THE HISTORY OF THE OHIO ASSOCIATION FOR HEALTH,
PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND RECREATION

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
1971

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Materials for a study such as this do not lie easily at hand in a library, nor even in various libraries. The task of gathering raw data, difficult at best, would have been impossible had it not been for the generous help of a number of individuals and institutions. In addition, a number of professional colleagues have been good enough to offer advice and criticism as well as continuing personal support.

With appreciation the author acknowledges the aid of Paul Landis, Sidney Boyd, Helen Norman Smith and Delbert Oberteuffer who allowed personal interviews to be taped for the Ohio Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation archives. P. C. Bechtel and Harold A. Meyer and their respective staffs at the Ohio State Department of Education and the Ohio High School Athletic Association made records available and were generous with time for personal interviews. Special gratitude goes to Gwendolyn Scott, Historian of the Ohio Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation, who not only made materials available, but was a continuing source of suggestions and encouragement.

Public appreciation ought also to be expressed to Lysle K. Butler and Herbert Nichols, former Chairmen of the Department of Physical Education at Oberlin College; the former for seeking to make additional time available for this study, and the latter for the use of his extensive files.
Bruce Bennett, who has guided the general course of this study, has offered numerous suggestions which have served to strengthen the manuscript at various points.

Finally, no acknowledgment of appreciation would be complete without grateful mention of the manifold contributions of my wife, Edith. She has shared in this work through her interest, her prodding, her always present understanding, and not least of all her extraordinary patience and efficiency in typing this manuscript.
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Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this study was to trace the growth and development of the Ohio Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation from 1895 through 1969, and to compile a chronicle of the organization. The author also wanted to recognize the contributions of many Ohio physical educators and to be sure that their untiring efforts on behalf of the association did not go unrecorded.

Another objective was to show that Ohio, the first state to establish a physical education association, turned out many outstanding leaders who were very active in the national association as well as the Middle West Society. For example, Dr. William G. Anderson, the founder of our national organization, received his early physical education experience in the Middle West, having worked in both Cleveland and Columbus.¹ Due to its rich heritage of German educators, the Middle West led the nation in physical education in the public schools. Also, the first college department of physical education for women was established in Ohio at Oberlin College in 1885.²

The study points out the close relationship between the state association and the State Supervisor of Physical Education. The

¹Mabel Lee, The History of the Middle West Society of Physical Education (Lincoln: University of Nebraska, 1963), p. 3.
²Lee, p. 4.
The association was first organized on March 30, 1895 and was called the Ohio Physical Education Association. After three years the organization apparently collapsed and was not reactivated until 1929. It was through the efforts of Clifford Brownell who was Ohio's first Supervisor of Physical Education that this rebirth occurred and it was then known as The School Health and Physical Education Association of Ohio. On February 12, 1944 at the annual meeting the official name became the Ohio Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation. Each succeeding supervisor since Brownell has worked closely with the association in trying to better the physical education offerings throughout our schools. The relationship between the State High School Athletic Association and the Ohio Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation has also been very close as evidenced by the monthly magazine, The Ohio High School Athlete, which is the official periodical of both organizations.

In May, 1968, Chalmer Hixson, President of the Ohio Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation, appointed Gwendolyn Scott as the official Historian of the association. Much discussion took place within the committee about the procedure involved in writing the history. The committee planned to divide into different sections and take certain areas of the history, and Delbert Oberteuffer agreed that if the committee would gather the material he would get it ready for publication.

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3Minutes of Board of Directors' meeting, OAHPER, May 25, 1968, p. 4.

4Statement by Delbert Oberteuffer, personal interview, January 29, 1970.
This writer became interested in accepting the project as a dissertation topic in the summer of 1969 and investigated this with Bruce Bennett at The Ohio State University. Dr. Bennett presented this proposal to Agnes M. Hooley, President of the association. Miss Hooley answered the request with the following statement:

The committee has met and made plans for work to be done on the history of the association. Discussion of the dissertation to be written by Bill Grice, under the direction of Bruce Bennett, at The Ohio State University, followed. It was moved and seconded that we support and endorse Bill Grice in the writing of the history of the OAHPER and its forerunners (Hixson-Mand). The motion passed.5

In the meantime the author had received a letter from Gwendolyn Scott, Chairman of the Historical Records Committee, with the following message:

I am sure you have probably heard via your efficient grapevine that the Board of Directors approved the idea of you writing the history of the OAHPER and its prior organizations as your dissertation. I am delighted as the project loomed as a huge job—especially for a committee. I agree with Obie completely when he says writing a history is basically a one-man job.6

Agnes M. Hooley, in commenting on the work of 1969, said that high on the list of priorities have been three ongoing projects. One of these was the writing of the history of the Ohio Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation, which was encouraged by Association Historian, Gwendolyn Scott, directed by Bruce Bennett and written by doctoral candidate William Grice.7

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5 Based on personal correspondence between Agnes M. Hooley and Dr. Bruce Bennett, October 7, 1969.

6 Based on personal correspondence between Gwendolyn Scott and this writer, September 21, 1969.


The official records of the association are located in the archives at the Kent State University library. The following are missing from the records: Minutes of the Representative Assembly from 1941 through 1945, 1948, 1949, 1954 and 1955; Minutes of the Annual Meetings in 1933, 1934, 1935, 1937, 1938, 1940 through 1946, and 1948 through 1950. The Minutes of the Board of Directors' meetings are complete starting with 1956.

*The American Physical Education Review*, *Journal of Health, Physical Education and Recreation* and *The Ohio High School Athlete* were all valuable in this study and are readily available in libraries throughout the state.

*The First Annual Report of the Ohio Physical Education Association*, edited by Dr. Fred E. Leonard, first president of the association, is located in the Oberlin College library. A xeroxed copy of this has been placed in the archives at Kent State also.
Mabel Lee's history of the Middle West Society and Margaret Ann Mangano's thesis are in the library at Ohio State University.

The state histories of Florida, Illinois, North Carolina and Virginia have been researched and a comparison with the Ohio history is shown in this dissertation. These are available through their respective state associations.

The researcher taped personal interviews with the following individuals: Sidney R. Boyd, retired and living in Ashland, Ohio; Paul E. Landis, retired and living in Columbus, Ohio; Delbert Oberteuffer, also retired and living in Columbus, Ohio; and Helen Norman Smith, retired and living in Cincinnati, Ohio. These tapes will be filed in the archives at Kent State University. Other interviews which proved invaluable to this research were with the following: Paul C. Bechtel, retired and living in West Liberty, Ohio; Robert Holland, State Department of Education in Columbus, Ohio; James W. Grimm, Hamilton Public Schools, Hamilton, Ohio; Lysle K. Butler and J. H. Nichols, retired and living in Oberlin, Ohio.
Chapter 2

FOUNDING OF THE ASSOCIATION

The Ohio Physical Education Association was organized at Columbus, Ohio on March 30, 1895, and became a regular constituted district of the national organization, The American Association for the Advancement of Physical Education.¹ According to Mabel Lee in her history of the Middle West Society, Ohio became the first state to organize a physical education association.² The main event leading to the organization of the association was the act of the Legislature in April, 1892 pertaining to physical education, which became known as The Molter Bill.

House Bill No. 457
An Act
Requiring instruction and practice in the common schools of cities of the first and second class and certain educational institutions of physical culture.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That physical culture which shall include calisthenics, shall be included in the branches to be regularly taught in the common schools in cities of the first and second class, and in all educational institutions supported wholly or in part by money received from the state, and it shall be the duty of boards of education of cities of the first and second class, and boards of such educational institutions, to make provision in the schools and institutions under their jurisdiction for the teaching of physical culture and calisthenics,

¹"The Ohio Physical Education Association," American Physical Education Review, I (September-December, 1896), 104.

and to adopt such methods as shall adapt the same to the
capacity of the pupils in the various grades therein.
Section 2. This Act shall take effect and be in
force from and after its passage.

Lewis C. Laylin,
Speaker of the House of Representatives
Andrew L. Harris,
President of the Senate.

Passed April 13, 1892. 3

The German Turners played an important part in the passage of
The Molter Bill of 1892 which made physical culture compulsory. In
1891, Anton Leibold, Director of Physical Culture, public schools in
Columbus, presented to his fellow-members of the Executive Board of
the Ohio Turners' District, the idea of pushing a bill to make physical
training a branch of instruction in the public schools. Pennsylvania
had just recently attempted to do this but the bill was defeated.
With the aid of the Turners and other friends of the cause, the bill
became a law on April 13, 1892. Mr. Carl Stein, Secretary of the
Executive Board of The Ohio Turners District, was an arduous worker
for the bill as was Honorable John Molter, a member of the Legis-
lature. 4 Thus, Ohio is generally credited with being the first state
to pass a physical education law. Previously California had passed
a law in 1866 but it went out of existence in 1879. 5

The Turners were instrumental in introducing physical training
into the public schools in Cincinnati, Cleveland, Canton, Sandusky,

Physical Education Association (Oberlin, Ohio: Pearce and Randolph,
1896), pp. 3-4.
4 Leonard, p. 17.
5 Deobold B. Van Dalen, Elmer D. Mitchell and Bruce L. Bennett,
A World History of Physical Education (New York: Prentice Hall, Inc.
1953), p. 397.
Dayton, Columbus and Tiffin. Mr. Carl Ziegler was the first Superintendent of Physical Culture for Cincinnati and he developed an excellent program. The lessons were arranged to conform to the strength and mental ability of the student and used all types of free movement. Mr. Ziegler thought that the movement was intended to secure not only symmetrical muscular development, but also grace of movement by strengthening the powers of coordination. Also the vigorous exercise would increase the circulation and respiration.7

The Young Men's Christian Association was a part of this organizational meeting in Columbus on March 30, and also had a great influence on physical training programs. Their approach differed from the Turners and W. E. Day of Dayton explains the approach this way:

The Young Men's Christian Association aims to save the whole man, mentally and spiritually as well as physically, and the gymnasium is one of the agencies toward this end; for we regard man as more than a mere animal, and the development of the man is worked for, not the exercise; the building up of his body, rather than his development as a gymnast. The association recognizes the physical powers as part of a man which it is his duty to cultivate in proportion to his intellectual and spiritual attainments. He needs, also, to get the greatest amount of good physically in the shortest time possible.8

By the turn of the century there were many parents and schools who recognized physical education as a subject to be taught in the school, but very few believed that the teacher needed special training. Health education was different because hygiene and physiology were

6 Leonard, p. 18.
7 Leonard, p. 20.
8 Leonard, p. 23.
taught long before physical education. But many people seemed to feel that health education was not a proper subject matter for girls, so was offered only to boys.  

Mrs. Frances W. Leiter, member of the National Women's Temperance Union, of Mansfield, Ohio, invited interested physical educators throughout the state to meet at her home on February 22, 23, 1895 to discuss their cause. Very little had been done since the passage of the law about physical education so Mrs. Leiter felt that the meeting was in order. After meeting two days, the group decided there was a need for a state-wide meeting and sent out the following invitation:

A conference of persons interested in the subject of physical education will be held in Columbus on the morning of Saturday, March 30, with a view to the formation of a state association. It is hoped that such a step will bring into closer relationship those who are engaged in this work and prove stimulating and helpful by affording opportunity for interchange of ideas, and that, through our concerted action, the subject may be brought more effectively to the attention of general educators and the public at large.

Until this is accomplished the act of the Legislature in April, 1892, requiring instruction in Physical Education in the public schools of cities of the first and second class, will be little more than a suggestion.

We ask and urge you to be present at the conference, and to fill out at once the enclosed blank, which should be returned to the Secretary, Miss Minnie B. Snow, 35 Sturges Avenue, Mansfield, O.

Mrs. Frances W. Leiter, Superintendent Physical Culture Department, N.W.T.U., Chairman.
Minnie B. Snow, Director of Physical Culture, Public Schools, Mansfield, Secretary.
Carl Ziegler, Director Physical Culture, Public Schools, Cincinnati.
Fred E. Leonard, M.D., Director of Men's Gymnasium Oberlin College.

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9Lee, p. 2.
Anton Leibold, Director Physical Culture, Public Schools, Columbus.
Delphine Hanna, M. D., Director of Women's Gymnasium, Oberlin College.
R. Anna Morris, Director Physical Culture, Public Schools, Cleveland.
W. E. Bartsch, Director Physical Culture, Public Schools, Canton.
Carrie Berry Phelps, Teacher of Physiculture, Toledo.

Committee. 10

The invitation went to many physical educators throughout the state and was well received as indicated by the attendance and by the replies of ones unable to attend on that date. The meeting was called to order at 9:30 a.m. on Saturday, March 30th in the school library building of the State Capitol. Mr. Leibold, who served as Chairman of Arrangements, worked hard on attracting many Columbus residents and in addition to these the meeting included five delegates from Cincinnati, four from Cleveland, three from Mansfield, three from Oberlin, two from Toledo and one each from Sandusky, Canton, Kenton and Xenia. Each of the leading systems of physical education were represented: namely, public school, college, Young Men's Christian Association and Turnverein. 11

The meeting included the usual welcome followed by short talks from representatives of the different systems on the value of physical training. Then all attention turned to the most important part of the meeting which was accepting the constitution. There had been a temporary subcommittee appointed to submit a constitution, according to

10 Leonard, pp. 3-4.
11 Leonard, p. 5.
Dr. Leonard's report, but there is no mention as to the persons involved. This original constitution was modeled closely after the one for the national organization, but with no standing committees and a council of only seven members.\(^{12}\)

The following report was given in Leonard's book:

After a recess for dinner, this body of original members proceeded to the election of officers, which resulted as follows:

President, Fred E. Leonard, M. D., Oberlin College.
Vice Presidents, Carl Ziegler, Cincinnati Public Schools; and Jessie Foster, Sandusky Public Schools.
Secretary, Minnie B. Snow, Mansfield Public Schools.
Treasurer, Henry Olhausen, Jr., Columbus School Board.
Additional members of the Council: R. Anna Morris, Cleveland Public Schools; Alfred Herholz, Cincinnati Turnverein.\(^{13}\)

Since "Dr. Leonard had been a prime mover in the organization of this association,"\(^{14}\) it seemed only fitting that he would be elected to serve as the first president. He was instructed by the group to serve as the authorized representative at the National Convention in April of 1896. At this time he was to inform the parent organization of this new branch and express the wish to be recognized as a District of the Ohio Valley Section.\(^{15}\)

The first work of the association was to organize a program to be presented before the Ohio Teachers' Association at their annual

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\(^{12}\)"The Ohio Physical Education Association," *American Physical Education Review*, I (September-December, 1896), 104.

\(^{13}\)Leonard, p. 6.

\(^{14}\)Lee, p. 8.

\(^{15}\)"The Ohio Physical Education Association," *American Physical Education Review*, I (September-December, 1896), 104.
meeting in Sandusky, Ohio, July 2-4, 1895. It was thought that The Ohio Physical Education Association needed to identify with the Ohio Teachers' Association immediately. The Teachers' Association was interested in learning more about this new association, so they devoted July 3rd to physical education and the following program was presented:

11:15 o'clock. Address—The mental and moral influence of physical training . . Dr. Karl Zapp, Cleveland
SPECIAL SESSION--Grammar School Room

1:30 o'clock. Introductory. The Ohio Physical Education Association . . . . Dr. F. E. Leonard, Oberlin

2:00 o'clock. Paper--Physical training as a branch of public school work, . . . Minnie B. Snow, Mansfield
Discussion: Carl Ziegler, Cincinnati
Jessie Foster, Sandusky
Belle Hughes, Lima

3:00 o'clock. Paper--The place of physical training in education . . . . Dr. F. E. Leonard, Oberlin
Discussion: Supt. F. D. Ward, Lorain
Supt. F. S. Alley, Ripley
Supt. J. W. Knott, Mansfield

4:00 o'clock. Gymnastic Exhibition--Pupils in Sandusky Public Schools, led by . . Miss Jessie Foster

The first annual meeting of The Ohio Physical Education Association was held in Cleveland, November 29 and 30, 1895 in the Young Men's Christian Association building. The program was planned so that each of the systems of physical education was given adequate time to present what was happening in its area. At the first session on Friday, November 29th, Anton Leibold of Columbus presented a paper on the German Gymnastic Societies in Ohio, Carl Ziegler of Cincinnati.

16 Leonard, p. 7.
presented a paper on Physical Training in the Cincinnati Public Schools and W. E. Day of Dayton spoke on Physical Training in the Young Men's Christian Association. Friday evening the program consisted of a gymnastics exhibition directed by Miss R. Anna Morris of the Cleveland Public Schools. It was noted in the program that physical training had certain aims for the child and the school: for the child—it aims to promote health, develop good form and carriage, cultivate will power, and give pleasurable release from study; for the school—it aims to save time by prompt concerted action, to make discipline easy by establishing habits of self-control and prompt response, and to improve the general appearance.  

Dr. Karl Zapp directed the German American Gymnastics and had representatives from the Germania, Social and Vorwarts Turnvereins. The program consisted of combination exercises with dumbbells and wands, apparatus and recreative work, rings and Indian clubs. The following was noted under this program: Aims—health and harmonious development of body and mind, by exercises carefully graded and selected in accordance with pedagogical principles and the requirement of age, sex, physical and mental ability. The results sought are: Physical—strength, grace, agility, suppleness, endurance, sound muscles, nerves, heart and lungs; mental and moral—courage, alertness, discipline, self-reliance, presence of mind and character.  

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18 Leonard, p. 9.
W. H. Kinnicutt, Director of the Cleveland Young Men's Christian Association, presented the program on Young Men's Christian Association Gymnastics. The physical training was divided into three types of class work; hygienic, educational and recreative.

The aims were:

1. Health. a) Cure of disease under physician's advice b) Prevention of disease by conserving vitality. 2. Education. Training the body as mental education trains the mind, seeking to acquire symmetry, muscular strength, endurance, physical judgment, grace, muscular control, agility, physical courage, self-possession, expression. 3. Recreation caprice, not will controlling.

At the business meeting on Saturday the treasurer's report showed a cash balance of $14.92 which seemed quite outstanding considering the small number of members. It is also interesting to note that in the first constitution the membership fee was set at one dollar per person and it was 1948 before the fee rose to this level again. Also at this business meeting Fred Leonard of Oberlin College was again named president of the organization. The vice-presidents elected were Carl Ziegler of the Cincinnati public schools and W. H. Kinnicutt of the Cleveland Young Men's Christian Association. R. Anna Morris of the Cleveland public schools was elected secretary and the treasurer's position went to W. E. Day of the Dayton Young Men's Christian Association. Karl Zapp, Germania Turnverein of Cleveland and H. S. Anderson of University School in Cleveland were additional members of the council. Anderson was a brother of William G.

19 Leonard, p. 9.

20 Leonard, p. 10.
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At the business meeting on Saturday the treasurer's report showed a credit balance of $22 which seemed quite outstanding considering the small number of members. It is also interesting to note that at the beginning the membership fee was set at one dollar, but by the end of the year before the fee rose to this level again it had been raised. During Fred Leonard of Oberlin College was active in the organization. The vice-presidents elected were C. L. Chestnut of the Cincinnati public schools and W. H. Kinnicutt of the Cleveland Young Men's Christian Association. R. Anna Morris of the Cleveland public schools was elected secretary and the treasurer's position went to W. E. Day of the Dayton Young Men's Christian Association. Karl Zapp, Germania Turnverein of Cleveland and H. S. Anderson of University School in Cleveland were additional members of the council. Anderson was a brother of William G.

19Leonard, p. 9.
20Leonard, p. 10.
Anderson who founded The American Association for the Advancement of Physical Education.

The association voted to approve the constitution of the parent organization, The American Association for the Advancement of Physical Education. The council was requested to reorganize the Ohio chapter in accordance with the constitution.

The national association had urged the development of local societies throughout the state and Ohio immediately complied with this request by founding a Cleveland Society in March of 1896.

Another request made at the business meeting was that the council should select a suitable representative and then arrange for a place on the program of the State Teachers' Association the next summer. This continual interest which the association seemed to have for the State Teachers' Association eventually led to the death of the Physical Education Association.

The second annual meeting of the Ohio Physical Education Association was held in Cincinnati, November 27-28, 1896. The program once again centered around gymnastics. Carl Ziegler directed a gymnastics exhibition in the Music Hall and four thousand were in attendance. Officers elected for the next year were:

President—Dr. Fred E. Leonard, Oberlin College.

Vice-Presidents—Dr. Carl Ziegler, Cincinnati Public Schools
Dr. Karl Zapp, Cleveland

21 Leonard, p. 10.
Secretary—Miss Carrie B. Phelps, Toledo

Treasurer—Mr. W. E. Day, Dayton

The third annual meeting of the association was held at the Young Men's Christian Association in Dayton on November 26-27, 1897. It was at this meeting that the membership voted to discontinue the November meetings and that in the future they would meet at the time and place of the State Teachers' Association. Two reasons were given for this: (1) Reduced railroad rates offered to big groups, and (2) physical educators needed contact with general educators. Unfortunately this caused the organization to die out although it held together for a short time through the local and district societies.

The business session on Saturday morning failed to attract enough members to constitute a quorum, so this necessitated the same officers continuing another year. This proved to be the last meeting of the state organization until it was reactivated in 1929.

The first local society organized in the State of Ohio was in Cleveland on March 20, 1896. It was referred to as a local branch of the American Association for Advancement of Physical Education. There were twenty-two members present at the first meeting, fourteen active

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23 "Ohio District Association of the AAAPE," American Physical Education Review, II (March, 1897), 233.

24 Lee, p. 8.

25 "Ohio District Association of the AAAPE," II (March, 1987), 233.
and eight associate. Zapp was the first president and had W. H. Kinnicutt and R. Anna Morris as his vice-presidents. Weltla A. Darby as secretary and H. S. Anderson as treasurer completed the slate of officers. The society voted that annual dues should be two dollars.  

Dr. Fred Leonard of Oberlin College spoke at their meeting on April 20, 1896. He gave a very interesting review of a two month trip observing eastern colleges. He gave a description of the equipment, playgrounds and methods of instruction. Leonard said that "physical training, as a rule, is cultivated more systematically and thoroughly in the colleges for women than in men's colleges."  

There were very few positions available to teach physical education full time because the regular classroom teacher handled the activity. Adequate preparation was knowing an Indian club or dumbbell drill, a few Delsarte exercises picked up from some magazine or one of the few books on the subject.  

The Women's Christian Temperance Union also played a big part in the development of physical education in the schools. The Department of Physical Culture in the W.C.T.U. had a hand in establishing a Department of Physical Education in the National Education Association.

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27"Cleveland Physical Education Society," I (September-December, 1896), 102.

28Lee, p. 2.
R. Anna Morris, Physical Education Supervisor in the Cleveland schools, presented the petition and it was accepted.\textsuperscript{29}

Although interest in the state association seemed to die out, the interest in physical education in Ohio developed in many areas. The lack of interest was a combination of many problems but the biggest seemed to be travel. It seemed more logical to develop societies throughout the state than to have a central meeting place in the state. The Cleveland Society and Cincinnati Society were the only active professional organizations at the turn of the century, but many Ohio physical educators were busy in the field. Delphine Hanna of Oberlin College, in 1894, became the first woman to appear on the national program as she presented a paper on lateral curvature of the spine.\textsuperscript{30}

In 1899, the American Association for the Advancement of Physical Education set up its first committee to work in the field of women's athletics in basketball and Alice Foster of Oberlin College, was appointed chairman.\textsuperscript{31}

Fred Leonard of Oberlin College, in 1907, gave the profession its first modern history of physical education. This was presented in a series of articles in the \textit{American Physical Education Review, Mind and Body} and later in a book.

Early in the twentieth century the emphasis shifted toward an organization of the Middle West physical educators. The national

\textsuperscript{29}Van Dalen, p. 398.
\textsuperscript{30}Lee, p. 6.
\textsuperscript{31}Lee, p. 5.
organization was controlled for the most part by Easterners who did not seem eager to accept the Middle West philosophies. The Middle West people felt that if the association was to be truly national that it should have conferences at different sites throughout the country and should have representatives on the governing board from all sections of the land. The Eastern group seemed to feel that everyone should come East for professional refreshment.  

Leaders in the Middle West thought that physical education had to be promoted faster than it was moving and one solution would be to have conventions within reach of the workers. For the profession to grow, nourishment needed to be near at hand. The Midwesterners also realized the conflict between New York City and Boston on the national level so this convinced many leaders to go it alone and set up their own professional organizations. When the Middle West Society of Physical Education was founded by Clark W. Hetherington in April, 1912, many outstanding Ohio leaders were listed as charter members. Delphine Hanna, Oberlin College; Fred Leonard, Oberlin College; R. Anna Morris, Cleveland schools; C. W. Savage, Oberlin College; Florence Somers, Cleveland schools and Carl Ziegler, Cincinnati schools were most prominent.  

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32 Lee, p. 11.
33 Lee, p. 12.
34 Lee, p. 22.
Chapter 3

EVENTS LEADING TO A REBIRTH

There were many events leading up to the reorganization of the Ohio Physical Education Association. One of the most significant was the physical condition of the young men at the time of World War I. Another was the passage of the physical education law in the state. The Ohio Collegiate Physical Education Society, the Central Ohio Society of the American Physical Education Association, the National Physical Education Service of the National Recreation Association and the Ohio Public Health Association were all instrumental and influential in laying the ground work for the reorganization. At the time some of these events took place it would have been difficult to have imagined that a rebirth was to occur. But once you put the events down and see their relationship to each other, it is obvious that a reawakening was taking place.

The first World War brought to light the deplorable physical condition of the young men of this country. It was reported that nearly one-half of the men of military age were found unfit for service.¹ The official report that caused so much concern was made by the Surgeon General of the United States Army, M. W. Ireland.

¹Clifford L. Brownell and E. Patricia Hagman, Physical Education and Principles (New York: McGraw-Hill, 1951), p. 120.
General Ireland made this report in 1922 and stated that 468 men out of 1000 had physical defects serious enough to record. This report appeared in the American Medical Association Journal so this placed the medical profession on the side of physical educators.

The National Physical Education Service was established in 1918 due to the war pointing out the physical defects of youth. The United States Commission of Education called leaders to Washington to discuss plans for adding more physical education to the school program. The function of the National Physical Education Service was:

1. To secure adequate state legislation requiring physical education in the schools.

2. To strengthen and to improve existing laws.

3. To secure state departments of physical education, with a state director and adequate staff.

4. To secure adequate appropriations and increased budget support.

5. To improve the quality and character of work through a clearing house of information between the states.

6. To bring the message of physical education to the public through speaking, radio, educational publicity, and other practical ways.

7. To help improve the status of the profession of physical education in the field of education and to work through national physical educators and organizations.

This organization stressed the advantages of having physically fit people and how a physically fit nation is better prepared to meet

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3"National Physical Education Service," American Physical Education Review, XXXII (January, 1927), 64.
emergencies. It was also felt that physical education programs promote the real lessons of education, that such programs promote behavior and behavior is the end of education. Through sports and games the participants develop good sportsmanship, and this means character-building in a real sense.  

This service became a very influential group in promoting state legislation for physical education. Their purpose was to help guarantee to every boy and girl a chance for a healthy, active and interesting life. Starting in 1918, this national service was active throughout the country pushing state legislation for physical education. When it was established, there were only eleven states with physical education laws. By 1926, thirty-three states had passed laws establishing state-wide physical education laws and systems. Twenty-eight states had worked out balanced programs and had published state manuals of instructions. Sixteen states had secured state directors of physical education with appropriations. The Playground and Recreation Association of America was responsible for the establishment of this organization.

Another group playing an important part in the rekindling of interest in physical education met in Columbus on May 29, 1919. This was a group of Ohio college directors who met to see if it would be advisable to form a permanent organization with the main idea of

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4 "National Physical Education Service," XXXII (January, 1927), 63-66.

5 "National Physical Education Service," XXXII (January, 1927), 63-66.
standardizing required courses. They felt with the exchange of ideas, presenting different papers, demonstrations of work being done and discussing this together, that it might be of value. The writer was unable to determine who called the meeting of these college directors but this report was made by the newly elected president, Dr. P. K. Holmes of Ohio Wesleyan University.

The group met again on October 20, 1919 in Columbus and at this time adopted the following resolutions:

1. The mass idea in athletics be emphasized.

2. Minimum requirement for class work be at least three years and three periods per week of sixty minutes each.

3. Positive credit given for this work.

4. Freshmen not to be excused from the regular class work for athletics.

5. A college physician to be appointed to take care of special cases and pass on all physical disability excuses.

6. The requirement for class attendance be rigidly upheld in order to warrant respect for the work.6

The members of this group discussed at great length the idea of a merger with the national organization but the consensus of opinion was that this society would be of distinct and separate value and should remain apart. So the Ohio Collegiate Physical Education Society was duly formed.7

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7"Reports of Local Societies," XXV (April, 1920), 168.
Another influential group met in Columbus on February 21, 1920 and formed the Central Ohio Society of the American Physical Education Association. This organization included many in the collegiate society but also had members from public schools and Young Men's Christian Associations. The secretary-treasurer, Dr. J. H. Nichols, sent a report of the meeting to the national headquarters with the hopes of being affiliated. The members were very much interested in the physical education legislation taking place around the country as evidenced by two speakers on the program. Dr. W. S. Small of Washington, D. C., discussed state and federal programs of physical education and progress made over the last two years. The other speaker, Dr. Carr, Field Secretary of the National Physical Education Service, talked on a physical education bill which he had been instrumental in putting through in Kentucky.

The business meeting followed the program and the first item of business was to adopt the constitution of the American Physical Education Association. Second business item was to approve the sending of a telegram to Washington, D. C. L. W. St. John, Ohio State University, moved that the secretary be instructed to send a telegram to Representative Simeon D. Fess, House of Representatives, congratulating him on the introduction of the universal physical education bill and expressing the society's hearty endorsement of this bill.

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8"Reports of Local Societies," XXV (April, 1920), 169.
9"Reports of Local Societies," XXV (April, 1920), 169.
10"Reports of Local Societies," XXV (April, 1920), 169.
The spring meeting for the Central Ohio Society was held at Ohio State University in Columbus on May 21, 1920. The Ohio Collegiate Physical Education Society met in the morning and since many of the members belonged to both organizations, they agreed that hereafter both groups would meet the same day. The Central Ohio Society program included a talk by Dr. A. H. Freeman, State Health Commissioner. The main theme of his talk was the need for close cooperation between the state health departments and the school physical education departments. Dr. Freeman's remarks were quite timely because the Ohio Public Health Association became a very powerful force in the passage of the physical education law in 1923, the creation of the position, State Supervisor of Physical Education, and finally in the rebirth of the State Association in 1929.

Another speaker, Mr. Vernon Reigel, State Commissioner of Education, discussed the need of physical education legislation in Ohio.

The following resolutions were adopted by the society, for transmission to the proper state authorities:

1. Resolved—that this society recommend to the Superintendent of Public Instruction that physical education and health instruction be made universal in schools of the State of Ohio.

2. Resolved—that we believe physical education should include health education and it should cooperate with all health activities of the school and community.

11"Reports of Local Societies," XXVI (May, 1921), 242.

12"Reports of Local Societies," XXVI (May, 1921), 242.
3. Resolved—That physical education should be included in the professional training of prospective teachers.

4. Resolved—That we recommend that the Department of Public Instruction draw up minimum standards of the health of teachers and require that all candidates meet these minimum standards.

5. Resolved—That physical education in elementary schools and high schools should be given daily, with thirty minutes a day as the minimum. This time not to include hygiene and health instruction.

The spring meeting of 1921 was held in Columbus, Ohio on March 26. Mr. W. E. Wenner, State Representative from Ashtabula County, discussed the Sullivan-McCreary physical education bill and the status of physical education legislation in the State of Ohio.

The American Legion proved to be the real turning point in the passage of this bill. Their organization was interested mainly due to the reports of physically unfit youth during World War I. Each of these members seemed to exert great pressure on the legislators and many legionnaires were members of the governing body. At the national convention of the American Legion at New Orleans in 1922, a resolution was unanimously adopted pledging the American Legion to work for the establishment of adequate physical education for all school children in the nation. So in 1923 the Sullivan-McCreary bill was introduced in the 85th General Assembly and passed.

13"Reports of Local Societies," XXVI (May, 1921), 242.
14"Reports of Local Societies," XXVI (May, 1921), 242.
16"Reports of Local Societies," XXVIII (December, 1923), 482.
This bill called for a mandatory 100 minutes of physical education a week in every school in Ohio. The program was to be headed by the State Director of Education so the bill did not call for funds to employ a State Supervisor of Physical Education.  

Dr. Nichols, retired Chairman of the Physical Education Department at Oberlin College, discussed another angle in events leading to a state organization. He felt that the passage of the physical education law led to a State Supervisor that led to the organization. Dr. Nichols worked diligently for the passage of the law but so did many others from Ohio colleges. Dr. Nichols was at Ohio State at the time and had just introduced the physical education major so naturally wanted more status for his teachers. Some of the other schools were experiencing the same thing so there was plenty of support for this project. According to Dr. Nichols, W. E. Wenner, State Representative from Ashtabula County was the most influential person in the passage of the bill.  

