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A HISTORY OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS IN THE OHIO ATHLETIC CONFERENCE

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
1970

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CHAPTER I

THE PROBLEM AND DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

The history of the Ohio Athletic Conference is a success story that can be equaled by few intercollegiate athletic conferences in these United States. The third oldest active conference of its kind in the country, the Ohio Conference has been in continuous existence for slightly more than sixty-eight years. Only the Michigan Intercollegiate Athletic Association, founded in 1888, and the Intercollegiate Conference of Faculty Representatives (Big Ten), founded in 1895, have more years of service than does the Ohio Athletic Conference.

Chronologically speaking, the second conference to be founded was the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association, although it is no longer in existence. This was the first intercollegiate athletic organization in the South and was organized in 1894. However, the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association passed out of existence in 1921, when most of the larger schools withdrew to form a new organization which they named the Southern Conference. Subsequently, the Southeastern Conference (1932) and the Atlantic Coast
Conference (1949) were formed as offsprings of the larger Southern Conference.¹

From a modest beginning of six charter members in 1902, the Ohio Athletic Conference grew to as many as twenty-four members during one period of its development. The charter members of the Conference were Oberlin College, Case School of Applied Science, Western Reserve University, Ohio Wesleyan University, Kenyon College, and Ohio State University. The present membership of the Conference includes fourteen active members and two that have inactive status.

The Constitution of the Ohio Athletic Conference was first adopted in 1910. Since that time there have been two major revisions made in the Constitution. The present Constitution is printed in what is commonly referred to as the "Blue Book" which was last revised in 1963.

The administrative structure of the Ohio Athletic Conference includes a list of officers headed by the President, Vice-President, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary-Treasurer, and a Commissioner.

The bulk of the Conference business is now carried on by committees. The standing committees include (1) the Executive Committee, (2) the New Members' Committee, (3) the Eligibility Committee, (4) the Athletic Directors' Committee,

¹The Atlantic Coast Conference Records Book ([n.p.]: Published Privately, 1969), p. 6.
(5) the Faculty Representatives' Committee, (6) the Codification Committee, and (7) the Grievance Committee. In addition, the President has the right to appoint special committees when deemed necessary by the Conference.

Regularly scheduled meetings of the Conference are held twice a year, one in the spring and one in the fall. The meetings are usually held on the grounds of one of the member institutions. Each member school is required to send two representatives to the annual meetings, one a representative from the academic faculty and the other a representative from the Physical Education Department.

Over the years the Ohio Athletic Conference has made many significant contributions to intercollegiate athletics and has greatly enhanced the stature of its member institutions. This study was undertaken in order that these contributions to intercollegiate athletics be recognized and appreciated.

I. THE PROBLEM

Statement of the problem. The problem was to undertake a study concerning the origin, growth, and development of the administration of intercollegiate athletics in the Ohio Athletic Conference.

Purpose of the study. It is the purpose of this study to investigate the historical growth and development of the Ohio Athletic Conference as well as to point out any
significant changes in the philosophy and purposes of the Ohio Conference over the years.

Significance of the study. A proper balance between athletics and regular scholastic work, faculty control of athletics, uniform eligibility rules, and fair and equal competition, these have been the aims of the Ohio Athletic Conference. During the course of its history, the Ohio Athletic Conference has maintained these aims. The Ohio Conference, like many conferences, was formed in response to a need to regulate and control athletics. The Conference firmly believes in the principle of amateurism and is in no way organized for the express purpose of determining championships; even though it has sponsored tournaments and meets in tennis, track, and swimming for many years. That the Conference has adhered to its goals is a significant contribution in itself. These and other contributions it has made to intercollegiate athletics have helped to solidify the future of athletics in schools and colleges. By revealing the work of the Ohio Athletic Conference, it is hoped that the result will be a greater understanding and appreciation of conferences in general and the Ohio Conference in particular.

Limitations of the study. This study is limited to developments within the Ohio Athletic Conference from 1902 through 1969. The major emphasis will be on the evolution
of the eligibility rules and the general rules and regulations of the Conference.

**Procedures for the study.** The investigator attempted to obtain and review all documents, data, letters, and minutes of the meetings of the Ohio Athletic Conference. Most of this material was found in the Commissioner's office in Elyria, Ohio. The Commissioner's files were complete and contained all of the minutes of the Ohio Conference from 1902 to the present, as well as those of the Managers' Committee from 1932 to the present. Additional letters of correspondence pertaining to Conference business were made available by Dr. Lysle Butler at Oberlin College; some from his personal files and some from the files of Dr. J. H. Nichols. Both men are past presidents of the Ohio Conference.

Bulletins, constitutions and pamphlets were obtained from at least ten other conferences. Letters of correspondence were also sent to the commissioners of the Michigan Intercollegiate Athletic Association and the Southeastern Conference in an effort to verify the founding dates for these organizations. In addition, personal interviews were held with several well-known athletic directors of Ohio Conference schools in different sections of the state; some still active and others retired from active service. Letters of correspondence were sent to every college president in the Conference and also to athletic directors of
several schools that are no longer members of the Ohio Athletic Conference.

Further research was conducted in the libraries of the Ohio State University, the University of Akron, Kent State University and at least ten of the fourteen member schools of the Conference as well as Case-Western Reserve University. Several theses and dissertations were also obtained from several schools throughout the country through the inter-library loan services at the University of Akron and the Ohio State University. Visits were also made to several newspaper offices within the state of Ohio, including the Cleveland Plain Dealer, Akron Beacon Journal, and the Columbus Dispatch and Citizen Journal.

II. DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED

O.A.C. Ohio Athletic Conference.

O.C. Ohio Conference. (The terms O.A.C. and O.C. are used interchangeably.)


O.C.M.C. Ohio Conference Managers' Committee.

(The terms Ohio Conference Managers' Association, Managers' Committee, and Ohio Conference Managers' Committee are used interchangeably.)


B.A.A. Buckeye Athletic Association.
B.A.L.  Buckeye Athletic League.
S.A.T.C.  Student Army Training Corps.
Faculty Representative.  A representative of the academic faculty.

Physical Education Representative.  A representative of the Physical Education or Athletic Department.

Intercollegiate Competition.  Athletic participation among various colleges or college students.

Subsidization.  The act of awarding some form of financial aid in return for athletic participation.

Recruiting.  The active seeking of an athlete for purposes of enrolling him in school.

Eligibility.  The state of meeting all of the mechanical requirements for intercollegiate participation.

N.A.I.A.  National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics.

A.A.U.  Amateur Athletic Union.

Member Institutions (as of December, 1969).

The University of Akron (inactive)
Baldwin-Wallace College
Capital University
Denison University
Heidelberg College
Hiram College
Kenyon College*

*Charter Member.
Marietta College
Mount Union College
Muskingum College
Oberlin College*
Ohio State University* (inactive)
Ohio Wesleyan University*
Otterbein College
Wittenberg University
The College of Wooster

III. REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

Three studies were found dealing specifically with the work of the Ohio Athletic Conference. The first of these was a master's thesis done by William F. Bernlohr in 1934, at the Ohio State University, entitled "Eligibility in the Ohio Athletic Conference." Mr. Bernlohr is currently the Athletic Director at Capital University, a position he has held since 1929. The second study was done by Ray Watts in 1938, also at the Ohio State University. The title of Watts' thesis was "Eligibility Rules for Participating in the Ohio Athletic Conference." The third study was a seminar paper on "A History of the Ohio Athletic Conference," by Donald J. Hunsicker. Hunsicker's work was done at Ohio University in 1966. Both Bernlohr's and Hunsicker's works were very helpful in compiling the data for this study.
Other related studies reviewed included the general college histories of as many of the Conference schools as could be found and, also, studies on the histories of physical education and athletics at the various Conference schools. Several biographies on outstanding individuals involved in Conference work were consulted for additional information. Among these biographies were the contributions of men such as Dr. J. H. Nichols and Fred E. Leonard of Oberlin College and Walter J. Livingston of Denison University.

Many documents and valuable resource materials pertaining to the work of the Ohio Conference have been lost or misplaced. It would be a very valuable source of information for future researchers if the Conference could establish an archive in which its records and related data could be housed.
CHAPTER II

THE NEED FOR ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL

In order to clearly understand the reasons why the Ohio Conference was organized, it is first necessary to consider events and circumstances preceding the formation of the Conference.

Chapter II will discuss the growth and development of college athletics within the state of Ohio during the latter part of the nineteenth century. An attempt will be made to show why organizations such as the Ohio Conference became necessary as a stabilizing force in the whole scheme of intercollegiate athletics. The discussion will be divided into three parts: (1) The Growth of Intercollegiate Athletics, (2) Athletic Committees, and (3) The Beginning of Conferences.

I. THE GROWTH OF INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS

Prior to the Civil War, there was very little intercollegiate athletic participation as we know it today. Following the war, however, college students began to engage in informal games and play-days. This type of competition evolved into interclass contests and eventually into
intercollegiate competition. "Most of the development in amateur athletics took place after the Civil War at a rate so rapid that some means for their control became necessary."¹

Participation in the sports of the day helped to relieve college students of the tedium and boredom of a narrow and uninteresting educational curriculum. Sports during this period immediately following the Civil War consisted of such activities as wrestling, boxing, running, jumping, shinny, rowing, variations of rounders, cricket, baseball and football of the soccer type. Play space in most instances was limited and equipment, if available, was poor.²

As college students became more proficient in sports, the next logical step was for students of one institution to challenge the students of a nearby school to a contest in one particular sport. The first such intercollegiate contest was a race between the boat clubs of Harvard and Yale in 1852.³ The first recorded intercollegiate contest in baseball was held between Amherst and Williams in July, 1859;


³Ibid., p. 15.
intercollegiate football first began when Rutgers and Princeton met at New Arunsville, New Jersey, on November 6, 1869; and the first intercollegiate track meet was held at Saratoga, New York, in 1874, between Columbia, Cornell, Harvard, Princeton, and Yale.4

Out of this track competition between these five eastern schools grew the first intercollegiate athletic association, the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America (I.C.A.A.A.A.) in 1875. This organization has held an annual track and field meet without interruption since 1876.5

The eastern influence soon spread to the middle west where college students began to organize associations around particular sports in their respective institutions. The most popular sport among college students at that time was baseball. Students at the Ohio State University were among the first to organize a baseball association about 1879-80.

In the spring of 1881, an Athletic Association was organized to include other sports as well as baseball.6

About this same time, student-initiated athletic associations

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4Ibid., pp. 16-19.
5Ibid., p. 19.
6James E. Pollard, Ohio State Athletics 1879-1959 (The Athletic Department: Ohio State University, 1959), pp. 4-5.
were organized at Wooster College (1880) and Oberlin College (1881). Other schools in Ohio were soon to follow suit; so that by 1895, most of the colleges that would eventually become members of the Ohio Conference had established student athletic associations.

The student-initiated athletic associations were organized for the purpose of combining forces and managing all the athletic sports existing in the university. The associations appointed managers, captains, umpires, and referees of all the different clubs; procured grounds for the accommodation of all the sports and in general took charge of all athletics. The responsibility for initiating the various sports fell on the individual student managers. New ones were elected each year and each sport had a different manager.

College students did all this without official support of the faculty other than the cooperation of some of


the younger faculty members who took an active interest in athletics. Nevertheless, by 1890, athletics under student direction had become a significant part of the college program. The work of the student athletic associations was financed by the assessment of a fee for those who wished to belong to the organization. The associations were strictly voluntary in nature. The fees ranged from $1 to $1.50 for an annual membership. The student associations served as a stimulus around which athletics in colleges were given a boom they had never before experienced.

Unfortunately, the cost of administering intercollegiate athletics reached far beyond the means of the athletic associations. The funds accumulated through the assessment of fees were far too meager to meet the costs of equipment, meals, travelling and other expenses associated with athletic administration. Consequently, the associations soon found themselves in debt and unable to raise enough money for operating expenses. They then turned to alumni who were willing to make a contribution to advance the cause of athletics. Interested alumni came forth willingly, but in the process wanted a voice in managing athletic affairs. Interested faculty members also made financial contributions in


support of the associations. On occasions, faculties played benefit baseball games in an effort to raise additional funds for the support of athletics. The next step was for students to petition the faculty to fence playing fields so that they might charge admission to games. Further commercialism crept into athletics as students built board fences and businessmen paid a fee to use the fences for advertising.

In spite of all of these efforts, student associations were still unable to maintain a financially sound athletic program. Finally, the accumulation of debt, along with poor administration in general, caused the faculty to step in and begin to exercise some control over the athletic program.

Beginning in the 1890's, a gradual shift from student and alumni control to faculty control began to manifest itself. One of the first moves the faculties were to make was to attempt to get the athletic associations out of debt. This meant in some cases curtailing the amount of participation by the various teams or prohibiting intercollegiate competition altogether until all accounts had been settled. The next step was to adopt a student activity fee to be used

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13 Wright, op. cit., p. 33.
14 Detrick, op. cit., p. 42.
15 Wright, op. cit., p. 34.
to finance the athletic program including the salaries of coaches hired by the college.  

The early student activity fees were in the neighborhood of $1.00 annually. This policy of paying coaches' salaries out of student activity fees existed until the respective schools granted coaches faculty status, at which time their salaries were paid from the general funds of the colleges.

II. ATHLETIC COMMITTEES

Further efforts toward faculty control involved the formation of athletic committees. Two of the first schools in Ohio to form such committees were Oberlin and Otterbein. In writing about the Ohio Athletic Conference, C. E. St. John said:

The first move for faculty control of athletics among the Ohio colleges was made at Oberlin, when in 1894, a committee composed of three members of the faculty, three alumni and three undergraduates, was appointed by the faculty, and to it was given the entire supervision and control of all athletic exercises within and without the precincts of the college.  

In discussing the development of physical education at Otterbein College, Denton W. Elliott wrote:

In 1895 the trustees took a very important step in reference to the control of athletics of the college. A committee was appointed consisting of two alumni, one member of the

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16 Ibid.

faculty, the president of the Y. M. C. A. and the president of the athletic association. All matters relating to the conduct of athletics were submitted to this committee, whose decisions were subject to the approval of the faculty.

The constituency of the athletic committees varied from institution to institution; some were faculty dominated, while others contained a mixed representation of faculty, students and alumni. By the end of the first decade of the twentieth century, nearly all of the Ohio Conference schools had established some type of athletic committee or board of control. One of the first duties of the athletic committees was to establish eligibility standards. Rules were drawn up and presented to the faculties for adoption. The influence of the Western Conference was greatly felt in this regard following its formation in 1895.

III. THE BEGINNING OF CONFERENCES

The conditions engendered and fostered by intercollegiate competition led to the formation of associations to the end that teams might meet each other in athletic competition on a uniform and accepted basis. Within the state of


Ohio at least three such attempts were made during the last decade of the nineteenth century. As far as can be determined, all three organizations functioned for only a short while before disbanding for various reasons. "The first attempt to form a conference in this state was at Springfield, Ohio in 1890." As described by A. I. Spanton:

On February 21, 1890, representatives of several colleges met at the Arcade Hotel in Springfield, Ohio. Denison, Buchtel (Akron), Ohio State University and Wooster finally entered into an association to which Kenyon was soon admitted (March, 1890). An interchange of eligibility lists certified by the faculty was provided for. Only bona-fide students might compete --- one who had attended at least two college exercises for two weeks prior to the date of the contest. The organization was called the Ohio Inter-Collegiate Athletic Association.

The Ohio Inter-Collegiate Athletic Association was student sponsored and was dissolved in 1893 over a dispute involving the use of ineligible players. A second such organization was formed in June, 1890, and was called the Northern Ohio Intercollegiate Athletic Association. The schools involved in the formation of this league were Case, Case,

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23Ibid., p. 245
Adelbert (Western Reserve), Hiram, and Mount Union. A third student-initiated association was formed in 1892, when delegates from Wittenberg College, Ohio University, Marietta College, Miami University, and Otterbein College met in Akron for the purpose of promoting college sports. The name given to this association was the Athletic League of Ohio Colleges.

These early attempts at organizing conferences, even though ultimately unsuccessful, embedded the conference idea in the minds of faculties in Ohio colleges. Once again, students had taken the initiative on an idea and attempted to make it a reality as they had done in making athletics a part of the college program. Next, it was up to the faculty to take over where the students left off and to bring the idea under faculty supervision.

Upon the initiative of President Smart of Purdue, the presidents of seven institutions met at Chicago, January 11, 1895, to discuss athletic problems and means of control of intercollegiate athletics. The Western Conference was formed as a result of this meeting and no doubt greatly influenced other college presidents to take immediate action.

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24 Wright, op. cit., p. 15.
action towards the regulation and control of college athletics. Soon afterwards, concerned Ohio college presidents met in Columbus during the 1895 holidays and drew up a set of regulations to counteract professionalism and other unhealthy influences in college athletics. The proposed rules were to become effective whenever any five Ohio colleges signified their intentions of abiding by the rules. The rules as reported in the 1896 Lantern were:

1. No student shall take part in intercollegiate athletics during the first year of his connection with the college unless he bring special commendations as to his industry, faithfulness and general success in his student undertakings.

2. No student shall take part in intercollegiate athletics during the first year of his connection with the college, unless he is a candidate for a degree and a full and unconditional member of the class with which he claims graduation or is a regular and unconditional member of some established course in the institution.

3. It shall be an absolute and essential condition precedent of every intercollegiate game that the managers of the contesting clubs shall interchange, not less than ten days prior to the game, full lists of participants, which lists shall be certified by the presidents of the respective colleges as containing only the names of actual and bona fide students of the colleges in good and approved standing.

4. In any intercollegiate game no person shall be chosen as umpire or referee, or for any other similar position, who has any connection whatever with either of the colleges contending.

27Pollard, op. cit., p. 18.
5. Any student properly charged and duly disqualified by the umpire or referee with slugging or any other form of foul play, shall be debarred from playing in any intercollegiate game in the remainder of the college year unless reinstated by the approval of the presidents of three non-participating colleges.

6. The use of profanity or any obscenity by any member of a team shall be strictly forbidden by the managers and captains of such teams.

7. When any member of a team fails or has charged against him any conditions in the work of the team preceding that in which any intercollegiate game is played, such student shall not be allowed to play in such intercollegiate game until his conditions have been made good.

8. No student shall be allowed to receive any form of compensation for engaging in athletics.28

The presidents of Ohio colleges met again in 1896, and continued their discussions on college athletics. Thus, slowly but surely were the colleges of Ohio, as were those elsewhere, moving in the direction of higher standards and faculty control of athletics. The stage was now set for concerned faculty members and administrators to take positive action towards implementing complete institutional control.

On the national scene, the first nationwide attempt to unite in one body all of the reputable colleges and universities supporting intercollegiate competition occurred in 1905. The result was the formation of the Intercollegiate

28Ibid., pp. 18-19.
Athletic Association of the United States, with thirty-nine member colleges. In 1910, this organization's name was changed to the National Collegiate Athletic Association.\textsuperscript{29}

\textsuperscript{29}Savage, \textit{op. cit.}, p. 27.
CHAPTER III

THE BIRTH AND GROWTH OF A CONFERENCE

Chapter III will discuss the founding of the Ohio Athletic Conference and trace the history of the Conference during its first twenty-five years of existence. An attempt will be made to cover all developments of importance during this period. These events will be considered under five subdivisions: (1) A Conference Is Born, (2) Membership and Eligibility, (3) The War Years, (4) Recruitment and Subsidization, and (5) Other Significant Developments.

I. A CONFERENCE IS BORN

In spite of all organized efforts by students and alumni to regulate and control college athletics, irregularities continued to be a grave source of concern for colleges and universities. Under student control, the evils and bad practices surrounding intercollegiate athletics provided the need for some kind of faculty control of athletics in the late nineteenth century. Before 1900:

The major problems that were to confront intercollegiate football, and athletics in general in the twentieth century had already emerged. There were charges of professionalism, commercialism, and the glorification of the athlete; of excessive time away from studies and the resulting lowering of scholarship; of benefitting the few who needed it the least; of students squandering athletic receipts and of extravagances such as training tables, paid coaches and excessive travel expenses; of immoderate pre-season training and length of the playing season with the resulting over-training—physical and emotional fatigue; of spectator drunkenness, gambling, and mass hysteria; of one-sided umpiring; of injuries due to mass plays; and of football giving a false impression of collegiate values.2

The above comments adequately described the state of intercollegiate football and college athletics in general in the late 1900's. The need for faculty intervention was now quite clear. It was just a matter of time before concerted efforts by faculties and administrators would make themselves felt.

Toward the turn of the twentieth century, intercollegiate athletics underwent a stabilizing transformation that eventually meant the salvation of competitive sports in our schools and colleges. Faculties and administrators were more concerned with the status of intercollegiate athletics and began to assert themselves. Definite faculty and administrative control gradually supplanted earlier indifference and irregularities in athletic administration.

Groups of colleges and universities with common interests and problems were organized into conferences with standards for eligibility and competition, and with definite codes of rules and regulations. These conferences organized for democratic action and mutually agreed upon all matters pertaining to athletics in that particular group of institutions. The Intercollegiate Conference of Faculty Representatives (Big Ten) is generally reported as being the oldest formally organized conference in the United States. However, a search of the literature reveals that the Michigan Intercollegiate Athletic Association lists 1888 as its founding date and the old Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference was formed in 1894. The Ohio Athletic Conference is considered the third oldest active conference in existence.

On March 29, 1902, faculty concern for some type of organized athletic administration in Ohio was made evident by Professors F. R. Van Horn of Case School of Applied Science, E. L. Rice of Ohio Wesleyan University, and H. P. Cushing of Western Reserve University. These men responded

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to an invitation by Professor C. E. St. John of Oberlin College to attend a meeting of faculty delegates to consider athletic conditions in the state of Ohio. This was the beginning of what was later to be known as the Ohio Athletic Conference. Kenyon College and Ohio State University, represented by Professors W. P. Reeves and B. F. Thomas, later joined this group and became charter members of the Conference.

It is interesting to note that none of these men were members of physical education departments or athletic staffs. They all represented the academic faculty. Charles E. St. John, the founder, was then a Professor of Physics and Astronomy, and was later made Dean of the college at Oberlin. St. John had begun teaching at Oberlin in 1897, and shortly thereafter took an active interest in athletics as a member of the Athletic Board of Control. While at Oberlin, in addition to founding the Ohio Athletic Conference, St. John was also active in athletics at the national level. As the Oberlin representative to the Intercollegiate Athletic Association of the United States (NCAA), he was appointed to a subcommittee on summer baseball in January, 1907; other

7"Minutes of the Ohio Athletic Conference Meeting" (Cleveland, Ohio: March 29, 1902), p. 3. (Mimeographed.)
members of the committee included Clark Hetherington of Missouri and Professor Dudley of Vanderbilt.\textsuperscript{8}

After serving as Dean of the college for a short while, St. John resigned in 1908, to accept a position at the Mount Wilson Observatory in California. Upon St. John's resignation from the college, Professor Edward A. Miller made these comments:

In the matter of athletics he was the leader that has resulted in purifying the athletic situation among Ohio colleges so that their condition today is equal to that of any group of institutions in the country.\textsuperscript{9}

Upon his death in 1935, in Pasadena, California, C. E. St. John was given a fitting testimonial by Oberlin College.

In an article in the \textit{Oberlin Alumni Magazine} in 1904, C. E. St. John discussed the reasons for the founding of the Ohio Athletic Conference:

In Ohio there was no single institution of sufficiently commanding position to assume leadership, and in fact, few institutions had any definite athletic regulations, and among institutions where regulation of athletics was attempted, there was no common understanding and no community of faculty interest. In most instances the management of athletics was subject entirely to undergraduate control; from the nature of the case the management must change with the passing college classes. Manifestly there could be no stable policy in athletics except the policy of beating

\textsuperscript{8}Charles E. St. John, \textit{The Oberlin Alumni Magazine} (March, 1907), p. 227.

\textsuperscript{9}E. A. Miller, \textit{The Oberlin Alumni Magazine} (May, 1908), p. 312.
the adversary, even if it were necessary to stretch
a point to gain the desired end. The atmosphere
surrounding intercollegiate athletics was one of
distrust. Each management was on the lookout for
unfairness on the other's part, and endless bicker-
ings and "protests" were the natural result.

In view of the history of athletic boards of
control in Ohio,* it was fitting that Oberlin should
take the initiative in bringing about some under-
standing and community of interest among the Ohio
institutions that were foremost in athletics. Sugg-
gestions were accordingly sent out from Oberlin
for an informal conference in Cleveland, March 29,
1902; this conference was followed by another one
in Delaware, June 9, 1902, and then by a conference
in Columbus, October 10, 1902, when faculty repre-
sentatives from the six following institutions were
present: Case School of Applied Science, Kenyon
College, Oberlin College, Ohio State University,
Ohio Wesleyan University, and Western Reserve
University. It was then definitely agreed to form
the Ohio Athletic Conference of Faculty Representa-
tives, subject to the approval of the faculties
of the several different institutions represented.
The approval of the faculties was subsequently given.10

II. MEMBERSHIP AND ELIGIBILITY

No formal organization was attempted at the first
meeting of faculty representatives. There was, however, an
agreement that each delegate should recommend to his respec-
tive institution the adoption, for the ensuing college year,
of the Western Conference's eligibility rules governing
athletic committees. These rules were formally adopted by
the Conference on October 10, 1902, and served as the basis

10Charles E. St. John, "The Ohio Athletic Confer-
ence," The Oberlin Alumni Magazine, I, No. 2 (November,
1904), pp. 63-64. *Oberlin was the first school in Ohio
to appoint an athletic board of control.
for establishing some degree of uniformity among the Conference members. The Rules Governing Athletic Committees were:

1. It shall be competent for the chairman of any athletic committee, if he believes that any institution is violating the letter or the spirit of the rules, definitions or agreements of the Ohio Athletic Conference, to communicate with the chairman of the athletic committee of the institution of which the student under suspicion is a member. If this is done, it shall be the duty of the athletic committee of the institution under suspicion to investigate at once the status of the student in question, and report through its chairman the results of the investigation. This report shall be accepted in good faith by the committee which has made complaint.

2. It shall be competent for the chairman of any athletic committee to lay before his own committee any charges of irregularity against the Athletic Committee of another college, and a full investigation in which both sides are represented may be made, and the results shall be laid before the faculty of each institution concerned.

3. One regular meeting of the Ohio Athletic Conference shall be held during each college year; special meetings may be called by the president at any time, and shall be called by him upon the request of three members of the Conference. At each regular meeting, the time and place of the next regular meeting shall be determined.

