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THE HISTORY OF WOMEN'S INTERCOLLEGIATE
ATHLETICS IN OHIO - 1945-1972.

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THE HISTORY OF WOMEN'S INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS

IN OHIO - 1945-1972

DISSERTATION

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

By

June Frances Kearney, B.S., M.Ed.

* * * * *

The Ohio State University
1973

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# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS</td>
<td>ii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VITA</td>
<td>iii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I. INTRODUCTION</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. THE HEYDAY OF THE SPORTS DAY—OHIO'S 40's AND 50's (1945-1959)</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III. THE CALM BEFORE THE STORM—OHIO'S 60's</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV. COMPETITION, CONFUSION AND COMPROMISE—OHIO'S EARLY 70's—PART I</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. COMPETITION, CONFUSION AND COMPROMISE—OHIO'S EARLY 70's—PART II</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI. SUMMARY AND SPECULATION</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APPENDICES</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. LETTERS</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. POLICIES AND OPERATING CODES</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. CONSTITUTIONS AND BY-LAWS</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. OFFICIATING RECORDS</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIBLIOGRAPHY</td>
<td>159</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The growth of women's sports in colleges and universities during the last few decades has been phenomenal. It moved slowly and cautiously at first but increased rapidly in the last ten years. Competition at levels once deemed inadvisable if not impossible for women has become a reality. While women have been much concerned with this growth they have been inattentive to the recording of the events and influences which have accompanied and shaped competition's growth. It is important that these influences be recorded and studied in order to gain insights helpful in dealing with the problems of the future. Ascertaining what has and is taking place in Ohio's colleges and universities with regard to women's athletic competition is also important in that it records the contributions of those who have guided its development and preserves a tradition for future athletes.

The literature reveals only minimal historical accounting of women's competition in the colleges and universities of Ohio. What is recorded is scattered geographically or reposes "stored
but forgotten" in physical education offices, or in the personal files of those who have been involved with women's athletics. Much is "filed" in the memories of those instrumental in bringing competitive opportunities for the Ohio co-ed to their present status. The challenge of this study has been to bring these materials together and to preserve in written form this heritage of women's sport in Ohio during the post World War II period.

Such a study cannot be adequately done without noting developments on the national level which paralleled those in the state. It can be accurately stated that Ohio has followed the national trends in women's sports down through the years. In some instances Ohio has been a slow follower; nevertheless, the development of women's sports in the state has followed national trends. An example of this which is discussed later in the study is that the policies on women's sports of the Women's Physical Education Section of the Ohio College Association (WPES-OCA) were written and revised just after the National Section on Women's Athletics produced similar policies and procedures in 1941. A very recent illustration of this is the influence the Association for Intercollegiate Athletics for Women (AIAW) has had on the Midwest Association of Intercollegiate Athletics for Women (MAIAW) and finally the Ohio Association for Intercollegiate Sports for Women (OAISW).
The major emphasis of the study is to record the development of women's sports in Ohio colleges and universities; however, each chapter contains a brief summary of national trends that were significant to each period.

The significance of a study of this nature lies in the accomplishment of several purposes with attention being given to necessary limitations. It is the purpose of this study to:

1. Identify outstanding leaders who have contributed significantly to the development of women's competition in Ohio. It is believed that recognition of these leaders and their contribution to the growth of women's competition is vital to accurate preservation of the historical account of women's competition in Ohio.

2. Identify and record the significant events that comprised the historic growth of women's intercollegiate competition in Ohio from 1945-1972.

3. Add to the limited amount of research completed in this area so as to provide more information from which leaders in women's sport may draw insights regarding future directions and problems of intercollegiate competition in Ohio.
LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

The study was limited to:

1. The State of Ohio and its colleges and universities.

2. The years 1945-1972. This period encompasses many events and societal changes which have in turn had great impact on women's sports.

3. Those sports common to most intercollegiate programs (basketball, volleyball, golf, tennis, bowling and competitive synchronized swimming).

METHODOLOGY

Information regarding sports activities in Ohio was collected from both primary and secondary sources. Interviews with persons who were and are directly involved with specific programs of intercollegiate athletics for women was a source of information for the study and were conducted as either personal taped conversations or telephone interviews. A list of prominent women in Ohio was suggested to the author by various individuals and was added to as suggestions were given. Attempt was made to contact these individuals for their unique contribution.

Minutes of OCA-WPES, OCIS, OAIAW and OAISW meetings were reviewed by the author as well as constitutions, by-laws, and
policies of these organizations. The policies and their many revisions of OCA-WPES were studied in detail.

Information regarding tournament results was gathered from the intramural file at The Ohio State University. Other reports, letters, pamphlets and scattered information were collected from a variety of individuals at various institutions as they attempted to assist in the gathering together of Ohio's intercollegiate history.

Questions were prepared before each interview for direction in the interview which varied with the individual. A sample of the type of questions included were as follows. They were designed to be open-ended and to lead to discussion.

1. What years were you actively involved with women's intercollegiate athletics in Ohio?

2. Who do you feel were the outstanding leaders in women's intercollegiate athletics during that period? What were their unique contributions?

3. What specific problems did Gladys Palmer and her staff face in attempting to start the first National Golf Tournament?

4. Who or what organization controlled women's intercollegiate athletics during this period?

5. What was the feeling of that time regarding women competitors in Ohio and at your particular institution?

6. How were the programs financed and what type of competition was conducted between schools?
The final decision regarding the selection of women who have made outstanding significant contributions to the development of women's intercollegiate athletics in Ohio was based on the following criteria:

1. The contribution was beyond their own institution.
2. They were either the chairman or members of state committees regarding policy making for the state.
3. They were state and regional tournament directors for the sports included in the study.
4. In most cases, the events were evaluated as to their significance and the individuals who contributed to the leadership of these events were considered as being significant.
CHAPTER II

THE HEYDAY OF THE SPORTS DAY--

OHIO'S 40's and 50's (1945-1959)

In an article that appeared in the February, 1965 issue of the Journal of Health, Physical Education and Recreation, Margaret Coffey listed the socially acceptable sports for women of the mid-forties and early fifties as being bowling, skiing, golf, tennis and swimming. During the war, women had joined the armed forces for the first time, and sport had its part in their training program. They had also entered the work force in large numbers. By the time V-J day occurred, woman's role had greatly enlarged from the home-maker, stay-at-home image that had been predominant. ¹

She remained a homemaker, but her emancipation in the 20's, her ability to supplement the family budget in a time of depression, and her fortitude in time of war carried her into a world of equal responsibility with men. Historians speculate that the period following the war has been characterized more by the feminization of the male than by a change in the female role. ²


²Ibid., p. 41.
The emancipated role, which had been forced upon many women by the demands of the war, became a new avenue of fulfillment to them. Many of them were not eager to give up this new role and the independence it seemed to afford them. According to Betty Friedan in her book, The Feminine Mystique, the mass of women's magazines were showing women through fiction and articles that the only real fulfillment was at home as a wife and mother. She writes that in 1949 . . .

All the magazines were echoing Farnham and Fundberg's Modern Woman: The Lost Sex, which came out in 1942, with its warning that careers and higher education were leading to the 'masculinization of women with enormously dangerous consequences to the home, the children dependent on it and to the ability of the woman, as well as her husband to obtain sexual gratification.'

And so the feminine mystique began to spread through the land, grafted onto old prejudices and comfortable conventions which so easily give the past a stranglehold on the future. 3

Friedan further writes that according to the feminine mystique . . . women can find fulfillment only in sexual passivity, male domination, and nurturing maternal love. 4

Fulfillment as a woman had only one definition for American women after 1949--the housewife-mother. As swiftly as in a dream, the image of the American woman as a changing, growing individual in a changing


4 Ibid., p. 40.
world was shattered. Her solo flight to find her own identity was forgotten in the rush for the security of togetherness. Her limitless world shrunk to the cozy walls of home. 5

Although some women remained a part of the working force, because of the prevalent attitude, many returned to their traditional roles as homemakers and mothers.

Then, as in the past, the image of the female and the role society had assigned to her has been the basis on which she chose her sports activities. Women have been constantly plagued with societal opinion regarding which sport activities are "feminine" and which are considered "unfeminine." Sports for women had traditionally de-emphasized strength and bodily contact in favor of skill and grace. It is possible that the difficulty for women in athletics lies not in the idea that athletics makes them less feminine; rather, the difficulty possibly has been that the attitude of the culture in the United States regarding social norms and roles has been very rigid. M. Marie Hart expresses the deep emotional conflict created for women athletes by the past stereotyped attitudes toward these sports women.

Why has it been difficult for women to stay "women" and be an athlete, especially in games emphasizing physical skill? Games of physical skill are associated with achievement and aggressiveness which seems to make them an expressive model for males rather than females.

5Ibid., p. 40.
Women are more traditionally associated with high obedience training and routine responsibility training, and with games of strategy and games of chance which emphasize those qualities supposedly desirable in women. This all begins so early that the young girl in elementary school already begins feeling the pressure to select some games and avoid others if she is to be a "real" girl. If she is told often enough at eleven or twelve that sports are not ladylike, she may at that point make a choice between being a lady and being an athlete. Having to make this choice has potential for setting up deep conflict in female children which continues later into adulthood . . .

. . . It would appear that games operate on various levels as expressive models to ease conflict, with the exception of the case of the woman athlete . . . . Personal conflict and stress increases as it becomes necessary for her to assure others of her femininity, sometimes requiring evidence. This level of tension and conflict may increase dramatically if a girl makes the choice to be intensely involved in a sport which is thought of as male territory. 6

Women were pushed away from the team sports of basketball, softball and volleyball and toward the "feminine" activities of tennis, swimming, ice skating and golf. The cultural barriers of this nature have kept many women from competition of their choosing or from it altogether. However, some chose to compete in spite of the disfavor cast upon them, and competition, although limited, provided for them a source of pleasure and satisfaction.

The demands of women for participation in sport were not taken lightly by the Division of Girls and Women's Sports, then

called the National Section on Women's Athletics. In 1947, they began to develop specific standards for specific sports. These standards have been revised many times as the opportunity for women to participate in competitive sport has enlarged and changed.

Most collegiate competition for women in the 1945-1959 era was in the form of intramurals. It is significant that there were few programs for the highly skilled girl within school settings. The standards and philosophy statements of the NSWA recognized the value of intercollegiate competition, but in practice few schools provided for the needs of the highly skilled in their programs.

Although nationally there was very little intercollegiate competition, some "brave believers" in the importance of increased opportunity for women in sport, organized and conducted in 1941, the first national intercollegiate golf tournament for women. This tournament, then called the Women's Collegiate Golf Tournament, was played on the Scarlet Course at The Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio. It was organized and conducted by Miss Gladys E. Palmer and the faculty of the Women's Division of the Physical Education Department at Ohio State University. There were thirty-eight players in this first tournament. Because of the war, the tournament was not held again until 1946. In 1941, Gladys Palmer wrote a letter entitled "Concerning Competition" to the directors
and teachers of physical education for women in colleges and universities. The letter expressed the need for well organized and efficiently directed competitive opportunities for college and university women students. She clearly stated the purposes of the golf tournament in a newspaper article answering several arguments in advance of their being raised.

The faculty members of the department of physical education for women at Ohio State University have recognized for some time a need for well organized and efficiently directed opportunities for college women students who have attained 'above average to superior' skill in certain sports. There may be some institutions not yet aware of this need but it is one that is common to all sections of the country. While this is not an urgent matter, it is expedient for us to give it consideration at this time.  

Phyllis Bailey of The Ohio State University feels that "The national tournament in 1941 was really the beginning of a competitive sports program for women . . . . But most of the women's activities were in the form of sports clubs and it was 1964 before we took a stand and called them intercollegiate teams."  

Nationally, interest in women's sport continued and grew, prompting the National Section on Women's Athletics to begin a

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7 Undated newspaper article contributed by Mary Yost, The Ohio State University.

more fervent effort to provide standards and policies which regions and states could confidently follow in developing competitive programs.

**OHIO'S SCENE**

As background to the 1945 period, it is appropriate to make note of the kinds of governance in women's athletics under which Ohio's colleges and universities operated. Since 1930, women's collegiate sports programs in Ohio were supervised by the Women's Physical Education Section of the Ohio College Association (WPES-OCA) through the Extramural Committee. In 1935 a committee was appointed to develop policies that would govern what were known then as "Sports Days." The "Sports Day" was defined as a "form of competition in which two or more colleges or universities collaborated for the purpose of competing with one another in one sport or in several sports." The twelve original policies governing sports days were as follows:

1. Sports days shall be the outgrowth of the intramural program.
2. Varsity teams of specially coached teams shall not be developed for competition.

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9Sub-Committee of the Athletic Policies Committee of the Women's Physical Education Section of the Ohio College Association, "Policies of Sports Days for College Women," 1935, p. 3.
3. Teams shall not be sent too great distances or incur too great expense.
4. Should not have too many absences from class because of sports days.
5. There should be an understanding of the purposes of sports days between schools.
6. Sports days should be held with colleges of similar size or setup.
7. Encourage as large a number as possible to participate.
8. Traveling colleges should pay own expenses.
9. Hostess college should provide entertainment.
10. Definitely opposed to gate receipts.
11. Notify central clearing house of play days so that several will not be planned at the same time in the same section.
12. Provision should be made for competent officials.  

This committee continued to function through the late thirties. In 1939, the Midwest Association of College Teachers of Physical Education for Women, together with the Ohio College Association appointed a committee to draw up policies for Sports days in the Midwest. Ohio agreed to abandon its committee work and cooperate fully with the Midwest's work. In April, 1940, the following policies were drawn up and approved by the Midwest Association at its convention and were endorsed by the NSWA and the National Association of Directors of Physical Education for College Women in April, 1941.

I. In all competition the health of the college women is a major consideration.

1. Medical examination or re-checks should be given annually.

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10 Ibid., p. 1.
2. A student who has had an illness after her last medical examination, or re-check, should be required to present a satisfactory statement from a physician, or from the college health service, before she is allowed to participate in competitive events.

3. All competition should be preceded by a conditioning period sufficient to enable the participant to avoid excessive fatigue.

4. The instructor or the sponsor of the competition is charged with the responsibility of being alert for signs of fatigue and emotional strain, and of removing the student from the competition for an appropriate period if the situation warrants it.

5. Competition should be held at a time that is consistent with the best health practices.

6. No student should participate in more than one full length game or match of a vigorous activity, or its equivalent, in one day of organized competition. This does not preclude the possibility of recreational games being also included in the program.

7. First-aid service should be available at all times during competition.

8. Since an authoritative statement concerning participation during the menstrual period is not available, a policy of caution should be adopted and each case should be considered individually.

II. All competition should be educationally sound.

1. Purposes of self-direction should be served by giving the students an opportunity to choose, plan, and execute the program of competition under faculty guidance.

2. In competition, stress should be on social contacts, skill in group thinking, and skill in extending and receiving hospitality.

3. Experience in competition should lead to increased emotional control.

4. Experience in competition should be pleasurable.

5. Intramural programs and sports days which provide an opportunity for every woman who is interested in sports to participate at her own level of skill and endurance are to be encouraged.
6. Competition should be conducted by qualified women officials.
7. The rules governing the competition should be those developed or authorized by the National Section on Women's Athletics.
8. Adaptation of rules to allow competition for less able students is desirable.
9. Students on probation should not be allowed to miss classes in order to participate in competitive events.
10. Co-educational competition in certain activities which seem adapted to this type of organization may be considered.
11. No woman should participate in competition against men in men's intercollegiate sports.
12. Desirable publicity should be solicited.

III. Extending or accepting an invitation to a sports day should be considered in the light of its total value to each individual woman in the institution.

1. Sports days should further and not supersede each institution's recreational and intramural program.
2. No institution should be represented at a sports day by a "varsity" team previously coached especially for such an event.
3. Sports days should not lead to a regularly scheduled series of intercollegiate competition.
4. It is recommended that sports days be organized on the basis of few schools with more participants from each school.
5. All teams competing in a sports day should be under the direction of a qualified woman instructor.
6. It is the duty of the hostess school at a sports day to adapt the program to the school's invitation.
7. The institution acting as hostess for a sports day should have adequate facilities for showering and dressing.
8. There should be no admission fee for spectators to the competition. Tags sold to raise funds for the sports day are not inconsistent with this policy, except when such tags are used as admission tickets.
9. The number of sports days in which an institution may participate should be limited to such a number as will not interfere with its intramural program, nor with its regular class program.

10. Sports days should be scheduled at a time when the group may be accompanied by at least one member of the staff of the physical education department, or by an adult appointed to take the responsibility.

11. Sports days which entail long distance travel should not be held unless provision is made for staying overnight.

12. Travel after dark is to be discouraged.

13. The cost of transportation to a sports day, and other expenses, should be within the means of every student who wishes to participate, or should be financed by departmental or W.A.A. funds.

14. Transportation should be by common carrier if possible.

15. Each student should be provided with a travel insurance policy for the duration of the trip.

16. Cars should not be crowded beyond normal capacity.

17. If private cars must be used, the owner should carry liability insurance.

After these policies were published and distributed, most colleges subscribed in philosophy to them; however, the practices seemed to continue to vary with institutions. An institution could not rely on these policies being followed as they journeyed from school to school to participate. Realizing that the policies as stated were proliferating confusion, the OCA-WPES in 1949 established a subcommittee to state the policies more succinctly. Following is a

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complete restatement of policies which governed Ohio's intercollegiate athletics for women in the late '40's and early '50's. The starred items are those which were considered in the nature of regulations. There was, however, no way of enforcing the "regulations" and no disciplinary action was taken against a school if it did not follow these particular items. The worst which might have taken place was that schools which felt strongly regarding these items might have refused to play a school not following them. The unstarred items were considered equally important, but were of such a nature that failure on the part of any school to follow them in no way influenced the successful conduct of a competitive event.

**GENERAL POLICIES**

*1. Since many colleges do not wish to participate in Sports Days with schools that do not hold the same point of view that they do, no college accepting or issuing an invitation shall deviate from these policies without stating that the deviations exist.

*2. No school shall become a member of a league which is organized for the purpose of determining championships.

*3. Students should be encouraged to assume responsibility for planning and conducting Sports Days under faculty guidance.

