider the make-up of the general committee! One finds small colleges, large universities, the Ohio College Association, the North Central Association, and the State Department of Education represented therein, along with delegates from the Ohio Education Association, the superintendents of the state, and key members of the Ohio High School Principals' Association. Such a coordinated general committee and the work it inspired seems nothing short of miraculous.

The author deems noteworthy the fact that three of the early administrators and/or directors of The Ohio State University Demonstration School, Rudolph Lindquist, Robert Gilchrist and John
Ramseyer were strong participants in affairs of the Association, Lindquist being extremely active in the early years of the Five Year Study.

During the school year 1936-1937, under the direction of the general committee, over one-hundred principals conducted "a cooperative study in some phase of their respective school programs." The over-all purpose of these many studies was "... to discover in Ohio high schools, innovating and significant practices which may form the basis for further study and point the way to improvement in our whole secondary school program."23

At the same time these studies were being conducted, principals were meeting in regional groups to clarify their thinking about basic aims of education and, to the degree possible, evaluate their practices in the light of these aims.

Leaders in this movement noted the need for the whole-hearted cooperation of all persons in secondary education and related fields if real progress was to be made. Pliny Powers wrote at this time,

Only as all workers are stimulated to assist in formulating policy, in defining goals and in analyzing and evaluating their own work, will the program of this organization be on a sound and permanent basis. For these reasons, one of the early proposals was the formulation of a truly representative Central Committee to advise and assist the association in its work.25

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24 Ibid.
25 Ibid.
The description of the Committee's function seems quite significant:

This is essentially a working committee, interested only in improvement in the practices of our secondary schools. It has no program to "put over," no propaganda to expound, no institution to publicize, no individual to glorify. It hopes only to serve the boys and girls of the state.  

Among the agenda items for the annual meeting of the Association in April of 1937 were these:

... plans will be formulated for the continuance and expansion of studies already begun, particularly the work of curriculum modification and adaptation; a conference group will probably be formed in each section of the state, so that every worker in secondary education may have an opportunity to engage in group thinking for the purpose of formulating plans and policies which in turn may improve classroom procedures in every school in the state...  

In addition, attention was to be given to means of creating public opinion which would be supportive of new educational developments. It was held that such developments were the basis for permanent progress in the democratic society. 

As work progressed during the five-year study, the Association published five different yearbooks entitled, "Studies in Secondary Education." These yearbooks were summaries of the important addresses and committee reports given at the annual conventions of the Association. Carleton Jones, the editor of the first yearbook

\[26\] Ibid.  

\[27\] Ibid.
described the rationale for the enclosed articles when he wrote,

Every effort was made to make the reports here presented the product of a committee rather than the work of an individual. More than one-hundred high school principals aided in this work. The willingness with which the task was undertaken and the splendid cooperation displayed by the secondary-school men of Ohio promise splendid results for the entire program.

It was generally agreed at the outset that no particular contribution to the literature of secondary education should be expected, but rather that mutual problems should be studied together, ideas exchanged, and progress evaluated.

This booklet is an endeavor to record the findings of these meetings and to form a basis of future study, for everyone is thoroughly convinced that any lasting improvement in the education of the youth of this state will come through the cooperative endeavor of each worker in secondary education to solve his own problems in his own particular community.28

The first yearbook of the Ohio High School Principals' Association appeared in 1937. It contained reports of state-wide committees appointed by H. S. Bates, President of the Association 1935-36. Mr. Bates chose topics of fundamental value and general interest. Pliny H. Powers, President 1936-37, suggested that the Association sponsor an annual publication, and it was largely through his efforts that the first edition appeared. . .29

The second yearbook was devoted primarily to a consideration of study groups (i.e., discussion groups).


The present volume describes the activities of these groups, the problems which were analyzed, and the recommendations which we made both by the members of the groups and by the specialists who were called in for consultation.30

The third yearbook continued a reporting of the study group projects. The fourth and fifth yearbooks were assemblages of committee reports, speeches, and information pertaining to work done on the Evaluative Criteria of the Cooperative Study of Secondary School Standards by Dr. Dan Eikenberry and associates. Money granted by the Ohio Education Association financed the publication of all yearbooks. Pearl Harbor brought an end to the yearbooks, as from that time until 1962 the Association did not publish one.

There is little empirical data to submit as evidence of specific change brought about by the five-year study of the Association, and accordingly no specific claims of accomplishment can be made for the project. It is obvious to the author, however, from a study of the professional literature of that period that lasting gains were made. For example, (1) the discussion groups were founded during the study; (2) state-wide curriculum studies were carried on; (3) the work of the Evaluative Criteria Committee in Ohio (to be described later) occurred during this time; and (4) the Association became prominent in the state by virtue of publications, meetings, and experimentation.

One can only guess what might have happened at the end of the study, if Pearl Harbor had not intervened. In 1941, the Fall Meeting

of the Association passed a resolution calling for the establishment of a Division of Secondary Education in the State Department of Education. As functions of the Division the Association listed:

dissemination of accepted practices and procedures in secondary education; aid in revising the High School Standards, and "mobilize the educational forces of the state for solving educational problems and to coordinate the activities of educational organizations, universities, colleges, and educational leaders."31

Apparently the implementation of these resolutions and the active pursuance of activities previously described were impeded by World War II. The discussion groups did remain active but seem to be the major remnant of the upsurge of interest in improving secondary education which characterized the work of the Association in the late '30's. It was not until several years after the end of World War II that the Ohio High School Principals Association initiated another major effort to aid instructional improvement in Ohio.

Other activities

The Ohio College Association, in conjunction with the Ohio High School Principals Association, sponsored a two-year "Ohio Program" during the years 1935-1937 for the better integration of high schools and colleges.

The program exists to serve the needs of high school seniors; it facilitates important activities of high

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schools and colleges. It benefits high school seniors because it is a stimulus to them to think seriously about college and about vocational choice. . . The Ohio Program opens the way for significant research. In the first year extensive individual records were secured for more than 30,000 high school seniors. Since these records are placed on Hollerith cards they may be thoroughly studied and analyzed with relative ease. The post high school record of some of these students may be obtained and studied. . . (thus) being helpful in pointing the way for improving student counselling in high school and in college. . . A major modification is that the Uniform College Information Blank has been simplified. It contains less than half the number of items in the original blank. The wording of important items has been improved. The only information which the new blank requires the principal to supply is a rating of the student as to the probability of his success in college. 32

In view of a report made by Principal E. E. Butterfield 33 to Dean Ogan, which summarized the position of high school principals in regard to college entrance problems, one can see how the above-mentioned changes were motivated.

The high school accepts as a part of its obligation to its student body, its community, and society at large, a responsibility for:

(1) Encouraging capable students to seek additional education above the high school level, and (2) properly preparing them so that such an education can be carried forward with a maximum of profit and progress.

On the assumption that society would profit by the continued education on college levels of many capable pupils who are now denied that privilege, the high school affirms its desire to cooperate with other social agencies to (1) interest these capable pupils in continuing their education on college levels; (2) seek additional funds to be invested in their education; (3)

32 R. W. Ogan, "The Ohio Program of High School and College Integration," Ohio Schools, XIV (September, 1936), p. 256.

33 Mr. Butterfield was Principal of Cleveland John Adams High School at the time of this report.
furnish contact between them and the authorities of colleges which can best serve their needs.

But the high school also affirms its belief that:
(1) Many pupils in high school are not likely to profit by the type of education offered by most colleges . . . ;
(2) even though the prediction of success or failure in college is fraught with some peril, nevertheless, the high school principal and the high school faculty—those responsible for educational guidance—are best qualified to make the decision . . . ; (3) guidance is inadequate and records are not as complete as would be desirable in many high schools. Nevertheless, such guidance as now exists is probably superior and more disinterested than any that can be furnished outside the high school . . . (4) subjecting a senior class to a series of addresses by college recruiting officers is a wasteful process, unfair to those whose decisions are already made and to those who have no intention of entering college. . . ; (5) the Uniform College Entrance Blank, is open to the following criticisms . . . It looks like either a research or recruiting project, or both. The high school is not interested in it as such. . . It requires too much time to fill out for both pupil and school officials. . . It contains items apparently so unimportant as not to justify the time to record them. . . there have been objections about the extent to which the blank inquires into the personal affairs of high school pupils. . . It implies that guidance in the high school is inadequate; that remote guidance might be more effective.

With respect to this college entrance blank, it is recommended that the number of items be reduced to about one-third of the number now included . . . that high schools fill out blanks only for those who expect to attend college and for those whose ability justifies the belief that they will profit by college entrance. . . that colleges find some way to avoid the appearance of unlimited competition for those listed as capable, but who have expressed no preference.

A high school believes its obligations to the graduate, to the college, and to society will be fulfilled if it furnishes:

(1) A reasonable program of guidance which acquaints the pupil with educational opportunities above the secondary level;
(2) A complete record of scholastic achievement in the high school as measured by marks, and a description of the courses in which those marks were achieved;
(3) An appraisal of the individual as a personality;
(4) An appraisal of the candidate's intelligence as measured by psychological tests;
(5) An opportunity for personal interview between the candidate and the recruiting or admissions officer from the college of his preference. 34

The author has quoted extensively from two articles to show the thinking of committees active at that time, and to show the results of constructive criticism. The Butterfield comments certainly bring to mind the adjective, "pungent," to say the least.

In November, 1936, a meeting of representatives of organizations interested in the use of radio in education was held in Columbus. Twenty-three persons assembled on the invitation of Ben Darrow, Director of the Ohio School of the Air. After a discussion of reports and projects, Dr. W. W. Charters was empowered to appoint a steering committee to guide the activities of the group and to allocate specific projects among the various projects. The Ohio High School Principals Association was represented at this meeting. 35

Working in cooperation with the College of Education of Ohio State University, the Association sponsored a series of fifteen radio broadcasts given in the fall of 1937. The programs, of fifteen minute duration, were broadcast on Wednesday nights and featured

34 E. E. Butterfield, "What Information Should the High School Furnish Colleges?" Ohio Schools, XV (January, 1937), pp. 12 and 38. (Although this report was published four months after the Ogan article, it was communicated before it and caused the changes Ogan mentioned.)