The State Department, in 1924, prepared and distributed a course of study of physical education and hygiene for the public schools of Ohio, but this only caused a demand for instruction. The Ohio Public Health Association arranged for Professor Alonzo F. Myers,  

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Director of Teacher Training at Ohio University, to conduct teacher institutes on health education during the summer of 1926. He worked in cooperation with the State Department of Education and the Ohio Public Health Association in preparing an outline to go by. This was a six-weeks course in health education designed to aid teachers in carrying out requirements for physical education together with practical instruction in health and hygiene. 20

The State Director of Education, J. L. Clifton, in 1927, made a definite request for a Supervisor of Physical Education at an annual salary of five thousand dollars. The physical and health educators in Ohio had convinced Clifton that this was a necessary request. In April of 1927 the General Assembly passed an appropriation of thirty-six hundred dollars a year for the hiring of a State Supervisor of Physical Education. This meant that it was now possible to put into full effect the provision of the physical education law. 21 There was certainly a difference of opinion concerning the qualifications of this man but the State Department of Education finally decided to concentrate on a teacher. Dr. Jesse F. Williams of Teachers College, Columbia University, was contacted and he recommended Clifford Brownell, who was Director of Health Education in Newton, Massachusetts. 22 Brownell, who received his doctorate from Teachers College,


seemed to be the person best qualified for the position but he needed five thousand dollars to make the move to Ohio. The Ohio Public Health Association voted a supplementary salary so Ohio had its first State Supervisor of Physical Education.23

The employment of a State Supervisor of Physical Education did not lead to a state organization immediately, but Brownell wasted very little time in setting the stage. His primary reasons for encouraging the organization were based upon previous experience with active state associations in New York, Connecticut and Massachusetts, and his involvement with the physical education societies in Ohio. Brownell believed the Ohio personnel in physical education, both public school and college, then represented a wonderful and professionally dedicated assembly, so he began by having discussions with this group of leaders.24 Finally, in the spring of 1929 a group of five persons met and organized the School Health and Physical Education Association of Ohio. The meeting was held in the office of Dr. Robert G. Paterson, Director of the Ohio Public Health Association. Those in attendance were: Clifford Brownell, State Supervisor of Physical Education; Floyd Rowe, Director of Physical Education for Cleveland City Schools; Hazel Rex, Public Schools of Toledo; Helen Norman Smith, University of Cincinnati, Department of Physical Education and Dr. Paterson.25

24Based on personal correspondence between Dr. Clifford Lee Brownell, retired, first State Supervisor of Health and Physical Education in Ohio, and the writer, March 2, 1970.
Miss Smith remembered the efforts of Dr. Brownell in establishing the organization because he felt the need for something to pull together the people interested in physical and health education.  

The purpose of the association was to stimulate a wide and intelligent interest in physical and health education in the State of Ohio; to acquire and disseminate information about them and to promote adequate programs relating to physical and health education. Membership in the association was open to those persons who were interested in the objectives of the organization and were members of the Ohio Education Association, or members of the instructional staff of any college, university, public school, or members of the staff of any official or voluntary public health, recreation or athletic agency or organization.

The meeting in Dr. Paterson's office ended with the election of the following officers: President, Floyd Rowe of Cleveland; Vice-president, Helen Norman Smith; and Secretary-treasurer, Hazel Rex.

At the time of this organizational meeting, the persons in attendance were not conscious of an earlier organization. Both the original group in 1895 and the group who organized in Dr. Paterson's office seemed to realize the importance of the national association because of the similarity in the constitutions.

26Smith, personal interview, February 7, 1970.


28Smith, personal interview, February 7, 1970.
The constitutions of the 1895 group and the 1929 association were quite similar and this was probably because each attempted to follow the constitution of the national organization as closely as possible. One big difference in the constitutions was that the Ohio Physical Education Association founded in 1895 used three types of membership. It referred to active, associate and honorary members. The active member had to be directly engaged in physical education work; the associate member was one interested in the cause of physical education; and the honorary membership had to be a nomination from the executive council and required a two-thirds vote for approval. 29

Another difference in the two constitutions appears in the objectives. The original constitution, written in 1895, states that the organization, The Ohio Physical Education Association, is concerned with physical education and health is not mentioned. The group organized in 1929 was called The School Health and Physical Education Association of Ohio, and listed as one of its objectives the promotion of adequate programs relating to school health and physical education in Ohio. 30

Miss Smith recalled the excitement among the persons who met in Dr. Paterson's office and how each seemed to feel the importance of an organization to pull health and physical educators together.


Certainly there was to be a "rocky road" ahead but nothing but optimism was expressed by this group.\textsuperscript{31}

\textsuperscript{31}Smith, personal interview, February 7, 1970.
GROWING PAINS OF THE THIRTIES

It was quite apparent from the beginning of the association that the State Supervisor of Physical Education would work closely with the organization and that in many projects the success would be determined by the cooperation between the two. The constitution provided in the by-laws of the association that the Supervisor of Health and Physical Education for the State of Ohio, Department of Education, should serve as the secretary of the association unless otherwise stipulated by the council of the association. This was changed with an amendment to the constitution in September of 1961. At this time the constitution stated that the new office of executive secretary should be appointed by the president and the president-elect at the annual Board of Directors meeting, but even at this time the State Supervisor of Physical Education was to be available for advice.

The Association's Fight to Retain a State Supervisor

Clifford Brownell remained in Ohio only a few months after the state association was formed. He resigned as state supervisor to

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1 The School Health and Physical Education Association of Ohio, Constitution, revised 1932, p. 4.

2 The Ohio Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation, Constitution and By-Laws, revised September 1961, p. 3.
accept the position of Assistant Professor of Hygiene in the Department of Physical Education at Columbia University.³

Delbert Oberteuffer became Ohio's second Supervisor of Physical Education September 1, 1929.⁴ The following statements were made by Oberteuffer in a personal interview:

I do not know the exact starting date of the association but I do know that at the time I got here in 1929 there was a state association and I was told by whoever was president that year that I was the secretary of it. There was a meeting of that early association scheduled for sometime in the spring and I went, of course, as secretary. If I remember correctly, it wasn't attended by over thirty-five or forty people but nevertheless, it was a nucleus of people in the association. I then continued to serve as secretary for the two and one-half years that I was the state supervisor. But the depression was on and the Ohio Legislature cut off the budgetary allotment to the State Department for the State Supervisor of Physical and Health Education. I left the state about March 15, 1932, and came back in September, 1932, as Professor of Physical Education at Ohio State University. Now that six months absence didn't have any bearing at all on the state association, it merely meant that the association was without a secretary temporarily because it was in the constitution that the state supervisor serve as secretary. So when I came back to Columbus as Professor of Physical Education at Ohio State University, I was no longer state supervisor and thus there was no secretary of the association. But, knowing that the State Department program of physical and health education was an on-going thing, and would certainly continue limping along without a state supervisor, I offered my services to the State Department of Education whose state director was Mr. Bowsher. I suggested to Mr. Bowsher that if he wanted me to, I'd be glad to spend two afternoons a week answering mail and taking care of the business affairs of the state program. He agreed, so that fall and winter I went down and answered mail and acted like a state supervisor and thus, of course, acted like a secretary of the state association.⁵

³"Brownell to Teach," Bulletin of the Ohio Public Health Association, VIII (July, August, September, 1929), 1.
⁴Statement by Delbert Oberteuffer, personal interview, January 29, 1970.
⁵Oberteuffer, personal interview, January 29, 1970.
The loss of the state supervisor at the time seemed to be a catastrophic blow to physical and health education but it could also be called a blessing to the state association. This united the newly formed organization, pressured each member to pitch into the political fight and gave the association a rallying point. All of the state departments were affected in this loss of revenue. For example, the Department of Health had seventy-five people on its personnel payroll and thirty to forty were relieved of duty in one afternoon. The State Department of Education had sixty-five people on its roster and twenty-one were cut off in one afternoon by the Senate Finance Committee under the chairmanship of Senator Robert Rohe. Oberteuffer said:

None of us knew about this. I remember my complete surprise when I came out of the office building at the end of a day's work about the first of March, picked up the evening newspaper, and read that the Senate Finance Committee had taken twenty-one positions off the payroll or roster of the State Department of Education—yes, and I was one of them. We had no warning, no hearing about it and no opportunity to discuss the case. It was just simply published in the paper effective March 15th, which was two weeks away. Well, I went to the office the next morning and promptly got in touch with the State Director who was a very delightful man by the name of John L. Clifton. I learned that this was a surprise to Mr. Clifton and that he had no warning and no opportunity to discuss the case. So, we all prepared "to go home to Mother," as it were.\(^6\)

This turn of events caused many of the physical and health educators of the state to rally to the cause. Dr. Paterson, Helen N. Smith and Howard Danford, Director of Physical Education for the Lima, Ohio schools and President of the state association, met in Columbus

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\(^6\)Oberteuffer, personal interview, January 29, 1970.
for the express purpose of lining up the association behind an effort
to keep the state supervisory program going. Helen Smith said:

We didn't have a lobby but many of us spent many hours with the legislators. I think one of the most amusing episodes was of sitting in the legislature and listening to the legislators discuss money. We were asking for $3600 for the supervisor's salary and the legislators continued to say they did not have any money. Well, I sat there and listened to them pass a bill for $10,000 to put monuments around the State of Ohio. Don't ask me what monuments because I don't know and I doubt if they did. Then they wanted to redecorate the Senate House and that passed and then the unbelievable but very true story, $3,000 was voted for the propagation of rabbits in Ohio. The $3600 for our supervisor was turned down.\(^7\)

Howard Danford of Lima was president of the Ohio association at this time and he seemed to "carry the ball," according to Oberteuffer. He immediately organized a Legislative Committee to investigate the reason for the loss of support from the Legislature. Howard Danford, Dr. Robert Paterson, T. G. Keller, L. W. St. John and Helen Smith met with Senator Rohe, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee. These meetings lasted for many hours over a period of four days. B. O. Skinner, State Director of Education, became a part of the meetings and through his efforts money was appropriated to keep the program for eight additional months. This happened in July of 1931 so the additional money allowed the supervisor to remain on the job until March of 1932.\(^8\)

The president's report from Danford to the association read as follows:

\(^7\)Statement by Miss Helen Norman Smith, personal interview, February 7, 1970, in Cincinnati.

\(^8\)Oberteuffer, personal interview, January 29, 1970.
The report of your president reads like the diary of a political Samuel Pepys and it might well be called "Physical Education in Politics." For by far the most important project confronting the association was that of salvaging from the educational debacle, wrought by our "enlightened" State Legislature, the office of the State Supervisor of Physical Education. And nine months of continuous effort to do this introduced your president for the first time to the game of politics; a game which differs in certain fundamental respects from the games we teach and play; a game which seemingly has no rules and no standards of fair play and sportsmanship. It proved to be a game in which the players said one thing and did the opposite; in which they professed to be your friend and plotted against you; in which selfish interests and petty jealousies predominated over regard for the welfare of the children of the State of Ohio.

T. G. Keller was Chairman of the Legislative Committee and his report also indicated that much political work had taken place in the association. The association felt that the office of state supervisor needed to be retained and Keller said:

As you may or may not know the health and physical education field was called to attention by some unfavorable legislation by the 89th Congress. This challenge necessitated an immediate call to arms and the shock troops in the form of your Legislative Committee were sent into action. . . . We cannot listen to a truce, an armistice or a temporary cessation of hostilities. In this great commonwealth of ours which has been a leader in education, we can only accept an unconditional replacement of the office or suffer the ignominy of watching the other states march past us. To this end let us carry on.

This situation in Ohio was newsworthy and received the following publicity in the Journal of Health and Physical Education:

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9 Minutes of the meeting of the School Health and Physical Education Association of Ohio, President's Annual Report, April, 1932, p. 4.

10 Minutes of the meeting of the School Health and Physical Education Association of Ohio, Report of Legislative Committee, April, 1932, p. 3.
Glorious news! Dr. D. Oberteuffer plans a great year as State Director of Health and Physical Education in Ohio. For a while it looked as if we were to lose Ohio as one of the progressive states with a State Director but largely through the fine interest of the new Commissioner of Education, B. O. Skinner, formerly President of Wilmington College of Ohio, the budget for the State Director was re-established and our genial good friend Oberteuffer was reinstated.

The appointment of E. L. Bowsher on July 1, 1935 as State Director of Education seemed to strengthen the position of physical and health education in Ohio. Bowsher had been Superintendent of Schools at Ashland, Ohio and developed a vision of physical education as a part of the educational program. He realized the necessity of the state supervisor if a complete job was to be done. Bowsher immediately talked with Oberteuffer about continuing his work as acting supervisor until something could be worked out in the budget. The state association had requested Oberteuffer to resign on July 1, 1935 because it was the feeling of the governing board of the association that a permanent supervisor would not be appointed as long as Oberteuffer did this work without salary. So on October 17, 1935 Oberteuffer did resign as acting supervisor. This resignation caused Bowsher to call a meeting of twenty-five interested people throughout the state to discuss the situation relating to standards, program and supervision. He made it perfectly clear that he was willing to work for the


restoration of the position of state supervisor. Bowsher appointed an advisory committee to perform some of the duties of the state supervisor until the office was restored. Gertrude Manchester, O. C. Bird, Hazel Rex and Association President, W. K. Streit, were members of this committee.14

On February 29, 1936, Director Bowsher, in a conference at Columbus, Ohio, stated that he was in a position to appropriate thirty-five hundred dollars a year from his own budget and encouraged association members to submit names for consideration.15

In April of 1936 Lewis S. Moorehead was appointed State Supervisor of Health and Physical Education and thus ended a long and courageous battle by the state association.16 Moorehead came from Swanton, Ohio where he was the coach and physical education teacher. Victory would not have been possible except for the tenacity, courage and persistence of many physical educators throughout the state who felt a deep commitment to the state association.17

STATE COURSE OF STUDY

The publication of a state course of study in health and physical education was a project of the early thirties that called for cooperation between the state association and the state supervisor.

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15 Minutes of Annual Meeting, April 4, 1936, p. 2.


17 Smith, personal interview, February 7, 1970.
Clifford Brownell, in 1927 and 1928, wrote volumes one and two of a projected course of study; volume one covered grades 1, 2 and 3; volume two covered grades 4, 5 and 6.

Delbert Oberteuffer said:

When I became state director, Mr. Clifton suggested that I proceed with volume three which was to be the junior and senior high school state course of study combined. Very well, we laid plans for the preparation of material in volume three, and here the state association functioned. I immediately got in touch with whoever was president, Mr. Danford I'm quite sure was the one. I asked him for a committee of people from junior high physical education and a committee of people from the senior high school physical education program. I wanted them to take the responsibility for outlining a good state guide, not a required course of study, but a good state guide in physical education for grades seven, eight and nine, and another guide for grades ten, eleven and twelve. These committees were formed and went to work and in a year to a year and a half we had our manuscript. The physical education part of volume three was a committee project but the health section was done by Ohio State staff members without the aid of the state association. The State Department of Education had this printed in paperback form and it was distributed to every high school in the state of Ohio. To my knowledge this was the first course of study based on the needs and interest of students.18

GIRLS' AND WOMEN'S ATHLETICS

Another project involving the cooperation of the state association and the supervisor's office had to do with girls' and women's athletics. There were two organizations struggling for power; one was called The National Amateur Athletic Federation--Women's Division, and the other was the predecessor of the present Division of Girls' and Women's Sports in the American Association for Health, Physical

18 Oberteuffer, personal interview, January 29, 1970.
Education and Recreation. The issue at stake was the problem of play days. Oberteuffer said:

The question was whether play days should take the place of, be organized as, substitutes for girls' competitive leagues, tournaments, athletics, and should the play days be merely a group affair or should they represent various communities. Well, it was rather chaotic and a mere man sitting in the State Department of Public Instruction chair couldn't possibly solve any of that sort of thing. So once again I took the matter to the state association and this represented the third project where the state organization and the State Department worked together. We got a committee together of twelve women good and true, all outstanding persons and all members of the state association. Dr. Gertrude Moulton of Oberlin College was chairman and working with her was Helen N. Smith and Helen Coops of the University of Cincinnati and Gladys Palmer. I told the group that we had money enough in the State Department to publish a little guide, a paperback guide, representing their best thought as to how girls' athletics should be conducted. I assured them that I would be happy to serve as secretary of the committee and do the writing if they would provide the ideas. We met twice for two hours each time and finally came up with a format which consisted of questions and answers, in a little forty or fifty page green covered booklet called Girls Athletics. At any rate, it was a guide. It answered questions of all kinds, administration, health, the whole works, relative to the organization and conduct of girls athletics in this state. It became a very useful little handbook. It was published to the extent of about twenty-five thousand copies and was distributed widely throughout the State of Ohio and widely over the United States. It caused considerable comment and the positions which our committee of women took were rather definite and clear and they went a long way toward establishing good sense in the field of girls' and women's athletics in the State of Ohio. One of the outcomes of this was the establishing of a women's advisory group in the Ohio High School Athletic Association.19

The pamphlet, Girls Athletics, was published in 1930 by the Ohio Department of Education. There is a copy of this publication in the office of the Ohio High School Athletic Association in Columbus, Ohio. The writer and George Bates, Associate Commissioner, Ohio High

19 Oberteuffer, personal interview, January 29, 1970.
School Athletic Association, compared Girls Athletics with the modern publication, Guidelines for Girls’ Sports Programs in Ohio. It was quite apparent that there was great similarity but the presentation was different. Girls Athletics used a question and answer type approach while Guidelines for Girls’ Sports Programs in Ohio gives direct statements as rules and regulations to adhere to.\(^20\)

**ANNUAL DUES ESTABLISHED**

All through the depression years of the thirties, lack of funds curtailed many of the association’s projects. The association started out with free membership in 1929 but after a few years, in 1935, decided to charge twenty-five cents. Helen Smith said she had always been a little penurious so she encouraged the fee. The membership increased once dues were required and Miss Smith said this substantiated her point to the Board of Controls that people respect something they have to pay for more than they do if it is given free.\(^21\)

The association found itself in a position where it needed funds to operate and this caused the dues to be levied. Money was needed to reimburse the officers of the association for postage used in the conduct of the business of the association, compensate speakers at professional meetings, and promote and publicize the work of the association. At the May, 1935 meeting of the council, it was pointed


\(^{21}\) Smith, personal interview, February 7, 1970.
out that in a study of thirty-one state associations in 1934, that only two states, Ohio and Virginia, reported no dues being charged. Twenty of the states charged one dollar and eight states charged fifty cents.22

Oberteuffer's report of the secretary on April 4, 1936, had the following statements about finance:

The association has altered its financial status. Whereas for six years we had no treasury, no visible means of support, today we have both. This happy state of affairs is due to action taken one year ago which established a fee for membership (twenty-five cents annually) and which has been collected by our able treasurer, H. G. Danford, of Lima. This has given the association generally a feeling of solidarity and courage for its program which it never had before.23

Each of the incoming presidents made a plea for increased membership and Ohio showed a steady increase throughout the years. Helen Coops, president of the association in 1938-39, had the following report:

The Ohio Physical and Health Education Association was founded exactly ten years ago in Columbus. Dr. Clifford Brownell, then State Supervisor, encouraged this association by speaking to Ohio leaders in attendance at the Physical Education Section of the Ohio Education Association. A small audience signified approval. . . . Starting in this small way the Ohio association developed rapidly until this year it is the largest state organization in the whole United States. (Sixteen hundred and twenty-seven members.)24

THE LAUNCHING OF THE ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the state association went through many changes before finally having its first independent meeting in 1936.

22 Minutes of Annual Meeting, April 4, 1936, p. 2.
23 Minutes of Annual Meeting, April 4, 1936, p. 2.
24 Minutes of Annual Meeting, Ohio Physical and Health Education Association, April 22, 1929, p. 2.
As early as 1932 the association accepted memberships from the Ohio Women's College Directors Association, the Ohio Student Health Association, the Ohio Public Health Association, and the Physical Education Section of the Ohio College Association. Also, H. R. Townsend, Commissioner of the Ohio Athletic Association had been accepted for membership.\textsuperscript{25} Article VII, Section 2 of the constitution provided that "Professional organizations interested in school health and physical education may be admitted to membership by application and majority vote of the membership at the time of an annual meeting. The president, executive officer, or any other one person named by such affiliating organization shall serve as a member of the council of this organization.\textsuperscript{26}

Also in the original constitution the association was to hold one annual meeting. The meeting was to be held at the time of the annual convention of the Ohio Education Association or at the Ohio State University Educational Conference or the council could decide on a date.\textsuperscript{27} The depression caused a change in the planning for the annual meeting in 1936 and the secretary of the state association made the following report:

This meeting which we are attending today is something novel in the history of the state association. Previously

\textsuperscript{25}Minutes of Annual Meeting, School Health and Physical Education Association of Ohio, April 1, 1932, p. 1.

\textsuperscript{26}The School Health and Physical Education Association of Ohio, Constitution, revised 1932, p. 3.

\textsuperscript{27}Constitution, revised 1932, p. 3.
our meetings have been held in conjunction with the Educational Conference of The Ohio State University. This conference is in temporary abeyance due to the financial condition of the University so it was felt by many that we should have our own state convention. This, we hope is the fore-runner of others of an enlarged nature.28

The News-Bulletin had the following statement about the annual meeting held at the Deshler-Wallick Hotel in Columbus, Ohio:

It is of special interest that these meetings constitute the first convention ever to be launched alone by the Ohio Physical and Health Association. They are planned for the members of the association, those professional persons who should be members, and other interested Ohioans.29

The success of the 1936 state convention led the council to plan ahead with the same type program but to encourage assistance from some other state organizations interested in health and physical education.

The council also agreed to have the meetings in different sections of the state every other year but with Columbus being the site every other year due to its central location.30

Paul Landis thinks that the move by the association to have an independent convention received some impetus through the Midwest Association. The cancellation of The Ohio State University Conference gave the association a date to work with. The Ohio association had a representative on the council of the Midwest Physical Education Association and this person was also on the Ohio council. These representatives would come back from the Midwest meetings with enthusiastic reports on

28 Minutes of Annual Meeting, Ohio Physical and Health Association, April 4, 1936, p. 5.
30 Boyd, personal interview, January 8, 1970.
the program and what was happening in physical education in the other states. Ohio physical educators played a very important part in the development of the Midwest Association. There were many physical educators from Ohio listed as leaders in the old Middle West Society which divided in 1934 into two associations. The division was the Mississippi River and the east side became the Midwest Association. In 1935 Helen N. Smith was president and W. K. Streit was secretary-treasurer of the Midwest Association, followed by Hazel Rex as vice-president and W. K. Streit again secretary-treasurer in 1936. W. K. Streit was vice-president in 1937 and president in 1938.

THE CLINIC APPROACH

Sidney R. Boyd of Ashland, Ohio was involved in a very important project during the thirties. W. K. Streit, President of the Ohio Physical and Health Education Association appointed Boyd chairman of a committee to write a report on "The Organization and Promotion of State Associations." Working on this committee with him was H. G. Danford of public schools in Lima, L. D. Ricker, East High School in Akron, Roscoe Miller of Wilmington College and Dorris Cain of New Concord schools. This report became important because it pointed up the significance of selling physical education to administrators, boards of education and

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32 Mabel Lee, The History of the Middle West Society of Physical Education (Lincoln: University of Nebraska, 1963), p. 80.

33 Smith, personal interview, February 7, 1970.
finally the citizens of the state. The interscholastic athletic pro-
gram was everything and the physical education programs for boys and
girls was nothing.  

The committee developed a report informing the association of
its duties to the State of Ohio. The committee felt that the state
association was confining itself to just a select few in the upper
echelon of college and public school teachers. The committee recom-
mended that the services of the state association to its membership be
improved and enlarged. It was suggested that serious efforts be made
by the state association to publish material periodically; such as,
newsletters and bulletins. The News-Bulletin was a good start but was
not printed often enough. The most important point was that an evalua-
tion of the state association be considered with a view to improving
membership, publicity, dues and relations to larger physical and health
education groups.

Sidney Boyd said:

Now what we attempted to do through our state council
were these items, and I'm going to enumerate them very
briefly:

1. We tried to bring attention to public schools and
college teachers and administrators over the state that the
time had come for physical education to be taken out of the
interscholastic program and extended to all the boys and
girls in their school system.

2. We tried to build our membership in the state
association to reach those people in places where physical

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34 Boyd, personal interview, January 8, 1970.

35 Minutes of the Annual Meeting, April 4, 1936, p. 6.
education was not accepted. The appeal was to everybody connected with physical education and especially the coaches, many of them interested only in their coaching of sports.

3. We attempted to organize county associations so that they could have meetings, clinics and demonstrations. In certain places we presented area and county clinics. I know here in Ashland County every teacher of physical education and every coach of a sport were members of the state association. Many of the schools presented programs for the public so that the community could see what the field of physical education was all about.36

This clinic type approach, according to Boyd, seemed to be successful throughout the state and many programs were presented to the interest of all ages from kindergarten to adult recreation. He mentioned Hamilton, Cincinnati, Lima, Sandusky and Ashland as leaders in this kind of program. This did not stop with just the public schools, the colleges were encouraged to participate. The council of the state association passed a motion that a one-day clinic, or conference, on physical education subjects be promoted in at least twelve colleges.37 The primary aim of these clinics was to give the classroom teacher new ideas for their programs. The News-Bulletin announced sites for some of the meetings and gave a program offered by Kent State University. In the morning individual conferences were held in first aid, training techniques, wrestling, basketball, new texts and teaching aids with illustrative material. This was followed by a joint meeting with men and women to discuss "co-recreation" and "the use of public

36 Boyd, personal interview, January 8, 1970.

address equipment in physical education and athletics." In the afternoon the group split into male and female with the men discussing the new basketball rules and fundamentals of wrestling. The women's section watched and discussed the demonstration of schoolroom games and a folk dance party.\(^{38}\)

Boyd thought that the clinics with demonstrations also led to improving the fall programs of the association, and he said:

> I was appointed chairman of a committee to coordinate the programs for all the sections of the Ohio Education Association meeting in the fall of each year. We directed some of these but also coordinated them and helped teachers present an interesting demonstration instead of having a speaker. We encouraged publication and use of manuals for teachers, encouraged them to write out what they were doing so that other schools might teach from the program. We were trying to make physical education a part of the whole curriculum which included the programs of interscholastic athletics, intramurals and the teaching of physical education to every boy and girl.\(^{39}\)

**NEWS-BULLETIN SUPPLEMENT**

In January, 1937, the Ohio Physical and Health Education Association *News-Bulletin* put out a supplement for the purpose of bringing to the members of the association a number of practical articles describing "How We Do It." The articles were collected and edited by Sidney R. Boyd, President of the Ohio Physical and Health Education Association, and covered a variety of fields. It was the hope of President Boyd that every member of the association could find


\(^{39}\)Boyd, personal interview, January 8, 1970.
stimulating and challenging articles. Edwina Jones, Assistant Supervisor of Physical Education in Cleveland had an article on "How We Teach Rhythmic Activities in the Elementary Schools." Hazel Rex, Assistant Director of Physical Education in Toledo wrote on "Continuous Curriculum Construction in the Elementary Schools." P. C. Bechtel, Supervisor of Health Education at West Liberty explained "The Pupil Guide Sheets in Health Education" at his school. This proved to be a valuable article because all of the sheets were based on the health units of Volume III of the Ohio Health and Physical Education Series and this was the required text for all schools in the state of Ohio. Other articles in the supplement dealt with lockers, girls' athletic clubs, track and field decathlon and the special student in physical education. This kind of literature proved to be very valuable, especially for the coaches. Athletics used this approach through their publications about sports skills but many of the coaches needed help in the physical education part of their work.

THE SEARCH FOR AN OFFICIAL PUBLICATION

Another struggle of the thirties which led to strengthening the state organization was the search for an official publication. A new organization of this type needed publicity so that physical and health educators throughout the state might see the advantages of joining.

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40 Ohio Physical and Health Education Association, News-Bulletin, II (January, 1937), supplement.
41 Boyd, personal interview, January 8, 1970.
The State of Ohio was fortunate too in that many of the teachers were good writers and these writings needed to be put on display. Every available magazine was being used but the health and physical educators needed a magazine for just their profession.\textsuperscript{42}

W. K. Streit of Cincinnati was the Chairman of the Publications Committee in 1931-32 and he reported articles in the following magazines: The High School Teacher, The Ohio Teacher, The Ohio Parent-Teacher, Ohio Schools and Journal of Health and Physical Education.\textsuperscript{43}

There were eight articles listed in the national journal, written by Ohio physical educators, which would indicate an intense interest in health and physical education on the part of Ohio teachers.

C. D. Giauque of Athens and Helen Norman Smith of Cincinnati were members of the Publications Committee working with Streit.\textsuperscript{44}

Delbert Oberteuffer was quite active in working toward a publication of some sort for the association. He said, "It seems like to me that while I was secretary of the association, I got out a newsletter. I can't recall it and have no copies of it but I think I used the stenographic services and the mailing room of the State Department of Public Instruction to get out a newsletter for members of the state association."\textsuperscript{45}

\textsuperscript{42} Smith, personal interview, February 7, 1970.
\textsuperscript{43} Minutes of Annual Meeting, School Health and Physical Education Association of Ohio, April 1, 1932, pp. 1-2.
\textsuperscript{44} Minutes of Annual Meeting, School Health and Physical Education Association of Ohio, April 1, 1932, p. 2.
\textsuperscript{45} Oberteuffer, personal interview, January 29, 1970.
The suggestion for an official voice representing the Ohio association came from Oberteuffer in 1933 but it was two years later before a real attempt was made to have a publication. The organization agreed to ask other groups interested in health to support a publication called Ohio Health Monthly. This was to be the official publication of the Ohio Physical and Health Education Association with Oberteuffer as its official representative on the Board of Editors.  

Although the association had every intention of publishing the magazine, there were just too many problems and the idea was finally dropped. W. K. Streit, in an article in the News-Bulletin of February, 1936, said:

We had hoped to place in your hands earlier in the school year, the first issue of The Ohio Health Monthly. Circumstances beyond the control of the group which expected to publish this magazine have prevented its appearance. Instead, your council at its December meeting requested Dr. Helen L. Coops, Chairman of the Publicity Committee, to edit and publish at least two News-Bulletins for the members of the association. We appreciate her efforts in producing this issue and trust that you will find the contents interesting and valuable.  

The problem was compounded due to Oberteuffer's resignation because this directed the energies of the officers and committees toward re-establishing the position of Supervisor of Health and Physical Education.  

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Helen Coops did an outstanding job as editor of the News-Bulletin, starting in February, 1936, and she called on some of the top personnel in the state to help her. Listed as contributing editors were Sidney Boyd, W. K. Streit, Delbert Oberteuffer, Helen N. Smith and Howard G. Danford. Dr. Coops planned to publish at least two Bulletins a year and more if the demand was there.

Boyd was extremely busy throughout this search for an official publication because this was the way he felt you could best distribute teaching materials and aids. He also believed that if the membership would write articles about their work or work in the area, that the editorial committee would see that all teaching areas would be represented.

The main purpose of the Bulletin was to gather news of recent and pertinent activities that were interesting and then disseminate the news in ways to stimulate and help teachers. In addition to furnishing news service, technical articles by outstanding experts would appear.

Jean Foster of Withrow High School in Cincinnati followed Helen Coops as editor of the News-Bulletin in October of 1936, and she had a reporter from each section of the state. She used the sections set up by the Ohio Education Association.

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50 Boyd, personal interview, January 8, 1970.

Foster resigned in November, 1938, as editor and was succeeded by Katherine Ruh of Bowling Green Public Schools. At the beginning of Ruh's tenure, the association decided to experiment with another type of publication. In November and December, 1938, news of the association appeared in The Ohio Public Health printed by the Ohio Public Health Association, Executive Secretary, Robert G. Paterson. On the front of each publication appeared the following: "Included in this issue: news from the Ohio Physical and Health Education Association." Paterson had been a long-time friend of the association and was happy to be a part of this experiment.

The Bulletin of February, 1939, stated that the advantages of such an experiment were the development of a closer relationship with another Ohio professional organization and the increased circulation of the Bulletin. The Ohio Public Health was published twelve times a year and this just proved too costly and also was too time consuming for the staff. The association expressed its appreciation to the Ohio Public Health Association with the hope that in the future some combination plan could be worked out.

The Bulletin was published again in 1939 with Katherine Ruh as the editor and Linus Haby, Helen L. Coops and Lewis S. Moorehead, state supervisor, as assistant editors. Ruh resigned in the middle of the year, 1939, and Helen Coops again picked up the editorship. Her first

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52Ohio Public Health, II (November-December, 1938), cover page.

publication was the December issue of 1939 and this was a much larger and more impressive journal than had been put out in the past. As the new Bulletin went to press in 1940, there were signs of future trouble due to the problems of soliciting advertisers. In the December, 1939 Bulletin the following article appeared under the title "Support our Advertisers":

The effectiveness of our programs depends to a large extent upon:

Well trained leadership
Good facilities and equipment
Professional literature

These three topics are treated in each copy of the Bulletin in order that readers may have more specific knowledge of professional courses offered in colleges and universities, of equipment and facilities, of literature and source materials. Our advertisers have contributed largely to the publication of these Bulletins. They have made a study of our professional needs, and have planned their offerings with these needs in view. On our side, we should make it our business to investigate their materials and invest wisely—to keep up with new discoveries and new offerings.

FEDERAL AID

Funds from the federal government played a very important part in the growth of physical education programs in the state of Ohio. The Public Works Administration called P.W.A. and the National Youth Administration called N.Y.A. were the two most popular projects in Ohio. The P.W.A. funds were used by many Ohio schools and colleges in constructing buildings and fields for physical education. Muskingham College received a gymnasium and The University of Cincinnati was

allowed an addition to their football stadium and a large outdoor amphitheater for dancing, music and dramatics.

Hamilton County received approval from the N.Y.A. to develop a recreation project. The plan was to train seven hundred young men and women to be leaders in recreational activities. The program concentrated on unemployed youth between the ages of 16 and 21. Once the men and women were trained, they were assigned to schools and community clubs to organize a recreational program. In Hamilton County the schools were to remain open from three until five each afternoon to house the activity program. This program became a cooperative venture because the Cincinnati Recreation Commission received tremendous cooperation from the Board of Education, Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A.\(^{55}\)

The depression had caused such a cutback in activities and facilities that the federal programs were important to the communities and also helped with the unemployment problem.

**SUMMARY**

As the thirties came to a close, the Ohio Physical and Health Education Association could look back on many outstanding accomplishments.

1. The combined efforts of many members of the association in bringing about the reinstatement of the State Supervisor of Health and Physical Education.