*4. Since Sports Days are considered to be an outgrowth of the intramural program, no school shall participate in an activity at a Sports Day unless it offers opportunity for intramural participation in this sport. (Note: The intramural program is considered to include tournament play, practice games, recreational hours that are supervised, sports clubs, and voluntary classes. It does not include required work program, a situation
in which two or three practices are held only because an invitation is issued or accepted, or the situation in which the same group practices regularly more than twice a week throughout the season.)

5. Since events in which all participants have an equal chance of winning are more interesting and beneficial to the students, an effort should be made to arrange competition with colleges having players of comparable ability.

6. Activities suitable for competition among men and women include the standard mixed events and can be included when desired.

*7. No woman should participate against men in men's intercollegiate sports, and any woman who does shall not be eligible to participate in a Sport’s Day for the period of a year thereafter.

8. There should be no restriction on distance of travel since each trip must be judged on its own merits. In the case of long trips arrangements should be made to stay overnight and to avoid driving in so far as possible.

*9. No admission shall be charged for any Sports Day events.

*10. It seems unnecessary and undesirable to give awards at Sports Days. If the competing schools agree that some award is desirable and suitable each individual award shall not exceed One Dollar ($1.00) in value. (An example of this would be ribbons for a horse show.)

11. Policies concerning competition with non-college groups should be determined by each college.

*12. No school shall be represented in a team sport if the team has been taught or coached by a man.

POLICIES CONCERNING THE HEALTH
OF THE PARTICIPANTS

*13. Every participant must have had a medical examination within the year and have been approved by a physician for competitive activities. Preferable this examination should be given by the
college, but when such an arrangement is not possible, the statement of the family physician may be accepted.

*14. A student who has had an illness or injury since her last examination is required to present a statement from a physician saying that she is able to participate in competitive events again.

15. Since students selected for Sports Days have been regular participants in the intramural program, the competition will have been preceded by practice sufficient to enable the participants to avoid undue fatigue. This is particularly true if Sports Days are not scheduled immediately before or after vacations and examinations. If for any reason two or more weeks elapse between the participation in the intramural program and the Sports Day, special practices should be scheduled.

*16. Proper provision must be made for the treatment of injuries occurring during the event. This includes provision for first aid equipment, someone qualified to use it, and preliminary arrangements for medical care.

*17. The program for a Sports Day must be planned so that competitive events are not scheduled immediately after eating or late at night.

*18. The instructor in charge of the group, or, in her absence, the sponsor of the competition is charged with the responsibility of being alert for signs of injury, fatigue, and emotional strain, and of removing the student from the competition for an appropriate period if the situation warrants it.

*19. The program for a Sports Day should be so planned that the maximum participation for each student does not exceed the following standards:

   a. Basketball, Hockey, Soccer, Speedball, LaCrosse and Volleyball: 1 regulation game.
   b. Golf: 18 hole match.
   c. Bowling: 3 game match.
   d. Badminton and tennis: 2 singles matches, or 3 doubles matches, or 1 singles and 1 doubles match.
e. Softball: 1 regulation game or a maximum of 10 innings if more than one game is played.

f. Table tennis: 3 regulation matches.

g. Fencing: 4 bouts.

h. Archery: 1 Columbia Round or its equivalent.

i. Swimming: 3 events exclusive of form swimming events.

j. Riding: 3 events.

k. Rifle: 60 rounds.

If students participate in two activities they should engage in no more than half the maximum playing time for each activity as outlined above. When the program is planned so that the majority of students will participate in more than one game or activity the playing time for each activity should be shortened accordingly.

POLICIES CONCERNING ARRANGEMENTS BETWEEN COLLEGES

*20. All events planned with other colleges should have the approval of the chairman of all the departments of physical education concerned. Each college should have the approval of its chairman before issuing or accepting an invitation.

*21. All correspondence carried on by students must also bear the signature of the faculty member in charge of the group.

*22. Plans for Sports Day events should be started at the beginning of the school year. Because of the short season for Hockey in the fall, we suggest that plans for this activity be started during the previous spring quarter.

23. In planning competition care should be taken to see that the events do not interfere with other important school events.

*24. Rules and events should be pre-arranged and agreed upon by the faculty members of the participating schools. The rules used must be those approved by the National Section on Women's Athletics.

25. Time of play should be of sufficient duration to be satisfying to the majority of participants.
26. In individual activities it is desirable to arrange competition for several participants rather than for one or two individuals from each school.

27. In individual sports the players of each school should be ranked and matched according to ability.

28. In planning any out-of-door event arrangements should be made in advance for an indoor alternate program or postponement if the weather is inclement.

*29. Rated officials are desirable for all activities but when they are not available other trained and qualified people may be used. Women officials are recommended but an exception to this may be made when a sufficient number of qualified women are not available. Arrangements must be made for officials prior to the time of the event, and the officials chosen must be agreed upon by all the colleges participating.

*30. No student shall referee or umpire any game in which she participates as a player. No faculty member who is directly in charge of a team shall referee or umpire any game in which her team participates.

31. A social event organized for the participants is highly recommended. However, it is essential that this event should not interfere with the proper amount of rest prior to an event. This is particularly pertinent when students stay overnight.

32. In planning one day events we believe that more desirable outcomes may be obtained with small groups than with large. Therefore, we suggest events involving more than 50 people should not be planned.

Policies Concerning Participation in Competitive Events

*33. No student who is on probation shall be eligible to participate in a Sports Day.

*34. Only regularly enrolled undergraduates may participate as players in a Sports Day.
*35. No school shall plan more than six competitive events per sport with other colleges during any one school year. No more than three of these should be trips to other colleges.

*36. No one student may participate in more than two away and two at home events during any one sports season. (The seasons are classified as fall, winter, and spring with the exact dates varying with different schools.)

*37. No student is eligible to participate in a Sports Day unless she has participated in that activity in the intramural program during that school year.

*38. A student's total supervised practice time in a sport should not exceed an average of three hours per week for the season. Practices may be scattered throughout the season or concentrated at the time of the Sports Day.

POLICIES CONCERNING THE SELECTION OF PARTICIPANTS

*39. All students engaging in Sports Days must meet the scholastic, physical, and participation requirements set forth above.

*40. Selection of the participants for each Sports Day shall be made by the faculty and student leaders involved in that activity. This does not exclude the possibility of a specific group like the winning intramural team extending or accepting an invitation provided that the invitation is so stated and also that for the next Sports Day other groups are also considered.

41. The number of participants selected should be sufficient to allow for an adequate number of substitutes. This applies to individual activities as well as team sports.

42. Financial arrangements should be made so that participation is within the reach of all.
*43. A committee of students and faculty must be on hand before the earliest arrival is expected. They should make sure that all arrangements are completed and should serve as hostesses when the visitors arrive.

*44. Adequate arrangements for checking valuables must be made.

*45. Showering facilities and adequate dressing space must be available to all those participating in the sports that require dressing.

*46. In the event of inclement weather visiting teams should be notified before leaving home, if possible. If the visiting schools have already arrived the decision to start or to continue play shall be made by the faculty members in charge of the groups. If the weather is deemed inclement, the indoor program previously planned shall prevail.

POLICIES FOR EVENTS AWAY FROM HOME

*47. A faculty member of the college must accompany any group of students representing the college at a Sports Day. It is recommended that this faculty member be a woman, and in trips involving overnight stays a woman must accompany the group.

*48. The staff member is responsible for acquainting students with their responsibilities as representatives of the college. This includes:

a. Acquainting the students with the appropriate dress for the activities and travel.

b. Acquainting the students with the fact that there will be no drinking of alcoholic beverages.

c. Acquainting the students with the fact that their conduct should be above reproach and in accordance with the regulations of the college they are visiting.

*49. The staff member is responsible for the conduct of the students under her charge.
50. The following safety precautions regarding transportation should be followed whenever possible:

a. Use of University or public conveyance is recommended.

b. If private cars must be driven, the driver and car should be approved by the Department of Physical Education, and the driver must have a current license.

c. The car should not be loaded beyond normal capacity.

d. The car must be covered by liability insurance.

e. It is recommended that daylight hours be used for driving, if possible.

f. Travel insurance should be purchased for each student going on the trip.\(^{12}\)

It should be noted here that in writing these policies, the committee used the Standards Report of the NSWA "policies for Sports Days" as authorized by the Midwest Association, and the policies from Purdue University, Wayne State University, Denison College, Capital University, Miami University and The Ohio State University. The policies from Ohio State were used as a pattern and in some cases were followed word for word.\(^{13}\)

Members of this committee were:

Martha Bryan - Miami University
Betty Dillahunt - Wittenberg University
Gladys Heyman - Capital University
Mary Yost - The Ohio State University


\(^{13}\)Ibid., p. 3.
The committee had accomplished the task to which it had been assigned—that of eliminating confusion and stating policies in specific terms. The policies emphasized an effort to provide opportunities for many girls to participate, but limited the individual girl in her participation. Following the policies to the letter limited the development of highly skilled competitors by way of limiting practice times, limiting frequency of competitive opportunities, and limiting the number of sports in which one girl could participate.

On October 19, 1949, a questionnaire was sent to the forty-one colleges of the OCA to determine frequency of play days in the state. There were twenty-six schools that gave replies. The results of this survey showed varied programs in the colleges. The play days held were of many different types, including those for the institution's own women students, those for high school students, and those for other colleges. It is evident that, while there were many policies governing the conduct of intercollegiate athletic contests, the actual competitive situations were minimal. There seemed to be an overwhelming cautiousness on the part of women in physical education departments throughout the state, regarding competition geared to the level of the highly skilled player. The tendency as evidenced by policy and procedure was to "zero in" on meeting the needs of the average or below average-skilled player. A further illustration of this attitude is found in
the minutes of the Athletic Policies Committee of the OCA-WPES concerning changes that were taking place in basketball at that time.

The following is a summary of coaches' responses to a questionnaire on proposed changes in the rules for women's basketball.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>No Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Favor of limited dribble</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Favor of continuous dribble</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Favor of taking ball out of bounds whether basket made or missed.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Favor of time out for fouls</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Favor of restriction being removed - number of times player in game</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Favor of substitute not reporting to umpire before entering game</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Favor of technical team time out being charged to team rather than captain</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the discussion after the report, the following comments were made:

1. The limited dribble gives the individual player more of an opportunity to develop.
2. The continuous dribble will bring back the star player.
3. Ball out of bounds after fouls will eliminate confusion under the basket.

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14 Athletic Policies Committee of the Women's Physical Education Section of the Ohio College Association, Minutes Nov. 4, 1949.
4. Time out for fouls will greatly lengthen the game and in intramural games in colleges and high schools that would work a hardship.

"The majority opinion of the group was that these rules favored the highly skilled player rather than one of average ability, and that since these rules were changed as a result of the pressure by men's groups in the western area and by the AAU, there is danger of more pressure and more drastic changes being made in the future."15

It can be safely stated that during the period of time under discussion, the major emphasis was on caution and care. There seemed to be many more policies than the amount of overall competition warranted. Although the large universities, in addition to the OCA policies, had rather sophisticated policy statements of their own for women's intercollegiate competition, the small colleges in Ohio attempted to adopt only the OCA-WPES statement of policy and whenever possible sought to keep their athletic programs operating within its framework.

The investigation done by this writer has revealed no major problems with violations of policy, mainly because as was pointed out by the OCA-WPES itself, these statements were not regarded as rules, but rather, as guides and recommendations. Each institution was self-regulatory regarding violations of policy. No enforcement

15Ibid.
of the policies was present, therefore, as long as an institution could get other institutions to schedule games with its teams, violating policy brought no serious consequences.

A shortage of qualified women in coaching and officiating was evidenced somewhat during this time in the state. Ohio did not have as much difficulty as did other states such as Iowa, Tennessee, Arkansas and Oklahoma.

In Oklahoma there were more than 500 girls' teams playing basketball, only a half dozen women officials approved by the women's National Officials Rating Committee, and fewer than 50 per cent of the women coaches necessary.16

It could be speculated that perhaps the caution that was exercised by the leaders in Ohio was one of the reasons the state's officiating problem was not comparable to that in other states. But it can also be wondered whether excessive caution was not one of the forces contributing to Ohio's being somewhat behind other states in the quality and quantity of athletic competition for women in the 40's and 50's.

Even though much emphasis was placed on Sports Days and Play Days the author does not want to give the impression that there was no other competition at the collegiate level aside from Sports

Days at this time. Competition was arranged between school clubs in archery, fencing, field hockey, golf, riflery, tennis, swimming, riding, bowling, badminton and basketball. The seasons did not include large numbers of events nor great numbers of participants; however, girls were enjoying a variety of competitive experiences throughout Ohio. The Ohio State University reports that in 1949 it had fifty-five women participating in Fall intercollegiate sports. This was a large number compared to other schools because they (OSU) had more clubs than smaller private schools who were content with one or two clubs.

In 1945, Ohio State reported competition in field hockey against Miami University, Western College for Women, Otterbein College, and Ohio Wesleyan College. Other colleges which were reporting four or five games or matches in each activity were Wilmington College, Wittenberg University, Denison University, Bowling Green State University, Lake Erie, St. Mary's of the Springs, Baldwin-Wallace and University of Dayton. Rifle and archery clubs had telegraphic and postal matches with schools across the country. An example of this is the schedule which the 1946 Rifle Club posted at The Ohio State University.

17Ohio State University Intramural-Extramural Report, Fall, 1949.
Insight into the attitude toward competition which prevailed can be seen readily by the objectives which were established when Ohio State University organized its first basketball club in 1949.

1. To improve in basketball skill.
2. To enjoy the companionship of others in a playing situation.
3. To enter into playdays for social contacts as well as competition.
4. To give all who join equal chances to participate in competition activities, not choosing teams for playdays entirely on skill, but choosing them on the basis of skill, attendance and previous participation.  

The National Golf Tournament was also resumed at Ohio State University in 1946. The complete history of this tournament was written by Margo Anderson in her Master's Thesis in 1969. Miss Anderson clearly presents the problems in starting this tournament, the opposition and the condemnation which was poured

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18 Intramural-Extramural Report, Ohio State University, 1946.
19 Intramural-Extramural Report, Ohio State University, 1949.
upon the pioneers of this tournament. Gladys E. Palmer and her faculty at Ohio State University believed that the changing times warranted the inception of a National Golf Tournament and that it was time for the women leaders in physical education to assume the responsibility for intercollegiate competition for the highly skilled.\textsuperscript{21}

They took their idea to the National DGWS and were rejected by the professional leadership at that time. The plans had already been made and they decided to go ahead with the tournament in spite of the fact that the professional leadership was opposed to a National Tournament for College Women.\textsuperscript{22} There were bitter feelings regarding the fact that Ohio State University was to go ahead with the tournament after it had been vetoed by the DGWS. In Miss Palmer's "Open Letter" of 1941, she explained the purpose and need for the tournament and extended an invitation for participation.

As an experimental step toward the assumption of leadership, by the college personnel, of competitive opportunities for the highly skilled college women, the Ohio State University is inviting undergraduate college and university women to participate in an intercollegiate golf tournament, June 30-July 3, 1941 in Columbus.\textsuperscript{23}

\textsuperscript{21}Gladys E. Palmer, "Concerning Competition--An Open Letter to Directors and Teachers of Physical Education for Colleges and Universities," March, 1941, p. 1. (Mimeographed.)

\textsuperscript{22}Anderson, \textit{Collegiate Golf Tournament}, p. 4.

\textsuperscript{23}Palmer, "Concerning Competition," pp. 2-3.
Slowly the news of the tournament traveled about the country and many young women became interested in competing and made application to the tournament. The National Golf Tournament, having been established in 1941, resumed operation in 1946.

Also during this period, on May 13-15, 1949, the Ohio Women's Intercollegiate Tennis Tournament, sanctioned by the USLTA, was held at The Ohio State University with twenty-five participants from eight colleges.

Nine years later, in March 1958, the OCA-WPES joined with the Athletic and Recreation Federation of Ohio Colleges to form the Ohio Women's Tennis Tournament Council. The Council was comprised of three members from each group, and its purpose was to sponsor the Ohio College Women's Tennis Tournament. The minutes of these organizations indicate this formation.

(1) OCA-WPES Sports Section - November 15, 1957

"It was moved and seconded that an advisory committee from the Sports Section of the WPES of the OCA be formed to be the sponsoring group of the Ohio Intercollegiate Tennis Tournament for Women. The membership of this committee shall be one faculty member from the two immediately preceding and current hostess schools. The motion carried."

(2) ARFOCW Business Meeting - March 15, 1958.

"Ohio State University moved that an Ohio Women's Tennis Tournament Council be formed. Its membership shall be composed of the Advisory Committee from the OCA-WPES and three delegates from
ARFOCW member colleges. These delegates shall consist of one student from the two immediately preceding and the current hostess colleges. It shall be the duty of the council to set up policies and standards for the tournament. Oberlin seconded the motion. The motion passed."\(^{24}\)

During this period of time, the women of Ohio participated mainly in play days and sports days with a gradual move toward more competitive type experiences. Policies were restrictive, the emphasis was on the average-skilled girl, and the leaders were much concerned with the thought that too much competition could be dangerous to the health and to the college program of the participant.

A very limited schedule was planned for each activity, if a schedule was planned at all. Many times intramurals served as practices, for many of these teams were the ones to travel to another school for a play day or sports day.

In addition to the National Golf Tournament which was re-established during this time, two other main tournaments in Ohio for collegiate women were also begun. These were the Ohio Women's Intercollegiate Tennis Tournament (OWITT) and the Women's Intercollegiate Bowling Tournament (OIBT). Both of these were first held and established at The Ohio State University. Interest increased for these tournaments, but basically the same eight to ten schools

\(^{24}\)"Rules and Regulations Governing The Ohio College Women's Tennis Tournament," (Mimeographed sheet.)
participated each year as can be noted in the tournament results at
the end of this chapter.

At the close of this era there was obvious indication of
increased interest in competition in Ohio. This interest was not one
of a temporary nature. As opportunities for participation
increased, Ohio's college women began to experience some of the
enjoyment and satisfaction derived from such experiences. This
era of competition opened the door further for the 60's.
SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN'S INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS IN OHIO - 1945-1959

The following persons were instrumental in guiding the development of women's intercollegiates during the period.