4. This Conference may, at its annual meeting, constitute itself as a board of appeals to which may be referred for possible reinstatement all students who have lost their amateur standing through ignorance or for pardonable cause.

5. On April 15th and October 15th of each year, each chairman of a board of control shall mail to every other chairman a list of all candidates for the respective teams for the succeeding season. This list shall be as nearly complete as possible, and shall give full name, residence, class, course of study, and the number of years each candidate has participated in athletics.

6. It is agreed that all athletic association accounts shall be audited by committees of the
respective universities upon which there is a faculty member of the athletic committee.

7. It is agreed that the following shall be expressly tolerated as legitimate expenses for the athletic association to bear:

a. The difference between training table expenses and ordinary expenses.

b. Traveling expenses.

c. Expenses for uniforms, shoes, and other articles of clothing.

d. Medical expenses connected with training or disabilities incurred in practice or in contests.

e. Expenses incurred in providing players with inexpensive souvenirs, such as watch charms, sweaters, photographs, provided there shall be no element of compensation for services rendered, in the giving of any such souvenirs.

8. It is further agreed that the athletic committees of the institutions here represented will do all in their power, both officially and personally, to keep intercollegiate athletics within their proper bounds, making them incidental and not the principle features of university and intercollegiate life. All that is dishonorable, unsportsmanlike, ungentlemanly, or unnecessarily rough in any branch of athletics is particularly and expressly condemned.11

Also at this meeting an election was held. Professor C. E. St. John was named the first Conference President and Professor E. L. Rice of Ohio Wesleyan was named Secretary.12

11"Minutes of the Ohio Athletic Conference Meeting" (Columbus, Ohio: October 10, 1902), pp. 4-5.

12Ibid.
The eligibility rules were to become effective on January 1, 1903. They were intended to cover baseball, football, and track. Basketball was not officially adopted as a Conference sport until the first Conference meeting of 1903.

The Western Conference Eligibility Rules were as follows:

1. No one shall participate in any intercollegiate sport unless he be a bona fide student doing full work in a regular or special course as defined in the curriculum of his college, and no person who has participated as a college student in any intercollegiate game as a member of a college team and who has not afterward obtained a college academic degree, shall be permitted to participate in any game as a member of any other college team until he has become a matriculate in such college under the above conditions for a period of one year and until after the close of the succeeding season devoted to the sport in which he last participated.

2. No person shall be admitted to any intercollegiate contest who receives any gift, remuneration, or pay for his services on the college team.

3. No student shall participate in baseball, football, and track athletics upon the teams of any college or colleges for more than four years in the aggregate, and any member of a college team who plays during any part of an intercollegiate football (or baseball) game, does thereby participate in that sport for the year.

4. No student shall participate in any intercollegiate athletic contest who has ever used or is using his knowledge of athletics of his athletic skill for gain. No person who receives any compensation from the university for services rendered by way of regular instruction shall be allowed to play on the team.

5. No student shall play in any game under an assumed name.
6. No student shall be permitted to participate in any intercollegiate contest who is found by the faculty to be delinquent in his studies.

7. All intercollegiate games shall be played on grounds either owned by or under immediate control of one or both of the colleges participating in the contest, and all intercollegiate games shall be played under student or college management, and not under the control of any corporation or association or private individual.

8. The elections of managers and captains of teams in each college shall be subject to the approval of its committee on athletics.

9. College football teams shall play only with teams representing educational institutions.

10. Before every intercollegiate contest the respective chairman of the athletic committees of the institutions concerned shall submit to each other a certified list of the players eligible under the rules adopted to participate in said contest. It shall be the duties of the captains of the respective teams to exclude all players from the contest except those certified.

11. Athletic committees shall require each candidate for a team to represent the university in intercollegiate contests to subscribe to a statement that he is eligible under the letter and spirit of the rules adopted.

12. No person having been in attendance less than one college half-year, shall be permitted to play in any intercollegiate contest thereafter until he shall have been in attendance six consecutive months.13

These rules were used as guidelines in determining eligibility during the early years of the Conference. "The meetings of the Conference in subsequent years were occupied

13Ibid., pp. 5-6.
in changing and interpreting the original rules and in making additional rules as needs indicated. 14

The Conference wasted no time in modifying these rules to fit local conditions within institutions in the state of Ohio. In 1903, the members voted to bar from participation, athletes who received remuneration for regular instruction in their respective institutions. This measure was aimed at undergraduate gymnasia instructors at Oberlin and undergraduates teaching in the Preparatory Department at Ohio Wesleyan. Both cases were considered a mild form of professionalism. The next year (1904), the Conference rendered ineligible college students who participated in athletic sports as members of professional or semiprofessional teams. The members also voted to adopt the following:

Rule 14. Any person participating in any athletic contest as a member of a college team, when not a student in the institution represented, is hereafter disbarred from participation in intercollegiate contests conducted under Ohio Athletic Conference rules. 15

At the third meeting of the Ohio Athletic Conference in October, 1904, Ohio Wesleyan University became the first Conference member to invoke the White Resolution. 16 Under the provisions of this resolution, a member institution

15 "Minutes of the Ohio Athletic Conference Meeting" (Columbus, Ohio: October 14, 1904), p. 9. (Mimeographed.)
16 Ibid.
could challenge any legislation passed by the Conference within sixty days following passage. The action must then again be brought before the Conference for reconsideration. Ohio Wesleyan objected to the resolution pertaining to participation in athletics as a member of a professional or semiprofessional team. After considerable discussion, the Conference voted to reaffirm its previous action. Thus, Ohio Wesleyan was required to abide by the rule or forfeit its Conference membership. The school reluctantly accepted the majority vote but did abide by the decision.

In 1906, the members of the Conference voted to adopt certain rules changes made by the Western Conference. These included (1) a change in Rule 1 to limit participation to undergraduates and to three years instead of four, and (2) considering participation in at least two contests, after the opening of a season, as participation for the entire season, for eligibility purposes. In addition, the Conference abolished pre-season training in the sense of organized training of the football team during the summer vacation; abolished the training table; and restricted intercollegiate athletic relations to regular varsity teams.\textsuperscript{17} It was a well-known fact, attested to by some of the older men on college faculties, that in the late nineties and early years of the present century, almost any student

\textsuperscript{17}"Minutes of the Ohio Athletic Conference Meeting" (Columbus, Ohio: March 7, 1906), p. 14. (Mimeographed.)
was eligible; coaches played on representative college teams; some played who were not even enrolled in school; and students in the preparatory departments of colleges often participated on the varsity teams. Comments by C. E. St. John in the *Oberlin Alumni Magazine* in 1906, indicated that:

The effects of the changes in Rule 1 are more sweeping than perhaps the first reading of the rule would seem to indicate. The introduction of the word, undergraduate, changes greatly the personnel of the teams. It debarred all men in graduate or professional schools who have completed their undergraduate course. The position at Oberlin has been that when intercollegiate athletics could be made an undergraduate sport, the playing of Academy men upon Varsity teams would cease. The second part of Rule 1 makes ineligible for one year the following classes of students: migrants from another college; students who enter with advanced standing; all students of freshman rank, thus allowing no one to enter intercollegiate athletics under sophomore rank, in the college of liberal arts. Students who enter any department of an institution having lower entrance requirements than the college of liberal arts must be in residence one year after making up the difference between the requirements for that department and the requirements for the department of liberal arts in that institution. This cuts out all Academy students in Oberlin and Ohio Wesleyan, and all students in the departments of Agriculture and Veterinary Science at Ohio State and in the Law and Dental Departments of Western Reserve who are not of a rank equivalent to sophomores in the department of liberal arts.

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Most of these rules changes applied primarily to football. "As football gained more prominence, it became necessary to limit pre-season practice, both for equality's sake, and to keep the team candidates from devoting all summer to the game."20

The Conference voted, in 1912, to permit students to participate in athletic clubs during the vacation period only. Club participation during semesters or terms was not allowed.21 Compensation for summer playground work, junior work in the Y.M.C.A., and for junior welfare work was permitted in 1922. Also, the Conference voted against prolongation of undergraduate course work for the purpose of extending a student's period of eligibility.22 In a called meeting in December, 1922, the Conference unanimously passed a resolution that migrants should in all cases lose one year of athletic participation. This was understood to be the first year after taking up residence in the institution to which the migrant had transferred.

In 1924, any student who dropped out of school after a year of residence and returned again at mid-year was permitted six rather than five additional semesters of


21"Minutes of the Ohio Athletic Conference Meeting" (Columbus, Ohio: October 11, 1912), p. 25. (Mimeographed.)

22Ibid. (Columbus, Ohio: October 13, 1922), p. 3.
participation. This action on the part of the Conference assured these athletes of three full years of participation.

A good deal of the early work of the Conference representatives centered around passing judgments on questions of eligibility once a set of rules had been formulated. The following are some specific cases on which the Conference acted:

Case of C. C. Ford, Ohio Wesleyan, presented by E. L. Rice: In the summer of 1907, Mr. Ford played two games of baseball with the Sego town team. He had not participated in college athletics and was unfamiliar with the details of eligibility rules, although aware that he might not himself receive 'material consideration' for playing. He performed as pitcher in one game (perhaps in others also) was paid two dollars, the amount of his regular day's wage forfeited for day of game. Mr. Ford thus was rendered technically ineligible and disqualified by the Ohio Wesleyan Committee. It was voted that Mr. Ford be reinstated.23

Case of Mr. Murbach, Reserve '10, presented by H. P. Cushing: Mr. Murbach spent summer in Alta House (social settlement), where he earned his room and board by teaching calisthenics to Italian children. He had never participated in athletics, and was unaware of bearing of this action on eligibility. Disqualified by Reserve as technically professionalized. Reinstated by Conference.24

Questions pertaining to eligibility and rules governing the conduct of its member institutions were not the only problems facing the Conference during its early years of existence. Another problem that has been of great concern throughout the life of the Conference has been that of

23Ibid. (Cleveland, Ohio: October 18, 1907), p. 16.
membership. The Ohio Conference was to endure fifty-four years of existence before placing any limitations on the size of the Conference. When and why this occurred will be discussed in a later chapter.

After discussing the possible addition of new members in 1906, the Conference:

Moved that it be the sentiment of this Conference that any college of the Ohio College Association which adopts and observes the rules of the Ohio Athletic Conference and makes application for admission to this Conference, may be eligible to membership.

Should the Ohio Athletic Conference in the future be enlarged by the admission of new members under the preceding resolution, the original membership of the Conference shall serve as a standing committee, with full power to fill vacancies in said committee; and all legislation initiated in the Conference shall be referred to this standing committee, and the approval of this committee shall be necessary to its enactment.25

The unanimous passage of the above resolutions in 1906, paved the way for the Conference to receive its first new membership applications. This year also marked the beginning of the first membership dues. A tax of $5 was levied upon each of the institutions having membership in the Conference.26

In March, 1907, Wooster University, Denison University, and Heidelberg College applied for membership in the Conference. These were the first new applications for

25Ibid. (Cleveland, Ohio: November 15, 1906), p. 15.
26Ibid.
membership to be received by the newly formed Ohio Athletic Conference. The above-named institutions were unanimously voted into membership. The Conference then immediately proceeded to adopt a rule that future applications for membership would be received and read to the Conference in session and then lie over until the next meeting, before formal action would be taken.

During the next twenty years, fifteen schools were added to the Conference roster. In order of their admittance, the schools are as follows:

- Wittenberg College (1909)
- Miami University (1910)
- Ohio University (1910)
- University of Cincinnati (1910)
- Mount Union College (1914)
- Akron University (1915)
- Baldwin-Wallace College (1915)
- Ohio Northern University (1916)
- Hiram College (1920)
- Otterbein College (1921)
- Saint Xavier University (1921)
- Muskingum College (1922)
- Marietta College (1926)
- Dayton University (1926)
- Capital University (1927)

\[27\text{Ibid. (Columbus, Ohio: March 14, 1907), p. 15.}\]
Two of the above-mentioned schools withdrew from the Conference for various reasons; however, both returned during this same period. Heidelberg College was the first school to withdraw. Its faculty representative cited a declining enrollment which made it impossible for the school to compete with other Conference members. Heidelberg returned to the fold in 1919, after an absence of nine years.\(^{28}\) In 1912, Ohio State University did not withdraw, but its membership was reduced to inactive status when the school became a member of the Western Conference. Baldwin-Wallace was the second school to resign its Conference membership, in 1920. In the 1918-19 school year, 185 of the 254 men attending Baldwin-Wallace were freshmen. In his Master's thesis, Henry F. Rampelt wrote:

With such a condition existing, and a conference ruling barring freshmen from participating in intercollegiate athletics, it is not too surprising to find that Baldwin-Wallace withdrew from the Conference in 1920.\(^{29}\)

In 1924, after an absence of four years, Baldwin-Wallace was readmitted to the Conference.\(^{30}\) At the close of the 1927 school year, the total membership of the Conference numbered twenty-three schools.

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\(^{28}\)Ibid. (Columbus, Ohio: October 10, 1919), p. 2.


III. THE WAR YEARS

The first of several serious crises to threaten the very existence of the Ohio Athletic Conference was made manifest with the beginning of World War I. Little did the Conference leaders of that time know that not only would the organization have to survive World War I, but three others as well. In 1917, the Conference met this crisis head on by passing, in its first meeting, a resolution in favor of continuing intercollegiate athletic programs in member institutions. Nevertheless, most of the member institutions had to make some modifications in their athletic programs due to manpower shortages. These modifications consisted primarily of dropping the sports in which there was a shortage of personnel. Large numbers of students were forced to leave college and go into various forms of government service; others left school to work on farms.

Ohio University was the only school to report that they had cancelled all intercollegiate athletics for the year 1917. Wittenberg and Mount Union both reported that it was necessary for them to cancel their respective baseball schedules. Football, basketball, and track were not affected, however. Both schools hoped to resume their baseball schedules the following year.32

31 "Minutes of the Ohio Athletic Conference Meeting" (Columbus, Ohio: May 25, 1917), p. 1.

32 Ibid.
The physical education programs in member institutions also underwent certain changes at this time. Military drill was made an integral part of the physical education curriculum. In some schools it was made compulsory. There was a definite emphasis on military training. In the words of Van Dalen, Mitchell, and Bennett:

When the United States entered the world conflict in April, 1917, the military emphasis was revived. The old question of military training, of the nationalistic theme, dormant since the Civil War, came to the fore once again.33

The Conference also passed a resolution recommending that all member institutions establish rifle ranges and become members of the National Rifle Association. The Secretary of the Conference was instructed to send a letter to each member school calling attention to this matter and asking that the resolution be presented to the various faculties.34

At this same meeting, which was called expressly for the purpose of discussing the question of making some revision in the freshman eligibility rule, the members agreed not to make any changes in this rule at that time. The discussion centered around allowing freshmen to participate on varsity teams in an effort to alleviate the manpower shortage.


34"Minutes of the Ohio Athletic Conference Meeting" (Columbus, Ohio: September 21, 1917), p. 2.
Unlike the Big Ten, the Ohio Conference did not suspend its activities as a controlling body for athletics. The Conference did, however, cooperate with the War Department in other ways. The facilities of member schools were made readily available for service units and personnel. In 1918, when the directive was sent out from the War Department, practically every school in the Conference established a Student Army Training Corps (S.A.T.C.) unit on its campus. The Secretary of War advocated college athletics for as many students as possible. In response to this suggestion, the N.C.A.A. passed resolutions recommending that colleges continue athletics, extend athletics to all male students and reduce expenses of the intercollegiate program.\(^{35}\) As far as can be determined, Ohio Conference schools made an effort to adhere to these suggestions even though only a few held N.C.A.A. memberships.

The Conference also agreed that athletic participation as members of the Student Army Training Corps (S.A.T.C.) would have no bearing upon the future eligibility of those students who participated. The S.A.T.C. existed for only a short while. The government adopted a regular army training course to be installed at 600 colleges in the nation beginning in September, 1918. The Armistice was signed on November 11, 1918, and by December 20, 1918, all S.A.T.C.

\(^{35}\)Van Dalen, Mitchell, and Bennett, *op. cit.*, p. 439.
units had been disbanded on orders from Washington. It was further agreed that the pre-war rules of the Ohio Athletic Conference would be automatically resumed in each institution upon the disbanding of the S.A.T.C. Conference teams were permitted to play teams at the various army camps, if desired, while the war was in progress.

After the war was over, the Conference immediately set about the task of remodifying Conference rules to allow for the participation of students returning from military service. A discussion on the most important of these modifications will follow. On May 2, 1919, it was unanimously agreed:

That all men returning to their original college after military service shall be considered eligible to compete on varsity teams this spring provided the credits which they had earned in college, together with those which they were allowed for military service, give them the rank of sophomore at or before the beginning of the college year.

IV. RECRUITMENT AND SUBSIDIZATION

The recruiting and subsidizing of athletes, two of the most serious issues surrounding intercollegiate athletics, received relatively little attention during the early years of the Ohio Athletic Conference. In fact, the subjects were

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37 "Minutes of the Ohio Athletic Conference Meeting" (Columbus, Ohio: May 2, 1919), p. 1.
rarely mentioned in the Conference minutes until May 2, 1919. At that time, Professor T. J. Smull of Ohio Northern University raised the question of scholarships being used to attract men of athletic ability. He also wanted to know whether it was justifiable to grant scholarships to men of athletic ability who met all scholarship requirements. After considerable discussion, it was informally decided that athletes should not be barred from receiving scholarships; however, scholarships should in no way be used to attract men of athletic ability.

On May 27, 1921, the Conference added a new clause to its original rule on scholarships, loans, and gifts. "Loans or gifts granted for athletic reasons by alumni, fraternities, or other groups or individuals are intended to be covered by the above rule." Thus, the application of this rule was extended to cover groups and individuals outside of college. This represented a further attempt by the Conference to regulate recruiting practices. Previous regulations had been confined to the above-mentioned rule adopted by the Conference in 1902. Up until this time, enforcement procedures were almost nonexistent. Each member institution relied on the integrity and honesty of the others. But as

38Ibid., p. 2.
39Ibid. (Columbus, Ohio: May 27, 1921), p. 4.
Wilson and Brondfield described this kind of system in writing about the Big Ten:

The Founding Fathers evidently placed a lot of faith in individual soul-searching, a system which usually leaves something to be desired when the searchers lose their way among the boondocks and brambles of too many clobberings on the playing fields.40

In succeeding years, several attempts were made to revoke the clause on loans and gifts granted by outside groups. The Conference membership, however, rose to the occasion in each instance and voted down such proposals.

Further efforts to curb recruitment and subsidization practices within the Conference were made that same year (1921) when the Ohio Conference passed the following legislation:

Resolved: That the Ohio Athletic Conference go on record as expressing its disapproval of the granting of prizes of material worth to athletes of exceptional merit, as wholly detrimental to the spirit of amateur and college athletics and as having a tendency to bring into college athletics a commercializing and professionalizing influence wholly foreign to the best interest of college sports.

Resolved: That the Ohio Athletic Conference express itself as unanimously disapproving special efforts by coaches or other representatives of the college to recruit athletes from high schools or from other sources.41


41"Minutes of the Ohio Athletic Conference Meeting" (Columbus, Ohio: May 27, 1921), p. 4.
This action followed the report of the meeting of May 27, 1921, that certain institutions, although Wittenberg College was the only school mentioned by name, were making deliberate efforts to recruit students of athletic promise.

The above policies have been in effect in the Conference ever since their adoption. They have helped to keep recruiting practices at a low level among individual schools. There have been, however, certain infractions and there will be others as long as man is subject to human frailties. Nonetheless, the Ohio Athletic Conference has, over the years, maintained a good record in this area.

On February 21, 1923, the Conference passed additional legislation aimed at regulating the subsidizing of athletes. The faculty representative from each school was to report to the Secretary of the Conference, each year, the name of every member of every athletic team receiving any loan, aid, gift, or scholarship with the source and the amount of same. This information was to be kept on file and made available to any member who wished to see it. Any name, inadvertently or otherwise left off the list would render that individual ineligible for intercollegiate competition.42 No record of any violations was reported in the Conference minutes while this legislation was in effect.

42Ibid. (Columbus, Ohio: February 21, 1923), p. 2.
During these early years, any Conference member who wished to register a complaint about any member in violation of a Conference rule had only to approach the Faculty Representative of the school in question. It was then up to the Faculty Representative, as chairman of his respective athletic committee, to investigate this complaint through his athletic committee. If the matter could not be satisfactorily resolved, then the complaint could be brought before the Conference. This system of handling grievances was taken from the Western Conference rules on athletic committees, which were adopted by the Ohio Conference back in 1902.

V. OTHER SIGNIFICANT DEVELOPMENTS

On March 14, 1907, the Managers' Committee, which later consisted of athletic directors, was organized by the Conference with the express purpose of preparing an approved list of football officials. The Committee on Athletics of each of the Conference schools was requested to appoint one member of the Managers' Committee, and to notify the Conference Secretary of their appointment. Professor Van Horn from Case was asked to summon the committee and to act as chairman. They not only prepared the list of officials, but they also made a determination on the amount of fees to be allowed officials.\footnote{Ibid. (Columbus, Ohio: March 14, 1907), pp. 15-16.} This measure was viewed as a move
toward uniformity and also as a means of discouraging bribery of officials.

The Managers' Committee grew into a very active organization and by 1924 employed a permanent Supervisor of Officials. The first man to serve in this capacity was H. F. Pasini of Kenyon College from 1924 to 1927. He was succeeded by George Daniel in 1927. Daniel was to be officially named as Commissioner of the Ohio Athletic Conference in 1929, following a successful fight by the Managers' Committee to gain official recognition from the Ohio Conference.

In addition to regulating the details of the hiring of officials for contests, the Managers' Committee also concerned itself with the scheduling of contests right from its inception. On October 10, 1907, the Conference voted:

that the athletic committees of the institutions represented be requested to send their managers to a meeting for arrangement of dates for the coming baseball season, Professor Van Horn, Case, to call the meeting and serve as temporary chairman.44

Scheduling has consistently been the most serious problem confronting the Conference. One reason it has been such a problem is because of the large membership of the Conference. A second reason is that the Conference has never adopted a compulsory scheduling policy. Schools have always reserved the right to schedule whomever they chose to

44Ibid. (Cleveland, Ohio: October 18, 1907), p. 16.
play (prior to 1963, when round robin scheduling in basketball was adopted.) The problem is not so acute in basketball and baseball because of their longer schedules. However, in football, scheduling has been a constant problem over the years. The scheduling problem became such an issue in the middle twenties that it threatened to break up the Conference. Several members of the Conference wanted to form separate playing leagues within the Conference in an effort to solve the problem. This crisis will be discussed more fully in Chapter IV.

In regulating the limits of play and practices during these early years, the Conference ruled in 1910, that "football may begin in any Conference college on its own grounds on its first day of fall registration, and in all on September 20." In 1920, the starting date was advanced to September 15, or on the first day of fall registration.

The objectives and actions of the Ohio Athletic Conference were contained in the minutes of the meetings from 1902 to 1910. At that time, they were formulated into a constitution which was formally adopted on October 14, 1910. The first Constitution of the Conference briefly stated the objectives and conditions of membership, along with a statement on eligibility rules. In subsequent years, this Constitution was to be revised several times due to the

reorganization of the Conference and the passage of additional legislation. The first Constitution is printed in its entirety in Appendix A.

The Conference had early professed an interest in support of the educational emphasis on athletics. For this reason, the question of scholastic eligibility standards was raised in 1920, by Professor Steckel of Ohio Wesleyan and informally discussed. It was the consensus of the Conference that a uniform rule was not feasible at that time; consequently, no action was taken.

The Ohio Athletic Conference had from the very beginning taken the stand that each member institution should "keep its own house in order." This philosophy led to numerous suspicions because entrance requirements were not uniform and the level of scholastic eligibility in the different colleges varied. The administrator of athletics in the privately endowed schools argued that entrance requirements to the state-supported schools were too low. Efforts were made, however, at various times during this period to establish uniform standards of scholastic eligibility. Each time the question arose, the Conference was unable to resolve it to the satisfaction of everyone concerned.

In 1924, the question of some uniform standard of scholarship tests for eligibility was raised by Professors

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Rosselot of Otterbein and Hormell of Ohio Wesleyan. The result was the appointment of a Committee to study the problem and make recommendations to the faculties of the Conference schools. On October 9, 1925, Professor Mackinnon of Ohio University, who had been appointed Chairman of the Committee, stated that the Committee could not agree upon a report. As a result, the Conference voted to continue the Committee with instructions to consider and formulate a definite proposed by the next meeting of the Conference.

The next mention of this question came not in the minutes of the next meeting, but in the minutes of the October 14, 1927, meeting. At this session, representatives of different institutions spoke of the standards of eligibility in their own institutions. The final result was that no action was taken during this session. Thus, the Conference ended the period under discussion without having resolved the problem of uniform scholastic eligibility standards.

Review. Founded in 1902, the Ohio Athletic Conference is the third oldest active organization of its kind in the United States. The one man primarily responsible for organizing the Conference was C. E. St. John of Oberlin College. During this quarter of a century, the Conference grew from six charter members to a total of twenty-three by 1927.
From its inception, the stated purpose of the Ohio Athletic Conference was to formalize, stabilize, and coordinate athletic relations among its members. The Western Conference rules, slightly modified to fit the local needs and demands of the Ohio situation, were adopted as the Ohio Conference rules. These rules attempted to define, control, and regulate individual and institutional athletic policy. The right of competition was restricted to bona fide college students and limited to a total of four years. A one-year residence rule for migrants was also incorporated. Other regulations during this period prohibited acceptance of remuneration for athletic skill and outlawed the practice of playing under assumed names. Students deficient in academic work were barred from intercollegiate competition, and the right to participate was denied those students who failed to complete the semester in which they had competed. Athletes were required to subscribe to a statement of eligibility, and football competition by the members of the Conference was confined to regular college teams.

In 1907, the Ohio Conference Managers' Committee was formed to regulate the hiring of officials. This Committee consisted of the Athletic Directors of the member institutions.

Another highlight of this period was the adoption of the first Constitution in 1910. This document served as the legal basis on which the Conference was to operate.
The first serious crisis to face the Conference presented itself in the form of World War I. The Ohio Conference survived, however, as it modified its rules on eligibility and participation to compensate for the manpower shortage brought on by the war. Following the war, the pre-war rules of the Conference were reinstated and the Ohio Conference resumed its normal operations.

It was now time for the Conference to turn its attention to other matters, such as scheduling and playing leagues. Scheduling had been somewhat of a persistent problem and now needed special attention. How the Conference dealt with this problem is discussed in the ensuing pages.

