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# The Evolution of the Division for Girls and Women's Sports of the American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation and of the Women's Committees of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States

Paula Ferguson

*Eastern Illinois University*

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THE EVOLUTION OF THE DIVISION FOR GIRLS AND WOMEN'S  
SPORTS OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR HEALTH,  
PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND RECREATION AND OF THE WOMEN'S  
COMMITTEES OF THE AMATEUR ATHLETIC UNION OF THE UNITED STATES  
(TITLE)

BY

Paula Ferguson  
—

THESIS

SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS  
FOR THE DEGREE OF

Master of Science in Education

IN THE GRADUATE SCHOOL, EASTERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY  
CHARLESTON, ILLINOIS

1965

YEAR

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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

The lack of leadership for girls and women's sports had been of great concern to the leaders in the field of athletics. Girls were participating in basketball under boys' rules which allowed for roughness and commercialism. Girls had collapsed after they participated in the Olympics and there were no controls for amateur competition for girls.

Two organizations that took over the leadership of girls and women's athletics were the American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation and the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States. These organizations took an interest in safeguarding athletics for girls and women by setting up policies and standards for the purpose of regulating these activities.

#### Purpose of Study

The purpose of this study was to trace the events in the evolution of the Division for Girls and Women's Sports of the American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation and of the Women's Sports Committees of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States from their inception to the present.

### Need for Study

Many people who have or will enter the field of athletics for girls and women do not know the history nor the significance of two organizations which have played an important part in establishing playing rules, setting up standards and principles, and offering other guide lines and services to women engaged in sports. Therefore, it would seem desirable that such a study be made.

### Limitations of the Study

Since the women's groups, included within the scope of this study, were a part of two larger organizations, the American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation and of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, it was necessary to trace the history of the two larger national organizations, to give the reader an understanding of the part that they played in athletics and of their structure of which the Division of Girls and Women's Sports and the Women's Sports Committees are a part. The main emphasis, however, was placed on a study of the evolution of the two women's groups including the main events which led to their present structures.

### Definitions of Terms

The organizations which were included in the scope of this study have been referred to during the years by abbreviations and it is therefore necessary to define the meaning of these used. The following abbreviations will be found in this study.

**AAU** - Amateur Athletic Union of the United States

**AAPE** - American Association for the Advancement of Physical Education

**APEA** - American Physical Education Association

**NEA** - National Education Association

**AAEPER** - American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation

**NAAF** - National Amateur Athletic Federation

**NSWA** - National Section on Women's Athletics

**NSGWS** - National Section on Girl's and Women's Sports

**DCWS** - Division for Girl's and Women's Sports

**WNORC** - Women's National Officials Rating Committee



## CHAPTER II

### A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE AMATEUR ATHLETIC UNION OF THE UNITED STATES

"Amateur" sports has been defined as those sports in which the participants engage with no expectation of material gain. Awards should be of symbolic rather than of monetary value. The growth of competitive amateur sports had been rapid in the latter half of the nineteenth century, thus some means were needed for their control. Prior to 1888, amateur athletics in this country were in a chaotic condition. Track athletes competed under assumed names for money prizes, professionals were brought from different sections of the country and competed one day for prizes and the next for money. Inappropriate prizes were given and often the athlete who won a prize was lucky if he ever received it. Money orders were given as prizes, returnable or marketable at certain stores, and it was a well-known fact that athletes would make a small purchase and receive the remainder in cash.

The abuses which had crept into amateur athletics, and which were slowly but surely undermining all genuine amateur sport, induced several of the leading athletic clubs in the United States, in the fall of 1887, to take steps toward forming an amateur union. This union would be national in character, and would define the status of an amateur in such a way that regulations should be strictly drawn and enforced so as to avoid any possible misconception or evasion.

#### Origin

Prior to 1887, amateur athletics had been under the general supervision of the National Association of Amateur Athletics of America. However, this group had failed to create an interest in amateur athletics

outside of the city of New York. Because of this and because of a general dissatisfaction over the way athletic affairs were being handled and a recognition of the need for better control, a preliminary meeting was called by the New York Athletic Club in 1887 in New York City.<sup>1</sup>

At this meeting a committee was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws which were adopted at the subsequent organization meeting in New York, 1888, and its official name, Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, was adopted.<sup>2</sup> The organization became commonly known as the AAU. The basic purpose of the organization as conceived by its originators was to preserve amateurism, or sport for sport's sake, in this nation.<sup>3</sup> The Union defined an amateur athlete as "one who engaged in sports for the pleasure and physical, mental, or social benefits he derives therefrom and to whom sport is nothing more than an avocation."<sup>4</sup>

The AAU is a non-profit volunteer service organization dedicated to the encouragement and development of amateur sports and physical fitness.<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, Diamond Jubilee Anniversary, New York, 1963, p. 3.

<sup>2</sup>Ibid.

<sup>3</sup>Frank G. Menke, The Encyclopedia of Sports, A. S. Barnes and Company, New York, 1953, p. 24.

<sup>4</sup>Arnold William Platt, A History of Relations Between the National Collegiate Athletic Association and the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States. (1905-1963), Stipes Publishing Company, Champaign, Illinois, 1964, p. xvi.

<sup>5</sup>Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, The Story of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, New York, 1964, p. 4.

The objectives of this Association are:

1. The encouragement of systematic physical exercise and education in the United States.
2. The improvement and promotion of the athletic sports among amateurs.
3. The promotion of the civic interests of the nation by the country-wide education of all classes of individuals in the benefits physical, moral and mental, derived by participation in athletics and wholesome recreational sports, and the dedication of all our efforts to the attainment of this desired end.
4. The establishment and maintenance, by allied membership or otherwise, of alliances with associations of general or special jurisdiction, and composed of clubs or otherwise designated bodies of individual members, devoted wholly or partially to physical training or to some specialty in athletics.
5. The establishment and maintenance throughout the United States of a uniform test of amateur standing, and uniform laws for the government of all athletic sports within its jurisdiction.
6. The institution, regulation and awarding of the amateur athletic championships of the United States.
7. The promotion of public playgrounds, gymnasias, swimming pools and fields for amateur sport in the United States.
8. The institution of a Bureau of Records covering all branches of amateur sport in the United States.<sup>1</sup>

#### Organizational Structure

The Amateur Athletic Union, as organized in 1888 was a union of clubs, with a Board of Governors, but the organization and expansion of sport in the United States met with such spontaneous approval that clubs sprang up all over, and it became apparent that the mechanism of government was becoming too widely spread. In 1889, a "Reorganization Plan" was

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<sup>1</sup>American Encyclopedia, "Amateur Athletic Union of the United States," The Encyclopedia Americana, 1948 ed., Vol. I, pp. 465-466.

initiated which called for the division of the United States into a number of districts.<sup>1</sup> As a result of this plan, the United States was divided into five District Associations in 1891. Memberships within these districts were made up of athletic clubs, community groups and organizations, and allied National organizations that existed on the local level. As the popularity of sport grew throughout the United States, new districts were formed. Today there are fifty-four active District Associations of the AAU with many thousands of volunteer workers giving of their time and talents in the interest of the physical development of the youth of our nation.<sup>2</sup> Figure 1 shows geographic boundaries and the names of the fifty-four District Associations. (Appendix I lists the fifty-five Allied National Organizations making up the National membership.)

The AAU has worked to preserve amateurism in every city, town and village in this country by working with allied organizations devoted wholly, or partially, to physical education, recreational, and athletic activities and with sports bodies of Canada and other countries. In addition, it is the sole United States member of the International Sports Federation that governs sports internationally.<sup>3</sup> (Appendix II lists the Official members of the International Sports Federation.)