Gladys Palmer - Chairman Women's Department, Ohio State University - Director of first National Golf Tournament

Mary Yost - Worked to establish the first National Golf Tournament

Dorothy Sumption Wirthwein - Helped formulate 1941 "Policies for Ohio State University Sportsdays"

Martha Bryan - Chairman of OCA-WPES Policy committee

Betty Dillahunt - Member of OCA-WPES Policy committee

Gladys Heyman - Member of OCA-WPES Policy committee

Ruth Helsel - Chairman of Women's Department, Wittenberg University - Active member and President of OCA-WPES

Harriet Stewart - Chairman of Women's Department, Ohio Wesleyan College - Active member of OCA-WPES Field Hockey Coach
OHIO'S INTERCOLLEGIATE TOURNAMENTS FOR WOMEN
(1945-1959)

OHIO WOMEN'S INTERCOLLEGIATE TENNIS TOURNAMENT

Date: May 13-15, 1949
Place: Ohio State University
Team Winner: Ohio State University
Participants: Bowling Green State University, Denison College, Miami University, Ohio University, Otterbein College, Wilmington College, Wittenberg University, Ohio State University

Date: May 5-7, 1950
Place: Ohio State University
Team Winner: Ohio State University
Participants: Bowling Green State University, Denison College, Miami University, Ohio University, Otterbein College, Wilmington College, Wittenberg University, Ohio State University

Date: May 18-20, 1951
Place: Ohio State University
Team Winner: Ohio State University
Participants: Ohio State University, Bowling Green State University, Ohio University, Denison College, Otterbein College, Capital University, Notre Dame of Cleveland
Date: May 1-4, 1952  
Place: Bowling Green State University  
Participants:  
Denison University  
Ohio State University  
Toledo University  
Singles Winner: Bonnie MacKay  
Ohio State University  
Bowling Green State University  
Miami University  
Ohio University

Date: May 1-3, 1953  
Place: Miami University  
Winner: Bonnie MacKay  
Ohio State University

Date: May 21-23, 1954  
Place: Ohio University  
Winner: Bonnie MacKay  
Ohio State University

Date: May 18-20, 1956  
Place: Ohio State University  
Participants:  
Oberlin College  
Kent State University  
Miami University  
Capital University  
University of Dayton  
University of Akron  
Bowling Green State University  
Our Lady of Cincinnati  
Wittenberg University  
Ohio University  
Denison University  
Otterbein College  
Ohio Wesleyan  
Ohio State University
Date: May 17-19, 1957  
Place: Oberlin College

Date: May 17-19, 1958  
Place: Miami University

Date: May 22-24, 1959  
Place: Ohio University

**WOMEN'S INTERCOLLEGIATE BOWLING TOURNAMENT**

Date: 1950  
Place: Ohio State University  
Winner: Ohio State University

Date: 1951  
Place: Baldwin-Wallace  
Winner: Ohio State University  
Participants:
- Denison University
- Otterbein College
- Ohio Wesleyan
- Bowling Green State University
- Baldwin-Wallace
- Muskingum College
- Wittenberg University
- Ohio State University - 2 teams

Date: 1952  
Place: Ohio State University  
Winner: Ohio State University
Date: 1953

Place: Ohio State University

Participants:

Denison University
Ohio Wesleyan College
Wittenberg University
Ohio University
Ohio State University
Otterbein College

Winners: 1st Ohio State
2nd Otterbein
3rd Denison

Date: 1954

Place: Ohio State University

Participants:

Otterbein College
Denison University
Ohio Wesleyan College
Wittenberg University
Wooster College
Bowling Green State University
Ohio State University - 2 teams

Winners: 1st Ohio State #1
2nd Wittenberg University
3rd Ohio State #2

Date: 1955

Place: Ohio State University

Participants:

College of Wooster
Otterbein College
Ohio Wesleyan College
Miami University
Wittenberg University
University of Cincinnati
Denison University
Ohio University
Ohio State University - 2 teams

Winners: 1st Ohio State #1
2nd Ohio State #2
3rd Miami University

Date: 1959

Place: Ohio State University

Participants:

Denison University
Marietta College
Miami University
Ohio University
Ohio Wesleyan College
Otterbein College
University of Cincinnati
Wittenberg University
Ohio State University - 2 teams
Youngstown University

Winners: 1st Miami University
2nd Ohio State #1
3rd Wittenberg University
CHAPTER III

THE CALM BEFORE THE STORM--

OHIO'S 60's

The late fifties and early sixties saw society's attitudes toward women's sports competition becoming more liberal. Women themselves were changing their own attitudes about competition as more of them experienced the joys related to this activity. As was noted in the previous chapter the sportswoman was no longer considered a rarity. Some writers of the day felt that women's opportunities in sports participation were unlimited.¹

In 1962 a woman no longer seeks to conform to one female personality with one role in life. She has a choice of many roles, including specifically, the acceptable role of a feminine sportswoman. If we examine our field with discernment, we find that many physical activities are acceptable to the American girl.

Many of DGWS's selected sports activities embrace opportunities in competition for motor-gifted girls that are closely aligned with the American girl's concept of femininity. We believe they are readily

accepted by her as being worthwhile experiences in her development as a woman.

Highly competitive activities for girls and women have been increasing tremendously in our nation and will continue to do so because of the cultural change in women's concept of themselves.²

Because the sportswoman of the sixties was becoming more active in sports participation and competition, the leaders of the day thought it necessary to formulate more standards to govern the conduct of sports events. The National Joint Committee on Extramural Sports for College Women was formed as a result of a Tripartite Committee consisting of representatives from the Division for Girls and Women's Sports, the National Association for Physical Education of College Women, and the Athletic and Recreation Federation of College Women—which had been formed to study the Intercollegiate Golf Tournament—the only such tournament of its kind at this time. This National Joint Committee had, in the early sixties, already expanded its influences in developing standards for the conduct of other extramural events for college women conducted on a state-wide or national level.³


³Ibid., p. 62.
The National Institutes which began and ended in the sixties were organized by the cooperative efforts of the U. S. Olympic Development Committee and the DGWS. The purpose of the Institutes was to help physical educators improve their sports programs for girls which were moving toward more and more competitive activities. The Institutes were conceived because of the needs found in the girls and women's sports programs in America. Members of the U. S. Olympic Development Committee studied the needs for girls and women's sports in the nation and stated these sub-purposes for the Institutes:

1. to improve communication and interpretation of competition in women's sports.

2. to help the American public and specifically American teachers to better understand the role of competition in our culture and society and in our nation's interrelations with other countries the world over.

3. to effect a greater recognition and acceptance by women physical education teachers of the need for properly organized and administered sports experiences for girls and women.

4. to encourage and to provide information for women physical education teachers and recreation leaders to organize and administer appropriate competition for girls and women.
5. to improve the competence of women physical educators in teaching and coaching sports skills.  

Individuals applied and were selected in limited numbers from each state to attend the various Institutes. They in turn returned to their home state and held clinics or workshops in their areas to pass on the knowledge they had gained from the "experts" who conducted the Institutes. They sought to provide for fellow teachers some of the same experiences they had had at the Institutes. Following each National Institute the Proceedings were published by the AAHPER and were available to all at a nominal cost. These are still available to any who wish to purchase them. Many women from Ohio attended these Institutes and subsequently held clinics in various areas of the State. The following National Institutes were held from 1965-1969:

1st - Track and Field, Gymnastics  
University of Oklahoma - 1965

2nd - Canoeing and Kayaking, diving, fencing, gymnastics  
Michigan State University - 1966

3rd - Skiing and Ice Skating  
Salt Lake City, Utah - 1967

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4th - Advanced play, coaching and officiating of basketball and volleyball
Indiana University - 1968

5th - Gymnastics, Track and Field, Basketball coaching and officiating
University of Illinois - 1969

Carolyn A. Bowers, Virginia Crafts and Phebe Scott were three Ohio women all on the faculty of The Ohio State University at the time who served as contributors to the National Institutes.

Probably the most significant event of the decade to the growth of women's sports on the college level was the formation by the Division of Girls and Women's Sports of the Commission on Intercollegiate Athletics for Women (CIAW) in 1966. Its function was to provide the framework and organizational pattern for conducting intercollegiate athletic opportunities for women. The stated functions of the Commission were to:

1. encourage organization of colleges and universities and/or organizations of women physical educators to govern intercollegiate competition for women at the local, state, or regional level.

2. hold DGWS National Championships as the need for them becomes apparent.

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3. sanction closed intercollegiate events in which at least five colleges or universities are participating.  

The CIAW sponsored national championships on a closed basis (member schools only) and provided sanctioning to institutions desiring to hold intercollegiate competitions for women. Members of that first Commission were:

- Katherine Ley - State University of New York Cortland, New York
- Maria Sexton - College of Wooster Wooster, Ohio
- Phebe Scott - Illinois State University Normal, Illinois

The sanctioning service of the CIAW set forth the following as guides in deciding whether a school should apply for tournament sanction:

1. Teams invited are made up of highly selected, well coached individuals who play together throughout a season against similar units from other colleges.

2. Undergraduate college students are the only competitors invited.

3. Five or more colleges are being invited.

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4. You want to assure those colleges to whom the invitation is to be sent that the event will be conducted in line with appropriate standards.  

The formation of the National Commission also led to the development of regional associations which were to serve as organizations that would sponsor, sanction, and provide qualifying events through which colleges could advance to national competition. The national scene, then, with the formation of the CIAW, laid the groundwork for what was to become the biggest controversy Ohio had ever known regarding women in college sport.

**OHIO'S SCENE**

The women's Physical Education Section of the Ohio College Association continued to be the one organization in Ohio which established guidelines for competition. In 1962 a fifth revision of the policies for extramurals for college women was written. The committee members who wrote these policies were: Gladys Heyman, Chairman--Capital University, Martha Dendy--The Ohio State University, Dorothy Leudtke--Bowling Green State University and Maria Sexton--College of Wooster. In introducing the revision

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of these policies the committee stated:

The majority of life experiences are of a competitive nature with one's self, with another individual, and with groups. An individual should be educated for the world in which he lives and the college has a responsibility in educating individuals for competition. With so many college students seemingly satisfied with mediocrity it becomes vital to awaken them to the value and necessity of competition. Therefore, as educators, we believe sports competition for women to be wholesome and vital.

It is good for a student to match her skill against others of similar ability. It is good to share the experience of a well played game. It is good to give one's best and to play to win by fair and lawful means. Extramural competition leads to excellence of performance, a drive for achieving perfection, and pride in accomplishment.8

The 1962 revision (fifth revision) of the policies are included in Appendix B. The starred policies again are the ones which were felt by the committee to be the strongly recommended ones and which actually affect the game in some way. Although there was still no way to enforce this, most schools made an honest attempt to follow them.

These policies were greatly condensed and some policies from the previous revision were completely eliminated. It is interesting to note that the policy changes seemed to be in the area of giving back certain responsibilities to the individual schools.

Restrictions on distance of travel and night driving were omitted from the general policies. The whole section on "Policies Concerning the Health of the Participant" (seven regulations) was replaced by one statement giving the responsibility to the college physician. Arrangements between colleges were made more flexible regarding correspondence, scheduling, planning for inclement weather and the number of participants included. There were no statements on eligibility other than the regularly enrolled undergraduate status of the player. The writer feels that the most obvious change was regarding the restrictions on the number of events and practice times. The previous policies restricted play of one school to six competitive events per sport with other colleges per year. Only three of these could be away events. The players themselves were restricted to two away and two home events during any one sport season. The practice time could not exceed three hours per week. In the 1962 policy changes these restrictions were completely eliminated. No mention was even made regarding the number of allotted events or practice times. The responsibilities for hostess and guest schools changed from the idea of expected behavior guidelines to the business of carrying out the event itself, regarding dates, times, places, officials, etc.

The schools were thus free to set up their own practice
schedules, play as many games as they wished and select their own players without restrictions from the OCA-WPES policies.

One more revision of the OCA Extramural Policies was written in 1965. The changes in the 1965 revision were minor and most alterations were in wording rather than content. The statements were more strongly stated by changing the words *may* and *should* to *shall* in most cases. It should be noted here that even though much work and thought was put into the formation of all these policies with the expectation that Ohio's colleges would adhere to them, unless a college was an active member of OCA-WPES they probably were not even aware that these policies existed.

According to the minutes of the OCA-WPES, only twenty-nine of Ohio's schools out of a membership of forty were represented at the annual meeting in 1961. If members from a particular school were not in attendance at the annual meeting they were probably not up to date on the events or policies of this organization or at least had no input to the making of policy. Mailings of these policies were sent out, but the real communication among the colleges took place at the Extramural Committee meetings.

This era in Ohio has been described as one of serenity and calmness as evidenced by the fact that colleges and universities remained in their "own little world" with regard to competition and
rolled along rather smoothly except for a few colleges which, without much high level competition in Ohio, traveled to compete in regional and national tournaments. At this time, however, this was the exception rather than the rule. Already established state events continued--The Ohio College Women's Tennis Tourney, The Intercollegiate Bowling Tournament, as well as the National Collegiate Golf Tournament. New ventures were established also. One such event was the first Midwest Collegiate Golf Tournament in 1962 at Purdue University in Indiana. Betty Logsdon of Ohio State University and JoAnn Price of Purdue University made an agreement to organize this tournament. They felt that it would foster the type of competition needed in golf.\(^9\) Forty-seven students representing twenty schools entered that first Midwest Golf Tournament. It was agreed that Ohio State would host the second tournament. An Invitational Collegiate Golf Tournament was later held at the College of Wooster on May 16, 1964, and has continued to be held at Wooster until May of 1967. Due to lack of interest among other institutions to host this tournament, it was discontinued until the spring of 1972. Ohio State University dominated women's collegiate golf in Ohio during this era.

Competition was opening up for the college women of Ohio,

\(^1\)Interview with Phyllis Bailey of Ohio State University, June 11, 1973.
This was indicated by the increased number of schools entering the state tournaments, i.e., in 1969 fifteen schools sent entries to the state tennis tournament at Ohio University. Schools started to add speed swimming, track and field, swimming and diving and gymnastics competition along with the already established sports in Ohio. The need for real organization was apparent.

In some parts of the state, associations among the colleges were formed for the purpose of scheduling. One such organization was the Central Ohio Planning Board, whose purposes included the gathering of representatives from colleges in Central Ohio on a yearly basis for scheduling. Such institutions as Ohio Wesleyan, Wittenberg University, Denison University, Oberlin College, Ohio State University and others were invited to take part in this association. This planning board still is in operation today in an expanded form.

Another group of institutions also had a vision of future progress in competition for women in Ohio. These colleges were Cedarville College, College of Mt. St. Joseph, Wilmington College, Western College for Women and the University of Cincinnati. Representatives from these institutions met in April of 1969 to form what was to be called the Circle Freeway League. A list of policies was drawn up. The purpose of the association was "to
attempt the arrangement of athletic competition among college women of comparable ability and to facilitate scheduling. It was decided at the first meeting to have league competition in volleyball and basketball with a rotating trophy for the winner of league competition. A tournament among league schools was also to be held in each sport. The first league chairman was Elaine Dreibame, who was elected at that first meeting. The following year Western College for Women dropped out of the league and the University of Dayton was added. The following year Xavier University and Ohio Dominican College were added to the membership. The writer, in speaking to various people regarding this league, has not detected displeasure with the "league concept" mainly due to the fact that its purposes are in line with OCA-WPES policies. The competition among these schools for first place in the league and for winning the league tournament is extremely strong and the level of play is very good. Teams from this league have placed consistently in the top teams in the state tournaments held in these two sports.

The Ohio State University has been a leader in synchronized swimming in Ohio. The first "Swan Club" as it was called began in 1934 with regular weekly practices on a club basis. The objective

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10 Circle Freeway League, Minutes of April, 1969 Meeting.
was not competition, but performance. Annual spring shows were presented for the enjoyment of the campus community. Several other schools in Ohio had similar type clubs, such as Kent State University, Miami University and the University of Cincinnati. Competitive synchronized swimming was born in Ohio in the early 1960's with "Impromptu meets, no special rules, regulations or formality in routines."\(^{11}\)

As competitive synchronized swimming has grown in the nation as well as in Ohio the picture of synchronized swimming has changed from the water ballet with music as a background to planned routines by solos, duets, trios and team competitors set to music as well as stunt competition.

The relatively new competitive sport of synchronized swimming has been growing rapidly due to its special appeal and suitability for the girl competitor. It combines requirements for grace and rhythm with exacting body control and swimming endurance and strength. Although it requires splendid physical conditioning, muscular development is more evenly balanced than in other sports and the opportunity for creativity provides a great attraction.\(^{12}\)

\(^{11}\)Interview with Mary Jo Ruggieri, Ohio State University Swimming Coach, June 11, 1973.

\(^{12}\)Dawn Bean, "Information about Synchronized Swimming," Midwest Intercollegiate Synchronized Swimming Championships Program, May 5-7, 1972, Ohio State University, p. 7.
The Amateur Athletic Union (AAU) was the first group to accept synchronized swimming as a competitive sport and drew up the first rules to govern competition in 1941. Other organizations interested in synchronized swimming are International Academy of Aquatic Art (IAAA), Federation Internationale de Natation Amateur (FINA) and, more recently, the Division of Girls and Women's Sports (DGWS).

In Ohio it has been difficult to separate the AAU from the DGWS in synchronized swimming, according to Mary Jo Ruggieri. Swimmers usually compete both collegiately and in AAU competition. The DGWS suggests using AAU rules modified to meet college needs and, according to Miss Ruggieri, since there are very few DGWS swimming judges in Ohio, exchange of judges with AAU and IAAA is permitted in collegiate meets.

In 1969, a group of women from the Midwest, seeing the need of organization for competition in synchronized swimming met at the University of Michigan to discuss plans for regional competition for competitive synchronized swimming in the Midwest.

Members of this committee were:

Joyce Lindeman - University of Michigan
Mary Jo Ruggieri - Ohio State University

13Mary Jo Ruggieri, Interview at Ohio State University June 11, 1973.
Norma Stafford - Western Michigan
Penny Hackett - Eastern Michigan
Virginia Grindle - University of Pittsburgh
Three Student Representatives

At that time they felt competition at the regional level was better among the large schools and the states would be organizing themselves as the need arose. Many of the schools were already competing. From this committee was born the Midwest Intercollegiate Synchronized Swimming Championships. 14

OFFICIATING PROBLEMS

With increasing competition, the demand for officials in the state of Ohio also increased. A look at the situation regarding officials further expresses the opportunities for women in Ohio on the collegiate scene.