35 See Ohio Schools, XV (January, 1937), p. 17.
members of the college faculty, principals of various schools, and staff personnel of the State Department of Education. These broadcasts were built around "live and frequently asked questions regarding high school education. The discussions will be of interest to the public generally, but more especially to parents and teachers. In fact many parent-teachers associations have made arrangements to receive the discussions as part of their regular program for the winter weeks.36

The radical change in convention proceedings from the closing years of the "lost decade" through the "productive years" is worthy of mention. As previously disclosed, there are only two mentions made in Ohio Schools pertaining to activities of the Association for the years 1922-1934. Old convention programs from that era remain to indicate how those meetings were organized and conducted.37, 38

The largest single difference, in the author's opinion, came from the change in program rationale. Whereas the older conventions had guest speakers, and were organized around a unifying educational theme, the newer conventions were built around plans for organized state-wide activity on the part of the Association. The degree of

36 See Ohio Schools, XV (October, 1937), p. 391.

37 See, for example, the Proceedings of the Annual Educational Conferences held at Ohio State University from 1921 through 1933.

38 See Appendix VII for examples of various convention programs.
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## APPENDIX

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Association and convention involvement of the membership was thus much greater than hitherto experienced.

From the founding of the Association, the annual conventions had been held in the spring in conjunction with the Annual Educational Conferences of Ohio State University. After 1932, when those conferences were terminated by financial problems emanating from the depression, one meeting a year was held in December, concurrent with the Annual Meeting of the Ohio Educational Association. This pattern was changed in 1935 by President Harold Bates when the custom of spring and fall conventions was established.

As the Five Year Plan of the organization progressed, the various conventions devoted at least 75 per cent of their program allotment to considerations and reports connected with the projects. Program chairmen had their headaches in those days, too. The incumbent Governor of Ohio, John W. Bricker, was scheduled nine months in advance to be the featured banquet speaker for the fall meeting of 1939. Twenty minutes before the banquet, an aide of the Governor phoned a message that "some unexpected matters of state had come up" and that Mr. Bricker would be unable to fulfill his commitment. One can imagine the state of mind of the program chairman at that moment! Mr. Frank Whitney of Collingswood High School, considered to be the "Dean of Ohio Principals" by many at this time, filled the gap and
delivered an excellent impromptu talk on guidance procedures in the large high school.\textsuperscript{39}

The \textbf{Evaluative Criteria Project}

The Cooperative Study of Secondary School Standards, formally organized in the summer of 1933, was an outgrowth of informal discussions and conferences dating back at least to 1928. It was a temporary, voluntary, cooperative organization of the six regional accrediting associations.\textsuperscript{40}

The underlying and basic purposes prompting the study were implied in the following questions which were proposed by the project:

1. What are the characteristics of a good secondary school?

2. What practicable means and methods may be employed to evaluate the effectiveness of a school in terms of its objectives?

3. By what means and processes does a good school develop into a better one?

4. How can regional associations stimulate secondary schools to continuous growth?\textsuperscript{41}

The second phase of the cooperative study began in the spring of 1936, at which time more than 200 principals of different types of secondary schools selected from the nation were invited to

\textsuperscript{39} Interview with Dr. Dan Eikenberry, March 19, 1963.

\textsuperscript{40} For a complete discussion of the entire project see Eikenberry, D. H. and Byers, Carl, \textit{The Ohio Plan of Using the Evaluative Criteria}, Columbus, Ohio: 1941, \textit{The Ohio High School Principals Association}, 235 pp.

\textsuperscript{41} \textit{Ibid.}, p. 12.
participate in the trial evaluation program. The program of evaluation of the 200 schools included the following features: Every school was evaluated by its own staff, using the Evaluative Criteria, this followed by a visiting committee. In Ohio during the school year 1936-1937 nine public secondary schools and one private school participated in this activity. In 1938-39 one other Ohio school was involved, Adams Township in Clinton County.\textsuperscript{142}

The emphasis on the development of the use of the Evaluative Criteria in Ohio dates back to the meeting of the North Central Association in Chicago in March, 1939.

At this meeting several other states reported considerable progress but the Ohio delegation had nothing to say. At the close of this session, Dr. D. H. Eikenberry of Ohio State University called an informal meeting of the Ohio men present to discuss ways and means of acquainting the secondary schoolmen of the state with the Evaluative Criteria. It was decided by the group present that the Ohio High School Principals Association should be requested to promote a systematic study of the criteria, and to recommend the use of the criteria in the evaluation of secondary schools in the state.\textsuperscript{143}

At the spring meeting in Columbus, April, 1939, a committee of the Association asked representatives of The Ohio State University to conduct classes on the use of the Evaluative Criteria for secondary

\textsuperscript{142} Ohio Schools, XV (November, 1937), p. \textdegree{}27, gives the following list of the original ten participating schools: Akron East; Bluffton-Richland (Bluffton); Margaretta, Castalia (Erie County); Cleveland Collingwood; Glendale (Hamilton County); Hillsboro; Western Reserve Academy; North Baltimore (Wood County); Rutland (Meigs County); and Mt. Vernon.

\textsuperscript{143} Eikenberry and Byers, \textit{op. cit.}, p. 16.
schools of the state "in order that those administrators who were interested might become acquainted with this material and its use in measuring progress."\(^4^4, 4^5\)

During the Autumn Quarter, 1939, the Department of Education of The Ohio State University offered Education 837—a seminar on high school evaluation. To accommodate in-service schoolmen, the class met regularly on Saturdays from October through December with Dr. Eikenberry and Dr. H. H. Davis conducting the seminar.

Thirty or more teachers, principals, and superintendents completed the work which included both the study of the values to be derived from the use of the criteria and a practical field evaluation in three schools which volunteered to cooperate. The members of the seminar commuted from many parts of the state.\(^4^6, 4^7\)

At the spring meeting in Columbus, April, 1940, the Association passed the following motion:

That the president of the Ohio High School Principals Association appoint a committee to consider ways and means of furthering the use of material developed by the Cooperative Study for the evaluation of schools.


\(^4^5\) Dr. Eikenberry distinctly remembers Principal E. E. Morley of Cleveland Heights High School making the motion. Interview with Dr. Dan Eikenberry, March 19, 1963.

\(^4^6\) Ben M. Hanna, op. cit., p. 333.

\(^4^7\) Dr. Eikenberry remembers Joseph A. Dorff (President of the Association in 1959-1960) making the 140-mile drive from Shadyside every Saturday morning as a member of the class. Interview with Dr. Dan Eikenberry, March 19, 1963.
Said committee shall have the authority to solicit the cooperation of other organizations and institutions.\textsuperscript{48}

The motion was adopted and the President of the Association at that time, Walter Peoples, Principal of Cincinnati Withrow High School, appointed a committee which presented "A Plan for the Administration of the Evaluative Criteria in Ohio" at the fall meeting of the Association, October, 1940. This plan, which was adopted, called for the creation of a seven-man committee to be known as "The Ohio Implementation Committee on the Evaluative Criteria." That committee divided the state into six-districts identical with the six district associations of the Ohio Education Association, and appointed sub-committees composed of principals familiar with the use of the criteria to be in charge of each district. In the school years 1939-40 and 1940-41, thirty schools were evaluated by visiting teams. In the school year 1941-42, 221 secondary schools conducted self-evaluations and 83 secondary schools were evaluated by visiting committees.\textsuperscript{49} This growing momentum towards improvement of schools by self-evaluation and cooperative study was terminated by the need for Ohio schools to concentrate on war-time activities. The figures indicate, however, what a fine job of state-wide involvement the "Implementation Committee" did in a very short time. Committees were

\textsuperscript{48} Eikenberry and Byers, \textit{op. cit.}, p. 19.

\textsuperscript{49} See \textit{Ohio Schools}, XIX (September, 1941), p. 295.
formed, manuals published, and universities stimulated to offer special courses in the study and use of the criteria.\textsuperscript{50}

In view of the great amount of work done by so many people, it seems appropriate to list the various committee members who helped to construct the manual described in \textit{The Ohio Plan of Using the Evaluative Criteria}. They were as follows:\textsuperscript{51}

\textbf{Committee on Plans for State Program, Autumn 1939.}  
Fred B. Burchfield, Principal, Logan High School  
Ben M. Hanna, Principal, Norwood High School  
R. D. Purdy, Superintendent of Schools, Rushville  
F. M. Shelton, State Department of Education  
B. W. Stevenson, University of Toledo  
Jesse Beer, Principal, Mansfield High School, Chrm.

\textbf{Committee on Supplementary Field Manual, Summer, 1940.}  
Jesse Beer, Principal, Mansfield High School  
H. D. Bishop, Assistant Principal, Mansfield High School  
Wayne C. Blough, Principal, Sandusky High School  
Carl C. Byers, Principal, Gallia Academy High School  
O. H. P. Snyder, Principal, Marion Harding High School

\textbf{Advisory Committee on Supplementary Field Manual, Summer, 1940.}  
Ben M. Hanna, Principal, Norwood High School  
Orin B. Groff, Graduate Instructor, The Ohio State University  
F. M. Shelton, State Department of Education  
B. W. Stevenson, University of Toledo

\textbf{Committee on Plans for City-Wide Evaluation, Spring, 1941.}  
Edwin L. Roe, Teacher, Zanesville Lash High School  
Donald F. Summers, Principal, Zanesville Roosevelt Junior High School

\textsuperscript{50}Eikenberry and Byers, \textit{op. cit.}, p. 24, list the following universities as offering special summer courses in 1941: Bowling Green, Kent State, Miami, Ohio State, Akron, Cincinnati, and Western Reserve.