The AAU is recognized internationally as the United States Governing Body in thirteen amateur sports. Eleven of these sports are on the Olympic

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<sup>1</sup>Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, Diamond Jubilee Anniversary, 22. 215., p. 5.

<sup>2</sup>Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, The Story of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, 22. 215., p. 5.

<sup>3</sup>Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, The Story of the AAU, 22. 215., p. 15.



Figure 1. Map of the District Associations of the AAU

Games program. The sports are basketball, baton twirling (non-olympic), bobsled and toboggan, boxing, gymnastics, handball, horseshoe pitching (non-olympic), judo, luge, swimming (including diving, water-polo), track and field, weightlifting, and wrestling.<sup>1</sup> The AAU has National Sports Committees designed to regulate these different sports for men and women. Only those athletes who are members of or are certified as amateurs by the AAU can represent the United States in these sports in the Olympic Games.<sup>2</sup> Figure 2 shows the complete National and International structure of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, including the association of the AAU with the International Olympic Committee.

#### How the AAU Works

The AAU is governed and directed by a Board of Governors elected from the delegates representing the fifty-four District Associations. The Board of Governors appoints the administrative and sports committees that govern the AAU programs.<sup>3</sup> (Refer to Figure 2 which lists the administrative and sports committees.) The Association is not only concerned with competition, but has a wide program for everyone who is interested in amateur activities. It encourages good sportsmanship, graciousness in victory or defeat; active participation and competition for all, regardless of race, background or social status; works closely at national and local levels to foster meaningful programs; campaigns at

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<sup>1</sup>Ibid., p. 6.

<sup>2</sup>Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, Official Handbook of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, New York, 1963, p. 3.

<sup>3</sup>Ibid., p. 31.

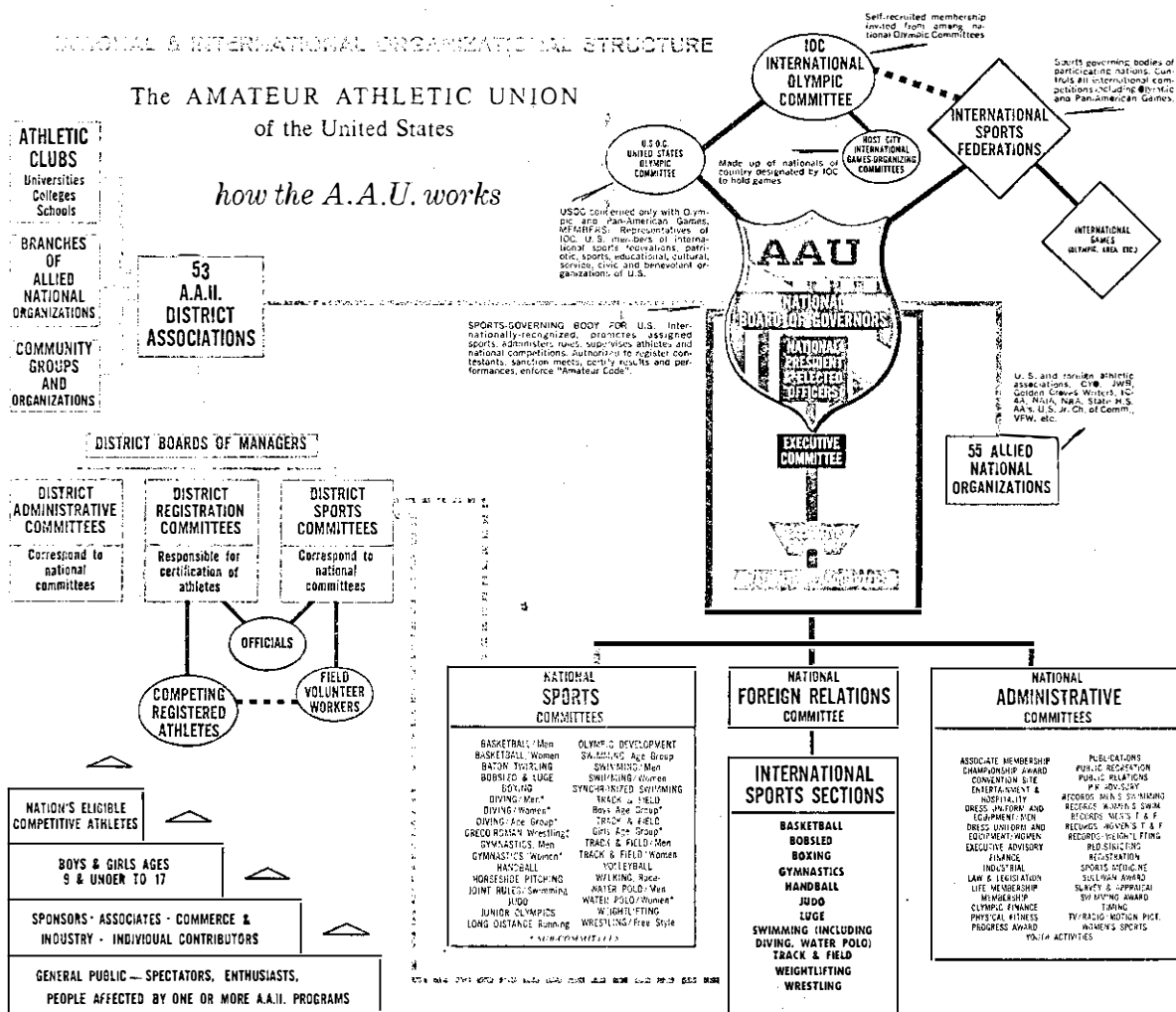


Figure 2. Organizational Chart of the AAU

all levels for more playgrounds, tracks, fields, gymnasiums, pools, public use of tax-supported facilities in schools and colleges; and runs community versions of Junior Olympics for boys and girls to age seventeen. The AAU offers training and developmental programs for boys and girls nine and under to seventeen in swimming, track and field and other sports.<sup>1</sup>

The AAU holds local, district and national contests for amateur athletes in the different sports over which they have jurisdiction. The Olympic Committee of the AAU conducts Olympic tryouts for the selection of the most capable competitors to represent the United States in the Games.<sup>2</sup> (Appendix III lists the Olympic Games and the years they were held.)

### Services

The Amateur Athletic Union of the United States promotes and distributes "Physical Fitness & Proficiency Tests" and "Isometric Exercise" manuals.<sup>3</sup> The Sports Committees conducts, establishes, and revises the rules of their respective sports and publishes more than twenty-five handbooks on these sports.<sup>4</sup> The Association publishes a monthly magazine, Amateur Athlete, which furnishes information to its members on athletes, records and on functionings of their committees.

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<sup>1</sup> Ibid., pp. 20-21.

<sup>2</sup> Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, You and the AAU, New York, 1962, p. 2.

<sup>3</sup> Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, The Story of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, op. cit., pp. 20-21.

<sup>4</sup> Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, Handbook, op. cit., p. 14.



### **Awards**

Many awards and citations are presented annually by local, district and national AAU organizations. The highest award that is presented by the AAU is the Sullivan Award.<sup>1</sup> This honor was first bestowed in 1930 in memory of its founder, James E. Sullivan. The award is given each year to the "amateur athlete who, by performance, example and good influence did the most to advance the cause of good sportsmanship during the year."<sup>2</sup> (See Appendix IV for a list of the names of the recipients.)

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<sup>1</sup>Monke, op. cit., (1963 ed.), p. 31.

<sup>2</sup>Ibid.