Conference leaders of this period included C. E. St. John of Oberlin College, founder and President from 1902 to 1908, and W. P. Reeves of Kenyon College who succeeded C. E. St. John as President and served in this capacity until 1931. This was to represent the longest presidency in the history of the Conference. Professor E. A. Miller of Oberlin College deserves special mention, also, for his outstanding work as Secretary of the Conference for more than thirteen years of its early history. In all, he was to serve a total of seventeen years in this capacity. Professor Miller succeeded E. L. Rice of Ohio Wesleyan in 1912. Professor Rice had the distinction of serving as the first Secretary of the Conference.
CHAPTER IV

TURMOIL AND COMPLEXITY, 1928

The year 1928 was one of the most critical periods in the history of the Ohio Athletic Conference. The Conference was faced with two serious problems. The first was the formation of playing leagues within the Conference, and the second was the efforts by the Managers' Association to gain official recognition from the Ohio Conference. Chapter IV will discuss the circumstances surrounding each of these problems under the headings of: (1) The Buckeye Athletic Association, and (2) The Ohio Conference Managers' Association.

I. THE BUCKEYE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

From the very beginning, the Ohio Conference adopted a philosophy of noncompulsory scheduling. This gave every school the right to choose its opponents. There was no pressure to play any particular Conference member. If a school in southern Ohio did not want to travel to the northern part of the state, they had only to refuse to schedule northern opponents. The size of the Conference was advantageous from this standpoint, if there were enough colleges in
the near vicinity to enable each school to get a full schedule of contests. This method of scheduling also reduced the travelling expenses of each school. A number of Conference schools operated under this system for a good number of years.

The one big disadvantage in noncompulsory scheduling was that the more formidable opponents soon found it difficult to fill their schedules with Conference opposition. Another problem to be considered was the size of the various Conference schools. The smaller schools inevitably refused to schedule larger schools, especially in a contact sport like football, thus adding to the intensity of the problem. These were some of the reasons why member schools started to organize playing leagues within the Conference.

By the mid-twenties, the issue of scheduling had magnified itself many times over. This problem reached its peak in 1928, when six members of the Conference withdrew to form their own playing league. In addition to scheduling, other points of difference between the two leagues included: (1) the matter of determining championships, (2) publicity, and (3) the appointment and pay of officials.

The rapid growth of the Ohio Athletic Conference brought dissatisfaction centered around the determination of a state champion. During the 1924-25 basketball season, Mount Union finished its league schedule with eleven wins and no losses, as compared to runner-up Ohio Wesleyan's twelve wins and one loss. Many coaches and sports writers, however,
supported Ohio Wesleyan as the best in the state, concluding that its schedule was much more rigorous than that of Mount Union. The Ohio Conference did not officially recognize either as champion. That year the games scheduled by the different Conference schools ranged from nine to fifteen. The solution, as suggested by sports writers, was a smaller Conference composed of schools of near equality in athletic strength.¹

Shortly thereafter, "within the large, unwieldy, 'newspaper' Ohio Conference there was formed, of the bigger schools with their stronger teams, a Buckeye Athletic Conference."² W. J. Livingston of Denison University was one of the organizers of the Buckeye Association.³ The organization was comprised of the six southern members of the Ohio Conference: the University of Cincinnati, Denison University, Miami University, Ohio Wesleyan University, Ohio University, and Wittenberg College. The league was formally organized in December, 1925, while the six schools were still members of the Ohio Conference. The reasons given for the


²Henry C. Hubbart, Ohio Wesleyan's First Hundred Years (Delaware, Ohio: Ohio Wesleyan University, 1943), p. 291.

formation of the Buckeye Conference were: (1) champions would easily be determined, and (2) travel expenses would be greatly reduced. The Buckeye Conference immediately recognized champions in football, cross country, basketball, wrestling, swimming, track, baseball, and golf.

It is evident that each school had one or two selfish reasons for joining the Buckeye Association. The Athletic Board of Control at Denison University authorized the membership for the following reasons:

1. The Ohio Conference was too large and unwieldy for good competition among all its members.

2. Standings of the various schools were printed in the newspapers (the O.A.C. did not recognize championships) but some schools were picking their schedules in order to make a good showing.

3. It was impossible for all teams to play each other. (Several plans had been submitted for a round-robin schedule over a period of years, but none was satisfactory to the Conference as a whole.)

4. The B.A.A. presented much better opportunity for fair competition.5

The story of the resignation of the Buckeye Athletic Association from the Ohio Athletic Conference furnished many dramatic scenes.

4Ibid.

5Sidney Jenkins, "The History of Physical Education and Athletics for Men at Denison University," p. 43.
The first mention of the formation of the Buckeye Association was made in the Conference Minutes of May 21, 1926. At this same meeting, Professor C. L. Eddy of Case School of Applied Science presented a request that permission be given by the Conference for the formation of yet another league. This league would be called the Northeastern Ohio League. Its membership would include the College of Wooster, Oberlin College, Case School of Applied Science, Western Reserve University, Akron University, Mount Union College, Hiram College, and Baldwin-Wallace College.  

After considerable discussion on this issue, the following motion was made and seconded: "That no playing leagues be organized within the Conference and that leagues now existing be disbanded." This motion was heatedly discussed, but was finally passed after several proposed amendments were voted down. The passage of this issue clearly stated the Conference's position on the formation of leagues within the Conference. It was now up to each member school to decide whether it wanted to abide by this decision.  

However, this issue was far from being resolved. At the very next meeting on October 8, 1926, the matter was brought up for reconsideration. This resulted in a slight modification of the rule in an attempt to hold the Conference

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6 "Minutes of the Ohio Athletic Conference Meeting" (Columbus, Ohio: May 21, 1926), p. 2.

7 Ibid.
together. The rule was modified to read that no leagues be organized within the Conference "without permission of the Conference." It was hoped that an attempt would be made to find some basis of compromise under this concession by the Conference.

Conference leaders, who were both concerned and disturbed over this problem, made other attempts to resolve it. The following quotation emphasizes the Conference's efforts to resolve the matter of publicity:

In the discussion of the question of the Buckeye Athletic Association it appeared that a large part of the difficulty was involved in the publicity given to championship ratings and to other emphasis in the sporting pages of the newspapers upon individual scoring records, and allied material. It was moved and seconded that the Associated and United Press be asked not to publish the so-called "championship ratings" for the Ohio Conference or for any of its members; also that individual scoring records should not be published, and that the choosing of "All-Ohio teams" should be given up. A representative of the Associated Press was present and said that he thought it would be possible not to print statistics of this sort if the Conference did not wish them printed.

On April 6, 1928, the Conference also requested that the faculty representatives of the Buckeye League present the Conference policy on leagues to their respective faculties with the hope of clearing up some of the differences. The Secretary of the Conference was to follow this up with a

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8Ibid. (October 8, 1926), p. 6.

9Quote from E. A. Miller, Secretary of the Ohio Athletic Conference, contained in Conference Minutes of October 8, 1926, p. 6.
letter to the college presidents informing them of this matter. These moves were made because it was felt that in some instances this issue had never been presented to the faculties of the six institutions in question, but instead had been decided upon by athletic committees.

During this same meeting, the Conference adopted a resolution, which was recommended by the Managers' Association, that membership in both the Ohio Conference and the Ohio Conference Managers' Association should be concurrent.\footnote{10} By this time, the Athletic Directors had organized themselves into a Managers' Association and had incorporated their own rules to facilitate the conduct of intercollegiate athletics. The adoption of this recommendation from the Managers was to be the decisive blow which was to cause the separation of the Buckeye League and the Ohio Conference. Some Buckeye members had already resigned from the Ohio Conference Managers' Association even before this resolution was passed because of differences over the pay of officials. Some schools wanted to pay more than what the Ohio Conference was offering.\footnote{11} Finally, in October, 1928, all six members of the Buckeye League submitted their resignations to the Ohio Athletic Conference and formed the Buckeye Athletic Association.

\footnote{10}{"Minutes of the Ohio Athletic Conference Meeting" (Columbus, Ohio: April 6, 1928), p. 6.}

\footnote{11}{Statement by R. F. Martin, retired Athletic Director, Otterbein College, personal interview, August 4, 1970.}
Three of the members of the Buckeye Athletic Association were later to return to the Ohio Conference. Denison University was the first to apply for readmission in 1933. Wittenberg returned to the fold the following year, but it was not until 1947 that Ohio Wesleyan resumed its Conference membership. Miami University, Ohio University, and the University of Cincinnati apparently outgrew the Ohio Conference and never reapplied for admission.

Denison's reasons for being the first to resign from the Buckeye Association were varied. As explained by G. Wallace Chessman:

Denison was by far the smallest of the six schools in the B.A.A., nor did it have athletic scholarships such as Ohio Wesleyan and Wittenberg, nor did it have low tuition such as Miami and Ohio University.12

Robert L. Shannon commenting on the resignation stated that:

By 1928, Wittenberg, Ohio Wesleyan and Cincinnati were being accused of offering unauthorized financial aid to their athletes. This was one of the reasons for the failure of B.A.A.; the inequality of enrollments was another reason; state-supported schools grew rapidly in contrast to private. Denison did not have available scholarships and her enrollment decreased.13

The Buckeye Conference itself was short-lived. The league functioned from 1926 to 1938, when it was officially

12G. Wallace Chessman, *Denison, the Story of an Ohio College*, p. 310.

13Shannon, *op. cit.*, p. 117.
disbanded. The Buckeye Association disbanded on December 11, 1938, immediately following Miami's resignation. Miami withdrew because of difficulty in scheduling outside teams.\textsuperscript{14}

The Buckeye Association included, in addition to the original six, Marshall University, the University of Dayton, and Western Michigan University.\textsuperscript{15}

II. THE OHIO CONFERENCE MANAGERS' ASSOCIATION

Prior to 1928, the representatives to the Ohio Conference consisted of the academic faculty. There were no provisions under the Constitution to include representatives from the Physical Education or Athletic Departments, as the Conference was founded as an organization of faculty representatives. Each school in the Conference was required to send one official representative and each had one vote. It was permissible for men associated with athletics to attend the meetings and even take part in the discussions, but they could not vote on Conference matters. In short, the Managers' Association was not officially recognized by the Ohio Athletic Conference.

The second source of dissatisfaction in 1928, involved the desire of the Ohio Conference Managers' Association

\textsuperscript{14}Fritz Howell, "B.A.A. Disbands," \textit{The Cleveland Plain Dealer}, December 11, 1938, p. 1C.

\textsuperscript{15}Don Plath, "The Ohio Conference Is Now Stronger than Ever," \textit{The Akron Beacon Journal}, March 8, 1953, p. 5C.
to gain official recognition from the parent body. This issue was directly related to the withdrawal of the Buckeye Athletic Association members.

In an earlier discussion, it was pointed out that the Managers' Committee was formed in 1907, in an advisory capacity, for the purposes of regulating the details of the hiring of officials and the scheduling of contests. This Committee was never officially dissolved, but instead grew into a very active organization and changed its name from Managers' Committee to Managers' Association.

Between 1907 and 1928, the Committee continued to regulate officiating and the details of scheduling, and other technical duties associated with athletics. Now they were asking for official sanctioning from the Ohio Conference. To illustrate this point, the following quote is taken from the report of a special committee of the Ohio Conference Managers' Association, which was appointed to draft a resolution relative to securing official recognition from the Conference:

Attention is called to the fact that without official sanction from the Ohio Conference, the O.C.M.A. is powerless to enforce any of its own rules, made to supplement those of the Ohio Conference and to facilitate the proper carrying out of the conduct of intercollegiate contests. Failure of any member of the O.C.M.A. to observe rules agreed upon by the majority of its members carries no penalty so long as the Ohio Conference refuses to concern itself with affairs of the O.C.M.A. This condition of affairs is conducive to the disruption of the Ohio Conference, a thing the O.C.M.A. does not desire and is working hard to prevent.
Frankly, we believe that the formation of playing leagues such as the B.A.A.--organized for the express purpose of determining championships, increasing public interest and hence gate receipts--is directly opposed to the expressed objects of the Ohio Athletic Conference and especially is in violation of paragraph "b" which mentions "the discouragement----of all conduct tending to introduce or foster the spirit of professionalism and commercialism in athletics."

We are willing to admit that from the standpoint of managing athletics, small groups are preferable to large ones but we fail to see how there can be three or four managers' associations, each making its own rules and one Ohio Conference either disregarding each of the four managers' associations or sanctioning what each does. It seems logical that there should be one Ohio Conference and one managers' association getting its authority from the parent organization or else no Ohio Conference.16

Thus, the ultimatum was presented to the Conference by the Managers' Association. The Ohio Conference had reached a level of complexity, necessitating a more decisive definition of the rules and regulations of both the Ohio Conference Managers' Association and the Ohio Athletic Conference itself.17

In a temporary measure to resolve the situation, the Conference passed a resolution granting the Managers'

16"Minutes of the Ohio Athletic Conference Meeting" (Columbus, Ohio: April 6, 1928), p. 5.

17Don J. Hunsicker, "A History of the Ohio Athletic Conference" (seminar paper presented to the Faculty of the Division of Physical Education and Athletics, Ohio University, 1966), p. 61.
Association authority to carry on its activities until formal approval of its rules and regulations was given by the Conference. In addition, the Conference voted to hold both annual meetings in conjunction with the Managers' Association. This represented a concession of authority on the part of the Ohio Conference, but more importantly, it represented an intense desire on the part of Conference leaders to make whatever concessions necessary to improve the conduct of intercollegiate athletics.

Formal approval of the Managers' Association rules was given in 1929, but not before the Association had formulated its own Constitution. The objectives were:

To develop a high standard of sportsmanship in intercollegiate athletics competition; to arrange meetings for the purpose of scheduling games among the members of the Ohio Athletic Conference; to control and supervise the appointment of officials for the various games scheduled; for all other details of intercollegiate competition in accordance with the rules of the Ohio Athletic Conference.

Other provisions of the Constitution (see Appendix B) called for: (1) one representative from either the Physical Education or Athletic Department, (2) the formation of standing committees for each of the Conference-sponsored sports, and (3) penalties for violating the Constitution, By-Laws, or Regulations of the Ohio Conference Managers' Association.

18 "Minutes of the Ohio Athletic Conference Meeting" (Columbus, Ohio: April 6, 1928), p. 7.

Association. A member school found guilty could be suspended or expelled by a two-thirds vote of the membership. In regards to assessing penalties for rules infractions, the Managers' Association was far ahead of the Ohio Conference. It was not to be until 1959, that the Ohio Athletic Conference would adopt its first punitive measures for violations of Conference rules.

The formal reorganization of the Conference to include the Ohio Conference Managers' Association as an official part of the administrative structure of the Conference was not to be completed until 1932. At that time the name "Managers' Committee" was substituted for the term Managers' Association.

Review. The year 1928 was one of the most difficult years in the entire history of the Ohio Athletic Conference. The scheduling issue and the subsequent withdrawal of the Buckeye Association members threatened to dissolve the organization. However, the Conference survived and in the process became a much stronger organization. The membership had grown to a total of twenty-three by this time, but was reduced to seventeen when the Buckeye members left the Conference.

In granting recognition to the work of the Managers' Association, the Conference helped to solidify its bonds and paved the way for a new era of democratic administration.
CHAPTER V

A PERIOD OF READJUSTMENT, 1929-1940

Chapter V will deal with developments in the Conference during the depression years and the years preceding World War II. Discussion will center around (1) the appointment of a Commissioner, (2) the reclassification of the eligibility rules of the Conference, (3) the reorganization of the Constitution, and (4) other developments.

I. THE APPOINTMENT OF A COMMISSIONER

The first important move the Conference made in 1929, was to create the office of Commissioner. When the Ohio Conference created this position, the stature of the Conference was greatly increased and this move may have been as influential as any other factor in bringing about a stable Conference. The "big brother" to the Ohio Conference, the Western Conference, had established this office in 1922.¹

A Special Committee on Eligibility and Scholarship recommended Mr. George Daniel of Lorain, Ohio, to fill this post of Athletic Commissioner. Mr. Daniel was at that time

serving as Supervisor of Officials for the Ohio Conference Managers' Association. The Conference confirmed this appointment on October 11, 1929, whereupon Mr. Daniel became the first Commissioner of the Ohio Athletic Conference. The Commissioner's salary was set at $300 annually, plus travelling expenses. Each institution in the Conference was assessed $20 annually to meet the expenses of this appointment.

This was, in effect, a part-time appointment, as Mr. Daniel was also the Director of Physical Education of the Lorain Public Schools. The duties of the Commissioner as outlined by the Conference were to receive and decide all questions of the interpretation and application of eligibility rules between meetings of the Conference; receive and investigate charges of irregularity in the conduct of individuals or institutions under the jurisdiction of the Conference; make oral reports at each regular meeting of the Conference; and make written reports at frequent intervals showing the nature of all cases received and investigated by his office.

Mr. Daniel's term of office was to be long and illustrious. He served the Conference for a grand total of

2"Minutes of the Ohio Athletic Conference Meeting" (Columbus, Ohio: October 11, 1929), p. 1.

thirty-three years; a more dedicated servant the Conference never knew, though the wisdom and perception of many individuals helped shape the Ohio Conference from its inception to the present day. No one can doubt that Commissioner Daniel did an unforgettable job through long years of hard work as well as self-sacrifice. Certainly his individual contributions helped to make the Ohio Athletic Conference the fine organization it is today.

George Daniel wasted little time in plunging into the work of his office. In 1930, one year after his appointment, he requested that duplicate eligibility lists be sent to his office at the same time they were sent to the competing institutions. He also recommended certain changes in the form of eligibility blanks, in an effort to facilitate the work of his office. The Conference responded favorably to both suggestions of Commissioner Daniel.

On May 29, 1931, the Commissioner's office was empowered to decide all questions of eligibility until the question of Conference reorganization was resolved. This action was the direct result of suggestions made by the Managers' Association that Athletic Directors become official representatives of the Conference. A committee was appointed to study the reorganization proposal. On February 1, 1932, the temporary order of authority was made permanent.

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4 "Minutes of the Ohio Athletic Conference Meeting" (Columbus, Ohio: May 29, 1931), p. 3.
The Commissioner was given complete power to decide all questions of interpretation of eligibility rules between regular meetings of the Conference.

It was at this meeting that a letter of resignation was presented to the Conference by President Ayer on behalf of Commissioner Daniel. The resignation was offered because of the ill health of the Commissioner. In the letter he indicated a desire to continue his work upon his return from the South, if health permitted. After listening to the contents of the letter, the Conference unanimously voted to retain Mr. Daniel as Commissioner during his illness and to pay him the full annual compensation. This action was a testimony to the outstanding job Mr. Daniel was doing as Conference Commissioner.

II. ELIGIBILITY STANDARDS

Most of the eligibility rules had already been established prior to the present period under discussion. Conference members now turned their attention to revising the existing rules and modifying them to fit existing conditions.

On May 3, 1929, the Conference voted to rescind the action of October 10, 1924, which permitted six consecutive semesters of participation in the case of a man who had dropped out of school for one semester and returned at mid-year. A year later the rule on amateurism was revised
somewhat to allow college men to officiate for pay in athletic games of purely amateur standing, without losing their amateur status.\textsuperscript{5}

During this period some Conference members again expressed their concerns over establishing uniform scholastic eligibility requirements within the various collegiate institutions. A committee was appointed to investigate existing practices. The committee made its report in 1933, and along with it, several recommendations. The Conference accepted the report and the recommendations as ideal standards, but they were not to be binding on member institutions. The recommendations were as follows:

No student can be declared eligible to participate in Ohio Inter-Collegiate Athletics who does not present at least 15 units of High School work, 11 of which must be academic units.

No student can be declared eligible to participate in Ohio Inter-Collegiate Athletics who has not passed with a class average grade in at least 24 academic semester hours during the preceding school year. No student can be declared eligible to participate in Ohio Inter-Collegiate Athletics who is not passing in at least 12 academic semester hours at the time of participation and who has not passed a class average grade in 12 hours the preceding semester.

Note: Class average grade is considered the grade set by the individual institution that leads to graduation in four years. The athlete must keep his class standing if he represents his College or University in Ohio Inter-Collegiate Athletics.\textsuperscript{6}

\textsuperscript{5}Ibid. (October 10, 1930), p. 2.

\textsuperscript{6}Ibid. (Oberlin, Ohio: May 26, 1933), p. 2.
Prior to 1934, all eligibility rules of the Conference officially applied only to football, basketball, baseball, and track. At the spring meeting that year all intercollegiate competition was brought under the jurisdiction of these rules; the additional sports included cross country, tennis, golf, and swimming. Eligibility lists were also to be exchanged in these contests. A subsequent rule change provided for these lists to be sent to the Commissioner's office only, rather than to the competing institutions.

The Conference began counting the semester hours of part-time students in determining eligibility beginning in 1937. A cumulative total of eleven semester or seventeen quarter credits was to count as one semester toward the student's six semesters of eligibility. Other Conference legislation included the limiting of Junior College transfer students to a total of three seasons in any one sport in both schools.

The issue of freshman competition which had been discussed from time to time in Conference meetings was again raised in 1937. A special committee appointed by the Managers' Committee went on record as favoring an abbreviated schedule of freshman sports. This meant perhaps two games in football and five or six in basketball. The matter was brought before the Conference for consideration a year later, whereupon it was discussed and finally failed to be ratified. The measure was defeated by a vote of twenty-six opposed, to
nine in favor of freshman competition. The Conference was strongly opposed to any freshman intercollegiate competition. There were three reasons why the Conference so strongly opposed freshman participation: (1) finances, (2) concern for the scholastic obligations of freshmen students, and (3) a commitment to keep athletics in their proper perspective.

III. A CHANGE IN THE CONSTITUTION

The first recommendation for a formal change in the administrative organization of the Ohio Athletic Conference was made by the Ohio Conference Managers' Association. At a joint meeting of the two bodies on May 29, 1931, the Managers' Association made these recommendations: (1) that the Athletic Directors or Managers be made official representatives to the Conference along with the presidents of the member institutions, or a representative duly appointed by the presidents, (2) that the educational status of all present and future members be thoroughly investigated, and (3) that entrance requirements other than membership in the Ohio College Association be adopted.7

The first of these recommendations, calling for official recognition of the athletic directors, and for college presidents to either represent their institution or duly appoint a representative, served as the basis for

7Ibid. (Oberlin, Ohio: May 29, 1931), p. 3.
reorganization of the Constitution. This approach spelled out, in no uncertain terms, the manner in which faculty representatives were to be selected. The existing Constitution was not quite so definitive. It merely called for representation by a duly authorized faculty representative. This could include a faculty representative elected by an athletic committee or local board of control.

The Conference responded to the above recommendations by appointing a committee to study the question of reorganization. The committee wasted little time. It promptly reported its recommendations on October 9, at the fall Conference meeting. Their recommendations were as follows:

No. 1. We recommend that the organization of the Ohio Athletic Conference remain as it is.

(a) That the Conference should not specify the manner in which the faculty representative be appointed except that he truly represent the faculty.

(b) That the term of the faculty representative extend over as long a period as possible that continuous and comprehensive service may be rendered.\(^8\)

An extended discussion followed the presentation of these recommendations in which faculty control of athletics was the key note.\(^9\) The matter was brought to a vote and the recommendations were approved by the Conference. The Managers' Committee had lost the first round, but round two was

\(^8\)Ibid. (Columbus, Ohio: October 9, 1931), p. 1.

\(^9\)Ibid., p. 2.
about to begin. At a joint meeting of the two organizations two months later, a plan was introduced combining the Ohio Conference and the Ohio Conference Managers' Association into one body. After general discussion and the addition of several amendments, the plan as adopted was:

2. That the Ohio Athletic Conference constitution be revised to provide:

(a) Two representatives from each member institution; one a representative of the academic faculty and one a representative from the physical education or athletic department. Where an institution does not have a full time faculty member in the physical education department such representative from that department shall not have the right of voting on matters that may come up in the organization.

(b) For handling the business of the present Ohio Conference Managers' Association by a committee of the Ohio Athletic Association composed of the representatives from the physical education departments and its functions to be clearly defined.10

On October 7, 1932, the Secretary reported that the faculties of the member institutions had approved this plan. The Conference was now officially reorganized. This move represented the first change in the Constitution since its adoption in 1910, a span of twenty-two years. Five years later, the Conference voted to publish its first official handbook. Known as the "Red Book," this guide contained the Constitution and By-Laws, General Regulations, Recommendations, and the Rules of Eligibility of the Conference.

10Ibid. (Columbus, Ohio: February 1, 1932), p. 2.
IV. OTHER DEVELOPMENTS

Brief mention should be made also concerning other developments in the Conference's continuous efforts to regulate and control athletics. The practice of reporting financial assistance given to athletes was abandoned in 1933 because of laxity on the part of Conference members in presenting these reports. The Secretary, Professor D. T. Schoonover of Marietta College, also indicated that the reports were seldom utilized.\(^{11}\) The Conference was to re-adopt this practice in 1959.

Rumors of recruitment by Conference coaches cropped up about this time. The Conference responded by sending letters to the presidents of each institution, calling attention to the Conference rule prohibiting recruiting. A Special Committee on Recruitment, which was appointed by President R. F. Martin of Otterbein, made a report in 1938, in favor of changing the rule to permit off-campus recruiting. A motion to this effect was made but failed of adoption.\(^{12}\)

The subject of football practice and starting dates continued to be an issue during this period. The Conference was content to set the starting date for football on a yearly basis until 1939, when they adopted a permanent starting date. Football practice was not to begin before September 10, unless the tenth fell on a Sunday, in which case the starting date.

\(^{11}\)Ibid., p. 3. \(^{12}\)Ibid., p. 2.
date would be Monday, the eleventh. Spring football practice was allowed, but no scrimmaging with outside teams was to take place.

Another issue which received a good deal of attention during this period was the question of determining Conference champions. As early as 1911, the Conference rejected a proposal by the Cleveland Plain Dealer to award a championship cup to the official Conference football champion. In 1937, Professor Thomas J. Smull of Ohio Northern University presented a plan to aid in the financing of intercollegiate athletics. The plan called for dividing the schools of northern Ohio and southern Ohio into two divisions and holding a championship game between the winners of the two divisions. The game would be played in Ohio stadium in Columbus. Net proceeds from the game would be pro-rated among all Conference members. No action was taken on this proposal.

The question of championship recognition was raised again on May 27, 1938. The Conference then appointed a committee to draw up a feasible championship plan in football, basketball, and baseball. It was pointed out that the Conference was not consistent since it was conducting meets and tournaments in certain sports such as cross country, swimming, tennis, golf, and track.