\textsuperscript{51}Ibid. As listed on pp. 6-9.
Committee on Articulation of Elementary and Secondary Education, Spring, 1941.

Leslie D. Bone, Principal, Zanesville Hancock Junior High School
W. R. Flesher, Graduate Student, The Ohio State University
Lee R. Gilbert, Graduate Student, The Ohio State University
Clark McCurdy, Teacher, Zanesville Cleveland Junior High School
R. J. Parker, Teacher, Zanesville Cleveland Junior High School
B. O. Roberts, Teacher, Zanesville Cleveland Junior High School
Ralph Storts, Elementary Teacher, Zanesville
Verna Walters, Supervisor of Elementary Education, Zanesville, Chrm.

Committee on Articulation of Junior and Senior High Schools, Spring, 1941.

Ann S. Kaplan, Dean of Girls, Zanesville Roosevelt Junior High School
Ivins S. Miracle, Assistant Principal, Zanesville Roosevelt Junior High School
Claire F. Shriner, Teacher, Zanesville Roosevelt Junior High School

Committee on Articulation among County High Schools, Spring, 1941.

E. R. Beck, Assistant Superintendent, Franklin County Schools
William J. Faller, Superintendent, Hamilton Township Schools
Joseph E. Frasch, Teacher, Hilliards High School
Ralph E. Juniper, Teacher, Hamilton Township Schools
J. A. Oppy, Superintendent, Reynoldsburg Schools
A. B. Weiser, Superintendent, Canal Winchester Schools
George C. Beery, Superintendent, Franklin County Schools, Chairman

Committee on Articulation of School and Community, Spring, 1941.

S. J. Singleton, Graduate Student, The Ohio State University
William Van Til, Teacher, University School, The Ohio State University

Committee on Revision of Section "C," Spring, 1941

Thelma Hoover, Teacher, Mifflin Township High School
Paul Holcomb, Teacher, Mifflin Township High School
Ruth Miller, Teacher, Mifflin Township High School
Don Patterson, Teacher, Mifflin Township High School
Emil R. Rickert, Principal, Mifflin Township High School, Chairman
Committee on Articulation of Secondary School and Federal Agencies, Spring, 1941.
Louis E. Otte, Graduate Student, The Ohio State University
C. A. Hudson, Director, Division of Student Work, N.Y.A. for Ohio

Committees on Securing Significant Data in the Teaching Fields, Summer, 1941.

English
Bernice A. O'Brien, Director of Student Teaching in Elementary Education, Hampton Institute, Hampton, Virginia
George E. Salt, Instructor in English-Education, University School, The Ohio State University

Foreign Languages
Aloysius John Bedal, Teacher, Cincinnati Purcell High School
John A. Kohler, Teacher, Sandusky High School
Mahlon A. Povenmire, Principal, Coshocton High School

Social Studies
Ralph W. Betts, Principal, Ashtabula Park Junior High School
John E. Gee, Superintendent of Schools, Bergholz
Paul S. Gunnett, Superintendent of Schools, Newport
Ralph S. Miller, Teacher, Tiffin Junior High School
Leo L. Owen, Teacher, Mt. Vernon High School
Rex M. Percelle, Teacher, Groveport High School
W. Dwight Darling, Superintendent of Schools, Crooksville, Chrm.

Mathematics
E. Paul Huffman, Teacher, Marion Harding High School
Mildred Mitchell, Teacher, Hilliards High School
Mary L. Webster, Teacher, New Philadelphia High School

Sciences
Scott M. Brown, Principal, Charlestown Junior High School
Richard M. Davidson, Principal, Ripley High School
C. G. Keck, Superintendent of Schools, Shelby
Carl W. Martin, Superintendent of Schools, LaGrange
Wm. O. Porter, Principal, Malta-McConnelsville High School
John A. Ramseyer, Teacher, University School, The Ohio State University
Ralph E. Rodgers, Teacher, Lewistown High School

Business Education
Walter L. Harris, Superintendent, Millcreek

Industrial Arts
Harold G. Palmer, Assistant Professor, Iowa State Teachers College
Agriculture
Lavern E. Laubaugh, Professor, Illinois State Normal University

Health and Physical Education
Raymond C. Coleman, Teacher, Lancaster High School
Ivan W. Davis, Principal, Upper Arlington High School
Mervin A. Farver, Teacher, Archbold High School
Gilbert A. Mortello, Teacher, Ashtabula Junior High School

Vocational Shop
J. Cortez Cooper, Principal, Excelsior High School
Albert C. May, Principal, Martins Ferry High School

Committees on Securing Significant Data in the Section Areas, Summer, 1941

Pupil Activity Program
Earl E. Bender, Principal, Bremen High School
Cyril Jones, Director of Activities, Akron East High School
G. Bernard Wareham, Superintendent, Chesterland

Guidance
Joseph I. Bishop, Counselor, Honolulu High School
Edward M. Ricketts, Teacher, Struthers High School
Robert H. Sharp, Principal, Niles Junior High School
Bernice Ashbrook, Teacher, Garfield Heights

Administration
R. F. McMillen, Superintendent, Loudenville
Scott M. Brown, Principal, Charlestown Junior High School

Other Committees, Summer, 1941

Articulation (new experimental Section "N")
Ralph Betts, Principal, Ashtabula Park Junior High School
W. Dwight Darling, Superintendent, Crooksville
Mahlon A. Povenmire, Principal, Coshocton High School
Edward M. Ricketts, Teacher, Struthers High School
Verna Walters, Supervisor of Elementary Education, Zanesville
John A. Ramseyer, Teacher, University School, The Ohio State University, Chrm.

Revision of Section "C"

Written Report
Earl E. Bender, Principal, Bremen High School
John R. Kahler, Teacher, Sandusky High School
C. G. Keck, Superintendent, Shelby

County-Wide Evaluation
Earl E. Bender, Principal, Bremen High School
Paul G. Gunnett, Superintendent, Newport
The entire study was under the overall supervision of the Committee on Implementation. Members of this key committee were:

Wayne C. Blough, Principal, Sandusky High School; Ben M. Hanna, Principal, Norwood High School; Floyd M. Simmons, Principal, Cleveland East High School; Edgar A. Miller, Principal, Cleveland West High School; E. J. Ashbaugh, Dean, College of Education, Miami University; B. L. Stradley, Dean, College of Arts and Sciences, The Ohio State University; F. M. Shelton, State Department of Education; and Carl C. Byers, Principal, Gallia Academy High School.

Advisory members to this committee were D. H. Eikenberry, Professor, The Ohio State University, and Jesse Beer, Principal, Mansfield High School (President of O.H.S.P.A. 1940-41).

Chapter 9 of the Ohio Plan of Using the Evaluative Criteria analyzed the problems of secondary education in Ohio as seen by the men who wrote the chapter: C. B. Allen, Professor, Western Reserve University; Jesse Beer, Principal, Mansfield High School; Carl C. Byers, Principal, Gallia Academy High School; Wayne C. Blough, Principal, Sandusky High School; D. H. Eikenberry, Professor, The Ohio State University; Ben M. Hanna, Principal, Norwood High School; R. D. Purdy, Superintendent, Wellington; and F. M. Shelton, State Department of Education.

These men found the most pressing problems to be concerned with: Philosophy and Objectives; Curriculum; Instruction; Pupil Participation; Guidance; School Libraries; Community Articulation;
CHAPTER I
THE EMERGENCE OF THE PRINCIPAL'S ASSOCIATION

Introduction
At the end of World War I, education in Ohio entered into a state of flux, as is typical of any readjustment period. The word "consolidation" began to be heard, as progressive county superintendents initiated the not yet completed task of eliminating the one-room schoolhouse. A new State Superintendent of Public Education, Vernon M. Riegel, began an eight-year tenure during which time he expanded the concepts of supervision and service as administered from the State Department of Education. Additions to the faculty of the College of Education at The Ohio State University were made, additions which were to directly influence events a few years later that eventuated in the formation of a new statewide organization of high school principals. An educational fermentation occurred throughout the nation, a fermentation which ended with the formation of the Progressive Education Association. Change was in the air.

In 1922 a conference for public school teachers and administrators was convened at The Ohio State University, its intent being the stimulation of educational thought and cooperation. At one of the

\[1\] Mr. Riegel served as State Superintendent for the years 1920-1927.
Articulation with Lower Schools; School Staff; Plant; Administration and Supervision; and Evaluation.  

In addition to these problems derived largely from school evaluations, five other areas were considered to be of vital importance at that time: Greater equalization of educational opportunity on the secondary level; Re-evaluating the role of vocational education; Revision of the Ohio High School Standards; The role of the Federal Government in secondary education; and, Cooperative improvement of weak schools.  

The book ended with the following challenge, 

The problems discussed. . . by no means include all problems facing secondary education in Ohio today. It is believed, however, that these problems are so important that they demand attention by all agencies interested in secondary education. Such an attack might well be made by a Commission on Secondary Education set up to operate for a period of three to five years and charged with the responsibility of conducting needed studies and with the coordinating of all educational agencies concerned with secondary education. Such a Commission might well originate with the Ohio High School Principals Association. 

Dr. Dan H. Eikenberry, who was very active in this entire project, is of the opinion that "the Ohio Plan of Using the Evaluative Criteria was one of the great efforts in the history of the Association. 

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52 Ibid., pp. 193-194.  
53 Ibid., pp. 198-200.  
54 Ibid., p. 200.
Had not World War II intervened, we should have seen a really magnificent movement started."

In evaluating the magnificent surge of activity that characterized the work of the Association during the productive years of 1935-1941, one is impelled to conclude that this six-year resurgence marks the zenith of achievement in the 42-year existence of the organization. Radio programs, yearbooks, instigation of college courses, statewide involvement of men and women representing all areas of educational endeavor, discussion groups, experimentation—all of this came where nothing had existed for many years previous! The productive years showed what hard work, strong leadership, and dedication to a cause could achieve. Those men left a record of accomplishment in a span of a few short years that may never be surpassed, if at all equalled.