## CHAPTER III

### A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR HEALTH, PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND RECREATION

In the mid 1880's in America the teachers of physical training, more commonly called "gymnastic teachers" in those days, had acquired what they could in the way of professional training from private gymnasia. There was no school where one could prepare to teach in this field, and most of the teachers in physical training at this time were graduates of medical schools. They could not get training in the field of physical training because none of the public-supported colleges and universities had departments of physical training, although considerable physical activity among students was developing in the endowed colleges.

#### Origin

On November 27, 1885, William G. Anderson, a medical school graduate and an instructor of physical training, invited a group of people who were working in the gymnastic field to come together to talk things over at his school, Adelphi Academy in Brooklyn.<sup>1</sup> He also invited ministers, newspaper men, school principals, and college presidents who were interested in the promotion of physical training. About 60 persons, mostly college and academy teachers were present.

At this first meeting they talked together informally about methods of teaching, the best system of measurements, normal training classes, and

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<sup>1</sup>William G. Anderson, "The Early History of the American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation," Journal of Health, Physical Education and Recreation, January, 1941, 12:3.

the manufacture of apparatus. As a result of this meeting the permanent organization, Association for the Advancement of Physical Education,<sup>1</sup> was formed.

The second meeting, held the following year, resulted in the adoption of a formal constitution and a decision to change the name to the American Association for the Advancement of Physical Education.<sup>2</sup> The purpose of this association was to awaken a wide and intelligent interest in physical education; to acquire and disseminate knowledge concerning it; to promote universal physical education as well as to provide well trained teachers and secure adequate programs for the nation.<sup>3</sup> Although the objectives and purposes of the organization have been re-stated and expanded a number of times from its origin to the present, the purpose expressed during the second meeting has remained in effect. Appendix V contains the Statements of Purposes adopted by the organization through the years.

During the years that followed, the members of the organization had disagreements over such practices as payment to certain members for endorsements of apparatus and commissions accepted by others on sales of equipment and supplies. There were verbal duels over the advisability of heavy apparatus work for women and disapproval of military drill in the schools.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>Mabel Lee and Bruce L. Bennett, "This is Our Heritage," Journal of Health, Physical Education and Recreation, April, 1960, 31:27.

<sup>2</sup>Ibid.

<sup>3</sup>American Encyclopedia, "American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation," The Encyclopedia Americana, 1948 ed., Vol. 22, p. 33.

<sup>4</sup>Mabel Lee and Bruce L. Bennett, op. cit., p. 31.

In addition to a thorough airing of current issues and of taking leadership in helping put athletics into education and education into athletics, the Association became aware of the school health, playground and camping movements that were coming onto the American scene. There was also an awareness of the westward shift of the population. It became apparent, therefore, that some reorganization was necessary. In 1903 the Association's name was changed to the American Physical Education Association, and the organizational structure of the Association changed from time to time.<sup>1</sup>

The concern for physical education as a part of education had also become a concern of another group, the National Education Association, resulting in 1894 in the organization of a Department of Child Study (becoming the Department of Child Hygiene in 1911) and in 1895 of a permanent Department of Physical Education (becoming the Department of Physical and Health Education in 1923).<sup>2</sup> The two departments continued to function as separate groups until 1924 when they were united into the Department of School Health and Physical Education.

In order to broaden the APEA's scope it merged with the Department of School Health and Physical Education in 1937 by becoming affiliated with the NEA.<sup>3</sup> (Appendixes VI and VII show the structure of the APEA and NEA before and after the affiliation.) At the time of the merger the Association's name was changed to the American Association for Health and Physical

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<sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, "Know Your AANPER," Journal of Health, Physical Education and Recreation, February, 1963, 34:34.

<sup>2</sup> Habel Lee and Bruce L. Bennett, op. cit., p. 67.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid.

Education.<sup>1</sup> A year later because of expanded interests which included not only health and physical education but also recreation, the name of the organization was changed to the American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation.<sup>2</sup>

Membership in the AAHPER has increased greatly during its eighty years of existence. In 1885 it had a membership list of 49 compared to its membership list in 1964 of 41,787.<sup>3</sup> (Appendix VIII contains a record of growth in membership from 1885 to 1964.)

### Objectives

The members of the AAHPER have a wide variety of interests and are involved in many different areas. (Appendix IX gives a breakdown of the various fields of interest reflected within its membership.) The members do share a common purpose and that is to work together to strengthen and improve school and community programs in their related fields throughout the nation. A listing of current and past purposes of the organization may be found in Appendix V.

### Organizational Structure

The scope of the American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation was such that it eventually reached every state in the United States as well as other countries. Early in its history, the organization developed a system of districts. These changed in scope and number until 1930. In 1930 the organization adopted its present structure that divides the United States into six districts. These Districts are

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<sup>1</sup>Ibid.

<sup>2</sup>Ibid.

<sup>3</sup>Carl A. Treaster, Jr., "The Work of the Association in 1964-65," Journal of Health, Physical Education and Recreation, June, 1965, 36:30.

organized geographically into Central, Eastern, Midwest, Northwest, Southern, and Southwest.<sup>1</sup> Figure 3 shows the geographic boundaries of each of the six districts.

Each district association elects its own officers and has a representative on the AAEPER Board of Directors. Within the six district associations there are fifty-two state associations, including Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia.<sup>2</sup> The state associations are then divided into many local associations. This structure allows the AAEPER to reach everyone who has an interest in the related fields.

The American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation works with twenty-four National organizations, and several International affiliated organizations, including the International Council on Health, Physical Education and Recreation. (Appendix X contains a list of the National affiliated organizations.)

#### Working Divisions of the AAEPER

The AAEPER members are concerned with a variety of areas and work must be divided so that all the areas are included and the problems and work of each one can be handled efficiently. The AAEPER is, therefore, divided into eight working divisions according to interests. These divisions are: Division of Health, Education, Recreation Division, Division for Girl's and Women's Sports, Division of Men's Athletics, Physical Education Division, Safety Education Division, General Division and Division for Dance. The

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<sup>1</sup>"Know Your AAEPER," op. cit., p. 36.

<sup>2</sup>Ibid.