The officiating board chairman for each one of the rating boards in Ohio is required to report the minutes of meetings and current ratings held by members of their board to the State DGWS Officiating Coordinator. This office is an elected office, voted for by OAHPER members at the annual state convention. The reports received by the officiating coordinator are forwarded to the National Officiating Service of the DGWS for processing. The

14 Ibid.
records held now by the officiating coordinator for the state of Ohio date back to 1961. Earlier records have been handed from one person to another, and those of many boards were lost in the process.

In the 1960's, as today, basketball officials outnumbered all other officials combined. The demand for rated basketball officials by both the high schools and colleges of Ohio was, and continues to be, great. In the school year 1961-62 seven boards--Northwestern, Central, Cleveland, Kent Tri-County, Miami, Oberlin and Southern Ohio--sent information to the officiating coordinator regarding the rated officials on their board. They reported 108 basketball officials, 97 volleyball officials, 2 softball umpires, and 25 swimming officials. The boards ranged in size from the smallest board, Oberlin, with seven members, to Central Ohio with fifty-two members. From 1964-68, there were steady decreases of numbers of officials in all areas. Taken from board reports, the chart of DGWS Rated Officials can be found in Appendix D. In this time period, interest in officiating was at a low ebb. The problem facing several boards was expressed by one board chairman thusly:

... Needless to say, we do need help. At present our group here has just two on the basketball board who are

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15 1961-62 "Volleyball and Basketball Board Reports of Rated Officials."
not students... I have tried to interest physical education teachers in Butler County and Hamilton in belonging to our Board, but they all say that they do not have time to belong or to officiate. Yet, one teacher officiates, but has not taken an exam since before she graduated three or four years ago. Do you know any officials in our area who would like to join our board?\(^{16}\)

With competition increasing steadily, the demand for rated officials also increased. However, in 1967-68, eleven boards (Youngstown area was added) reported only 130 basketball officials, 92 volleyball, 21 track and field, 3 softball officials, to service both high school and college competitive events.\(^{17}\) What effect did this have on competition? It meant that all across Ohio, unrated women officials, high school boys, varsity players, AAU officials, men and coaches themselves, or just about anyone brave enough and willing to do it, officiated girls and women's interscholastic and intercollegiate events. The women of Ohio, with the possibility of the high schools changing to Federation basketball rules and the threat of unqualified persons taking over officiating, began to face the problem realistically: more officials was the only possible solution.

\(^{16}\) Letter from Mary Ellen Landon, Chairman of Miami Board of Officials, February 27, 1962.

\(^{17}\) 1967-68 "Volleyball and Basketball Board Reports of Rated Officials in Ohio."
In one year, 1968-1969, the number of women officials practically doubled in all areas. Even this was not sufficient to meet the need. The Ohio High School Athletic Association continued to express the need to the State DGWS Boards that more officials were needed, especially for basketball. While some areas were making progress from the 1967-1968 school year to the 1968-1969 school year, Cleveland Board moved from twenty-seven basketball officials to thirty-eight, Central Ohio moved from nineteen to forty-seven, Kent Tri-County from fifteen to fifty-four, other areas reported in 1968-1969 for basketball only three for Southeastern, five for Youngstown, three for Oberlin and nine for Bowling Green. Another problem facing women was that many of these rated officials were themselves coaches and were limited in their outreach as officials. There is no question that officiating service has been a problem to Ohio's college women athletic programs.

The groundwork for the controversy in the seventies was laid in Ohio in the sixties. More and more women became actively involved, with the athletic programs in the institutions. Except for a few, Ohio's teams found little success outside the state in

\[18\] 1968-69 "Volleyball and Basketball Board Reports of Rated Officials in Ohio."

\[19\] Ibid.
tournaments with higher skilled opponents. Except by the coaches and participants themselves, the programs were little known even among other students on the same campus. Small articles were written up in local newspapers only when the women themselves made the effort to push for a little squib. As more women became involved, they also began to form opinions as to policies and guidelines they wished to follow in their own programs. Many of these policies differed and began to pull in different directions. The calmness of the sixties was soon to become the storm of the seventies.

This chapter has depicted some of the major events that took place in Ohio's 60's in women's athletics. It is rather interesting to see that few real significant events took place in the state in women's athletics, but rather, the women's athletic programs in the colleges and universities of Ohio moved along with the status quo. It almost seemed as if, at least during the middle 60's, that a level of contentment and satisfaction with the level and type of competition had been achieved. Ohio State University and other large universities continued to increase the number of opportunities, but generally, no events of significant historical relevance took place.
SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE DEVELOPMENT
OF WOMEN'S INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS
IN OHIO - 1960-1969

Betty Dillahunt - National Field Hockey
Wittenberg University

Carolyn A. Bowers - Ohio State University
Gymnastic committee at First and Second
National Institute on Girls Sports -
Institute Evaluator at 4th National Insti-
tute on Girls Sports - Chairman,
Gymnastics subcommittee at 5th
National Institute on Girls Sports -
National competitor

Virginia Crafts - Member of Steering Committee and
Chairman of Track and Field Committee
at First and Second National Institutes
on Girls Sports - Ohio State University

Phebe Scott - Ohio State University
Vice-President of AAHPER and Chair-
man of DGWS, 1964 - Track and field
committee at First National Institute on
Girls Sports - Speaker at Second
National Institute on Girls Sports, Topic:
"Women's Sports in 1980" - Speaker at
Third National Institute on Girls Sports,
Topic: "Reflections on Women in Sports"

Maria Sexton - Member of Commission on Intercollegiate
Athletics for Women - College of Wooster

Sue Hager - OCA-WPES Committee member for
OCIAW - Bowling Green State University

Nan Nichols - OCA-WPES Committee member for
OCIAW - College of Wooster
Kay Corcoran - OCA-WPES Committee member of OCIAW - College of Mt. St. Joseph

Carol Mertler - OCA-WPES Committee member of OCIAW - Ashland College

Phyllis Bailey - OCA-WPES Committee member of OCIAW - Ohio State University

Gladys Hyman - Chairman, OCA-WPES 1962 Policies Committee

Martha Dendy - OCA-WPES 1962 Policies Committee Member

Dorothy Luedtke - Secretary of OCA-WPES 1962 Policies Committee

Betty Hartman - Chairman of Women's Department, Kent State University - Active member of OCA-WPES

Margaret Mordy - Active member and President of OCA-WPES
OHIO'S INTERCOLLEGIATE TOURNAMENTS FOR WOMEN
(1960-1969)

INTERCOLLEGIATE BOWLING TOURNAMENT

Date: March 5, 1960
Place: Ohio State University
Winners: 1st Miami University
         2nd Otterbein College
         3rd Ohio State #2
Participants:
University of Dayton
College of Wooster
Denison University
Miami University
Ohio Wesleyan College
Otterbein College
Ohio State University - 2 teams

Date: March 4, 1961
Place: Wittenberg University
Winners: 1st Miami University
         2nd Marietta College
         3rd Otterbein College
Participants:
Denison University
Marietta College
University of Dayton
Miami University
Ohio University
Otterbein College
Oberlin College
Ohio Wesleyan College
Wittenberg University
College of Wooster

Date: March 3, 1962
Place: Ohio State University
Winners: 1st Ohio University
         2nd Wittenberg University
         3rd Ohio State University
Participants:
Denison University
Marietta College
Miami University
Ohio Wesleyan
Otterbein College
Oberlin College
Wittenberg University
Ohio State University
Date: March 2, 1963

Place: Ohio State University

Winners: 1st Ohio State #1
         2nd Otterbein College
         3rd Miami University

Participants:

University of Dayton
Denison College
Marietta College
Miami University
Ohio University
Otterbein College
Oberlin College
Ohio Wesleyan College
Wittenberg University
College of Wooster
Ohio State University

Date: March 7, 1964

Place: Ohio State University

Winners: 1st Denison University
         2nd Marietta College
         3rd Ohio University

Participants:

University of Dayton
Denison University
Kent State University
Marietta College
Ohio University
Otterbein College
College of Wooster
Ohio State University

Date: March 6, 1965

Place: Ohio State University

Winners: 1st Denison University
         2nd Ohio State University
         3rd Wittenberg University

Participants:

University of Dayton
Denison University
Marietta College
Ohio University
Wittenberg University
College of Wooster
Ohio State University
INTERCOLLEGIATE TENNIS TOURNAMENT

Date: May 13-15, 1960
Place: Wittenberg University

Date: May 4-6, 1962
Place: Ohio Wesleyan College

Date: May 20-22, 1965
Place: Bowling Green State University

Date: May 20-22, 1966
Place: University of Dayton

Date: May 5-7, 1967
Place: Ohio State University
Winner: Ohio State University

Date: May 24-26, 1968
Place: Wittenberg University
Winner: Ohio State University

Date: May 23-25, 1969
Place: Ohio University
Winner: Ohio State University
INTERCOLLEGIATE GOLF TOURNAMENT

Date: May 16, 1964
Place: College of Wooster
Winner: Ohio State University

Date: May 1, 1965
Place: College of Wooster
Winner: Ohio State University

Date: May 14, 1966
Place: College of Wooster
Winner: Ohio State University

Date: May, 1967
Place: College of Wooster
Winner: Ohio State University
CHAPTER IV

COMPETITION, CONFUSION, AND COMPROMISE

OHIO'S EARLY 70's--PART I

Intercollegiate sports for women in the late sixties and early seventies was characterized by a phenomenon little known or experienced by most women athletes: National championships. The Commission on Intercollegiate Athletics for Women (CIAW) had done its job well, and the purposes as stated by the commission became the foundation of the Association of Intercollegiate Athletics for Women (AIAW) early in 1972. Maria Sexton from the College of Wooster (Ohio), Phebe Scott from Illinois State University and Katherine Ley were instrumental in giving impetus to the formation of AIAW.

Members of DGWS believe that creation of National Championships will give talented young women something more to strive for and will give them greater incentive for continuing to develop their athletic skills. The championship and the naming of national annual champions in the different sports should motivate less talented girls to learn sports skills and and to enjoy them on their own. In other words, sports activity will become more desirable as an area of endeavor for women.
Young people need heroines as well as heroes. We'd like to see more young school girls emulating Pauline Betz, Bobby Jo Gabrielson, Peggy Flemming and other fine women athletes.

Phebe Scott further expressed her point of view.

The apparent change in philosophic viewpoint was not a spur of the moment whim or quick decision on the part of the executive council. It was a carefully considered step taken because the time was right. Because the sports climate for women has been changing. Because more girls are seeking excellence in sports competition. Because sports for girls has been growing up. Because the classroom and intra-mural programs while popular in the past, no longer provide the challenge for today's women. Because our ever increasing knowledge concerning growth and development has not supported our concerns regarding the delicacy of the female in relation to hard work. Because it is impossible to stand still in our society today regardless of how firmly our feet may be planted in the soil of the past.

National championships certainly did not begin in the seventies for as has been pointed out a national golf championship had been conducted since 1941. However, the seventies, with the AIAW as the mother organization, gave birth to many such championships on the national level. In 1967 the CIAW sanctioned archery and swimming championships. The first national basketball

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tournament in 1969 was an invitational tournament rather than one for which teams qualified, since there was no qualifying structure at this time. In 1969 an annual schedule of national intercollegiate championships in athletics for college women competitors was announced so that by 1970, there were national championship tournaments in gymnastics, archery, golf, track and field, speed swimming, badminton and volleyball. Other sports were added each year.

The AIAW established nine regions in the United States which would serve as the means to qualify for national competition.

Region 1 Eastern (EAIAW)
Region 2 Southern
Region 3 "Region 3"
Region 4 Southwest
Region 5 Midwest (MAIAW)
Region 6 "Region 6 AIAW"
Region 7 Intermountain
Region 8
a. Bay Area Colleges Association of Women's Athletics (Junior Colleges)
b. Golden Valley Intercollegiate League for Junior College Women
c. Northern California Intercollegiate Athletic Conference
d. Southern California Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Conference
e. Southern California Community College Intercollegiate Athletic Council
Region 9 Northwest College Women's Sports Association

Each of those regions formed governing organizations and began to sponsor qualifying tournaments for teams in the various sports. On the basis of performance in these competitions, teams were selected to advance to the national championships.

The Midwest Association for Intercollegiate Athletics for Women has been in operation since the fall of 1971. Ohio teams from schools which are members of the Midwest Association can qualify for national championships through tournaments sponsored or sanctioned by this organization.

**OHIO'S SCENE**

While the national and regional organizations were struggling to get on their feet, states also started their own governing bodies for the conduct of intercollegiate sports for women. Ohio was no exception and, in 1969, the Women's Physical Education Section of the Ohio College Association (OCA-WPES) decided that something beyond what they had already done should be done concerning women's intercollegiate sports in Ohio. They established a committee to investigate the problems which would be involved in the development and governance of more extensive competitive programs. The members of that first committee were Kay Corcoran, College of Mt. St. Joseph; Carol Mertler, Ashland College;
Nan Nichols, College of Wooster; Sue Hager, Bowling Green State University; and Phyllis Bailey, The Ohio State University. The report from this committee was given at the 1970 annual meeting of OCA-WPES held at Hueston Woods State Park in Oxford, Ohio.

Included in this report was a rationale for OCA sponsorship of an Ohio Commission on Intercollegiate Athletics. This was to become a controversial topic as progress began to be made toward formation of Ohio's organization. This rationale included the following points:

1. OCA previously assumed the responsibility for establishing extramural policies. The committee hopes that we will continue to provide leadership for Ohio women's intercollegiate programs.

2. OCA is the only organization exclusively concerned with collegiate activities.

3. If OCA wants to have a say in the intercollegiate programs, we will have to assume the responsibility for leadership.

4. The OCA membership will be able to maintain control of intercollegiate competition by having a commission directly responsible to OCA.

5. The Ohio High School Athletic Association formulates policies governing high schools, with a liaison to the Ohio Division for Girls and Women's Sports. We recommend that the OCA perform this function for the colleges, with a similar liaison.

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5Ibid.
Four other alternatives for sponsoring bodies were suggested by the committee for the establishing of a commission.

1. Ohio Division for Girls and Women's Sports

2. Interested group of college women (coaches association, etc.)

3. Ohio Conference, Mid-American Conference, etc. for their member schools.

4. NAIA or NCAA—when women's competition gets to be big business. ⁶

The body of this committee's report is included in Appendix B.

This report was a combination of the 1962 policy statements of the OCA-WPES and the rules and policies of the DGWS-CIAW. Provision was made for Commissioners and their terms of office and duties, but no observable significant changes were presented.

Although statements regarding amateur status, athletic scholarships, and league play were presented, they did not differ with already established DGWS-CIAW policies. The membership in attendance at the 1970 OCA-WPES meeting when this report was given asked to approve the report. Discussion took place concerning whether or not OCA-WPES should, in fact, become involved in the operation of such a commission since the purposes and scope of OCA-WPES was so much broader than intercollegiate athletics.

⁶Ibid., p. 1.
The report was approved, however, and the OCA executive board was to appoint a commission whose duty it would be to establish further policies and an operating code from which an association could evolve. The members of that first Ohio Commission on Intercollegiate Sports for Women (OCIS) were Betty Dillahunt (Chairman), Wittenberg University; Phyllis Bailey, The Ohio State University; Sue Hager, Bowling Green State University; Carol Mertler, Ashland College; and Penny VanHorn, Denison University. 7

In the fall of 1971, the report of the first commission was sent to member schools for their study and review before the November 6, 1971 meeting. A complete copy of this document can be found in Appendix B. This document, in essence, initiated a controversy on several points which lasted until the fall of 1973. The opposition to the OCIS report centered around several points of disagreement. Some of those who felt they could not operate within the framework of the OCIS policies joined together and formed the Ohio Association for Intercollegiate Athletics for Women (OAIAW). They listed the points of disagreement as follows:

1. Membership in OCIS is limited due to the new membership clause in the OCA constitution which reads as "Active membership: Women who are

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7 Ohio College Association--Women's Physical Education Section, Fall Newsletter, November, 1971, p. 15.
faculty members of college or university departments of physical education or related fields . . . . " The OCIS states that, "at least one member of the school faculty shall be an active member of OCA-WPES in order for an institution to be eligible for allied membership in the Ohio Commission on Intercollegiate Sports."

The problem:

a. Any college or university that did not have a 'physical education' department with at least one woman faculty member is automatically ineligible to join OCA-WPES, and thus, OCIS.

b. Instead of promoting sound competition for all Ohio collegiate women, this policy denies membership to those institutions which most needed the guidance of a commission.

2. The policy of OCIS states that, "A woman faculty member shall coach and accompany all intercollegiate teams."

The problem:

a. Discrimination by sex is not only illegal under federal law, but the determination of who an institution hires to coach a given sport should be the responsibility of the given institution.

b. A rule such as this could actually stifle competition in some sports for some women, since all schools, not even some of the large universities, have a qualified woman faculty member to coach all of the desired sports.
3. The policies of OCIS also stated that, "Competition may be scheduled only with other allied member schools."

The problem:

a. It thus appeared that a tactic was being used to gain members, in that this policy denied any member institution the right to play other institutions in the state who were not members, regardless of whether this lack of membership was by choice or circumstance.

4. The operating code of OCIS stated that, "The members of this commission shall be appointed by the president of OCA-WPES."

The problem:

a. Presidential appointment of commissioners appeared to be undemocratic. The president of OCA is elected by a membership rather than an institution vote. It is our firm belief that a democratic organization would certainly permit its own member schools to elect their representatives (commissioners).

b. The operating code goes on to say that, "all commissioners must be active members of OCA-WPES." Thus, member schools would not necessarily be represented since a commissioner does not have to be from a member school; the only qualification is active membership in OCA-WPES.

5. In addition, any revisions in the OCIS operating code are, "...subject to approval of the executive board of OCA-WPES."
The problem:

a. We feel that the control of a commission should lie with the member schools and not with the executive board of its affiliate organization.  