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55 Interview with Dr. Dan H. Eikenberry, June 16, 1963.
CHAPTER III

THE WAR YEARS: 1942-1952

The Association during World War II

After Pearl Harbor had stunned the nation, all efforts throughout the country were focussed on the war effort, and Ohio schools were called to do their share. The Cincinnati Public Schools plan of wartime activity was an example of how one school district did its part. A 21-member Wartime Council, composed of headquarters personnel, principals, and teachers was organized with a dual purpose in mind: first, to prepare for the peace that was to follow the war, and, second, to contribute to the fullest extent from the resources of facilities and personnel to the forwarding of whatever means, abilities and strengths might facilitate the total war effort of the community.¹

Nine specific phases of activity have been agreed upon as follows: (1-2) war on waste and economical use of vital materials; (3) collection of vital scrap material; (4) organization of volunteer service groups among faculty and students; (5) conducting a city-wide weekly or semi-weekly sale of defense stamps and bonds; (6) full cooperation of the schools with all other agencies in promoting civilian morale; (7) placing appropriate emphasis in instruction and activities that will contribute to the understanding and support of the nation's war effort; (8) protection of children, and (9) training of workers and civilian volunteers.²

¹See Ohio Schools, XX (January, 1942), p. 31.

²Ibid.
At the onset of 1942, the war had no immediate effect on the membership or the activities of the Association.

The Spring meeting of the Ohio High School Principals Association... will feature outstanding speakers, stimulating discussions, and action on reports of the various important committees which are carrying on the basic program of the Association. ... Dr. Walter L. Collins, State Department of Education, will give the Review and Summary which is always the concluding feature of the Principals meetings. ... Princ. Carl C. Byers, Gallipolis, secretary of the Association, reports that the demand for copies of the "Ohio Plan of Using the Evaluative Criteria" has already exhausted the supply of cloth-bound copies. ... a total of 758 copies has now been sold to educators throughout the nation. Membership in the Association has reached a new high this year with 416 members enrolled. The total in 1941 was 262 members.

According to the study Pounds made of the total war effort of Ohio secondary schools, there were four areas of emphasis: general adult classes, high school victory corps, military drill, and high school war training classes. From answers to his questionnaire, Pounds determined that the Ohio High School Principals Association ranked twelfth out of the top seventeen organizations influencing schools in terms of "strength and direction exerted by certain agencies for the introduction of wartime adoptions." Pounds' study also showed that the Association influenced its members in various ways, i.e., the extent of influence was not the same for each adoption.

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3 See Ohio Schools, XX (April, 1942), p. 185.


5 Ibid.
With the onset of tire and gasoline rationing, convention and/or statewide meeting activities slowed down. Rationing very definitely was a factor in slowing the momentum of the Association and can be considered, along with the mobilization of many principals into the military, as a logical explanation for the decline of influential actions on the part of the Association during the war. The conventions themselves became increasingly devoted to the war. The spring meeting of the Association in 1943, for example, was completely devoted to the analysis and evaluation of the wartime activities of the schools.

Analysis and evaluation of the wartime services of the school will be the program theme at the annual spring meeting of the Ohio High School Principals Association in the Seneca Hotel, April 23-24, according to a recent announcement by President C. C. Tuck, principal of West Technical High School, Cleveland.

A timely discussion on "Secondary School Wartime Problems" has been arranged by V. President Fred B. Burchfield, Logan, for the opening session at 2:00 P.M., Friday. At the dinner meeting, President Kenneth L. Brown, Denison University, will deal in specific terms with some of the practical problems which have arisen between the schools and the colleges. Spencer D. Irwin, Cleveland Plain Dealer editorial writer specializing in international and foreign affairs, will be the guest speaker at the 9:30 session on Saturday morning. His subject will be "Twilight of the Axis." 6

As the war continued, C. D. Cotterman of Wauseon, the state coordinator, came out in print with a strong plea for the continuance

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of the discussion group movement, which had evidently been drastically affected by the national crisis,

Education of all types and classes must work and pull together as never before in the history of our schools. Problem upon problem confronts not only secondary school personnel but everyone that has the slightest interest in the youth of our nation. . . It is with the thought of averting chaos that this article is written, urging that each secondary school principal join his local discussion group of the Ohio High School Principals Association and lend his support to the solution of grave problems facing us. . . we urge you to support your Association by becoming a member as we need you now as never before. . . We want and need your help. Your discussion group can offer you assistance with your own individual school problems. . . War and the worldwide crisis intensify the need for our uniting together to develop solutions for present and post-war problems. War is like a fog. Men and institutions caught in it must go ahead, putting foot in front of foot. Our immediate aim is, of course, to win the war but we must also set our sights on a higher goal, that of educating our youth for life. . . Your discussion group can and will act as a clearing house for your problems and ideas if you will but let it. Remember, your aid is needed if we are to make certain that we are educating our young people for a full life. Education must go forward in 1943. The youth of our country is counting upon you!7

The minutes of the Ohio Education Association in 1943 indicate that "the appropriations for C-1c, Ohio High School Principals Department, and C-1f, Elementary Principals Department be made uniform at $650 each."8 This typifies the continued financial support that the O.E.A. has shown the Association for thirty years, support that has increased in proportion to the expansion of projects and studies by the O.A.S.S.P.

8 See Ohio Schools, XXI (December, 1943), p. 428.
By January, 1944, the thoughts of Ohio schoolmen centered increasingly on the problems of the schools after the war.

Principal Fred B. Burchfield, Logan, president of the Ohio High School Principals Association, has appointed the following members to serve on the "Committee on Post-War Education in Secondary Schools": A. B. Gorsuch, Ashland, chairman; O. H. Schaaf, Lancaster; Walter Rettig, Washington C.H.; George Constein, Findlay; Francis Brown, Ottawa Hills; Albert C. May, Marion; Neil Mathews, Cleveland.9

The spring convention of the Association in 1944 was, . . . closely geared to the critical problems of present and postwar educational responsibilities. Approximately 200 educators participated in a two-day working session of the Ohio High School Principals Association in Columbus on April 21-22, with President Fred Burchfield of Logan presiding.

At the opening meeting, reports summarized the year-round activities and future plans of the Executive, Discussion Group, Activities, and Postwar Education Committees. Also, the challenges of "Educational and Racial Problems" and "Gearing Our Schools to War time" were presented by Dean Gilbert H. Jones, Wilberforce University and Principal J. Dan Hull, Shortridge High School, Indianapolis.

The Saturday morning panel discussion under the leadership of Dr. H. Gordon Hullfish, The Ohio State University, and with six Ohio educators as panel members, explored the problems related to school personnel, curriculum, attendance, teaching methods, public relations, and guidance.10

Postwar education, conservation, and committee reports were the subjects under discussion in the 1944 fall convention.

During the two-day session, the Association approved a recommendation of its Committee on Postwar Education pertaining to national policy in education. One motion

9See Ohio Schools, XXII (January, 1944), p. 22.
10Ohio Schools, XXII (May, 1944), p. 231.
urged Secretary of State Cordell Hull to approve the pending measure which would enter the United States in the proposed United Education educational agency. The other urged members to write their Congressmen to support Discharge Motion 12, which would relieve the Education Committee of the Federal Aid bill and bring it back to the House for consideration.\textsuperscript{11}

It is interesting to note that the only reference made in Ohio Schools for the entire year of 1945, pertaining to the Association, was a reporting of the fall convention proceedings. The possibility exists, then, that the activities of the organization hit their nadir in that year and almost completely came to a halt. Judging from the number of times he wrote on the problem, C. D. Cotterman, the state coordinator for the war years, was more keenly sensitive to the inertia that was setting in than any other official, for he frequently tried to inspire activity of a professional nature among the members. One of his annual reports on the activities of the discussion groups even contained recommendations for the future.\textsuperscript{12} The possibility also exists that 1945 saw as much activity on the part of the O.H.S.P.A. as did the other war years. "It may be that Ohio Schools was at fault in not using all the materials furnished by the Association. Cotterman deserves a lot of credit, to be sure, but so do others who remain unsung."\textsuperscript{13}

\textsuperscript{10}Ohio Schools, XXII (November, 1944), p. 362.
\textsuperscript{12}See Ohio Schools, XXII (May, 1944), p. 231.
\textsuperscript{13}Interview with Dr. Dan Eikenberry, June 16, 1963.
The work of the Activities Commission

In the summer of 1939 the first Activities Committee of the Association was named by S. F. Jameson, Principal of Ashland High School and President of the Ohio High School Principals Association. President Jameson named this committee in recognition of the demand for a thorough study of the entire program of extra-curricular activities and their place in the educational program of secondary schools. This eight-man committee operated for a period of two years, studying the entire field of extra-curricular activities and the control of activities in high schools. The committee consisted of the following principals: Fred Burchfield, Logan; Charles E. Davis, Lima South; A. C. Grant, Loudonville; C. J. W. Lutrell, Lorain; Ray Miller, Cadiz; M. A. Povenmire, Coshocton; Harry P. Swain, Columbus North High; and Robert Fleming, Chairman, Youngstown South. At the end of this study the committee made a recommendation to the Ohio High School Principals Association that the Association attempt to incorporate in its program a means of controlling extra-curricular activities. The report of the committee was adopted.1

This report included four bases for its recommendations, as follows:

1. Uncontrolled activities often upset the regular activities of the school to the detriment of regular school work that would pay higher educational dividends;

1 For a complete and definitive study of the Activities Commission, see Franklin Gottfried, "An Evaluation of the Ohio High School Activity Association," Ph.D. dissertation, The Ohio State University, 1951, 225 pp. (His thesis is the source for much of the data used in this section.)
2. The control of activities is an upgrading process;
3. The control of activities ought to be a guidance function existing wholly for the benefit of the school program;
4. Since membership in any accrediting organization is free and voluntary, it necessarily follows that membership in a control activity would also be free and voluntary.\(^\text{15}\)

Upon accepting the recommendations of the preliminary Activities Committee, an activities committee was named by the Executive Committee of the Association in its Spring Meeting, 1941. To this committee was assigned the responsibility of setting up a program of controls that would benefit member schools.