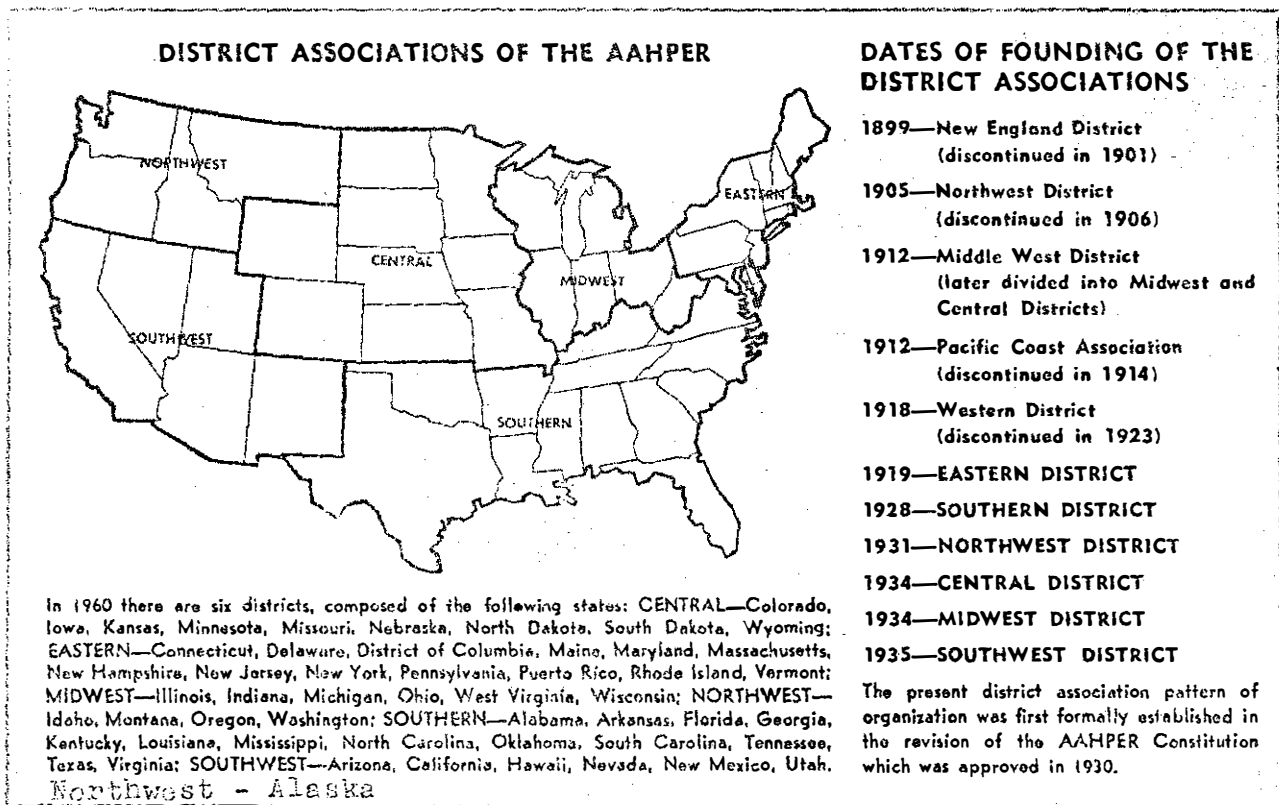


Figure 3. Map of the District Associations of the AAHPER

Camping and Outdoor Education Section and the Kinesiology Section of the General Division obtained Council status and the Dance Section obtained Divisional status at the 1964-65 convention.<sup>1</sup> Figure 4 shows the divisions and the interest groups of each division within the structure of the AAHPER.

### Services

The American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation offers several professional and personal services to its members. Through its wide network of working units, the AAHPER conducts research to improve school and community programs, encourages outdoor education, promotes youth activities, sponsors conferences and cooperates with other organizations.<sup>2</sup>

Some of the personal services include a placement service, insurance service, scholarships, student services, hotel service, consultation service, and publications.<sup>3</sup> The insurance service provides the members with three types of programs which includes life insurance, public liability and income protection insurance. Its publications include a monthly journal, Journal of Health, Physical Education and Recreation, and a research magazine, Research Quarterly, and it furnishes the members with publications of up to date policies, philosophies, activities, accomplishments and research studies.

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<sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, "Creativity: Congratulations to a New Division," Journal of Health, Physical Education and Recreation, June, 1965, 36:28.

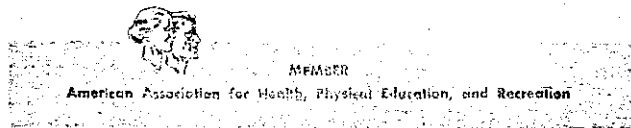
<sup>2</sup>"Know Your AAHPER," op. cit., pp. 30-31.

<sup>3</sup>Ibid., pp. 32-33.



-20-  
**AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR HEALTH, PHYSICAL EDUCATION, AND RECREATION**  
 A Department of the National Education Association

1201 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036



LOCAL ASSOCIATIONS  
 STATE ASSOCIATIONS  
 DISTRICT ASSOCIATIONS

Central • Eastern • Midwest • Northwest • Southern • Southwest

*This organization chart presents the AAHPER structure as of September 1964. Several of the divisions are in the process of working out reorganization plans which are not yet officially approved by the AAHPER Board of Directors.*

**AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS**

**REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY**  
 State Association Delegates      Section Officers  
 District Presidents      Board of Directors  
 Affiliated Organization Representatives

**COMMITTEES**  
 Standing  
 Provisional  
 Continuing  
 Joint

**BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

President  
 President-elect  
 Past-President  
 District Representatives  
 Vice-Presidents and Chairmen of Divisions:  
 Girls and Women's Sports, Health Education,  
 Men's Athletics, Physical Education, Recreation,  
 Safety Education  
 Past-President (non-voting)  
 Executive Secretary-Treasurer (non-voting)



<b>DIVISIONS</b>		
<b>GIRLS AND WOMEN'S SPORTS</b> Areas: District and State Services Individual Sports Team Sports Officiating Services Philosophy and Interpretations Research Standards Publications Student Services	<b>SAFETY EDUCATION</b> Sections: Safety in the School Environment Recreational Safety Driver and Traffic Safety Safety in Physical Education, Athletics Home and Community	<b>PHYSICAL EDUCATION</b> Sections: Elementary School Junior High School Senior High School Junior College College History and Philosophy Adapted Physical Education
<b>RECREATION</b>		
<b>HEALTH EDUCATION</b> Standing Committees: Coordinating Division Operations Convention Planning Nominating	Committees: College and University Recreation Communications Legislation Professional Preparation Recruitment Research and Evaluation School Recreation	<b>MEN'S ATHLETICS</b> Sections: Athletic Administration Athletic Training Ball Sports International Athletics Sports Officiating Spring Sports Winter Sports
<b>GENERAL DIVISION</b>		
Sections and Councils: Aquatics Camping and Outdoor Education Council of City and County Directors and Supervisors Council on Equipment and Supplies Dance Fitness	<b>Kinesiology</b> International Relations Measurement and Evaluation Professional Education Research Research Council Student Therapeutics	
<b>PROFESSIONAL PREPARATION PANEL</b>		

**HEADQUARTERS STAFF**

Executive Secretary-Treasurer  
 Associate Executive Secretaries  
 Assistant Executive Secretaries and Consultants  
 Health and Safety Education  
 Physical Education and Girls and Women's Sports  
 Physical Education and Men's Athletics  
 Recreation and Outdoor Education  
 Consultant for International Relations  
 Consultant for Girls and Women's Sports Organizations  
 Director of Outdoor Education Project  
 Director of Publications

**Dance Division**  
 Sections:  
 Aesthetics  
 Dance Education  
 Forms  
 Theater



MEMBER  
 American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation

**Figure 4. Organizational Chart of the AAHPER**

## Awards<sup>1</sup>

The AAEPER gives recognition, by presenting three awards each year, to those who have made extraordinary contributions to the profession in the various related fields. These awards are known as the Gulick Award, The Anderson Award, and Honor Awards.

In 1923 the Luther H. Gulick Award was founded for recognition of distinguished service in physical education. This is the highest award afforded a member of the association. (A list of recipients may be found in Appendix XI.)

In honor of the founder of the association, William G. Anderson, the Anderson Merit Award was created in 1948 to honor those persons who have given devoted service to their profession and to mankind. (See Appendix XII for a list of the recipients.)

The Honor Awards program began in 1931 designed to pay tribute to those who had served the profession with dedication. Forty-eight Honor Awards were presented in 1931 and several hundred individuals have received the award in the past twenty-four years.

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<sup>1</sup>Carl E. Troester, "Recognition Program of the AAEPER," Journal of Health, Physical Education and Recreation, January, 1965, 36:26.

## CHAPTER IV

### FORMATION OF THE WOMEN'S DIVISION, NATIONAL AMATEUR ATHLETIC FEDERATION

In the 1920's girls and women had a new role in athletics. As a result of their participation in sports events, various kinds of evils arose. Women participated without proper supervision or medical attention. There were instances of exploitation, and a tendency to copy the programs and conduct of boys' athletics with consequent emphasis upon records and championships.