\(^{55}\)"Here and There in Ohio," *News-Bulletin*, Ohio Physical and Health Education Association, I (February, 1936), 5.
2. The furnishing of leaders in the Midwest Physical Education Association, an organization that helped the Ohio Association to grow through these leaders.

3. The tremendous growth of the organization starting with thirty to forty members in 1930 to 1627 in 1939, making Ohio the largest state organization in the United States.

4. The outstanding work turned in by so many members of the association in developing an official publication. At times it looked hopeless but through the untiring efforts of many dedicated physical educators, the Bulletin was established.

5. The association cooperated with and worked with the State Department in building a state course of study in health and physical education.

6. Encouraged and solicited affiliated and related state organizations.

7. The establishing of clinics throughout the state that have proven to be very valuable for all our teachers.

8. The establishment of the first Ohio convention on April 4, 1936, that the association handled by itself and has continued to operate this way up to the present time.

P. C. Bechtel, president of the state association in 1939-40 had this to say in reviewing the thirties:

Much remains yet, however, to be accomplished. Each year the challenge to health and physical education becomes greater and greater. With the major emphasis of present day education upon the development of the individual according to his own needs and capacities, the inherent values of our program are becoming more apparent to all who are interested in education and child development. No longer are we who are engaged in
the teaching of health and physical education looked upon as special teachers. No longer is our program considered one of the fads or frills of education. Those days are gone. We have earned a definite place in the curriculum of the present day school. More and more educators are looking to us and to our program to play a very important role in the schools of tomorrow.

To achieve the goals expected of us, participation in the organized work of our profession is necessary on the part of each and every teacher of health and physical education. None of us can afford either consciously or unconsciously to isolate ourselves from the thoughts and actions of our colleagues. To do so means professional stagnation. We must constantly keep abreast with new developments in our field. We must keep close contact with those about us to receive the inspiration and help which will enable us to contribute our best efforts toward the effective and intelligent education of the children entrusted to us. Working alone one can accomplish but little, but by working together for the advancement of our profession, great and lasting results can be achieved.\textsuperscript{56}

The association felt that the training of physical educators was improving each year. In 1930 less than twenty per cent of the physical education teachers had a certificate in the field. This improved to forty-one per cent in 1932, fifty-five per cent in 1934 and better than sixty per cent in 1936. The State Department demanded the certificate and schools whose teachers were not properly trained would not be approved.\textsuperscript{57}

The depression caused many persons to return to college due to the job shortage, so this was the major reason for certification improvement.

\textsuperscript{56}\textit{"A Message from the President," Bulletin, Ohio Physical and Health Education Association, VI (December, 1939), 2-3.}

\textsuperscript{57}\textit{"Here and There in Ohio," News-Bulletin, Ohio Physical and Health Education Association, I (February, 1936), 5.}
Chapter 5

THE WAR YEARS AND POSTWAR DEVELOPMENTS

The 1940's slipped in with little "fan fare," but upon close examination, it was easy to see many changes taking place. The depression had definitely left its mark on public schools and on health and physical education in particular. Many schools operating on a very tight budget allowed only the minimum time with the "fringe area" subjects, such as health and physical education, music and art. Also, many schools with administrators quite interested in developing a strong health and physical education program, had to be content with mediocrity due to lack of funds. The depression was not over in 1940 but there was more money in circulation and much more hope in the hearts of people that conditions were improving.

NEW TRENDS

The Ohio association was looking to the future with great anticipation because many trends were appearing. There was a definite trend toward more preparation for elementary teachers in physical and health education, as well as higher certification standards. Dr. Franklin McNutt, Director of the Division of Instruction for the State Department of Education was active at this time in revising the elementary curriculum. Lewis Moorehead, State Supervisor of Physical
Education, worked closely with Dr. McNutt.¹

There was a tremendous interest at this time in recreational activities and coeducational physical education. One of the most noted improvements throughout Ohio physical education departments was the stress being placed upon recreational interests of the student. More games of a recreational nature were being introduced and the facilities where these games were played were made available throughout the day.² The coeducational classes were being offered by many schools and with much success. Lima Public Schools had one of the better programs in the state and it was for the fifth and sixth grades.³ The state association was involved through their members who were directing the programs and serving on important committees.

The world situation was of much concern to all people at this time because many realized that the country was headed into another war. The emphasis program-wise shifted to physical fitness or conditioning. Once again the nation would be looking for the physically fit youth and once again, as happened after World War I, the percentage of rejections would cause national alarm.

WITHOUT A SUPERVISOR AGAIN

On October 1, 1940, the state association received another setback when Lewis Moorehead resigned his post as Director of Health

²"Midwest District Association News," X (March, 1939), 182.
³"Midwest District Association News," XI (April, 1940), 259.
and Physical Education for the State of Ohio. The association imme-
diately appointed an advisory committee and offered its services to
E. N. Dietrich, Director of Education. The association realized the
importance of this office and wanted the Director of Education to have
instant aid if such a situation should arise.

The advisory committee included the following:

Chairman, L. W. St. John, Director of Athletics, The
Ohio State University.

Dr. Helen L. Coops, Associate Professor of Physical
Education, University of Cincinnati.

Dr. A. O. DeWeese, Director of Health and Physical
Education, Kent State University.

Ruth Helsel, Director of Health and Physical Education
for Women, Wittenberg College.

W. J. Livingston, Professor of Physical Education,
Denison University, Granville, Ohio.

Dr. Gertrude E. Moulton, Director of Physical Education
for Women, Oberlin College.

H. M. Nichols, Principal and Teacher of Physical Education,
Bealsville High School.

Dr. D. Oberteuffer, Professor of Health and Physical
Education, The Ohio State University, Columbus.

Dr. Robert E. Paterson, Executive Secretary, Ohio Public
Health Association, Columbus.

Hazel Rex, Toledo Public Schools.

P. L. Riley, Assistant Director, Supervising Health
Education, Cleveland Board of Education.

Floyd A. Rowe, Directing Supervisor, Bureau of Physical
Welfare, Cleveland Board of Education.

W. K. Streit, Director of Physical Education, Cincinnati
Public Schools.
Edna Tarr, Warren Consolidated High School, Tiltonsville.

This committee was not called upon by the Director of Education but by offering its services the point was made that a position was to be filled.

PAUL LANDIS APPOINTED

The loss of the State Supervisor did not create the problem encountered before. There was money for the position, the problem was finding the qualified person to take over. Mr. Kenneth C. Ray who succeeded E. N. Dietrich on July 1, 1941, was the State Director of Education and he appointed a committee from the state association to bring in a recommendation. The recommendation was Paul E. Landis, coach and teacher at Bowling Green State University, and on March 1, 1942 Mr. Ray appointed him State Supervisor of Health, Physical Education, Recreation and Safety. This was referred to as a newly created position due to adding the responsibility of recreation and safety.5

Mr. Landis said that he accepted due to America being at war and he felt that he would like to make more of a contribution to the war effort. He added: "The one main objective was to develop a daily program of physical education in the schools of Ohio, especially on the twelfth grade level because those were the youngsters who were

4"State Officer Resigns," Bulletin, Ohio Physical and Health Education Association, VII (December, 1940), 11.

5"Tough Jobs Easy for Paul Landis," The Ohio High School Athlete, I (March, 1942), 4.
being drafted in World War II. Many of the larger school systems, Cleveland, Cincinnati and Toledo, established a daily program of physical education."^6

WARTIME PROGRAM

The state association became involved in the wartime program quite rapidly and as early as December, 1940, the Bulletin carried many articles related to national defense. There was some concern on the part of many teachers as to the program best suited for the emergency. E. N. Dietrich, Director of Education for Ohio, made it perfectly clear as to the type program he expected in physical education. Many of the schools were rushing into military drill and marching tactics and Dietrich wanted this discouraged. Physical education courses were not to be disturbed and it was recommended that "schools and colleges continue with their present program of physical education, intensifying them and giving more time to them if possible, striving for greater outcomes educationally and physically; in a word, doing better that which we are not doing. The vigorous sports for the fit should be given prominence and both boys and girls should be included in such instruction."^7 One of the fears of many of the leaders was that each school might change its program without discussing the problem together.


Dietrich also believed that "schools offering hygiene or health courses should continue with or broaden this work. A knowledge and practice of good hygiene is essential to every individual. A one-period one-semester treatment of this study may not be enough. Additional periods should be found in order to adequately cover the needed ground."³

The health personnel around the state were concerned about the type programs which might be initiated with lack of reasoning on the part of the teachers. A. O. DeWeese of Kent State reminded the association that physically fit men were needed for the war but that it took about twenty-one years to do a good job. He also reminded the members that during World War I, America became alarmed over the rejects of draftees. This caused state laws to be passed requiring physical education to be added to the curriculum and many organizations encouraged health and physical fitness as one of the major objectives of education. The following statement was made by DeWeese in the Bulletin:

So the education forces have been preparing for our present emergency since the last emergency. With a consistent program of pre-natal instruction, infant care, pre-school, school and college health and physical instruction and care, a new generation of young men and women has evolved. We who have been charged with this responsibility are confident that this conscription will show fruitful results of our labor. We confidently expect the nation will be proud and can depend upon the young men our program has produced.⁹

³ Dietrich, p. 4.

The Ohio association furnished leadership throughout the state in the organization of the physical fitness programs. The meetings always included topics related to the war effort. At the annual meeting of the association February 27-28, 1942, just two months after Pearl Harbor, in addition to the usual topics for discussion, special interest was directed to subjects pertaining to the war emergency. For example, Charles Mileham, President of the state association, led a discussion on "Selection and Care of Athletic Equipment for the Duration," and another topic that received the interest of the group was "Significant Changes in My Program Brought on by the War." Also, sports and activities that were being stressed at this time had a place on the program.

The establishment of the office of Civilian Defense in Washington led to the appointment of many outstanding health and physical educators to important state posts. Kenneth Ray, State Director of Education was appointed State Director of the Physical Fitness Program. Ray, with the approval of Ohio Governor, John Bricker, selected Helen Barr of Denison University and John Van Why of Wittenberg College to lead the women's and men's physical fitness program in Ohio colleges and universities.

A very important part of the civilian defense program was the work in first aid. This area was encouraged by the state association


and some very outstanding programs were developed. Harriet V.
Fitchpatrick, president of the state association in 1940-41, was
called upon to be chairman of the work in Cleveland.\textsuperscript{12}

Van Why and Barr announced the following program for organi­
zation in the state:

1. That a sectional physical fitness leader be appointed in
each of the six districts of the state.

2. That each city, town or community, through its local
defense council select one or two individuals to act as physical fit­
ness leaders and carry out the physical fitness program locally.
These local leaders would work with and under the supervision of the
section leaders, and the section leaders would work with and under
the supervision of the state leaders.

The State Office of Civilian Defense had already made contacts
with all of the colleges in the state, suggesting that their physical
education programs be evaluated to see whether they were making their
greatest contribution to the physical fitness program or not. It was
also noted that there would be absolutely no effort made to alter
physical education and recreation programs then in existence. However,
an attempt would be made to supplement these programs.\textsuperscript{13}

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\textsuperscript{12} "Physical Fitness and Ohio Colleges," III (February, 1942),
p. 1.

\textsuperscript{13} "Physical Fitness and Ohio Colleges," III (February, 1942),
p. 5.
Delbert Oberteuffer was appointed by the Office of Civilian Defense to serve as Director of the Physical Fitness Program for the Fifth Region which included Indiana, Kentucky, and West Virginia along with Ohio and this added impetus to the state program. It was clear from the start that the emphasis was not on crackpot ideas or systems of fancy exercise and early morning calisthenics. The stress was on carefully controlled sport and dance programs. Oberteuffer said: "Physical fitness is useful only to the extent it becomes a tool—an instrument with which to get something done. Fitness is not an end, it is only a means."14

The advantage of having association members in the leadership roles was the opportunity to sell the overall program of physical and health education. It was recommended by the Office of Civilian Defense that the high schools serve as the center of all activity including folk and square dancing, exercise classes, first aid classes and all types of adult recreation for late afternoon and night. The community was encouraged to support every form of physical education, develop intramurals to the fullest, keep interscholastic sports going and try to get every one interested in some activity. The school superintendents were encouraged to organize a good school health program and principals were encouraged to see that real and prolonged health instruction be given.15

14 D. Oberteuffer, "What the Physical Fitness Program Meets," The Ohio High School Athlete, I (February, 1942), 9.
The following article appeared in The Ohio High School Athlete under the title "Keep 'em Playing":

With the selective service to reach down into the high schools and take the eighteen year old boys and others, when they reach that age, it becomes the patriotic duty of every high school to maintain an adequate program of health, physical education and athletics.

It is true that there are many discouraging difficulties such as lack of coaches, transportation, rubber and gas rationing, and the draft. However, most of these can be overcome. This is no time to quit. Let us cross our athletic rivers as we get to them. With the basketball season several weeks in advance, now is no time to announce its discontinuance. Conditions change so rapidly that most of the problems now confronting us may be worked out by November 1. Every high school in the state should provide some kind of athletic program. It does not need to be as extensive as last year's.

Many schools have eliminated long trips, shortened schedules and arranged home and home games in football and basketball. Transportation difficulties have been lightened by apportioning private cars so that no car need be used more than once or twice per season. There has been no change in the bus regulation.

Schools unable to secure coaches are to notify the Commissioner at once.

The important consideration is that of keeping the athletic program going. It has a place far too important to sacrifice, and the ingenuity and organizing ability of our coaches and high school principals will suffice to solve any problems that will arise concerning it.16

Health and physical education received another big push late in 1942 when the United States Department of Education took over the physical fitness program. J. W. Studebaker was the director and he lost no time in recommending five full periods per week of instruction in physical education activities for each pupil. He also recommended

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16 "Keep 'em Playing," The Ohio High School Athlete, II (September, 1942), 3.
ten hours each week in interscholastic athletics, intramural sports, hikes and other vigorous physical activities.\textsuperscript{17} The physical and health education departments were issued a challenge to have this type program and school boards were challenged to furnish the money for the equipment and facilities. Studebaker said: "The schools as well as the boys at the front must make an all-out effort to win the war."\textsuperscript{18}

AN ASSOCIATION PUBLICATION

Early in the forties, a problem that had arisen in the thirties came back to plague the association. The publication of the \textit{Bulletin} was becoming more difficult all the time due to a scarcity of paper caused by the war. The association staff was having to spend time getting advertisements too and the job was just too time consuming. With the interest of the state and country concentrated on the war effort, places of business did not have a desire to advertise, especially sporting goods companies whose products had gone to the armed services. So finally in 1942 the \textit{Bulletin} was discontinued.\textsuperscript{19} This left the state association without a publication again but due to the war work going on, this did not seem so critical. Also, \textit{The Ohio High School Athlete} was doing a good job covering the programs for the schools and this seemed more important at the moment.\textsuperscript{20}

\textsuperscript{17}"National Federation News," \textit{The Ohio High School Athlete}, II (October, 1942), 9.

\textsuperscript{18}"National Federation News," II (October, 1942), p. 9.

\textsuperscript{19}Statement by P. C. Bechtel, telephone conversation, July 13, 1970.

\textsuperscript{20}Landis, personal interview, January 22, 1970.
Late in 1943, John B. Van Why, President of the State Association, working with a committee appointed by the Legislative Council of the Ohio Physical and Health Education Association, made arrangements with the Ohio High School Athletic Association through Horace Townsend, its Commissioner, to join with the association in the publication of the Ohio Athlete. The State Physical and Health Education Association was to provide appropriate financial aid to the athletic association for space in the publication.  

Oberteuffer, in commenting on this said: "I haven't the slightest idea how I became editor but I remember waking up one morning and finding myself editor of the state association section of The Ohio High School Athlete."  

This not only gave the state association an official publication again, but this started a relationship between the two organizations which has grown through the years so that in 1970 the cooperation is even greater. This cooperation started in 1929 with the founding of the state association. The 1929 constitution named the Commissioner of the Ohio High School Athletic Association as a member of the executive body of the School Health and Physical Education Association. In 1936 the Ohio High School Athletic Association established liaison with the State Department of Education by providing the

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21 "News Notes from the State Association," The Ohio High School Athlete, III (November-December, 1943), 21.

Director of Health and Physical Education with *ex officio* membership on the Board of Control.  

Paul Landis said it was very unusual to establish this relationship between the two organizations and he thought Ohio was the only state with an arrangement where the State Supervisor of Health and Physical Education was a member of the athletic board.  

Another real advantage to this type relationship was the wholesome idea that is developed by treating athletics and physical education as one. Many states allowed tremendous gaps to develop between the two fields but throughout the years of this arrangement in Ohio, each organization seemed to benefit from it.  

The first section by the Ohio Physical and Health Education Association to appear in the *Athlete* was the November-December issue of 1943. Oberteuffer, in this first issue, reminded the members of the association how important it was for them to send material in so that each issue would carry news of the organization. Also that this would be successful only if members did their talking through this medium.  

President John B. Van Why, in expressing the appreciation of the association, emphasized how grateful they were to have the

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26 "The Editor's Corner," *The Ohio High School Athlete*, III (November-December, 1943), 19.
opportunity to work closely with the athletic association. He expressed the importance of togetherness in an effort to construct and maintain a truly American program of sport as our answer to the needs now and in the future of the younger generation.  

The lack of members in the Ohio Physical and Health Education Association began having its effect early in the forties. This was due to the war effort taking so many physical educators into the armed forces. Membership in 1939 had been at an all time high with more than sixteen hundred paid members, but the early forties showed that only four hundred joined the association. The Executive Council realized that without a substantial jump in membership or a sizeable cut in the budget, the association could fold. One of the places where there could be a sizeable cut in expenditures was the fee paid to the Ohio Athletic Association. The fee was approximately twelve cents a copy and the association sent out from three to four thousand Athlete magazines. After much discussion the athletic association came up with a solution that Paul Landis thinks "saved the life" of the Ohio Physical and Health Education Association. The agreement came through H. W. Emswiler, Commissioner of the Ohio Athletic Association and stated that the athletic association would contribute to the Ohio Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation the first 2,500 copies of the Athlete for 1946-47. This only involved three or four hundred dollars but this was enough to allow the

association to become solvent. The council unanimously expressed its thanks for this splendid expression of cooperation between the two organizations.29

Paul E. Landis, State Supervisor of Health and Physical Education added an article to The Ohio High School Athlete beginning with the January-February issue of 1944. This pointed out the close cooperation with still another state organization, the State Department of Education. It was the intent of Mr. Landis to report on what was happening around the state. This could be program changes, program offerings or just news about the members. He also pointed out the number of members in the association and at the beginning of 1944, there were only one hundred and thirty-five paid up members at a fee of one dollar each. The Southeast and Eastern Districts did not have any members so it was easy to see the financial problem arising.30

The state association had for many years tried to pattern itself after the national organization so it was quite fitting at the annual meeting on February 12, 1944 to change the name from the Ohio Physical and Health Education Association to The Ohio Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation.31 This name has been retained up to the present time.


30Paul E. Landis, "Around the State with the State Supervisor," The Ohio High School Athlete, III (January-February, 1944), 38.

31"Midwest District Association News," The Journal of Health and Physical Education, XV (April, 1944), 216. (The association is hereafter referred to as OAHPER.)
MERITORIOUS AWARDS

Another important happening at the annual convention in 1944 was the adoption of a plan for the presentation of meritorious awards. The first two awards were made to Dr. Robert G. Paterson, Executive Secretary of the Ohio Public Health Association and C. W. Savage, Professor Emeritus of Oberlin College. Savage had been very active in physical education throughout the Midwest. In addition to joining the Ohio association when it was reactivated, he was a charter member of the Midwest Society.

W. K. Streit of Cincinnati was Chairman of the first committee to work on the meritorious awards. Working with him were A. O. DeWeese, Helen Smith, Sidney Boyd and Harriet Fitchpatrick. This committee made the two recommendations for 1944 and then set up a plan for forming a regular Meritorious Committee. It was agreed upon that the committee should consist of a member from each of the six districts and they would be elected at the annual district meeting.

The committee decided that the qualifications for the candidate would be as follows:

1. The candidate must be a member of the OAHPER. Former members who have retired from professional work may be exempt from the requirement.

2. Preparation: At least a bachelor's degree or equivalent in study.

3. Experience as a teacher, supervisor, or director in the fields of physical education, health education, recreation or safety; or successful organizer and leader of community activities in the above mentioned fields.

32"Midwest District Association News," XV (April, 1944), 216.
4. Fine moral character.

5. Service to the profession as evidenced by at least five of the following:

   a. Any present or past office holder of the state association.

   b. Committee work with local, district, or state organizations related to or affiliated with the state association.

   c. Addresses before educational groups, conventions, assemblies, luncheon clubs, radio presentations and such other meetings held in the interest and promotion of physical education, health education, recreation and safety.

   d. Articles for newspapers, magazines and handbooks.

   e. Research which has helped advance the profession.

   f. Publications not covered in (d).

   g. An outstanding contribution to the profession not covered in the above.\(^3\)

Any member of the association could present a name for consideration to the committee. The nomination should have a biographical sketch of the candidate and should be received by the Chairman of Meritorious Awards Committee at least two months before the annual meeting. The committee is instructed not to make more than eight awards in one year but they do not have to award this number. Once the Meritorious Committee decides on the recipients, the list is presented to the President of the OAHPER who presents the recommendations to the Executive Council for their approval. The president then

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\(^3\)Regulations Governing Meritorious Awards, OAHPER, Operating Codes, pp. 1-2.
informs each recipient of the award and invites him or her to the annual meeting for the presentation.\textsuperscript{34}

There has been little change throughout the years with this procedure but the Meritorious Committee has changed in number and in nature. At the present time the committee is a regular standing committee of the OAHPER and the four immediate past-presidents of the association make up the membership. The most recent past-president always serves as chairman of the committee.

Throughout the war years, there were many new programs devised, some by association members, some by the State Department and some by the recreation departments in the different cities. Many of these programs were apparently staffed with members of the state association, therefore, they were important to the growth of the association. Two of these projects were directed by Paul Landis, State Supervisor of Health and Physical Education. The first project was a series of physical fitness training institutes whose purpose was to demonstrate the changes in emphasis and content in health and physical education as part of the reorganized high school curriculum. In the past, many members used as an excuse—that to attend a meeting meant too much traveling time, therefore they did not attend. The State Department scheduled these institutes at different locations so they were more accessible to members.

The other program was a long-term one and Mr. Landis was assisted in this by John Van Why, State Association President at this

\textsuperscript{34} Regulations Governing Meritorious Awards, pp. 2-3.
time. The purpose of this program was to unite the schools, colleges and non-school agencies behind a state-wide program of health, physical education and recreation so that each of the agencies offered the same type program. Landis and Van Why set up a state-wide advisory board on recreation and physical education and the executive committee of this board had sub-committees to organize the schools, colleges and non-school groups. It was hoped that this organization would make people realize the opportunities available through the program and this would also point out the progress in the field of health, physical education and recreation.\textsuperscript{35}

The state was divided into twelve districts with a district leader assigned from the State Department of Education. The physical fitness program stressed health education, physical education, recreation and safety. Landis was impressed with the enthusiasm and excellent attendance at the institutes and felt that this was an indication of the desire among state administrators and teachers to adjust their programs to wartime needs.\textsuperscript{36}

\textbf{A LAW IS CHANGED}

The Ohio Legislature, in 1943, changed some of the Ohio school laws and to the disbelief of the state association, the 1923 physical education law was stricken from the code book. They placed a general

\textsuperscript{35}"Midwest District Association News," \textit{The Journal of Health and Physical Education}, XIV (March, 1943), 171.

\textsuperscript{36}"Midwest District Association News," \textit{The Journal of Health and Physical Education}, XIV (April, 1943), 222-23.
law in its place giving the State Department of Education the responsibility of establishing standards for health and physical education. The Legislature felt that physical education should stand on its merits the same as any other course and that the State Department of Education could best decide what was needed. It became the duty of State Supervisor Paul Landis to review all previous standards and policies and to determine the minimum outlines of a state program.37

The health and physical educators throughout the state had nothing to worry about though because the war effort had given their field its greatest impetus. Also, the field could not have a better friend than Supervisor Landis. School systems were working toward improving their offerings and not on curtailing. One such example in the fall of 1945 was that physical education would be required of all boys and girls attending the high schools in Cambridge, Ohio, and that credit would be given for this requirement.38

Early in 1944, the emphasis shifted to thoughts about post war planning. As Oberteuffer said, "Now is no time for anyone to allow his physical and health education program to remain in status quo."39 The teachers had much information available to help in improving their program and expanding their offerings. The physical and health education programs after the war would be quite different so the teachers

37"The New Physical Education Law," The Ohio High School Athlete, III (January-February, 1944), 35.


39"The Editor's Corner," The Ohio High School Athlete, III (March, 1944), 55.
were encouraged to examine the literature and investigate the new projects and ideas.

P. C. Bechtel, long one of Ohio's leaders in physical education in the secondary school field, made some concrete proposals to the state association, to high school principals and to physical education teachers everywhere for developments at that time and following the war.

Bechtel listed the following goals for the Ohio schools in an article, "Post War Goals," which appeared in the Athlete:

1. A daily period for physical education, under instruction, for all grades from one through twelve.

2. Credit for health and physical education.

3. A specific accredited course in health instruction for the junior high school student and a semester course in health instruction for senior high school students.

4. A thorough health or physical examination for every child every third year of his school career.

5. A county or city health council in every community.

6. Expanded intramural program and in small communities expanded extra-mural programs.

7. Passing the Red Cross elementary first aid test a requirement for graduation.

8. A qualified first aid instructor in every school.

9. The immunization and the vaccination of every school child.

10. Annual inspection of the school plant and immediate surroundings and safety conditions.

^40"The Editor's Corner," III (March, 1944), 55.
11. Increased emphasis on physical fitness as a goal of physical education.

12. Adequate facilities and equipment for carrying on a health and physical education program.\textsuperscript{41}

Many of the programs sponsored by the state association were concerned with post war problems. The annual meeting of the OAHPER on February 12, 1944 was highlighted by talk presented by Captain Alfred Fleishman entitled, "The Program of Convalescent Rehabilitation as it Related to Health and Physical Education." Captain Fleishman was the Assistant Chief of the Convalescent Training Branch, Office of Air Surgeon, Washington, D. C. On the same program Dr. Frank Lloyd of Washington, D. C., talked on "Physical Fitness Today and Tomorrow."\textsuperscript{42}

THE KELLOGG FOUNDATION PROJECT

Probably one of the most outstanding projects of the forties had to do with health education. This was called The Kellogg Foundation Project and was made possible through a grant from the W. K. Kellogg Foundation in Battle Creek, Michigan.\textsuperscript{43} This was a project to establish health instruction in the schools of Ohio and a workshop was set up on the campus of The Ohio State University to train teachers. Landis said: "The OAHPER strongly supported this program and many of

\textsuperscript{41}"Postwar Goals," The Ohio High School Athlete, III (May, 1944), 79.

\textsuperscript{42}"Around the State with the State Supervisor," The Ohio High School Athlete, III (May, 1944), 81.

\textsuperscript{43}"Midwest District Association News," The Journal of Health and Physical Education, XV (December, 1944), 572.
its members were very active in developing these health instruction courses in the Ohio schools.  

Ohio was not the only state involved. The Foundation selected a number of states to experiment with the program for three years and each state was given a few thousand dollars for financing. After a number of years, Ohio was one of five states to set up a health instruction program and thus received quite a sum of money. Bechtel believed the latter program, which included financial aid, did much more for health education in the State of Ohio.

The original plan for the grant was to establish experimental health education courses to prepare high school seniors for wartime living. There were twenty-five carefully selected high schools in the State of Ohio and these teachers, after their training, would report back to their respective schools and offer this course to seniors. Also, each school realized there was a possibility of continuing the program if judged a success, and the State Department realized there was an opportunity to include more schools.

Ohio had been busy with projects in health education but could not expand the programs due to lack of funds. This grant paid expenses for the training conference and other expenses incidental to the establishment of a program. A. O. DeWeese, an expert in the field of health education from Kent State University, felt that this project put

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44 Landis, personal interview, January 22, 1970
46 "The Kellogg Grant," The Ohio High School Athlete, IV (September-October, 1944), 13.
Ohio schools twenty-five years ahead in the field of health education. Wilma Snider, formerly of the University School, Ohio State University, was appointed Assistant Supervisor of Health and Physical Education and her first assignment was to supervise the project.

School administrators throughout Ohio made many requests for additional help in setting up a health program and The Kellogg Foundation reacted to this by extending and increasing its grant to Ohio. Paul E. Landis, state supervisor, extended this service by employing additional staff members to assist in supervising the program. Also, scholarships were awarded to teachers who were enrolled at the health education workshops. Summer workshops were set up at Ohio State University, Bowling Green State University and Miami University.

The impetus given to health education by The Kellogg Foundation grant was felt in many communities and was responsible for many programs throughout the state. In 1946 the University of Cincinnati announced two summer institutes to aid in teacher training in health education. One course was designed for classroom teachers, administrators, health and physical education specialists and community leaders interested in modern health instruction. This course was designed to be similar to the workshops conducted by the State Department which were financed by The Kellogg Foundation.

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48 "Midwest District Association News," XV (December, 1944), 572.
The other program was a social hygiene conference concerned with such topics as family health, venereal disease and juvenile delinquency. 51

The school and community health education programs had another expansion period in 1946 due to an additional grant from the W. K. Kellogg Foundation. The list of colleges participating in the program had grown to six and included Bowling Green State University, Kent State University, Miami University, University of Cincinnati, Ohio University and Ohio State University. Each of the schools had appointed a health coordinator who was available for consultative services to the Ohio schools. This program was originally designed for high school students, seniors in particular, but now communities were offering the services to elementary and junior high schools. 52

The W. K. Kellogg Foundation financed the printing of the book School and Community Health Education, which was distributed to schools throughout Ohio. The book was based upon the modern conception of health education as the joint responsibility of the home, school and community and it was intended to be a practical guide in teaching as well as a basis for local curriculum planning. 53

51 "Midwest District Association News," XVII (June, 1946), 360.

52 "Around the State with the State Supervisor," The Ohio High School Athlete, VII (November, 1947), 39.

53 School and Community Health Education, sponsored jointly by the Ohio Department of Education and the Ohio Department of Health, (Heer Printing Company: Columbus, 1946), p. 5.
The Legislative Council of the OAHPER met in October of 1944 and created another important post in the state association. James W. Grimm was appointed to serve as Business Manager of the association. His duties were:

1. Solicit membership for the association.

2. Receive all moneys for such membership and transmit such moneys to the treasurer.

3. Should develop the subscription list of the association for The Ohio High School Athlete and transmit such subscription list for mailing purposes to the offices of the Ohio High School Athletic Association.

4. Shall negotiate such financial arrangements as are necessary between the association and the persons or agencies to whom the association is obligated in the conduct of the state association.54

The office of business manager was created mainly to do something about new members. With the membership at one hundred and thirty-five in 1944, the Legislative Council of the association agreed that one person concentrating in this area would probably show results more rapidly. The job was time consuming and entailed great responsibility with the handling of money. However, it was not a paid position.55

The continual rise in membership would indicate that the Legislative Council had been correct in creating this new office to attract new members. Grimm served as Business Manager until 1947 and was succeeded by George Seedhouse, Cleveland Board of Education, who

54"Around the State with the State Supervisor," The Ohio High School Athlete, IV (November, 1944), 37-8.

55James W. Grimm, telephone conversation, December 6, 1970.
served until 1950 and during this period of time membership rose from four hundred to one thousand.

TEACHER RECRUITMENT

A shortage of qualified teachers during the mid-forties led the association toward an extremely important project. In March of 1946, the Legislative Council of the OAHPER appointed a committee to write a pamphlet which would encourage high school boys and girls to choose physical education as a career. The book was written to the boy and girl and tried to cover every phase of the field. Harriet V. Fitchpatrick, Cleveland Public Schools, was appointed chairman. Serving on her committee were Emily Andrews, Western Reserve University; James H. Humphreys, Bedford, Ohio; Robert Grueninger, Western Reserve University; Marian Kemble, Elyria High School; Howard E. Maurer, Wittenberg College; and Marjorie J. Whitlock, Lakewood High School.56

Many persons connected with schools were used for gaining information and then were asked to read the collected material and make suggestions. Marjorie Whitlock prepared the first draft of the material in connection with a research problem in the graduate school at Western Reserve University. She obtained information from thirty-five teacher-training schools in Ohio and her material pertained to physical education for girls. Howard Maurer prepared the same type material for boys.57

56 Physical Education as a Career, prepared by a committee appointed by The Ohio Association of Health, Physical Education and Recreation, 1946, p. 5.

57 Minutes of the Legislative Council Meeting, Ohio Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation, May 25, 1946, p. 3.
The Art Department of the Cleveland Public Schools arranged for the cover design. The design was submitted by John Clague, an outstanding art student at John Hay High School.  

Financing the publication remained a great problem. The executive council voted to present the problem to Clyde Hissong, Superintendent of Public Instruction, concerning the possibility of the State Department of Education publishing and distributing the pamphlet.

The Legislative Council requested the Midwest Physical Education Association to allocate fifty dollars for the printing and distribution of the pamphlet. The Midwest Association honored this request and joined with many Ohio colleges in helping to finance the printing.

The September executive council meeting in 1946 devoted much time to discussing the many financial problems facing the association with this publication. The committee was determined to avoid commercialization. Delbert Oberteuffer suggested that Ohio State University might underwrite the entire project but the council felt that all teacher-training institutes should be solicited. It was finally moved by George Kozak and seconded by James Grimm that each member of the council underwrite the publication to the maximum of fifteen dollars.

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58 Minutes, May 25, 1946, p. 4.

59 Minutes, May 25, 1946, p. 4.

60 "Around the State with the State Supervisor," The Ohio High School Athlete, V (May, 1946), 98.