In 1941 the Ohio North Central Committee designated the Activities Committee of the Ohio High School Principal's Association as the highest authority in Ohio to pass on all activities within the scope of criterion \(4F\) (criteria for approval of participation in extra-curricular contests and activities). The following is a statement of Criterion \(4F\).

**Allied Activities Program.**—The program of public and school activities is such as to meet the interests and needs of the pupils and of the community and so planned as to contribute most effectively to the educational program. To the end that all activities of the high school shall contribute most effectively to the educational program, a secondary school which is a member of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools shall not participate in any district, state, inter-state, or regional athletic, music, commercial, speech, or other contest or tournament involving the participation of more than two schools except those approved by the State Committee or by that organization

\(^{15}\text{Ibid., p. 22.}\)
sectional meetings, 100 high-school principals were involved in a round-table discussion about athletics. One can imagine the thoughts that must have occurred to many participants: "This is a wonderful opportunity to be able to talk with my down-state colleagues"; "Why haven't we done more of this before?" "I didn't realize the large city principals were human, and had problems similar to mine"; "Athletic concerns have all of us worried"; "Why shouldn't there be a state organization of high school principals meeting annually to allow us to do more of what is going on now?" As if in answer to such unspoken dialogue, a man rose to his feet, made a motion, and an organization was born.

Thirty-two years later, the author of this study, as a neophyte administrator, attended the annual fall meeting of this association and observed a going concern in action. From that day on, much of his professional activity has been closely aligned with that group, activity culminating in the present study.

The completion of a research journey through the past four decades has left the writer more strongly convinced than ever of the immense potential for statewide improvement in the field of secondary education that lies within the grasp of this group, the Ohio Association of Secondary School Principals.
recognized by the State Committee as constituting the highest authority for the regulation and control of such activities.16

It should be mentioned in this connection that all activities involving athletic teams or pertaining to athletics were designated as being in the realm of the Ohio High School Athletic Association, and the control of those activities was delegated to this organization.

This Activities Committee functioned from 1941 to 1948. "Its membership consisted of Ohio high school principals who were responsible for the administration of a school system and in most cases had little extra time to devote to the work of this committee."17 The chairmanship was successively held by C. J. W. Lutrell, Lorain; H. W. Rogge, Bryan; and Robert Oldfather, Painesville. Because the committee operated on a very limited budget, it was impossible for group meetings to be held as problems arose; therefore the bulk of the work was done by the chairman. In spite of the financial problem under which the committee operated, criteria were formulated as a basis for approving events and these criteria were used in setting up the state pattern for the control of activities.

Robert Oldfather, who was the last chairman of the Activities Committee of the Ohio High School Principals Association, warned the Association, as had each previous chairman, at the Fall meeting in 1947 that the Activities Committee was not able to do the things that had been


17. Ibid., p. 23.
hoped for in the regulation of activities due to the fact that it was hampered by lack of funds and of continuity of organization. He suggested that a complete study be made and a recommendation be brought in at the next semi-annual meeting of the Association. He also suggested that the treasurer of the Ohio High School Principal's Association send every member school a statement for voluntary assessment to provide funds with which to finance the task of making the study. The amount of this suggested assessment was one per cent per pupil enrolled in the high school.16

These recommendations were acted upon by the Association the following year and the Ohio High School Activity Association was formed. The meeting at which it came into official existence must have been controversial, for one present when the decision was made had this to say fifteen years later:

The Activities Association was created in 1948 during the presidency of O. H. Farrar. I remember very distinctly the session and the close vote by which the action was decided. Mr. Fleming was selected largely because he had done nearly all the work of preparing the proposal plan, after making a detailed study of all plans for activities control in those states having plans. About a month before the spring meeting at which the plan was adopted he had presented a tentative draft of it to those Ohio Principals attending the annual meeting of the North Central Association in Chicago. After considerable discussion there, some changes were made which were incorporated in the final draft.19

The structure of the Activities Association paralleled that of the Ohio High School Athletic Association to a great extent. The Director of the Activities Association was appointed by the Executive

16 Ibid., pp. 24-25.

19 Interview with Dr. Dan Eikenberry, June 16, 1963.
Committee of the Ohio High School Principals Association for a five year term. The Board of Control was comprised of six principals named by the Executive Committee of the O.H.S.P.A., one member being selected from each of the six educational districts in Ohio. Efforts were made to insure representation from schools of various size.

At the district level, each member of the Board of Control was the chairman of the advisory group in his respective educational district. Appointment to membership in these advisory groups was made by the individual Board of Control members, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee of the O.H.S.P.A.

As previously indicated, Robert Fleming, Principal of Youngstown South High School, served as the Director of the Activities Association during its existence. Members of the Board of Control were the following principals: Central District, Albert C. May, Marion Harding High School; Eastern District, Franklin J. Gottfried, Newcomerstown; Southwestern District, R. W. Cadwallader, Cincinnati Walnut Hills; Southeastern District, Howard E. Kirk, Logan; Northeastern District, E. E. Smeltz, Cleveland John Adams; and Northwestern District, C. D. Cotterman, Sylvania Burnham.

It existed for a five-year period with Robert Fleming of Youngstown South High School as Director, from 1948 through 1953, when the executive board of the Ohio High School Principals Association voted to terminate its existence and to "transfer its
functions to the Ohio North Central Committee."\textsuperscript{20} Since membership in the Activities Association was voluntary, and not mandatory, no more than 33 per cent of the total enrollment of all pupils in Ohio secondary schools were registered from member schools. This total was broken down by Gottfried as follows: 10.5 per cent of the local schools joined the Activities Association; 44.1 per cent of the city schools became members, and 50.6 per cent of the exempted village schools joined.\textsuperscript{21}

The Ohio North Central Committee\textsuperscript{22} made membership in the Activities Association mandatory for all Ohio North Central affiliated high schools but did not enforce the regulation; consequently less than 50 per cent of these schools actually registered for membership.\textsuperscript{23}

What did the Activities Association accomplish during its checkered existence and what reasons were given as justification for its demise? The available data indicate that schoolmen viewed the powers of the Activities Association with mixed emotions.

\textsuperscript{20} Minutes of the O.H.S.P.A. Executive Committee, April 16, 1953.

\textsuperscript{21} Franklin J. Gottfried, \textit{op. cit.}, p. 140.

\textsuperscript{22} The official title of this committee is The Ohio Committee of the Commission on Secondary Schools of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

\textsuperscript{23} \textit{Ibid.}, p. 41.
The fact that this organization came into existence without the opportunity of voting being afforded to every high school administrator in Ohio has resulted in criticism of the organization from certain quarters, namely, from those school administrators who are heads of small schools and are not members of the Principals Association, and also from superintendents of schools who have felt that the Activity Association might take away some of the authority that should reside in the local school head.24

It is interesting to note, along these lines, that the Ohio Education Association never officially sanctioned the Activity Association.

From its beginning, the Activity Association had an agreement with the Board of Control of the Ohio High School Athletic Association that all athletic matters which required eligibility lists would be dealt with by the Athletic Association and all athletic matters on the fringe as far as athletic competition was concerned; for example, Hi-Y basketball would be dealt with by the Activity Association.25

Although Gottfried was of the opinion that there was full accord and an excellent spirit of cooperation between the two organizations, Dr. C. B. Mendenhall of The Ohio State University, who worked with the Ohio High School Principals Association during this period, is of the opinion that the Athletic Association was secretly relieved to see the Activities Association stop operations since some members

24Ibid., p. 33.

25For the past ten years, the O.H.S.A.A. Board of Control has exercised very strict control over these fringe athletic competitions, in or out of season. Violation of rules has led to loss of eligibility.
of the Board of Control felt their prerogatives were being usurped.26

Thus a situation existed where a quasi-official body tried to restrict extra-curricular activities and enforce certain North Central Association criteria without being officially recognized by the Ohio Education Association, without being completely backed up by the Ohio North Central Committee, without mandatory support on the part of the Ohio High School Principals Association, against the wishes of many Ohio superintendents and executive heads, and unofficially represented by some members of the Ohio High School Athletic Association State Board of Control. With such a climate to weather, it seems surprising that the Activities Association functioned as long as it did.

Basically, the Activities Association attempted to put into practice the following guiding regulations:

1. Sanction must be secured for all meets, contests, festivals, tournaments, clinics, and assemblages involving the participation of two or more schools.

2. All meets, contests, festivals, tournaments, clinics, and assemblages should be held on days when schools are not in session or at a time when there will be no interference with the regular school program.

3. Schools under the jurisdiction of the same superintendent need not apply for sanction on activities involving participation among their own schools.

4. When more than two schools in two or more states near a state boundary form a natural grouping for a meet, contest, festival, tournament, clinic, or assemblage, approval will be given providing distance traveled by participating schools does not exceed 75 miles one way.

26 Interview with Dr. C. B. Mendenhall, April 17, 1963.
5. Approval is given for national contests which involve the travel of only one representative from the state, the preliminary work having been conducted solely within the state and the judging to be done by mailing the entries or original compositions to the judges.

6. The costs of financing meets, contests, festivals, tournaments, clinics, and assemblages are to be kept to a minimum and such financing must not be burdensome to the pupils, parents, and/or the community.

7. Applications for sanctions of any activity must be in the hands of the Activity Committee not later than 30 days previous to the date of the event.

In 1950, 569 school administrators participated in an evaluation of the Activities Association which was directed by Franklin J. Gottfried. O.H.S.P.A. President Francis Brown stated the rationale of the study to be an upgrading effort:

The Ohio High School Activity Association was formed two years ago by the Ohio High School Principals Association. Since its organization, it has made considerable progress in setting up a statewide program for the control of all extracurricular activities. . . It seems wise at this time to evaluate the work of the Activities Association as your suggestions can help us improve the organization.