State championship basketball games were held in which girls were expected to play two or three games in one day. Girl track meets were held at which admission was charged and coaching was done by men. Teams were sponsored by commercial groups who would choose employees on the basis of athletic ability, with the expectation that they would make a record for the firm. Girls' teams traveled long distances to play in tournaments and were expected to play without an opportunity to rest. Often after the girls' teams arrived at their destination, there were no dressing rooms and if there were, they were generally used cooperatively with the boys' teams.

#### Origin

Due to a lack of knowledge and guidance these undesirable practices had developed in girls' and women's athletics. Mrs. Herbert Hoover, who

had always been interested in girls and their activities, was asked by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy to call a meeting of interested men and women in the fields of education, physical education, health, and girls' activities to form an organization to combat the undesirable practices and to promote an interest nationally in the right kind of sports and games for girls conducted in a constructive way.<sup>1</sup>

The meeting, held in Washington in April, 1923, was attended by two hundred leaders.<sup>2</sup> Well-known women such as Blanche Trilling, Helen McKinstry, Elizabeth Burchenal, and Katharine Sebley attended the meeting.<sup>3</sup>

In 1921 the Secretary of War, John Weeks, had tried to form the NAAF as a substitute for the American Olympic Association. The NAAF was defeated and the Constitution of the American Olympic Association was adopted.<sup>4</sup> In 1923 the Federation seized to exist due to a lack of support.

Since the Secretary of War requested this meeting, the members at the meeting organized the Women's Division of the National Amateur Athletic Federation in 1924, taking the name of the organization that had previously been formed at his request.<sup>5</sup> The organization was formed for these purposes:<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Agnes Wayman, "Women's Division of the National Amateur Athletic Federation," Journal of Health, Physical Education and Recreation, March, 1932, 3:3.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

<sup>3</sup> Phyllis Van Vliet, "National Section on Women's Athletics," Journal of Health, Physical Education and Recreation, May, 1946, 17:296.

<sup>4</sup> Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, Diamond Jubilee Anniversary, New York, 1963, p. 12.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid.

<sup>6</sup> Women's Division, National Amateur Athletic Federation, Women and Athletics, A. S. Barnes and Company, New York, 1930, p. 4.

1. To inaugurate and foster a national movement for sane and constructive athletics and physical recreation for the girls and women of America.
2. To make it possible for all groups interested in such activities to come together in a central and unified body for better understanding and more effective service.
3. To formulate standards and establish them nationally for the sound conduct and development of girls' athletics.
4. To assist groups to put these standards into concrete effect in their work.
5. To make possible for girls and women a wider participation in suitable athletic activities.
6. To serve as the national research body and clearing house for all problems of athletics and physical recreation for girls and women.

### **Platform**

The standards of the Women's Division of the NAAF were based on a fundamental interest in sports and a knowledge of the values of athletic activities in contributing to the well being of the individual participants and in meeting the special needs of the girls and women.<sup>1</sup>

The Women's Division believed in the spirit of play for its own sake, and worked for the promotion of physical activity for the largest possible number of persons in any given group, in forms suitable to individual needs and capacities, under leadership and environmental conditions that fostered health, physical efficiency and the development of good citizenship.<sup>2</sup> To obtain these ideals for women and girls, the Women's Division set

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<sup>1</sup>Ibid.

<sup>2</sup>Ibid., p. 3.

up a platform that consisted of twelve points, as follows:<sup>1</sup>

1. Suitable Activities
2. Play for Play's Sake
3. Awards, not Prizes
4. Controlled Publicity
5. Suitable Costumes
6. Satisfactory Surroundings
7. Sufficient Time
8. Trained Women Leaders
9. Health Supervision
10. Minimized Travel and Commercialization
11. Approved Rules
12. Study

Throughout the seventeen years of its existence, the Women's Division motto was "A Game for Every Girl and Every Girl in a Game."<sup>2</sup>

Many well known people in the United States voiced their opinions in support of the Women's Division. Florence Somers stated: "Probably the Platform of the Women's Division of the National Amateur Athletic Federation is the nearest approach to a set of principles for girls' athletic activities which have been prepared . . . The demand which the platform of the Women's Division, National Amateur Athletic Federation, has had, not only from all over the United States and Canada, but from several foreign countries as well, and its endorsement by over six hundred leading organizations and individuals, point to a universal need of a body of principles of this kind."<sup>3</sup> An educator, John M. Cooper, stated that the platform of the Women's Division was more than a platform, but "a bill of rights, a 'magna charta', a declaration of independence that

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<sup>1</sup>Dorothy Stampton, Sports for Women, Prantica-Hall, Inc., New York, 1940, p. 8.

<sup>2</sup>Women's Division, op. cit., p. 3.

<sup>3</sup>Florence A. Somers, Principles of Women's Athletics, A. S. Barnes and Company, Inc., New York, 1930, pp. xi-xii.

promises fair to free the girl and woman from the thralldom to the hereditary lords of the athletic realm."<sup>1</sup>

### Services

The Women's Division's most important and first service was to educate. This Division collected and formulated principles for the conduct of girls' and women's athletics under one single unit. It made these principles available nationally for groups to use as a guide.<sup>2</sup> The Division as such did not attempt to promote athletic events, but simply to formulate desirable policies and standards in conjunction with women's athletic events.

The office of the Women's Division was located in New York City. The activities of the organization were financed mainly by dues and donations and by financial assistance from the Federal Government.<sup>3</sup>

The activities of the Division were carried on through national and state conventions, meetings, issuing printed pamphlets, and by personal interviews.<sup>4</sup> Annual meetings were held in such cities as Washington, Chicago, Boston, Detroit, Des Moines, New York, and California.<sup>5</sup> The Division published a monthly newsletter which kept its members informed of its activities.

The Women's Division cooperated closely with the Women's Athletic Section of the APCA through a mutual exchange of two members on the respective Executive Committees. In 1930 the Women's Division held its annual meeting

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<sup>1</sup>Women's Division, "A Magna Charta for the Girl and Woman in Athletics," op. cit., p. 22.

<sup>2</sup>Ibid., p. 6.

<sup>3</sup>Agnes Wayman, op. cit., p. 5.

<sup>4</sup>Ibid., p. 6.

<sup>5</sup>Ibid., p. 7.

in conjunction with the APEA National Convention in Boston.<sup>1</sup> At this meeting the groundwork was laid for the affiliation of the Women's Division with the APEA. When it became affiliated with the APEA, for a time it retained its identity and was given representation on the Council of that organization.<sup>2</sup>

### Membership

The membership of the Women's Division was open to individuals or to groups. Only a membership list could give an adequate list of the member, the type, and the geographical distribution of the organizations which belonged to the Women's Division. Leading universities, public and private schools, city and state boards of education, YMCA, YMRA and other religious groups, camp organizations, athletic associations, industrial groups and foreign groups held membership.<sup>3</sup> Through their membership they reached untrained leaders and "laymen who worked in athletics for girls--people who did not talk the language of the educational philosopher, people who must "read as they run."<sup>4</sup> The Division's platform was written in clear, concise form in order to reach their varied membership list.

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<sup>1</sup>Carl L. Schrader, "The 1930 National Convention at Boston," Journal of Health, Physical Education and Recreation, June, 1930, 1:3.

<sup>2</sup>Agnes Wayman, op. cit., p. 6.

<sup>3</sup>Women's Division, op. cit., p. 7.