The preceding was the essence of the points of controversy. Many individuals who were in opposition to the report expressed disappointment that this first commission did not check more deeply into the workings of the already existing organizations (MAIAW and AIAW). Elaine Dreidame from the University of Dayton, who was one of the leaders of the opposition to the OCIS report, stated:

Those members of OCA who voted in good faith for the establishment of this commission expected these commissioners to look into the matter in depth, to consider the problems, the processes and the outcome of the AIAW efforts and the MAIAW efforts. However, as can be seen by their final product, this commission merely revised the 1962 policies statement with several additions as to how to make changes as it came out in the fall meeting of 1971 when this was presented. They did not even know of the existence of the MAIAW until that summer, and at that point, they had already prepared what they were going to present and could see no reason to make changes. They did admit they were aware of the organization and the establishment of the AIAW, but they had not contacted anyone on that commission in any attempt to see what they had processed.  

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8 Temporary Committee of Ohio Association of Intercollegiate Athletics for Women, Nov. 23, 1971 (Mimeographed).

By the time of the 1971 Fall meeting of OCA-WPES on November 5 and 6 held at the Ramada Inn, in Mansfield, Ohio, many different opinions had been formed and the storm was already brewing. It was the major concern of some of the OCA members who were coaches of field hockey, swimming and volleyball, that the meeting at which this commission report was to be presented was scheduled for Saturday morning when many of them could not be present because of previously scheduled intercollegiate competition. Concerning this matter, Miss Dreidame continues, "We did attempt to get proxy votes on Friday night since the majority of our coaches would be leaving for their Saturday commitments. We were informed they were not able to have proxy votes as it was a committee report that was to be accepted and proxy votes were not available. The next morning the group was informed that proxy votes could be obtained, but by then many of the people involved had already left."10 This seemed to cause hard feelings before the meeting ever got started.

The following report of that meeting was published in the 1971 conference report of the 46th annual conference of OCA-WPES Saturday, November 6, 1971.

10 Ibid.
The "Town Hall" meeting on Saturday morning provided the members of OCA an opportunity to discuss with the commissioners the philosophy, purposes and policies of their report as published in the fall newsletter.

Mrs. Betty Dillahunt opened the meeting by reviewing the history of the establishment of the Commission. She pointed out that the work of the study group of the previous year was accepted in part at the 1970 conference--mainly the establishment of the Commission. The executive board of OCA appointed the current commissioners according to the approved constitution. The commissioners work this past year was the development of the philosophy, purposes and policies after discussing intercollegiate problems with their colleagues in the various sections of the state.

Questions that were directed to the panel of commissioners during the meeting:

1. Why didn't the commission follow the general pattern of the Midwest and National in developing their purposes and policies?
   
   An: We were working on our own pattern before receiving the material from Midwest and National. It was also felt that the state needed to be more strict.

2. Has Midwest been approached concerning approval of OCIS purposes and policies?
   
   An: No, it was felt that the first concern was with the state and their approval. It is hoped that the work of OCIS would be acceptable to the Midwest and National.

3. Why are we limiting competition to OCA members?
   
   An: OCIS will be partially financed by OCA, so it was felt that competition should be under the control of OCA. This was also to promote consistency.
4. The concept of limiting competition to OCA members doesn't seem to go along with the purposes established by OCIS.

   An: The members would have the same philosophy, rules, and purposes.

5. What levels of competition would be affected—the highly skilled vs. those playing more for the social?

   An: Should not affect it at all. We are at a point in our profession where we must distinguish between extramural clubs and intercollegiate teams.

6. Would this permit a school to switch from club to team status based on personnel?

   An: Because of scheduling, we must declare ourselves two years ahead of time. We must also rely on professional integrity. If we make a decision, we must learn to live with it.

7. Some schools have men coaching one of their sports such as aquatics. If we have that situation, does it mean we can't compete?

   An: If we permit men coaches, the men will take over the coaching. This could also be a method of getting women coaches. Many students prefer women coaches. When a position is open on the faculty and the administration must decide between a male or female, it will go to the male.

8. Concerning the legal aspect, could this be discrimination? Are we prepared to go to Court?

   An: I don't think this would happen. The students prefer women coaches. They like the way women handle them. If we don't maintain a stand on this, there won't be opportunities for women to coach.
9. Can the method of picking the commissioners be changed?

An: If you wish to change the method of picking commissioners, you would need an OCA constitutional change. The member schools of OCIS can change the policies.

10. Have administrators and deans been consulted? Do they understand what we want?

An: One commissioner felt that OCA membership should approve the OCIS policies first, then see the administrators and deans.

11. Is it sufficient material for understanding for the Presidents of the Universities? They seem to be concerned with women's intercollegiate sports.

An: There should be understanding when they contrast our codes with the men. It should show them that we are concerned with the direction of women's programs.

12. Can we live with these policies? Do you want it defeated? Are we ready to live with it for a year on a trial basis?

An: Yes.

The OCIS reply to many of these objections was mainly that these policies, or any policies could be changed by membership

vote. They thus encouraged membership into the OCIS. However, to the dissenters it seemed a vicious circle because membership appeared to be discriminatory or "limited" to say the least. This writer wishes to stress that in most instances disagreement was caused more by manner of communication and misinterpretation rather than by intentional misrepresentation on anyone's part. One member of the OCIS committee related to the writer that they had not anticipated these problems and had no idea that these points would be taken and interpreted as they were; there was no thought of limiting competition only controlling it, except for the area of "women coaches only." This was a much discussed area at the OCIS committee meetings and the final decision was made mainly with the idea of protecting the jobs of women coaches in Ohio.

Because they were unwilling to wait for a year or longer, to the next OCA-WPES meeting which would be a year from the spring of 1972, the opposition decided that if the proposed report were accepted by the OCA membership at that November 6 meeting, they had no recourse but to form another organization which would more accurately represent its feelings. The report of the OCIS was accepted by majority vote of the members present at the OCA meeting (approximately sixty of the more than three hundred women physical educators in the state of Ohio, representing approximately
twenty-two of the seventy-six colleges and universities in the State of Ohio voted to accept the report).

Due to the disagreement with the aforementioned items in the policies, Elaine Driendame of the University of Dayton had, before the OCA-WPES meeting, drawn up a constitution for another organization which she felt would meet the needs of more schools that would the OCIS. She relates that she had no intention of using this in any way except as a last resort if the changes could not be made in the OCIS material. The fact that this document was prepared before the OCA-WPES meeting brought criticisms of the OAIAW being conceived unethically and unprofessionally. The constitution was a revised MAIAW constitution. The Midwest Association of Intercollegiate Athletics for Women (MAIAW) had been established at the October 1970 MAPECW conference at an interest group session when a committee was established to develop a structure for regional intercollegiate competition. One letter was changed from the MAIAW constitution so that it would be called the Ohio Association of Intercollegiate Athletics for Women (OAIAW). Representatives from Kent State University, College of Mt. St. Joseph and Hiram College conversed at the OCA meeting with Miss Driendame about the proposal for OAIAW. After the approval of the OCIS material it was decided that the institutions
which could not adhere to its policies should join together and submit the proposed OAIAW constitution to the MAIAW for approval. The sanction of the Midwest Association was necessary in order for an organization to conduct competitions through which teams could qualify for regional competition.

A "temporary committee" was formed to carry out the further development of the OAIAW. The members of this committee were: Myrtis Herndon, Hiram College; Betty Hartman, Kent State University; Elaine Dreibane, University of Dayton; Kay Corcoran, College of Mt. St. Joseph; and Nan Nichols, College of Wooster. Maria Sexton, then an MAIAW commissioner, received the constitution of the OAIAW for editing. The constitution was then sent to the MAIAW Commissioners to read for approval. Dr. Sexton called Mildred Lemen, Chairman of the MAIAW on Sunday, November 8, 1971, to explain what had happened at the OCA meeting on the day before. Miss Lemen called the MAIAW Commissioners on Wednesday, November 10, 1971 to see if they would accept the OAIAW constitution which had been sent to them. (See Appendix C for copy of OAIAW constitution.)

Between Sunday and Wednesday of this week (probably the most active week in Ohio's intercollegiate history), a letter was prepared to be sent to all colleges and universities in Ohio in the
event MAIAW accepted the proposed constitution, which it subsequently did. But, in so recognizing OAIAW as the official state organization, MAIAW reserved the right to accept the policies and operating code of OCIS also, if these met with the MAIAW's approval. (See Appendix A for copy of this letter of recognition.)

OCIS sent their constitution and policies to MAIAW also for approval. On November 16, Mildred Lemen wrote to Betty Dillahunt, chairman of OCIS in response to these materials. The letter contained numerous questions, many of which had been raised by Ohioans who had opposed OCIS policies. These had been discussed, of course, by the Midwest commissioners. In essence, OCIS and its policies had not been accepted by MAIAW at this time, but neither had they been rejected. The controversy within the state continued as both OAIAW and OCIS attempted to gather support.

An invitation was extended to all institutions to gather on December 5, 1971 at Wooster College for further discussion of the problems in Ohio. Confusion arose over this meeting as to its purpose and who was to attend. Twenty colleges were represented, but no OCIS Commissioners were present. although there were some individuals present who supported the OCIS position. After much discussion relating to the problems involved, it was felt by the majority present that more delay would only hold back the organization
of the OAIAW and the state of Ohio. The OAIAW member schools met after the meeting and elected Commissioners. Members of OAIAW as of December 5, 1971 were: University of Dayton, Xavier University, Capital University, Kent State University, College of Wooster, Ohio State, Newark, Wilmington College, College of Mt. St. Joseph, Hiram College, Lorraine County Community College and Cedarville College. Members of that first Commission as elected on December 5 were: Nan Nichols--Chairman, Winona Vannyo--Secretary, Myrtis Herndon--Treasurer, Elaine Driendame--Commissioner in charge of State Meets, Mary Jo Huisman and Kay Corcoran. Thus, the OAIAW with recognition from MAIAW was ready for full operation while OCIS was still attempting to answer the Midwest Association's questions in order to secure the approval of MAIAW.

In spite of all the controversy, state competition continued and, in January of 1970, the first Ohio Women's Intercollegiate Volleyball tournament was held at the College of Wooster, with the College of Mt. St. Joseph finishing first and the College of Wooster placing second. In 1971 the tournament was again held at the College of Wooster with the winners and runners-up again being the College of Mt. St. Joseph and the College of Wooster respectively. The first State Basketball Tournament was held at the University of
Dayton in March of 1971 with the College of Mt. St. Joseph winning the title of State Champion. These tournaments were sanctioned by the AIAW since the MAIAW was still in the organizational phases and none of the state's organizations were in a position to sanction tournaments.

To illustrate the picture of the increase in competition in Ohio in the '70's, note must be taken again of the increased number of entries at the state tournaments. Eleven schools participated in the first basketball tournament at the University of Dayton in 1971 and in 1972 twenty teams participated in the second annual basketball tournament at Cedarville College. In volleyball, twelve schools participated in the first state tournament at the College of Wooster in 1970, fifteen participated in the second tournament and nineteen participated in 1972.

In spite of the controversy, even a regional meet was held in 1970. In May of 1970, the University of Cincinnati became the site for the first Midwest Competitive Synchronized Swimming Championships. This was the turning point for competitive synchronized swimming in Ohio and in the Midwest.

12 Maryalyce Jeremiah, Interview, April, 1973.


University Women's Synchronized Swimming Team has dominated the Midwest Championships by winning the team competition in Cincinnati at the first meet, by winning the second meet at the University of Michigan, and by winning the 1972 meet at home.

In January of 1971, the first State Stunt Meet was held at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio. Forty competitors were at that first meet from three schools—The Ohio State University, Miami University and Kent State University. Ohio State women were the winners of that first meet. The following year the 1972 State Stunt Meet was held at Ashland College with Ohio State again placing first. In one year the competition grew from forty competitors to eighty-five competitors and from three schools to nine schools—The Ohio State University, Kent State University, Miami University, Ashland College, Denison University, Cleveland State University, Bowling Green State University, University of Cincinnati and Mt. Union College.

In 1972, the regional volleyball tournament was held at the College of Wooster. The MAIAW commissioners held a meeting at this tournament and invited both OAIAW and OCIS Commissioners to attend for the purpose of discussing the problem in Ohio and to hopefully arrive at solutions for the future. No OCIS commissioners appeared at this meeting for various reasons. One OCIS commissioner explained that the invitation came on very short notice and
was unclear and that there was not a conscious effort on the part of the OCIS commissioners to be uncooperative. However, on this indication of interest and upon a check of the membership of MAIAW, finding that eighty-five per cent of the OAIAW schools were also members of MAIAW while only fifteen per cent of the OCIS schools were members of MAIAW, the MAIAW Commission voted unanimously to officially recognize just one organization for the state of Ohio--the OAIAW.

In her letter of February 4, 1972 to Katie Price, President of OCA-WPES, Mildred Lemen, Chairman of the MAIAW, stated, "It is the judgment of the Commission that the OAIAW constitution meets the purposes of the MAIAW, and, that it also provides the flexibility to fully represent the colleges of the entire state."\(^{15}\)

She further stated that "It is not the intent of the Commission to dictate policies for state organizations; the women in each state have the prerogative (sic) of deciding for themselves what is best for that locale. We use AIAW policies as minimum standards; any group may decide to have higher standards. It is our concern, however, that all schools have an opportunity to advance to regional tournaments, if they so desire."\(^{16}\)

\(^{15}\)Letter from Mildred Lemen, February 4, 1972.

\(^{16}\)Ibid.
Thus, early in the calendar year of 1972 Ohio officially had
the OAIAW as the MAIAW recognized group. The controversy,
however, was far from being over for many OCIS supporters firmly
believed that to join OAIAW would be a compromise of principle that
they could not condone. Further attempts to get the two sides
together stalled for a few weeks. It should be clearly understood
that at no time did the OCIS give the impression of giving up the
fight because of the recognition from MAIAW gained by OAIAW.
The next eight months were to bring still more controversy to Ohio's
women's intercollege athletic programs.
CHAPTER V

COMPETITION, CONFUSION, AND COMPROMISE

OHIO'S EARLY 70's--Part II

After the OCIS had been informed of MAIAW's decision to recognize only one group in Ohio, the OCIS commissioners decided to communicate individually by mail with the institutions in Ohio. On March 8, 1972, a series of letters were mailed to member institutions of OCA-WPES from each commissioner stating some of their feelings concerning the situation as it stood then. In her letter to the schools, Phyllis Bailey, an OCIS commissioner from The Ohio State University, stated: "The decision you now have to make at your institution, if you have not already done so, is not one concerning a set of policies." She pointed out that policies could be changed by a vote of the member schools. She continues . . . "First you must decide whether or not there is any advantage to a commission on intercollegiate sports being associated with a professional organization. Is the difference between a group affiliated with a professional organization as opposed to a group operating independently, a significant influence for the good or for
the detriment of the growth and development of intercollegiate sports?"¹

One of the contentions of the OCIS at this point was what they felt to be the questionable behavior of the individuals who formed OAIAW. The often raised question was: "Can intercollegiate sports best be served by encouraging the formation of new governing bodies each time five or six colleges and universities decide to disapprove of the existing structure?"²

In her letter of March 8, 1972 to Ohio's institutions, Sue Hager, an OCIS commissioner from Bowling Green State University, further clarifies OCIS's position at this point. She states:

It is a fact that certain points in the OCIS position may be in need of further study and, possibly, revision. If indeed changes are necessary and desired there are channels through which these changes can be made. Since OCIS was created by the women of Ohio, it is logical that these same women support their own creation through membership. It is only through active membership in OCIS and responsible action that these changes can be made in a professional manner! It is a matter of having the courage of your convictions to voice your opinion and stand up for those professional ethics in which you have always believed. I sincerely hope that we do not allow this issue over women's

¹ Letter from Phyllis J. Bailey, The Ohio State University, March 8, 1972.

² Ibid.
intercollegiate sports to divide the women of Ohio both professionally and personally. 3

Carol Thompson, an OCIS commissioner from Baldwin-Wallace College, stated: "As things stand now OCIS does not have recognition. The members of this Commission do plan to appeal this matter to CIAW (AIAW), the national association. If this appeal is to be successful, we need the support of colleges who believe the action taken by OCIS has been ethical and in the best interest of intercollegiate sports for women." 4

Betty Dillahunt, Chairman of the OCIS Commission, stated that she saved her letter until right before an April 8th meeting held at Wittenberg University which was open to all OCA-WPES members for the purpose of again discussing issues and attempting to get the two groups together. In her letter she states: "I believe it is now up to you people who believe in what was done at the OCA-WPES meeting to join OCIS in our fight to carry this decision to higher authority to gain recognition and sanctioning power in Ohio. We need your membership to let us know that you are interested in OCA-WPES and OCIS being the governing body in Ohio. Your commissioners wish to continue working in an ethical manner through

3 Letter from Sue A. Hager, Bowling Green State University, March 8, 1972.

4 Letter from Carol Thompson, Baldwin-Wallace College, March 31, 1972.
Another meeting of the combined groups OCIS and OAIAW was scheduled on April 8, 1972 at the Wittenberg University Union in Springfield, Ohio. At this meeting Maria Sexton, College of Wooster, then Ohio's representative from MAIAW, explained that the MAIAW had rejected OCIS as the official body from Ohio on the basis of OCIS policies, not because OAIAW was there first as some members of the OCIS thought. The main point of disagreement with OCIS from the MAIAW was that all colleges were not eligible to join this commission because of the stipulation of required OCA-WPES membership. OCIS expressed the contention that instead of forming another group as OAIAW had done, colleges should have joined OCIS and made needed changes in that manner. The vicious circle continued as OAIAW members pointed out that they could not join as long as the policy concerning the male coach existed.

The only thing that really came out of this April 8th meeting was further discussion over the same issues and a further feeling of hostility between the two groups. The OCIS's main point of irritation at this point was the method used by OAIAW in forming another group. The fact that the constitution was written before the OCA meeting was a point of contention and the rush phoning of the matter

5Letter from Betty Dillahunt, Wittenberg University, March 31, 1972.
to the MAIAW Commissioners was resented. That Maria Sexton was a MAIAW commissioner herself and, therefore, had extra pull and influence was also strongly contended by OCIS. The OCIS felt strongly and voiced repeatedly that changes should have been made within the framework of the already established group. A meeting of the OCIS members only immediately followed this combined meeting.