In formulating conclusions based upon a study of the data he had gathered from the evaluation, Gottfried concluded:

(1) Administrators of large high schools are more favorable to the program of the Activities Association than are the administrators of the smaller high schools;

27 Franklin J. Gottfried, op. cit., p. 73.

28 Ibid., p. 213.
(2) Administrators of city and exempted village high are more favorable to this program than those of public and private schools;

(3) Members of the Activities Association are more in agreement with this program than are non-members;

(4) The chief benefit that has been derived from membership in the organization has been the fact that it provides a guide for participating in proposed activities;

(5) The chief benefit to the administrator whose school belongs to this organization is the fact that it has decreased the demands by pressure groups; and

(6) The chief disadvantages of membership have been the burden of membership fees, and the fact that the association has embarrassed certain schools by approving almost every request received by it.29

Gottfried recommended that the Activities Association be continued under the sponsorship of the O.H.S.P.A., that more publicity be utilized in explaining the work to the general public, that criteria for evaluating all proposed interscholastic contests continue to be cooperatively developed, that the directorship of the Activity Association be made a full-time position (similar to that of the Athletic Association), and that further studies be made to distinguish good concepts of extracurricular activity from bad.30

The resulting paperwork for all concerned—the participating school principals and the Activities Association committee—would seem to be one reason why the organization died out. Other reasons, in

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29 Ibid., p. 199.

the author's opinion, were lack of any punitive action against violating regulations, minority membership in terms of the number of schools who actually tried to abide by the new rules (never more than one-third of Ohio secondary schools), and a feeling among too many schoolmen that their prerogatives were being restricted. Although the Activities Association was a failure in terms of remaining active, it was a remarkable example of professional activity and far-sightedness. Only a maturing organization would attempt to restrict obvious misuses of school time and personnel; and the acknowledged fact that the same problems with us today, to the point of the State Board of Education's expressing grave concern, merely proves that the Activities Association of the '40's was correct in attempting to strive for balance between curricular and co-curricular activities within the secondary schools of the state.

The Ohio High School Principals Association
and the Ohio School Athletic Association

The Ohio High School Athletic Association had its beginning in the year 1907. It came into existence as a result of a real need for the control of one group of extra-curricular activities, the field of athletics.

31 Robert Winter, Principal of Piqua High School, was Vice-President of the Ohio High School Principals Association in 1952. He is of the opinion that one main trouble with the Activities Association lay in the personalities of the men who administered it. "Unfortunately, many principals were rubbed the wrong way in their dealings with the Director and/or Board of Control. As a result dissatisfaction set in with the work of the Activities Association and the Executive Committee voted to abolish it in 1953."
It appears that Ohio principals first became acutely conscious of the athletic problem in the '90's and the early years of the present century. What should be done with high school athletics was a burning issue and always received much discussion in every meeting of schoolmen in those days. So many games were accompanied by fights, riots, ringers, professionals, and outside interference that the resultant athletics anarchy caused many to believe that it would be best for all concerned to suppress interscholastic athletics.\(^{32}\)

In 1906 a committee was appointed by the Western Ohio Superintendents Round Table at Dayton to see if anything could be done to improve conditions. This committee made a study of state athletic associations and drew up such eligibility rules as were deemed advisable. From these efforts came the Ohio High School Athletic Association.

As revealed in the records of the Athletic Association in the office of the Commissioner, the original state board of control consisted of a representative from each of the five then existing educational districts in Ohio, as follows: George R. Eastman, science teacher, Dayton Steele High School; W. H. Rice, Principal, Delaware High School; F. R. Kirkendall, Principal, Zanesville Lash High School, William McClain, Superintendent, Greenfield; and E. D. Childs representing northeastern, northwestern, central, southeastern, and southwestern Ohio. In the following year, 1908, G. C. Dietrick, \(\checkmark\) Superintendent of Plauq, was added to represent the newly formed Eastern Ohio Educational District. Mr. Eastman was elected

\(^{32}\)Carleton Jones (editor), *op. cit.*, p. 54.
Statement, design, and Limitations of the study

This problem is a chronological compilation of the activities of the Ohio Association of Secondary School Principals, dating from its founding in 1922 to the present year, the format followed being that of an historical survey.

Data have been collected from official minutes of the Association, by questionnaires to former and present state officers, by correspondence with the above when necessary, and by the searching of pertinent educational publications. As there are no official minutes existing prior to 1952, a reconstruction of the previous 30 years has been documented from other sources. Personal opinions are expressed when pertinent and research-based since the educational historian, being more than a mere recorder of facts, has an obligation to make professional judgments.

Events leading up to the founding

From the 1880's on throughout the first two decades of the century, Ohio principals had varied ways of working together on a limited state-wide basis. The Ohio State Teachers Association, founded in 1847, afforded one of the better means of communication for early principals in the form of its annual meetings. The first high school principal to have a part on the program of the O.S.T.A. was E. W. Coy, Principal of Hughes High School, Cincinnati. At the 1886 meeting of the Association he presented a paper entitled "National Illiteracy."
President and held this position continuously until 1924. The secretaries to 1925 were W. H. Rice, G. C. Dietrick, George Davis, and D. B. Clark.

The growth of the Ohio High School Athletic Association was a slow process. Only 84 schools joined the first year. From time to time the rules were strengthened so as to give the high school administration more control of athletics. Prior to 1922 the District Boards in the six sections passed on matters pertaining to eligibility in their own districts. About this time the State Board assumed this function, and state-wide uniformity in the application of the rules was achieved, the Athletic Association being thereby much strengthened. The records of the various Boards in the early years show that violations or alleged violations of the rules consumed most of the time of board meetings.

In 1922 the State Athletic Association took over the supervision of the state basketball tournament, which had previously been held at Delaware under the auspices of Ohio Wesleyan University. In 1923 the present tournament organization was set up, which caused a phenomenal increase in the membership. The same year the State Board of Control took a most progressive step when it decided that no more exceptions were to be made in the administration of the eligibility requirements. This practice has prevailed ever since. The Board also noted that there would be no change in the rules, or no new rules adopted, unless they were submitted to the membership by mail ballot.
The Ohio High School Athletic Association was the first in the country to adopt this policy.

By this time the Athletic Association had grown so large that it became almost an impossibility for the State Board of Control to administer its affairs, the Board being compelled to meet in Columbus every two or three weeks. It was decided therefore to employ a full-time executive secretary (commissioner) and to give him the authority to enforce the rules. This was done in 1925, when Mr. H. R. Townsend was elected as Commissioner. Mr. Townsend served until his death in 1944, at which time Mr. Harold Emswiler was elected as Commissioner of Athletics. Mr. Emswiler served until his voluntary retirement in 1958, at which time the present incumbent, Mr. William McConnell, was elected.33

33 H. R. Townsend was Principal of Hamilton High School before becoming Commissioner. He was a trustee of Wilmington College for many years. Harold Emswiler was a graduate of Denison and received his M.A. degree from The Ohio State University. He taught at Utica and Doane Academy before coming to Columbus East, where he taught and coached for 18 years. In 1935 he became principal of Columbus Central High School, serving in that capacity until his election in 1944. William McConnell was a graduate of Ohio Northern University who taught at Waynesfield and Fremont. He was assistant principal for seven years at Fremont High School before being appointed Assistant Commissioner in 1951. Mr. McConnell died May 26, 1953, and the Assistant Commissioner, Mr. Paul Landis was named Commissioner June 12, 1963. Paul Landis was a graduate of Oberlin College and received his M.A. degree from Columbia University where he was elected to membership in Phi Beta Kappa. He coached in a Virginia high school for two years, at Bowling Green State University for 17 years, was a member of the State Department of Education staff for 17 years, and became Assistant Commissioner in 1958.
Representation on the district advisory board consists of five members elected by school administrators in their respective districts. A member of the district advisory board may also be a member of the State Board of Control. Representation on the State Board of Control consists of six members, elected by the balloting of member schools in the districts. During the period of its existence, the State Board of Control and the District Boards of Control have been made up almost entirely of executive heads, superintendents, county superintendents, and high school principals. In recent years there have been a few athletic directors and assistant principals elected to membership.

The Athletic Association sponsors a number of tournaments throughout the year but the administration of the basketball tournaments has been the only one that has provided a significant amount of gate receipts. The percentage share that is sent to the state association treasury from county, district, regional, and state tournaments has provided the Ohio High School Athletic Association with the revenue necessary to operate its program.

Almost yearly since 1925 the high school principals of the state have voted on referendums or rule changes. Some of the more important actions that have taken place have been: (1) The establishment of training programs for athletic officials and the conducting of interpretation-of-rules meetings since that time (1933); (2) the dropping of interscholastic basketball for girls from approved list of athletic activities in Ohio (1940); (3) the addition of athletic insurance to
the program of the athletic association (1947); (4) the revising of a program of interscholastic competition for girls, with basketball not one of the approved activities (1948); (5) the establishment of principles and policies governing the administration of junior high athletics (1959), and, (6) the establishment of preventive injury clinics on a statewide basis (1960).

Although the Ohio High School Principals Association had been intimately connected with the Athletic Association over the years, the acid test of the relationship came in the years 1961-1962 as a result of the now famous Canton McKinley case.34

In brief, the Board of Control of the Ohio High School Athletic Association found it necessary to suspend Canton McKinley High School, Canton, Ohio, from participating in interscholastic football for the 1962 season for violating Rule 8, Section 2 (Undue Influence Rule) of the constitution.35

The Prosecuting Attorney for Stark County, Ohio, which is the locale of Canton McKinley High School, filed a suit in the Common Pleas Court of Stark County for an injunction enjoining the individual

34Carlisle O. Dollings, "The Canton McKinley Case," The Ohio High School Athlete, XXI (May, 1962), pp. 161-166. (The complete legal history of the case is chronologically given in this, the definitive article on the subject.)