61 Minutes of the Legislative Council meeting, OAHPER, September 28, 1946, p. 2.
Also at the meeting, Grace Daviess, President of the OAHPER, appointed a Publication Committee with power to act. P. C. Bechtel was appointed chairman and M. D. Sheatsley and Emily Peterson worked with him.62

The foreword page of the pamphlet Physical Education as a Career had the following acknowledgment:

We acknowledge with grateful thanks the financial aid given by the following organizations and teacher-training institutions which made the publication of this pamphlet possible: Cleveland Women's Physical Education Association, Mid-West Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation, Ashland College, Baldwin-Wallace College, Blufiton College, Bowling Green State University, Capital University, University of Cincinnati, Denison University, Heidelberg College, Hiram College, Kent State University, Lake Erie College, Marietta College, Miami University, Muskinganm College, Notre Dame College, Oberlin College, Ohio University, Ohio State University, Ohio Wesleyan University, University of Toledo, Western Reserve University, Wilberforce College, Wilmington College, Wittenberg College, Wooster College and Youngstown College.63

The cooperation of these organizations and schools made it possible to finance the project without calling on each council member, but it is important to realize that the council members felt the publication was important enough for them to finance the printing themselves, and they should be given credit for their generosity.

P. C. Bechtel reported the cost of publishing ten thousand pamphlets at four hundred and twenty-eight dollars and seventy-four cents. As of February, 1947, eight thousand had been distributed and requests were coming in from out-of-state associations.64


63 Physical Education as a Career, p. 5.

64 Minutes of the Legislative Council meeting, OAHPER, February 21, 1947, p. 2.
The Legislative Council moved to retain P. C. Bechtel's committee on distribution and also to retain Harriet Fitchpatrick in case a revision might be needed. This pamphlet was widely circulated but there is no record of a revision.

The pamphlet had a section devoted to physical education as a career for women, a section devoted to physical education as a career for young men, a section giving information about Ohio colleges and universities and a summary. The summary was as follows:

It may be said that opportunities in the field of physical education are greater today than ever before, and that an individual has an excellent chance to succeed in this field if he possesses the necessary qualifications. A young man or woman will receive enjoyment and personal satisfaction in this field and will make a satisfactory livelihood. Few individuals in this area ever become wealthy. It is not always necessary to measure the remuneration received merely in terms of money, but in health, satisfaction, and social approval which accompany the positions in this field.

The purpose of this information has been to interest prospective college students in the field of physical education. Some of the more important questions you might ask have been answered.

If, after reading this material, you think this field might appeal to you, the following suggestions may be helpful:

1. Have a talk with your physical education teacher or supervisor.
2. Request an interview with your high school counselor.
3. Meet as many college men and women in this field as you possibly can. Find out about expenses, living conditions, and chances for employment. Ask for circulars and printed material on physical education.
4. Visit several college campuses.

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65 Minutes, February 21, 1947, p. 2.
66 Physical Education as a Career, p. 15.
One of the post war problems was the increase in enrollment in the elementary school. Very little was being done in Ohio or in the country in general to provide special teachers for health and physical education in the elementary schools, so the classroom teacher was given added responsibility. This proved to be a nation-wide project because the American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation appointed a committee to study problems in elementary school physical and health education. Edwina Jones, Supervisor of Physical Education in Cleveland, Ohio, was appointed chairman of the committee. Paul E. Landis, State Supervisor, was a member of the committee.  

Jones encouraged the establishing of workshops throughout the state to help the elementary school classroom teacher. One of the first workshops was held at the Paul Revere School Curriculum Center in Cleveland and was part of the program of the annual meeting of the OAHPER in February, 1947.  

Western Reserve University conducted a curriculum workshop in physical education for elementary teachers during the summer of 1947. The workshop was designed to meet the practical needs of classroom teachers. The course included methods and practical experience in teaching, units of work in rhythmic activities, self-testing activities and games. They also had time to observe the elementary classes in

67"Around the State with the State Supervisor," The Ohio High School Athlete, VI (April, 1947), 74.

68"Around the State with the State Supervisor," The Ohio High School Athlete, VI (February, 1947), 46.
physical education at Paul Revere School Curriculum Center. Edwina Jones was the workshop coordinator and on her staff were many state association members.69

The Legislative Council of the OAHPER, in September of 1947, appointed Edwina Jones chairman of a committee on elementary school physical education workshops. It was the purpose of the committee to develop ideas and programs to strengthen physical education on the elementary level.70

The annual meeting of the OAHPER in 1948 opened with an elementary physical education workshop. The program included observing the elementary physical education program at University School in Columbus and a demonstration of the Wetzel Grid. Edwina Jones led a discussion on elementary physical education and commented on the progression of activities in the program, balance in the program, health education in the program and the recreational opportunities. Naomi Allenbaugh, Department of Physical Education for Women, Ohio State University, was chairman of the Workshop Committee.71

Edwina Jones and her committee on elementary school physical education workshops continued to encourage organizations to sponsor workshops throughout the state. Jones made the following report at the executive council meeting in November of 1948:


70"Around the State with the State Supervisor," The Ohio High School Athlete, VII (November, 1947), 39.

1. That the Midwest Physical Education Convention be a springboard for an elementary physical education workshop.

2. That the OAHPER direct its efforts to interest elementary school principals in the workshops.

3. That the State Department of Education contact school administrators by letter, with the signature of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction be appended.

4. That the workshops set up situations that prevail everywhere. All do not have gymnasiums, play rooms, etc. The workshop should serve the very minimum essentials.

5. That, following the workshop at the Midwest, additional workshops be conducted by the teacher-training institutions in the respective areas. Each institution might send specialists to local areas to assist in developing the programs.\(^2\)

The scarcity of elementary school teachers continued so that by the end of 1948, physical education in the lower grades was in great difficulty. Even in good times with enough elementary school teachers, physical education was retarded in its development. Delbert Oberteuffer wrote in December, 1948, that "Teachers in service need help on programs from those who know the appropriate elementary materials."\(^3\) The administrators could help some in this area by reducing work load of the teacher so they would have time to perform their duties. And in the same article, Oberteuffer continued by saying "Ohio colleges should be encouraged not only to prepare the large group of elementary teachers-in-training in physical education but to give the 'major' and


\(^3\)"In the Editor's Corner," The Ohio High School Athlete, VIII (December, 1948), 51.
'minor' student in physical education a grounding in elementary physical education so that he can step into a school system and lend supervisory and teaching aid at the school level where the pinch is felt the most."

COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION

Many members of the OAHPER felt that the state association should push for the adoption of a state law in physical education. President Grace B. Daviess, in 1946, appointed W. K. Streit of Cincinnati to be Chairman of the Committee on Legislation. Working on the committee were O. C. Bird, Ohio University; Harriet V. Fitchpatrick, Cleveland; Clarice L. Poniatowski, John Marshall High School, Cleveland; Helen N. Smith, Cincinnati; Delbert Oberteuffer, Ohio State University and Hazel Rex, Toledo.75

This committee investigated legislation in other states, followed the progress of a similar investigation conducted by the American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation and discussed suggested plans for procedure with many members of the association. Finally, on the advice and in respect to the wishes of Clyde Hisson, State Supervisor of Public Instruction, the OAHPER agreed to suspend its effort. Hisson believed that curriculum building by mandate was unfashionable and he believed the next twenty years

74"In the Editor's Corner," (December, 1948), p. 51.

75Minutes of the Legislative Council, February 21, 1947, p. 2.
would call for developments on the basis of merit and through the forces of persuasion and enlightenment. 76

DR. A. O. DEWEES HONORED

The State of Ohio along with the OAHPER could feel mighty proud on October 26, 1949, when A. O. DeWeese, Director of Health Services at Kent State University, was the recipient of the William A. Howe Award of the American School Health Association. Paul E. Landis, State Supervisor, in making the presentation, said: "Dr. DeWeese has been a strong guiding influence in the OAHPER, and the health and physical education program, the health service program, and the teacher-training program at Kent State University are a monument to his outstanding ability and leadership." 77

CONSTITUTION REVISION

The forties came to a close with a committee working on a revision of the constitution. The constitution had not been revised since 1939 so P. C. Bechtel was appointed Chairman of the Revision Committee consisting of Grace Daviess, Helen Barr, John B. Van Why and George Kozak. Several major changes were made in the constitution in order to meet new situations which had developed in the association since 1939.

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76"In the Editor's Corner," The Ohio High School Athlete, VII (November, 1947), 33.

They were as follows:

1. The name of the organization was changed from "The Ohio Physical and Health Association" to "The Ohio Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation."

2. The style of the constitution was simplified.

3. Several new officers and their duties were added.

4. A very detailed outline of the Committee on Meritorious Awards was added to the By-Laws. This phase of the constitution was prepared by a special committee consisting of Dr. A. O. DeWeese, Helen Smith, Sidney Boyd, Harriet Fitchpatrick and W. K. Streit, Chairman.

5. The new constitution will be published in a future issue of the Athlete. Mimeographed copies may be secured by writing to Paul E. Landis, State Department of Education, Columbus.78

With the revised constitution in 1949, the vice-president was assigned a very important but difficult duty. He was to act as program chairman for the annual convention.

The two new officers, business manager and editor, were elected by the Legislative Council at the annual meeting of the association. There was a change in the selection of the three members-at-large who served on the council. The president had made the appointment in the past but the 1949 constitution required that they be elected by the membership at the annual meeting.

The 1949 constitution also provided for a new standing committee; the committee on Meritorious Awards of the OAHFER, with the four immediate past presidents as committee members.

78 Minutes of the Legislative Council meeting, OAHFER, February 24, 1950, p. 4.
SUMMARY

The forties created many problems for the physical educator because funds were not available to operate the kind of program needed by the schools and communities. The war years brought a great interest in physical fitness and intramural activities which helped to strengthen the school programs.

The OAHPER found itself without a State Supervisor of Physical Education when Lewis Moorehead resigned in 1940. This resignation led to the appointment of Paul E. Landis in 1942 as Supervisor of Health, Physical Education, Recreation and Safety.

The Office of Civilian Defense in Washington appointed many Ohio physical educators to important posts throughout the State. Health, first aid, recreation and organized sports were featured in the program and this emphasis strengthened the public school offerings. Delbert Oberteuffer became the Director of Physical Fitness for the Fifth Region serving Indiana, Kentucky, West Virginia and Ohio.

It was during the forties that the OAHPER finally worked out an association publication. Through Horace Townsend, Commissioner of the Ohio High School Athletic Association, the OAHPER made arrangements to have a section in the Athlete magazine with Delbert Oberteuffer as the first editor.

The Meritorious Award came into being in 1944. John B. Van Why, President of the OAHPER at that time, appointed W. K. Streit chairman of a committee to work out the details. It was the intention of President Van Why and the Executive Council to establish an award that
would recognize special accomplishments from physical educators throughout the state. This has developed into a most coveted award, one which recipients feel honored to accept.

Health education in Ohio received great impetus from The Kellogg Foundation project. This project aimed to establish health instruction in the Ohio schools and gave funds to the state to subsidize the program.

The OAHPER created a new post in 1944 with the appointment of a business manager. James Grimm of the Hamilton Public Schools was the first to hold this office. This appointment showed the concern the association had for membership because it was thought that more persons would join if there was an office to concentrate on recruitment.

Teacher recruitment became a very important project in the mid-forties. The OAHPER Legislative Council appointed a committee to write a pamphlet that could be used to encourage high school boys and girls to choose the teaching of physical education as a career. Teacher-training institutions and organizations interested in physical education financed the printing of the pamphlet and more than eight thousand copies were distributed to the schools in Ohio.

The increase in enrollment in the elementary school after the war led to a problem in health and physical education. The classroom teacher was responsible for the teaching of health and physical education and most of them were not qualified. Edwina Jones initiated the idea of establishing workshops throughout the state to help the elementary school classroom teacher. The first workshop was held in Cleveland and was a part of the 1947 OAHPER annual meeting.
The forties ended with a revision of the constitution. Some of the major changes were a new name for the association, the addition of several new officers and their duties and also the addition of a committee on Meritorious Awards.
Chapter 6

THE FIFTIES

MEMBERSHIP

The move into the fifties brought an extension of many of the programs established in the forties but it also brought in some mighty familiar problems. The struggle still went on for increased membership and even with new ideas and new plans brought forth by each new set of officers, the quota just was not reached. The first meeting of the Executive Council in 1950 revealed that the quota for two thousand members would fall short by one thousand. The actual count was eight hundred with four hundred and ten students and three hundred and ninety professional members. At the meeting there was extensive talk concerning student members. It was pointed out that lack of leadership at the teacher-training institutions was hurting membership. But some members of council wondered if the association should encourage student members since the association lost money on each member. The Athlete magazine was pointed out as one of the reasons to encourage student membership for it was felt that the magazine contained many fine articles which future leaders in our profession should read.

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1 Minutes of the Legislative Council meeting, OAHPER, February 24, 1950, p. 1.

2 Minutes, February 24, 1950, p. 2.
Ohio was not alone in her struggle for members, as indicated by the appointment of Carl Nessley, Ohio University, to serve as chairman of the Ohio committee for national membership. This appointment was made by Carl Troester, Executive Secretary of the American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation.  

The National Association set a quota for each state and Ohio had arrived at the fifty per cent mark. The quota had been set at two thousand members but only one thousand members were on the roll for 1949-50. The council suggested special contact with the members as they attended the district meetings. Also, a plan was to be worked out to reach the new teachers arriving in the communities in the fall, and an additional plan to encourage the teacher-training institutions to point out to their prospective teachers the advantages of belonging to the state and national organizations.

Al Fendrick of Ashland was appointed Chairman of the Membership Committee in 1951, and Margaret Stage, President of OAHPER, appointed the representatives of the six districts as his committee. The six representatives agreed to be responsible for the membership in their districts. The committee agreed to explore the following approaches: letters to county superintendents, letters to individuals in the profession, setting up tables at district meetings and personal contact to be emphasized as much as possible.  

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3 Minutes, February 24, 1950, p. 2.

4 Minutes, February 24, 1950, p. 4.

5 Minutes of the Legislative Council meeting, OAHPER, September 29, 1951, p. 3.
Members of council had questions about the advantages of joining the association, realizing that each member should have this kind of information when approaching prospectives. In answer to this, Delbert Oberteuffer made the following statements:

1. Can read about eight professional articles in their field as published in the Athlete.

2. By supporting the association, they will receive announcements of new courses of study, new books, pamphlets and other publications.

3. Will be apprised of significant news in the state—programs, personalities, etc.

4. Make possible the annual meeting.

5. Make possible either directly or indirectly, separate publications. Association members have contributed either financially or in personnel to several publications over the years.

6. The association is a sounding board for the state supervisor and the State Department of Education.

7. Brings us in affiliation with other professional organizations which affects our professional relationships.

8. Professional responsibility to belong.

In spite of all the efforts of Chairman Fendrick and his committee, membership continued to fall off. As of February 11, 1953, there were 430 professional and 437 student members for a total of 867. The Executive Council in discussing the problems at their February meeting in 1953, continued to support the approach used by the Membership Committee in regard to district recruitment. The more the problem was discussed the more council members were made aware of the problem.

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6 Minutes of Legislative Council meeting, September 29, 1951, p. 3.
being similar in other states. Delbert Oberteuffer suggested that the Membership Chairman hand-pick a number of people from each district and a number from the college ranks to make person-to-person contact. Another interesting point made by Oberteuffer was that the state association meeting should be made more attractive to coaches; give them something to come for.\(^7\)

This approach did have an effect on the professional membership but the student enrollment still suffered. The total membership by the end of the decade was fifteen hundred which indicated an increase of five hundred members in the ten-year period. This increase was in professional memberships with a reduction in student memberships. It was recommended by the Representative Assembly of the OAHPER that membership cards be sent to the teacher-training institutions early in the fall. Both men's and women's divisions of the schools would be included.\(^8\)

In getting ready for the 1959-1960 membership drive, the Board of Directors of the OAHPER decided that the Athlete was one of their best selling points. First, they needed to cut down on duplication in mailing to see if some of the members and organizations really needed the extra copies which were being sent. James Gordon, Vice-President for Physical Education; Mike Naddeo, Vice-President for Recreation; President-elect Adell Kleinecke and Grace Blasberg, Assistant Business

\(^7\)Minutes of the Legislative Council meeting, OAHPER, February 20, 1953, p. 3.

\(^8\)Minutes of the Representative Assembly meeting, OAHPER, February 26, 1959, p. 1.
Manager were appointed to conduct a survey on the distribution of the Athlete. The board agreed that plans should be made to see that the colleges and universities received enough copies of the September issue of the Athlete to enable them to carry on an effective membership campaign. Also the board decided that William Sherer, Business Manager, should develop a suitable membership card and send out accompanying letters to last year's members and to the teacher education institutions.\(^9\) Reorganization of the membership drive, development of new enrollment cards and methods of handling memberships apparently proved successful, at least in student membership, as there was an increase of nearly two hundred in this category in 1959-1960 over the previous year.\(^10\)

**ELEMENTARY SCHOOL WORKSHOPS**

The continuation of the plan to open the annual meeting of the OAHPER with an elementary school workshop was still in effect in the fifties. From these meetings it was hoped that the participants would return to their areas of the state and conduct similar elementary school workshops.

On February 23, 1951 the workshop was held at Bexley Maryland School, Columbus, Ohio, under the guidance of Antoinette Lowry, Chairman of the Elementary Workshop Committee. Lowry seemed to sum

\(^9\)Board of Directors meeting, OAHPER, April 16, 1959, p. 2.

\(^10\)Reports, OAHPER, 1959-1960, p. 2.
up the general philosophy of the workshop by closing the session with these six reminders:

1. Let's provide an opportunity for all children to find success in physical activity. This can be done by developing a program in which there is a wide variety of activities.

2. Let's help children to explore movement—to discover for themselves the possibilities in movement and to develop their own ideas.

3. Let's teach so the children get ample opportunity for activity—talk less. Do more. Teach as the activity progresses.

4. Let's help the children develop their social skills, their emotional skills as well as their motor skills so they can take their rightful places in a group as competent citizens.

5. Let's help the children think! Help them work out the problems that arise rather than give them all the answers.

6. And finally—Let's have concern for the whole child and how we may help him.

The second reminder in Lowry's report is especially interesting because she refers to movement exploration. This report was made a few years before the "movement" fever hit the United States and points out that movement exploration may not be as modern as we think.

In discussing this, Antoinette Lowry said, "I always used movement exploration in my teaching and I referred to it as creative rhythm. This would also take the form of dramatic rhythm with each child developing his own ideas and I would add the music. Piano music and records were used quite a bit."

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The workshops throughout the state seemed to be quite effective. The districts became more active with their programs and many school systems revised their health and physical education offerings. The Department of Health, Physical Education, Athletics and Recreation of the Hamilton Public Schools began to publish a monthly bulletin. Each issue included pertinent up-to-date material designed to aid the teachers in the school system to develop and improve programs of health, physical education, athletics and recreation. This program was directed by James W. Grimm, a very active and productive member of the OAHPER.\(^\text{13}\) The Cleveland Board of Education had prepared a color film on physical education in the elementary school. The film was thirty minutes in length and was used to supplement the in-service training for new teachers. Much of the film was taken at the Paul Revere School which served as the demonstration and curriculum center for elementary physical education.\(^\text{14}\)

Another type workshop that began due to the interest in elementary school work was the health and physical education workshop for the entire school system. This program was sponsored by the OAHPER, the State Department of Education and the Teacher-Training Institutions throughout the state.\(^\text{15}\) During 1951, twenty workshops had been held in the state and the state association members had been very active in


\(^\text{15}\)President's Report, OAHPER, 1951-1952, p. 1.
each, either as a participant in the workshop or as special consultants to the planning committees.  

The Franklin County Teachers Association in cooperation with the Department of Physical Education, Women's Division, Ohio State University sponsored a physical education workshop on November 17-18, 1950. On Friday the program covered the elementary school and on Saturday the junior and senior high school programs were discussed.

In March of 1951, a conference on elementary health and physical education was held at Union Furnace, Ohio. The conference was for elementary principals and teachers in Athens, Hocking, Meigs and Vinton Counties. Ohio University helped in sponsoring this conference and used many OAHPER members for the program. Edwina Jones showed a film of the elementary school activities of the Cleveland schools.

Paul Landis, in commenting on the workshops, felt that this kind of in-service training must have been very popular considering the number of conferences being scheduled. He listed four within a three-week period in 1952: One-day health workshop at Berne-Union School in Fairfield County, September 19; one-day health and physical education workshop for Morrow County personnel at Johnsville School, September 22; one-day workshop for health teachers of Medina County at Medina

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17 "Around the State with the State Supervisor," The Ohio High School Athlete, X (February, 1951), 78.

18 "Around the State with the State Supervisor," The Ohio High School Athlete, X (May, 1951), 115.
High School, October 3; and on October 6, a half-day physical education school in Wyandot County.  

In 1953, Landis reported even more in-service education in health education. Delaware, Mercer and Preble Counties held sessions in school health problems in connection with one-day conferences for their teachers. Columbiana County reported three workshops during the fall.  

P. C. Bechtel thought that most of the schools in Ohio eventually started using the workshop approach for in-service training but the popularity faded some with the addition of more required school days in the early fifties. Bechtel thought that the administrators were now faced with so many things to cover with the staff, that they could no longer allow days for one specific area. 

Administrators were becoming more aware of the interest that health and physical education teachers were taking in their preparation. An example of such awareness was the Western Ohio Superintendents and Principals Round Table in Dayton on November 17, 1949, where all the discussion centered around problems related to the program of health and physical education. 

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19 "Around the State with the State Supervisor," The Ohio High School Athlete, XII (November, 1952), 33.

20 "Around the State with the State Supervisor," The Ohio High School Athlete, XIII (November, 1953), 52.


V. B. Moffett, Superintendent of the Ashland County Schools, released a revised edition of the Ashland County "Manual of Physical and Health Education." This proved to be an excellent guide for the teachers throughout the county.\(^{23}\)

The continued interest in elementary physical education raised a very controversial question that became the program title of the elementary physical education section meeting in 1954; the question, "Who should teach it?" Even among the physical educators, there was a wide range of ideas. Some teachers felt that the physical education program should be handled by a specialist who would be better prepared, appreciated the values of physical education, and was more apt to believe in physical education for all, and not necessarily for the best. It was also pointed out that the classroom teacher too often would sacrifice the physical education class when more time was needed for another subject and would deprive the class of physical education as a penalty for bad conduct.\(^{24}\)

Naomi Allenbaugh, Professor of Physical Education at Ohio State University, felt that the classroom teacher had to handle physical education due to lack of funds for a program of specialists. She referred to the classroom teacher as "the guiding light" who knew her children and their needs and capabilities. Another advantage of using the classroom teacher was that the physical activity period could be


placed at a time when it was most needed, and also that there could be a better correlation between physical education and other study areas.\footnote{Summary of Annual Meeting, February 18-20, 1954, p. 11.}

At the Board of Directors meeting, September 28, 1957, George Seedhouse, President of the OAHPER, appointed Edwina Jones to serve as chairman of a committee to develop a checklist for elementary physical education similar to the one developed by the committee on secondary physical education. This appointment was made September 28, 1957 at a Board of Directors meeting. Jones was directed to select her own committee. There was quite a bit of discussion about the possibility of giving this project to a graduate student as a Master's thesis but this was abandoned when it was agreed that not many graduate students were interested in elementary physical education.\footnote{Board of Directors meeting, OAHPER, September 28, 1957, p. 1.}

George Seedhouse had suggested to Edwina Jones that she have a representative from each district on her committee so that she might receive different ideas and concerns from each section of the state. The original committee was composed of the following: Kenneth Faulhaver, Mayfield Heights, Ohio, Northeast District; Antoinette Lowry, Bexley Elementary School, Central District; Esther March, Findlay Public Schools, Northwest District; Norman Schulte, Cincinnati Public Schools, Southwest District; and Lois Entemann, member \textit{ex officio}.\footnote{Letter from Edwina Jones to Fred Breed, February 1, 1961.}
Jones and her committee recommended to the Representative Assembly in 1959 that the work of the committee continue only if and when a State Director of Health, Physical Education and Recreation be appointed. Paul Landis had resigned as state supervisor to become Assistant Commissioner of the Ohio High School Athletic Association. It was the opinion of the committee and key personnel of the OAHPER that the study would be without meaning and purpose until the office was filled. The committee did fold and this program was not picked up again until Robert Holland became Supervisor of Physical Education in 1961.

DEVELOPING THE EVALUATIVE CRITERIA FOR PHYSICAL EDUCATION

A very important project of the OAHPER during the fifties was the publishing of the Evaluative Criteria for Physical Education which was a self-appraisal check list for Ohio secondary schools. The original idea for this plan was presented in September, 1952. James W. Grimm, President of the OAHPER, suggested to the Legislative Council that the state association develop a check list on physical education for use by the school administrators of Ohio. The Legislative Council of the OAHPER in 1953, commissioned Arthur S. Daniels of The Ohio State University to be chairman of the committee and prepare the check list. The committee members were James W. Grimm, Director of Health, Physical Education and Recreation, Hamilton Public Schools;

28 Committee Reports, OAHPER, 1958-1959, p. 17.

29 "Around the State with the State Supervisor," The Ohio High School Athlete, XII (December, 1952), 62.
Warren Widner, Principal, Maryville High School; Harriet Fitchpatrick, Supervisor of Physical Education, Bureau of Physical Welfare, Cleveland Public Schools; Katherine Maher, Libby High School, Toledo and Amy Torgerson, Women's Physical Education Department, Bowling Green State University. This was a lengthy project requiring many hours of work and was another good example of the excellent cooperation between the OAHPER, the State Department of Education and State Supervisor, Paul Landis. The committee sent a draft of the check list to many selected administrators and teachers throughout the state for their suggestions and this produced beneficial results. Landis worked quite closely with this committee and provided valuable assistance in the development and the completion of the project. The standards in the check list conform in all respects with the standards in physical education which were recommended by the Ohio Department of Education. The introduction of the pamphlet contained the following statements:

> The check list is designed so that staff members, individually or in groups, may evaluate all aspects of the physical education program in secondary schools. The primary purpose of this evaluation is the up-grading of programs so that services to students may be improved.

> It is suggested that the evaluation be done annually. In between these evaluations, a series of projects should be designed to move those aspects of the program needing improvement, closer to the standards indicated in the check list.\(^{30}\)

> The booklet contained seven major headings; namely, Philosophy and Principles, Organization and Administration, Class Management, The

\(^{30}\)Evaluative Criteria for Physical Education, A Project of the OAHPER, approved by the State Department of Education, 1957, Introduction.
Staff, The Curriculum, Facilities and Equipment and Intramural Sports. There was a five point progressive scale used in arriving at an evaluative judgment. A one or two rating was unsatisfactory. Three was borderline and four or five was satisfactory.\textsuperscript{31} It was not the intent of the committee that the school be graded but that this would give the school an opportunity to look at itself to see if it reached the minimum requirement.

Once the check list was completed in 1955, there was still a problem about printing. The OAHPER and the Ohio Department of Education planned to share the cost but the check list was used for a few years in a mimeographed form. One hundred schools used this check list in 1955 and reported considerable success.\textsuperscript{32} There was also discussion about having the Athlete place this in one of the regular publications. The last resort was to ask the Ohio High School Athletic Association to print the booklet. The Executive Committee wanted to avoid the latter due to the help already received in connection with the Athlete. President Rudolph Memmel appointed Arthur Daniels, James Grimm and Paul Landis as a committee of three to check into the matter.\textsuperscript{33} The printing finally took place in 1957 with the State Department of Education paying the bill.

\textsuperscript{31}Evaluative Criteria for Physical Education, pp. 1-9.
\textsuperscript{32}Minutes of the Legislative Council meeting, OAHPER, February 10, 1956, p. 1.
\textsuperscript{33}Minutes of the Executive Committee meeting, OAHPER, September 25, 1954, p. 1.
In 1952 the OAHPER passed two resolutions that became very important to the organization. First, they agreed to co-sponsor the district basketball sports and rules clinics with the Ohio High School Athletic Association and the Basketball Coaches Association of Ohio. The second resolution was to co-sponsor the state basketball clinic with Ohio State University and the Ohio High School Athletic Association. The state association gained many benefits from this arrangement which helped to bring both organizations closer together. Paul Landis thought this immediately led to more coaches becoming interested in the OAHPER. This also led to a closer association with coaches which led to more active programming at the annual meeting.

Another advantage of the resolution was that the OAHPER was allowed to secure the luncheon speaker for the clinics and this gave the association an opportunity to bring in outstanding physical educators who had wholesome philosophies about athletics. In 1954 the luncheon speaker was Ray O. Duncan, Dean, School of Physical Education and Athletics, West Virginia University. At this time Duncan was also serving as President of the American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation.

The 1955 luncheon speaker was George Stafford, Professor of Physical Education, University of Illinois. Thomas Hamilton,

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Athletic Director at the University of Pittsburgh, was the speaker in 1957 which prompted Paul Landis to make the following statement: "I believe his appearance helped to further cement our relationship with the basketball coaches of Ohio." Hamilton was well known to Ohio people since he grew up in Columbus, Ohio, attended Indianola High School as well as Doane Academy in Granville, Ohio.

OBERTEUFFER RESIGNS

Delbert Oberteuffer resigned in 1953 as editor of the OAHPER section of the Athlete after ten years of outstanding service. In his last report to the Legislative Council, he presented a ten-page summary of the work from November, 1953 through February, 1953. Oberteuffer gave special praise to Beatrice Steele, Assistant Editor of the Athlete, for her wonderful cooperation.

The following recommendations were made by Oberteuffer:

1. That the new editor should have secretarial help available, and,

2. That he or she should be well known and acquainted with the teachers of health and physical education in the state, and have an understanding and knowledge of the total field of health and physical education.

Council gave a standing vote of appreciation to Delbert Oberteuffer for his outstanding job as editor during the past ten years.


38 Minutes of the Legislative Council meeting, OAHPER, February 20, 1953, pp. 2-3.
The association was very fortunate in having Robert Kaplan, Ohio State University, accept the position as editor of the OAHPER section in The Ohio High School Athlete. Kaplan in his first report to the Legislative Council expressed his desire to solicit more articles and suggested that the officers and council help in obtaining articles from their particular district.39

JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETICS

In 1957 the OAHPER became involved in committee work involving junior high school athletics. The state Junior High School Committee on Athletics was interested in a revision of the junior high school athletic regulations. This committee was appointed by the Ohio High School Principals Association. George Seedhouse, President of the OAHPER, and H. W. Emswiler, Commissioner of the Ohio High School Athletic Association, agreed that a committee should be appointed from the OAHPER to make this revision. This was probably decided on due to a suggestion by Paul Landis that the OAHPER be asked to rewrite the philosophy on pages 43-45 of the Constitution and Rules of the Ohio High School Athletic Association. Landis also reported that Oberteuffer had originally written this philosophy and that it should be revised and brought up to date.40

39 Minutes of the Legislative Council meeting, OAHPER, February 20, 1953, p. 3.
40 Personal letter from Paul E. Landis to George Seedhouse, April 10, 1957.
The OAHPER committee consisted of the following: George J. Kozak of Cleveland, Chairman, Theodore Keller of Toledo, Angus King of Cincinnati, and M. D. Sheatsley of Columbus. Kozak, in writing to his committee said, "Our thinking should be in terms of the present philosophy on Junior High School Athletics and what our objectives should be." Working with Kozak and his committee were committees from the Ohio High School Athletic Association and the Ohio High School Principals Association.

On February 13, 1958, the committee named by the State Principals Association met with the OAHPER committee to finalize their report on principles and policies. They planned to have the report ready for consideration at the April meeting in 1958.

At the April meeting there were representatives from the Coaches Associations, the State Department of Education, the OAHPER, the State School Boards Association and the State Principals Association. Revisions were made at this meeting so final acceptance did not come until October 3, 1958, at a meeting of the Junior High Section of the Ohio High School Principals Association.

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1 Personal letter from George J. Kozak to Theodore Keller, Angus King, and M. D. Sheatsley. Letter not dated but judging from related correspondence the author thinks the letter was written in September, 1957.

2 Minutes of the Board of Directors meeting, OAHPER, February 26, 1958, p. 4.

3 "Is This a Sensible Junior High Interscholastic Athletic Code?", The Ohio High School Athlete, XVII (April, 1958), 126.

4 "Recommended Revisions of Junior High School Athletic Regulations," The Ohio High School Athlete, XVIII (November, 1958), 31.
The report was divided into two sections; one dealt with principles and policies and the other section concerned itself with rules and regulations. The report begins by authorizing Junior High schools to become members of the Junior High Division of the Ohio High School Athletic Association. The need for elementary and junior high school age children to have a vigorous physical activity program is recognized. It is pointed out that the interscholastic athletic program should not interfere with or cause a decline of interest in the intramural and physical education program. The principal or school administrator was responsible for the organization, administration and supervision of interscholastic athletics as a part of the total educational program. It is suggested in the report that schools compete in their own system rather than travel to outside areas.

The rules and regulations section of the report explains membership, grade limitations, supervision, classification and eligibility. Specific sports, such as football, basketball and track are discussed. Other important items listed are night games, officials, safety measures and penalties.

This report struggled through five major revisions and represents much work on the part of the committee members. The Board of Control of the Ohio High School Athletic Association expressed its thanks and appreciation to all participating organizations.

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45"Recommended Revisions of Junior High School Athletic Regulations," pp. 31-34.
A CHANGE IN THE FORMAT

One of the busiest and most active committees of the fifties was the Reorganization Committee. At the Legislative Council meeting March 18, 1952, Margaret Stage, President of the OAHPER, stated that district and state associations were considering changes patterned after the American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation. This plan would require three divisions: health education, physical education and recreation with sections under each division.