<sup>4</sup>Mabel Lee, "Playing by Ear," Journal of Health, Physical Education and Recreation, December, 1939, 10:571.



## CHAPTER V

### FORMATION OF THE DIVISION FOR GIRLS AND WOMEN'S SPORTS OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR HEALTH, PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND RECREATION

The leaders in the field of physical activity were concerned with the establishment of proper safeguards for the health and welfare of girls and women who were active in sports so as to avoid exploitation and commercialism. The necessity for leadership and guidance in a specific area became apparent when the game of basketball, which was created by Dr. James Naismith in 1892, and soon played by women, brought a need for leaders to study and make modifications in the game. It was felt that rules should be modified to eliminate some of the roughness inherent in the men's game.

Until this time the women had not had much role in the activities of the AAPE. A woman did appear on the convention program in 1888 for the first time. She was Mary Taylor Bissell, M.D., of Bryn Mawr College, who spoke about the prejudice against women engaging in exercise classes.<sup>1</sup>

#### Origin

In June, 1899, at the conference held at Springfield, Massachusetts on Physical Training, the AAPE Council met and appointed a committee to study the many diverse modifications in girls' basketball rules.<sup>2</sup> The

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<sup>1</sup>Mabel Lee and Bruce L. Bennett, "This is Our Heritage," JOURNAL of Health, Physical Education and Recreation, April, 1960, 31:28.

<sup>2</sup>Phyllis Van Vliet, "National Session on Women's Athletics," JOURNAL of Health, Physical Education and Recreation, May, 1946, 17:295.

Basketball Committee was the first seed of today's Division for Girls and Women's Sports. This committee consisted of well known people, such as: Alice Bertha Foster, Ethel Perrin, Elizabeth Wright, and Senda Berenson.<sup>1</sup> Modifications to the rules of basketball were made by the committee and the first official basketball rules guide for girls was published in 1901.<sup>2</sup> Four years later the APEA Council organized a permanent committee whose primary aim was to protect the girl and women from exploitation.<sup>3</sup> This committee considered "health, play and recreation the primary reason for the existence of games."<sup>4</sup>

In 1914, President Arnold urged the women to establish a strong section and to affiliate so that they might have a representative on the Council.<sup>5</sup> But the women were not united. There was a controversy between the college women teachers who wanted a section of their own and the Council members of the organization who wanted a Women's Section open to all women. At the closing Council meeting on December 30, 1916, a standing Committee on Women's Athletics was created to guide in the development of rules and the practices governing sports for girls and women. The first meeting of this committee was called during the convention at Pittsburgh in April, 1917.<sup>6</sup> In the years that followed, the women on this committee worked to standardize athletics for women under the leadership of Florence Somers. There were leaders in the organization who were opposed to this

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<sup>1</sup>Ibid., p. 296.

<sup>2</sup>Ibid.

<sup>3</sup>Ibid.

<sup>4</sup>Frank C. Menke, The Encyclopedia of Sports, A. S. Barnes and Company, New York, 1953, p. 28.

<sup>5</sup>Mabel Lee and Bruce L. Bennett, op. cit., p. 54.

<sup>6</sup>Ibid.

committee but after repeated efforts the committee, at last, met with success in 1922 when they were again allowed to hold a meeting at the national convention. The group that had been opposing the Women's Athletic Committee was the group that had been wanting a Women's Section. President Reed scheduled their meeting as a Women's Section meeting under the auspices of the Women's Athletic Committee.<sup>1</sup> At this meeting five sub-committees were appointed: basketball, hockey, soccer, swimming, and track and field.<sup>2</sup> (Appendix XIII lists the year that each sub-committee was created and the name of the activity.) The primary purpose of these sub-committees was to make, revise, and interpret rules. Much of their time was also spent in publishing standards and principles for athletic programs as they pertained to women.

In 1922 the Women's Athletic Committee entered a protest with the AAU concerning American women participating in the track and field meet to be held in Paris in August, 1922.<sup>3</sup> Both the newly formed Women's Division of the NAAF and the Women's Athletic Committee of APEA were concerned with the establishment of proper safeguards for the health and welfare of girls and women and wanted to avoid exploitation and commercialism. They also worked to stop the efforts by the AAU to control athletics for women.<sup>4</sup> They believed this organization to be more interested in the champion rather than the health of the participant in

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<sup>1</sup>Ibid.

<sup>2</sup>Van Vliet, op. cit., p. 296.

<sup>3</sup>Ibid.

<sup>4</sup>Mabel Lee and Bruce L. Bennett, op. cit., p. 54.

athletics. Both organizations entered protests against women entering track and field events that appeared on the Olympic program for the first time at Amsterdam in 1928.<sup>1</sup> The AAU ignored the protests and it became of national concern when eleven women collapsed during the 800-meter run.<sup>2</sup>

The members of the organization were shocked about this incident and came to the realization that the Women's Athletic Committee would have more support and could function better as a section. The American Physical Education Association reorganized and the committee was admitted in 1932 as a section of the new organization. The new section was called the National Section on Women's Athletics, or more commonly known as the NSWA.<sup>3</sup> This act relieved them of several burdens and made it possible for them to concentrate on their primary purpose of working with the rules. The establishment of this section had been the result of a long hard struggle between women leaders themselves as well as a struggle against long male-dominated Councils. Further acceptance of the leadership of women in the APEA came with the election of the first woman president, Mabel Lee, in 1930.<sup>4</sup> The women eliminated their own disagreements by creating a Women's Athletic Rules and Editorial Committee as a standing committee of the section.<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>Margaret A. Coffey, "Then & Now THE SPORTSMAN," Journal of Health, Physical Education and Recreation, February, 1965, 36:41.

<sup>2</sup>Van Vliet, op. cit., p. 256.

<sup>3</sup>Ibid.

<sup>4</sup>Lee and Bennett, op. cit., p. 66.

<sup>5</sup>Ibid.

The Women's Division of the NAAF became affiliated with the APEA in 1931.<sup>1</sup> In 1930 they had held their annual meeting in conjunction with the APEA's convention. There was always considerable evidence of cooperation between the NSWA and the NAAF. The objectives of the two groups were the same in that each wanted "the greatest good for the greatest number."<sup>2</sup> Two examples of this cooperation existed in 1938 when the two groups carried on a survey on physical education in Kentucky for girls in the rural schools in the state, and in Virginia where the two groups were holding joint meetings semi-annually in order to work together on women's sports activities.<sup>3</sup>

#### Merger of the NSWA and the Women's Division, NAAF

The Women's Division of the NAAF and the NSWA were both founded to meet the needs for regulating athletic programs for girls and women's sports. The Women's Division of the NAAF was trying to reach the lay people who were working with athletic programs while the NSWA was trying to reach the professional people involved in the programs, but their main purpose was the same.

By taking a look back into history it has been possible to see the different levels of achievement and growth that both groups have enjoyed in their years of existence. These years were filled with a constant struggle to guard against commercialization of girls and women's sports.

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<sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, "Annual Report of the National Section on Women's Athletics," Journal of Health, Physical Education and Recreation, September, 1931, 2:42.

<sup>2</sup> Mabel Lee, "Playing by Ear," Journal of Health, Physical Education and Recreation, December, 1939, 10:571.

<sup>3</sup> Van Vliet, op. cit., p. 296.