13Ibid.
On May 26, 1939, the Committee made its report, calling for a percentage championship in football, basketball, and baseball. The proposals as follows were discussed, voted upon and adopted by the Conference:

**In Football**

a. Each school must play at least five Conference games to be considered.

b. Championship awarded on a percentage basis.

c. Tie games shall count in total number but not in percentage.

**In Basketball**

a. Each school must play nine games with at least seven different Conference opponents to be considered.

b. Shall be the same as for football.

c. Shall be the same as for football.

**In Baseball**

a. Each school must play at least seven Conference games with at least five different Conference teams.

b. Shall be the same as for football.

c. Shall be the same as for football. \(^{14}\)

By 1934, the Conference had surpassed its 1927 all-time high of twenty-three active members. Following the withdrawal of the Buckeye Association members in 1928, the Conference membership had dropped to seventeen. Within five years following that incident, five more schools had joined

\(^{14}\)Ibid. (Oberlin, Ohio: May 26, 1939), p. 2.
the organization. Ashland College was admitted in 1931, followed by Kent State, John Carroll, and Toledo Universities in 1932. Bowling Green University was admitted in 1933, and Findlay College joined in 1934. Ohio State University still maintained its inactive membership status. These new additions, with the readmission of Denison University (1933) and Wittenberg College (1934), brought the total membership of the Conference to twenty-four in 1934. Both Denison and Wittenberg had withdrawn earlier to form the Buckeye Association.

Withdrawals during this period included the resignations of both Dayton University and Hiram College in 1935. St. Xavier also terminated its Conference membership during this period. Akron University, in 1936, became the first school to be expelled from the Conference. This left the total membership at twenty at the end of the decade. Ohio State University still retained its inactive status.

The University of Akron drew its expulsion for allegedly violating the residence rule as it applied to three varsity football players. James Aiken, the Akron football coach, expedited the enrollment of three high school graduates by enrolling them in night and summer school in order to make them eligible for college participation. This was contrary to Conference policy. Akron, therefore, was expelled from the Conference for violating the spirit and letter of
the league's rules. Akron later resumed its Conference membership in 1944. In a similar vein, Baldwin-Wallace, Case, John Carroll, Toledo, and Xavier were censured by the Conference the previous year for allegedly violating the rule on the opening date for football practice. All of the schools began practice earlier than the legal starting date.

Review. Conference leaders of this period included Professor W. P. Reeves (Kenyon College), F. E. Ayer (University of Akron), C. W. Savage (Oberlin College), R. F. Martin (Otterbein College), and M. S. Douglas (Case School of Applied Science). All of the above served in the office of President of the Conference for at least one term. C. W. Savage and R. F. Martin were Directors of Athletics at their respective schools and were the first such men to hold the office of president. Previously, only Faculty Representatives had served in this capacity. Leaders who served as Secretary-Treasurer included Professor D. T. Schoonover (Marietta College), and E. A. Miller, J. H. Nichols, and L. K. Butler, all of Oberlin College.

Upon his retirement in 1935, C. W. Savage was presented a watch by the Managers' Committee and a resolution was drawn up in his honor. Savage had been Athletic Director at Oberlin College since 1906.

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In reviewing the important events of this period, it should be pointed out that the Conference had now been in existence for thirty-eight years. During this period, it had grown from an organization of six members to an all-time high of twenty-four. Scheduling problems within the Conference, along with reduced enrollments at some schools caused the membership to fluctuate periodically.

One of the highlights of this period was the appointment of a Commissioner, Mr. George Daniel, and the empowering of his office to handle problems of eligibility. This period also saw a reclassification and revision of many eligibility rules of the Conference, and last but not least, the combining of the Ohio Conference with the Ohio Conference Managers' Association, which represented a singularly significant step in itself. This unification embodied the first change in the Constitution since its adoption in 1910. The Conference was about to embark upon a new era of democratic administration; an administration based upon sound principles making possible further growth and development and aiding in solving the problems of the future.
Possibly learning a lesson from World War I about diminished male enrollments, the Conference began bracing itself long before the full impact of World War II was felt. Unlike the war crisis of 1917, the second World War promised to be a more severe storm to weather. The manpower shortage of 1917, forced the partial cancellation of certain sports schedules in some member schools. The Conference tournaments and meets, however, were not affected that severely during World War I, but the Conference was not so fortunate during this second world confrontation. For the first time in the history of the Conference, the cancellation of Conference-sponsored meets and tournaments occurred.

The Ohio Conference was still fortunate, however, in that it did not have to drop intercollegiate athletics altogether, as was the case in some conferences. The Wisconsin State University Conference, for example, suspended intercollegiate athletics as a war-time measure in 1943, and the conference was nonoperative until September, 1946.¹

Chapter VI will attempt to give a detailed discussion of the period between 1941-1950. The most prominent event of this period centered primarily around the classification and revision of the eligibility rules of the Conference, including freshman participation. The rules governing the limitations of play and practice also received a great deal of attention during this period. These events will be considered under two separate headings: (1) A Re-emphasis on Eligibility Rules, and (2) Limitations of Play and Practice.

I. A RE-EMPHASIS ON ELIGIBILITY RULES

In 1941, the first modification of rules the Conference made in connection with the national crisis was to permit football and basketball teams to compete against military service teams during the period of emergency. At the same time, returning servicemen who had previously attended an Ohio Conference school were to be considered immediately eligible for intercollegiate competition.\(^2\)

At this same meeting, a motion was made to permit the use of freshmen on varsity teams because of the impending manpower shortage. The Conference, however, voted this motion down. The majority of the members wanted to keep the freshman rule so as to prevent recruiting and to prevent the reoccurrence of the so-called "tramp athlete."

\(^2\)"Minutes of the Ohio Athletic Conference Meeting" (Oberlin, Ohio: October 22, 1941), p. 3. (Mimeographed.)
On January 25, 1942, the issue of freshman participation was brought before the Committee of Managers. A roll call vote of the Conference schools was made, and the Athletic Directors stated their opinions on the issue. Some were expressing their personal opinions; others had conferred with their respective presidents or athletic committees with reference to this problem. The results of the roll call showed that ten out of twenty of the member schools indicated a need to play freshmen if they were to continue their football programs. Only five schools were opposed to playing freshmen, and the remaining five indicated a willingness to go along with whatever was best for the Conference. The Managers' Committee then agreed to appoint a special committee to study this matter and to report at the next Managers' meeting.

The Special Committee on Freshman Participation made its report at the March meeting of the Committee of the Managers. The report contained nine specific recommendations with reference to transfer students and freshman participation which were approved by the Committee of Managers and were taken to the Conference for official action. In addition, the Special Committee made one general recommendation to allow the use of freshmen in the present emergency, for those schools which desired to do so. The report was accepted by the Committee of Managers and later adopted by the Conference. The recommendations were as follows:
1. Transfer students must have one calendar year of residence, before participating in intercollegiate sports in the Conference.

2. Participation shall be limited to three full seasons in each sport, exclusive of summer term sports.

3. The number of sports a student is eligible to play, be unlimited.

4. The number of freshmen permitted to play, be unlimited.

5. (a) After the first semester, a student must meet the eligibility requirements of each Conference institution; (b) Three-fourths of sixteen-hour load; (c) or 3/4 of its equivalent.

6. That high school players practicing with the varsity squad of college teams be forbidden.

7. That the one-year residence rule apply to Junior College transfer students.

8. That the college administration and all members of the physical education staff shall oppose any practice of any kind that makes athletes a special privileged group, whether in jobs, scholarships, subsidization or in any way whatsoever. At the same time we shall oppose any practices that in any way discriminate against the athletes. They should be handled exactly the same as all other students in college.

9. That scholastic standards of eligibility be the same as the present rule.3

In the case of transfer students, their standing for eligibility purposes was to be based on their credits as evaluated by the school to which they transferred.

Another step was taken to keep alive intercollegiate athletics during this period when the Executive Committee met

3Ibid. (May 15, 1942), pp. 2-3.
in special session in Mansfield on April 10, 1943. The Committee ruled:

That from April 10, 1943 to the next Ohio Conference meeting that all bona fide students shall be eligible to participate in intercollegiate athletics. A bona fide student is interpreted to mean any undergraduate or graduate student carrying a full normal load as determined by his institution. Civilian students are subject to the existing three year rule.4

This emergency measure passed by the Executive Committee of the Ohio Athletic Conference indicated the seriousness of the effect the war was having on intercollegiate athletics. The manpower shortage was indeed critical. On May 14, 1943, at the regularly scheduled Conference meeting, the members voted to approve this emergency measure and to extend it until such time as it was deemed unnecessary. This was not to be rescinded until after the war was over. This move represented the ultimate in concessions that the Conference could make in an effort to maintain any kind of an intercollegiate athletic program.

The role of educational institutions during World War II was of great significance in Ohio as well as throughout the country. The facilities of many colleges were used by the armed forces for training military personnel. For example, the Navy V-12 training for officers was carried on at Ohio Wesleyan, Baldwin-Wallace, Bowling Green, Case,

4Letter to Ohio Conference schools from George Daniel, Ohio Athletic Conference Commissioner, April 12, 1943.
Denison, Miami, Oberlin, Wooster, and John Carroll. At all these schools, the physical education facilities and athletic fields were heavily used. The colleges cooperated with the military because:

This arrangement between the armed services and the colleges was mutually advantageous because it enabled military training programs to get under way quickly by using existing facilities, and the assignment of service personnel to colleges took up the slack in enrollment of civilian students. For civilian students, physical education classes and intramural programs were maintained as much as possible with special emphasis on developing physical fitness.

The administration of athletic programs at these schools remained under the control of the civilian staffs even though military units were stationed on the campuses. As a result, intercollegiate athletics were generally maintained in spite of transportation restrictions, reduced enrollments and money shortages.

The shortage of funds was a very critical issue. So much so that in 1943, Commissioner Daniel placed his resignation on file for fear the Conference could not afford the services of a Commissioner. In addition, several schools indicated an inability to pay their dues and asked for a reduction in the $50 membership fee. Findlay College even

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5 "Minutes of the Meeting of the Representatives of the Ohio Colleges with Navy Programs for the Consideration of Intercollegiate Athletics" (Mansfield, Ohio: July 12, 1943), p. 1.

6 Van Dalen, Mitchell, and Bennett, A World History of Physical Education, p. 479.
wanted to resign for one year because of money problems. These matters were discussed by the Conference, but none of the three suggestions was approved. The Conference voted to retain the Commissioner at the same salary and informed Findlay that a school could not temporarily withdraw from the Conference. Fees were to remain the same.7

Toward the end of the war, the Conference appointed a committee to study post-war problems, including both eligibility and general educational policies.8 It appears that at this time the manpower shortage began to lessen somewhat as students began to trickle home from the war. The end of the war brought an influx of students to all college campuses forcing administrators to quickly increase and reorganize faculties. Colleges literally burst at the seams as veterans rushed in to take advantage of the generous provisions of the G. I. Bill of Rights.9 At Marietta College, for example, the student body grew from 400 men and women in 1945, to 1,200 in the six years following the war.10 Most of the Conference schools experienced a similar increase.

7 "Minutes of the Ohio Athletic Conference Meeting" (Oberlin, Ohio: December 3, 1943), p. 3. (Mimeographed.)
8 Ibid. (March 24, 1944), p. 2.
9 Van Dalen, Mitchell, and Bennett, p. 472.
The end of the war also necessitated a nearly complete remodification of the eligibility rules, since practically all of them had been suspended during the national emergency. The first of these modifications as presented by the Committee on Post-War Problems were adopted in their entirety by the Conference:

1. All bona fide undergraduate students shall be eligible to participate on Ohio Conference Athletic teams with the following provisions:

a) The number of years of participation in any one sport shall be governed by the student's class standing as determined by the number of credits assigned him by the registrar of the institution where he is enrolled.

b) After having received 24 semester hours or 36 quarter hours of credit, a student shall be classified as a sophomore and shall be permitted three years of varsity participation.

c) A student of junior standing shall have two years of varsity participation.

d) A student of senior standing shall have one year of varsity participation.\[11\]

The above rules were intended to cover undergraduates only. Under the ruling passed by the Conference on May 14, 1943, graduate students were still eligible to participate in intercollegiate athletics. On November 30, 1945, the Conference ruled that graduate students were no longer eligible for intercollegiate competition. The Conference also defined the term "bona fide student" as a student who was registered for at least eleven hours of work and pursuing the course

\[11\]"Minutes of the Ohio Athletic Conference Meeting" (Columbus, Ohio: December 1, 1944), p. 4.
until final examination. In addition, the Conference voted to return to the former transfer rule for all students except those who had received an honorable discharge from the armed forces. This was not to include the Merchant Marine. It would now be necessary for transfer students, except servicemen, to spend one year in residence. One other legislative item granted sophomores who had participated on the varsity as freshmen three additional years of eligibility. The rule on professionalism had been restored on June 2, 1945.

The following year the Conference added a new clause to the above-mentioned rule on the eligibility of servicemen. The rule was designed to prevent ex-servicemen from transferring freely from one school to another. The clause as stated read that: "any ex-serviceman who has attended one institution and who transfers to another institution in the Ohio Conference shall be governed by the Civilian Transfer Rule."

On December 6, 1946, the Conference passed legislation re-establishing the freshman rule for civilian students. The rule was to go into effect with the beginning of the 1947-48 school year. This rule was not to apply to those individuals who had served in the armed forces. At this time

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14 Ibid.
same meeting, the Conference voted to adopt the N.C.A.A. principles for the conduct of intercollegiate sports with the stipulation that the Ohio Conference would substitute its own interpretation of the principle on amateurism. The principles for the conduct of intercollegiate sports represented an attempt by the N.C.A.A. to improve athletic standards throughout the country. The official name given to this set of principles was the "Sanity Code."

The minutes are not altogether clear as to the extent of the Ohio Conference affiliation with the N.C.A.A. A perusal of the annual financial reports indicates that the Conference held an allied membership in the N.C.A.A. from 1945-1951, dropped the membership for three years, and resumed it again in 1954. In part, this accounts for the different interpretations of the rule on amateurism modified by the Conference from time to time. As a member of the national body, the Conference was obligated to follow N.C.A.A. policies even though they differed from those of the Ohio Conference.

Mention should also be made of the National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics at this time. The NAIA was originally formed to promote the interests of the small or moderate enrollment colleges.\(^{15}\) It was felt that a need existed for an organization to represent the interests of small colleges, as the N.C.A.A. was dominated by the larger

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\(^{15}\)Smith, *op. cit.*, p. 294.
universities and colleges. The NAIA was also in sympathy with allowing freshmen to participate on varsity teams. However, membership in the NAIA has not played a key role in the history of the Ohio Conference, as it has in conferences farther west. As far as can be determined, Wittenberg and Muskingum are the only two Conference schools that have held memberships in the NAIA. This information was volunteered by Bill Edwards, Athletic Director at Wittenberg, and Ed Sherman, Athletic Director at Muskingum.

The Ohio Conference interpretation of amateurism was somewhat more liberal than that of the N.C.A.A. From its very beginning, the Conference did not consider an athlete a professional until he had actually accepted money for his services. The mere signing of a contract did not make him a professional. Also, a professional was eligible to compete in any sport other than the one in which he was considered a pro. On the other hand, the N.C.A.A. considered an athlete a professional the moment he signed a contract and rendered him ineligible for further amateur competition in all amateur sports.

Other legislation concerning eligibility passed by the Conference during this period included a ruling on amateurism as stated above. Also, the question of including women in Ohio Conference intercollegiate competition was

raised and discussed. It was the sentiment of the Conference that women not be included in intercollegiate athletics.\textsuperscript{17} The interpretation on this action meant that the Ohio Conference was not in favor of women competing on the same teams as men, even though there was no official policy to this effect.\textsuperscript{18}

The Conference voted in 1947, to make their rule on amateurism consistent with that of the N.C.A.A. This principle states that if an athlete professionalizes himself in one sport, he becomes ineligible for all intercollegiate sports.\textsuperscript{19} The rule on post-season participation was also changed at this time. Any post-season participation in football or basketball would render that individual ineligible for one calendar year in the sport in which the offense occurred.

On April 2, 1948, the Conference made yet another change in its residence rule. It voted to return to the regular rule as published in the Red Book. This ruling placed both veterans and civilians on the same basis. A year of residence was required for all students before they would be eligible for intercollegiate participation.

\textsuperscript{17}"Minutes of the Ohio Athletic Conference Meeting" (Oberlin, Ohio: May 30, 1947), p. 2.

\textsuperscript{18}Statement by William F. Bernlohr in a personal interview on July 24, 1970.

\textsuperscript{19}"Minutes of the Ohio Athletic Conference Meeting" (Toledo, Ohio: December 11, 1947), p. 2.
Thus, the Conference had completely revised its rules on eligibility, three years following the war. The Ohio Conference had returned to where it was before the war so completely disrupted the intercollegiate athletic program.

II. LIMITATIONS OF PLAY AND PRACTICE

World War II also severely affected the Conference rules concerning the limitations of play and practice. These rules had to be modified and revised during this period to allow for unusual circumstances.

The first revision the Conference had to make was in 1943, when it granted member schools the right to set their own starting dates for football practice. The starting date up until that time was September 10. In December of that same year, the Conference moved to allow its members to play independent and industrial teams as well as service teams for the duration of the emergency. The school year of 1943-44 had the distinction of being the first year in the history of the Ohio Athletic Conference in which Conference-sponsored meets and tournaments had to be cancelled. This move was the direct result of the inability of all member schools to provide a full slate of intercollegiate athletics during this crisis. The Ohio Conference Track Meet, Swimming Meet, Tennis Tournament, and Golf Tournament were all omitted that year.20

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20Ibid. (Columbus, Ohio: December 3, 1943), p. 4.
The Conference Track Meet was resumed on May 26, 1944, after an absence of only one year. However, the Conference Tennis Tournament, Cross Country, and Swimming Meets were not resumed until the 1945-46 season.

Football was again the topic of discussion, when in 1946, upon the recommendation of the Post-War Eligibility Committee, the Conference adopted a new starting date for the beginning of football practice. The starting date for 1947 and thereafter was to be three weeks prior to the last Saturday in September. This ruling was not to last long, however. In 1949, the matter was brought up for discussion again. The result of this discussion produced a new starting date. The rule stipulated that football practice could start on the Friday three weeks prior to the first regularly scheduled game. However, if the opening of the college was earlier than this three-week period, then practice could start on this opening date.21

On March 24, 1947, the Conference voted down a recommendation by the Managers' Committee that freshmen be allowed to participate in at least two intercollegiate football games and six basketball games per season. The managers, however, came right back with another proposal that very same year. This time they asked that freshman intercollegiate competition be permitted in all Conference-sponsored sports to the

extent of one-third of the number of scheduled varsity games in that sport. After considerable discussion on this issue, the Conference responded with an affirmative vote. The new rule was to become effective on December 6, 1947.

At this same meeting, the Conference passed legislation calling for the conduct of the first Ohio Conference Basketball Tournament. John Carroll University and Baldwin-Wallace College were to serve as hosts for the tournament which was to be held the first week in March, 1948, in the Cleveland Arena. The top twelve teams in the state were to be invited, with the exception of Ohio State University. The top teams were to be determined by some such plan as the Dunkel rating system.

This tournament was only to last for one year. When the question of holding the second annual tournament was raised in May, 1949, a roll call was made in an effort to determine the sentiment of members towards the tournament idea. The poll revealed fourteen members in favor of the tournament and thirteen opposed. In view of such mixed feelings, a motion to not hold the tournament for 1949-50 was made and carried. As it was, the Conference basketball tournament was not to be resumed until the late fifties.

The Ohio Conference Managers' Committee was a very active organization during this period in the Conference history. In addition to making recommendations
to the faculty representatives, the Committee was seriously concerned with the technical details of athletic administration.

Two such sources of concern were officials and the setting of fees for officials. The manpower shortage caused by the war also had its effect on the number of men available for officiating. The limited finances made it necessary to lower the fees for officials during the war. By 1946, the Conference was only paying basketball officials $12.50 per game, and football officials $20 per game. On March 23, 1946, the Managers' Committee voted to raise the basketball fees to $15. Three months later, football fees were raised to $25. The Managers' Committee also requested that the varsity officials in basketball work the junior-varsity games for an additional fee of $5. On March 26, 1949, basketball officials were given another raise, and this brought their fees to $18, plus travelling expenses of ten cents a mile one way.

As usual, the problem of scheduling was cause for concern during this period as well. During the war, Conference schools were permitted to schedule pretty much whom they chose, including service and independent teams. Following the war, the Conference began to return to somewhat of a normal scheduling procedure. Toward the end of the decade, the compulsory scheduling in football
became a very heated issue. The result was the appointment of a special committee to study the problem.\textsuperscript{22}

The committee made its report on May 26, 1950. The entire report was accepted and approved by the Conference. In addition to scheduling, the report addressed itself to athletic policies of member institutions and the setting up of a grievance committee (see Appendix C). The essence of the recommendations on scheduling was that all members should schedule five football games each season with other Conference schools and meet each school in the Conference at least once in every five years. In basketball, each school would schedule a minimum of twelve Conference opponents each year and would play all of the Conference schools at least twice within each four-year period.\textsuperscript{23}

Three colleges, Oberlin, Otterbein, and Wooster invoked the White Resolution which was the right of rejection. This brought the matter up for reconsideration in December, 1950. A two-thirds majority of the eligible voters was necessary to sustain the legislation. Twenty-six votes were cast and the final tally showed ten votes to sustain and sixteen votes to reject the legislation. Therefore, the legislation was rejected. Thus, the scheduling

\textsuperscript{22}"Minutes of the Ohio Conference Managers' Committee Meeting" (Mount Vernon, Ohio: March 13, 1950), p. 1.

\textsuperscript{23}"Minutes of the Ohio Athletic Conference Meeting" (Oberlin, Ohio: May 26, 1950), p. 2.
problem was still unresolved. Members would now continue to schedule only those teams whom they wanted to play.

Another matter of significance during this period was the fluctuation of the Conference membership. Ten schools resigned from the Conference during this decade. As mentioned earlier in this chapter, World War II was extremely hard on most Conference schools, both financially and otherwise. Many were hard-pressed to sustain any type of intercollegiate athletic program up to and including membership in a conference. This may have been one of the reasons for the decline in membership suffered by the Conference during this decade. Other reasons for the decline in membership were: (1) dissatisfaction with the noncompulsory scheduling policy, (2) the refusal of the Conference to recognize champions, (3) decreasing enrollments of some schools prior to 1946, thereby making it difficult to compete with Ohio Conference schools without using freshmen, and (4) increasing enrollments, which made schools like Bowling Green and Toledo too large for Ohio Conference competition.

The first school to withdraw from the Conference during this period was Bowling Green University. Bowling Green tendered its resignation in 1942, because of the refusal of Conference schools to play them.\footnote{Letter to the Ohio Athletic Conference from Daniel J. Crowley, Chairman, Athletic Committee, Bowling Green State University, December 5, 1942.}
schools felt that Bowling Green was getting too large for the Ohio Conference. Findlay College, plagued by financial troubles, withdrew in 1944, but returned in 1946. Akron University, which had been expelled from the Conference in 1936, was readmitted to membership in 1944. Wilmington College began its membership in the Conference in 1946. Ohio Wesleyan University, which had withdrawn to become a member of the Buckeye Association in 1928, was also readmitted to the Conference in 1947. In 1948, Toledo University and Ashland College withdrew from the Conference. These resignations were followed in 1949 by Baldwin-Wallace, Case, Findlay, and Ohio Northern. Kenyon College briefly withdrew from the Conference in 1950, but returned in 1951. Kenyon, which was a charter member, withdrew because of the refusal of the Conference to allow them to use freshmen in view of their small enrollment and also because of the compulsory scheduling plan, adopted by the Conference on May 26, 1950. At the end of the decade, the Conference membership stood at fifteen.

Not to be overlooked during this period was the work of Commissioner Daniel. At the onset of World War II, George Daniel was critically ill and unable to function in the capacity of Commissioner. However, by May, 1942, he was back on the job again. At this time, both the Ohio Conference Faculty Representatives and Athletic Directors empowered the Commissioner's office to make emergency decisions during the
interim periods between Conference meetings if it were necessary.

During the financial squeeze brought on by the war, the Commissioner offered to resign in an austerity measure for the Conference. The Conference, however, rejected his resignation. Another example of the dedication of this man was evident in the great concern he held for the Ohio Conference and the work it was doing. His grave concern over the effect that the compulsory scheduling legislation, passed in 1950, would have on the Conference prompted him to write the following letter to the college presidents, faculty representatives, and athletic directors:

Admittedly these are difficult days for the Ohio Athletic Conference and it will take all the wisdom and forbearance of all of us to keep the organization on an even keel. This new legislation passed on football and basketball scheduling is a controversial one that arouses strong emotions. Our new president, Dr. J. H. Nichols, will need the best thinking of all of you as he presides over future meetings. As I mentioned to you at our Conference meeting of May 26, 1950 at Oberlin, my one concern is the survival of the organization itself. My own personal fortunes have no part in this concern as I am in the sunset of my athletic life. The Ohio Conference is widely known and highly respected outside the state of Ohio. I have dozens of letters in my files that indicate this. I especially hope that the college presidents will realize the difficult days that confront us and will lend solid support to keep the organization functioning as a healthy medium for intercollegiate athletic competition that has had continuous existence for almost half a century.25

No doubt George Daniel's concern had something to do with the fact that, in 1951, this piece of legislation was rejected by the Conference membership.

After the war was over, the Commissioner's salary was increased to $1000 annually. Then, in 1948, the job of Conference Secretary also became one of his official duties, whereupon his salary was increased to $1500 annually.26 The post of Commissioner was still a part-time assignment.

Review. In reviewing the history of this period, brief mention should be made of Conference leaders. Men who served in the capacity of Conference President included Professors M. S. Douglas of Case, J. J. Smith of Muskingum, R. V. Smith of Capital, W. J. Livingston of Denison, Karl Ver Steeg of Wooster, and S. R. McGowan of Kenyon. Dr. J. H. Nichols served as Secretary-Treasurer from 1941-1948. At that time, George Daniel was appointed to this office along with his duties as Commissioner.