Even though the state still had not solved their problems concerning who was to govern intercollegiate sports for women, the sports themselves continued to grow. On March 2, 3 and 4, 1972, the second State Women's Intercollegiate Basketball Tournament was held at Cedarville College in Cedarville, Ohio under the sponsorship of MAIAW since there was no group organized enough to handle sponsorship in the state. (Note: OAIAW had been recognized by this time, but plans for the tournament had to be finalized before it was possible for OAIAW to organize enough to carry out this procedure.) Twenty-two teams entered the event with Ohio State University finishing first, Cedarville College second and the University of Akron third. The first two teams were eligible to go on to regional play held at Central Michigan University at

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6Taped recording of this meeting by Myrtis Herndon, April 8, 1972.
Mt. Pleasant, Michigan the following weekend, March 10-12, 1972.
Since the regional tournament was to be conducted on a Sunday,
Cedarville's team could not participate. The third place team, the
University of Akron, was not a member institution of MAIAW, and
therefore were not eligible for regional play. Bowling Green State
University was then the second choice to represent Ohio in regional
competition.

On March 5, 1972, Maryalyce Jeremiah, the state tournament director from Ohio, was informed in a phone conversation
with Fran Koenig, the regional director, that Cedarville would be
permitted to participate in the regional tournament if they consented
to forfeit any games that they might play in on Sunday. (Note:
Calvin College from Michigan also had regulations against Sunday
play and their team participated in the regional tournament with
the same stipulation stated above.) Ohio's representatives then to
the regional tournament were Ohio State University, Cedarville
College and Bowling Green State University, who entered as an at
large entry.

Sometime after the regional tournament Phyllis Bailey,
Women's Athletic Director at The Ohio State University, sent a
letter to all the colleges that had played Ohio State in the 1972 State
Basketball Tournament informing them they had discovered an
ineligible player who had participated in the State Tournament on Ohio State's team. This meant then that Ohio State would not go on the record books as first in the State Tournament for that year. Even though this letter was received in the spring of 1972, official action was not taken until the fall of 1973, at which time from an MAIAW decision proper adjustments were made and team awards were handed down to the next place teams.

On May 19, 1972, a meeting in connection with the State Golf Tournament was held with OCIS and OAIAW member schools being invited. Mildred Lemen was asked to be there to arbitrate between the two opposing sides. At this meeting at Columbus, Ohio, it was learned that, by membership vote, several OCIS policies had been changed. These changes included policies concerning playing other member schools, appointment of commissioners and a wording change in the male coach policy. This made the policies of the two organizations more congruent. Maryalyce Jeremiah from Cedarville College was the only OAIAW person present and she was not there as an official representative. The lack of attendance on the part of OAIAW members only increased the hard feelings already so prevalent. No significant results came from this meeting and it appeared the summer would begin without any solution to Ohio's problems.
In September of 1972 the MAIAW Commissioners met and some further decisions were made which were relevant to Ohio. In a letter to Betty Dillahunt, Myrtis Herndon, Ohio's Representative to MAIAW, outlined some of these decisions:

At the recent MAIAW meeting in Chicago some important decisions were made which are of significance to each institution in the State. As Chairman of OCISW, an organization of institutions interested in the growth and development of athletic programs for college women, several items are of particular importance to you.

1. All members must be a member of the regional district (in this case, MAIAW) before they can join the national organization, AIAW.

2. Participants must be a member of the regional, as well as the national organization, before participation in either regional or national tournament championship are allowed.

3. In order to have representation in a regional tournament, states must provide a qualifying tournament open to all MAIAW members who are also members of a state organization recognized by the MAIAW.

4. If two or more groups are recognized within one state, a method for qualifying for MAIAW tournament representation must be resolved so that the best participants will represent their respective state.

5. The MAIAW will consider recognition of groups within states who abide by the policies already established by the MAIAW. All groups must abide by the MAIAW and AIAW Guidelines and Policies.

6. Procedures for a newly formed organization to be recognized by the MAIAW will be as follows:

   a. Submit a constitution.
   b. Submit a letter of petition for acceptance, stating
their rationale as to why the existing organization does not meet their purposes and/or needs.

c. A copy of this petition must be submitted to the existing organization as well as to the chairman of the MAIAW Commission.

d. A written proposal, signed by the Chairman (or equivalent) of the existing organization and the organization seeking recognition, must be submitted indicating the method to be used in providing top qualifying participants to represent their respective state in MAIAW tournaments.  

A further letter from Myrtis Herndon reviews in detail what transpired from September 6, 1971 until the historic Airport meeting on November 7, 1972, when the two organizations merged. (See Appendix A.) Since MAIAW stated in their policies if there are two or more groups within one state, a method for qualifying for MAIAW Regional Tournaments must be resolved. Elaine Dredame, Chairman of OAIAW, and Betty Dillahunt, Chairman of OCIS, met or communicated on several occasions in an effort to bring the two groups together with no success. There were those in the state who were getting anxious about the upcoming tournaments in volleyball and basketball. What schools could participate? Did they have to be OAIAW members and if so, what provisions if any were being made for OCIS member schools? Something had to be done for the good of all of Ohio's schools and time was running out.

7 Personal letter from Myrtis Herndon, Ohio Representative to MAIAW, September 19, 1972.
Mary Jo Mullen, MAIAW Commission Chairman, organized the idea of a meeting with the two groups to at least settle the problem of declaring a state champion to represent Ohio in regional play. This meeting was scheduled for November 7, 1972 at the Dayton airport for the convenience of Miss Mullen. Poor flying conditions kept Miss Mullen from the meeting, but the two groups met and not only settled the state champion problem, but found a means for compromise and merger. The following is the outcome of this meeting and what was proposed to member schools with the unanimous approval of both Commissions:

1. OAIAW would give up their sanction and would become inactive.

2. OCISW would become inactive and would request OCA WPES membership to disband the Commission at the April meeting.

3. A new association, The Ohio Association for Intercollegiate Sports for Women (OAISW) would be formed.

4. The commissioners from the OAIAW and OCISW, the liaison representative MAIAW, OCA WPES, and DGWS would continue to serve the rest of this year as one body for OAISW. New commissioners would be elected in the spring.

5. A new constitution has been written and would be sent with a request to the MAIAW for one group (provided the membership of both groups approve this action).

6. Member schools to OAIAW and OCISW would become members automatically of OAISW when the new constitution is accepted by MAIAW.
7. The volleyball tournament would be held at Wooster College and all OAISW member schools would have the opportunity to participate.

8. The basketball tournament would be held at Cedarville College in March with all member schools permitted to participate.

9. Other tournament dates and sites would be scheduled at the next Commissioners meeting scheduled for Friday, November 17th, at the OAHPER convention in Dayton.8

A copy of the first OAISW Constitution is included in the Appendix C along with the new Policies for the organization.

These proposals were accepted by member schools of both organizations and OAISW was born November, 1972. The first event sponsored by this new organization was the volleyball tournament at the College of Wooster in December of 1972. The two top teams, the University of Dayton and the College of Mt. St. Joseph and one at large team, Ashland College, represented Ohio in the Midwest Volleyball Tournament in January at the University of Wisconsin, Oshkosh, Wisconsin.

A long year had transpired with Ohio divided down the middle. Ethics had been questioned, feelings hurt and pride challenged. It seemed for a time that nothing would bring the

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8Open letter to Member Schools of OAIAW and OCISW, from the Commissioners of OAIAW and OCISW, November 8, 1972.
women of Ohio together and that the state would continue to operate its intercollegiate athletics with division and strife. This writer believes that one of the strongest underlying forces that helped to bring unity to the state was the desire on the part of its leaders for every institution to be able to participate in state competition. If this opinion is correct, it is hoped that the student's interest will always be the chief motivating force behind all of Ohio's major decisions.

OFFICIATING PROBLEMS

With the amount of competition scheduled in Ohio, the question regarding officials is no small matter. At a glance the officiating scene in the '70's in Ohio would seem to be improving. From 1969 to the school year of 1972-73, basketball officials more than doubled from 204 to 414 and volleyball officials also made a substantial increase from 33 to 299. (see Appendix D). This group, however, must service junior high, high school and college athletics in Ohio. From this group also are coaches in the various sports, college students who are limited by time, transportation, or who may move from the state upon graduation. Add increased competitive schedules on all levels, tournaments, etc., and this number of officials will have difficulty covering all areas of the state. At the
present, the largest board in the state is the Southwestern Ohio Board with sixty-two basketball officials, sixty-three volleyball officials and fourteen field hockey officials. The smallest board is still Oberlin. For further information regarding officials see Appendix D. The crisis for officials is obviously greater in some areas of Ohio. The DGWS and OHSAA are seeking to work together in finding an adequate, workable solution to this problem. The number of officials should double again in all sports next year to adequately service Ohio. The DGWS officiating service is also working on the problem of the quality of officials, which will not be dealt with in this research.

In summarizing the events of the '70's in women's intercollegiate athletics in Ohio, it would be well to note that while the majority of this historical account deals with the organizational controversy, the real growth of athletics for women in Ohio's colleges can be found in the competition itself. Unlike many of the past events in earlier eras, many of the competitive events of the '70's were witnessed by this writer. It has been encouraging to note the increased level of play, the higher quality of coaching, and the more competency of officiating. It has been interesting also to note that in the major team sports (basketball and volleyball) the small school has not been dominated by the large university as
with the individual sports.

More women have become involved in leadership roles in women's athletics and the controversy of the '70's encouraged more participation on the part of some of the before-silent institutions and their leaders. The outgrowth of the controversy has been the actual components of this history itself--more competition for more college women: competition with more people exercising better controls over it. This is the real history in Ohio's women's intercollegiate athletics.
SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN'S INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS IN OHIO - 1970-1972

Maria Sexton - CIAW Committee
  MAIAW Commissioner
  OAIAW Honorary Commissioner

Betty Dillahunt - Chairman of OCIS Commission

Myrtis Herndon - Midwest Commissioner
  OAIAW Commissioner

Pat Fehl - Chairman of Ohio DGWS

Nan Nichols - MAIAW Commissioner
  OAIAW Commissioner, Chairman
  State Intercollegiate Volleyball Tournament Director

Elaine Dreibame - OAIAW Commissioner
  OAISW, Chairman
  State Intercollegiate Basketball Tournament Director
  Coach of State Volleyball Champions, 1972, 1973

Virginia Hunt - MAIAW Volleyball Sports Committee
  Chairman
  State and Regional Volleyball Tournament Director
  State Invitational Golf Tournament Director

Maryalyce Jeremiah - OAIAW Commissioner
  State and Regional Basketball Tournament Director
  Coach of State Basketball Champions - 1972

Katherine Brown - State Intercollegiate Volleyball Tournament Director
Phyllis Bailey - Ohio State University Extramural Director
OCIS Commissioner

Sue Hager - OCIS Commissioner

Carol Mertler - DGWS State Chairman
OCIS Commissioner

Penny VanHorn - OCIS Commissioner

Winona Vannoy - OAIAW Commissioner

Mary Jo Huisman - OAIAW Commissioner

Kay Corcoran - OAIAW Commissioner
Coach of State Volleyball Champions - 1970, 1971

Natalie Shepard - President of OCA-WPES

Katherine Price - President of OCA-WPES

Mary Jo Ruggieri - State DGWS Aquatics Chairman
Coach of Regional Synchronized Swim Team Champs

Mary Jo Campbell - Chairman MAIAW Golf Sports Committee
Midwest Golf Tournament Director
OHIO'S INTERCOLLEGIATE TOURNAMENTS FOR WOMEN
(1970-1972)

INTERCOLLEGIATE BASKETBALL TOURNAMENT

Date: March 26-28, 1971
Place: University of Dayton
Dayton, Ohio

1st Place: Mt. St. Joseph College
2nd Place: Kent State University
Consolation: University of Dayton
Free Throw: Pam Wettig
Bowling Green State University

Director: R. Elaine Dredame

Participants:
Ashland College
College of Wooster
Kent State University
Bowling Green State Univ.
College of Mt. St. Joseph
Ohio Dominican College
Ohio University
University of Akron
University of Toledo
Otterbein College
University of Dayton

Date: March 2-4, 1972
Place: Cedarville College
Cedarville, Ohio

1st Place: Cedarville College
2nd Place: University of Akron
3rd Place: Bowling Green State University
Consolation: College of Wooster
Free Throw: Pam Wettig
Bowling Green State University

Director: Maryalyce Jeremiah

Participants:
Ashland College
Bowling Green State Univ.
Capital University
Cedarville College
College of Mt. St. Joseph
College of Wooster
Defiance College
Kent State University
Miami University
Muskingum College
Ohio Dominican College
Otterbein College
Ohio Northern University
Ohio State University
Ohio State (Newark)
Ohio University
Rio Grande College
Date: March 1-3, 1973

Place: Cedarville College
       Cedarville, Ohio

1st Place: Ohio State University
2nd Place: Cedarville College
3rd Place: Miami University
4th Place: University of Cincinnati
Consolation: College of Mt. St. Joseph
Free Throw: JoAnne Wood
            Miami University

Director: Maryalyce Jeremiah

Participants:
Ohio State University
Ohio Northern University
Defiance College
University of Akron
Ohio Wesleyan University
University of Dayton
Wittenberg University
Ohio State (Newark)
University of Cincinnati
College of Wooster
Bowling Green State Univ.
Otterbein College
Miami University
Baldwin-Wallace College
Rio Grande College
Ohio University
Kent State University
University of Toledo
Ashland College
Ohio Dominican College
Oberlin College
Capital University
Cedarville College
College of Mt. St. Joseph
INTERCOLLEGIATE VOLLEYBALL TOURNAMENT

Date: January 23-24, 1970

Place: College of Wooster

1st Place: College of Mt. St. Joseph
2nd Place: College of Wooster

Director: Virginia Hunt

Participants:

College of Wooster
Kent State University
Hiram College
College of Mt. St. Joseph
Ashland College
Baldwin-Wallace College
Bowling Green State Univ.
Capital University
Muskingum College
University of Dayton
Ohio Wesleyan University
Wittenberg University

Date: January 22-23, 1971

Place: College of Wooster
Wooster, Ohio

1st Place: College of Mt. St. Joseph
2nd Place: College of Wooster

Director: Virginia Hunt

Participants:

Ashland College
Bowling Green State Univ.
Cedarville College
Baldwin-Wallace College
Capital University
University of Dayton
Hiram College
College of Mt. St. Joseph
Kent State University
Muskingum College
Ohio Northern University
Ohio Wesleyan University
College of Wooster
Ohio State University
Otterbein College
Date: January 21-22, 1972

Place: Ohio University
Athens, Ohio

1st Place: University of Dayton
2nd Place: College of Mt. St. Joseph

Director: Catherine Brown

Participants:
Bowling Green State Univ.
Miami University
College of Mt. St. Joseph
Mt. Union College
Otterbein College
Cedarville College
Kent State University
Ohio University
University of Toledo
University of Cincinnati
Capital University
College of Wooster
Ohio Northern University
Ohio Wesleyan University
Ashland College
Baldwin-Wallace College
University of Akron
Ohio State University
University of Dayton

Date: December 8-9, 1972

Place: College of Wooster
Wooster, Ohio

1st Place: University of Dayton
2nd Place: College of Mt. St. Joseph

Director: Nan Nichols

Participants:
Ashland College
Bowling Green State Univ.
Cedarville College
College of Mt. St. Joseph
Mt. Union College
University of Akron
University of Cincinnati
Capital University
College of Wooster
Ohio University
University of Toledo
Ohio State University
Ohio Northern University
Baldwin-Wallace College
Miami University
Cleveland State University
University of Dayton
Kent State University
Ohio State (Newark)
COMPETITIVE SYNCHRONIZED SWIMMING: STATE STUNT MEET

Date: January, 1971

Place: Miami University
       Oxford, Ohio

1st Place: Ohio State University
2nd Place: Miami University

Director: Carol Cramer

Participants:

Miami University
Ohio State University
Kent State University

Date: January, 1972

Place: Ashland College
       Ashland, Ohio

1st Place: Ohio State University
2nd Place: Kent State University

Participants:

Ohio State University
Kent State University
Miami University
Ashland College
Denison University
Cleveland State University
Bowling Green State Univ.
University of Cincinnati
Mt. Union College
INTERCOLLEGIATE TENNIS TOURNAMENT

Date: May, 1970
Place: Ohio Wesleyan University
Delaware, Ohio
Winners: Miami University

Date: May, 1971
Place: Bowling Green State University
Bowling Green, Ohio
Winners: Ohio State University
Miami University
Bowling Green State University

Date: May, 1972
Place: Miami University
Oxford, Ohio
Winners: Ohio State University
CHAPTER VI

SUMMARY AND SPECULATION

In thirty short years, Ohio's women's intercollegiate athletics have progressed from play days and sports days to high level competition. It has experienced the kinds of growing pains generally associated with such growth. Sometimes we wish for unity, ease and calm. We hope for serenity in major decision-making and we attempt to carry out our beliefs without opposition. But these become only wishes, because it is out of dissension, dialogue and discussion that quality is born.

Through these thirty years, many highly-qualified leaders have seen Ohio through these growing pains. In every era throughout its history, Ohio has been blessed with those women who have not been afraid to speak and act with foresight and courage to assure Ohio of the best possible program for its women athletes. The Ohio College Association - Women's Physical Education Section has been such a leader. In the '40's and '50's, the leaders of this association saw a need for policy making. Even though it seemed
slow, progress at this time was an important leadup to what was to be.

Competition in those early years seemed high level to those who participated because it was all they knew. As competition at the national level began to increase, people in the state also began looking for increased opportunities for their women athletes. It seemed that high-level organization in the state was the place to begin so that a qualifying structure to regional and national competition could be developed.

Some opinion in Ohio reflects thought that Ohio has been a leader in intercollegiate competition, while others believe that this has not been the case. It is true that the 1941 National Golf Tournament was held in Ohio and in that respect the state did exercise leadership. But generally, based on the review of national trends as compared to state development, it is the opinion of this writer that Ohio has been an ardent follower. Organization at the state level did not begin at an intense level until the AIAW and the MAIAW had been established. Even back in the days when OCA-WPES was forming policies concerning extramurals, it seemed to come after MAPECW had written similar policies.