George Seedhouse was Chairman of the Reorganization Committee and after many months of work, the following report was turned in:

REPORT OF REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE

OHIO ASSOCIATION FOR HEALTH, PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND RECREATION

BASIC CONSIDERATIONS

1. The adoption of the plan should not be rushed.

2. The organization should serve the teacher at the grass roots.

3. The three divisions of Health Education, Physical Education, and Recreation should be maintained:
   a. Because of the state of growth of the organization.
   b. Because representation in health education, physical education and recreation is desirable on state committees.
   c. Because there would be less difficulty in making the transition from our present organizational set-up.

4. It seems inadvisable to have committees organized to perform the functions of Sections. Examples are: Aquatics and Professional Education.

Minutes of the Legislative Council meeting, OAHPER, March 18, 1952, p. 3.
RECOMMENDATIONS

1. When the program goes into operation and thereafter, the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of each Section should be of the opposite sex.

2. Each Division should organize its program to provide for both sexes.

3. Sections should be active working groups throughout the year and of such nature as to stimulate good attendance at meetings by serving educational, growth and developmental levels of children, youth and adults.

4. Divisions should serve as working groups.

5. The State Association should stimulate the work of Divisions and Sections, whenever feasible and disseminate and implement information regarding the achievements and recommendations of Sections, Divisions, and Committees.

6. In regard to Standing Committees wherever feasible and advisable for the good of the Association:
   a. A balance of representation should be maintained in the following:
      (1) Geographical distribution
      (2) Sexes
      (3) Educational levels
      (4) Division areas
   b. Uniform length of service should be provided.
   c. Rotation of service should be indicated.
   d. Lapse of at least one year should be required before reappointment of a committee member.
   e. Chairmen should be appointed by the President unless the Committee Chairman is defined in the code.
   f. Method of resignation should be defined.
   g. Method of filling vacancies should be defined.

7. This Committee feels that it would be excellent public relations and create better understanding with school administrators if a superintendent and principal were invited to serve as consultants (or adviser) at meetings of the Board of Directors. Accordingly, it is recommended that the Board of Directors consider inviting the superintendent of schools in the city in which the convention is held and a principal appointed by him to attend Board meetings as consultants.
8. In the event the revised plan is adopted:
   a. The operating codes of Sections, Divisions, and Committees should conform to the plan.
   b. The Constitution and By-Laws should be revised accordingly.47

During this reorganization period the name of the Executive Council was changed to Board of Directors, and the Legislative Council name changed to Representative Assembly.

Rudolph L. Memmel, President of the OAHPER in the 1954-1956 era, spoke of this as a very exciting time. He felt that it was during his term that the divisions were added and also the state convention took on a new format. Memmel thought the convention programs up until 1954 had been planned around a few principal speakers but at this time the sections in each division became quite active.48

The new officers added in 1954 were Vice-President of Physical Education, Vice-President of Health Education, Vice-President of Recreation and Member-at-Large to the Executive Committee. In addition to these new officers there was appointment of thirteen special committees to prepare operating codes and approval of these codes by Legislative Council.49

There were eleven standing committees appointed and the constitution covered it as follows:

47Summary of Annual Meeting, OAHPER, 1953, pp. 3-4.
Article VIII—Standing Committees

Section 1. Unless otherwise specified in these By-laws, the following standing committees shall be appointed by the president with the approval of the executive committee: Auditing, Budget and Finance, Convention Cities, Editorial, Meritorious Awards, Membership, Nominating, Resolutions, Publicity and Records, Registration and Information and Constitution and Policies.

Section 2. Beginning in 1954-55, seven members (preferably one from each district of the Ohio Education Association) shall be appointed on each committee unless otherwise prescribed; two to serve one year, two to serve for two years, and three to serve for three years. During each succeeding year, new members shall be appointed to fill the vacancies on each committee for a term of three years. The president shall be empowered to fill vacancies caused by resignation or by death. The president shall also name the individual who shall act as chairman of each committee during his administration. The operating codes shall serve as the official guide for all state and local committees.

Section 3. The committee on meritorious awards shall be composed of the four immediate past presidents of the association; the most recent one automatically becoming the chairman for the current year.

Section 4. The committee on constitution and policies shall be composed of all of the past presidents of the association. The past past-president shall act as chairman of this committee and the group shall elect its own secretary who shall keep a complete file of the committees recommendations.

Section 5. The committee on membership shall be composed of the representatives from each of the seven districts of the Ohio Education Association and any others appointed by the Executive Committee.

Section 6. The Executive Committee shall serve as the Budget and Finance Committee and shall elect its own chairman.  

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Another big change in the 1954 constitution was in the objectives. The first three appeared in all of the constitutions through 1953 and now five more were added.

Article II—Objectives

The objectives of this association shall be:

(a) to stimulate wide and intelligent interest in health, physical education and recreation.

(b) to acquire and disseminate through its publications and by its projects pertinent information related to health, physical education, and recreation.

(c) to promote adequate programs relating to health, physical education and recreation in Ohio.

(d) to provide the leadership essential to the continued development and improvement of sound and adequate programs in the three related areas.

(e) to promote sound community relationships leading to adequate support for these programs.

(f) to affiliate and cooperate with other associations in improving the profession.

(g) to cooperate with local and state groups in developing in-service education programs in the three areas.

(h) to raise the professional standards of the association through the utilization of appropriate opportunities and by a sound recruitment program.51

In 1958, there was a change made in the constitution that had to do with vice-president-elects. Rudolph Memmel submitted a petition to the Board of Directors that was signed by forty members of the association requesting "that provision be made in the constitution for

the nomination and election of a vice-president-elect for each of the divisions of health, physical education, and recreation. \(^{52}\)

Memmel added that if the constitutional change was approved, the following additions or changes needed to be made:

A. In Article V of the By-Laws, Divisions and Sections, a new section will be needed indicating that the vice-president-elect of each division shall automatically succeed the vice-president upon the completion of the vice-president's term of office.

B. In Article II of the By-Laws, Representative Assembly, Section 1 to be revised if these vice-presidents-elect are to serve as members of the Representative Assembly. \(^{53}\)

The Representative Assembly approved this revision of the constitution to provide for the offices of vice-presidents-elect in health, physical education and recreation with other necessary changes brought about by the creation of these three offices. \(^{54}\)

TWO DISTRICTS COME ALIVE

Rudolph Memmel discussed the work put in during his term of office on the reactivation of the Eastern Division and the creation of the Western Division. The counties in the Western district were Auglaise, Darke, Greene, Mercer, Miami, Montgomery, Preble and Shelly. For a few years the Eastern Division had not operated because there

\(^{52}\) Minutes of the Board of Directors meeting, OAHPER, February 26, 1958, p. 3.

\(^{53}\) Minutes of the Board of Directors meeting, February 26, 1958, p. 3.

\(^{54}\) Minutes of the Representative Assembly meeting, OAHPER, February 27, 1958, p. 2.
was no interest from any school. The revived interest in the Eastern District was important because the person responsible for this will be quite prominent in this continuing history. The person involved was Harold A. Meyer, who, in 1955, was Superintendent of Schools in Martins Ferry. Meyer became Assistant Commissioner of the Ohio High School Athletic Association in 1963, Associate Commissioner in 1967 and in 1969 assumed the duties of Commissioner upon the retirement of Paul E. Landis.

In a letter to Meyer, Landis said:

I was tremendously pleased to hear that the Eastern District Board is inviting all the physical education people to meet jointly with you during the luncheon meeting of the Eastern District on Friday, October 28. I very definitely feel that this is a step in the right direction. For years the Ohio Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation has been trying to reactivate the Eastern District health and physical education group. For some reason or other, we have failed in our efforts. With your cooperation and assistance I am sure that this goal can be achieved this year.

Your suggestion that the physical education group hold a meeting of their own immediately following the luncheon for the purpose of getting organized into an active group is very commendable. With a little urging and publicity, I am certain sufficient interest will be created. I would appreciate knowing who is elected chairman, vice-chairman, and secretary. In addition, the group should elect a representative to the Legislative Council of the OAHPER.

The Western District seemed to be progressing quite rapidly as indicated by the Chairman's report in 1959. A luncheon meeting was

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56 "Harold A. Meyer (Commissioner No. 5)," The Ohio High School Athlete, XXX (January, 1970), 73.

57 Personal letter from Paul E. Landis to Harold A. Meyer, October 5, 1955.
held with 150 in attendance and Lewis A. Hess, Professor and Chairman of Men's Physical Education at Ohio State University, spoke on "The Future of Physical Education in our Public Schools."  

LAKE HOPE PROJECT

A project which Ohio should be very proud of is the outdoor education project that was conducted at Lake Hope. Julian W. Smith of Michigan State University said, "Ohio was selected as one of the model states for establishing outdoor education in the schools."  

The Outdoor Education Division of the American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation initiated the conference. Paul Landis said, "The Outdoor Education Division is quite active in the national organization today and all this can be traced back to the initial project at Lake Hope State Park, Zaleski, Ohio, May 16-18, 1956."

Landis was the workshop director and had much help from the OAHPER and the State Department in planning the program. The project was called "The Teacher Education Conference on Physical Education and Outdoor Education." The outdoor education project of the national organization assumed the cost of meals and lodging of school and college representatives in attendance for the duration of the workshop.


60. Landis, personal interview, January 22, 1970.

61. A letter from Paul E. Landis to the participants in the conference, April 10, 1956.
The program was made up of panel discussions and clinics and each session was conducted by an expert in the particular area.

Julian Smith of Michigan State was appointed project director by the American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation. Smith, in 1970, is still considered the authority in outdoor education. The opening session was "New Developments in Outdoor Education," conducted by Smith.

Arthur S. Daniels of Ohio State University was moderator of the panel on "Utilizing Outdoor Activities in the Physical Education Program." The topics discussed were fishing, camping, conservation education, outdoor appreciation and hunting and safety afield. There were clinics for casting, hunting and firearms safety, water safety and outdoor education in the curriculum. Charles Mand of Ohio State University directed the clinic on outdoor education in the curriculum. 62

The experts in each of the areas looked upon this conference as a great opportunity to present to school personnel what should be included in classroom instruction in each of the fields. Robert R. Finlay, Supervisor of Conservation Education, Ohio Department of Education believed that the conference would cause changes to be made in the physical education program for boys and girls throughout Ohio. Therefore, he thought the job of the expert was to present thoughts in such a manner that the school people could introduce them to

pupils in conjunction with casting, hunting and firearms safety activities.63

The national association planned to have similar conferences in other states but according to Smith, Ohio was the first state selected for the experiment and Michigan was the second state.64

The city of Akron followed immediately on the Lake Hope Conference by conducting a workshop January 25, 1957. The title of the workshop was "New Horizons in Physical Education" and was held at Akron University. Robert Harper, Director of Health and Physical Education, Akron City Schools and Harold Cochrane, Director of Athletics and Physical Education, Akron University, were co-directors of this workshop.65

PROBLEMS ARISE AS LANDIS LEAVES STATE DEPARTMENT

During the summer of 1958, Paul E. Landis resigned as state supervisor to accept a position with the Ohio High School Athletic Association and once again the state of Ohio was without a State Supervisor of Health, Physical Education and Recreation. Lois Entemann, President of the OAHPER, felt a need to move rapidly on this matter so on July 14, 1958 the President's Advisory Committee was formed with Lewis A. Hess Chairman. Serving on the committee were Gertrude Eppler, Lewis A. Hess, Lois Entemann, and others.


64 Smith, telephone conversation, January 23, 1971.

65 "Around the State with the State Supervisor," The Ohio High School Athlete, XVI (April, 1957), 121.
Edwina Jones, Rudolph Memmel and Delbert Oberteuffer. It was the purpose of this committee to find a replacement for Landis, to upgrade the position and to convince the State Department that a special supervisor was needed and not a general supervisor.66

Hess wrote to Carl Troester in the national office in Washington to obtain information about what other states were doing with regard to supervision in health, physical education and recreation. Simon A. McNeely, Specialist for Health, Physical Education and Athletics, in writing to Hess said:

There is a tendency to set up these special fields administratively under the direction or supervision of a generalist. In some cases, the physical education position has dropped a peg or two down the administrative line. However, we do not have much evidence to support the claim that as the health and physical education position is lost through attrition the position if filled by a generalist or a specialist in the fields of science or math. By and large, the number of positions in health and physical education and related fields in state departments of education have been maintained over the past few years. In several states the position has been strengthened and there are now two or three states where there is a good possibility of establishing the job of health and physical education director where such a position has not previously existed.67

The annual meeting of the OAHPER in Akron on February 26 through the 28, 1959 was an excellent place to publicize the dilemma facing the association. At this meeting the association went on record as follows:

Recommending to the State Superintendent of Schools and the State Board of Education that the position of State Supervisor of Health, Physical Education, Recreation and Safety be upgraded and staff be enlarged in keeping with the responsibilities and duties of the office.  

At the Akron convention the association also picked up help from Mrs. Rollin Kuebbeler, member of the Toledo Board of Education, who agreed to write State Superintendent E. E. Holt concerning the matter. Also, Mrs. Lattin of Toledo, who was very active in the League of Women Voters, agreed to take the matter before her group to see if they would support the program.  

Rudolph Memmel did an excellent job of discussing this problem with the area chapter of the American Legion. The Post sent letters to other post commanders and also to the state commander with a resolution which they hoped would become a state resolution. Memmel recommended to Chairman Hess that he write different commanders throughout the state expressing hope that the state Legion group would sign the resolution so it could be turned in to E. E. Holt.  

Howard W. Hottenstein, Commander of the Howard C. Trechter Post in Cincinnati, in writing to James Steward, Commander of the Fourth District in Ohio said, "The position of State Supervisor of these areas is important and necessary in order to maintain and improve programs

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68 Personal letter from Lewis A. Hess to Dr. E. E. Holt, State Superintendent of Schools, April 7, 1959.

69 Personal letter from Fred W. Breed, President of OAHPER, to Lewis Hess, May 18, 1959.

in these areas of education throughout the State of Ohio."^71

The resolution developed by the Howard C. Trechter Post No. 638 was as follows:

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, the American Legion has always been concerned for the physical education and development of our youth, and

WHEREAS, the American Legion sponsored and supported and the Ohio Legislature passed a law (Section 7721 of the former Ohio School Code) requiring that health and physical education be taught a minimum of 100 minutes per week in all elementary and secondary schools, and

WHEREAS, this program has been directed by a State Supervisor of Health, Physical Education, and Recreation for the State Department of Education for many years answering a need for coordination and development of this course of study throughout the State of Ohio, and

WHEREAS, the State Supervisor, Mr. Paul Landis, has taken another position and there has been no new appointment made in this vital area, and

WHEREAS, there is a necessity to provide a salary commensurate with the job and the type of person needed for this job.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED:

1. That a chief supervisor of Health Education, Physical Education, Recreation, Safety Education, and Outdoor Education be appointed immediately at a salary commensurate with the importance of the position and large enough to attract a top-flight person to the job.

2. A full time assistant be continued.

3. That consideration be given to establishing a division under the chief supervisor combining the programs mentioned, with extensive state-wide supervision in the respective areas.

^71 Personal letter from Howard W. Hottenstein to James Steward, April 24, 1959.
4. That the State Commander, and all his officers and all officers and members of the American Legion use all their influence and power to implement this appointment as soon as possible.

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that copies of this resolution be sent immediately to the Hamilton County Council, the Fourth District of Ohio, and the State Department of the American Legion of Ohio for appropriate action. Copies of this resolution shall also be sent to the Special Committee of the Ohio Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation, Dr. Lewis A. Hess, Chairman.

This resolution was passed unanimously at a regularly convened meeting of the Howard C. Trechter Post No. 638, American Legion, Friday, April 24, 1959.

\[\text{Adjutant} \quad \text{Commander}\]  

Hess had also been in contact with Robert Miner, a research person in the Ohio Education Association, and he indicated that he would discuss this problem with the President of the Ohio Education Association.\(^7\)&

Many members of the association became involved in this project proving once again the tremendous cooperation developed within the state organization. Adell Kleinecke reports that her Superintendent in Lakewood was interested in our problem and felt that some definite action should be taken. Also Edwina Jones had discussed the problem with Delta Kappa Gamma hoping that some action would be taken by this group.\(^7\)&

\(^7\)Enclosed in letter to James Steward from Howard W. Hottenstein.

\(^7\)Personal letter from Lewis A. Hess to Mr. Fred W. Breed, May 8, 1959.

\(^7\)Personal letter from Fred W. Breed to Lewis Hess, July 13, 1959.
The work of the President's Advisory Committee came to an end in August, 1960 when Robert Holland agreed to accept the state supervisor's job. Before this appointment Holland taught health and physical education at Schaeffer Junior High School in Springfield, Ohio. The committee was credited with saving the position of State Supervisor of Physical Education, Safety and Recreation, and also succeeded in upgrading the position by obtaining a salary increase of two thousand dollars a year.75 Hess said in his report:

I think the committee should be dissolved but I also feel that we must keep constant vigilance and be pressing to further upgrading of state supervisor position. Both Holland and Bechtel should receive more money. Their office should be given more assistance. And, they should have a greater budget to work with. I'm not sure how this will be done, but I think if we keep the issue before the State Superintendent, and the State Board of Education, we can eventually be heard and recognized.76

SUMMARY

As the fifties came to a close and the projects reviewed, it was apparent that the OAHPER was a busy organization. It was also evident that some members seemed to possess the willingness for committee work and work on projects for the ongoing of health and physical education in Ohio. However, the organization was run by too few persons and this greatly affected its influence throughout the state.

The fifties pointed out a splintering of the state association which came about due to varied interests of the members. James W. Grimm, President of the OAHPER in 1952-1953, thought the association failed to go to the "grass roots" on many of its projects. Many of the members were very active in the Ohio Recreation Association, (Grimm served as state president of this organization in 1954), so their efforts had to be divided. Grimm pointed out that the leadership of the association should not be predominantly college personnel because in many instances public school situations are foreign to college teachers and administrators. One thing that bothered the association's membership was losing out with the coaches. The association failed to consider the coaches' schedule when planning the annual meetings. According to Grimm, the OAHPER made an effort to win the coach back by scheduling a special program. Coach Charles Mather, Football Coach at Massillon, was on the program at the annual meeting in Findley, Ohio on February 23, 1953.

The OAHPER continued its fine relationship with the Ohio High School Athletic Association. The association news still carried a spot in The Ohio High School Athlete and the relationship was even stronger with the co-sponsorship of the State High School Basketball Tournament.

Another project which added prestige to the state association was the committee work involving junior high school athletics. This project involved the OAHPER, the Ohio High School Athletic Association and the Ohio High School Principals Association.

James W. Grimm, telephone conversation, December 6, 1970.
It was during the fifties that the biggest changes in the constitution occurred. So that the state association would be patterned after the national association, it divided into three divisions: Health Education, Physical Education and Recreation. Under each of these divisions were the sections. As the decade came to a close, two more divisions were added. They were General Division and a Division of Girls' and Women's Sports. These changes also altered the programs at the annual convention in that the sections in each division had special programs. The constitution had to be revised again in 1958 due to the Representative Assembly approving the revision to provide for vice-president-elect for each division.

Late in the fifties the association lost its secretary of seventeen years, Paul E. Landis. Although his title would indicate his being with the State Department of Education, Landis belonged to the OAHPER and the Ohio High School Athletic Association as well. His move again points out the closeness of the three organizations as he moved to the position of Assistant Commissioner of the Ohio High School Athletic Association.

The resignation of Landis placed the OAHPER in the uncomfortable position of having to convince another State Superintendent of Instruction of the importance of the state supervisor's work. A committee chaired by Lewis Hess, succeeded in upgrading the position by getting the State Department to add two thousand dollars in salary and also changed the thinking of E. E. Holt, State Superintendent of Instruction, from that of a general supervisor to the need of a special supervisor in health and physical education.
Delbert Oberteuffer summed up the fifties by talking about the remarkable growth in the field of health, physical education and recreation during that decade. This growth had taken place at every level: national, state and local. He asked the question, "Where else--in what other fields of endeavor--does the future hold such promise of rich and satisfying reward as it holds for those who are preparing for careers in health, physical education and recreation?" Oberteuffer thought that it was time for us to strengthen our faith in the soundness and value of our teaching field. Also, he added:

Now we have a national association alert to its leadership role and through its present activities moving forward with fund raising for research, policy making conferences, test formulation, and publications for guidance. It is giving leadership to local and state programs in health education, school camping, family recreation, sports-for-all programs, safety education, improved health services for schools and a half dozen other projects long in embryo but now in promising infancy.


79 Oberteuffer, "The Years Ahead," p. 36.
Chapter 7

THE FOURTH DECADE AND STILL GROWING

The 1960's ushered in a feeling among the physical educators that changes needed to be made to strengthen the programs offered by the schools. The conventions grew stronger with programs emphasizing more than ever the importance of meeting the needs of the individual student. The college student was being heard more, there were more working committees being formed, there was concern about the type of activities being offered and interest in the physiological, psychological and social development of youth.

THE STUDENT IS HEARD

There was much concern among the students and some of the professional members about the part played by the student organization in the OAHPER. A Student Organization Committee was appointed in February 1959 to study and develop a code which provided more active participation by the students in planning the student section meeting. This committee was also to study the possibilities for student representation in the Representative Assembly.¹

The Student Organization Committee met in Columbus on November 15, 1959. Antoinette Lowry was chairman and serving on the committee

¹Reports, OAHPER, 1959-1960, p. 3.
were Fred Breed, Frank Ballenger and Marjorie Hower. The two student members on the committee were Sue Riebel of Ohio State University and Bruce Harger of Denison.² The committee discussed many areas and finally agreed on some points. With the Midwest convention in Cleveland in March of 1960, they agreed there should be a student meeting to discuss program for 1961 and to elect a student chairman. It was agreed that the chairman should be a junior at the time of election so that he or she would still be in school at the time the conference program took place. The student chairman elected at the Midwest would be invited to attend the Representative Assembly meeting, but with no voting privilege. This committee felt that the student nominating committee should be seniors. Frank Ballenger of Kent State was appointed adviser of the section for their meeting at the Midwest.³

The Student Organization Committee met again in the fall of 1960 at the Student Union at Ohio State University. The only student representation was the chairman and chairman-elect. The committee recommended to the Representative Assembly that students be given a spot on the ruling board and that each college educational district be represented by one student. The students wished to assume responsibility for their own program and it was their plan to promote other professional projects. The students also reminded the OAHPER that as professional people they should continue to stimulate and encourage the professional interests of the students. Since the student memberships

²Reports, 1959-1960, p. 16.
³Reports, 1959-1960, p. 16.
comprise a large proportion of the total members, they should be
allowed to serve on the board. 4

The recommendations of the student organization were presented
to the Representative Assembly February 23, 1961.

As soon as the Assembly approved the recommendations, Frank
Ballenger presented the operating code for the student section and it
was accepted. The operating code consisted of organization, purposes,
duties of chairman, duties of the Executive Committee and membership
of colleges in the district.5

Frank Ballenger was given permission by the Representative
Assembly to publish a student newsletter. This was prepared and edited
by Ballenger and included an article from the president of the OAHPER
and many interesting articles by students. This gave the students at
the different colleges an opportunity to discuss all phases of their
program.

But even with this interest there was something lacking with
the student section. Ballenger reported to the Board of Directors in
March of 1963, and suggested a committee to study the students' rela-
tionship to the state association. President Lewis Hess appointed
Frank Ballenger chairman of this committee. Many board members felt
the real problem was lack of interested association members in the
college ranks.6

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5 Minutes of the Representative Assembly, OAHPER, February 23,
6 Minutes of the Board of Directors meeting, OAHPER, March 2,
1963, p. 2.
The 34th Annual Convention of the OAHPER held at the Commodore Perry Hotel in Toledo in March of 1963 was very important to the student cause. This marked the first state convention where the students had their own program. For several years the students had expressed a desire for a student section where they would plan and carry out a program. In 1961 the Representative Assembly approved this and at the 1963 annual meeting the student section became a reality. The student representatives met in Columbus in October of 1962 to plan the program. It was agreed to have a panel discussion on "Coeducational Instruction in High School Physical Education Programs."\(^7\)

**CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES**

Just three months into 1960 and the constitution needed a revision. At the Representative Assembly meeting in March of 1960, it was moved and carried that the division of girls' and women's sports have division status in the OAHPER. The recommendation read as follows:

> The Board of Directors of OAHPER recommended, after thorough discussion and examination of background information, that the division for girls' and women's sports be granted full and permanent status as a division in the OAHPER.\(^8\)

The Ohio College Physical Education Association requested section status in the OAHPER. This was approved by the Representative Assembly and they were given section status under the General Division.\(^9\)

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\(^7\)Student Newsletter, Edited by Frank Ballenger, IV (January, 1963), p. 3.

\(^8\)Minutes of the Representative Assembly, OAHPER, March 31, 1960, p. 1.

\(^9\)Minutes of the Representative Assembly, OAHPER, February 23, 1961, p. 2.
The first constitution change in the sixties centered around the office of secretary of the OAHPER. The most amazing thing about the change was that the State Department of Education allowed this arrangement to continue over so many years without questioning it. For many years the secretary of the OAHPER had been the State Supervisor of Health, Physical Education and Recreation.

The State Department of Education realized this needed to be handled very carefully and diplomatically because there had been an excellent relationship between the two and it was hoped this would continue.

Glenn A. Rich, Director of Education for the State of Ohio, in a letter to Fred Breed, President of the OAHPER, said:

We believe it is essential that the organizations of the State of Ohio and the State Department of Education and its representatives must perform our duties in complete harmony and understanding. The constitution of your organization requires that a representative of the State Department of Education act as secretary for the organization itself. To my knowledge, this is the only organization which makes this requirement. The duties and responsibilities of the supervisors of physical education and health have expanded and have become so demanding that it is an imposition on these individuals to expect them to carry the work and the responsibility of secretary of your organization. In addition, the added burden on our already overloaded secretarial staff interferes with the normal flow of work and correspondence which flows from the Department of Education.

It is my firm belief that the first obligation of the supervisors of this division is to give service directly to all of the schools of Ohio and that other responsibilities or associations must be considered secondary. The demands which are made upon the supervisors and the heavy schedules under which they must operate to perform their duties, makes it imperative that they should be relieved of added responsibilities of work and duties as officials of an organization. I am therefore respectfully requesting that the Ohio Health and Physical Education Association change its constitution to relieve the Supervisors of Health and Physical Education of their responsibility of acting as secretary of this organization.
I want to assure you of our complete and continued cooperation and interest in this organization and would expect the supervisors of health and physical education to continue the many fine relationships which we have enjoyed in the past.¹⁰

This letter was sent out to all the past presidents and it was hard for them to visualize the OAHPER without Paul Landis and P. C. Bechtel. Both of these men were really depended upon for the guidance and counseling that the association felt it needed. But many members felt this might be the time when the organization should do as some other states had done and hire a part-time secretary. The secretary's job had become just too much work since the membership had increased, the association involved in more programs, and the convention expanded to three days. As Paul Landis explained, "Bechtel and I have spent hours on cards, plates, conventions, minutes, Around the State with the State Supervisor, and other responsibilities for the Association. We did not mind this because we believed that as state supervisors we should have a close association with the membership and the OAHPER."¹¹

Fred Breed, president of the OAHPER decided to appoint a committee with the responsibility of going to the State Department of Education to let them know just what an important position the state supervisor had in the organization. Realizing that there was little hope of retaining the supervisor as secretary, George Seedhouse, representing the past presidents of OAHPER, said:

¹⁰ Personal letter from Glenn A. Rich to Fred Breed, letter not dated.

I will submit a change in the constitution to be effective after the committee has made its report and in the event the committee report is turned in, the revisement of the constitution would read:

Article II Section II

Present  The secretary shall be the state supervisor of health, physical education, recreation and safety.

Revision  The secretary shall be a person appointed by the Board of Directors and will serve for two years.

Section II A

The state supervisor of physical education, recreation and safety shall serve as ex officio and advise the office of executive secretary.

The assistant state supervisor of health and civil defense shall serve as ex officio and advise the office of executive secretary.\(^1\)

This was accepted with a slight change in wording. The secretary was to be appointed by the president and the president-elect at the annual Board of Directors meeting.\(^2\)

This caused changes and recommendations in the constitution so the Constitution and Policies Committee was back at work. Changes that were approved by the Representative Assembly in February, 1961 were as follows:

Provisions were made for:

a. A recording secretary to be elected by the Representative Assembly.

b. An executive secretary to be appointed by the president and president-elect.

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\(^1\) Letter from George E. Seedhouse to past presidents of the OAHPER, January 31, 1961.

\(^2\) OAHPER, Constitution and By-Laws, revised September, 1961, p. 3.
c. The State Supervisor of Physical Education, Recreation and Safety and the State Supervisor of Health and Civil Defense to serve ex officio on the Board of Directors and advise the office of executive secretary.

d. A division of girls' and women's sports and the office of vice-president and vice-president-elect for the division.

e. A student representative from each of the five college districts of the state to become members of the Representative Assembly.

f. A section—College Association Physical Education Men and Women—to be added under the General Division.\(^\text{14}\)

The duties of the recording secretary and the executive secretary had to be placed in the constitution too. The recording secretary's duties were to keep the minutes of the meetings of the Board of Directors and the Representative Assembly, keep the official records of the association and perform other duties as the President, Board of Directors and Representative Assembly might decree. The executive secretary's duties were to distribute the association's publication, receive memberships from the Business Manager; publish a membership directory and perform such duties as the President, Board of Directors and Representative Assembly might decree.\(^\text{15}\) The offices of executive secretary and recording secretary were first established in February of 1961. Antoinette Lowry was the first executive secretary, a position which she still holds. The first recording secretary was Evelyn Schaufele, Roosevelt Junior High School in Cleveland Heights.

\(^\text{14}\) Reports, OAHPE, 1961-1962, pp. 9-10.

\(^\text{15}\) Constitution and By-Laws, 1961, pp. 3-4.
On February 27, 1964, the Representative Assembly voted to add the Intramural Section to the Physical Education Division.16

THE GREEN MEADOWS CONFERENCE

The Green Meadows Conference was the biggest project the state association was ever involved in. There were more members involved in this work than any previous commitment, and also this project was the most time consuming of any ever attempted. The discussions leading up to the conference started early in 1960 and the present schedule calls for the recommendations to become effective in 1972.17

In first approaching this problem, Chalmer Hixson expressed concern over the lack of communication between the institutions preparing teachers of health and physical education. Hixson in a letter of invitation to the teacher-training institutions said:

My belief that we in Ohio need to do some work in teacher education at the state level was further reinforced during the College Physical Education Association meetings. I learned there that in a number of states, institutions have organized to work on establishing standards and evaluation procedures, curriculum studies, and other problems in the preparation for teaching in health and physical education. From all I could learn, we in Ohio are lagging behind a number of states. I am sure that individual institutions in our state are working to improve programs in teacher education; but, some of our problems exist at the state level. Our certification standards for teachers of health and physical education, for example, have been changed in minute details once or twice during the past twenty years; but, they have not been changed in principle. It seems

16 Minutes of the Representative Assembly meeting, OAHPER, February 27, 1964, p. 3.

apparent that the demands and needs for teachers prepared in these fields have changed since the original certification requirements were established by the State Department. Such problems are indeed difficult for individual institutions to attack.  

Also in the letter, Hixson invited the group to meet at Ohio State on February 18, 1960. The institutions represented at the February 18th meeting were Ashland College, Bowling Green State University, University of Cincinnati, Heidelberg College, Kent State University, Miami University, Oberlin College, Ohio Wesleyan University, University of Toledo and Wittenberg University.

The first problem discussed at this meeting concerned the present certification standards for teachers of health and physical education. It was pointed out that there had been a few changes in specific course requirements but very little had been done to relate certification standards to changes in needs and demands of the teachers. There were very few calls for teachers of health education so physical education teacher-coach combination was expected to help in the health area. With this problem facing the school, it became much more difficult to offer the "major" in health and physical education and still get the general education requirements in a four year span.

The following questions were raised at this meeting:

1. Who are the teachers of health in the Ohio schools?

2. Is it possible to improve a physical education major while reducing the number of credits presently demanded? The credits released from the major could then be used to prepare students for the academic teaching minors and general education.

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3. Should the preparation for coaches of interscholastic sports differ from preparation for a "physical education teacher"?

4. What have states other than Ohio done during the past few years to change the certification of physical education teachers?

5. What is the procedure for altering standards of certification in the state of Ohio?

6. What can be done to increase the demand for physical education teachers at the elementary school level? This was presented as a means of handling the large number of majors who are graduating and at the same time improve the elementary school physical education programs in the state.

The possibility of combining certification in elementary education and physical education was presented. 19

Each school decided to make a survey of its graduates to try and get some information about time spent in health instruction, time in coaching, time in physical education and time spent teaching courses in which graduate had not been certificated. Hixson was to serve as a clearing house for information so each school was to send gathered data to him and he in turn would distribute this information to each school. It was agreed that the next meeting would be held in the fall as part of the informal Ohio College Director's meeting. 20

On December 7, 1960, the group met again and selected a committee to prepare a proposed minor teaching field in physical education which would replace the minor teaching field in health education and

19 Summary of the meeting of Ohio Colleges offering major program of professional preparation in health and physical education, February 18, 1960, pp. 1-2.

20 Summary of meeting, p. 2.
physical education listed as item "J" on page 22 in the certification standards. The members of the committee were:

Robert Strimer, Ohio Wesleyan University
Robert Kretchmar, Oberlin College
William Schnitzer, University of Cincinnati
Robert Wear, University of Toledo
Matthew Resick, Kent State University
Joseph Trepp, Ohio University
Ted Turney, Heidelberg College
Howard Maurer, Wittenberg College
Chalmer Hixson, Ohio State University
P. C. Bechtel, State Department
Robert Holland, State Department

This committee met during the annual OAHPER meeting in Columbus on February 24, 1961. Their meeting took place with a number of city directors to consider some proposals which had been developed. In addition to the regular members of the committee, Willard Marquardt of Dayton, George Kozak of Cleveland, Rudolph Memmel of Cincinnati, Theodore Keller of Toledo, M. D. Sheatsley of Columbus and Robert Harper of Akron were present.