35Section 2. Undue Influence. "The use of undue influence by any person connected or not connected with the school to secure or retain a student or the parents of a student shall cause the student to be ineligible and shall jeopardize the standing of the school in the Association." Constitution and Rules, The Ohio High School Athletic Association, Columbus, Ohio, 1962, The Association, p. 22.
members of the Board of Control of the Ohio High School Athletic Association from enforcing its ruling of suspension. The Common Pleas Court of Stark County granted this injunction without notice to any member of the Board of Control of the Ohio High School Athletic Association of the forty-five school districts who were named as co-defendants in this action.

Immediately thereafter, the Ohio High School Athletic Association filed a suit in the Supreme Court of Ohio in which they requested the Supreme Court of Ohio to grant a "Writ of Prohibition" prohibiting the Common Pleas Court of Stark County, Ohio, from enforcing the order prohibiting the Board of Control of the Ohio High School Athletic Association from enforcing its order of suspension.

The Supreme Court of Ohio in March, 1962, granted the Ohio High School Athletic Association's request for a "Writ of Prohibition," whereupon the Association enforced the order of suspension.

It is interesting to note that the first organization of any kind to publicly support the Commissioner and the State Board of Control when the law suit materialized was the Ohio Association of Secondary School Principals. Speaking for the membership, the Secretary-Treasurer, Charles Fox, Principal of Springfield South High School, issued a statement which placed the Association on record as standing 100 per cent behind the Athletic Association and the Commissioner, and in complete approval of the action taken.

The Ohio Association of Secondary School Principals wishes to go on record as giving its total support to Commissioner William McConnell and the Board of Control
of the Ohio High School Athletic Association in regard to the ruling recently made by the Athletic Commission against Canton McKinley High School.36

This statement, which was issued within twenty-four hours after the Stark County Court's injunction, was credited by Commissioner McConnell with being an important factor in aligning general state-wide public support on the side of the Athletic Association, and was publicized over the radio, by the newspapers, and through the television facilities of the state.37

The Ohio Education Association followed within six days with a similar statement and other organizations within the state did likewise as the litigation went on, but the Principals Association was the first to publicly perceive the implications of the court suit.

By virtue of the constitution of the Ohio High School Athletic Association, the high school principal is designated as the party ultimately responsible for the conduct of the interscholastic athletic program of his school. If any rules are violated, or anything goes wrong in the eyes of the Athletic Association, the principal is the school official who legally faces the charges. For example, in the Canton McKinley case, the McKinley principal was held accountable by the Athletic Association, even though he was in no way connected with the rule violation that occurred. Since this is the case, the writer


37 Interview with Commissioner McConnell, May 13, 1963.
is at a complete loss to explain why there are not more high school principals on the State Board of Control. In the past 13 years, out of a possible sixty-five positions, there have only been thirteen principals elected to membership on the State Board of Control. The situation with regard to membership on District Boards has been also characterized by inequitable representation, in the opinion of the author.38

Since the only way that membership to these various governing boards of athletic affairs can be gained is by statewide election, it is hoped that more principals will actively seek these offices. If principals wish to be elected, they will have to vigorously campaign within their respective districts as many types of administrators covet those positions, from county superintendents on down through athletic directors.

Conclusion

In evaluating the total activities of the Association through the "war years," one should not be too critical. The work of the Association slowed down considerably, but many of the committees tried to continue functioning in spite of new personnel, gasoline and tire rationing, and the natural total national focus on winning the war. Ohio principals showed concern for reasonable allocation of

38 Of the 30 positions on District Boards during 1962-1963, only four are held by principals.
time and energies in regard to extra-curricular activities, when they tried to administer their own Activities Association. They pressed forward in their cooperative relationship with the Ohio High School Athletic Association, trying to refine more effective athletic opportunities for the youth of the state. The Discussions Groups continued as active. "There were vigorous presidents such as Rupp, Oldfather, Farrar, Schaaf and Brown during this period along with capable secretaries."39

All in all, this decade saw the Association attempt to digest the new ideas of the previous era and to consolidate the progress made in the immediate prewar years. While the organization may not have been completely successful in reaching these goals, it at least did not lose too much ground. The momentum of the '40's, while slow, still kept going the group that was to undergo such an explosion of activity in the next decade.

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39 Interview with Dr. Dan H. Eikenberry, June 16, 1963.
CHAPTER IV

THE COMING OF AGE: 1950-1963

The Association and curriculum change

In writing this history, the writer has been struck by the ebb and flow of activity that has characterized various periods in the growth of the Association. The years of the "lost decade" were followed by a fantastic explosion of work and projects, lasting eight years. Then the eight quiet years categorized as the "war years" were followed by the last, and present, acceleration of activities on all fronts. How can this be explained? It seems that a peculiar combination must be present if change is going to take place: The spirit of the times, the receptivity of the general public, and the vision and faith in the future that leaders of men have. These elements all fused in the past decade to produce the second outstanding period in the history of the Ohio Association of Secondary School Principals.

The Fall meeting of the Association in 1951 saw the largest registration of any O.H.S.P.A. meeting in 10 years, 325 members.1 At

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this meeting, groundwork was laid for future plans.

Authorization of a committee for development of a plan for curriculum study, also to be presented at the (next) spring meeting, was a venture of the group. This committee will contact the State Department of Education, the Conference of Deans, the Ohio Superintendents Association, the Ohio Education Association, and other organizations for their cooperation in the study.  

Through the efforts of the Principals Association an Ohio Curriculum Planning Committee was organized under the chairmanship of Francis W. Brown of Ottawa Hills. In the April, 1951, meeting of the Association, some of the early thinking of the Committee was conveyed in its report, as follows:

The Curriculum Project report stressed the attention to curriculum variations for local needs as preferable to a state-wide or uniform pattern. It emphasized the "whole child" concept as the central philosophy in any proposed curriculum change. Consultant service was offered by the project committee to schools desiring such aid, as well as by the State Department of Education and the universities. Lay recognition of the importance of a broad curriculum and the "inquiring mind" as contrasted with the 3 R's alone, and the inclusion of moral and spiritual values, were advocated.

The Curriculum Project stems from a study of possibilities of improving school curricula in the state, possibly with the establishment of an office and full-time director. Preliminary discussions have already been held with other potential co-operating agencies. Included are the State Department of Education, the deans of education of the five state universities, the Ohio Association of School Administrators, and the Ohio Education Association.  

Apparently an early proposal of this committee was that a certain

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2Ibid.

A High School Department of O.S.T.A. was not created until 1894. At the first meeting of that new department, Mr. Coy and Principal I. N. Keyser of Urbana High School read papers which were discussed by principals from Hamilton, Toledo, Chillicothe, Sandusky, Canton, Salem, Newark, and Youngstown. From that time on, high school principals played a leading role in the High School Department (sometimes referred to as the Secondary Section) of the Ohio State Teachers Association.

Principal Abram Brown of Columbus South High School was the first president of the Department in 1894. Other high school principals who served as president of the Department before the turn of the century were E. L. Harris of Cleveland Central High School (1896), E. W. Coy of Cincinnati Hughes High School (1897), and C. G. Ballou, Toledo (1898). Principal E. D. Lyon of Mansfield High School and Principal C. L. Loos from Dayton were also prominent in the department during this time.

High school principals also participated in the Department of Superintendence and the General Sessions of the O.S.T.A. from the 1890's on through the 1920's, even after the Principals Association was founded. Another very important opportunity for principals to get together must have certainly been provided for in the annual meetings of the six district associations of the O.S.T.A., founded in the years 1869-1871. Although meetings moved from city to city within individual districts, the various districts were usually identified with the following cities: Central (Columbus); Northeastern (Cleveland); Northwestern (Toledo); Eastern (Marietta); Southeastern

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2 Interview with Dr. Dan Elkenberry May 23, 1963.
sum of money be contributed by each of the five state universities
to aid in financing the salary of the director of the project. This
attempt was unsuccessful. The attitude of the Inter-University
Council is reflected in their action in a meeting held in December,
1951, as follows:

... that the Council endorse the curriculum project
of the Ohio Curriculum Planning Committee of the Ohio
Principal's Association and express its judgment that
this project be headed up in the State Department of
Education; and that it pledge its assistance and support
in securing funds from the State Emergency Board in case the Department is not in a position to finance the
project otherwise and should decide to make application
to the Emergency Board for Funds.1

When this effort to obtain funds to provide curriculum services
in the state failed, the Committee proposed that all groups concerned
unite in supporting legislation which would create a curriculum
division in the State Department of Education. As it appeared on the
proposed bill, the intent was:

To establish a division of curriculum development and
services in the state department of education for the
purpose of assisting boards of education in studying the
curriculum problems in their schools and to appropriate
funds for this purpose.2

Despite the active support of major educational groups in the
state, this bill was not acted upon. It was in the 100th General
Assembly, however, that a state school survey was authorized, and

1Minutes of the Sixty-third Meeting of the Inter-University
Council of Ohio, December 14, 1951.

2Introduced as H.B. 163, 100th General Assembly of the State of
Ohio, 1953-1954.
approval was given to place a constitutional amendment before the constituency which would provide for a state board of education. Educators hoped, therefore, that these actions might ultimately bring about additional curriculum services from the State Department of Education.

In the fall of 1953, Committee goals included encouraging the colleges and state universities to expand their field services to schools desiring to improve their programs.

According to a report of the 1954 Spring Meeting of the Ohio High School Principals Association, attempts were again being made to obtain funds through the cooperation of the state universities to finance the "curriculum study project." This attempt was again unsuccessful and, so far as can be determined, the efforts of this particular committee ended. The last mention of the curriculum committee is found in the minutes of the Executive Board in the fall of 1954.