The idea of Ohio being a follower is not necessarily a negative concept. For the state itself profited by waiting to see
what other states and regions were doing. Mistakes were avoided and sound ideas were developed by paying heed to the errors of others. One further evidence that Ohio was not necessarily a leader in competition for the highly skilled could be seen in the small number of individuals or teams that have competed to any significant degree at either regional or national levels. This might be interpreted as being the result of a low-key intercollegiate program. It has not been characterized by numerous opportunities for intense stressful competition, which is an often occurring experience of the very successful athlete. It might also be due to inadequate high school programs which could provide few highly skilled athletes for colleges.

However, when the writer interviewed several women who competed in Ohio in the '60's, most of these women indicated that they were very satisfied with their experience. Any dissatisfaction expressed was not then, but now, in retrospect of "what is now" and "what could have been." Some wondered if they could have measured up skill-wise to the task, and if not would have had to find some other avenue of self-expression and missed out on so many good experiences. That is a question which will never be answered for them. The time has passed and one can always dream. These past competitors expressed great delight in their competitive
days and did not by any means begrudge the opportunities girls now have in Ohio. In fact, they, many of them coaches now, seem to be like parents seeking to provide for their children things they never had.

What then does the future hold for intercollegiate athletics for women in Ohio? Some of the trends which are already developing in many of Ohio's institutions must be constantly evaluated by the leaders as to their educational value for the women in Ohio's colleges and universities.

1. The OAISW will continue to strengthen and will become the enforcement agent of the policies governing Ohio's intercollegiate athletics for women.

2. More colleges will field more athletic teams in more sports. Fencing, golf, tennis, track and field and other individual sports will gain new recognition.

3. Ohio's coaches will be characterized by more know-how in their respective areas. More coaching clinics will be held in varied sport areas so that the women coaches of Ohio can be more adequately prepared. Summer camps for various sports will be held.

4. Colleges will be offering more coaching courses for women, or women will be entering the men's already established courses.
5. At the present time there is a strong movement in Ohio to prohibit males from coaching women's teams. This writer believes this is also a thing of the past and that "the best qualified for the job without regard for sex" is the principle of the future.

6. Competition will begin to be organized according to institution size and the state will begin to organize itself into leagues and districts.

7. Schools will hire women with attention paid to their coaching ability and speciality.

8. More research will be completed on the woman athlete.

The following issues have great implications for the women's programs in Ohio and are suggested areas for future research from the leaders in Ohio involved in women's intercollegiate athletic programs.

1. Many of Ohio's colleges may begin more interstate travel to compete against more highly skilled teams than can be found in Ohio. Strong policies are needed regarding financial support for women's athletic programs. Rules regarding class absences will need to be investigated also.
2. More attention may be paid to longer seasons and longer practice sessions for the development of more highly skilled players. This will necessitate a definitive interpretation of season length to be collectively adhered to by institutions.

3. Schools may be offering athletic scholarships to worthy students. Therefore, scholarship rules and regulations will need to be further defined.

4. Schools may be recruiting highly skilled high school female students. Statements regarding recruitment of the female athlete will be necessary if ethical practices are to be followed.

The past gives us insight for the future and the history of intercollegiate sports for women in Ohio has given to us the ingredients for a bright and prosperous future. Molded and shaped by the devotion and dedication of its leaders, sports for women in Ohio's colleges and universities can be proud of their heritage.

But, along with this proud heritage must come a deep and sensitive responsibility on the part of those who now pick up the torch for future development. The groundwork has been cautiously, but courageously laid. The framework for a strong program of intercollegiate athletics for women has been built. The structure itself
now depends upon the young builder—coaches and athletic directors—to keep it sound.
APPENDIX A
April 13, 1972

Miss Helen W. Smith
132 Third St.
Troy, New York 12180

Dear Miss Smith:

As a doctoral student at Ohio State University, I am currently conducting a research study that will result in the recorded history of women's intercollegiate athletics in Ohio from 1940-present. Your name was given to me as one who might be of significant help to me as I wish to explore every area of this topic.

I am writing this letter to make inquiry as to your accessibility to any written materials you may have accumulated over your years of experience, and also to ask if I might talk with you sometime soon at your convenience. I could come whenever it is best for you as I am most anxious to talk personally to those of you who have provided leadership and have some insight into the events that have brought us to this point in our history. I have tried to contact you by phone and shall continue to do so, but I wanted you to be aware of some possibilities that might contribute to this project.

Thank you very much for your time.

Sincerely,

(Miss) June Kearney
Assoc. Prof. of HPE

JK:jk
April 17, 1972

Miss June Kearney  
Cedarville College  
Cedarville, Ohio 45314

Dear June Kearney:

You have been on my mind of late - wondering how you were progressing on your study. I regret not being available in Cleveland, but have had an extensive hospital stay here and may not return to Cleveland for awhile.

CWRU has never been too involved in intercollegiate athletics until recently. However, as OCA historian I do have a notebook of the annual convention programs, a notebook on athletic policies of OCA, and a notebook of reports of the Athletic Committee. These are available in my office. Also there are some old books and programs given me by Miss Harriet Fitchpatrick - now retired to Sunset City, Arizona.

It seems to me that Gwen Scott's doctoral thesis was related to yours. She is at Kent State and there should be a copy of her dissertation in the CWRU Library (done in the Education Department). Katherine Shaw at Lake Erie College has carried an extensive program through the years as well as Kent State. And Jane Pease at Cleveland State has kept up well on college affairs. You may like to refer to these in my absence.

Can not predict my return but will be glad to see you as soon as I get back if not too late for you. Please call my secretary if you wish to use the files. Call me if I can be of help. All good wishes to you!

CWRU P, E. Office:  
368 2422 or 2421

Sincerely yours,

Helen W. Smith  
Professor in Physical Education
10 Layton Drive
New Concord, Ohio
May 17, 1972

Warren Kearney,

I am sorry I have delayed so long in answering your letter. I have been away a great deal due to illness & death in my brother's family. I do not believe I can be of any help to you in your study of college winter collegiate sports for women since we confined the off campus program to Sport Days when I lived at the college. We did do quite a bit of that in various sports, but the variety team idea...
was not strong in this area.
There has been quite a bit of it here since I retired in 1767.

If there are specific questions in which I can be of assistance, I shall be glad to do what I can.

I expect to be in the New Concord area the rest of this month, then I shall just be in and out. My phone is New Concord 826 4413. It would be wise to call before making a trip here.

My best wishes for your success in your work.

Very sincerely,

A. Stone Horner
MAIAW
MIDWEST ASSOCIATION FOR INTERCOLLEGIATE
ATHLETICS FOR WOMEN

October 23, 1972

Miss Mary Jo Mullen
Chairman, MAIAW
HPER Department
Wisconsin State University
Stevens Point, Wisconsin 54481

Dear Mary Jo:

Several days ago I received a copy of the letter Betty Dillahunt,
Chairman of the Ohio Commission of Intercollegiate Sports
for Women, sent to you relative to their request for recognition
as an Ohio organization responsible for providing a qualifying
tournament for MAIAW member schools. It is evident that the
OCISW Commissioners have failed to understand the intent for
establishing guidelines, as well as the procedures to follow in
requesting recognition. Unfortunately, OCISW Commissioners and
OCA-WPES executive board members have not felt the need to
communicate with their Ohio Representative to MAIAW. As result,
misinterpretations are bound to occur.

At this time, I should perhaps relate to you the events that have
transpired since our September 6th meeting in Chicago (as I view
the situation).

First. During the week of September 12th I phoned Katherine Price,
President of the Ohio College Association--Women's Physical Educa-
tion Section (OCA-WPES) and discussed with her the actions or key
decisions made at the September MAIAW meeting.

Second. I wrote Betty Dillahunt (letter dated September 19) and
listed the important decisions passed by MAIAW which might affect
member institutions in OCISW. Copies of this letter were sent to
you, Nan Nichols and Katherine Price.
Third. The OCISW Commissioners held a special meeting on September 29 prior to the OCA-WPES Executive Board and decided to recommend to OCA-WPES that they petition for recognition to MAIAW. (I was not invited to the OCISW meeting.) Prior to this meeting Betty met with Elaine Dreidame to discuss the possibility of a structure for state tournaments to comply with MAIAW's decision that "If two or more groups are recognized within one state, a method for qualifying for MAIAW tournament representation must be resolved so that the best participants will represent their respective state." The OCA-WPES Board accepted their recommendation to seek recognition.

Fourth. The OAIAW Commissioners met September 28 to elect officers and to conduct official business of the Association. Nan Nichols reported that she had received no response from Betty Dillahunt concerning a joint meeting and possible merger of OCISW and OAIAW. The OAIAW Commissioners charged Elaine Dreidame, new chairman of the Commission, to again contact Betty in an effort to bring the two groups together. I made an MAIAW report to the Commission and some discussion followed concerning the letter I sent to Betty Dillahunt. It was reported that OCISW was planning to seek recognition, and that Betty had talked with Elaine about a possible tournament arrangement. The OAIAW Commissioners decided it was premature to speculate what OCISW was going to do or what information they would seek from OAIAW. When official documents were received from OCISW, then effective dialogue would take place.

Fifth. At the OCA-WPES meeting I again offered to explain or interpret any statement I wrote in my letter to Betty Dillahunt. Katherine Price and Sue Hager indicated that they understood everything and that the OCISW Commission was following the suggested outline of procedures to gain recognition from MAIAW. They did not feel the need to share any other information with me but said all documents would be sent to the Chairman of MAIAW.

Sixth. I received a copy of the letter to Mary Jo Mullen which was written by Betty Dillahunt, dated October 11th. This was the first official notification that I had received concerning their petition for recognition.
Seventh. I received a copy of the letter to the OAIAW Commissioners which was written by Elaine Dredisame, dated October 11th. She indicated that she had contacted all of the OAIAW Commissioners "and received a positive reply from each of them in regard to the OCISW Commissioners joining the OAIAW Commission, etc." She also indicated that Betty Dillahunt "just called and said that she had contacted each of her commissioners and was not able to get a positive response from any of them. It was their decision to go ahead and try to get MAIAW recognition on their own." Elaine also stated that Betty was not interested in discussing a possible tournament structure until after MAIAW had made a decision.

Eighth. From the events, as outlined above, it was clearly evident to me that no progress toward a possible solution to the intercollegiate situation in Ohio had occurred. Betty and Elaine were unable to arrange a joint meeting between the two groups and the only dialogue between them was in relation to a possible State Tournament arrangement for all member schools in both OCISW and OAIAW. It appeared that OCISW would not be interested in effective dialogue until a decision was reached by MAIAW.

I assessed the contents of the letter of petition for recognition, as submitted by Betty Dillahunt. It was clearly evident to me that the OCISW commissioners failed to understand the rationale or intent in establishing guidelines for recognition of state groups, as well as failed to understand the proper procedures to follow in requesting recognition. I decided to contact (phone) several commissioners of OCISW and other members at large in an effort to understand their ideas, their concerns, their attitudes, since I represent all Ohio schools which are members of MAIAW. I also wanted to explain to them the MAIAW policy with regard to recognition of state organizations and why I felt the OCISW request did not follow these procedures. I indicated that it would be impossible for me to support their rationale for recognition.

From my conversations with three OCISW Commissioners (Dillahunt, Bailey, Hager) it appears that they rationalized that Ohio was the only state which had two organizations seeking recognition and that MAIAW probably established procedures for recognition of state organizations in order to accommodate OCISW. Therefore, they firmly believed that if they followed procedures and asked for recognition that MAIAW would no doubt honor their request. I explained to them why such may not be the case, but assured them
that I could only speak for myself and that the other MAIAW Commissioners must make their own decisions regarding the OCISW petition.

My telephone conversations with several OCISW commissioners and other members at large were fruitful. Those that were contacted indicated that only one Ohio organization was necessary and that there was no reason why both existing groups could not get together if both groups were sincere in working towards such an effort. All three OCISW Commissioners indicated their willingness to meet with the OAIAW Commissioners if I could arrange such a meeting. Therefore, Betty Dillahunt has agreed to contact all the OCISW Commissioners and if they agree, she will submit several possible dates for a joint meeting. I have written Elaine Dreidame to request that she contact all the OAIAW Commissioners, and if they agree, to also submit several possible dates for a joint meeting. I am now waiting to hear from both groups. I am optimistic that I shall indeed hear from both Chairmen within the next week or two and that a meeting will take place around the middle of November, if not before!

Concerning the OCISW petition, I have already indicated that I feel additional information is needed before we consider the petition. Specifically, the written proposal concerning the method to be used in providing top qualifying participants has not even been discussed, let alone agreed to by both the existing group and the group requesting recognition. This is one aspect of the petition that must include serious dialogue.

I earnestly feel that the rational of OCISW has failed to explain why the existing organization does not meet their purposes and/or needs; and that this rationale is not sufficient for the recognition of a second organization in Ohio. I would even surmise that OAIAW Commissioners will also reject such a rationale when they meet to discuss the petition. In addition, I feel that several statements in the document are misleading to the reader who is unfamiliar with the OCA-WPES association.

At this time I would like to recommend that you contact Betty
Dillahunt and request the additional document that is needed to conform to the procedures for a newly formed organization to be considered for recognition. Upon receipt of this document, I recommend that you call a special meeting of the MAIAW Commissioners and invite Betty to present her case. In the meantime, I trust that both OAIAW and OCISW will meet in an effort to reach a satisfactory solution to the intercollegiate situation in Ohio.

If you desire additional information, please contact me. Enclosed is a list of the Ohio Colleges and Universities who are members of OCISW, OAIAW and MAIAW.

Sincerely yours,

Myrtis E. Herndon, Ohio Representative, MAIAW

cc: MAIAW Commissioners
    OAIAW Commissioners
    OCISW Commissioners
    Katherine Price
POLICIES FOR EXTRAMURALS
FOR COLLEGE WOMEN
W. P. E. - O. C. A.

INTRODUCTION

The majority of life experiences are of a competitive nature— with one's self, with another individual, and with groups. An individual should be educated for the world in which he lives and the college has a responsibility in educating individuals for competition. With so many college students seemingly satisfied with mediocrity it becomes vital to awaken them to the values and necessity of competition. Therefore, as educators, we believe sports competition for women to be wholesome and vital.

It is good for a student to match her skill against others of similar ability. It is good to share the experience of a well played game. It is good to give of one's best and to play to win by fair and lawful means. Extramural competition leads to excellence of performance, a drive for achieving perfection, and pride in accomplishment.

GENERAL POLICIES

For competition to remain worthwhile, colleges should participate with other colleges which base their extramural programs on a similar set of general policies. No college accepting or issuing an invitation shall deviate from the starred policies without stating that the deviation exists.

O. C. A. - W. P. E. recommends that:

I. No college shall become a member of a league which is organized for the purpose of determining championships.

II. Students are encouraged to assume much of the responsibility for planning and conducting extramurals under faculty guidance.

III. The intramural program should not be sacrificed for extramurals.
IV. Competitions should be arranged with colleges having players of comparable ability.

V. Sometimes suitable mixed activities are planned for men and women, but women's teams do not compete against men's teams.

*VI. No admission is charged spectators.

VII. Awards are usually not given, but if they are given they are very insignificant.

VIII. College groups usually do not compete with non-college groups.

*XIX. Extramurals are taught, coached, and officiated by qualified women.

X. Physical conditioning of participants is considered extremely important. A college physician certifies each participant for the extramural activity in which she wishes to participate.

*XII. Rules used and standards regarding maximum playing time are those approved by D.G.W.S.

XII. Length of playing time should be of sufficient duration to be satisfying to the majority of participants.

*XIII. Students do not officiate any part of a game in which they participate, nor shall any faculty advisor officiate a game in which her team plays.

*XIV. Only regularly enrolled undergraduates may participate as players in extramurals.

*XV. Students on college academic or disciplinary probations are ineligible for extramural competition.

*XVI. A student's total supervised practice time in any one sport does not exceed an average of four hours per week for the season.
XVII. Participation in extramurals is not at the financial expense of the student.

*XVIII. A woman faculty member accompanies all traveling extramural groups.

XIX. College cars or bonded carriers are used whenever possible. If personal cars and/or student drivers must be used, liability insurance is cleared with the college.

*XX. There should be rigid adherence to the following responsibilities of the hostess and guest colleges.

Responsibilities of the Hostess College

A. Correspondence
   1. All correspondence must be countersigned by a faculty member.
   2. Invitations must be extended at least one month before the event.
      The invitation should include:
      a. date
      b. events
      c. playing time and time zone identity
      d. college and definite place where group will meet
      e. number of colleges invited
      f. types of teams participating (i.e., varsity, intramural, all-star, etc.)
      g. approximate time of culminating the day's activities
      h. any deviations from the starred items in the general policies
   3. A follow-up letter should be sent at least ten days before the event.
      The follow-up letter should include:
      a. restate the date, playing time and place
      b. name of the colleges attending
      c. a map of exact location for parking and meeting place
      d. identification of officials
      e. name, address, school phone, and home phone number of faculty member in charge of event.
B. Provide qualified officials.

C. Provide a social event.

D. Provide for first-aid and emergency service.

E. Provide housing or information on housing (including cost, distance, quality and location) if a college must stay over.

F. Provide an acceptable indoor activity in case of inclement weather, or cancel the event before guests leave home.

G. Provide adequate supervision by a responsible non-player for each event. This person shall have the power to make any pertinent decisions regarding any player.

Responsibilities of the Guest Colleges

A. Correspondence
   1. All correspondence must be countersigned by a faculty member.
   2. Response to an invitation should be back to the hostess college within ten days. If the response is an acceptance, it should include:
      a. the number of students and faculty members that will attend
      b. time of expected arrival
      c. any exceptions to the invitation
      d. name, address, school phone, and home phone of the faculty member accompanying the group
      e. any deviations from the starred items in the general policies.

B. Arrive on time.

C. Notify the hostess college of any last minute changes in plans.

D. Assume costs involved with meals and housing.
E. Assume cost involved with any emergency medical care.

F. A faculty member must accompany the group.

We hope that the work of the committee will meet with your approval.

Respectfully submitted,

Committee Members:
Gladys Heyman, Chairman, Capital University
Martha Dende, The Ohio State University
Dorothy Luedtke, Bowling Green State University
Maria Sexton, Wooster College

Fifth Revision of Policies
May, 1962
One standing aim in American education is "self-realization," which means that each student should be given the opportunity to develop all of his talents to the greatest possible extent, whatever they may be. The OCIS believes in this aim and the development of it through participation in the competitive sport experience. But much more is involved. For what is the meaning of "self-realization"?