So concludes the discussion of the history of the Ohio Athletic Conference for the decade 1941-50. The Ohio Athletic Conference had now endured more than forty-eight years of existence. A steady growth had characterized the development of the Conference prior to this period. Shortly following the war, the membership of the Conference began to

26Ibid. (Delaware, Ohio: May 29, 1948), p. 3.
decline. The membership dropped from twenty-four members in 1940, to fifteen by 1950. The highlights of this period centered around the efforts of the Ohio Conference to maintain intercollegiate athletics in the face of World War II. To achieve this goal, it was necessary to completely revise the existing eligibility rules and those regulations governing the limits of play and practice. These concessions aided the Conference in maintaining a semblance of the intercollegiate sports program it had enjoyed before the coming of the war. Shortly following the war, things began to return to normal. The Ohio Athletic Conference was now on the verge of reaching its golden anniversary.
CHAPTER VII

A DECADE OF STABILITY, 1951-1960

With the advent of the fifties, the Ohio Athletic Conference had nearly overcome the difficult years of World War II. Conference leaders had made great strides since the war and had returned the Conference to the position of esteem it had once enjoyed. Now they were faced with another national crisis. The outbreak of the Korean War in the summer of 1950 again forced the Conference to consider the questions of eligibility and manpower shortage on a broader basis.

Significant developments of this period in history were highlighted by the adoption of stronger legislation concerning eligibility and the codifying of the general regulations and rules of eligibility. The celebration of the Golden Anniversary of the Ohio Athletic Conference in 1951, was also a noteworthy development. The end of this decade marked the end of a career for Commissioner George Daniel. Mr. Daniel had served the Conference for thirty-three years.

The most important piece of legislation passed by the Ohio Conference in the early 50's was the suspension of the freshman rule, allowing freshmen to compete on varsity
teams. The suspension of the freshman rule was brought on in anticipation of a Korean War manpower shortage. The Conference, in an effort to maintain its intercollegiate sports program, felt this move was necessary. Only two short years had passed since the freshman rule had been re­instated following World War II. The rule had been suspended in 1943, in the midst of World War II, but reapplied in 1948, thereby making freshmen ineligible for varsity competition. Now the Korean War had again made necessary the use of freshmen on varsity athletic teams.

At a special called meeting on March 10, 1951, the Committee on Legislation recommended to the Ohio Conference that freshmen be eligible for varsity competition and that the old rule on amateurism be reinstated. The Conference unanimously approved both of these recommendations. The use of freshmen was viewed as a temporary measure, for the duration of the war only. However, this ruling was never to be reversed. Ever since this date, freshmen have enjoyed the right of varsity participation in the Ohio Athletic Conference. There have, however, been several attempts to re­establish the old freshman rule, but to no avail. Proponents have not been able to muster enough support. Freshman participation is now synonymous with the name of the Ohio Athletic Conference.

1"Minutes of the Ohio Athletic Conference Meeting" (Granville, Ohio: March 10, 1951), pp. 1-2.
The Ohio Conference, in an effort to bring its "Red Book" of Rules and Regulations up to date, appointed a committee in 1951, to undertake this task. The committee made its report on May 28, 1954. The report recommended certain minor changes in the Constitution of the Ohio Athletic Conference. These changes consisted primarily of rewording certain passages and either adding or deleting a word here and there. The report was adopted by the Conference. The real purpose for this move was to bring the revised eligibility rules up to date. With this task completed, the Conference voted to publish a new booklet. The booklet was divided into five parts:

1. A Brief History of the Ohio Athletic Conference.
2. Constitution of the Ohio Athletic Conference
3. By-Laws of the Ohio Athletic Conference
4. General Regulations of the Ohio Athletic Conference
5. Rules of Eligibility of the Ohio Athletic Conference.²

The new booklet was published on February 15, 1955. It was called the "Blue Book."

The year 1951 was also the year of the fiftieth anniversary of the Ohio Athletic Conference. A banquet was planned in honor of this occasion. The "Golden Jubilee," as it was called, was held at Kenyon College in Gambier, Ohio.

It was most appropriate that this gala affair should be held on the grounds of one of the charter members of the Ohio Athletic Conference.

Commissioner Daniel began setting the stage for this dinner meeting by sending personal letters of invitation to all Faculty Representatives and Athletic Directors, asking them to bring key members of their respective staffs and to contact their presidents. The regular business of the Conference was to be transacted as usual with the "Golden Jubilee" Banquet to take place at 6:30 P.M., followed by the business meeting. The following is a detailed account of the banquet as given by Commissioner Daniel:

No affair in the fifty year history of the Ohio Conference has ever been more impressive than this occasion. It was a thoroughly enjoyable affair in which our Kenyon hosts proved to be the perfect hosts. Thanks are extended to them and especially to Stu McGowan for making the meeting a memorable one. At the other end of the line, Herb Nichols, as President of the Ohio Athletic Association, was a veritable work-horse in arranging many necessary details to make the banquet a highlight. The unique souvenir program at each dinner plate was Herb's idea. We were honored by the attendance of three presidents, Dr. Knapp of Denison, Dr. Ketcham of Mount Union, and the host president, Dr. Chalmers of Kenyon. Dr. Montgomery of Muskingum sent as his personal ambassador, Dean B. C. Murdoch. Four of the six original schools are still members of the Conference, namely, Kenyon, Oberlin, Ohio Wesleyan, and Ohio State (on an inactive status). We were happy to have George Staten as Ohio State's representative, filling in for Athletic Director Dick Larkins, unable to be present. It was good to have our old comrade, Ray Ride of Case Institute of Technology present. The sixth original member school, Western Reserve, sent a congratulatory telegram signed by Ed Finnegan, Athletic Director. We were sorry that Dean Schoonover of Marietta could not attend because of illness. The Dean was a
stalwart for many years in Conference affairs. We were saddened by an empty chair caused by the death on June 11, 1951, of Dr. I. T. Wilson of Heidelberg. Your secretary is sure that from his Valhalla retreat Dr. Wilson gave full sanction to our proceedings of which he was part and parcel for so many years. Spread upon the minutes will be proper resolutions to his memory, a copy of which will be mailed to Mrs. Wilson.

An excellent steak dinner was served to sixty-five guests. Dr. Nichols, presiding, called upon Dr. Ketcham for the invocation. Felicitations were given by the host president, Dr. Chalmers, in a witty discourse. Reminiscences of the "good old days" were delivered by past presidents, R. V. Smith and C. W. Savage. These two stalwarts of former Ohio Conference days, respected and beloved, were at their best as they delved into past history and informed the younger crop just how the Ohio Conference should be kept on an even keel in the difficult days ahead. All his many friends were especially glad to see "C. W." back in circulation after a distressing automobile accident. The keynote of all the speakers could be summed up in the last paragraph of "A Brief History of the Ohio Athletic Conference" included in the souvenir program as follows:

"Weathering two world wars and constant problems, the Conference has resolutely withstood the premises of overemphasis and has held steadily to the belief that college sports are conducted solely for the educational values inherent in them. The wisdom of this course has been vindicated a thousand fold."

Following the celebration of its Golden Anniversary, the Conference resumed its business meeting. The highlight of the meeting was a special committee report which recommended the elimination of out of season practice in football and basketball. The full effect of this legislation was

3Ibid. (December 3, 1951), pp. 2-3.
that spring practice in football would no longer be permitted. The Conference adopted this recommendation along with three others made by the Committee. The maximum number of football games was set at nine per season and twenty in basketball. Alumni games, and games played during Christmas vacation, were not to count toward the allotted twenty in basketball. No practice games in either football or basketball with off-campus teams were to be permitted. The last recommendation adopted by the Conference had to do with compliance with Conference regulations. All compliance problems were now to be presented to the Commissioner, who, along with the Executive Committee, would take up the matter with the president of the institution involved.  

Further efforts to regulate the limits of play and practice were made on November 26, 1956. The Conference adopted legislation moving the starting date for basketball from November 7 to November 1. A selection committee was also appointed to select a representative to the National Collegiate Athletic Association Basketball Tournament for 1957. On May 23, 1958, the Conference ruled against scheduling any football games prior to September 21, each year. This would provide for a permanent starting date for practice, which would be on September 1.

4Ibid., p. 4.
Scheduling was again a controversial issue during this decade as it had been throughout the history of the Conference. In 1951, two scheduling plans were presented to the Conference. One was by T. R. Turney of Heidelberg and the other by E. M. Hole from the College of Wooster. The Turney Plan would have set up a five game Conference football schedule for each school for a period of five years. The Hole Plan would have divided the Conference into two divisions of stronger and weaker teams. Both plans were discussed, but no formal action was taken until May 23, 1952. The Turney Plan was then adopted, but with the following amendment:

"That every school agree to help any other school in the Conference get an Ohio Athletic Conference schedule of six football games, if the school wishes to play that many. Schedules will be made up three years in advance at a September meeting of the athletic directors each year."

In reality, this amendment defeated the purpose of the Turney Plan, as it made the plan no longer compulsory. Mr. Turney and others expressed strong opposition to the amendment. But, when put to a vote, the amendment carried fifteen to seven. Upon its adoption, the Conference was still without any kind of a compulsory scheduling plan.

\[5\text{Ibid.}, \text{p. 1.}\]

\[6\text{Ibid. (Delaware, Ohio: May 23, 1952), p. 2.}\]
The question of recruiting was also considered at this meeting. Mr. E. M. Hole moved that the following agreement be adopted by the Conference:

If athletics in the Ohio Conference are to be mutually satisfactory and if all teams may, if possible, meet any of the others in football, it is apparent that competition should not begin at the recruiting and financing levels. This agreement is an attempt to so define and qualify these terms that we can agree in principle on the adoption of such items, as a prelude to any scheduling arrangements. Recruiting of athletes is one of the sorest points in the whole collegiate athletic picture. Obviously, the athletic departments are not hired to hunt their players. If they were, all the advertised educational benefits would evaporate and the entire venture would be simply a promotional affair. We hereby agree, therefore, that active recruiting of athletes away from the campus shall not be done by members of any coaching staff of Ohio Athletic Conference colleges. This does not rule out bona-fide invitations to speak at banquets or gatherings initiated by high schools, churches, or Y.M.C.A.'s. It does not rule out giving the best selling story to boys who are on the campus in an effort to evaluate different colleges. Likewise, aid shall be given only by regular administrative sources--scholarships by the faculty committee appointed for that purpose. Ohio Conference colleges will not try to compete for an athlete by offers and inducements before such boy has made up his mind where or to what kind of college he wishes to go. This essay may not be worded correctly for the profession of law, but its meaning and intent should be clear for our purposes.7

After a short discussion, the above proposal was unanimously adopted by the Conference in its entirety.

On May 22, 1953, the main topic of concern was the question of admissions officers using members of athletic

7Ibid., pp. 2-3.
staffs for the summer in the recruiting of prospective students. Several college presidents were in attendance at this meeting. They joined in on the discussion concerning recruitment. The matter was finally brought to a vote and the result was that athletic staff men would not be used in the recruiting of prospective students.

A special committee report on the use of member college facilities for high school competition was made on November 30, 1959. Results of the report indicated a widespread use of college athletic facilities by high school teams. Some colleges rented their athletic facilities to local high schools because the high schools lacked adequate facilities of their own. Others leased their facilities to the Ohio High School Athletic Association for tournaments and meets. In making its recommendations, the committee felt that it would be impossible to pass legislation to cover all situations found in the various institutions. It further felt that while recruitment may enter into the visits of high school teams to college campuses, this aspect would be difficult to eliminate by legislation.\(^\text{8}\)

The Ohio Conference Committee of Faculty Representatives was created on December 3, 1957. The Committee was to deal primarily with the academic aspects of the conduct of athletics. On May 22, 1959, this Committee made certain

\(^{8}\text{Ibid.} \ (\text{Columbus, Ohio: November 30, 1959}), \text{p. 2.}\)
recommendations to the Conference concerning financial aid to athletes and the creation of a grievance committee. The Conference adopted the recommendations and incorporated them into the Constitution. The recommendations were as follows:

(a) Resolved: That Article III, Section 2 of the By-Laws be amended by the addition of the following paragraph (g):

(g) **Grievance Committee:** This committee shall consist of five members, the president, vice president, commissioner (ex-officio), and two elected members, a faculty representative, and an athletic director both of whom shall be elected in even numbered years. This committee shall hear grievances of members and disputes between members and shall report its findings and recommendations for action to the Conference. In any case involving the institution of a member of this committee, the member shall be disqualified for that case and shall be replaced by a substitute chosen by the remaining members of the committee.

(b) Resolved: That the General Regulations, Article I, be amended by the addition of a new section which shall take effect in September, 1959.

Section 10: **Financial Reports of Athletes:** Each college shall obtain from each new student who joins one of its varsity squads a report on his amateur status and a report on each student joining a varsity squad who receives financial aid of any sort from the college. This report shall be on a standard form and shall be extended for each year thereafter in which the student is a member of a varsity squad. A responsible college officer shall attest each year to the accuracy of the information. The college shall keep the reports on file and shall make them available to the Grievance Committee upon request.

(c) Resolved: That each college shall submit to the Commissioner:

(1) Figures showing the averages and percentages of financial aid given to all male undergraduate students as compared with aid given to varsity athletes.
(2) The average financial grant made to male undergraduate students.

(3) The average financial grant made to varsity athletes.

(4) The average college-related expenses for male undergraduate students.

(5) On each eligibility list submitted to the Commissioner opposite the name of each athlete who receives college financial aid. The sum of such aid shall be noted.\textsuperscript{9}

On November 20, 1960, a Special Committee on Financial Aid to Athletes added a note of clarity to the above recommendation. The Committee recommended that each institution, for the sake of uniformity of procedure, print up its own forms and keep them up to date. The forms were to be kept on file in the Athletic Department and submitted to the Commissioner at the end of the year. The Conference unanimously adopted these recommendations.\textsuperscript{10} During the decade of the sixties, these recommendations were revised and greatly expanded upon.

The subject of championships received a great deal of attention during this decade, particularly after the Conference had joined the National Collegiate Athletic Association. Some means of selecting a Conference representative to the N.C.A.A. tournaments had to be devised. On May 28, 1954, the Conference adopted recommendations by the Managers'\textsuperscript{9}  

\textsuperscript{9}Ibid. (Granville, Ohio: May 22, 1959), p. 4.

\textsuperscript{10}Ibid. (Gambier, Ohio: November 21, 1960), p. 2.
Committee to sponsor an indoor track meet and a wrestling tournament. A Special Committee was appointed in 1956, to consider the question of Conference-sponsored championships in all sports, including football and basketball. The Special Committee made its report on May 24, 1957. A round-robin type of schedule was recommended for basketball; however, this proposal was defeated by a vote of sixteen to eleven. Next, the Special Committee recommended that the automatic spot in the National Collegiate Athletic Association basketball tournament be retained and that the Conference representative be selected by the Athletic Directors. This proposal was adopted by a margin of sixteen to eleven.

On the question of championships in baseball and football, the Special Committee reported that during the course of discussions, any form of compulsory scheduling or round-robin was rejected as being impractical; therefore, the Committee favored no championships in these sports. By voice vote, the opinion of the Special Committee was upheld. There was to be no championship declared in either football or baseball.

During the second meeting of 1957, the Athletic Directors' Committee made another recommendation. This time the Directors wanted a basketball tournament for the 1959-60 basketball season. The tournament was to be played on two

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successive weekends. There were to be two sections, a Northern Division and a Southern Division. Winners of the two sections would meet for the championship and the winner would represent the Conference in the National Collegiate Athletic Association tournament. This recommendation met with a good deal of opposition because it was compulsory in nature. However, when put to a vote, the proposal passed by a fourteen to ten margin.\textsuperscript{12} The passage of this proposal marked the second attempt by the Ohio Conference to hold a basketball tournament. The first Conference-sponsored tournament was held in 1948-49, and was cancelled after that one season.

On May 23, 1958, the Kenyon College Faculty Representative, S. R. McGowan, invoked the White Resolution in reference to the Ohio Conference basketball tournament. When put to a vote, the tournament was rejected. Much discussion followed, and finally a motion to make the tournament non-compulsory was adopted by a sixteen to ten vote. The tournament was to be held as scheduled, but it was to be a strictly voluntary tournament. No member school was compelled to compete if they chose not to do so.

One other item related to championships was the decision by the Conference to permit senior athletes to participate in post-season All-Star contests. Permission had to be

\textsuperscript{12}Ibid. (Westerville, Ohio: December 3, 1957), p. 2.
obtained from the Executive Committee of the Conference, however. The Athletic Director of the school involved was required to make this request.\textsuperscript{13}

The Ohio Conference Publicity Association, which was organized in 1948, gained formal recognition from the Conference in 1951. This organization concerned itself with publicizing the athletic teams in the Conference. Because of financial problems, the organization had to begin selling its services to newspapers in the mid-fifties. The Publicity Association also recommended, in 1955, that the Conference sponsor a basketball tournament in an effort to gain additional revenues.

The Conference membership did not fluctuate as greatly during this period as it had in earlier years. Kenyon College, which had withdrawn in 1950, because the Conference denied it permission to play freshmen, was readmitted to Conference membership in 1951. The re-entry came shortly after the Conference had suspended the freshman rule for all its members in response to the Korean War. Hiram College also resumed its membership in 1951, after an absence of sixteen years. Since freshmen were now eligible to play, Hiram could afford to compete with Ohio Conference schools.

The resignation of Kent State University was the only permanent withdrawal to take place during this decade. Kent

\textsuperscript{13}Ibid. (Columbus, Ohio: November 30, 1959), p. 2.
State withdrew in 1951, to become a member of the Mid-America Conference. The school had apparently outgrown the Ohio Conference, as indicated in a letter from President Bowman of Kent State University to Commissioner Daniel.\textsuperscript{14}

Wilmington College and Central State University made several attempts to gain Conference membership in the early 1950's. The Conference membership, however, managed to vote down these applications on each occasion. In letters to these two institutions, there were no official reasons given.\textsuperscript{15} There apparently was some concern over the size of the Conference and the fact that the Conference was plagued with scheduling problems. Central State was however admitted to probationary status in 1954, but in the interim committed at least one infraction of Conference rules, which was one of the reasons it was denied permanent membership. The infraction committed was the playing of a basketball game before the official opening date for the season. Wilmington had been in the Conference in 1946, but had dropped out by 1949.

There were such mixed feelings over the rejection of these two schools and their subsequent attempts to gain membership that the Conference was prompted to pass a resolution

\footnotetext{14}{Letter from George A. Bowman, President, Kent State University, March 6, 1951.}

\footnotetext{15}{Letter from George C. Daniel, Commissioner of the Ohio Athletic Conference, May 26, 1952.}
to limit the size of the Conference. This move necessitated a revision in the Constitution.\(^{16}\) The change gave the Conference the right to regulate the number of its members, and required a two-thirds vote instead of a majority as a requirement for probationary status. Central State had gained probationary status by a majority vote of fourteen to thirteen in 1954, but was later denied permanent membership by a vote of eighteen to nine.

Review: Conference leaders who served in the office of President during this period included: Professors J. H. Nichols, Oberlin College; W. M. Morgan, Mount Union College; L. E. Steiner, Oberlin College; William Bernlohr, Capital University; D. E. Anderson, Akron University; and T. R. Turney, Heidelberg College. On November 21, 1960, Commissioner George Daniel submitted his resignation to the Conference. The Commissioner stated ill health as his reason for resigning. The resignation was to become effective on June 15, 1961. This resignation brought to a close, a period of thirty-three years of service as Conference Commissioner and thirteen years as the Secretary-Treasurer of the Conference. Commissioner Daniel is given credit for thirty-three years of service even though he was not officially named Commissioner until 1929. He had served

\(^{16}\text{"Minutes of the Ohio Athletic Conference Meeting", (Wooster, Ohio: May 25, 1956), p. 2.}\)
as Supervisor of Officials for the O.C.M.A. for a period of two years, beginning in 1927.

So concludes another period in the history of the Ohio Athletic Conference. This decade was highlighted by the celebration of the Golden Anniversary of the Ohio Conference, along with a general revision of rules and regulations. The Conference underwent other changes during this period, including an almost fifty percent turnover in its personnel. This turnover was caused by the retirement of several men of long-standing service to the Conference. Included in this group were: J. H. Nichols of Oberlin College; W. J. Livingston of Denison University; George Gauthier of Ohio Wesleyan University; R. F. Martin of Otterbein College; H. W. Ewing of Otterbein; D. D. Drumm of Marietta College; and E. B. Krause of Marietta College. Death also took its toll during this period. The deceased representatives to the Conference included: Ira T. Wilson, Heidelberg College; Karl Ver Steeg, College of Wooster; and R. V. Smith, Capital University. D. T. Schoonover of Marietta College, and F. E. Ayer of Akron University also passed during the fifties but they had earlier retired from active participation in the Conference.
CHAPTER VIII

RECENT OHIO CONFERENCE HISTORY, 1961-1969

The preceding five chapters of this study have traced the evolution of the General Rules and Regulations of the Ohio Athletic Conference from 1902 to 1960. From this point on, the Conference made itself stronger by adopting new legislation on eligibility, financial aid, and recruitment. Attention was now focused on closing loopholes in all existing legislation and making a sincere effort to equalize the intercollegiate athletic programs of its member schools.

As was mentioned in the previous chapter, the Conference underwent many personnel changes during the fifties. The new men coming into the Conference brought with them a more liberal philosophy in regards to the administration of intercollegiate athletics. This liberalizing influence can be seen early in the present period with regard to scheduling and championships. The selection of a new Commissioner also represented a change in philosophy for the Ohio Conference. Mr. A. N. Smith, of Elyria, Ohio, has ably filled this post since George Daniel's retirement in 1961.

Commissioner Smith is a graduate of Ohio Northern University. He is a past president of the Ohio Football Officials Association, the Ohio
Basketball Officials Association, and the Northern Ohio Officials Association. As an educator he taught at Toronto High School before moving to Elyria High School where he served from 1928-60. Commissioner Smith's interest in athletics stems from previous experience as a coach in football, basketball and baseball, and his many years of experience as an official in the Ohio, Mid-American, Missouri Valley and Big Ten Conferences. In 1932 he began his officiating career with high school football and basketball games, and college games in the Ohio Conference. From 1958-65 he served as a Big Ten football official.  

Mr. Smith brought with him some new ideas and new influence to the Commissioner's office which the Conference had not enjoyed for a period of thirty-three years. This observation is in no way intended to slight the administration of George Daniel. Mr. Daniel did a very commendable job during the years he served the Conference in this capacity.

In Chapter VII mention was made of the fact that two new committees were established by the Ohio Conference membership. One was the Faculty Representatives' Committee and the other was a Grievance Committee. The founding of these two committees gave the Conference a total of seven standing committees, and set the stage for the Conference to conduct its business on a strictly committee basis. The Conference was now composed of (1) the Executive Committee, plus committees on (2) Eligibility, (3) New Members, (4) Athletic Directors, (5) Faculty Representatives, (6) Codification, 

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and (7) Grievance. A section will also be included on special committees. Even though the discussion in this chapter will center around the work of each of these committees, the most significant legislation was initiated by the Athletic Directors' Committee, the Codification Committee, and the Special Committee on Financial Aid and Recruitment.

I. THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Executive Committee of the Ohio Athletic Conference is made up of the President, Vice President, Secretary-Treasurer, and the last retiring President. This committee is empowered to act on any pressing matters that may arise in the interim between meetings. In addition, the Executive Committee recommends dues, the budget and the Commissioner's salary, makes rulings on eligibility cases referred to it by the Commissioner, receives requests for the use of the facilities of member schools by outside organizations, and grants special permission for members to participate in invitational tournaments or meets. Any decision of the Executive Committee may be appealed within ten (10) days after the school involved has been notified. See Appendix E for a sample of the type of cases handled by the Executive Committee. The rulings on these cases are generally included in

the Commissioner's report which is mailed to member schools prior to each Conference meeting.

The Executive Committee in 1967, recommended that the Commissioner's salary be set at $5000 annually, and that active membership dues be increased from $250 to $600 annually. The Conference approved both of these recommendations. This figure represents a sizable increase over the first membership dues which were set at $5 back in 1903. The Commissioner's annual salary back in 1929 was $300.

II. THE ELIGIBILITY COMMITTEE

The Eligibility Committee of the Ohio Athletic Conference consists of the Commissioner, the President, and two appointed representatives. The functions of this Committee are to: (1) receive and consider suggestions pertaining to eligibility, (2) recommend changes in the Conference rules, and (3) to act on any cases of eligibility referred to it by the Commissioner.3

During the decade of the sixties, the Eligibility Committee, along with the Executive Committee and the Commissioner, ruled on many eligibility cases, too numerous to be mentioned in this study. The Conference Commissioner serves as Chairman of this committee and is responsible for reporting the disposition of all such cases to the entire

3Ibid.
Conference membership. A sample copy of this report can be found in Appendix E. The report is usually sent out to all member schools in advance of each regularly scheduled meeting. Any questions pertaining to any case received may be raised at any Conference meeting. Any decision rendered by this committee is subject to appeal by any active Conference member. Commissioner Smith states that over the last eight or nine years there have been very few appeals.

III. THE NEW MEMBERS COMMITTEE

The Ohio Athletic Conference Committee on New Members is composed of the President, Vice President, Secretary-Treasurer, and the Commissioner. This committee is responsible for investigating any institution whose application for membership has been accepted by the Conference. The results of this investigation are then reported to the Conference before final action is taken on the new application.

The Committee on New Members was informally established in 1906, shortly after the Conference had received the applications of Wooster, Denison, and Heidelberg for membership in the Conference. The committee has functioned actively since that time and in 1933, was formally made a standing committee of the Conference.

\[4\]Ibid.
During the decade of the sixties, the Committee had little to do in the way of conducting investigations. Baldwin-Wallace College was the only new member to enter the Ohio Conference during this period. Baldwin-Wallace was re-admitted in November, 1961, for the third time. The school held membership in the Conference from 1915-1920, whereupon it resigned its membership, returned to the Conference in 1924, but withdrew again in 1948. Baldwin-Wallace apparently withdrew because of dissatisfaction with the eligibility rules of the Ohio Conference. There were no withdrawals during this period. Akron University reduced its membership to inactive status in 1966, but did not officially resign from the Conference.