I [Carl Hopkins, Secretary of O.H.S.P.A.7] am to write Bliss of the O.E.A. and give him the highlights of the O.H.S.P.A. activities during the past year. There is also to be a request for more financial help. (Mr. Bliss reported to me on October 16 that we received an increase of $300.00, making our yearly gift $1500.00 instead of $1200.00.) I am to include the following as our list of activities: the reading clinic; sponsoring the State Association of Student Councils; the curriculum study; our 23 discussion groups; co-sponsors in "Helping to Improve Public Instruction"; the new insurance program; our two-yearly meetings at Columbus and the high attendance at the

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6See Ohio Schools, XXXII (May, 1954), p. 29.
National Convention; the raise in National dues from $3.00 to $5.00; our fight against all star athletic games; elimination of the Activity Association as a separate association and placing it in the hands of Mr. Garrison and the North Central Association Committee.  

The above citation is interesting not only for its reference to the curriculum efforts, but also for its description of the total program of the Association. In January of 1954, Francis Brown, Chairman of the Association Curriculum Planning Committee, met with John A. Ramseyer, Director of the School-Community Development Study, and C. B. Mendenhall, then a Project Coordinator of the School Community Development Study, to consider next steps. From this initial conference grew plans for a survey of educational needs in the State of Ohio.

Since the Ohio High School Principals Association already had a medium for direct contact with its membership through the principals' discussion groups, it was decided that they were to be utilized in gathering the data. Executive Committee minutes contain the following:

Dr. Mendenhall discussed with the Executive Board the work he had been doing with the Ford Foundation in regard to the O.H.S.P.A. discussion groups. . . (and he) asked the O.H.S.P.A. to spearhead the movement of backing a

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7 Minutes of the Executive Board, Ohio High School Principals Association, October 14, 1954.

8 The quotation is in error. Dr. Mendenhall did his surveys in conjunction with the work then being done in Ohio by the Center for Educational Administration of The Ohio State University. This work was supported by a grant made to the Center by the Kellogg Foundation.
statewide program to carry a follow-up discussion last year through the discussion groups this year.\(^9\)

This is a reference to the work completed in the aforementioned survey of educational needs during the spring of 1954. In that academic quarter Dr. Mendenhall personally visited 19 of the 21 discussion groups, a request having been made to the discussion group officers by the State Coordinator for time to be allotted in a regular meeting of each group so that the project could be explained and information gathered. It is of interest to see how this survey was conducted.

In the brief explanation given to each group, these two purposes for the survey were given: (1) to investigate the problems faced by school leaders as they seek to improve the instructional programs of their schools, and (2) to obtain the recommendations of these leaders concerning the aid organizations and institutions might give as solutions to those problems.\(^{10}\) Following this introductory statement, those in attendance were divided into small groups.

Questionnaire forms were given each small group and, in the half-hour allotted, the sub-groups discussed their responses to each of the following questions:

1. What problems do you face as you seek to improve education in your schools?

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\(^{10}\)For a complete description of this survey see, C. B. Mendenhall, "For the Improvement of Instruction," Ohio Schools, XXXII (October, 1954), p. 19.
2. What assistance would you like to have as you seek solutions to these problems from:
   a. The colleges or universities?
   b. The O.E.A.?
   c. The State Department?

3. What changes in legislation would help you run a better school?

4. What would you do to improve the education of teachers?
   a. Pre-service
   b. On-the-job

Survey results were widely reported and provided needed information in the planning of subsequent steps.

Conditions cited as barriers to improvement of instruction were: inadequate materials and facilities; lack of qualified teachers; poor motivation and professional attitude; lack of finance; outside interests of teachers; teacher turnover; lack of provision for individual differences; lack of time; tenure, and lack of common goals and philosophy.11

Since this survey was so successful, in terms of the reactions of all those who participated, Dr. Mendenhall then made a proposal (as mentioned previously) that the discussion groups serve as host organizations to a series of conferences dealing with the improvement of instruction. These conferences were to be sponsored by the organizations attending the Second Co-ordinating Conference for the Improvement of Instruction. It was pointed out that any action taken by the Executive Committee would be contingent upon final approval by the persons attending the Co-ordinating Conference.12

11Ibid.

12A complete description of the four Coordinating Conferences can be found in Blackman, op. cit., pp. 92-111.
Members of the Executive Committee who had attended the discussion group meetings the previous winter when the survey was conducted felt that the Association could not afford to pass up the opportunity to participate in such an undertaking. Consequently, the Executive Committee passed, unanimously, a motion authorizing the discussion groups to serve as hosts to such a series of conferences.

Walker moved that the O.H.S.P.A. be the host organization for a series of work conferences to be held during January, February, and March to explore the possibility of local participation in a state-wide program designed to improve instruction. This motion was seconded by Nauts and Passed. It is urged that these meetings will begin at 2:30 P.M. and end promptly at 9:30 P.M.  

The Committee recognized its responsibility in planning for this coming program since it also authorized a meeting of the discussion group coordinators, at which time further plans for the conference could be discussed.

The work conferences were conducted on the basis of recommendations made at the Second Co-ordinating Conference for Improving Instruction, as follows:

1. Administrators (superintendents, high-school principals, and elementary school principals), an equal number of teachers, and laymen should be invited to conference.

2. The following groups, at least, should be officially represented on an advisory committee for planning of the conferences:

\[\text{Minutes of the Executive Committee, Ohio High School Principals Association, July 13, 1954.}\]
Ohio Association of School Administrators
Ohio High School Principals Association
Ohio Congress of Parents and Teachers
Department of Classroom Teachers
Department of Elementary School Principals

3. These questions, among others, should be considered by each conference:
   a. What are the major instructional problems in this area?
   b. What schools in this area are willing and able to work on solutions to these and other problems of teachers?
   c. What resources (money, personnel, materials) are now available which should be utilized in such efforts?
   d. What are appropriate next steps in this area?

Twenty work conferences were held in a three-month period beginning January 7, 1955. The general program followed this outline:

4:00 P.M. General Presentation of the Need for Curriculum.
           Members of the team

4:45 P.M. Small Discussion Groups.
           Topics: What are major problems faced in this area as you seek to improve instruction? What are "next steps" in seeking to solve those problems?

8:15 P.M. General session using recorders' and chairmen's reports to summarize conference

8:55 P.M. Conference evaluation

9:00 P.M. Adjournment

This type of activity, whereby the O.A.S.S.P. involves other educational groups in unified studies of a given problem, is ideally suited to the unique nature of the Association. By the very nature

of the job, the principalship is engaged in communicative relations with many distinct groups. It is a buffer between the superintendency and the faculty, between the students and faculty, and can be described as more all-inclusive than either of the other groups. In a sense, the principalship may be thought of as all-embracing in the relationships it engenders. Because of this universal approach, the Ohio Association of Secondary School Principals is in an ideal position to involve other groups at a statewide level, such as occurred in the periods 1935-1937 and 1953-1955. It is strongly urged that the Association continue this form of statewide activity whereby it acts as the catalyst to unite other organizations in a coordinated attack on specified educational goals.

The O.E.A. and the O.H.S.P.A.

In 1956, the board minutes indicate that much discussion took place in regard to closer working relationships with the Ohio Education Association.

B. I. Griffith from the O.E.A. was with us and gave the committee some excellent suggestions as to the methods which could be used to obtain more and better publicity for our meetings. . . Griffith also expressed an interest in a combined monthly newsletter from the school administrators, high school principals, and elementary principals. . .

Earl S. Kerr, Superintendent of Salem and a member of the O.E.A. Executive Committee, met with us to determine

If our organization had a desire to take a more active part in formulating O.E.A. policies. Walton pointed out to him that as our representative on the Public Relations Committee of the O.E.A., he was made to feel that a point newsletter with the superintendents, such as was proposed by Griffith, was not welcomed by them. . . After discussion, Dorff was instructed to find out at the O.E.A. family workshop whether the O.E.A. executive committee would welcome an observer from our Association. Mr. Kerr felt this would be the first step, and if it were acceptable to them at some future time we might apply for memberships on the executive committee of the O.E.A.16

Dorff also reported on the three day O.E.A. workshop which he attended in April to study the structure of the O.E.A. The O.E.A. executive committee was felt to be too unwieldy. Due to this fact, our association was advised to send an observer to the O.E.A. executive meetings instead of applying for membership at this time.17

References were made to this possibility until 1959, when the following comments were made: "Parlette pointed out that the president of the O.H.S.P.A. from now on is a member of the executive committee of the Ohio Education Association (at long last)."18

At this point, it is necessary to review the nature of the relationship between the Ohio Education Association and the Ohio Association of Secondary School Principals. The O.A.S.S.P. is a department of the Ohio Education Association, and, as such, is

16 Ibid.

17 Minutes of the Executive Committee, Ohio High School Principals Association, July 12, 1956.

18 Minutes of the Executive Committee, Ohio High School Principals Association, April 9, 1959.
entitled to representation on the Executive Committee of the O.E.A. The policy of the Association is that the state president automatically becomes the representative to the O.E.A. during his tenure of office.

The relationship between the two organizations first became publically prominent in the period 1935-1942. Records indicate that O.E.A. financial subsidies underwrote the publication costs of the various yearbooks produced during that era of achievement. Convention programs also list personnel from the O.E.A. office as active participants in many programs. Mr. Walton Bliss, Executive Secretary of the O.E.A., was one of the eight members of the central coordinating committee for the Five-Year Study. One can safely conclude, therefore, that the Ohio Education Association had a most positive attitude towards the then O.H.S.P.A., during that period, and accordingly should be given partial credit for the good that occurred as a result of O.H.S.P.A. activities.

The Ohio Education Association finds keen pleasure in its sponsorship, through constitutionally authorized channels, of the High School Principals Department and its broad program of study and service. The portion of the operating costs of this department which the Association has provided, by authorization of its Executive Committee and its Representative Assembly, is an annual grant about which only satisfaction has prevailed.

The directing bodies of the Ohio Education Association and the executive staff have viewed with pride