The committee, through much correspondence, had created two proposed minors. They did this by developing a list of competencies which they thought students enrolled as minors should have. Each one of the committee worked on a curriculum that was based on these competencies. These curricula were analyzed and they came up with two proposals. These two proposals were presented at the February 24th

21 Chalmer G. Hixson, "The Development of a Proposed Addition to the Standards for Certification as a Teacher of Physical Education in Ohio," (no date), p. 1. (Mimeographed.)

meeting of the Ohio College Section and one proposal was accepted and one discarded.\textsuperscript{23}

On April 12, 1961, Hixson wrote to the committee that after going through the suggestions he had come up with a proposal and was sending it to them for approval before contacting P. C. Bechtel and Robert Holland to have them set up a meeting with representatives of the women's departments of the state.\textsuperscript{24}

Several members of the committee met with a group of women in Columbus on Sunday, May 21, 1961, to consider the proposal. The following people attended the meeting: Natalie Shepard of Denison, Ruth Helsel of Wittenberg, Margaret Mordy of Ohio State, Nancy Poe of University of Cincinnati, Lamora Mueller of Toledo, Jo Ann VanSant of Otterbein, Phebe Scott of Ohio State, Chalmer Hixson of Ohio State, Robert Wear of Toledo, Robert Holland of State Department and Paul C. Bechtel of the State Department. The group approved the proposal in principle and a rewrite committee was formed. On Sunday, September 17, 1961, the rewrite committee of Chalmer Hixson, Robert Holland, Paul Bechtel, Ruth Helsel, Lamora Mueller and Natalie Shepard met in Columbus. The proposal was rewritten and the next step was to present this to the Teacher Education Section of the Ohio College Association, Women's Physical Education. The meeting was held at Bowling Green.

\textsuperscript{23}Personal letter from C. G. Hixson to Robert Holland, September 25, 1961.

\textsuperscript{24}Personal letter from Chalmer G. Hixson to each committee member, April 12, 1961.
State University on Friday, November 10, 1961, and the proposal was accepted.\textsuperscript{25}

The Ohio College Directors met on December 6, 1961, to consider the proposal. This group reversed their original decision because some of the smaller schools were using this "minor" to certificate their graduates. As Hixson pointed out in his report:

The group did not reject the proposed teaching field in principle or in actual form. The suggestion was offered that the proposed teaching field be submitted as an additional program for certification. In this way institutions so included could add this to their offerings while others, especially the smaller schools, could continue to offer their programs under the 24 semester hour comprehensive teaching field.\textsuperscript{26}

It was back to work for the committee and one of the suggestions from the group of college directors was the study of a joint minor which would be in addition to the present proposal.

Hixson sent out notices to his committee to meet before the directors' meeting on December 4, 1962. In writing to Robert Strimer of Ohio Wesleyan University, Hixson said: "As you may recall, the group at our last meeting decided to abandon our original proposal and instead 'beefing up' the joint minor, so thought we could try another approach to the problem."\textsuperscript{27}

On December 4, 1962, the new proposal was accepted and approved by the college directors. There were sixty men representing practically

\textsuperscript{25} Hixson, "The Development of a Proposed Addition," p. 2.

\textsuperscript{26} Hixson, "The Development of a Proposed Addition," p. 3.

\textsuperscript{27} Personal letter from Chalmer G. Hixson to Robert Strimer, November 12, 1962.
every college or university offering professional preparation in health and physical education. A committee of Chalmer Hixson, Robert Holland, P. C. Bechtel, Howard Maurer and William Schnitzer was directed to present this proposal to the proper authorities of the state:

**Proposed Requirements for Certification in**
The Teaching Field of Physical Education

**NOTE:** This proposal is to replace the requirements listed on page 22 of the Laws and Regulations Governing the certification of teachers, administrators, supervisors and school employees in Pupil Personnel Service adopted by the State Board of Education of the State of Ohio on Dec. 9, 1957 effective January 1, 1959.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>Sem. hrs.</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>J. Physical Education</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Human anatomy and physiology</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Principles, organization and administration of physical education including athletics, recreation, and intramural sports</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Methods, materials and skills in rhythms, games of low organization, stunts, tumbling, apparatus and recreational group activities</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Methods, materials and skills in dance athletic sports, including football, basketball, track and field, tennis, golf, swimming, soccer, speed ball, volleyball, and others commonly used in Junior and Senior High School programs</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Personal health and safety, first aid and/or prevention and care of athletic injuries</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Hixson, "The Development of a Proposed Addition," p. 3
In a letter to the college directors, Chairman Hixson reported on the progress of the committee:

On Wednesday, December 19, 1962, your committee met with Albert C. May, Director of the Division of Teacher Education Certification and Glen A. Rich, Director of the Division of Elementary and Secondary Education in the State Department of Education to discuss our proposed addition to the standards for certification as a teacher of physical education in Ohio. The proposal was presented to these men and accepted by them for future reference. Your committee was informed that the State Department is planning an examination of all standards for certification in the field of health and physical education in the near future. Our proposal will receive consideration as one facet of the over-all examination. On the basis of this meeting, it seems especially urgent for us to continue our work to improve the certification standards in our fields. We should certainly be prepared with new proposals or at least ready to defend the present standards when the State Department conducts its examination. As slowly as things move in such matters, it behooves us to proceed directly to the task.\textsuperscript{29}

The directors were impressed with the work put in by this committee. Carl Nessley of Ohio University said: "I was amazed at the background work which you and others invested in this proposal. I hope something comes of it in practical application to the public school programs in Ohio."\textsuperscript{30}

At the Board of Directors meeting February 17, 1965, Hixson presented the idea of a new project for the OAHFER in the form of a study on certification standards for physical and health education teachers and coaches in Ohio.\textsuperscript{31}

\textsuperscript{29}Personal letter from Chalmer G. Hixson to the Ohio College Directors, January 21, 1963.

\textsuperscript{30}Personal letter from Carl T. Nessley to Chalmer G. Hixson, February 18, 1963.

\textsuperscript{31}Minutes of Board of Directors meeting, OAHPER, February 17, 1965, p. 2.
The Board of Directors approved this project and sent it to the Representative Assembly as a recommendation. The Representative Assembly approved the study and recommended that the President of the OAHFER, with the approval of the Board of Directors, appoint a steering committee to set up the conference. Also they recommended that a budget of $2,000 be allocated and this sum of money be taken from the savings account.  

The Board of Directors suggested that the President of the OAHFER appoint a steering committee so President William Schwarberg, with the assistance of Ruth Helsel and Chalmer Hixson, appointed the following committee: Paul Landis, Ohio High School Athletic Association; Hulda Heller; Matthew Resick; Natalie Shepard; Robert Holland; P. C. Bechtel; Ruth Helsel, ex officio; Margaret Love; William Schwarberg; Chalmer Hixson, chairman.

Hixson reported that the conference would take place May 20-23, 1965. May 20th was set to work on certification of standards for coaches if the approval came from the Ohio High School Athletic Association Athletic Board of Control. May 21-23 were set as days to work on certification standards for health and physical education.

The conference was to be held at Green Meadows Country Inn in Worthington, Ohio. Funds to underwrite the cost of the meeting were provided by the OAHFER and the Ohio High School Athletic Association.

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32 Minutes of Representative Assembly meeting, OAHFER, February 18, 1965, p. 3.

33 Minutes of the Board of Directors meeting, OAHFER, February 20, 1965, p. 3.
Transportation costs were assumed by the delegates. The steering com-
mittee, in addition to planning the program, selected the delegates to
attend. The plan was to invite a cross section of different organi-
zations in Ohio who had an interest in the improvement of the quality
of health, physical education and athletics in the schools.34

In Hixson's report, which appeared in the Athlete, he stated:

Packets of appropriate study materials were developed
and sent to the delegates prior to the conference. In
addition, selected consultants on various facets of the
problems were invited to speak to the conference and to
participate in the deliberations. By these means a frame
of reference was developed out of which to begin the work
of the conference. Basic issues and problems were then
identified and the delegates formed into work-study groups,
to pursue the purposes of the conference. After adequate
time, discussion and study the small groups reported their
findings on which consensus was sought in the general
meeting. Conclusions and recommendations were to be repre-
sentative of the conference not of the small work-study
groups.35

The following is a summary of recommendations of the work-study
groups at the Green Meadows Conference:

1. Since coaching is considered a definite part of the
physical education program, special certification of
coaches, including assistant coaches, should be required
as it is for teachers in any other teaching area.

Temporary exceptions should be made for teachers
coaching tennis, golf, swimming, cross-country and
gymnastics if the enforcement of this regulation
would make it necessary to discontinue any of these
sports due to a lack of certificated personnel.

2. Teachers with a teaching certificate in physical educa-
tion or a special certificate in physical education
should be considered qualified to coach interscholastic
athletics.

34 Chalmer G. Hixson, "The Green Meadows Conference," The Ohio
High School Athlete, XXV, 3 (December, 1965), 98.

3. The program for the certification of coaches should be administered by the Ohio Department of Education, Division of Teacher Education and Certification.

4. Due to the popularity and publicity given to interscholastic athletics, our profession should establish standards to help protect the coach.

5. A publicity program should be organized to encourage teacher education institutions to change their programs for preparing teachers in health and physical education to meet present day requirements for coaches of interscholastic sports.

6. The present 24 hour "minor" teaching field in health and physical education should be discontinued in Ohio's teacher education institutions.

7. A 24 hour or "minimal" teaching field in physical education be developed.

8. Health education and physical education be separated as major teaching fields. In the major teaching field of physical education the student should have a comprehensive background and have the opportunity to concentrate on the elementary or secondary level.

9. In the major teaching field of health education the student should have a comprehensive background and have the opportunity to concentrate on elementary or secondary instructional level and/or school and community agencies.

10. Both fields of preparation be studied in a comprehensive manner and that the number of hours required be based on this study.

11. To be certificated in physical education, K-12, a person must have student teaching experience on both the elementary and secondary level.

12. The Ohio Department of Education, Division of Teacher Education and Certification, require a three hour course in physical education and a three hour course in health education of all elementary school teachers.

13. Two FOLLOW-UP CONFERENCES should be planned for the near future: (1) to outline suggested competencies in each of the five programs recommended by this conference; and, (2) to recommend criteria for the approval of teacher
education institutions preparing teachers in health, physical education, and interscholastic sports.\textsuperscript{36}

On February 20, 1966, the Representative Assembly voted to send the approved Green Meadows report to the State Department of Education for consideration in the formation of revised certification standards.\textsuperscript{37}

The Green Meadows Report was in great demand from out-of-state agencies and many states have already started operating on some of the recommendations made by the study. P. C. Bechtel added that "Ohio was probably the first state to recommend the coaches certificate and now other states, maybe six to ten, have adopted this while Ohio still drags its feet."\textsuperscript{38}

Hixson, in discussing the delay in Ohio, pointed out that a death and a resignation certainly slowed down the progress. He felt that the committee was making real headway and was interrupted by the untimely death of Albert C. May, Director of the Division of Teacher Education Certification. At another time when things seemed to be moving again, the resignation of the State Superintendent of Instruction placed the committee in the position of having to repeat much of its work with the incoming superintendent.\textsuperscript{39}


\textsuperscript{37} Minutes of the Representative Assembly meeting, OAHPER, February 20, 1966, p. 2.

\textsuperscript{38} Bechtel, personal interview, August 10, 1970.

\textsuperscript{39} Statement by Dr. Chalmer C. Hixson, personal interview, August 15, 1970.
Many of the inquiries about the conference asked for progress reports on certain recommendations, depending on the state's particular interest. One such report to the Cedar Rapids Community School District was as follows:

You would be interested in knowing that the recommendations of The Green Meadows Conference have been approved by the state association and have been forwarded to the State Department of Education for consideration. The State of Ohio is initiating a thorough study of all certification standards including health and physical education. We are hopeful that our recommendations will receive favorable consideration and we are pleased to know that we have been active as a professional group rather than waiting for the State Department of Education to ask us for recommendations.

On September 13, 1969, Robert Holland reported on the progress of the problem of certification. Paul Hailey, State Department of Education, had questioned the committee about the order of importance of the three areas under study. The committee felt the first need was to separate the certification for health and for physical education; the second, to set up the time requirement for physical education in elementary school separately from the time requirement for health education; and the third was for certification of coaches. Hailey indicated they could make progress on only one of those at that time, but that put the committee in a better position than it had been in the past.

Thus the sixties came to a close without a definite change in certification but the OAHPER feels that in the early seventies many members will feel rewarded for their outstanding work.

\[40\] Based on personal correspondence between Dr. Chalmer G. Hixson and Mr. Dudley Draxton, Assistant Consultant in Physical Welfare, Cedar Rapids Community School District, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, November 28, 1967.

\[41\] Minutes of the Board of Directors meeting, OAHPER, September 13, 1969, p. 6.
EVALUATIVE CRITERIA FOR PHYSICAL EDUCATION—REVISION

At the September meeting, 1960, of the Board of Directors, Fred Breed, President of the OAHPER, appointed the following committee to make a revision of the association's publication, *An Evaluative Criteria for Physical Education*: Lewis Hess, Paul C. Bechtel, Rudolph Memmel, Lois Entemann and Harriet Fitchpatrick, Chairman. Harriet Fitchpatrick had worked quite closely with this evaluation and used it in a study of Cleveland schools. In order to have a cross section of Cleveland schools, six junior and six senior high schools were chosen.

Fred Breed in a letter to Fitchpatrick said: "In your 1959 report on the study of the use of the evaluative criteria you had some definite changes you felt should be made. For that reason I would like you to act as chairman of this committee. May I have your affirmative answer real soon?"  

Chairman Fitchpatrick planned to make this revision by starting with the committee filling out a questionnaire. In the questionnaire the committee had an opportunity to rate items in the evaluation as to its importance to the study. They could add or delete statements and could change the wording if not clear. In a summary, Fitchpatrick found that the replies indicated a need for revision and that the committee would rather work with their own appointed local subcommittees.

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42 Minutes of the Board of Directors meeting, OAHPER, September 24, 1960, p. 3.

43 Personal letter from Fred W. Breed, President OAHPER, to Miss Harriet Fitchpatrick, October 14, 1960.

This committee got together during the annual meeting in Columbus, Ohio, in February, 1961 and reviewed suggestions made by a subcommittee of Lewis Hess, Paul C. Bechtel and Robert Holland. Holland was not a member of the committee since he was appointed Supervisor of Physical Education after the committee was formed. The committee thought the suggestions were excellent and Bechtel was asked to prepare the first draft. The committee also decided: that the primary function of the booklet should be for teacher use, that committee members should attempt to be advised by research personnel, that the deadline for complete revision should be within one year from date, and that publication of the new booklet should be undertaken through the office of Bechtel, if this was possible. He agreed to study the matter.  

This draft was revised again and then submitted to a group of secondary personnel. After the final draft, it was the wish of the committee that the report be published. Money for this purpose ($300) was allocated by the board in 1960.  

In February of 1963, Harriet Fitchpatrick reported that the three-year job of revising had been completed except for a few minor changes. The board studied the changes and then accepted the motion that the revision be approved and so ended a project that required not only association members and physical educators, but the cooperation

45 Minutes of Committee on Revision of Evaluative Criteria for Physical Education, February 24, 1961.

46 Minutes of Board of Directors meeting, OAHPER, April 6, 1962, p. 2.
of the State Department of Education and administrative personnel in many communities. Bechtel advised the board that it would be possible to have the printing done through the Department of Education, which would mean the Ohio Seal would be on the cover. The idea of the seal appealed to the board because this was looked upon as a seal of approval by the State Department. The booklet could be printed for $200 which would allow 6,000 copies. Since $300 had been approved for the project, the board voted that $200 be used for the printing and that the remaining $100 be kept by the committee in case there were other costs.\textsuperscript{47} Robert Holland reported in September, 1963 that the evaluative criteria for secondary schools was ready to be sent to physical educators. Each member of the OAHPER received a copy along with the directory of the OAHPER.\textsuperscript{48}

\textbf{ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON GIRLS' SPORTS AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION}

An area where the OAHPER has been quite influential is with girls' athletics in Ohio. It is easy to miss the state association in this work because the Ohio High School Athletic Association and an advisory committee are the only ones given credit for girls' athletics in Ohio. But as Harold Meyer, State High School Commissioner, said, "The advisory committee has always been made up of leaders from the

\textsuperscript{47} Minutes of the Board of Directors meeting, OAHPER, February 27, 1963, p. 4.

\textsuperscript{48} Minutes of the Board of Directors meeting, OAHPER, September 21, 1963, p. 3.
girls' and women's sports division of the OAHPER, and it's hard to think of girls' athletics without the state association.\(^{49}\)

No one seemed to be sure of a starting date for interschool athletics for girls but records show that some Ohio schools were participating in the early 1900's. After World War I, there was a rapid development of interest in sports for women and by 1930 many schools were competing in basketball.\(^{50}\) There developed criticism of the program ranging from poor leadership and inadequate facilities to too much stress on winning. The criticism reached the educators and the State Department of Education and this led to a project mentioned on page 40 of this study. Oberteuffer was state supervisor at this time and he met with twelve outstanding women in the state, all members of the state association. Together they worked on this booklet called *Girls' Athletics* and it was published by the State Department of Education.\(^{51}\)

The criticism of girls' athletics continued until finally the Ohio High School Athletic Association in 1940, adopted a ruling that member schools could not allow interscholastic basketball for girls. Many of the women throughout the state felt that this was an unfair rule and asked the athletic association to reconsider. In January, 1947, H. W. Emswiler, Commissioner of the Ohio High School Athletic

\(^{49}\) Statement by Harold A. Meyer, personal interview, August 11, 1970.

\(^{50}\) *Guidelines for Girls' Sports Programs in Ohio*, The Ohio High School Athletic Association: Columbus, Ohio, 1966, p. 5.

\(^{51}\) Statement by Delbert Oberteuffer, personal interview, January 29, 1970.
Association, appointed an advisory committee to make recommendations concerning interscholastic athletics for girls. Members of this committee and their professional affiliations of that date were:

Gladys E. Palmer, Chairman Women's Division, Department of Physical Education, Ohio State University, Chairman.
Grace B. Daviess, Department of Physical Education, University of Cincinnati. President of OAHPER, 1946-47.
Alva R. Edwards, Principal, South High School, Columbus, Ohio.
Harriet V. Pitchpatrick, Supervisor of Physical Education Cleveland Public Schools. President of OAHPER, 1940-41.
Hulda F. Heller, Teacher of Physical Education, Piqua High School, Piqua, Ohio.
Emily Peterson, Teacher of Physical Education, Grandview Heights High School, Columbus, Ohio.  

The committee made a thorough study of national and state policies with regard to girls' athletics and after three months presented twenty-six proposed rules and regulations to the Board of Controls of the State Athletic Association. The Board of Controls approved the rules and regulations and agreed to pass it on to the member schools for a vote. Member schools approved the proposal and it became effective in September of 1948, so that girls enrolled in grades nine, ten, eleven or twelve could participate in the approved interscholastic program. In 1950, the Ohio High School Athletic Association appointed an advisory committee to carry on the work of the former committee and they have been extremely busy and effective up to this date. In 1953 the name of the committee was changed to the "Ohio High School Athletic Association Advisory Committee on Girls' Sports and Physical Education."  

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52 Guidelines for Girls' Sports Programs in Ohio, p. 5.
53 Guidelines for Girls' Sports Programs in Ohio, p. 6.
The advisory committee in cooperation with the Ohio High School Athletic Association prepared a handbook in 1960 called *Girls Athletics in Ohio*. This was revised in 1966 and the title changed to *Guidelines for Girls' Sports Programs in Ohio*. Another revision is being prepared for publication in 1970.

The committee is comprised of six voting members who are appointed by their respective District Athletic Boards of the Ohio High School Athletic Association, and there are four consultants. These consultants are appointed by the Commissioner of the Ohio High School Athletic Association and represent the following: The large city high schools of the state, Ohio colleges and universities, the Division of Girls' and Women's Sports of the American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation, and the Ohio Department of Education.

Miss Hulda Heller was appointed to the original committee and in 1969-1970 is still on the committee representing the Southwest District.

The State Board of Control of the Ohio High School Athletic Association felt that the main purpose of the publication was to help the schools in the organization and administration of sound competitive sports programs for girls. The recommended types of competition are

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54 *Guidelines for Girls' Sports Programs in Ohio*, p. 3.

55 *Girls' Athletics in Ohio*, The Ohio High School Athletic Association: Columbus, Ohio, 1960, p. 8.

56 Statement by Harold A. Meyer, personal interview, August 11, 1970.
based on desirable standards and practices which have been developed by professional leaders in the field of physical education and athletics. It was the hope of the committee that the publication would serve as a useful guide in meeting the interests, needs and abilities of all girls participating in a sports program.  

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

In 1963, Lewis Hess, President, OAHPER, appointed a Legislative Committee. Chalmer Hixson was chairman and serving with him was Margaret Love, P. C. Bechtel, Robert Holland, Robert Harper and Rudolph Memmel.

President Hess felt that due to the rapid changes in education and the ever increasing emphasis on what he called "academic endeavors of the school" that the state association should make every effort to keep abreast of the legislative changes regarding education. In a letter to P. C. Bechtel, he added:

It seems that many things are happening in State Legislatures, particularly with respect to the financing of education and the elimination of any of the possible educational expense which can be made. It behooves us in the areas of health and physical education to know what is coming up so that we can be in the position of either protecting or fostering our own interests which are so essential to the growth and development of school children.

57 Guidelines for Girls' Sports Programs in Ohio, p. 3.
58 Minutes of Board of Directors meeting, OAHPER, September 21, 1963, p. 2.
Before the first meeting of the committee Hixson had the operating code duplicated and sent a copy to each member. The members were asked to examine the code and make suggestions for changes. Also, the names of the committee members were placed on the mailing list for the Legislative Report published by the Ohio Education Association. It was hoped that the members would be alerted to the activities of the State Legislature and the Ohio Education Association.  

The first meeting of the committee was at the annual meeting in Dayton, February 27, 1964. The operating code was studied and accepted and the following basic philosophy was approved:

This committee is non-partisan in nature. Its basic purpose is to determine the need for, assist in the development of, and strive for the passage of legislation beneficial to the health and welfare of the students in the schools of Ohio in particular, and the citizens of the state and nation in general.  

Since the committee was going to work so closely with congressmen in Ohio it seemed advisable that the committee be reconstituted to include one member residing in each of the twenty-three congressional districts of the state. Also that the OAHPER, through this committee, cooperate with legislation committees from the American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation and the Society of State Directors in trying for passage of legislation to strengthen health and physical education in programs. The committee also asked for enough

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60 Based on personal correspondence between Chalmer G. Hixson and Lewis A. Hess, President, OAHPER, January 24, 1964.

money for 1965 to send at least one complete mailing on legislation to members of the OAHPER. 62

The committee became quite involved in trying to win support for amending the National Defense Education Act to include health and physical education as categories in Title III and Title XI. Members of the committee wrote or spoke in person to all congressmen in the state.

Chalmer Hixson, Chairman of the Legislation Committee, represented the OAHPER at a symposium on Federal Support for Education. This was sponsored by the American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation and The Society of State Directors of Health and Physical Education. The association purchased many tapes which covered various sources of federal support and individuals and groups could use these if they were appropriate for their needs. 63

In August, 1965, Hixson represented the OAHPER at a local leaders conference sponsored by the Ohio Education Association. At this conference he made contacts which seemed of value to the Legislation Committee and added, "I believe a definite step should be taken to develop closer cooperative relationships with the Ohio Education Association. 64

In 1966, Chalmer Hixson was elected president-elect, so Margaret Love, President, OAHPER, appointed James Mason of Ohio

University to replace Hixson as Chairman of the Committee on Legislation. One of the first projects for 1966 was organizing one day drive-in workshops at different schools throughout the state. It was the purpose of these meetings to invite physical educators within the vicinity of each school to attend the workshop. The committee wanted the physical educators to gain knowledge about the available federal money for health and physical education programs.\(^6^5\)

There was a conference on legislation for the Midwest District held at the Pokagon State Park, Angola, Indiana on September 29-30, 1966. Hixson initiated and planned this conference and it was sponsored jointly by the OAHPER and the Midwest District of the American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation. He had expressed on many occasions the importance of getting several organizations together to work on legislation. It was the plan of The Pokagon Conference that the chairmen of the committees on legislation of the six state associations meet to discuss federal grants. Also invited were representatives of the Education Association of each state. Some of the recommendations made by the conference were:

1. Encourage each state association to affiliate more closely with the State Education Association and in turn affiliate more closely with the National Education Association.

2. Encourage National Association to sponsor a National Leadership Conference on legislation for representatives from state associations.

3. Encourage the six state associations to sponsor special programs at the conventions.

4. Encourage the National Association to develop some type system to call states to action.\textsuperscript{66}

Also in 1966, James Mason, Hixson and Roger Bishop of the Legislation Committee met with John Hall, Public Relations Director of the Ohio Education Association. They discussed ways that they might combine efforts to have bills passed in the State Legislature that would help education, physical education, health and recreation.\textsuperscript{67}

During 1967, President Margaret Love and President-elect Chalmer Hixson kept James Mason informed about various bills that were under consideration by Congress that affected physical education. Then Chairman Mason would encourage the committee to write their Representatives and Senators.\textsuperscript{68}

The first section meeting on legislation ever held as part of an OAHPER convention met on Saturday, February 17, 1968. Mary Congdon Gereau, Legislative Consultant, Division of Federal Relations, National Education Association, was the guest speaker.\textsuperscript{69}

The year 1968 was not too busy for the Legislation Committee because of the reductions in funds available for new programs at the state and national level. Also the State Legislature was not in session for very long during 1968.

\textsuperscript{68} Report of the Committee on Legislation, 1966-67, p. 15.
\textsuperscript{69} Report of the Committee on Legislation, 1966-67, p. 16.
The Ohio High School Athletic Association with the OAHPER worked together in encouraging federal legislation which would compel the AFL and NFL to avoid telecasting on Friday night. This was not a particularly new idea because the schools had worked on this as early as 1966 with the National Collegiate Athletic Association as well as professional football. The point emphasized most was that football revenue financed many other programs operated by the public schools. During the negotiations with Congress over a special bill that would get around the nation's Anti-Trust Laws, the professional football leagues made it clear that they wanted only Sunday. But with additional pressures from selling television time, there was a demand for more days.

On October 30, 1968, the twenty-three members of the Legislative Committee were contacted and asked to write or call their Congressman or Representative in Washington. The contact was to gain support for the stand of the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations in its effort to encourage federal legislation which would discourage televising professional football games on Friday night.

The major thrust of the Legislative Committee during 1969 had to do with legislation recommended by The Green Meadows Conference of

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1965. The committee urged the Advisory Council on Teacher Education and Certification for the State Department of Education and the State Board of Education to support the updated standards for certification involving teachers of health and physical education and coaches. In June of 1969, the committee members were urged to write Paul Hailey, Director of Certification, State Department of Education, urging passage of the Green Meadows report. Also they were encouraged to suggest to superintendents and principals in their area that they should write Hailey. In November of 1969, the members of the Legislative Committee were asked to write the State Board of Education member from their congressional district requesting them to support the updated standards for certification.73

THE ATHLETE

Throughout the sixties, the Ohio High School Athletic Association continued to allow the OAHPER to have a section in the Athlete. The editor still had difficulty from time to time receiving enough of the right kind of articles to appear in the magazine. Editor Robert Kaplan resigned in September, 1963, to accept a position with the American Medical Association. Kaplan wrote of the difficulty but enjoyment of trying to find material to "stir the juices," "raise the hackles," and "titillate the fancies" of our colleagues.74


74 "In the Editor's Corner," The Ohio High School Athlete, XXIII (September, 1963), 17.
Mand, Associate Professor of Physical Education at Ohio State University assumed the editorship position.

There was pressure from the association to expand the OAHPER section in the Athlete and to change the layout slightly to allow for pictures and diagrams. The Representative Assembly approved fifty dollars for pictures and at the same time approved the expansion of the OAHPER section in the Athlete from four to ten pages. The cost for this expansion was $1,650.00.\textsuperscript{75}

On May 17, 1966, the State Board of Control of the Ohio High School Athletic Association voted unanimously that the OAHPER be given identification on the front cover of the Athlete. The listing was to be as follows: "Official Organ of the Ohio High School Athletic Association and the Ohio Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation."\textsuperscript{76}

Mand changed the OAHPER section somewhat during 1966. He used three of the six issues for particular subjects. The May issue was devoted to research and other areas to be covered were elementary physical education, health in elementary school, and physical education for the handicapped. State Supervisor Bechtel suggested that articles about federal programs and monies should be included in the areas.\textsuperscript{77}

\footnotesize{\textsuperscript{75}Minutes of the Representative Assembly meeting, OAHPER, February 18, 1965, p. 3.}

\footnotesize{\textsuperscript{76}"Board Minutes," The Ohio High School Athlete, XXVI (September, 1966), 18.}

\footnotesize{\textsuperscript{77}Minutes of Board of Directors meeting, OAHPER, February 17, 1966, p. 3.}
In 1967, the Board of Directors commended Editor Mand for the upgrading of the OAHPER section. Members of the board did have suggestions for Mand to consider. One suggestion was to have the vice-presidents of each area write an article. Another suggestion was that major students should be asked to write. The board seemed to favor articles within the state due to the excellent talent in Ohio.  

During 1968, the most significant addition to the OAHPER section of the Athlete was the addition of a women's page. Sandra Scott agreed to serve as editor of the page and agreed to solicit articles more pertinent to the affairs of women.  

During 1969, the Editorial Committee, under the chairmanship of Betty Hartman investigated the possibility of a separate publication for the OAHPER or greater identity on the pages of the Athlete. A committee studied publications from other state organizations and Editor Mand made a very thorough study of the financial situation. The committee then compared the findings with cost of circulation and publication with the Athlete. After extensive investigation it was found that the expense would be much greater than the association now had with the Athlete. The cost of mailing would increase considerably

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78 Minutes of Board of Directors meeting, OAHPER, June 3, 1967, p. 8.
so it was recommended by this committee that the present arrangement with the Athlete continue. Also, many of the association members believed very strongly in a continued close relationship with the Ohio High School Athletic Association and did not wish to have a separate publication. The possibility of having the coaches' certificate become a reality in the very near future certainly strengthens the argument for a close relationship.

EVALUATIVE CRITERIA FOR SCHOOL HEALTH

On January 16, 1964, Lewis Hess, President of the OAHPER appointed a committee on Evaluative Criteria for School Health. The revision of the Evaluative Criteria for Physical Education had brought to the association's attention the need for such a study in health. W. P. Cushman of Ohio State was chairman and members of his committee were Mary Beyrer, Professor of Health Education, Ohio State University; P. C. Bechtel, Supervisor of Health Education, Ohio Department of Education; Gertrude Bliss, Health Teacher (retired), Fremont Public Schools; James Furgason, Assistant Principal, Roosevelt Junior High in Columbus; Florence Hallman, Professor of Health Education, Kent State University; Helen Massengale, Chief, Division of Health Education, State Department of Health, Columbus.

82 Minutes of the Board of Directors meeting, OAHPER, May 24, 1969, p. 7.
84 Evaluative Criteria for Health Education, A Project of the OAHPER, 1966, Acknowledgments.
The first meeting was held on Friday, February 28, at the state convention in Dayton. Chairman Cushman in his letter to the committee reminded them that a great deal of their work would be conducted by mail so it was quite important to have as many as possible at the Dayton meeting to get off to a good start.85

The committee discussed the need for developing criteria for self-appraisal for Ohio schools. It was decided that even though there were many excellent self evaluation instruments, it would be worthwhile to develop criteria that have the backing of the State Department of Health and State Department of Education. The project was being conducted at an appropriate time because the State Department of Education was examining the optimum standards in subject matter areas.86

Health services and healthful school living were two areas included in the project, so it was hoped that the chairman could enlist the cooperation of the Ohio State Planning Committee for Health Education in Ohio in the work. Cushman met with this committee on March 5 and they were most enthusiastic over the program and agreed to co-sponsor this with the OAHPER.

Chairman Cushman next set up a Writing Committee composed of P. C. Bechtel, Dr. Ellis of the State Department of Health, and Helen Massengale, Chairman of the State Planning Committee. The committee

85 Based on personal correspondence between Wesley P. Cushman and members of the committee on Evaluative Criteria, January 27, 1964.

developed evaluative criteria and decided on a tentative format with the help of the entire committee.  

The subcommittee completed the first draft and presented it to the full committee at the annual meeting in Cleveland in February, 1965.

Paul Bechtel reported to the Board of Directors in September of 1965 that Cushman had completed Evaluative Criteria for Health Education and that two or three hundred copies were run off for a pilot study.

The self-appraisal program was constructed so a school could appraise the health program in terms of recommended practices. The school could run a survey on what they were doing and compare it with what a school should be doing. It was recommended that each school first set up an evaluation team representing the school and community. This team would review the basic needs and then grade the school on how well they met the recommendations. Then the next step was to do something about improving the program. At the end of each category there was space for the school score compared to a possible score. Also there was space to write in the needs for that category.

Early in 1966 Cushman was given the returns from the pilot study and he assembled the criteria for publishing. The report was published in September of 1966.

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87 Reports, 1964-1965, p. 16.
88 Minutes of the Board of Directors meeting, OAHPER, September 11, 1965, p. 3.
89 Evaluative Criteria for Health Education, Introduction.
90 Minutes of the Board of Directors meeting, OAHPER, February 17, 1966, p. 5.
In 1967, Ambrose Brazelton, Supervisor of Elementary School Physical Education, completed the Evaluative Criteria for Physical Education, a self appraisal check list for Ohio elementary schools. Brazelton indicated to the author that he received aid from OAHPER members but that the State Department assembled the material. The aid from OAHPER came through members who made suggestions, criticisms and comments as the material was assembled. The arrangement of the booklet is very similar to the Evaluative Criteria for Physical Education for secondary schools, revised in 1963.