The Ohio Conference did receive several applications for membership during this period, but for various reasons turned each one down. Each of the applying institutions had previously held memberships in the Conference. Findlay College was the first to apply in 1962. The Conference promptly turned down its request on the basis of the college submitting an incomplete application. However, three other reasons for denying admission to Findlay were: (1) the Conference felt that the Athletic Department at Findlay had too much power in recommending athletic grants; (2) head coaches' salaries appeared to be high in comparison to the salaries of other department heads; and (3) the Conference did not feel that Findlay was conducting its athletic program as
stipulated by the Rules and Regulations of the Ohio Athletic Conference.\(^5\)

On November 19, 1962, Findlay again tried for membership in the Ohio Athletic Conference; Ashland and Ohio Northern submitted their applications at the same time. The Conference this time decided to postpone consideration until a further investigation could be made. A committee was appointed to conduct the investigation. Chairman S. R. McGowan of Kenyon College reported at the next meeting of the Conference that:

> no useful purpose would be served by any official action of the Conference on these requests for membership unless the Conference first decides on the basic policy of expansion at this time.\(^6\)

The question was put in the form of a motion and the roll call vote showed seventeen against expansion and eleven votes in favor of expansion. Thus, Ashland, Findlay, and Ohio Northern were denied membership in the Ohio Athletic Conference. The membership total was to remain at fifteen.

The above action prompted the Conference to adopt new legislation concerning new members. The new legislation stipulated that "membership in the Ohio Athletic Conference will be by invitation only, and the invited institution must be a member of the Ohio College Association."\(^7\)

\(^5\)"Minutes of the Ohio Athletic Conference Meeting" (Granville, Ohio: March 19, 1962), p. 4.

\(^6\)Ibid. (March 12, 1963), p. 2.  
\(^7\)Ibid.
IV. THE COMMITTEE OF ATHLETIC DIRECTORS

The Athletic Directors' Committee is the oldest standing committee of the Ohio Athletic Conference. This committee was first formed in 1907, to regulate the details of the hiring of officials. At that time, the Committee was called the Ohio Conference Managers' Committee. A detailed discussion on the early history of the Ohio Conference Managers' Committee was given in Chapter IV. The term Managers was changed to Athletic Directors some time during the mid 1950's.

The Athletic Directors' Committee is composed of the physical education representatives of the Conference. The function of this committee is to deal with the technical aspects of the conduct of athletics in such matters as do not require the formal approval of the Conference. Any legislation derived from this committee which has to do with matters other than the technicalities of athletic administration must be recommended to the Conference for formal approval. 8

During this present decade in the history of the Ohio Athletic Conference, the Athletic Directors' Committee has been one of the most active of the standing committees. This committee has recommended much legislation to the Conference.

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for approval, in addition to administering the technical
details of intercollegiate athletics.

On May 19, 1961, Chairman Bill Edwards of Wittenberg
University recommended to the Conference two clauses to be
added to the Ohio Conference General Regulations. These
clauses had to do with the limitations of play and practice.
The first clause prohibited varsity teams from playing a game
or scrimmage with any high school team in any recognized
Ohio Conference sport. The second clause prohibited junior
varsity or freshman teams in football and basketball from
playing a game or scrimmage with any high school team. The
Conference passed both clauses unanimously.

At the second Conference meeting of 1961, Chairman
William Hollinger of Hiram College presented two motions.
First, he moved to limit the number of basketball games from
twenty to eighteen, with the exception of games played during
the Christmas vacation and in the Ohio Conference tournament.
The second motion called for the Ohio Conference to apply for
membership in the U.S. Olympic Association. Both motions
passed.

At the suggestion of the Athletic Directors, the
N.C.A.A. rule on advancing the starting date for basketball
from December 1 to November 30, in those years that Novem-
ber 30 falls on a Friday or Saturday, was adopted by the

9"Minutes of the Ohio Athletic Conference Meeting"
(Delaware, Ohio: May 19, 1961), p. 3.
Conference in 1962. In another move, the Conference threw its support behind the N.C.A.A. in its continuous feud with the A.A.U. The Conference sent a letter to Mr. Walter Byers, Executive Secretary of the N.C.A.A., stating that the Ohio Conference had gone on record backing the proposal of the N.C.A.A. of setting up federations in the various sports.\textsuperscript{10}

The N.C.A.A. Television Program was called to the attention of the Conference at the next meeting. The Athletic Directors recommended and the Conference approved a resolution in favor of an N.C.A.A. television plan that would include a disbursement of a percentage of the rights fees to member colleges not appearing on the national program.

In 1963, the Athletic Directors requested and the Conference approved a round-robin basketball schedule for the 1964-65 and 1965-66 seasons. In view of the adoption of the round-robin schedule, a motion was made to omit the basketball tournament. After considerable discussion, this motion was defeated by a vote of fifteen to eleven.\textsuperscript{11} The Conference wanted to keep the basketball tournament. The adoption of the round-robin basketball schedule was an indication that the Conference was making progress towards resolving the issue of scheduling. The question of round-robin

\textsuperscript{10}\textit{Ibid.} (Granville, Ohio: March 19, 1962), p. 3.

\textsuperscript{11}\textit{Ibid.} (March 12, 1963), p. 3.
scheduling was first discussed in 1922. Forty years later, the Conference had seen fit to adopt such a scheduling plan in at least one sport.

Having tasted success in one endeavor, the Athletic Directors, at the very next meeting, presented a football scheduling plan whereby each school would play games with all member schools on a rotational basis. This plan was originally known as the Turney Plan and had been considered by the Athletic Directors on several previous occasions. The essence of the plan was that each school would play every other school at least once in a period of five years. Considerable discussion followed this presentation. Finally, it was moved and approved that the issue be postponed and taken up at a special meeting after Conference representatives had a chance to discuss the matter with their respective faculties or athletic committees. The date set for the special meeting was December 8, 1963.12

At this meeting, a representative of nearly every school in the Conference made a brief statement relative to his school's position on the matter of compulsory scheduling in football (see Appendix D). After everyone had made his presentation, the issue was voted on and lost by a margin of nineteen to ten. Thus, the matter of compulsory football scheduling was still unresolved. Certain schools, such as

12Ibid. (Delaware, Ohio: November 19, 1963), p. 2.
Akron, Wittenberg, Baldwin-Wallace, and Muskingum, would continue to have difficulty getting a full slate of Conference games.

In 1965, the Athletic Directors approved continuation of the basketball round-robin and the basketball tournament. The N.C.A.A. eligibility rules would apply to the tournament, however. The N.C.A.A. rule prohibited the use of freshmen for those schools with enrollments of more than 750 men. The disadvantage of this rule was that some men eligible for regular season games would be ineligible for the Conference tournament. The N.C.A.A. later revised the rule upwards to 1250 men.

In 1965, following the adoption by the Conference of new legislation concerning financial aid, the Athletic Directors' Committee moved that the Financial Assistance Report Forms be confidentially filed in the Commissioner's office and be made available only to the Grievance and Executive Committees. The Conference unanimously approved this motion.13

In 1966, the Athletic Directors recommended and the Conference approved one practice football scrimmage with another college during the second week of practice. Also, the maximum number of football games to be played was set at nine plus the one scrimmage. The following year a similar

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recommendation to allow a basketball scrimmage was approved. The basketball scrimmage was not to be counted toward the eighteen games permitted by the Ohio Athletic Conference, but was to be counted toward the N.C.A.A. regulation of twenty-six games.

A baseball scheduling plan was introduced and approved on November 21, 1967. The plan was to become effective in 1969. The provisions of the plan are as follows:

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I. It is suggested that in baseball scheduling to begin with the 1969 season, each Conference school should schedule:

a. Five of six opponents within their division.
b. Two doubleheaders within their division.
c. A total of seven games within their division.
d. A total of four games in the other division.
e. One doubleheader in the other division.

II. A total of eight games must be played to be considered as the representative for N.C.A.A. competition.

III. All scheduled O.A.C. games must be played prior to the third Thursday in May.

IV. A playoff will be held between the winners of the North and South divisions on the third Friday in May at one of two previously selected neutral sites, with Saturday being reserved as an alternate (rain) date.
V. The winner of the playoff game will represent the Ohio Athletic Conference in the N.C.A.A. Mid-East Regional baseball tournament. If bad weather prevents a playoff game, the Conference will be represented by the percentage leader of record at the close of the day's play on the third Saturday of May.

VI. In event of a tie situation in either division, or interdivision play, the winner of a previous game between the two teams would be declared the representative.  

The scheduling plan was conceived in an effort to determine an Ohio Conference representative to the N.C.A.A. Regional baseball tournament. With the adoption of this plan, the Conference had now settled the issue of scheduling in two of the major sports. Football was the one remaining hurdle. It is interesting to note that both scheduling plans (basketball and baseball) grew out of a need to determine a representative to the N.C.A.A. tournaments.

In 1967, another committee was appointed to determine a scheduling procedure for a football championship. The committee responded with a tentative plan on March 12, 1968, but the plan was referred back to committee. The instructions to the committee were for a report to be made thirty days prior to the November meeting. The report was gathered and circulated through the mail. The formal presentation was made at the November meeting by Chairman Ed Sherman. After the presentation, a roll call vote was taken. The plan was adopted by a margin of nineteen to eight. The Ohio

\[14\text{Ibid. (November 21, 1967), p. 3.}\]
Conference, after sixty-eight years, was about to have a football championship. The championship plan is as follows:

1. Divide the Conference teams who wish to participate into two divisions of relatively equal strength, based upon success in Conference schedules for the past five years (1964-68). Examples: Scheduling for the 1972 and 1973 seasons will take place in November, 1968, and will include the five year records of 1964 through 1968. Scheduling for the 1974 and 1975 seasons would take place in November, 1970, and would include records of 1966 through 1970.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Division One</th>
<th>Division Two</th>
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<td>1-4-5-8-9-12-13</td>
<td>2-3-6-7-10-11-14</td>
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2. Each team to play all opponents in their division.

3. Re-align the teams every two years on the basis of the five preceding years' record against Conference teams.

4. Play-off for the Championship between the two divisions on the third Saturday in November.

5. Reserve sufficient Saturdays immediately preceding the Championship game to schedule required Conference opponents in own division.

6. Early dates are to be utilized for scheduling other Conference opponents.

7. Participation in the football Championship is voluntary. However, the intent to participate must be declared at the beginning of each scheduling meeting.\(^{15}\)

Division One includes teams which have the first, fourth, fifth, eighth, ninth, twelfth, and thirteenth best records over the past five years. The schools in Division

\(^{15}\)Ibid. (Marietta, Ohio: November 24, 1968), pp. 2-3.
Two have the second, third, sixth, seventh, tenth, eleventh, and fourteenth best records over the specified period.\textsuperscript{16}

To date eleven schools have agreed to participate in the football championship. The only three to decline participation are Oberlin, Kenyon, and Hiram. The participating schools are Baldwin-Wallace, Capital, Denison, Heidelberg, Marietta, Mount Union, Muskingum, Ohio Wesleyan, Otterbein, Wittenberg, and Wooster. The Ohio Conference was now sponsoring championships in ten sports. These included football, soccer, cross country, basketball, swimming, baseball, golf, tennis, track, and wrestling. At some schools, competition is also provided in fencing, sailing, lacrosse, and ice hockey.

V. THE COMMITTEE OF FACULTY REPRESENTATIVES

The Faculty Representatives' Committee was formed in December, 1957. It is the second youngest of the standing committees of the Conference. Its membership consists of the faculty representatives to the Conference. The committee is primarily responsible for dealing with the academic aspects of the conduct of intercollegiate athletics.\textsuperscript{17}


\textsuperscript{17}Ohio Athletic Conference, \textit{Constitution and By-Laws} ([n.p.]: May 22, 1963), p. 19.
The Faculty Representatives' Committee recommended, and the Conference approved, in 1964, legislation concerning a revision in the activities of the Grievance Committee. The revision involved changing the method of reporting the results of investigations by the Grievance Committee. The Grievance Committee was now to report its findings to the Executive Committee and to the president of the member college concerned. The member college would then have the right to appeal to the Executive Committee within ten (10) days of notification of the findings of the Grievance Committee. The decision and action of the Executive Committee would be final.\(^{18}\)

\section*{VI. THE CODIFICATION COMMITTEE}

The Codification Committee consists of the Commissioner and three other members appointed by the President. The functions of this committee are to keep the rules in good order and to make recommendations to the Conference with respect to desirable changes.\(^{19}\)

In 1962, the Codification Committee was instructed to revise the "Blue Book." The revisions were made and a new edition was published on May 22, 1963. At the November

\(^{18}\)"Minutes of the Ohio Athletic Conference Meeting" (Gambier, Ohio: March 10, 1964), p. 2.

meeting in 1962, the Committee was asked to draft the necessary changes for adding the office of Recording Secretary to the list of officers of the Ohio Athletic Conference. The changes were made and adopted by the Conference on March 12, 1963. This edition of the "Blue Book" represented the third such publication of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Ohio Athletic Conference.  

Suggestions for revisions in the General Rules and Regulations of the Conference were made by the Codification Committee in 1964. The revisions centered around clarifying the transfer rule and broadening its application to include community college transfers. The Conference approved the suggestions.

During this period, the Codification Committee also clarified the Conference rules on giving financial aid to athletes. The Special Committee on Financial Aid to Athletes had referred this matter to the Codification Committee for re-wording after the legislation had been adopted by the Conference. All recent changes in the Constitution and By-Laws or the General Regulations of the Ohio Athletic Conference have been noted in the "Blue Book." As changes occur and are codified, new pages are added to the booklet.

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20"Minutes of the Ohio Athletic Conference Meeting" (Granville, Ohio: March 12, 1963), pp. 4-5.
VII. THE GRIEVANCE COMMITTEE

As mentioned earlier in Chapter VII, the Grievance Committee was formed at the instigation of the Committee of Faculty Representatives. The primary purpose of this committee was to receive complaints and to scrutinize the financial aid reports.

On March 19, 1962, the Grievance Committee made several recommendations concerning new procedures for the reporting of violations of Conference regulations. Any violations reported in newspaper articles, magazines, radio, television, or in writing by observers were to be sent to the Commissioner's office. The Commissioner would then contact the Athletic Director of the college concerned for a written explanation of the violation. If the Commissioner felt that further clarification was necessary, he was required to report to the Grievance Committee for additional investigation. The Grievance Committee would then make its report to the Executive Committee. All appeals were to be made to the Executive Committee. This new procedure represented a significant change from the old method of reporting complaints directly to the Grievance Committee.

The Grievance Committee sent its first letter of censure, through the Executive Committee, in 1965. The name of the guilty institution, which was considered to be

21Ibid. (March 19, 1962), p. 3.
confidential information, was not disclosed in the Conference minutes. The school was found to be in violation of certain Conference regulations. An immediate halt to these violations was requested or more drastic action was to be taken by the Conference. The college concerned would have ten days in which to appeal its case to the Executive Committee. Other minor infractions committed by member schools were reported during this period, but were usually cleared up upon notification of such from the Executive Committee.

In reviewing the financial aid forms of the member schools, it was the responsibility of the Grievance Committee to point out any cases where financial assistance was in excess of need. The college in violation would be requested to reduce the amount of aid to the need level, or not permit the student-athlete to participate. The work of the Grievance Committee has aided considerably in reducing the circulation of unfounded rumors of illegal assistance being given in the Conference. Only two cases where the proportion of athletes receiving aid was greatly in excess of aid granted to all students were noted. Commissioner Smith reports that when this committee first began its work, there were many minor discrepancies found in the financial aid reports. However, in the past two or three years, there have been relatively few discrepancies or minor infractions.

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VIII. SPECIAL COMMITTEES

Under the Constitution of the Ohio Athletic Conference, the President has the right to appoint any special committee deemed necessary by the Conference. Many special committees were appointed during this period. Just to mention a few, the Conference appointed Special Committees on Recruitment, Long-Range Planning, Financial Aid, and the Freshman Rule. This portion of this chapter will briefly discuss the work of these committees.

The Special Committee on the Freshman Rule was appointed in 1960. Its purpose was to study the advisability of the Conference returning to the old rule of not allowing freshmen to participate on varsity teams. Freshman participation had long been an issue in the Ohio Conference before the Conference passed the existing rule back in 1950. Freshmen have been participating on varsity teams since that date. In the past twenty years, there have been many attempts to re-establish the old rule, but none have met with success. On March 19, 1962, the Special Committee recommended that the rule be re-instated. The matter was brought to a vote and lost by a margin of eighteen to eight.

The Committee on Financial Aid was established in 1959. The creation of this committee was discussed in Chapter VII. Since that time, it has made many recommendations to the Conference concerning the details of administering and reporting financial assistance. Most of these
recommendations have been in the form of revisions of the original legislation which was adopted by the Conference in 1959. Initially, the legislation called for each school to keep the financial aid forms on file in its Athletic Department to be submitted to the Commissioner at the end of the year. In 1962, that provision was revised to read:

and at the end of the school year each school will send 20 copies of its Financial Aid Report to the Commissioner's office. The Commissioner will distribute the Reports to all member institutions.\(^2^3\)

A Sub-Committee on Recruitment and Financial Aid was created by the Conference at the suggestion of the Athletic Directors. The responsibility of this committee was to clarify and interpret all the Conference rules on eligibility and recruitment.\(^2^4\) The committee made its report on November 24, 1964, in the form of several recommended revisions in the manner in which financial assistance was granted and reported. The Conference adopted the recommendations as presented by Chairman Ed Sherman of Muskingum College:

1. Financial Assistance
   A. Scholarships

   Academic scholarships may be awarded only to applicants whose C.E.E.B. or A.C.T.

\footnote{\textit{Ibid.} (Granville, Ohio: March 19, 1962), p. 4.}

\footnote{\textit{"Minutes of the Ohio Athletic Conference Athletic Directors' Meeting"} (Gambier, Ohio: November 20-21, 1960), p. 4.}
scores would fall within the limit of the upper third of the combined C.E.E.B. or A.C.T. scores of all students for the previous year for the institution concerned.

B. Other Financial Assistance

All other financial assistance shall be based upon need as shown by the report of the College Scholarship Service. If any extenuating circumstances of aid are involved, these shall be noted.

No one can make any promises or commitment for any kind of financial assistance except the scholarship or financial assistance committee and that only after the prospect has been accepted for admission.25

The Committee further suggested that:

the list of all athletes receiving financial assistance from member colleges of the Ohio Athletic Conference together with the amount received, whether scholarship or financial assistance, shall be on file in the Commissioner's office.26

Several schools objected to the circulation of C.E.E.B. scores on the basis that these scores should be considered confidential. Following a discussion on this question at the next meeting of the Conference, a motion was made and passed that this item be rejected and a new wording substituted in its place. The new wording stated that:

A separate listing (by code number rather than by name) of all athletes receiving financial assistance from member colleges of the O.A.C., together with the amount received, whether scholarship or other financial assistance, shall be filed in the

25 "Minutes of the Ohio Athletic Conference Meeting" (Westerville, Ohio: November 24, 1964), pp. 4-5.

26 Ibid.
Commissioner's office at the same time as Eligibility lists are filed.

This separate report shall include:

1. The C.E.E.B. or A.C.T. scores for each student (by code number) listed.

2. The amount of financial assistance given to each student on the roster--broken down into:
   a. Scholarship grant,
   b. Other financial assistance.

3. Need as shown by the College Scholarship Service.

4. Once on each roster list, the minimum C.E.E.B. or A.C.T. scores for the upper third of all such scores for that college for the previous year, broken down into verbal and math scores.27

Other minor changes in this legislation were reported in the Conference minutes of November 22, 1966, and November 25, 1969.

The Committee on Recruitment was also charged with the responsibility of setting punitive measures for those offending institutions in violation of the Ohio Athletic Conference rules on Recruiting and Financial Aid. The Committee suggested the following penalties:

1. The offending staff member may be reprimanded and warned against repetition of the offense.

2. A letter of censure may be sent to the President, Faculty Representatives and Athletic Director of the offending member institution. Publication of the letter of censure shall be upon the recommendation of the Grievance Committee.

3. Probation for a given period--for the member institution.

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27Ibid. (Granville, Ohio: March 16, 1965), p. 4.
4. Ineligibility to be represented in Conference and in N.C.A.A. sponsored tournaments and meets.

5. Loss of eligibility and participation of individual student athletes.

6. Probation or suspension of a coach involved in the infraction from all coaching duties.

7. The right of the member institution to schedule games with other members of the Conference in the sport in which the violation occurred may be denied.

8. Dismissal of the member institution from the Ohio Athletic Conference in accordance with Article III, Section 3, of the Constitution of the Conference.\(^{28}\)

The effective date for the above legislation was to be the fall of 1965. The passage of this legislation represented a historic first for the Ohio Athletic Conference. Previous to this action, there were no provisions under the Constitution or By-Laws setting any type of punitive measures for infractions of Conference rules. In a letter to the Athletic Directors and the Faculty Representatives, Commissioner Smith wrote:

Previous to enforcement legislation, there were no penalties for an alleged infraction. Experience has shown that it is most difficult to gain compliance with a regulation, unless there is a procedure for corrective action. Respect for the enforcement program is the necessary aim of the Conference. The Grievance Committee is the fact-gathering agency and will report its findings and recommendations to the Executive Committee and to the President of the member college concerned. The member college shall have the right to appeal to the Executive Committee within ten (10) days of notification of the findings.

\(^{28}\textit{Ibid.}, \text{p. 3.}\)
of the Grievance Committee. The decision and the action of the Executive Committee in the matter shall be final.

On March 11, 1969, the Ohio Athletic Conference approved the appointment of a Long-Range Study and Planning Committee. This committee was charged with the responsibility of recommending procedures and development of the Conference. In November, a preliminary progress report was made to the Conference by Chairman Robert Strimer of Ohio Wesleyan:

1. Each O.A.C. College will be asked to submit a joint report of the Athletic Director and the Faculty Representative on what should be the role of the Conference in administering the Athletic Programs.

2. The Long-Range Planning Committee should engage in a study of means of assisting the members in maintaining a quality athletic program in light of spiraling costs of athletic expenditures.

3. The consensus of the Committee indicated no immediate need of a full-time Sports Information Director for the O.A.C.

4. The consensus of the Committee indicated that the position of the Commissioner should remain at approximately one-half time.

5. The Committee will concern itself with a consideration of N.C.A.A. regulations as they affect the O.A.C. The 1.600 Rule and the problems associated with it were discussed.

29Letter to the Athletic Directors and Faculty Representatives from A. N. Smith, Commissioner of the Ohio Athletic Conference, Elyria, Ohio, March 27, 1965.

30"Minutes of the Ohio Athletic Conference Meeting" (Springfield, Ohio: November 25, 1969), pp. 5-6.
Review. During the decade of the sixties, the Ohio Athletic Conference made great strides in strengthening its internal structure. The Conference underwent a great transition as it was organized on a committee basis, greatly facilitating its work. A new Commissioner and new personnel aided the Conference in making the transition smoothly. Membership in the Conference was held relatively steady during this period. Only one new school was admitted to membership, and the University of Akron's membership was reduced to inactive status.

There were many significant developments during this decade in addition to the ones mentioned above. One of the most persistent and perplexing issues of long-standing in the Conference was finally resolved when the Conference agreed upon scheduling plans for football, basketball, and baseball. Another milestone was reached when the Conference went on record as approving championships in these sports. Legislation setting punitive measures for the violation of Conference rules was also passed during this decade. This represented a very significant piece of legislation, since the Conference had been unsuccessful in passing such legislation in the early years of its history.

The events of this decade have only served to enhance the image of the Ohio Athletic Conference in the world of intercollegiate athletics and sports. After sixty-eight years of existence, the Ohio Athletic Conference, as the
third oldest active Conference in the nation, is considered one of the finest organizations of its kind.
CHAPTER IX

EVALUATION AND SUMMARY

The Ohio Athletic Conference, with a membership of fourteen schools, appears to be in a fine state of health at the age of sixty-eight. Most of the schools in the Conference are church-affiliated and are similar in size and enrollment. The average enrollment in Ohio Conference schools is 1,700 students. The range is from 800 at Kenyon to 2,525 students at Ohio Wesleyan.¹

The football stadiums at these schools seat on the average about 5,000 spectators. The range in stadium size is from 3,000 at Capital and Oberlin to 12,000 at Mount Union.²

The Ohio Conference is a staid old Conference and has been slow to react to many situations, such as recognizing champions in all its sports.³ It is, however, an old and honorable organization and has a fine tradition for

¹The Blue Book of College Athletics (Cleveland: The Rohrich Corporation, 1969-70).

²Ibid.

³Statement by Bill Edwards, Athletic Director at Wittenberg University, personal interview, July 7, 1970.
standing for the best in intercollegiate athletics. The Conference has made a valiant effort to maintain amateur standards in its member schools.

One unique factor about the membership of the Conference is its unanimity of agreement on what the aims of the Conference should be. These aims, briefly stated, are to emphasize the educational values of athletics and to provide a variety of amateur athletic experience for as many students as possible. The Ohio Conference has also been innovative in opposing all athletic scholarships as well as maintaining a policy of no off-campus recruiting by coaches. These policies have helped the Conference schools to keep the expenses of athletic administration at a comparatively low level. The policies have also aided in keeping the athletic competition within the league well-balanced; no school could recruit the superior athlete with the inducement of financial aid.

In discussing the matter of the educational emphasis on athletics with various people in the Conference, the consensus of opinion appears to be that the Ohio Conference has always been interested in the educational value of athletics. Dr. J. H. Nichols, retired Athletic Director from Oberlin College, believes that "the chief contribution of the Conference has been in developing and maintaining standards

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4Statement by Lysle K. Butler, Athletic Director at Oberlin College, personal interview, May 27, 1970.
of educational ideals in the conduct of intercollegiate sports in member schools."\(^5\)

Mr. Bill Edwards, Athletic Director at Wittenberg University, feels that the Ohio Conference has always been interested in the well-being of the student-athlete and that the primary emphasis in athletics has "got to be on the educational values derived therefrom."\(^6\)

Mr. R. F. Martin, retired Athletic Director from Otterbein College, feels that the strength of the Ohio Conference lies in the fact that the organization has always had high ideals and a good many colleges who have followed these ideals. All the Conference schools have approximately the same educational standards, the same eligibility rules, and the same attitudes toward athletic programs. In none are athletics regarded as something separate and apart from education.\(^7\)

There have been many battles within the Conference over such issues as scheduling, championships, the freshman rule, spring practice in football, and recruiting.\(^8\) The

\(^5\)Statement by Dr. Nichols, personal interview, May 27, 1970.


\(^7\)Statements by R. F. Martin, personal interview, August 4, 1970.

\(^8\)Statement by E. M. Hole, retired Athletic Director from Wooster College, personal interview, April 7, 1970.
scheduling problem, especially in football, and the issue of who is champion have been the two most serious problems faced by the Conference.\(^9\) While the Ohio Conference is not a playing league and, therefore, was not concerned with awarding championships, other than the Conference-sponsored tournaments and meets, the mythical championships in football, basketball, and baseball were nevertheless contended for by players and coach the same as though they were officially determined. Presently, however, a workable solution appears to have been found, as the Conference now recognizes championships in all Conference sports. The football championship plan, just recently adopted, was met with mixed emotions from some Ohio Conference college presidents.