The first step of this merger came when the Women's Division, NAAF became affiliated with the APTA in 1931. Since the ultimate aims of the two groups were the same and the women who had been working with both organizations, for the most part, were the same, it seemed only logical that a merger of the two should result. However, many leaders were against such a merger because they felt each was important in reaching all people concerned with athletics for girls and women. Mabel Lee stated her objection to this merger in saying: " . . . there is a distinct task for each organization: one serving as a technician, the other as the interpreter to the lay world. One, the violin; the other, the player. It takes both to make the music."<sup>1</sup>

The main reason for NAAF wanting to merge with the AAHPER was financial. The NAAF had previously received money grants from the Children's Fund of the Federal Government, but the fund was being liquidated.<sup>2</sup> There were several joint meetings of the NAAF and the AAHPER to discuss a merger. (Appendix XIV contains the reports of these meetings that led to the merger.) In the spring of 1940 the Women's Division, NAAF after seventeen years of splendid work merged with the AAHPER.<sup>3</sup> (Appendix XV shows a letter which was sent out notifying the former members of the NAAF of the merger.) The merging of the two groups brought about an increase in the strength and complete unity of the NSWA.

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<sup>1</sup>Lee, op. cit., "Play By Ear," p. 571.

<sup>2</sup>Amy R. Howland, Report: Merger of NAAF and AAHPER, April 1, 1939, p. 1.

<sup>3</sup>Emma F. Waterman and Ruth E. Atwell, "A Merger, The Women's Division, NAAF becomes an integral part of the AAHPER," Journal of Health, Physical Education and Recreation, January, 1941, 12:36.

## CHAPTER VI

### DIVISION OF GIRLS AND WOMEN'S SPORTS SINCE 1940

The NSWA continued to grow and continued to function according to policies, procedures, and controls that would preserve such mottoes as: "The game is for the good of those who play," "Play for play's sake," and "A sport for every girl and every girl in a sport." (Formerly the NAAF motto.)<sup>1</sup>

#### Events Leading up to the DGWS

Through the years the scope of women sports continued to increase and new sub-committees were being added to the Section's structure. In 1940 sub-committees, fencing and badminton, were established and in 1942 a sub-committee on bowling was added.<sup>2</sup>

In 1951 the NSWA began publication of its own guides and obtained a consultant who was considered a member of the AAHPER staff at its headquarters located at Washington, D. C.<sup>3</sup>

The name of the section was changed in 1953 from the National Section on Women's Athletics to the National Section on Girls and Women's Sports.<sup>4</sup> Their first big workshop was held in that year at Estes Park, Colorado.<sup>5</sup> Women from each state were present and the meeting consisted

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<sup>1</sup>Katherine Ley and Sara Staff Jernigan, "The Roots and the Tree," Journal of Health, Physical Education and Recreation, September, 1962, 33:34.

<sup>2</sup>Eleanor Methany, Connotations of Movement in Sport and Dance, Wm. C. Brown Company, Dubuque, Iowa, 1965, p. 141.

<sup>3</sup>Ibid., p. 143.

<sup>4</sup>Ibid.

<sup>5</sup>Ibid., p. 144

of round table discussions and talking informally of the problems and accomplishments in their different programs.

The NSCMS attained divisional status in 1958, known as the Division for Girls and Women's Sports of the AAHPER.<sup>1</sup> (Appendix XVI lists the name changes and the years in which they occurred, which finally led to divisional status in 1958.)

### Platform

Through the many years of its existence the platform of the Division for Girls and Women's Sports has remained basically the same even though it has gone through various structural and name changes.

The primary concern of the DGWS is with the welfare of individual girls who are participants in sports.<sup>2</sup> The DGWS emphasizes programs in this order of importance: (1) instructional programs, (2) intramurals, (3) sports days and playdays, and (4) extramural competition for those girls whose needs are not met in the first three.<sup>3</sup> "DGWS believed participation in sports competition is the privilege of all girls and women."<sup>4</sup>

The platform of DGWS has been built in such a way that the desired outcomes are based on the needs and interests of the individual and of our American way of life. The DGWS's platform is:

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<sup>1</sup>Mabel Lee and Bruce L. Bennett, "This is Our Heritage," Journal of Health, Physical Education and Recreation, April, 1960, 31:85.

<sup>2</sup>Ley and Jernigan, op. cit., p. 34.

<sup>3</sup>Ibid., p. 36.

<sup>4</sup>Ibid.



1. "Girls and women are given opportunity to participate in a wide variety of sports, individual and team, which are based on the needs and interests of the participants.
2. The sports program gives opportunity to develop interests and ability in recreational activities which have present and future leisure-time values.
3. Sports instruction and participation should be made available equally to players of all levels of skill.
4. Adequate safeguards are furnished to protect the health and welfare of the players.
5. The leadership provided maintains standards conducive to social and spiritual growth as well as physical safety and well-being."<sup>1</sup>

#### Structure of DOWS

The Division for Girls and Women's Sports operates on the same principle as the national organization, AASPER. The work of the division is carried on by an Executive Council and by committees. The Executive Council is made up of officers that are elected by the members of the division.

The Executive Council works with the different District Chairmen. The six districts are represented by a chairman who is elected from the district. The DOWS is divided into seven different areas which include:<sup>2</sup>

1. State and District Services
2. Liaison
3. Officiating
4. Philosophy and Interpretation
5. Publications
6. Sports Guides
7. Official Rules

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<sup>1</sup>Barbara L. Drinkwater (Editor), The Division for Girls and Women's Sports Basketball Guide, American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation, 1964, p. 5.

<sup>2</sup>Carl A. Treoster, Jr., "The Work of the Association in 1964-65" Journal of Health, Physical Education and Recreation, June, 1965, 36:46.

These working areas each have a chairman who carries on the duties of its area. This new structural make-up was just recently approved at the 1964-65 Convention.<sup>1</sup> (Appendix XVII lists the current members of the Executive Committee and the area chairmen.)

Each state also has a representative who is available for personal consultation on problems relating to girls' and women's sports.<sup>2</sup> These representatives are also responsible for conducting sports clinics, training officials, and anything else that would be constructive in their state's program. On the national staff there is a consultant for girls and women's sports.

### Services and Projects

The services of the DCWS include such things as revision of official rules; testing, rating, and guidance of officials; conducting research; arranging conferences and demonstrations at state, district, and national conventions; personal consultation; sports clinics; and special publications.

The services of the DCWS are carried on throughout the year. They are continuously revising and publishing official rule guides, technique charts, and film lists for their members.

One of the oldest services of the division is the testing, rating, and guiding of officials in girls and women's sports. In 1928 the Women's National Officials Rating Committee (WNORC) was made a sub-committee of

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<sup>1</sup> Ibid.

<sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, "The National Section on Women's Athletics," Education for Victory, August 3, 1944, 3:14.

the Committee on Women's Athletics of the APEA.<sup>1</sup> In 1932 when this Committee became a section of the APEA, the WNOBC became a sub-committee under the Women's Athletic Rules and Editorial Committee.<sup>2</sup> The work of WNOBC continued to expand throughout the thirties. In 1942 the organization became a standing committee of the NSWA.<sup>3</sup> In 1958, when the section became a division of the AAHPER an Officiating Section was created and the WNOBC became a standing committee of this section.<sup>4</sup> In 1962, the division voted to drop the WNOBC, since it was no longer operating as a separate committee and it is now referred to as the Officiating Services Area due to the new structure of the Division adopted in 1963.<sup>5</sup>

The services have also expanded from an organization to train and rate basketball officials, to include volleyball ratings in 1939, softball and tennis in 1940, swimming in 1948, badminton in 1954, and track and field in 1959.<sup>6</sup> Each service of the division has increased through the years as the division has grown. Pamphlets and publications issued by the DCWS through the years have been: Standards in Athletics for Girls and Women; The Doctor Answers Some Practical Questions; and Desirable Practices in Athletics for Girls and Women. (Appendix XIII contains the pamphlet of Desirable Practices in Athletics for Girls and Women.)