TRAMPOLINE

The school year of 1965-1966 brought several lawsuits due to injuries occurring on trampolines. The OAHPER Board of Directors felt that a policy needed to be developed to support the trampoline as an educational activity in the physical education programs.

Margaret Love of the State Department reported that she had received letters from schools wanting to know if there was a written policy about trampolining. So the Board of Directors suggested that she contact Robert Grueninger, Department of Physical Education at Western Reserve University, about chairing this committee. In addition to asking Grueninger about the chairmanship, Miss Love also suggested the following committee: James Grimm, Hamilton, Ohio; Joseph Sullivan, Dayton, Ohio; Mrs. Carolyn Bowers, Ohio State University; and Rudolph

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91Statement made by Ambrose Brazelton, personal interview, August 10, 1970.
Bechna, Kent State University. A report was called for by the Midwest convention in Cincinnati in April of 1967.\textsuperscript{92}

Robert Grueninger accepted the chairmanship provided the wording was changed. The committee stated that they wanted a policy developed "in support of trampolining," and Grueninger was interested in searching out facts and opinions and then making recommendations.\textsuperscript{93}

The committee began with an aim of gathering information from knowledgeable persons who could report accident facts and who could draw upon their own experience and convey substantial opinions upon which a fair appraisal could be made. Forty-one questionnaires were mailed to coaches of gymnastics because the committee thought that these coaches would have had experience with both proficient and novice performers and would contribute as objectively as any sampling short of a complete survey of all departments of physical education. Twenty-four persons replied to the questionnaire and twenty-one thought the trampoline was a worthwhile activity for physical education. The committee recommended that the OAHPER endorse the following statement of policy:

\begin{quote}
The trampoline is an important apparatus for teaching basic total body skills that are fundamental to good performance in many other popular activities from which a pupil may later gain a great amount of personal satisfaction and healthful exercise. Participation should be controlled by exacting the same thorough supervision recommended for all
\end{quote}

\textsuperscript{92}Based on personal correspondence between Margaret E. Love and Robert Grueninger, September 19, 1966.

\textsuperscript{93}Based on personal correspondence between Robert M. Grueninger and Margaret Love, September 23, 1966.
branches of athletics wherein the equipment is maintained in safe condition and pupils restricted from performance of stunts that are beyond their capacity or present state of progression.\textsuperscript{94}

The Board of Directors still felt that the problem needed more study and recommended a new committee. They thought the OAHPER needed an official position on trampolining and wanted an unbiased study made. It was suggested that the National Safety Council and insurance companies be checked. Mary Watt of Bowling Green, Ohio was appointed chairman.\textsuperscript{95}

The committee contacted the National Safety Council and the American Medical Association's committee on the medical aspects of sports. There was communication with two insurance agents representing several companies. Also pertinent professional literature was reviewed.\textsuperscript{96}

Chairman Mary Watt reported the results of the study and the conclusions reached were as follows:

1. Risk factor of trampolining overstated.
2. Inherent danger can be minimized.
3. When properly conducted, trampoline activity has contributed to generally accepted objectives of physical education.

\textsuperscript{94}Minutes of Board of Directors meeting, OAHPER, April 7, 1967, p. 2.

\textsuperscript{95}Based on personal correspondence between Margaret E. Love and Dr. Mary Watt, July 3, 1967.

\textsuperscript{96}"New Study Committee on Trampolining," \textit{The Ohio High School Athlete, XXVII} (April, 1968), p. 177.
Recommendation:

When properly conducted, trampolining is a valuable activity in the physical education program. In order to minimize danger and to ensure safety, the activity should be administered in accord with the recommended safety practices for the use of trampolines in schools and colleges in the State of Ohio. (The committee developed these practices along with the report.)^97

The Board of Directors felt that this report should be available to all teaching personnel throughout the state so it appeared in The Ohio High School Athlete in April, 1968.

LIFETIME SPORTS CLINICS

The Lifetime Sports Education Project of the American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation was initiated in the summer of 1965. It was the purpose of the project to increase participation in sports which could be enjoyed throughout life. The major objective was to develop state and local leadership in lifetime sports.^98

In February, 1966, detailed planning began for the Lifetime Sports Education Project and it was decided to have a clinic on the Ohio State campus, October 6-8. This was unique since it was the first five-sport clinic in the country. Sports included were archery, badminton, bowling, golf, and tennis.^99 There were more than 200 physical

^97 Minutes of Board of Directors meeting, OAHPER, February 15, 1968, p. 4.


education teachers and supervisors who participated in this project. The clinic came about through the combined efforts of the State Department of Education, the OAHPER, the Ohio High School Athletic Association and the Lifetime Sports Education Project of the national association.

It was the purpose of the clinic to provide the participants with the latest teaching techniques and teaching aids that were available in the five sports. Also stressed was teaching technique with a large group, how to operate a program with a minimum of equipment and the latest innovations. After the clinic, it was hoped that each participant would hold follow-up clinics locally during the school year. 100

George Kozak, Director of the Cleveland Public School Department of Physical Welfare, reported to the Board of Directors on the success of the Ohio State clinic. Ohio received permission to conduct thirty-five clinics and twenty-four were already set. At each of the clinics, where two or more activities were included, Lifetime Sports Foundation donated up to one hundred dollars for equipment. Lifetime Sports for the Family was held in Cleveland on April 10, 1967, and one hundred and eighty community centers plus parents were involved. 101

Many of the clinics for 1968 were planned on a county basis although some were just continuations from the last year. County superintendents were contacted about the program and where there was


101 Minutes of Board of Directors meeting, OAHPER, April 7, 1967, p. 3.
enough interest, the clinics were encouraged to be a part of the in-service training of physical education teachers. Schools were encouraged to contact Margaret Love of the State Department if they were interested in holding a clinic in their city or county. To have a clinic approved for a certain area, there had to be a commitment of at least fifty physical education teachers, men or women, at any teaching level. 102

ELEMENTARY PHYSICAL EDUCATION TASK FORCE

Chalmer Hixson, President of the OAHPER in 1968, organized a task force to develop standards for certification in elementary school physical education. John Winzler, Elementary Supervisor for Fulton County was appointed chairman. His committee consisted of the following: Amy Torgerson, Bowling Green State University; Naomi Allenbaugh, Ohio State University; David Jacoby, Ohio University; Nancy Bachman, University of Cincinnati; Ambrose Brazelton, State Department of Education; Kenneth Seitz, Coordinator, Orange Local School Districts; and Anna Freeman, Elementary Supervisor, Franklin County Schools. 103

The committee had two meetings and developed a set of standards which they sent to the State Department of Education for consideration in its re-evaluation of teacher certification standards. The committee thought that the fields of health and physical education should be

102 "Around the State with the State Supervisor," The Ohio High School Athlete, XXVII (November, 1967), 65.

103 Minutes of the Board of Directors meeting, OAHPER, May 25, 1968, p. 10.
separated into distinct fields in the certification of elementary school teachers. Also it was recommended that the present "d" (Personal and Community Health, Physical Development, Play and Games) in General Education Requirements for the Elementary Provisional Certificate should be replaced with a School Health Education and Physical Education course. The health education course would be a three to four semester hours (five quarter hours) credit and would deal with health instruction, services, and school environment essential for meeting children's health needs. The physical education course would also be three to four semester hours (five quarter hours) and would deal with movement education. The elements of movement, fundamental motor skills and specialized motor skills would be covered in the offering. The committee recommended that the so-called "minor" teaching field in health and physical education (twenty-four semester hours) be discontinued.  

Ambrose Brazelton of the State Department reported that the committee was going to pursue its recommendation of eighteen semester hours as a minimum requirement for the classroom teacher minoring in elementary physical education.  

These recommendations are being studied by the Department of Education and it is the hope of the committee that some action will be taken at the Board of Education meeting in September, 1970.

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105 Minutes of Board of Directors meeting, OAHPER, September 14, 1968, p. 8.
OHIO-MICHIGAN CONFERENCE

The Ohio and Michigan Departments of Education and the Ohio and Michigan Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation sponsored a two-day conference on "Curriculum Improvement in Secondary Physical Education." The conference was held at Bowling Green State University on October 17 and 18, 1969. The American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation, the Midwest District of the American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation and the Ohio Division of Girls' and Women's Sports were also sponsoring agencies. Co-chairmen of the conference were Genevieve Hartzler, Hunt Junior High School, Jackson, Michigan, and Dorothy Luedtke, Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, Ohio. Serving with the co-chairmen on the steering committee were Wanda H. Jubb and Edwin G. Rice of the Michigan Department of Education and Robert Holland and Margaret Love of the Ohio Department of Education.


Response to the 12-month planning effort was more than gratifying, with 460 registrants appearing from ten states and the District of Columbia. In addition, the interest of


future physical education instructors was evidenced by the attendance of 326 majors from BGSU and other nearby colleges and universities.\textsuperscript{108}

There were outstanding physical educators from Ohio and Michigan as well as some leaders from other sections. The program related new concepts and trends that would encourage the development of improved curricula in secondary physical education.\textsuperscript{109}

The purpose of this conference was to bring together physical educators sincerely interested in improving the offerings in physical education and with an exchange of knowledge on a face-to-face basis, that change and improvement would be initiated. Human relationships is one of the keys to curriculum improvement since change is dependent upon people, was the expression of the steering committee.\textsuperscript{110} They added:

Improved physical education programs in tomorrow's curriculum make it easy to see what is being accomplished and researched today. The intent of this conference is the bringing together of those concerned for this type of exposure. It is our belief that improvement and change can be initiated effectively by furthering knowledge and understanding through interaction. The Ohio-Michigan Conference on Curriculum Improvement in Physical Education is based on this concept.\textsuperscript{111}

\begin{thebibliography}{9}
\bibitem{110} Proceedings for Ohio-Michigan Conference, Foreword.
\bibitem{111} Proceedings for Ohio-Michigan Conference, Foreword.
\end{thebibliography}
The Historical Records Committee originated during the 1960's. It has been the continual yearly interest of this committee that has encouraged the writing of this dissertation.

Myron E. Long, Chairman of the Historical Records Committee, presented an operating code to the Representative Assembly in April, 1962. The operating code listed as the purpose of the committee to keep records of all the proceedings of the association. List of officers, goals for the year, projects for the year, final accomplishments, legislation, certification, honor awards and publications were the items included. The proceedings of the meetings of the Representative Assembly and Board of Directors should be sent to the chairman of the historical records by the recording secretary. 112

A request from Mabel Lee, Archivist for the American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation, probably brought this committee into prominence. Very little had been done before this time about investigating the beginning of the association. But Miss Lee's request expressed her interest in the OAHPER and she mentioned a possible date before 1900 which was unfamiliar to members of the organization. 113 From this request, the committee became interested in obtaining records. A list of past presidents had been gained from

112 Minutes of the Representative Assembly meeting, OAHPER, April 7, 1962, pp. 1-2.
113 Minutes of the Board of Directors meeting, OAHPER, September 22, 1962, p. 4.
a study made by Gwendolyn Scott, Kent State University, concerning the beginning of physical education in Ohio.\footnote{114}

Adell Kleinecke, past-president, OAHPER in 1963, commented on the activity of the Historical Records Committee and upon her suggestion, Gwendolyn Scott was appointed chairman.\footnote{115} Scott in commenting on the committee said:

At the time of my assuming the chairmanship of the committee there was not even \textit{one} item available from previous chairmen. Whatever had been collected by previous committees seemed to get lost with the change in chairmen. Thus our 1963-64 committee started from "scratch" and wrote hundreds of letters to "early leaders" who might have been "pack rats" and kept association material. The acquisitions certainly reflect the tremendous effort of that committee.\footnote{116}

In 1964, Antoinette Lowry made a suggestion that has helped pull together materials for this study. She suggested that the secretary, upon leaving office, become a member of the Historical Records Committee.\footnote{117} The committee chairman, Gwendolyn Scott, expressed a desire to obtain more materials but was having very little success. In the Annual Report she mentioned a few sources where materials were being located but she expressed a need for a permanent depository of the association records. Some of the questions placed before the association were: Is a permanent depository desirable?;

\footnotetext[114]{Report of Historical Records Committee, OAHPER, 1962-1963, p. 10.}
\footnotetext[115]{Minutes of Board of Directors meeting, OAHPER, March 2, 1963, p. 2.}
\footnotetext[116]{Based on personal correspondence between Gwendolyn Scott and this writer, January 8, 1971.}
\footnotetext[117]{Minutes of Board of Directors meeting, OAHPER, May 2, 1964, p. 3.}
Should recommendations be made to the Board of Directors that a permanent historian be appointed or elected; Should the association purchase a microfilmed copy of Margaret Mangano's Master's thesis on "The History of the Association"; and are funds available to reproduce pertinent material that individuals do not wish to part with?  

At the Representative Assembly meeting one of Gwendolyn Scott's questions was answered when Charles Mand moved and Virginia Harvey seconded that Kent State University be selected as the permanent depository for the historical records. At the Board of Directors meeting it was agreed to give the committee twenty-five dollars for postage, reproduction of materials, and the purchase of items to facilitate cataloguing. Also it was agreed to retain the present committee until the records were brought up to date. 

The Annual Report of the committee in 1965 listed the material which had been received and catalogued at Kent State University. The committee report expressed the appreciation of the association to many people who had helped collect materials throughout the year. 

The Historical Records Committee continued to collect materials in 1966. All the materials were placed in notebooks and indexed for

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119 Minutes of the Representative Assembly meeting, OAHPER, February 18, 1965.
120 Minutes of Board of Directors meeting, OAHPER, February 20, 1965, p. 6.
the convenience of anyone wishing to read them. Glenna Williams, chairman of the committee, reported attending a meeting of the State and District Archivists at the 1966 convention of the American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation. Ohio seemed to be ahead of other states in the collection and preservation of materials and Gwendolyn Scott was commended for her outstanding job in organizing the records.122

The Board of Directors in 1967 felt that the Historical Records Committee should bring all their material up to date and let Charles Mand, editor of the OAHPER section of the Athlete print this.123 The committee was not ready to start on the history but they continued to add to the materials at Kent State. Scott became chairman of the committee again in 1968 and she continued to encourage members to send in materials of historic value.124 In 1969 the Board of Directors agreed to support William Grice in his writing of the history of the OAHPER as a doctoral dissertation.

SUMMARY

Thus ends the sixties with an organization that can truly be called a working one. During this ten years the OAHPER has turned to year-round work from committees with each committee responsible for

123 Minutes of Board of Directors meeting, OAHPER, April 7, 1967, p. 5.
reports at the annual meeting. The Green Meadows Conference was probably the most time consuming project and may have the greatest impact on our profession. The Evaluative Criteria for Health Education and the Evaluative Criteria for Physical Education for the elementary and secondary schools have been a big help to the teachers in evaluating their programs and giving them some definite goals to work toward. In 1961 the constitution provided for the secretary's duties to be divided, so that there would be a Recording Secretary elected by the Representative Assembly and an Executive Secretary to be appointed by the President and President-elect. The Executive Secretary became the first paid officer of the OAHPER. The Division of Girls' and Women's Sports came into being during this decade and their work has been outstanding in conducting sports clinics throughout the state, writing articles for the Athlete and acting as consultants to city and state groups on problems of girls' athletics. The Legislative Committee has kept the OAHPER well informed on legislative changes in education and has given the association a much closer relationship with the Ohio Education Association. The close relationship with the High School Athletic Association has continued with many joint projects completed and the name of the OAHPER appearing on the front cover of The Ohio High School Athlete. The Historical Records Committee has continually pushed for a written history which is realized with this dissertation. As the association moves into the seventies, the big change is the meeting date. Due to a conflict with the Midwest and the national meetings in addition to weather problems in February, the annual
meeting has been changed to a late November date, starting with 1970 as a one day meeting. In 1971, the November meeting will return to the three day affair.
Chapter 8

A LOOK AT OTHER HISTORIES

There are many histories being written at this time due to the encouragement from the American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation and also the pressure between the states. The completion of one state's history reminds another state that its history should be preserved.

The writer has picked four state histories to study and compare with the Ohio history. Florida, Illinois, North Carolina and Virginia are the four states and there is quite a similarity with the beginnings of each organization and a definite pattern in the writing of the history. The Historical Committee of each state association did all of the background work in gathering the records, and the committees wrote the histories for North Carolina, Virginia and Illinois. The Historical Committee of the OAHPER and the Florida Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation made plans for writing but then agreed to step aside and allow the doctoral dissertations to be written.

Each of the states seem to have just about the same reasons for writing a history. Illinois states it as follows:

In the pages that follow, you will find a resumé of the activities of our association—based on a broad foundation of service and on the contributions of many people who generously shared their time, talents and abilities. They have channeled their efforts to build an evergrowing profession devoted to the service and guidance of all youth in our State.
Many precious old records have been lost, but we have been able, through correspondence with earlier leaders, to fill many gaps in our history.\(^1\)

The history of the Virginia association expresses it as follows:

The story of the Virginia Association of Health, Physical Education and Recreation is not as dynamic a tale as are so many with a setting in Virginia, but rather a simple biographical account of a small organization which struggled from infancy to adulthood. Today, the Virginia Association, anxious to record its humble beginnings and development, pauses to look back through the years to know its past, interpret the present, and plan for the future.

The chairman wishes to recognize the invaluable contributions of all members of the historical committee. Some of the early records were destroyed by fire and, in addition, an organization in its "infancy" does not keep extensive records. Many colleagues have searched their memories and their personal files for recollections of the earlier years.\(^2\)

The beginning of the North Carolina association parallels the rebirth of the Ohio association in many ways. The North Carolina history begins as follows:

In the early 1920's there was a surge of interest in physical education as an aftermath of World War I. The physical examination of men inducted into the armed services showed many physical defects and indicated a need for more physical training. As the teachers, law makers, and school administrators of North Carolina sensed this need, important developments occurred. After the fall meeting of the North Carolina Teachers' Assembly in 1920 Mr. E. C. Brooks, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, wrote: "It was evident in the departmental meetings that teachers are concerned over the lack of sufficient attention being paid to the teaching of music and physical training."\(^3\)

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\(^1\) Parade of Time 1931-1964, Illinois Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation, Foreword.

\(^2\) The History of the Virginia Association of Health, Physical Education, Recreation, written by the Historical Committee and edited by L. Leotus Morrison, p. 3.

\(^3\) The History of the North Carolina Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation, prepared by the Historical Committee of the association, p. 1.
Ohio experienced this same concern over the physical defects and many teachers, Legionnaires and medical personnel felt that something should be done. This concern caused the General Assembly of each state, in 1923, to pass physical education laws. In Ohio, the Sullivan-McCreary Bill called for a mandatory 100 minutes of physical education a week in every school in Ohio. Also in 1923, North Carolina passed a law that required physical education to be included daily in the elementary school program. North Carolina did go further with their law because the General Assembly appropriated $15,000 for the creation of a Division of Physical Education in the State Department of Public Instruction and for a director with assistants.\footnote{Margaret Ann Mangano, "A History of the Ohio Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation," (unpublished Master's thesis, The Ohio State University, 1950), p. 2.}

Virginia was a little ahead of Ohio, Illinois, Florida and North Carolina in appointing a state director. In March of 1920, the West Law provided for a State Director of Health and Physical Education. The first state director was Guy Throner, an Oberlin College graduate, who served from October 5, 1920 until September 5, 1924.\footnote{The History of the North Carolina Association, p. 4.} Throner resigned to return to Oberlin College as baseball coach, a position he held until his retirement in 1953.

It is very interesting to note the close relationship between each of the state associations and the State Department of Education. North Carolina, Illinois and Virginia had their beginning through the\footnote{The History of the Virginia Association, p. 8.}
encouragement of the Director or Supervisor of Health and Physical Education, a position in the State Department of Education. Ohio's rebirth in 1929 came about this same way but the original beginning in 1895 was attributed to a physical culture law being enacted. Florida's beginning grew out of the Physical Education Section of the Florida Education Association.\textsuperscript{7}

The aims and objectives of each state association seemed to follow the American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation which had its beginning November 27, 1885. At that time the name was American Association for the Advancement of Physical Education.

Troy S. Cleland, Florida Technological University, wrote the History of the Florida Association and said:

\begin{quote}
I tried to accomplish two objectives with my history. First, it should be a chronicle because the primary sources are scattered from one end of the country to the other and are in very bad shape. Thus, this was probably the only opportunity ever to tell the complete detailed story. Secondly, I tried to analyze key trends, problems, cause and effect relationships, etc. because I considered these to be significant to the association as well as to the whole profession.\textsuperscript{8}
\end{quote}

There are some differences in the operation of each state association but it is amazing the similarity in projects, programs and problems. Each state struggled with a publication, developed evaluation check lists, worried over the loss of the coach, initiated

\textsuperscript{7} Troy S. Cleland, "History of the Florida Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation--1919 to 1965,"

\textsuperscript{8} Based on personal correspondence between Troy Cleland and the writer, December 21, 1970.
elementary school physical education workshops, encouraged the student
organization, sponsored fitness clinics, granted honorary awards,
planned outstanding annual meetings and continually complained about
the membership problem.

Each state seems to be headed in the same direction with some
common goals in mind. A few of these are improved teacher certifi-
cation, recruitment of teachers, more trained teachers, increased
facilities and equipment, more workshops, additional research grants
and increased study of curriculum.

Each association seemed to feel the importance of having a
history written and the cooperation of many dedicated members has
made completion of each project possible.
Chapter 9

SUMMARY

The OAHPER, as it moves into the 1970's, leaves behind a trail of dedicated health and physical educators who have given long hours to promoting adequate programs relating to health, physical education and recreation in Ohio. These persons have survived many setbacks but have enjoyed many triumphs through the growth of the association. Delbert Oberteuffer expresses it as follows:

I think it would be fair to say that from this rather modest beginning of the state association there has grown into being a very fine, viable, important organization of physical education, health education and recreation people in the State of Ohio. In the forty years since its beginning, it has had a fine record of constructive and productive professional work. I think it would be fair to say that over the four decades of its existence, the state association has proven its value, not only from the standpoint of helping young teachers with its publications and its annual meetings to get a better grasp of what physical education, health education and recreation are all about, but it has also been an important influence rather generally probably in the State of Ohio in assisting other teachers and administrators to understand that there is such a thing as an on-going, significant, professional organization known as the OAHPER.¹

This writer has reviewed the many years of the state association and the accomplishments are numerous. The members were always dedicated and hard workers but the busy time seemed to start around the 1954-1955 period when the Divisions and Sections were added. This

¹Statement by Delbert Oberteuffer, personal interview, January 29, 1970.
involved many members and each section of each division had different projects under way and the association became stronger through this involvement. Also, the state convention was changed about this time and each year the chairman seemed dedicated to offering the best possible program that would aid in improving the profession. The programs have pointed out the tremendous talent within the association and the enthusiasm which many teachers had for their work.

Paul Landis felt that the association always had outstanding leadership from the colleges and public schools and as the association became stronger, it had a lot of influence on the development of sound programs of health and physical education in the state.  

Harold A. Meyer, Commissioner of the Ohio High School Athletic Association, expressed his appreciation for the cooperation given by the OAHPER on the many joint projects engaged in. He felt that the representation of the state association had given stability to the school program, due to the loyalty coaches and physical educators had for the profession. Meyer said that he had always stressed to schools that the well rounded physical education programs came before interscholastic sports. He looks upon the athletic program as a continuation of the physical education and intramural programs and it becomes a challenge for the highly skilled.

Where do we go from here? P. C. Bechtel thinks the future will be decided with the decision of the American Association for Health,

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3Statement by Harold A. Meyer, personal interview, August 11, 1970.
Physical Education and Recreation. Health and physical education could be separated and Bechtel thinks this would be a mistake. His reasoning is that most health education in Ohio is being taught by the physical educator and we should strengthen his training instead of splintering the field. Most classroom teachers will not join two associations so one area will suffer. Bechtel also feels that the OAHPER needs to concentrate on holding the coach in the state organization. The conventions are getting stronger each year in all the areas so maybe the association is headed toward more unification.¹

State Supervisor of Physical Education, Robert Holland, thinks the area showing the most growth and improvement in the association has been the state convention. He considers the OAHPER annual convention as one of the best in the country and attributes this to the dedication of so many physical educators. Holland has one regret about the association and that is its allowing the safety education to slip away from its control in 1967-1968. This program had plenty of resources which could have been quite beneficial to the OAHPER.²

In commenting on the future of the OAHPER, James Grimm of Hamilton, Ohio said:

The state organization can be very influential throughout the state but members must become more aware of the needs of students. We have to be alive and tune in with the kids. School buildings need to be open after classes are over. I believe that intramurals can play a big part in the growth of the individual. I also believe we must guard against

²Statement by Robert Holland, personal interview, August 10, 1970.
the splintering effect so evident in our national association. Colleges have allowed themselves to be divided too and I think we as a state association should strive toward pulling all parts of our profession back together.\footnote{James W. Grimm, telephone conversation, December 6, 1970.}

Lysle K. Butler, retired Chairman of the Department of Physical Education and Athletics at Oberlin College, feels that the liberal arts colleges in Ohio have failed to support the OAHPER as they should. He believes this is brought on by the type program each school offers, for example, most of the schools are staffed with professional people who teach physical education and coach athletic teams. It is very hard for the person to attend meetings due to athletic involvement as well as his teaching schedule. The college personnel is faced with decisions as to the organization they should become affiliated with. The OAHPER, American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation, the College Physical Education Association for Men or Women and the Coaches' Associations. The coach may work in two or three sports and feel the necessity for joining in each area. Butler added:

\begin{quote}
I believe it may become necessary to divide the staff and have one or two responsible in each area. One person could cover the OAHPER, another might be responsible for the American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation, another could join the College Physical Education Association and one could cover the National Athletic Directors Association. These persons would be responsible for keeping the staff informed and at the same time make themselves available for work in their respective organization.\footnote{Statement by Lysle K. Butler, personal interview, December 17, 1970.}
\end{quote}

The splintering effect mentioned by James Grimm also bothers Butler. He believes we should gather physical education, health
recreation, intramurals and athletics back under one roof and this would strengthen us professionally. 8

The author feels that one of the immediate projects facing the association is that of finding a replacement for the position of State Supervisor of Health Education, an office vacated by the retirement of Paul Bechtel, September 1, 1970. Bechtel has been an arduous worker for the OAHPER as well as the State Department of Education, and throughout the years has worked on many project committees. He is one of only three people ever awarded a "life membership" in the OAHPER so all members must recognize him as one of our most distinguished members. This writer, in following the history of the association, noticed the effort expended each time we lost our supervisor. On occasions the OAHPER used the Parent Teacher Association, American Legion and members of the State Legislature to place pressures on the Department of Education with hope of retaining the position of supervisor. Yet, here in 1970 the association may allow one of its most valued members and dedicated workers to slip into retirement and have his position absorbed in the present department. Now is the time for the OAHPER to be heard and to rally the membership to support a recommendation that a replacement be named to this position. For the association to grow and to enjoy a working realtionship with the State Department, it requires personnel, and as we grow, it seems that positions would be added rather than dropped.

8 Butler, personal interview, December 17, 1970.
The researcher ends this study with Chalmer Hixson's "President's Message" which could be used as a reminder of what goes into the making of a strong organization and can also serve as a challenge for the future.

As my term of office nears completion I have come to realize the massive and continuous effort needed to promote and develop our profession. The routine, "call-to-duty" of good teaching, leadership and service in one's own job, in one's own school or agency is not enough! Strange as it sounds, doing one's best in the every day tasks of providing the best program possible is only the starting place for our professional groups.

In our society change is inevitable; to stand still is to fall behind. How does one buried in and devoured by his routine daily tasks keep abreast of the new facts and techniques cranked out of the research in related fields as well as our own; develop the knowledge, understanding and attitudes to keep our fields relevant to the major social issues of the day; develop desirable legislation at all levels and mobilize the strength to defeat undesirable legislation? Few of us could go it alone. The association provides the machinery for dissemination of knowledge, development of understandings and the mobilization of support for or against the passage of legislation. It provides the cement to bind us into a creative, productive influence in the education of our students. Membership in and contributions to the work of our professional organizations are, among the extra miles we must walk if we are to fully meet our responsibilities to society.

Grateful appreciation is here expressed and acknowledged of the extra miles walked by so many persons during my term of office.9

It has been the feeling of the author throughout this research that many persons have walked many extra miles to bring this organization to the influential spot it now holds in the State of Ohio. The Ohio Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation can take great pride in the part it has played in upgrading the field of health, physical education and recreation in the state.

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Personal letter from Dr. Clifford Lee Brownell to the writer, March 2, 1970.

Personal letter from Troy Cleland to the author, December 21, 1970.
Appendix A

ORIGINAL CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

AND

LIST OF MEMBERS
CONSTITUTION.  

ARTICLE I.--Name.

This body shall be called the OHIO PHYSICAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION.

ARTICLE II.--Object.

The objects of the Association shall be to disseminate knowledge concerning Physical Education, to improve the methods, and by meetings of the members to bring those interested in the subject into closer relationship.

ARTICLE III.--Membership.

Section 1. The Membership shall consist of Active, Associate, and Honorary members.
Sec. 2. Active membership shall be restricted to those directly engaged in Physical Education.
Sec. 3. Associate members shall include all who are interested in the cause of Physical Education, and desire to be associated with the Society.
Sec. 4. Honorary members shall consist of persons well known as patrons of Physical Education. They shall be nominated by the Council and require a two-thirds vote of the members present to elect.
Sec. 5. Active and Associate members shall pay the same dues and be entitled to the same privileges, except that the President, Secretary, and at least three other members of the Council shall be chosen from the Active members.
Sec. 6. Active and Associate members shall be proposed in open meeting of the Society, and be elected by a two-thirds vote of the members present. The Council shall determine to which class each member belongs.

ARTICLE IV.--Officers.

Section 1. The officers of this Association shall consist of a President, two Vice Presidents, a Secretary, and a Treasurer, who, with the ex-Presidents, for a term of two years each, from the time of their holding office as President, shall constitute the Council.
Sec. 2. In the election of officers an informal ballot shall precede the formal one.

1V. page 10 for proposed change.
Constitution and By-Laws

ARTICLE V.—Meetings.

The Council shall call an annual meeting and determine the place and date.

ARTICLE VI.—Revenue.

Section 1. The annual fee shall be one dollar, to be paid by both Active and Associate members.
Sec. 2. Any member neglecting to pay the annual dues for two successive years shall forfeit membership.

ARTICLE VII.—Quorum.

Nine members shall constitute a quorum to do business.

ARTICLE VIII.—Amendments.

All alterations or amendments to the Constitution must be presented in writing, lie over one meeting, be advertised in the notice of that meeting, then adopted by a two-thirds vote of the members present.

BY-LAWS.

1. The President shall preside at the meetings of the Association and Council.
2. In the absence of the President the Senior Vice President shall preside.
3. The Secretary shall perform the duties usual to the office. Traveling expenses incurred by the Secretary in going to and from the place of annual meeting shall be defrayed by the Society.
4. The Treasurer, as custodian of the Association funds, shall not pay out any money except on vote of the Council, certified to by the Secretary, and endorsed by the presiding officer. The Treasurer shall render a report at the Annual Meeting, when the books shall be audited by a special committee.
5. The Council shall exercise a general oversight over the affairs of the Association, arrange the program for the annual and special meetings, and control the expenditures of the Association. They shall make rules for their own government.
6. These By-Laws may be altered or amended by a two-thirds vote at any annual meeting, or take the same course as amendments to the Constitution.
List of Members

LIST OF MEMBERS.

H. S. Anderson, University School, Cleveland.
Mrs. Rose O. Anderson, School of Elocution and Oratory, 51 Fourth avenue, Cleveland.
Lizzie E. Armstrong, Washington C. H.
W. E. Bartsch, 71 South Walnut street, Canton.
Jeannette E. Carpenter, Y. M. C. A. studio, Cleveland.
Winifred Clarke, 878 Case avenue, Cleveland.
Alberta J. Cory, Oberlin College, Oberlin.
Alice DuFours, 256 Oak street, Columbus.
M. Jane Earhart, 52 Greenwood avenue, Columbus.
Gustav Eckstein, 1573 Linn street, Cincinnati.
Jean B. Elwell, Xenia.
May Elwell, Willoughby.
Robert Fischer, Vorwärts Turnverein, Cleveland.
Jessie Foster, The Traymore, Sandusky.
Robt. Georgi, Dayton and Baymiller streets, Cincinnati.
H. L. Green, Y. M. C. A., Toledo.
M. S. Hagar, 247 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Delphine Hanna, M. D., Oberlin College, Oberlin.
Mrs. Emma Harrington, 16 Griswold street, Cleveland.
Alfred Herholz, R. 20 Chamber of Commerce, Cincinnati.
H. B. Hofman, Boston, Mass.
Belle R. Hughes, 129 South West street, Lima.
Ethel G. Johnson, Kenton.
Eckert Keller, 1435 Vine street, Cincinnati.
W. H. Kinnicutt, Y. M. C. A., Cleveland.
C. G. Lang, 35 Huntington street, Cleveland.
Anton Leibold, 345 East Kossuth street, Columbus.
Mrs. Frances W. Leiter, Mansfield.
P. E. Leonard, M. D., Oberlin College, Oberlin.
Edith M. McGrew, 1470 Fair avenue, Columbus.
R. Anna Morris, 564 Prospect street, Cleveland.
Ella J. Morse, Guilford House, W. R. University, Cleveland.
H. C. Myers, University of Wooster, Wooster.
W. A. Ocker, Hughes High School, Cincinnati.
Henry Olhausen, Jr., 571 South Third street, Columbus.
Franz Pfister, M. D., 731 Third street, Milwaukee, Wis.
Carrie E. Phelps, 37 Michigan street, Toledo.
Mabel L. Pray, The Monticello, Toledo.
M. Marion Redfield, Dennison school, Cleveland.
Fred W. Remy, Y. M. C. A., Mansfield.
E. W. Roehm, Y. M. C. A., Lima.
Frank Rott, 215 East Walnut street, Columbus.
John E. Schmidlin, Heidelberg University, Tiffin.
Ernestine Schreyer, 105 West Goodale street, Columbus.
List of Members continued

Emily D. Smith, Pilgrim Church, Cleveland.
Minnie B. Snow, 158 East 124th street, New York City.
Nellie A. Spore, Florence, Erie county.
Guido Werner, 866 Lorain street, Cleveland.
Elizabeth A. Wood, 186 North Washington avenue, Columbus.
Linnie S. Wood, 186 North Washington avenue, Columbus.
Karl Zapp, M. D., 587 Woodland avenue, Cleveland.
Carl Ziegler, M. D., 532 Bishop street, Cincinnati.
Appendix B

OFFICERS
OFFICERS

1895
President: Fred E. Leonard, M.D., Oberlin College
Vice-Presidents: Carl Ziegler, Cincinnati Public Schools
                 Jessie Foster, Sandusky Public Schools
Secretary: Minnie B. Snow, Mansfield Public Schools
Treasurer: Henry Olnhausen, Jr., Columbus School Board

1896
President: Fred E. Leonard, M.D., Oberlin College
Vice-Presidents: Carl Ziegler, Cincinnati Public Schools
                 W. H. Kinnicutt, Cleveland Y.M.C.A.
Secretary: R. Anna Morris, Cleveland Public Schools
Treasurer: W. E. Day, Dayton Y.M.C.A.