Mount Union College, who originally voted not to participate because it was felt that some schools in the Conference were too strong for them, later reversed their decision. In the words of President Ronald G. Weber:

After the Conference adopted the football championship plan we reversed our stand and voted to participate. We did so because we value our relationship with the other Conference schools and do not want it to be adversely affected by the football championship plan.\(^{10}\)


\(^{10}\)Letter to the writer from Ronald G. Weber, President, Mount Union College, August 10, 1970.
William P. Miller, Acting President of Muskingum College, heartily supports the plan for establishing a football championship and hopes the plan is workable.\textsuperscript{11}

Lynn W. Turner, President of Otterbein College, is not adverse to an attempt to establish a football championship but is concerned about the disparity in size of the various Conference schools.\textsuperscript{12}

President Leslie H. Fishel, Jr. of Heidelberg College does not subscribe to the new football plan. Mr. Fishel believes that football is the one sport which has the capacity to skew the balance which is the Conference's strength and he does not believe that the merits of championship play outweigh the dangers of overbalance.\textsuperscript{13}

By and large, the philosophy of the Conference has been to permit and encourage each member to develop and sustain its own identity. The member colleges are not pressured to become like one another or like a particular model, but they are able to implement their own individual philosophies within the structure and the procedures of the Conference. For example, some standards in individual schools are higher

\textsuperscript{11}Letter to the writer from William P. Miller, Acting President, Muskingum College, July 29, 1970.

\textsuperscript{12}Letter to the writer from Lynn W. Turner, President, Otterbein College, July 31, 1970.

\textsuperscript{13}Letter to the writer from Leslie H. Fishel, Jr., President, Heidelberg College, August 12, 1970.
than those set by the Conference, particularly in the area of minimum scholastic requirements.

Ohio Conference schools have also been among the first to include black athletes in their programs. Among the early ones were Oberlin, Otterbein, Denison, Ohio Wesleyan, and Western Reserve (a charter member of the Ohio Conference).

Oberlin College, which has long had a tradition of being liberal, was the first Conference school to admit black students. "The trustees of Oberlin College voted to receive black students when none were available" in the 1830's. The first black student at Oberlin was James Bradley from Cincinnati. From 1840 to 1860, the proportion of blacks at Oberlin was about five percent of the student body. Moses "Fleetwood" Walker is considered to be the first black athlete at Oberlin. He played baseball and later was outstanding as a professional.

The first black student to be admitted to Otterbein College was William Hannibal Thomas, in 1859, shortly before the Civil War. After ten weeks, however, Thomas was asked

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15Ibid.


to leave because of undue pressure put upon the trustees of the college to have him removed. He was instructed that his tuition to Oberlin would be paid for him if he wished to go; Thomas refused the offer but left Otterbein. He later settled in Westerville and raised his family. Joseph Caulker was the first black athlete at Otterbein. Caulker participated in baseball in the late 1890's.18

Daniel Robert Fairfax played varsity football and baseball for Western Reserve from 1899 to 1903.19 Western Reserve was then a member of the Ohio Conference (1902). Denison University had its first black baseball player at least as early as 1890.20 Charlie Thomas played baseball as the first black athlete at Ohio Wesleyan University during Branch Rickey's early coaching days.21 Thomas played at Ohio Wesleyan for three years and may have influenced Rickey's later desire to push Jackie Robinson into the majors.

The examples cited above are but a few of the stories that could be told of black athletes in Ohio Conference schools. The Ohio Athletic Conference as an organization has never had any policy, written or unwritten, pertaining to

18Ibid.
19The Reserve, Western Reserve University Yearbook, 1899-1900-1901-1902.
20The Adytum, Denison University Yearbook, 1889-1890.
21Young, op. cit., p. 74.
black athletes.\textsuperscript{22} The matter of integration has always been left to the individual schools.

\textbf{Summary}

By the latter part of the nineteenth century, intercollegiate athletics had reached a level of complexity which was threatening the very existence of games and sports in schools and colleges. Under student control, matters had gotten nearly completely out of hand, thus clearly establishing a need for faculty intervention. In response to this need, the idea of forming playing leagues or athletic conferences began to take hold. By the turn of the century, at least three such conferences were in operation in this country. Shortly after that, the formation of athletic conferences began to flourish and was an effort to check the evils and bad practices that had been allowed to creep into intercollegiate athletics.

Founded in 1902, the Ohio Athletic Conference was, at that time, the fourth such organization of this kind in the United States. The one man primarily responsible for organizing the Conference was C. E. St. John of Oberlin College. Early in 1902, invitations were sent to six Ohio schools proposing an informal meeting to consider the organization of an athletic conference. Four schools, Case,

\textsuperscript{22}Statement by William F. Bernlohr, Athletic Director, Capital University, personal interview, July 24, 1970.
Oberlin, Ohio Wesleyan, and Western Reserve sent representatives to the first meeting. A second meeting was held on June 9, 1902, and Kenyon College and Ohio State University joined the original four. The Ohio Conference was consummated at the third meeting of the group on October 10, 1902, with the six schools as charter members.

From the very beginning, the stated purpose of the Ohio Conference was to formalize, stabilize, and coordinate athletic relations among its member schools; and to initiate and maintain high standards of conduct in the administration of intercollegiate athletics in the state of Ohio. The Western Conference rules on eligibility standards and athletic committees were used as a model. These rules attempted to define, control, and regulate individual and institutional athletic policy. During these early years, the right to participate in intercollegiate athletics was restricted to bona fide college students and limited to a total of four years. A one-year residence rule for migrants was also incorporated. Other regulations prohibited acceptance of remuneration for athletic participation and banned the practice of playing under assumed names. Students deficient in academic work and those who failed to complete the semester in which they had competed were denied the right to participate. Athletes were required to subscribe to a statement of eligibility and football competition by Conference schools was restricted to regular college teams.
In subsequent years, the Conference clarified and revised these rules and added new ones when the need indicated. Progress in establishing a sound working base was temporarily halted in 1917, at the outbreak of World War I. During this national crisis, the Conference was forced to modify its eligibility standards and rules of conduct of athletics to compensate for the manpower shortages and financial squeeze brought on by the war. Shortly after the war was over, the Conference was able to resume its normal operations. Over the years the Conference had to face similar circumstances during World War II and the Korean War.

Attention was then turned towards resolving the issues of scheduling and the official recognition of championships in football, basketball, and baseball. These issues were intensified partly because of the growth spurt experienced by the Conference from 1910 to 1927, and partly because of several individuals and schools within the Ohio Conference who continually pushed the idea of the Conference recognizing championships. These two issues threatened to break up the Conference in the middle twenties, but finally resulted in only six schools resigning their memberships to form the Buckeye Athletic Association.

The Conference then readjusted itself and continued to make progress towards resolving the issues of scheduling and championships as well as passing new legislation on all aspects of intercollegiate athletics. The issues of
scheduling and championships were finally resolved in the decade of the sixties, after a long search for a solution to these particular problems. Round-robin scheduling in basketball and baseball were formally adopted and a championship plan in football was accepted by the majority of the Conference schools.

The question of expansion of the Ohio Conference was raised in 1906, at which time it was decided that any college belonging to the Ohio College Association which adopted the rules of the Conference would be eligible for membership. The first applicants under this ruling were the College of Wooster, Denison University, and Heidelberg College. By 1927, the membership in the Conference had increased to twenty-three schools. By 1934, the Conference had reached an all-time high of twenty-four members in spite of the withdrawal of the Buckeye schools in 1928.

Over the years, thirty schools have been in and out of the Ohio Conference. Along with the present fourteen, Ashland, Bowling Green, Dayton, Findlay, John Carroll, Kent State, Ohio Northern, Toledo, Miami, Cincinnati, Ohio University, Wilmington, Case, and Western Reserve have held memberships. The Ohio State University and the University of Akron still maintain inactive membership status in the Conference. In the sixty-eight year history of the Ohio Conference, Oberlin College is the only charter member who has had continuous membership since 1902.
In 1907, the Ohio Conference Managers' Committee was formed for the purpose of regulating the details of the hiring of officials. This Committee gradually grew into a powerful organization with each institution sending its Athletic Director as the official representative to this Committee. A significant development in the control and administration of athletic affairs in the Conference is found in the growth and responsibility of this Committee. By 1920, the administration of athletic details had become largely the responsibility of the Athletic Directors. These were now men of professional rank, devoting full time to their duties. By 1930, the Athletic Directors began to hold regular meetings at the same time and place as the sessions of the Faculty Representatives. These combined meetings facilitated the tasks of schedule making and the drawing up of agreements pertaining to the conduct of athletics. By 1960, the coaches of each school were meeting with these two groups and also separately, so as to improve communication in all phases of intercollegiate athletic administration.

Another historical step was taken in 1929, when the Conference officially created the office of Commissioner of the Ohio Athletic Conference. Mr. George Daniel was officially named to this post at that time. He had been previously hired by the Managers' Association as Supervisor of Officials in 1927. Thus, his first service to the Conference began in 1927. George Daniel served the Ohio Athletic
Conference for a total of thirty-three years including the two years he served as Supervisor of Officials. Upon his retirement in 1961, he was succeeded by Mr. A. N. Smith of Elyria, Ohio. Mr. Smith has now served as Conference Commissioner for nine years. In sixty-eight years of existence, the Ohio Conference has only had two Commissioners of Athletics. The creation of this position may have been as influential as any other factor in bringing about a stable Conference.

The first Constitution of the Ohio Athletic Conference was adopted in 1910. During its first thirty years of existence, the personnel of the Conference consisted entirely of scholastic faculty representatives, one from each institution. In 1932, the Ohio Conference Managers' Association was incorporated into the Conference. From this date forward, each school has been represented by its Athletic Director and one academic faculty member. This dual arrangement of Athletic Directors and Faculty Representatives has promoted the growth and development of the Conference.

The first revision of the Constitution and all the existing rules and regulations were brought up to date when the Ohio Conference published the "Red Book" in 1937. Since that time, there have been two additional revisions and publications—one in 1955 and the other in 1963. The title of the publication was then changed to the "Blue Book."
Another significant issue in the history of the Ohio Athletic Conference has been that of freshman participation. The freshman rule, which required freshmen to spend a year in residence before becoming eligible for varsity participation, was standard procedure in the Ohio Conference until 1950, with the exception of short periods of time during World Wars I and II. In 1950, the Conference dropped the application of this rule thereby making freshmen eligible for varsity competition. Attempts have been made to reinstate the old freshman rule, but none have been successful in the past twenty years. The outlook for the future is that the Ohio Conference will continue to grant freshmen the right of varsity participation for a long time to come.

Two of the most significant moves in the recent history of the Conference were the adoption in 1959 of a system of reporting all financial aid given to athletes and in 1965, the setting of punitive measures for violations of Ohio Conference rules. The practice of reporting financial aid was tried back in the twenties for a short while but was soon dropped because of improper adherence to the rule by member institutions. Before 1965, the Ohio Athletic Conference had never officially adopted any type of punitive measures for rules infractions. These two moves aided greatly in reducing the circulation of unfounded rumors of illegal recruiting and infractions of Conference policies.
The Ohio Athletic Conference is presently one of the most respected athletic conferences in the country. Many younger conferences have patterned their organizations after the Ohio Conference. The Ohio Conference is presently organized along committee lines. There are seven standing committees in existence and the President reserves the right to appoint whatever special committees the Conference may deem necessary. The standing committees are: (1) the Executive, (2) New Members, (3) Codification, (4) Faculty Representatives, (5) Athletic Directors, (6) Eligibility, and (7) the Grievance Committee.

The Ohio Conference holds two regular meetings each year--one in the fall and one in the spring. The meetings have evolved from one-day sessions to three-day sessions, generally a Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday. The coaches meet separately to formulate recommendations to the Athletic Directors; the Athletic Directors and Faculty Representatives meet separately to consider and formulate policies and recommendations; and finally, the Conference as a whole meets and formally acts upon the recommendations and suggestions emanating from each of the separate groups.

The achievements of the Ohio Athletic Conference have been many. Among them may be mentioned the standardizing of eligibility rules, shortening of schedules, appointment of officials, limitations of practice, creation of the Commissioner's office, emphasizing the educational value of
athletics, and numerous other efforts to improve the status of intercollegiate athletics. These achievements have been discussed in detail. Perhaps the singularly most important achievement has been the insuring of faculty control of athletics. Faculty control has made possible the educational emphasis in athletics practiced by the Ohio Conference and the general promotion of amateur ideals. While conditions are not yet perfect, there can be no denial of the service of the Conference to its member institutions and to amateur athletics; nor can there be denial of the sincerity of purpose of the Conference representatives. Their work looms as an outstanding achievement in the promotion of amateurism in American college athletics.
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BIBLIOGRAPHY

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APPENDICES
APPENDIX A

First Constitution of the O.A.C.
Constitution of the Ohio Athletic Conference
Adopted October 14, 1910

Article 1. Name

The name of this organization shall be the Ohio Athletic Conference.

Article 2. Object

The object of the Ohio Athletic Conference shall be the proper regulation of intercollegiate athletics among the members of the Conference and the other colleges of the State. Among specific aims the following may be mentioned:--

a. The proper subordination of athletics to the regular scholastic work of the colleges, and the encouragement of a high standard of scholarship among athletes.

b. The encouragement of the spirit of amateurism and the discouragement not only of technical professionalism and commercialism in athletics.

c. The encouragement of the highest ideals of sportsmanship and gentlemanly conduct in members of opposing teams and their supporters, and especially of generous treatment of visiting teams by the team and student body of the home college.

d. The securing of faculty supervision of athletic finances in the colleges of the Conference.

e. Establishment and enforcement of uniform eligibility rules for participants in intercollegiate athletics.

f. The securing of satisfactory officials for athletic contests.

Article 3. Membership

Section 1. The following institutions shall be the charter members of the Ohio Athletic Conference: Case School of Applied Science, Kenyon College, Oberlin College, Ohio State University, Ohio Wesleyan University, Western Reserve University.
Section 2. Any college of the Ohio College Association which adopts and enforces the eligibility rules and other regulations of the Ohio Athletic Conference may become a member of the Conference upon election as specified in Section 3 of this article and upon the payment of initiation fee.

Section 3. Applications for membership in the Ohio Athletic Conference should be presented in person by duly authorized faculty representatives of the applying institution. In case of favorable reception of the application final action admitting the institution shall be postponed until the next meeting of the Conference, when the affirmative vote of three-fourths of the membership of the Conference shall elect the applying institution to membership. In no case shall this final action be taken until the athletic contests of the college making application are actually being conducted under the rules of the Ohio Athletic Conference.

Article 4. Officers

Section 1. The officers of the Ohio Athletic Conference shall be a president and a secretary-treasurer, who shall perform the customary duties of such officers.

Section 2. The term of office of the president and the secretary-treasurer shall be two years, subject to re-election; but the elections shall be so adjusted that the two officers shall not go out of office in the same year.

Section 3. An election by ballot shall be held at each regular fall meeting of the Conference, the president being elected in the year of odd date, and the secretary-treasurer in the year of even date.

Article 5. Meetings

Section 1. A regular meeting of the Ohio Athletic Conference shall be held on the second Friday of October of each year.

Section 2. A special meeting may be held at any time on the call of the president; and such special meeting shall be called by the president on the request of three members of the Conference.

Section 3. The place for each meeting shall be determined by the Conference at the preceding meeting, or in absence of such decision, shall be determined by the president.
Section 4. Each member of the Conference shall be represented by a single vote in the meeting.

Section 5. All meetings, except executive sessions, shall be open to members of the faculties and to undergradu-or alumni members of the athletic committees of all colleges of the state of Ohio, whether members of the Conference or not.

Section 6. A majority of the members of the Conference shall constitute a quorum for transaction of business; and unless otherwise specified the majority of the members present shall control in all matters of voting.

Article 6. Finance

Section 1. The financial resources of the Conference shall be an initiation fee of five dollars collected from each new member and such assessments as shall be voted by the Conference as need arises.

Section 2. A financial report with vouchers, shall be presented by the secretary-treasurer at each regular meeting, and shall be audited by a committee appointed by the president.

Article 7. Ratification of Conference Action

The athletic committees of the several institutions represented in the Conference shall be bound by all actions of the Conference with the following reservation, - Each institution shall reserve the right to reject any specific measure adopted by the Conference within sixty days after notice of the action has been mailed by the secretary. A measure thus rejected shall be reconsidered by the Conference at its next meeting; and if sustained by a vote of two-thirds of the entire membership of the Conference, the measure shall become binding. Further rejection of the measure shall be considered as a withdrawal from the Conference.

Article 8. Eligibility

Section 1. It shall be the duty of each member of the Conference to enforce the eligibility rules adopted, and to
disqualify any student not fulfilling these rules in spirit and letter.

Section 2. The representative of any Conference college may communicate with the representative of any other Conference college concerning the eligibility of any athlete, and shall be the duty of the latter representative to investigate at once the status of the single student in question, and to report to the inquirer the results of said investigation.

Section 3. The Ohio Athletic Conference shall have power to reinstate athletes who have forfeited their eligibility through ignorance or for pardonable cause. Such reinstatement may occur at any regular or special meeting, and shall require a majority vote of the entire membership of the Conference.

Article 9. Amendment

This constitution may be amended at any regular or special meeting of the Ohio Athletic Conference, provided the substance of the amendment shall have been announced at the preceding meeting and notice sent by the secretary to all members of the Conference. A two-thirds majority of the entire membership of the Conference shall be necessary for such amendment.
APPENDIX B

First Constitution of the O.A.C. Managers' Association
CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE
OHIO CONFERENCE MANAGERS' ASSOCIATION

CONSTITUTION

Article I

Name

The name of this organization shall be Ohio Conference Managers' Association.

Article II

Object

The objects of this Association are to develop a high standard of sportsmanship in intercollegiate athletic competition; to arrange meetings for the purpose of scheduling games among the members of the Ohio Athletic Conference; to control and supervise the appointment of officials for the various games scheduled; for all other details of intercollegiate competition in accordance with the rules of the Ohio Athletic Conference.

Article III

Members

All members of the Ohio Athletic Conference shall be members of the Ohio Athletic Conference Managers' Association. Loss of membership in the Ohio Conference Managers' Association by action of the Association is subject to review by the Ohio Athletic Conference within sixty days at the request of the member college concerned. Failure to appeal to the Ohio Athletic Conference or an approval of the action of the Association by the Conference terminates the membership of the appealing college in the Conference. The Ohio Athletic Conference may set aside the action of the Managers' Association. Each member of the Conference may have present at the meetings of this Association as many members of their physical education or intercollegiate athletics staffs as they may desire but each member of the Conference shall have only one vote. The President of the member college, the Board of Control of Intercollegiate Athletics or the Faculty shall designate to the Secretary of this organization, the name of their representative at the beginning of each college year.
Article IV

Officers

The officers of this Association shall be a president, a vice-president and a secretary-treasurer who shall be elected for one year at the annual meeting of the Association held in December. Their duties shall be those usually pertaining to these offices.

Article V

Quorum

Representatives of twelve member colleges shall constitute a quorum.

Article VI

Amendments

The Constitution may be amended at any regular meeting by three-fourths vote of the members of the Association providing notice of the proposed amendment has been given to the members two weeks prior to the meeting.

BY-LAWS OF THE OHIO ATHLETIC CONFERENCE MANAGERS' ASSOCIATION

Article I

Meetings

Sec. 1. - There shall be four regular meetings of the Association during the year (1) September 12th - First Saturday preceding September 15th; (2) First Monday in December; (3) Second Monday of February; (4) Fourth Friday of May. Special meetings may be called at any time by the President or must be called by him upon the written request of five members of the Association.

Sec. 2. - The first meeting of the year shall be held September 12th at six o'clock at Mansfield, Ohio, in 1930; Columbus, Ohio, in 1931; and in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1932. This order for subsequent meetings shall be followed:
The first meeting of the Association shall be for the purpose of interpreting the football rules for the following season.

Sec 3. - The second meeting of the year shall be held the first Monday of December at the Chittenden Hotel at Columbus at one o'clock.

This shall be the annual meeting of the Association at which time officers for the ensuing year shall be elected; and such other items of business presented as normally are a part of an annual meeting.

Sec. 4. - The third meeting of the Association shall be held at the Chittenden Hotel at Columbus, Ohio, at one o'clock on the second Monday of February.

This meeting shall be for the purpose of approving football officials as well as other business.

Sec. 5. - The fourth meeting of the Association shall be held on the fourth Friday of May at twelve o'clock at the place designated by the Ohio Conference Track Meet Committee for the meet to be held.

This meeting shall be in charge of the Chairman of the Ohio Conference Track Meet Committee for the purpose of arranging details of the meet.

At six o'clock of the first day of the meet, the Association shall meet to ratify the assignment of basketball officials and such other business as may be presented.

Article II

Committees

Sec. 1. - The executive committee shall consist of the officers of the Association. It shall be their duty to care for such items of business as may arise between the regular meetings which cannot be deferred to the next meeting of the Association.

Sec. 2. - The following committees shall be appointed by the President at the beginning of his term of office: Ohio Conference Track Meet; Football Interpretation Program and Industrial Basketball Teams.

Sec. 3. - The Ohio Conference Track Meet Committee shall be responsible for the arrangements necessary for holding the Ohio Conference Track and Cross Country Meets.
Sec. 4. - The Football Interpretation Committee shall arrange for the program of the first meeting of the year.

Sec. 5. - The Industrial Basketball Committee shall determine the amateur status of all teams that desire to play basketball with Ohio Conference teams that are not identified with some college or university.

Sec. 6. - The Ohio Conference Tennis Committee shall be responsible for the arrangements necessary for holding the Ohio Conference Tennis Meet.

Article III
Supervisor of Officials

Sec. 1. - The Supervisor of Officials shall be nominated by the executive committee and elected by the Association at such salary as may be determined by the Association.

Sec. 2. - It shall be his duty to assign officials to all intercollegiate football and basketball games played by Ohio Conference teams. These assignments shall be subject to the approval of the voting member of the colleges concerned. He alone shall make arrangements with officials for the games in which they are to be used.

Sec. 3. - The Supervisor of Officials shall refrain from officiating in any contest in which an Ohio Conference college participates.

Article IV
Regulations Concerning Officials

Sec. 1. - Only officials who have been regularly approved by this Association shall be used in any game in which Ohio Conference college teams participate.

Sec. 2. - Officials who have received the approval of the voting members of six colleges of the Conference to use them in games played by their teams shall be placed on the approved list.

Sec. 3. - Officials who have not been used in an Ohio Conference game during a season shall be removed from the list of approved officials.
Sec. 4. - Officials of the approved list of the Conference shall attend interpretation meetings of the Conference or be removed from the list, except by action of the Association because of some valid reason.

Sec. 5. - Football officials shall receive twenty-five dollars plus ten cents a mile one way from their homes to the place of playing the game. See amendment in minutes of 12/7/31 - also end of these By-Laws.

Fees for Thanksgiving football games and the Western Reserve-Case football game are to be left to the discretion of the managers involved.

Sec. 6. - Basketball referees shall receive twenty dollars plus ten cents a mile from their homes to the place of playing the game. Umpires in basketball shall receive fifteen dollars and the same rate for expenses as the referee.

Sec. 7. - Men who have played or officiated in professional or semiprofessional games shall be ineligible for approval as Ohio Conference for one year subsequent to such participation.

Sec. 8. - Officials for games are to be notified one week in advance of the time of playing the game by the home management as to the time of the game, place of playing, his particular duty and the other officials who will work with him.

Sec. 9. - Coaches shall refrain from consulting officials between halves except in the presence of the opponent coach.

Sec. 10. - Unless otherwise specified by the managers of the teams competing only one official will be appointed by the Supervisor of Officials for basketball games.

Sec. 11. - Men who are employed as members of the Physical Education, Intercollegiate Athletics or Intramural Athletics department of any Ohio Conference College are ineligible to officiate in any Ohio Conference intercollegiate game.

Article V

Football

Sec. 1. - Spring football practice is permitted by this Association.
Sec. 2. - Members of the Physical Education, Inter-collegiate Athletics and Intramural departments of member colleges are prohibited from participating in professional football, and basketball.

Sec. 3. - Coaches shall refrain from picking All Ohio teams in football and basketball but that Honor Roll may be selected instead.

Article VI

Basketball

Sec. 1. - Ohio Conference College basketball teams are prohibited from playing professional or semi-professional teams. All basketball teams who do not represent colleges or universities must be approved by the Industrial Basketball Committee before Ohio Conference teams may play them.

Sec. 2. - It is recommended by the Association that all basketball courts of member colleges be laid out as nearly as possible according to the following dimensions: width 45 ft.; length 75 ft.; that the lights be placed as high as possible and the goals be illuminated from above by a light shining directly down.

Sec. 3. - The home basketball teams shall wear white shirts and the visiting team dark shirts. In both cases the shirts shall be only the one color. Basketball pants shall be worn with an inseam of at least six inches.

Sec. 4. - In all Conference games, a lined value ball shall be used.

Sec. 5. - The visiting and home team shall be placed equidistant from the scorer.

Article VII

Baseball

Sec. 1. - There shall be no coaching from the baselines in baseball by the coaches of the teams playing.
Article VIII

Track

Sec. 1. - Points in dual track meets shall be awarded as follows: first, five points; second, three points; and third, one point. In the Ohio Conference Meet points will be awarded as follows: first, five points; second, four points; third, three points; fourth, two points; and fifth, one point.

Sec. 2. - The order of events in dual meets shall be the same as the Ohio Conference Meet unless an order of events has been approved by the managers of the two teams one week prior to the meet.

Sec. 3. - Three men shall be entered in each event in a dual meet by each team unless arrangements to the contrary have been made at least one week prior to the meet.

Sec. 4. - Six men shall be entered by each team competing in the Ohio Cross Country Run but only five shall count.

Article IX

Dues

Sec. 1. - The dues for each member college of the Association shall be thirty-five dollars a year.

Sec. 2. - Assessments may be levied by the executive committee against the member colleges of the Association when necessary to pay accounts contracted by action of the Association.

Article X

Penalties

Sec. 1. - Member colleges of the O.C.M.A., suspected of violating the constitution, by-laws or regulations of the Ohio Conference Managers' Association, may upon complaint of the Commissioner be summoned to appear before the executive committee for a hearing. If a majority of the executive committee deem the evidence of the violation sufficient, the case shall be presented to the Association for trial. A member college found guilty shall be suspended or expelled by a two-thirds vote of the membership.
Sec. 2. - Non-representation at two consecutive meetings of the Ohio Conference Managers' Association shall automatically suspend the offending college for an indefinite period.