First, we must ask, what is the self or, stated otherwise, what is a human being? Is denotes essence, and the essence of humanity is moral or ethical. That is, human existence is a continuous choice-making and valuing process. Even choosing not to choose is making a value choice. So if the self is essentially a moral being, then "realization" of the self becomes essentially a moral or ethical concern. If we accept this concept of the self and its "realization," we are compelled to interpret the competitive sports situation as an especially dynamic ethical experience. That is, for all concerned, it is a dynamic evaluative venture. Is it not true that a contest is always a powerful sentient-action encounter between individual selves where each is striving to proclaim an identity, a "who-ness," and as moral creatures, a nobleness or goodness?
We know also that human beings are not always consistent or infallible in making ethical choices, nor are we expected to be. Thus, considering the inherent dynamic nature of the competitive sport experience, in and of itself, and, considering the ethical or moral significance of such an experience for all the human beings involved in it, it seems both appropriate and wise to agree upon administrative guidelines and techniques. This is the human task of the Commission.

**PURPOSES OF OCIS**

The purposes of the Ohio Commission on Intercollegiate Sports are:

1. To **govern** intercollegiate competition by an established set of policies.

2. To **advise** on problems concerning intercollegiate competition for women.

3. To **legislate**, when requested by allied member schools,* regarding problems or irregularities arising from competition within the State of Ohio, particularly when such irregularities concern policies established by OCIS.

4. To **inform** member schools, as well as the membership of OCA-WPES, of collegiate competition at the state, regional, national, and international levels.
5. To **promote** intercollegiate competition and to **sanction** state tournaments.

State Tournaments may be promoted by:

(a) Encouraging the establishment of tournaments in each sport.

(b) Establishing a specific set of policies for each sports tournament.

(c) Publicizing and helping to find sites for the various tournaments.

(d) Evaluating each tournament and, when deemed appropriate, recommending changes in the conduct of the tournament.

*Allied Member Schools: At least one member of the school faculty shall be an active member of OCA-WPES in order for an institution to be eligible for allied membership in the Ohio Commission on Intercollegiate Sports. Allied Membership dues are five dollars ($5.00) a year.*
POLICIES OF OCIS

The policies of OCIS are incorporated in the following statements:

1. The commission will concern itself only with the intercollegiate programs for Ohio college women.

2. Intercollegiate programs are considered those in which college and university teams and/or individuals are selected and coached, and then compete with other college and university teams in a series of scheduled sport contests.

3. Competition may be scheduled only with other allied member schools. (This policy does not apply to out-of-state competition, by member schools. See page 137 for definition of Allied Member School.)

4. DGWS approved rules must be used.

5. A woman student is eligible to participate:
   (a) If she is presently enrolled as a full-time undergraduate in a college, junior college, or university and maintains an academic average required for participation at her institution.
   (b) If she has not already participated in the same sport for four years.
   (c) If she has just transferred from another institution.
(d) In summer intercollegiate events if she has been regularly enrolled for the semester, quarter, term or trimester immediately preceding the events.

(e) If she maintains her amateur status, that is, if she has not received money for playing that sport.

(f) Provided she is not a competing member of any other team in the same sport during the same season.

6. A woman student may not participate:

(a) As a member of a men's intercollegiate team.

(c) Against a man in a scheduled intercollegiate contest.

7. Each student must have passed a medical examination within a six month period prior to the start of the particular sport season.

8. DGWS nationally rated officials should be used whenever possible. If nationally rated officials are not to officiate, all schools involved must know this alternative prior to the contest.

9. A woman faculty member shall coach and accompany all intercollegiate teams.

10. Some type of a social event must be planned for the participants after each contest.
OPERATING CODE OF OCIS

Membership:

1. The members of this commission shall be appointed by the president of OCA-WPES.

2. The appointments shall be announced at the second business meeting of the annual OCA-WPES Conference.

3. Commission shall be appointed for a three (3) year term. A term shall be considered expired at the time of the annual OCA-WPES Conference.

4. A retiring Commissioner may not be reappointed until after a lapse of two (2) years.

5. All Commissioners must be active members of OCA-WPES.

6. The president of OCA-WPES shall appoint a replacement for any Commissioner who finds it necessary to resign.

Chairman:

1. The Chairman shall hold office for one (1) year.

2. The Chairman shall be elected from one of the senior members of her fellow Commissioners.

3. The Chairman shall be elected immediately following the annual meeting of the OCA-WPES.
Meetings:

1. The Commission shall meet annually in the month of February and at such special meetings as are deemed necessary.

2. The date and place of the meeting shall be selected by the Chairman of the Commission within three weeks following the annual OCA-WPES Conference.

3. A report of the meetings will be distributed to all of the Commissioners and to the president of OCA-WPES.

4. All actions of the Commission must be approved by a three-fifths (3/5) vote of the Commission.

Sanctioning:

1. Only events involving member schools in Ohio are eligible for sanction.

2. Sanctioned events are open only to Allied Member schools. Invitations must be extended to all Allied Members.

3. Events involving non-Allied Member schools are classified as open events and are not eligible for sanction by the OCIS.

4. All events sanctioned by the Commission shall appear in a yearly sports calendar which shall be distributed to all Allied Member schools by April 1 of the preceding year.

5. Whenever possible, all scheduling of sanctioned events should be done two (2) years in advance of the event.
Revision of OCIS Policies:

1. Allied Member schools desiring to propose new policies and/or revisions of current policies must submit their proposals in writing to the Chairman of the Commission.

2. All recommended policies or policy changes shall be submitted to the Allied Membership of OCIS for final approval by a majority mail vote.

3. The Commission shall continually review the specific policy statements governing each sport sanctioned and when necessary make revision in these statements.

Violations:

The following procedures shall be followed in handling violations of policies and/or problems concerning Allied Member schools:

1. The complaint must be submitted in writing to the Chairman of the Commission.

2. The Chairman of the Commission shall notify the school(s) involved in the complaint.

3. The Chairman shall notify the Commissioners of the complaint and outline the suggested procedures for their investigation.

4. The findings of the investigation must be reported to the Chairman of the Commission who will determine the Commission's next course of action.
(Such action may include polling the Commissioners, calling a special meeting of the Commissioners, or postponing action until the next regularly scheduled meeting of the Commission.)

5. All actions of the Commission are final.

6. If new facts relating to the violation become known, an appeal for reconsideration of the Commission action may be made in writing to the Chairman.

7. The Chairman of the Commission shall report on the Commission's action(s) at the annual meeting of OCA-WPES. The report is to include the complaints investigated, the action taken, and the rationale for the action. (Direct mention of the institution(s) involved is to be avoided if possible.)

Revision of Operating Code:

Revision of the Operating Code are subject to approval of the Executive Board of OCA-WPES.
CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS
of the

OHIO ASSOCIATION FOR INTERCOLLEGIATE
ATHLETICS FOR WOMEN

CONSTITUTION

Article I. Name. This organization shall be entitled the Ohio Association for Intercollegiate Athletics for Women (OAIAW).

Article II. Purpose. The purpose of this organization shall be to promote and coordinate state intercollegiate competition for women and to maintain desirable standards for state competition.

Article III. Membership

Section 1. Membership shall be open to any college or university (2 or 4 years) in the state of Ohio that subscribes to the purposes of the OAIAW and pays annual dues.

Article IV. Administration. The Ohio Commission shall be the governing body of the Ohio Association for Intercollegiate Athletics for Women.

Article V. Voting. Each member school shall be entitled to one vote on all matters coming before the membership.

Article VI. Amendments. This constitution may be amended by a two-thirds majority of those members voting. Voting will be done by mail; all amendments shall have been presented to the membership in writing.

BY-LAWS

Article I. Membership

Section 1. Only member institutions are eligible to participate in all OAIAW events and have voting privileges. Each member institution is entitled to one vote.
Section 2. Any woman physical educator who is a faculty member or coach of a member institution is eligible to serve on the commission.

Section 3. Only those institutions which have membership by October 15 will be eligible to vote and participate in state tournaments for that school year.

Article II. Dues

Section 1. Annual dues of the Association shall be $5.00 payable on or before October 15.

Section 2. Dues will only be used to cover operating costs of the Commission.

Article III. Administration

Section 1. The Commission shall consist of seven (7) voting members and one non-voting member.

a. One commissioner shall be elected from each of the one or two appropriate districts prior to June 1 and shall assume office on September 1.

   (1) The districts shall be N. E., N. W., S. E., and S. W.

b. Three commissioners shall be elected by the member schools to represent the following classifications of schools:

   (1) Undergraduate enrollment of over 10,000.
   (2) Undergraduate enrollment of over 2,000 but under 10,000.
   (3) Undergraduate enrollment of under 2,000.

Section 2. Each Commissioner shall serve a three (3) year term, with the terms of office of two or three members expiring each year on September 1.

Section 3. Initially the commissioners shall have the following terms of office:
a. Three year terms: Northwest, Southwest and schools over 10,000.

b. Two year terms: Southeast, and schools between 2,000 and 10,000.

c. One year terms: Northeast, and schools under 2,000.

d. The commissioners will thereafter rotate following this plan.

Section 4. Members who have elected a commissioner shall elect a replacement for her if she finds it necessary to resign because she no longer represents her constituency.

Section 5. A commissioner may not succeed herself on the Commission.

Section 6. There shall not be more than one voting commissioner from any institution.

Section 7. The Chairman, Secretary, Treasurer, and Commissioner in charge of state meets shall be elected by and from the Commissioners annually.

Article IV. Duties of the Commission

Section 1. The Commission shall decide for which sports state tournaments are necessary, and sponsor such tournaments within the state.

Section 2. The Commission shall determine the policies of conduct of state tournaments using the AIAW policies as basic standards.

Section 3. The Commission shall set the time and place for holding tournaments within the state.

Section 4. The Commission shall consider the sanctioning of closed intercollegiate competition within the state that is not sanctioned by the affiliated regional or national body.
Section 5. The Commission shall interpret and enforce policies of the OAIAW, and of MAIAW and AIAW in such cases where the higher body wishes this done.

Section 6. The Commission shall disseminate information regarding tournaments, policies, rulings, etc. to member schools.

Section 7. The Commission shall act as a referral body to review and act upon problems of participating members.

Article V. Administrative Duties

Section 1. The Commission shall meet at least once a year and other times as necessary.

Section 2. The responsibilities of each Commissioner shall be determined by the Commission.

Article VI. Amendments

The By-Laws may be amended by a simple majority of those members voting by mail. Amendments prepared by the Commission shall have been presented in writing to the regular members of the Association, prior to the mail vote.

Dated: November 1, 1971
Revised: February, 1972
CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS
of the

OHIO ASSOCIATION FOR INTERCOLLEGIATE
SPORTS FOR WOMEN

CONSTITUTION

Article I. Name. This organization shall be entitled the Ohio Association for Intercollegiate Sports for Women (OAISW).

Article II. Purpose. The purposes of this organization shall be to promote and coordinate state intercollegiate competition for women and to maintain desirable standards for state competition.

Article III. Membership. Membership shall be open to any college or university in the State of Ohio that subscribes to the purposes of the OAISW and pays annual dues.

Article IV. Administration. The Ohio Commission shall be the governing body of the Ohio Association for Intercollegiate Sports for Women.

Article V. Voting. Each member school shall be entitled to one vote on all matters coming before the membership.

Article VI. Amendments. This constitution may be amended by a two-thirds majority of those members voting. Voting will be done by mail; all amendments shall have been presented to the membership in writing.

BY-LAWS

Article 1. Membership

Section 1. Only member institutions are eligible to participate in all OAISW events and have voting privileges. Each member institution is entitled to one vote.
Section 2. Any woman actively engaged in coaching or involved as a director or coordinator of women's sports in a member institution may serve on the Commission.

Section 3. Only those institutions which have membership by October 15 will be eligible to vote and participate in State tournaments for that school year.

Article II. Dues

Section 1. Annual dues of the Association shall be $5.00, payable on or before October 15.

Section 2. Dues will only be used to cover operating costs of the Commission.

Article III. Administration

Section 1. The Commission shall consist of nine (9) voting members and three (3) non-voting, ex officio members.

a. One Commissioner shall be elected from each of the two appropriate districts prior to June 1 and shall assume office on September 1.

1. The districts shall be Northwest, Southwest, North-central, Southcentral, Northeast and Southeast.

b. Three (3) Commissioners shall be elected by the appropriate member schools to represent the following classifications of schools:

1. Private colleges and universities
2. State colleges and universities
3. At large

c. 1. The MAIAW Commissioner elected from the State of Ohio shall serve as a non-voting, ex officio member of the Commission.

2. A representative appointed by the OCA-WPES Executive Board shall serve as a non-voting, ex officio member of the Commission.
3. A representative appointed by the Ohio D.G.W.S. Executive Board shall serve as a non-voting, ex-officio member of the Commission.

Section 2. Each Commissioner shall serve a three (3) year term, with the terms of office of three members expiring each year on September 1.

Section 3. Initially the Commissioners shall have the following terms of office:

   a. Three year terms: Northcentral, Northwest, At Large

   b. Two year terms: Southwest, Southcentral, Private

   c. One year terms: Northeast, Southeast, State

   d. The Commissioners will thereafter rotate following this plan.

Section 4. The Commission shall appoint a replacement for any Commissioner who finds it necessary to resign because she no longer represents her constituency.

Section 5. A Commissioner may not succeed herself on the Commission.

Section 6. The Chairman, Secretary, Treasurer and Commissioner in charge of State Tournaments shall be elected by and from the Commissioners annually.

Article IV. Duties of the Commission

Section 1. The Commission shall decide for which sports state tournaments are necessary, and sponsor such tournaments within the state.

Section 2. The Commission shall determine the policies for conduct of state tournaments using the AIAW policies as minimal standards.

Section 3. The Commission shall fix the time and place for holding tournaments within the state.
Section 4. The Commission shall consider the sanctioning of closed intercollegiate competition within the state that is not sanctioned by the regional or national body.

Section 5. The Commission shall interpret and enforce policies of the OAISW and of the MAIAW and the AIAW.

Section 6. The Commission shall disseminate information regarding tournaments, policies, rulings, etc. to member schools.

Section 7. The Commission shall act as a referral body to review and act upon problems of participating schools.

Article V. Administrative Duties

Section 1. The Commission shall meet at least once a year and other times as necessary.

Section 2. The responsibilities of each Commissioner shall be determined by the Commission.

Article VI. Amendments

The By-Laws may be amended by a simple majority of those members voting by mail. Amendments prepared by the Commission shall have been presented in writing to the regular members of the Association, prior to the mail vote.

Dated: November 7, 1972
153

OHIO ASSOCIATION FOR INTERCOLLEGIATE SPORTS FOR WOMEN

POLICIES

1. Eligibility

   a. All participants must have amateur status. Amateur status is maintained in a sport if a player has not received and does not receive money other than expenses as a participant in that sport. A participant may receive money from her own school to pay only for housing, meals, and transportation. A student who plays, coaches, or officiates and who receives reimbursement in excess of her expenses for playing, coaching or officiating may lose her amateur status for open competition.

   b. Only a woman student who is presently enrolled in a full-time undergraduate program in a college, junior college, or university and who maintains the academic average required for participation in all other major campus activities at her institution shall be eligible to participate. However, if a student has completed graduation requirements within the preceding quarter, semester, or trimester and has met all other eligibility requirements for state championships, she shall be eligible as long as she has not started course work as a graduate student. A transfer student is immediately eligible for participation following enrollment in a member institution.

   c. Students may not participate in the same annual event more than four times.

   d. A student is eligible to participate in a state championship when (1) her institution has an intercollegiate team (defined as individuals from the same college or university who are selected and coached and who compete in a series of scheduled games against similar units from other colleges or universities) in the specific sport for which eligibility is being determined and she has participated on the team during most of its recent season, or (2) her institution does not have a team for this specific sport and approves her participation.
The regular season for sports may vary in different regions of the state. If an institution's regular season in a sport does not occur in the same term in which the state championship is held, these clarifications and regulations will be effective:

1. Eligibility will be based on the participant's status during the term in which the championship is held.
2. A pre-championship preparation period is considered to be highly desirable.
3. If a pre-championship preparation period is held, that period may be considered as the "recent season."

4. Each student must have had a medical examination within the school year prior to the start of the sport season.

5. Any student who receives an athletic scholarship, financial award(s), or other financial assistance specifically designated for athletes is ineligible to compete. An athletic scholarship is defined as a scholarship when one or more of the following conditions exist: The scholarship (1) is primarily dependent upon athletic ability, (2) is dependent upon participation in the intercollegiate program, and (3) is awarded as a result of undue influence by a member of the athletic department or physical education department, or by a coach who is aware of the applicant's ability. However, athletes may receive academic scholarships or economic need scholarships which are not defined as athletic scholarships, provided none of the above conditions applies.

Recruitment practices and financial aid programs in women's athletics are often contrary to educational objectives; they impose undesirable pressures and are means of athletic control by those who offer the greatest financial inducements. DGWS disapproves awarding athletic scholarships to participants in intercollegiate sports competition.

Financial assistance shall not be offered directly or indirectly as a means of recruiting participants or prospective participants into the intercollegiate program. Recruitment of student athletes to enhance the institution's athletic teams is not approved. Participants in school sport
programs should be students first and athletes second.
(AIAW Handbook - 1971-72, pages 10-11)

2. A woman student may not participate as a member of the
women's team during the current academic year:

a. If she is a member of a men's intercollegiate team.

b. If she competes against a men's intercollegiate team.

c. If she competes against a man in a scheduled intercollegiate
contest. (Co-ed events are exempt of this ruling.)

3. Whenever a male coach is used his name must be submitted to
the Commission and approved prior to competition in that sport
season in order for his team to be eligible to participate in that
OAISW sport tournament.

a. A letter will be sent to all member schools indicating which
of the aforementioned coaches have been approved and which
have not been approved.
## OHIO DGWS RATINGS
### AVAILABLE
#### 1972 - 1973

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DGWS RATED OFFICIALS
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Basketball  Volleyball  Track and Field  Softball  Gymnastics  Swimming  Tennis  Field Hockey
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