1897
President: Fred E. Leonard, M.D., Oberlin College
Vice-Presidents: Carl Ziegler, Cincinnati Public Schools
                 Karl Zapp, Cleveland
Secretary: Carrie B. Phelps, Toledo
Treasurer: W. E. Day, Dayton

1929-31
President: Floyd Rowe, Cleveland
Vice-President: Helen Norman Smith, Cincinnati
Secretary-Treasurer: Hazel Rex, Toledo

1931-32
President: Howard G. Danford, Lima
Vice-President: Katharine F. Hersey
Secretary: Delbert Oberteuffer

1932-33
President: Howard G. Danford, Lima
Vice-President: O. C. Bird, Ohio University, Athens
Secretary: Delbert Oberteuffer

1933-34
President: Helen Norman Smith
Vice-President: Arthur Tressell
Secretary: Delbert Oberteuffer

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OFFICERS (continued)

1934-35

President: Charles W. Savage
Vice-President: William K. Streit
Secretary: Delbert Oberteuffer

1935-36

President: William K. Streit
Vice-President: Gertrude Manchester
Secretary: Delbert Oberteuffer

1936-38

President: Sidney Boyd
Vice-President: Helen Coops
Secretary: Lewis S. Moorehead
Treasurer: Roscoe K. Miller

1938-39

President: Helen Coops, University of Cincinnati
Vice-President: P. C. Bechtel, West Liberty High School
Secretary: Lewis S. Moorehead, Dept. of Education, Columbus
Treasurer: Frank S. McGuire, Toronto High School

1939-40

President: P. C. Bechtel, West Liberty High School
Vice-President: Harriet V. Fitchpatrick, Board of Education, Cleveland
Secretary: Lewis S. Moorehead, Dept. of Education, Columbus
Treasurer: Charlotte Bell, Portsmouth High School

1940-41

President: Harriet V. Fitchpatrick, Board of Education, Cleveland
Vice-President: M. Charles Mileham, University of Cincinnati
Treasurer: Charlotte Bell, Portsmouth High School

Lewis S. Moorehead resigned October 1, 1940 leaving the Association without a recording secretary.
OFFICERS (continued)

1941-42

President: Charles Mileham, University of Cincinnati
Vice-President: Helen A. Barr, Denison University
Secretary: Helen L. Coops, University of Cincinnati
Treasurer: Marian Kemble, Elyria High School

1942-43

President: Helen A. Barr, Denison University
Vice-President: Ossiam Bird, Ohio University
Secretary: Paul Landis, State Department, Columbus
Treasurer: Marian Kemble, Elyria High School

1943-45

President: John B. Van Why, Wittenberg University
Vice-President: Grace Daviess, University of Cincinnati
Secretary: Paul Landis, State Department, Columbus
Treasurer: Harold Dillon
Editor: Delbert Oberteuffer, Ohio State University

1945-46

President: John B. Van Why
Vice-President: Grace Daviess
Secretary: Paul Landis
Treasurer: Harold Dillon
Editor: Delbert Oberteuffer
Business Manager: James W. Grimm

1946-47

President: Grace B. Daviess, University of Cincinnati
Vice-President: George Kozak, Supervisor of Physical Education
    Cleveland
Secretary: Paul Landis, State Department, Columbus
Treasurer: M. D. Sheatsley, Board of Education, Columbus
Editor: Delbert Oberteuffer, Ohio State University
Business Manager: James W. Grimm

1947-48

President: George Kozak, Supervisor of Physical Education
    Cleveland
Vice-President: Edwina Jones, Board of Education, Cleveland
Secretary: Paul Landis, State Department, Columbus
Treasurer: M. D. Sheatsley, Board of Education, Columbus
Editor: Delbert Oberteuffer, Ohio State University
Business Manager: George Seedhouse, Cleveland
OFFICERS (continued)

1948-50

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<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Name/Mother Institution</th>
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<tr>
<td>President:</td>
<td>Edwina Jones, Board of Education, Cleveland</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vice-President:</td>
<td>M. D. Sheatsley, Board of Education, Columbus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Secretary:</td>
<td>Paul Landis, State Department, Columbus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Treasurer:</td>
<td>Warren E. Steller, Bowling Green State University</td>
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<td>Editor:</td>
<td>Delbert Oberteuffer, Ohio State University</td>
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<td>Business Manager:</td>
<td>George Seedhouse, Cleveland</td>
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1950-51

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<td>President:</td>
<td>M. D. Sheatsley, Director of Health and Physical Education, Columbus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vice-President:</td>
<td>Margaret Stage, Supervisor of Physical Education, Youngstown</td>
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<tr>
<td>Secretary:</td>
<td>Paul E. Landis, State Supervisor, Columbus</td>
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<td>Delbert Oberteuffer, Ohio State University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business Manager:</td>
<td>Louis Keller, Findlay High School</td>
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1951-52

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Position</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>President:</td>
<td>Margaret Stage, Supervisor of Physical Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vice-President:</td>
<td>Warren E. Steller, Bowling Green State University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secretary:</td>
<td>Paul E. Landis, Columbus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treasurer:</td>
<td>James W. Grimm, Hamilton, Ohio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business Manager:</td>
<td>Louis Keller, Findlay High School</td>
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<td>Editor:</td>
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1952-53

<table>
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<th>Position</th>
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<tr>
<td>President:</td>
<td>James W. Grimm, Hamilton, Ohio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vice-President:</td>
<td>Eleanor Limbach, Massilon High School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secretary:</td>
<td>Paul E. Landis, State Supervisor, Columbus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treasurer:</td>
<td>Rudolph Memmel, Supervisor of Physical Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Cincinnati</td>
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<tr>
<td>Editor:</td>
<td>Delbert Oberteuffer, Ohio State University</td>
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<td>Business Manager:</td>
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1953-54

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<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Name/Mother Institution</th>
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<tr>
<td>President:</td>
<td>Gertrude Eppler, Bowling Green State University</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vice-President:</td>
<td>Rudolph Memmel, Supervisor Physical Education,</td>
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<td>Cincinnati</td>
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<td>Secretary:</td>
<td>Paul E. Landis, State Supervisor, Columbus</td>
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<td>Treasurer:</td>
<td>Louis Keller, Findlay High School</td>
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<tr>
<td>Editor:</td>
<td>Robert Kaplan, Ohio State University</td>
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<tr>
<td>Business Manager:</td>
<td>Al Fendrick, Supervisor of Health and Physical</td>
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<td>Education, Ashland</td>
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</table>
OFFICERS (continued)

1954-56

President: Rudolph Memmel, Supervisor of Physical Education, Cincinnati
President-Elect: Antoinette Lowry, Bexley Public Schools, Bexley
Secretary: Paul Landis, Department of Education, Columbus
Treasurer: Lois Entemann, Toledo Public Schools
Vice-President, Physical Education: Arthur S. Daniels, Ohio State University
Vice-President, Health Education: Frank Ballenger, Kent State University
Vice-President, Recreation: George Seedhouse, Chief, Community Centers and Playgrounds, Cleveland Public Schools
Member-at-Large to Executive Committee: M. D. Sheatsley, Director, Health, Physical Education and Safety, Columbus Public Schools
Business Manager: Al Fendrick, Supervisor of Physical Education, Health and Safety, Ashland Public Schools
Editor: Robert Kaplan, Ohio State University

1956-57

President: Antoinette Lowry, Bexley City Schools, Bexley
President-Elect: George Seedhouse, Cleveland Board of Education
Secretary: Paul E. Landis, State Department of Education
Treasurer: Lois Entemann, Toledo Board of Education
Vice-President, Physical Education: Esther March, Findlay High School
Vice-President, Health Education: Florence Hellman, Kent State University
Vice-President, Recreation: James Grimm, Hamilton Public Schools
Member-at-Large to Executive Committee: Gertrude Eppler, Bowling Green State University
Business Manager: Al Fendrick, Ashland Public Schools
Editor: Robert Kaplan, Ohio State University

1957-58

President: George Seedhouse, Cleveland Board of Education
President-Elect: Lois Entemann, Toledo Board of Education
Secretary: Paul E. Landis, State Department of Education
Treasurer: Harriet Blessing, Carthage School, Cincinnati
Vice-President, Physical Education: Mildred Byrkett, Van Cleve High School, Troy
Vice-President, Health Education: Walter Gregg, Miami University
Vice-President, Recreation: William Sherer, Fairview School, Dayton
Member-at-Large: Norman Schulte, Kilgour School, Cincinnati
Business Manager: Al Fendricks, Ashland Public Schools
Editor: Robert Kaplan, Ohio State University

1958-59

President: Lois M. Entemann, Board of Education, Toledo
President-Elect: Fred W. Breed, Board of Education, Toledo
Secretary: P. C. Bechtel, State Department of Education
Treasurer: Harriet Blessing, Carthage School, Cincinnati
Vice-President, Physical Education: Adell Kleinecke, Lakewood High School, Lakewood
Vice-President, Health Education: Elenore Limbach, Washington High School, Massillon
Vice-President, Recreation: William Parrish, Tipp City High School, Tipp City
Member-at-Large: Betty McCue, Oberlin College
Business Manager: Al Fendrick, Board of Education, Ashland
Assistant Business Manager: William C. Sherer, Fairview Elementary School, Dayton
Editor: Robert Kaplan, Ohio State University

1959-61

President: Fred Breed, Toledo Public Schools
President-Elect: Adell Kleinecke, Lakewood High School
Secretary: P. C. Bechtel, State Department of Education
Treasurer: Margaret Love, Bexley High School
Vice-President, Physical Education: James A. Gordon, Miami University
Vice-President, Health Education: Elenore Limbach, Washington High School, Massillon
Vice-President, Recreation: Mike Naddeo, Taft High School, Hamilton
Vice-President, General Division: Ruth Helsel, Wittenberg University
Vice-President for Girls' and Women's Sports: Hildred Byrkett, Troy High School
Business Manager: William C. Sherer, Fairview Elementary School, Dayton
Assistant Business Manager: William Parrish, Meadowdale High School, Dayton
Editor: Robert Kaplan, Ohio State University
OFFICERS (continued)

1961-63

<table>
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<tr>
<td>President:</td>
<td>Adell M. Kleinecke</td>
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<td>Vice-President, Recreation:</td>
<td>Jean Sanford</td>
<td>Antioch College</td>
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<td>Vice-President, General Division:</td>
<td>Robert Harper</td>
<td>Board of Education, Akron</td>
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<td>Vice-President for Girls' and Women's Sports:</td>
<td>Maria Sexton</td>
<td>College of Wooster</td>
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<td>Antoinette Lowry</td>
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<td>Evelyn Schaafle</td>
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<td>Ohio State University</td>
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<td>State Department of Education</td>
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<td>State Supervisor, Physical Education and Civil Defense:</td>
<td>Robert L. Holland</td>
<td>State Department of Education</td>
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1963-64

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<tr>
<td>President:</td>
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<td>Vice-President, Health Education:</td>
<td>Richard Mackey</td>
<td>Miami University</td>
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<td>Vice-President, Physical Education:</td>
<td>Frank Ballenger</td>
<td>Kent State University</td>
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<td>Robert Rice</td>
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<td>William Schwarberg</td>
<td>University of Cincinnati</td>
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<td>Vice-President for Girls' and Women's Sports:</td>
<td>Lucille Burkett</td>
<td>Shaker Heights High School</td>
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<td>Antoinette Lowry</td>
<td>Bexley Junior High School</td>
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<td>Recording Secretary:</td>
<td>Elenore Limbach</td>
<td>Longfellow High School, Massillon</td>
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</table>
OFFICERS (continued)

Treasurer: Harold Ramsey, Board of Education, Dover
Business Manager: William C. Sherer, Fairview Elementary School, Dayton

Assistant Business Manager:

Editor: William Parrish, Meadowdale High School, Dayton

Men's Athletics:
State Supervisor, Health Education and Civil Defense: Charles L. Mand, Ohio State University
State Supervisor, Physical Education, Recreation and Safety: Robert L. Holland, State Department of Education

President: P. C. Bechtel, State Department of Education
President-Elect: Robert L. Holland, State Department of Education

Vice-President, Health Education: 1964-65
Vice-President, Physical Education:
Vice-President, Recreation:
Vice-President, General Division:
Vice-President for Girls' and Women's Sports:

Executive Secretary: Ruth Helsel, Wittenberg University, Springfield
Recording Secretary: William Schwarberg, University of Cincinnati

Treasurer: James C. Furgason, Board of Education, Columbus
Business Manager: Chalmer G. Hixson, Ohio State University
Assistant Business Manager: Clifford E. Orr, Director of Recreation, Euclid

Editor: Willard Marquardt, Board of Education, Dayton

State Supervisor, Health and Civil Defense:
State Supervisor, Physical Education, Recreation and Safety:

Jeanne Gault, Shadyside High School, Shadyside
Antoinette Lowry, Bexley Junior High School
Mary E. Wolverton, University of Cincinnati
Harold Ramsey, Board of Education, Dover
William C. Sherer, Fairview Elementary School Dayton

Theresa J. Risser, Whittier School, Dayton
Charles L. Mand, Ohio State University

Paul C. Bechtel, State Department of Education

Robert L. Holland, State Department of Education
OFFICERS (continued)

1965-66

President: William Schwarberg, University of Cincinnati
President-Elect: Margaret Love, Bexley High School, Bexley
Vice-President, Health Education: Gertrude Bliss, 507 1/2 Garrison, Fremont
Vice-President, Physical Education: Matthew C. Resick, Kent State University
Vice-President, Recreation: John Roan, 2 Marlboro, Chillicothe
Vice-President, General Division: Margaret Driscoll, University of Cincinnati
Vice-President for Girls' and Women's Sports: Roberta Sullivan, Broadman Junior High, Youngstown
Executive Secretary: Antoinette Lowry, Bexley Junior High School
Recording Secretary: Jeanne Gault, Shadyside High School, Shadyside
Treasurer: Harold Ramsey, Board of Education, Dover
Business Manager: William C. Sherer, Fairview Elementary School, Dayton
Assistant Business Manager: Thomas J. Risser, Whittier School, Dayton
Editor: Charles L. Mand, Ohio State University
State Supervisor, Physical Education, Recreation & Safety: Robert L. Holland, State Department of Education
State Supervisor, Health and Civil Defense: Paul C. Bechtel, State Department of Education

1966-67

President: Margaret E. Love, State Department of Education
President-Elect: Chalmer G. Hixson, Ohio State University
Vice-President, Health Education: Agnes Hooley, Bowling Green State University
Vice-President, Physical Education: Mary Wolverton, University of Cincinnati
Vice-President, Recreation: Virginia Harvey, Kent State University, Kent
Vice-President, General Division: Ambrose E. Brazelton, State Department of Education
Vice-President for Girls' and Women's Sports: Virginia Hunt, College of Wooster, Wooster
Executive Secretary: Antoinette Lowry, Bexley Junior High School
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Position</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Recording Secretary</td>
<td>Gwendolyn Scott, Kent State University, Kent</td>
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<td>Treasurer</td>
<td>William Podoll, Youngstown University, Youngstown</td>
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<td>Editor</td>
<td>Charles L. Mand, Ohio State University</td>
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<td>Education Consultant, Physical Education, Recreation and Safety:</td>
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**1967-68**

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<td>President</td>
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<td>Vice-President, Recreation</td>
<td>Virginia Harvey, Kent State University, Kent</td>
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<td>Ambrose E. Brazelton, State Department of Education</td>
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<td>Vice-President for Girls' and Women's Sports:</td>
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<td>Business Manager</td>
<td>Frank Ballenger, 514 Rellim Drive, Kent</td>
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<td>Assistant Business Manager</td>
<td>Andrew Breiner, Ohio State University</td>
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<tr>
<td>Editor</td>
<td>Charles L. Mand, Ohio State University</td>
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**1968-69**

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<tr>
<td>President</td>
<td>Chalmer G. Hixson, Ohio State University</td>
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<td>President-Elect</td>
<td>Agnes Hooley, Bowling Green State University</td>
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<td>Recording Secretary</td>
<td>Carol Siciliano, University of Dayton, Dayton</td>
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<tr>
<td>Executive Secretary</td>
<td>Antoinette Lowry, 535 Olentangy Street, Columbus</td>
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</table>
OFFICERS (continued)

Treasurer: William Podoll, Youngstown State University Youngstown
Vice-President, Health Education: Mary Beyrer, Ohio State University
Vice-President, Physical Education: Richard Nelson, Miami University, Oxford
Vice-President, Recreation: Dan Ludwin, Supervisor of Recreation, Rocky River
Vice-President, General Division: Matthew Resick, Kent State University, Kent
Vice-President for Girls' and Women's Sports: Martha Turpin, Stanbery Jr. High School, Lancaster
Business Manager: Frank Ballenger, 514 Rellim Drive, Kent
Student Business Manager: Andrew Breiner, Ohio State University
Editor: Charles Mand, Ohio State University
State Supervisors: Paul C. Bechtel, State Department of Education
Ambrose Brazelton, State Department of Education
Robert Holland, State Department of Education

1969-70

President: Agnes M. Hooley, Bowling Green State University Bowling Green, Ohio 43402
President-Elect: Matthew Resick, Kent State University, Kent, Ohio
Recording Secretary: Dazey Horn, 2437 Noble Road (Apt. 4B), Cleveland Heights, Ohio 44121
Executive Secretary: Antoinette Lowry, 535 Olentangy St., Columbus, Ohio 43202
Treasurer: Betty Raby, 1039 Raymil Rd., Holland, Ohio 43528
Vice-President, Health Education: Barbara Worrel, Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio 45244
Vice-President, Physical Education: James G. Mason, Ohio University, Athens, Ohio 45701
Vice-President, Recreation: Glenn Haskin, Kent State University, Kent, Ohio 44240
Vice-President, General Division: Gwendolyn Scott, Kent State University, Kent, Ohio 44240
Vice-President for Girls' and Women's Sports: Nan Nichols, College of Wooster, Wooster, Ohio 44691
OFFICERS (continued)

Vice-President,
  Dance Division:  Seymour Kleinman, Ohio State University,  
                  Columbus, Ohio 43210
Business Manager:  Andrew Breiner, Ohio State University, Columbus,  
                   Ohio 43210
Assistant Business Manager:  Joseph Sullivan, Xavier University, Cincinnati,  
                             Ohio 45207
Editor:  Charles Mand, Ohio State University, Columbus,  
         Ohio 43210
Consultants, State Department of Education, Ohio:
  Paul C. Bechtel, Ambrose Brazelton, Robert Holland, Margaret Love
Appendix C

RECIPIENTS OF MERITORIOUS AWARDS
RECIPIENTS OF MERITORIOUS AWARDS

THE OHIO ASSOCIATION FOR
HEALTH, PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND RECREATION

"By these presents be it known that in grateful recognition of the
unstinted and valuable service rendered the profession in the State
of Ohio, The Ohio Association for Health, Physical Education and
Recreation presents this certificate of merit."

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME OF PERSON</th>
<th>ADDRESS</th>
<th>CITY</th>
<th>YEAR</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Robert Paterson</td>
<td>Ohio Public Health Assoc.</td>
<td>Columbus</td>
<td>1944</td>
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<tr>
<td>C. W. Savage</td>
<td>Oberlin College</td>
<td>Oberlin</td>
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<td>Hazel Rex</td>
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<td>Floyd A. Rowe</td>
<td>Board of Education</td>
<td>Cleveland</td>
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<td>Helen Norman Smith</td>
<td>University of Cincinnati</td>
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<td>Fred W. Breed</td>
<td>Board of Education</td>
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<td>Helen L. Coops</td>
<td>University of Cincinnati</td>
<td>Cincinnati</td>
<td>1946</td>
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<td>A. O. DeWeese, M. D.</td>
<td>Kent State University</td>
<td>Kent</td>
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<td>Emily Andrews</td>
<td>Flora Stone Mather College</td>
<td>Cleveland</td>
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<td>O. Clint Bird</td>
<td>Ohio University</td>
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<td>H. W. Emswiler</td>
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<td>Theodore G. Keller</td>
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<td>Gertrude Moulton</td>
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<td>Robert Harper</td>
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<td>Akron</td>
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<td>Helen Barr</td>
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<td>1950</td>
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<td>Grace B. Daviess</td>
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<td>Edwina Jones</td>
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<td>Gladys Palmer</td>
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<td>Olive Ewan</td>
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<td>1951</td>
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<td>Manuel Kuechle</td>
<td>Shaker Heights Public Schools</td>
<td>Shaker Heights</td>
<td>1951</td>
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<td>Margaret Phillips</td>
<td>Miami University</td>
<td>Oxford</td>
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<td>Margaret Stage</td>
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<td>Gertrude Eppler</td>
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<td>Bowling Green</td>
<td>1953</td>
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<td>Antoinette Lowry</td>
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<td>Bexley</td>
<td>1954</td>
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<tr>
<td>Edna Morgan</td>
<td>Paul Revere High School</td>
<td>Cleveland</td>
<td>1954</td>
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<td>George Seedhouse</td>
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<td>Al Fendrick</td>
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<td>Robert Kaplan</td>
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<td>Betty Dillahunt</td>
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<td>Ruth Helsel</td>
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<td>James W. Long</td>
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<td>Margaret A. Mordy</td>
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<td>Amy Torgerson</td>
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<td>Harold Ramsey</td>
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<td>Maria Sexton</td>
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<td>Gertrude D. Bliss</td>
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<td>Edna Lambert Moenter</td>
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<td>Charles L. Mand</td>
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<td>Matthew C. Resick</td>
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<td>Hildred Byrkett</td>
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<td>Willard Marquardt</td>
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<td>Fred Rolfes</td>
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<td>Gwendolyn D. Scott</td>
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<td>Mary Beyrer</td>
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<td>Mary Estey</td>
<td>Akron Elementary Schools</td>
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<td>James Mason</td>
<td>Ohio University</td>
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Appendix D

OAHPER HISTORICAL RECORDS ACQUISITIONS
# OAHPER HISTORICAL RECORDS ACQUISITIONS

## 1. Constitutions
- Revised 1932
- Revised 1934
- Corrected April 22, 1939
- Revised March 24, 1949
- Revised February 25, 1950
- Revised February 19, 1954
- Revised September 26, 1954
- Revised February 14, 1957
- Revised February, 1959
- Revised September, 1961
- Revised March, 1962
- Revised February 28, 1964
- Revised April 7, 1967
- Revised April 9, 1968

## 2a. Minutes of Annual Meeting
- April 1, 1932
- April 4, 1936
- April 22, 1939
- May 25, 1946

## 2b. Convention Summaries
- February 21-22, 1947
- February 23-24, 1951
- February 18, 19, 20, 1954
- 1965

## 2c. Annual Reports
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## 3a. Legislative Council Minutes
- September 28, 1940
- May 25; September 28, 1946
- February 21, 1947
- February 24, 1950
- September 29, 1951
- March 18, 1952
- February 20, 1953
- February 8; February 10, 1956
- February 14, 1957

## 3b. Representative Assembly Minutes
- February 16, 1957
- February 27; March 1, 1958
- February 26; February 28, 1959
- March 31, 1960
- February 23, February 25, 1961
- April 7, 1962
- February 28; March 2, 1963
- February 27; February 29, 1964
- February 18; February 20, 1965
- February 18; February 20, 1966
- April 7, 1967
- February 16; February 18, 1968
- February 22; February 24, 1969

## 4. Executive Committee/Board of Directors Minutes
- February 8, 10; April 14, 15, 1956
- September 28, 1957
- February 26; March 1;
  - September 27, 1958
- February 25, 28; April 16;
  - September 26, 1959
- April 23, 24, 1960
- February 22, 25; May 21;
  - September 30, 1961
- May 5, 6; April 6; September 22, 1962
- February 27; March 2; May 11;
  - September 21, 1963
- February 26, 27, May 2, 1964
4. Executive Committee/Board of Directors Minutes (continued)

- February 17, 20; September 11, 1965
- February 17, 20; May 14, 1966
- April 7; June 3, 1967
- February 15, 18; May 25; September 14, 1968
  *September, 1960
  *September, 1967
  February 24, 1969
  (Missing - February 22 (?) Minutes)

*Additions

5. Directories

- 1947-48 1962-63
- 1948-49 1964
- 1949-50 1965
- 1950-51 1966-67 (Typed)
- 1951-52 1967-68
- 1957-58 1967-68 (Supplement)
- 1958-59 1968-69
- 1959-60 1968-69 (Supplement)
- 1961-62

6. Convention Programs

- 1936 1953 1965
- 1938 1954 1966
- 1941 1956 1968
- 1942 1957 *1963 Banquet Program
- 1944 1958
- 1947 1959
- 1948 1961
- 1950 1963
- 1951 1964

7. Picture Album of Meritorious Award Winners

- Dr. Robert Paterson
- C. W. Savage
- Floyd A. Rowe (NO*)
- Hazel Rex
- Helen Norman Smith
- Fred Breed
- Helen L. Coops
- Dr. A. O. DeWeese
- Delbert Oberteuffer
- William K. Streit
- Emily Andrews
- O. Clint Bird
- H. W. Emswiler
- Harriet Fitchpatrick
- Theodore G. Keller
- Paul E. Landis
- Dr. Gertrude Moulton
- Robert Harper
- Frank Ballenger
- Virginia Harvey
- A. L. Milsom
- Robert Holland
- Margaret Love
7. Picture Album of Meritorious Award Winners (continued)

Agnes M. Hooley Al Fendrick
Helen Barr Naomi Allenbaugh
Grace B. Daviess Lewis Hess
Edwina Jones Charlotte LaTourette (NO*)
George Kozak Betty Dillahunt
Gladys Palmer Ruth Helsel
Olive Ewan Margaret Stage
Margaret Phillips James Gordon
Manuel Kuechle Adell Kleinecke
Gertrude Eppler George Rider
Edna Morgan William Schwarberg (NO*)
Antoinette Lowry William Sherer
George Seedhouse Willard Ashbrook
M. D. Sheatsley James W. Long
Arthur Daniels Margaret Mordy
James W. Grimm Amy Torgerson
P. C. Bechtel Charles Mand
Rudolph L. Memmel Edna Lambert Moeenter
Clarice Poniatowski Matthew Resick
Hulda Heller Hildred Byrkett (NO*)
Chalmer Hixson Fred Rolfes (NO*)
Lucille Burkett Willard Marquardt (NO*)
Maria Sexton (NO*) Gwendolyn D. Scott
Wesley Cushman Mary Estey
Harold Ramsey Mary K. Beyrer
Mary Wolverton James Mason
Gertrude Bliss
Lois Entemann *No Picture
Robert Kaplan

8. Officers

1929-31 (3 names taken from historical records)
1931-32 (3 names taken from historical records)
April 1, 1932 to November 1, 1932--Original List
1935-36 (9 names taken from records) April 4, 1936 to November 1,
1935--Original List
1936-38 (10 names from records)
1938-39 Original List
1939-40 (23 names from records)
1940-41 (17 names from records)
1941-42 (5 names from records)
1946-47 Original List
1948-50 (25 names from records)
1950-51 Original List
1952-53 Original List
1953-54 Original List
1954-56 Complete list from records
8. Officers (continued)

1956-57 Original List
1957-58 Complete list from records
1958-59 Complete list from records
1959-61 Complete list from records
1961-63 Complete list from records
1963-64 Original List
1964-65 Original List
1965-66 Original List
1966-68 Original List
1968-69 Complete list from records

9. Publications

A. "Ohio Physical and Health Education Association News Bulletin"
   Vol. I, No. 1 (February, 1936)
   No. 2 (March, 1936--account of First Ohio Convention)
   Vol. II, No. 1 (October, 1936)
   No. 2 (December, 1936)
   No. 3 (March, 1937)
   Vol. III, No. 1 (October, 1937)
   No. 2 (December, 1937)
   No. 3 (May, 1938)

B. "Ohio Public Health" (with news from the Ohio Physical and Health Education Association)
   Vol. II, No. 12 (December, 1938)

C. "Bulletin"
   Vol. V, No. 3 (February, 1939)
   No. 4 (April, 1939)
   Vol. VI, No. 1 (December, 1939)
   No. 2 (March, 1940)
   Vol. VII, No. 2 (December, 1940)

D. "The News Bulletin of the Ohio Physical and Health Education Association" (mimeographed)
   Vol. III, No. 1 (December, 1941)
   Vol. III, No. 2 (February, 1942)

E. "The Ohio High School Athlete"
   1941-1967 Complete set of bound volumes courtesy of P. C. Bechtel

F. "Student Newsletter--Ohio Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation"
   Vol. III, No. 2 (March, 1962)
10. Projects

1936 "The Organization and Promotion of State Associations"
(Sidney Boyd, H. G. Danford, L. D. Ricker, Roscoe Miller, Doris Cain)

1936-37 "Methods in Organizing Local Physical and Health Education Associations"

1946 "Physical Education as a Career"
(Harriet Fitchpatrick, Emily Andrews, James Humphreys, Robert Grueninger, Marian Kemble, Howard Mauer, Marjorie Whitlock)

1957 "Evaluative Criteria for Physical Education" - A self-appraisal checklist for Ohio (secondary schools)
(Arthur S. Daniels, James Grimm, Warren Widner, Harriet Fitchpatrick, Katherine Maher, Amy Torgerson)

1963 "Evaluative Criteria for Physical Education - A self-appraisal checklist for Ohio secondary schools"
(P. C. Bechtel, Fred Breed, Lois Entemann, Lewis Hess, Robert Holland, Adell Kleinecke, Rudolph Memmel, Harriet Fitchpatrick)

1966 "Evaluative Criteria for Health Education" - A self-appraisal checklist for Ohio schools
(P. C. Bechtel, Mary Beyrer, Gertrude Bliss, James Furgason, Florence Hellman, Helen Massengale, Wesley Cushman)

1967 "Evaluative Criteria for Physical Education" A self-appraisal checklist for Ohio elementary schools
(No committee listed)
Special Study Committee on Trampolining (Letters and Report)
(Robert Grueninger, Adell Kleinecke, Jay Alexander, Don Harwood, Arden Crapo)

1968 New Study Committee on Trampolining (Letters and Report)
(Mary Watt, Robert Beard, Jean Campbell, A. John White)
Correspondence and Progress Reports of Committee on Teacher Recruitment for Elementary and Secondary Physical Education
(Shirley Babitt, Chairman)

Committee Report - Retired Membership
Committee Report - Student Membership Awards
10. **Projects** (continued)

1961 Minutes of Committee on Revision of Eval. Criteria for Physical Education

1964 Two Letters to Committee on Revision of Eval. Criteria for Health

11. **Operating Codes**

   A. Auditing Committee (1955)
   B. Committee on Commercial Exhibits (1955 and newer, but undated)
   C. Constitution and Policies Committee (Older, old and revised 1966)
   D. Convention Cities Committee (undated)
   E. District Officers (undated)
   F. Editorial Committee (undated)
   G. Executive Secretary (1969)
   H. Health and Safety Sections (Revised 1967)
   I. Historical Records Committee (undated)
   J. International Relations Committee (undated)
   K. Committee on Legislation (undated)
   L. Membership Committee (1943)
   M. Meritorious Awards (1944 and newer, undated)
   N. Necrology (undated)
   O. Nominating Committee (Old and revised 1965)
   P. Publicity and Records Committee (undated)
   Q. Recording Secretary (1967)
   R. Resolutions Committee (1955 and newer, undated)
   S. Vice Presidents (Old, old and revised 1967)
   T. Sections (undated)
   U. Student Section (undated and revised 1967)

12. **Microfilm**

Copy of Margaret Mangano's "A History of the Ohio Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation," Unpublished Master's Thesis, Ohio State University, 1950

13. **Miscellaneous**

   A. Miscellaneous financial statements and budgets 1948-69
   B. Two photographs of 1966-68 Board of Directors
   C. Listing of membership from records:
      1935-39
      1946-47
      1951-54
      1955-68
   D. Listing of sites of OAHPER Convention 1932-69 (with some gaps)
   E. Miscellaneous correspondence from 1961-68
   F. Correspondence with OEA 1966-67
13. **Miscellaneous (continued)**

G. Letter to Fred Breed (undated) from Glen Rich regarding State Supervisor not to serve as Secretary of OAHPER

H. Biog. sketches of candidates (Hess) Schwarberg; Love-Wolverton; Holland Resick slates

I. State Association Report to AAHPER (1964)


K. One Year's Agenda Bd. and RA Meetings 1966-67