Sec. 3. - Member colleges shall not play suspended or expelled colleges without the consent of the Ohio Conference Managers' Association.

**Article XI**

**Amendments**

These by-laws may be amended at any regular or called session of the Association by three-fourths vote of members present.

12/7/31 Amendment made by Mr. Martin, seconded by Mr. Thorpe, that the By-Laws Section 5, Article IV, be amended to - that the fees of football officials be $20.00 per game, plus traveling expenses. **Carried**
APPENDIX C

Committee Reports
REPORT TO THE OHIO CONFERENCE ON

SPECTATOR CONDUCT

June 2, 1947

Our committee composed of Mr. Hole of Wooster, Mr. Pederson of Mt. Union, and Mr. Lamb of Ohio Northern, sent out a few questions to the directors of various schools in the conference. It could hardly be called a questionnaire. However, it did bring in some very fine reactions from the various schools, 16 of them sending back answers to the questions and making additional suggestions.

The directors of the conference seemed to be equally divided in opinion on the conduct of basketball fans during the past season. About one half of them indicated that poor sportsmanship, booing, etc., at basketball games is becoming a real problem and that some steps should be taken to prevent further development of this poor attitude. However, the other half of the directors did not seem to be at all alarmed over the situation, some of them taking the stand that spectator conduct was no different this past season than it was during the period preceding the war.

The members of the committee were present at a good number of basketball games this winter, both in high school and college. They are definitely of the opinion that steps should be taken to correct the roudyism and booing on the part of fans. While perhaps some officials are incompetent, they are all out there doing their best to handle a game that is becoming increasingly hard to officiate.

Causes of Poor Attitudes of Fans
(As listed by Directors)

1. Post-war hysteria and the G. I. student.
2. Lack of school control.
3. No education of student bodies.
4. Poor officiating.
5. Lack of knowledge of rules by the majority of fans.
6. More and more aggressive basketball being coached. Especially the pressing type of defense.
7. Poor administration and lack of education in high schools, thus a carry over into college.
8. Influence of professional basketball.
9. Too much emphasis on winning and upon championships.
10. More public interest than ever before. Larger crowds. Attracting all types of fans. Many new to basketball and not well acquainted with the rules.
11. More drinking at basketball games than formerly.
The Ohio Conference has always stood for the highest type of sportsmanship. Many of the schools train prospective coaches and teachers of physical education. We should all take a definite stand on this matter of poor attitude and unsportsmanlike conduct of basketball fans. Sociologists claim that the only way we can correct the ills of society is through education.

Therefore we list in the way of recommendations, the various suggestions sent to us from the member schools of the conference. It is our hope that some of these may be of value to your department.

1. Instructions to cheer leaders.
2. Articles in school papers, editorials written by students and members of the physical education staff.
3. Discussion in general physical education classes.
4. Articles in local city papers, preferably written by the basketball coaches.
5. Talks and discussions with the student bodies in chapel.
6. Education by loud speaker at basketball games.
7. Cards given to spectators at home games (Example: Marietta).
8. Courses taught on "Appreciation of Athletics."
9. Attempt to influence the general student body through organizations on the campus. Especially the letter men's associations.
10. Directors attempting to develop a better attitude on the part of their basketball coaches, especially while the game is in progress.
11. Better police protection and eliminating undesirables from the gymnasium when necessary.
12. Refusing admittance to games of anyone intoxicated.

Most of the athletic directors were of the opinion that some suggestions for educating our crowds and student bodies, would be appreciated. All of them thought that it was the duty of each school to handle its own situation and to "clean up its own back yard."

Clyde A. Lamb
E. M. Hole
Willard Pederson
PROPOSED STANDARD POLICY GOVERNING 
BAND ACTIVITIES IN CONJUNCTION 
WITH OAC ATHLETIC CONTESTS

The appearance of bands has become commonplace at collegiate athletic events. They serve a utilitarian function both in their contribution to the spirit of an occasion and in the entertainment which they furnish. Due to the fact that customs and ground rules vary greatly, problems have arisen from time to time which indicate the need for a conference policy governing the appearance of bands at games. The following code is suggested:

1. Football games.
   
a. If they so desire, all bands present should participate in the pre-game playing of the National Anthem on the field. This should occur in the 15 minute period directly preceding the start of the game. In keeping with the Code of the National Anthem an announcement should invite those present to join in singing. The band or bands should face either the flag or the audience; the chief consideration being the support which is given to the singing of the Anthem. Solo playing or singing of the National Anthem, since it discourages general participation, should be avoided.
   
b. The home and visiting school bands shall have performance priority during the half-time intermission. When there are two bands performing, the half-time intermission shall be lengthened automatically to 20 minutes. Under no circumstances, when two bands are performing, shall one band show exceed 10 minutes including entrance and exit time; nor shall a band be allotted less than 7 minutes to perform. In no case shall an "outside" band or bands preempt the appearance of either the home or visiting band, unless a satisfactory agreement has been reached well in advance between the band directors of the two schools most directly involved.
   
c. The visiting band shall be assigned a reserved section for seating, provided at least a week's notice has been given by the visiting band to the host athletic department, either directly or through the host band director.

2. Basketball games.
   
a. A competent pep band or other suitable available live music shall be utilized for the playing of the National Anthem before the game. The provisions of the
Code of the National Anthem referred to in paragraph 1a shall apply.

b. Authorized visiting pep bands shall be afforded a seating area, provided a week's notice of such a requirement has been furnished to the host athletic department.

3. General provisions

a. Bands shall be seated in an area which permits a reasonably unimpeded view of the playing area.

b. Bands should be so seated that their playing will not interfere with the communications required by coaching staffs.

c. Bands should not play while a contest is actually in progress. They shall limit their playing to pre-game, time-outs, and post-game.

d. Yard markers shall be placed so that they are visible from the playing field. Ideally there should be markers on both sides of the field as an aid to pre-game and half-time activities.

A standardization of procedures within the OAC would be a step in the direction of improved relations among the schools involved. Such a code as that suggested above has already been in force in some scholastic conferences for some years. The serious consideration of this proposal by the OAC is requested.

It is perhaps of interest to note that the preceding code is being considered for recommendation by the College Band Directors National Association to the various athletic conferences around the country. It has not as yet been presented, however, and the OAC has the opportunity to be first.

Submitted by the following band directors:

Stuart Ling, The College of Wooster
Frank Battisti, Baldwin-Wallace
George Hunter, Denison University
Charles Colbert, Heidelberg College
Carl Kandel, Mount Union College
Jay Zorn, Muskingum College
Gary Tirey, Otterbein College
Roger Topliff, Hiram College
APPENDIX D

Special Meeting on Football Scheduling
OHIO ATHLETIC CONFERENCE

Special Meeting – Sunday, December 8, 1963, held at Delaware, Ohio

A. ROLL CALL

Those present were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>College</th>
<th>Athletic Director</th>
<th>Faculty Representative</th>
<th>Guests</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Akron</td>
<td>Kenneth Cochrane</td>
<td>C. Mcnerney</td>
<td>S. Selby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B-W</td>
<td>Lee Tressel</td>
<td>Ralph Davies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital</td>
<td>Wm. Bernlohr</td>
<td>Theo. Myers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denison</td>
<td>Roy Seils</td>
<td>R. Haulinich</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heidelberg</td>
<td>T. R. Turney</td>
<td>P. L. Lilly</td>
<td>J. Malmaseur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hiram</td>
<td>W. H. Hollinger</td>
<td>D. W. Berg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenyon</td>
<td>J. S. Falkenstine</td>
<td>S. R. McGowan</td>
<td>R. Harrison</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marietta</td>
<td>Wm. Whetsell</td>
<td>Paul Seyler</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mt. Union</td>
<td>Jack Rafeld</td>
<td>W. M. Morgan</td>
<td>W. Ashbaugh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muskingum</td>
<td>Ed Sherman</td>
<td>C. D. Morehead</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oberlin</td>
<td>L. K. Butler</td>
<td>Geoffrey Blodgett</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O.W.U.</td>
<td>R. M. Strimer</td>
<td>David Jennings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Otterbein</td>
<td>Robert Agler</td>
<td>James K. Ray</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wittenberg</td>
<td>Wm. Edwards</td>
<td>Louis Fitch</td>
<td>H. Maurer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wooster</td>
<td>E. M. Hole</td>
<td>C. B. Moke</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. Meeting called to order by President Strimer at 1:20 P.M.

The purpose of the meeting:

To consider football scheduling problems.

The following motion from the November 19th O.A.C. meeting was the first order of business:

It was moved by Whetsell, second by Cochrane: "The O.A.C. schedule football games on a rotational basis. Each member would play every other member at least once every five years." Note: The five year plan was presented originally by Mr. Turney and had been considered, on several occasions, by the Athletic Director's Committee.

Mr. Turney spoke for the motion and called attention to the sample plan distributed by mail. He stressed the point that the sample was not a final schedule of games and distributed another sample of a round-robin schedule with the suggestion that the first six or seven rounds be played the first year. The second year, the games would be with the same teams but the home and away games would be reversed, thus equalizing the schedule.
Mr. Turney pointed out that in round-robin schedules every school would have one difficult year, but all would average out in the long run. He also suggested that five years hence, no one can predict the relative strengths of the various Conference teams. He thought such scheduling was fair for all, and would not force certain schools to always be the ones to give in and play the stronger opponents.

Mr. Sherman stated that Muskingum favored the motion, and that all schools in the Conference should be willing to play such a planned schedule of the O.A.C. regulations were enforced. He thought it was not right to force schools to give up Spring practice for example, and then be forced to go outside the Conference for games with schools who have Spring practice.

Mr. Sherman also raised the question of continuing to waive the "Freshman Rule."

Mr. Bernlohr presented the position of Capital. He said that Capital would probably continue to play all O.A.C. schools, but would not want to face compulsory scheduling, and would vote no on the motion.

Mr. Hole suggested that the scheduling problems of all schools be considered. He thought we might force four or five schools out of the Conference with compulsory scheduling, in order to help the three or four schools who are at the top.

Mr. Cochrane said that the Akron Athletic Committee and Administration support the motion, and at present, the scheduling problem is difficult because four or five of their regular opponents decided to shift their schedules.

Mr. Butler opposed the motion and suggested that the O.A.C. was not a scheduling conference and that every school has their own problems and should be free to arrange their own schedules.

Mr. Edwards spoke in favor of the motion, suggesting that over a period of years there are many changes, and that the O.A.C. should consider a change in their philosophy of scheduling.

Mr. Hollinger believed that Hiram could not compete with everyone in football, and he also made the point that football is different from other sports. Mr. Hollinger suggested that it would help scheduling for some schools to permit open scheduling, with no restrictions as to number of
games or opponents - when the regular scheduling session takes place.

Mr. Agler stated that Otterbein has been willing to play all the top teams in the same year, but would oppose a compulsory schedule.

Mr. Jennings said that Ohio Wesleyan cannot approve compulsory scheduling, and they will continue to play everyone with the hope that their teams will be able to compete on equal terms.

Mr. Whetsell said that it is impossible to schedule four years in advance and have teams play on an equal basis. This is one of the reasons why Marietta is opposed to the round-robin plan.

The question was called for and a roll call vote was taken with 19 No Votes, and 10 Yes Votes. This represented ten schools against the motion and five for the motion.

C. Additional items

Mr. Jennings announced that Ohio Wesleyan will bring up the "Freshman Rule" at the March meeting. He suggested that all O.A.C. faculty representatives and athletic directors check with their faculties or athletic committees regarding their vote on this rule. It was also suggested that some consideration be given to the NCAA position on the "Freshman Rule," which waives the rule for schools with less than 750 eligible men.

Place and Dates of the Next Two O.A.C. Meetings

1. March 8, 9, 10, 1964 at Kenyon
2. November 22, 23, 24, 1964 at Otterbein

It was suggested by President Strimer that any announcements relative to this meeting - given to the Press - should come from the Commissioner.

Meeting adjourned at 2:30 P.M.

Respectfully submitted

L.K. Butler, Recording Secretary
APPENDIX E

Sample Report of the Commissioner's Report and Rulings of the Executive Committee
TO: Member Presidents, Faculty Representatives, Athletic Directors, and Registrars

FINANCIAL:

With this report is enclosed the mimeographed financial statement to the Conference. Bank books, deposit slips, bank statements, cancelled checks, and invoices for paid bills are in readiness for inspections by the Auditing Committee.

ELIGIBILITY CASES

A report on all eligibility cases received since last reporting - March 1, 1963, until October 20, 1963, is enclosed for your inspection. There is an exception - which will be presented to the Eligibility Committee for their consideration at the November meeting. This is the case:

Mount Union has two transfer students who entered at the beginning of the second semester on January 28, 1963. One full semester was completed in residence at the end of this past school year. Mount Union began this past September a three term plan, the first term ending Friday, December 13, 1963. When the calendar year has been completed on January 28, 1964, these students will be in the middle of the second term. Our present Transfer regulation requires a calendar year and a full year's work (Rule 3, Section 1, p. 33, "Blue Book"). (Note: There will be other such cases in the future, whenever an institution changes their calendar plans).

On October 21, 1963, Muskingum wrote for a ruling on John Semple who attended the Stanford branch of the U. of Connecticut during the first semester of 1962 and the Spring semester of 1963 he attended night school at Southern Connecticut State College. The question: Is he a transfer student?

Ruling: John Semple is not considered a transfer unless he played intercollegiate athletics at the Stanford branch. (Rule 3, Section 2a, pp. 33-34, "Blue Book"). Therefore, Semple is eligible to compete upon entering Muskingum.

Note: The Eligibility Committee will be asked to consider if Semple's semester at the Stanford branch shall count toward his eight.
AGENDA AND RESERVATION CARD FOR 1963 FALL MEETINGS

The agenda for the November meetings is enclosed. Coaches' meetings are being set up for Sunday P.M. November 17th in order not to interfere with the meetings of the Athletic Director's Committee.

A postal card for luncheon and dinner reservations is sent to all Athletic Directors, to be returned to Bob Strimer. Please contact your Athletic Director for reservations.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ACTION

The Executive Committee acted upon the following requests:

1. April 1, 1963. The Darby Valley High School League requested permission from Wittenberg to hold its Track Meet at Wittenberg on May 10, 1963, because of no facilities within their league to hold such a meet. - Granted.

2. May 5, 1963. A request from the Track Coaches Committee to add two events to the 1963 Track and Field schedule of events:
   a. Hop-Step-Jump
   b. Change the 220 yd. Low Hurdles event

The Executive Committee, due to several problems which would arise, did not grant this request. (Memorandum, May 7, 1963, to Athletic Directors and Track Coaches).


PART-TIME COACHES REPORT

The Athletic Directors requested in March, 1963 that a questionnaire be sent to all member institutions to determine to what extent part-time coaches were being used. This report is enclosed.

CHANGE IN DATE FOR 1964 INDOOR TRACK MEET

Denison has requested that the Indoor Track Meet be moved from March 7 to March 14, 1964, because of a lack of locker facilities for holding the Swimming and Indoor Track Meets on the same date.
FINANCIAL AID REPORTS

All Financial Aid Reports are not in. You are receiving the Reports which have been sent to me for distribution.

Respectfully submitted,

A.N. Smith, Commissioner
Ohio Athletic Conference

Inclosures
APPENDIX F

Financial Statement of the O.A.C.
FINANCIAL STATEMENT
OHIO ATHLETIC CONFERENCE
SEPTEMBER 13, 1968 to AUGUST 31, 1969

BALANCES, SEPTEMBER 13, 1968

General Operating Fund
Checking (Lor.Co,Sav.& Tr.Co) $ 1,959.74
Savings (" " " " "") 308.61
" (Sec.Fed.Sav.& Tr.Co) 1,886.73
Total balances 9/13/1968 $ 4,155.08

RECEIPTS FOR 1968-69

Dues - 14 member institutions $ 8,400.00
" U. of Akron (Inactive) 600.00
" Ohio State (Inactive) 115.00
Sale of OAC Blue Books (14) 14.00
OAC Swim Meet (OUU) 130.13
Basketball Tournament (Wooster) 2,004.78
" " (Denison) 1,778.63
Interest on Savings 93.93
Total receipts, 1968-69 $13,136.47
Total balances & receipts, 1968-69 $17,291.55

DISBURSEMENTS FOR 1968-69 - Note: All invoices are numbered in the upper right corner. This number corresponds to the number noted in the parentheses () following the different categories.

A. COMMUNICATIONS

Postage (1-4) $ 226.55
Phone tolls (5-14) 315.19
Printing (15-18) 119.89
Mimeographing (19-21) 94.60
Office Supplies (22-31) 131.69
Total $ 887.92

B. O.A.C. PERSONNEL EXPENSES

Commissioner’s Salary (32-33) $ 5,000.00
" Meetings & Visits (34-37) 798.80
Football Observers (38) 259.07
Total $ 6,057.87

C. ORGANIZATION DUES

NCAA Dues (39) $ 25.00
U.S.A. Olympic Committee (40) 15.00
Total 40.00
DISBURSEMENTS (continued)

D. MEDALS & AWARDS

L. G. Balfour & Company (41-45) $1,062.48
All-Star Certificates (46-48) 39.12
Meritorious - 5-yr. (49) 77.85
Meritorious - 20-yr. (50) 466.39
Total $1,645.84

E. MEETS & TOURNAMENTS (Reimbursement)

Wrestling (Wittenverg) (51) 122.76
Indoor-track (Denison) (52) 400.00
Basketball - 14 Shares @ 236.46 (53) 3,310.44
Tennis (Ohio Wesley.) (54) 124.40
Total $3,957.60

F. MISCELLANEOUS

Blue book of College Athletics (55) 6.00
40 "Blue Book" covers (56) 9.36
6 copies NCAA 1.600 Manuals (57) 6.00
Total $21.36

Total Disbursements for 1968-69 $12,610.59

SUMMARY

Balances beginning 1968-69 year, September 13 $4,155.08
Receipts for 1968-69 13,136.47
Total receipts and balances $17,291.55
Disbursements for 1968-69 year 12,610.59
Balance, September 1, 1969 $4,680.96

LOCATION & AMOUNTS OF MONEY HELD IN THE NAME OF THE O.A.C.

Date: September 1, 1969

Checking (Lorain Co. Savings & Trust Co.) $2,391.69
Savings ( " " " " ) 321.11
( Security Federal Sav. & Trust Co.) 1,968.16
Total balance, September 1, 1969 $4,680.96

Respectfully submitted,

A.N. Smith, Sec'y-Treas.
Ohio Athletic Conference

cc: Member Presidents,
Faculty Representatives,
Athletic Directors (2)
APPENDIX G

Financial Aid Report Form
| College: ________________________________ | Sport: ________________________________ | Date: ________________________________ |

### ADMISSIONS OFFICER OR REGISTRAR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(1) Class</th>
<th>For Freshmen Only</th>
<th>(2) Predicted G.P.A.</th>
<th>(3) Institutional Aid</th>
<th>(4) Financial Aid Granted</th>
<th>Need Based on C.S.S.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name No.</td>
<td>Code</td>
<td>SAT.</td>
<td>H.S. Class Rank</td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>Honor Award</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### NOTE:

1. Place classes in order: 1 - 2 - 3 - 4.
2. In order to be eligible, a freshman must predict 1.600. Those who do not, cannot practice.
3. NOTE ON THE BACK OF THIS FORM ANY EXTENUATING CIRCUMSTANCES.
4. Honor awards for incoming freshmen are to be based on a predicted G.P.A of 2.400, as given in "DAC Bluebook" tables, Section III, p. iii, Appendix.

**NOTE:**

- a. All members of the squads are to be reported.
- b. These reports are to be sent before the first game because of the 1.600 rule.
- c. In order to expedite the processing, the athletic director should keep these forms on file and distribute at the proper time to those responsible for the information.

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1969-70 form. Destroy all old forms.

FINANCIAL AID OFFICE
APPENDIX H

List of Meritorious Service Awards
ADDENDUM

After the Conference Dinner, the O.A.C. honored thirty-eight (38) of its present and former Coaches, Faculty Representatives and Athletic Directors. Plaques were awarded to Coaches, Faculty Representatives and Athletic Directors who have had twenty (20) years of association in the above capacities with a conference college and now active. Certificates were awarded to living Faculty Representatives and Athletic Directors who gave at least five (5) years of service to the Conference and no longer active in said capacity.

Recipients for Twenty Year Meritorious Service Awards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COLLEGE</th>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>CAPACITY</th>
<th>STARTING YEAR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Keith Piper</td>
<td>Football Coach</td>
<td>1948-1951</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denison</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;&quot;</td>
<td>1951-1969</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital</td>
<td>Wm Bernlohr</td>
<td>Coach &amp; Athletic Director</td>
<td>1929-1969</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heidelberg</td>
<td>Ted Turney</td>
<td>Coach &amp; Athletic Director</td>
<td>1930-1967</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marietta</td>
<td>Wm Whetsell</td>
<td>Coach &amp; Athletic Director</td>
<td>1947-1969</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mount Union</td>
<td>Wm Morgan</td>
<td>Faculty Representative</td>
<td>1941-1969</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Jack Rafeld</td>
<td>Coach &amp; Athletic Director</td>
<td>1945-1969</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muskingum</td>
<td>Ed Sherman</td>
<td>Coach &amp; Athletic Director</td>
<td>1945-1969</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oberlin</td>
<td>Lysle Butler</td>
<td>Coach &amp; Athletic Director</td>
<td>1930-1969</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Luke Steiner</td>
<td>Faculty Representative</td>
<td>1940-1966</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Ralph Bibler</td>
<td>Athletic Coach</td>
<td>1948-1968</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio Wesleyan</td>
<td>Robert Strimer</td>
<td>Coach &amp; Athletic Director</td>
<td>1941-1969</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Glen Fraser</td>
<td>Athletic Coach</td>
<td>1947-1969</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wittenberg</td>
<td>Howard Maurer</td>
<td>Athletic Coach</td>
<td>1946-1969</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Former Athletic Directors or Faculty Representatives With Five or More Years of Meritorious Service in the Ohio Athletic Conference.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COLLEGE</th>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>CAPACITY</th>
<th>SERVICE YEARS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baldwin-Wallace</td>
<td>Ray E. Watts</td>
<td>Athletic Director</td>
<td>1932-1960</td>
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<td>Capital</td>
<td>Ted B. Myers</td>
<td>Faculty Representative</td>
<td>1958-1968</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Grover L. Orr</td>
<td>&quot;&quot;</td>
<td>1947-1957</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denison</td>
<td>W.J. Livingston</td>
<td>Athletic Director</td>
<td>1911-1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Rix N. Yard</td>
<td>&quot;&quot;</td>
<td>1953-1963</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Don M. Valdes</td>
<td>Faculty Representative</td>
<td>1962-1967</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hiram</td>
<td>Herbert C. Matthews</td>
<td>Athletic Director</td>
<td>1927-1944</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenyon</td>
<td>Stuart McGowan</td>
<td>Faculty Representative</td>
<td>1945-1963</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marietta</td>
<td>E.B. Krause</td>
<td>&quot;&quot;</td>
<td>1942-1956</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mount Union</td>
<td>Forest Shollenberger</td>
<td>&quot;&quot;</td>
<td>1932-1942</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Willard Pederson</td>
<td>Athletic Director</td>
<td>1945-1950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Findlay</td>
<td>Nielson Jones</td>
<td>&quot;&quot;</td>
<td>1940-1948</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mount Union</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;&quot;</td>
<td>1949-1955</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muskingum</td>
<td>Charles D. Moorehead</td>
<td>Faculty Representative</td>
<td>1953-1965</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Stuart K. Holcomb</td>
<td>Athletic Director</td>
<td>1935-1941</td>
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</table>
### ADDENDUM (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COLLEGE</th>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>CAPACITY</th>
<th>SERVICE YEARS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oberlin</td>
<td>John H. Nichols</td>
<td>Athletic Director</td>
<td>1935-1955</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ben W. Lewis</td>
<td>Faculty Representative</td>
<td>1929-1942</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Otterbein</td>
<td>R.F. Martin</td>
<td>Athletic Director</td>
<td>1926-1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wittenberg</td>
<td>Ernest Godfrey</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>1917-1929</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>T. Wm Stobbs</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>1934-1940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John VanWhy</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>1926-1950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tom Ness</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>1950-1955</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Louis Fitch</td>
<td>Faculty Representative</td>
<td>1951-1962</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wooster</td>
<td>E.M. Hole</td>
<td>Athletic</td>
<td>1937-1963</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX I

Past Presidents of the O.A.C.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Past Presidents</th>
<th>College</th>
<th>Term</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C. E. St. John</td>
<td>Oberlin</td>
<td>1902-1908</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. P. Reeves</td>
<td>Kenyon</td>
<td>1908-1931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. E. Ayer</td>
<td>Akron</td>
<td>1931-1933</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. W. Savage</td>
<td>Oberlin</td>
<td>1933-1935</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I. T. Wilson</td>
<td>Heidelberg</td>
<td>1935-1937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R. F. Martin</td>
<td>Otterbein</td>
<td>1937-1939</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M. S. Douglas</td>
<td>Case Institute</td>
<td>1939-1941</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. J. Smith</td>
<td>Muskingum</td>
<td>1941-1943</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R. V. Smith</td>
<td>Capital</td>
<td>1943-1945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. J. Livingston</td>
<td>Denison</td>
<td>1945-1947</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karl Ver Steeg</td>
<td>Wooster</td>
<td>1947-1949</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. R. McGowan</td>
<td>Kenyon</td>
<td>1949-1950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. H. Nichols</td>
<td>Oberlin</td>
<td>1950-1951</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. M. Morgan</td>
<td>Mount Union</td>
<td>1951-1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. E. Steiner</td>
<td>Oberlin</td>
<td>1953-1955</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Bernlohr</td>
<td>Capital</td>
<td>1955-1957</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. E. Anderson</td>
<td>Akron</td>
<td>1957-1959</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T. R. Turney</td>
<td>Heidelberg</td>
<td>1959-1961</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. B. Moke</td>
<td>Wooster</td>
<td>1961-1963</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Strimer</td>
<td>Ohio Wesleyan</td>
<td>1963-1965</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dwight Berg</td>
<td>Hiram</td>
<td>1965-1967</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lysle Butler</td>
<td>Oberlin</td>
<td>1967-1969</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>