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<sup>1</sup>Fran Koenig, "Officiating in Girls and Women's Sports," Journal of Health, Physical Education and Recreation, October, 1963, 34:23.

<sup>2</sup>Ibid., p. 24.

<sup>3</sup>Ibid.

<sup>4</sup>Ibid.

<sup>5</sup>Ibid.

<sup>6</sup>Ibid.

In November, 1963, the DOWS, with the Women's Board of the United States Olympic Development Committee, co-sponsored a National Institute on Girls' Sports.<sup>1</sup> The purpose of this Institute was to increase the depth of experience and expand opportunities for girls and women in sports. It dealt initially with the techniques of teaching girl's gymnastics and track and field. The Second National Institute on Girls' Sports has been scheduled for September, 1965, and will include diving, fencing, kayak paddling, advanced track and field and gymnastics.<sup>2</sup>

#### Membership

The Division of Girls and Women's Sports is a non-profit educational organization that strives to promote sound and diversified programs of athletics centered upon the interests and welfare of girls and women. Membership of the DOWS is on an individual basis, consisting of all women who are members of the AAHPER and have an interest in girls and women sports. At the end of the 1964 organizational year, the AAHPER had a membership of 41,787 of which 4,666 members were directly related to girls and women's sports.<sup>3</sup> (Refer to Appendix XIX for this breakdown on membership.) Today the DOWS is cooperating with ten or twelve allied organizations in an effort to improve their services and raise their standards.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>Sara Staff Jernigan, "The National Institute on Girls Sports," Journal of Health, Physical Education and Recreation, June, 1963, 34:8.

<sup>2</sup>Trester, 22. SLE., p. 46.

<sup>3</sup>Idid., p. 50.

<sup>4</sup>Ley and Jernigan, 22. SLE., p. 57.

## CHAPTER VII

### WOMEN'S SPORTS COMMITTEES OF THE AMATEUR ATHLETIC UNION OF THE UNITED STATES

Due to the increasing interest in sports for women, the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States became aware that their scope of interest should be widened to include amateur athletics for girls and women.

#### Origin

The early leaders of the AAU were opposed to the inclusion of women's events in their program.<sup>1</sup> One of the strongest opponents adverse to women's events was James E. Sullivan, the founder of the AAU, but upon his death in 1914, the AAU decided to register girls for swimming.<sup>2</sup> Until that time, swimming contests were held in various places but no attempt was made to standardize rules of competition or regulations in regard to frequency of participation, age groupings, scheduling, etc. However, since 1914, the annual sectional and national championships have been held under the jurisdiction of the AAU.<sup>3</sup>

In April, 1922, President William C. Prout called a special conference in New York to discuss the advisability of assuming more general control of women's amateur athletics.<sup>4</sup> The AAU, at its annual convention held in November, 1922, decided to assume control over all open athletic

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<sup>1</sup>C. Robert Paul, "The AAU of the United States," Amateur Athlete, December, 1962, 33:34.

<sup>2</sup>Ibid.

<sup>3</sup>Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, Official Handbook of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, 1965, p. 7.

<sup>4</sup>Paul, op. cit., p. 34.

competitions for women in the sports over which it claimed jurisdiction. At this time a women's committee was appointed.<sup>1</sup> It was decided that championships for women would be conducted in such sports as were approved by the Board of Governors.

The first women's track and field championships were conducted in Newark, New Jersey on September 29, 1923.<sup>2</sup> Track and field events for women first appeared on the Olympic program at Amsterdam in 1928.<sup>3</sup> Four years later in Los Angeles, representatives of the United States won five of the six events and established new Olympic records in each.<sup>4</sup> The United States has been represented by teams in each Olympiad since that time.

Swimming and track and field were the first two programs incorporated in the AAU program and at present the program not only consists of these two sports but also basketball, baton twirling, gymnastics, synchronised swimming, and volleyball (women's volleyball is not recognized as a separate committee from that of the men).<sup>5</sup>

Mrs. E. Fullard Leo was the first woman delegate who was chosen in 1921 to represent the Hawaiian Association at the AAU's annual meeting.<sup>6</sup> There have been many well-known delegates since that time representing their districts.

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<sup>1</sup>Amateur Athletic Union, op. cit., p. 7.

<sup>2</sup>Paul, op. cit., p. 34.

<sup>3</sup>Amateur Athletic Union, op. cit., p. 7.

<sup>4</sup>Ibid.

<sup>6</sup>Paul, op. cit., p. 34.

### Structure of the Women's Sports Committees

The Board of Governors of the AAU is composed of representatives of the local association. The work of the AAU is carried on by the various sports committees. The members of these sports committees are nominated each year by each local association for appointment by the National President with the approval of the Board of Governors.<sup>1</sup> (Appendix XIX lists the present AAU officers and sports committee chairmen.)

The various sports committees prepare the annual championship schedules for their respective sport, propose amendments of rules for their respective sport, appoint officials to district and national championships, coordinate international amateur athletic relations, deliver all prizes, and decide upon eligibility of participants.<sup>2</sup>

The women's sports committees that are a part of the AAU program are presently women's basketball, baton twirling, women's diving, women's gymnastics, women's swimming, synchronized swimming, and women's track and field. Serving on these sports committees are representatives nominated by District Associations, representatives of nationally affiliated bodies, and Committeemen at Large.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>Howard P. Bailey, "What the AAU Is -- And Is Not," Amateur Athlete, May, 1962, 33:20.

<sup>2</sup>Amateur Athletic Union, op. cit., pp. 33-4, 38.

<sup>3</sup>Ibid., p. 38.

General Rules of Competition for Women<sup>1</sup>

The various women's committees operate under the following rules and regulations:

- (1) Any sports committee that covers sports in which women take part should be composed of at least one woman member.
- (2) Competition of women is limited to competitive swimming, diving, synchronized swimming, track and field events, handball, basketball, baton twirling, volleyball, bobsledding, horseshoe pitching, weightlifting, water polo, judo, and gymnastics.
- (3) No woman can engage in boxing, wrestling, or tug of war competition without being liable to suspension by the AAU.
- (4) Registration or certification is limited to women in the events that are confined exclusively to women.
- (5) Any woman that takes part in any event held by the AAU must have a medical examination not more than sixty days prior to the meet certifying to her fitness for competition.
- (6) Participation in events is limited according to ages. These ages are as follows:
  - (a) a minimum of twelve years of age for events in competitive swimming, synchronized swimming and diving
  - (b) fifteen years of age for events in basketball, handball, and gymnastics
  - (c) thirteen through fifteen years of age for Junior Division Baton Twirling
  - (d) sixteen years and older for Senior Division Baton Twirling
  - (e) fourteen to seventeen years for girls' competition in track and field
  - (f) fourteen years or over for women's competition in track and field
  - (g) the age limits in accordance to each event in the Junior Olympic programs.

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<sup>1</sup>Ibid., pp. 81-2.



- (7) Participants in basketball for women will be governed by the rules adopted by the AAU for competition of women.
- (8) If a woman athlete must be away from home over night, she must be accompanied by a female chaperone.
- (9) Participants in AAU events are expected to abide by all the AAU rules or be subject to suspension from their activities.

## CHAPTER VIII

### COOPERATION BETWEEN THE DIVISION FOR GIRLS AND WOMEN'S SPORTS AND THE WOMEN'S SPORTS COMMITTEES

By looking back through the history of the Division for Girls and Women's Sports, it has been shown that the first seeds of this organization were planted to stop the efforts of the AAU committees to control athletics for women. During the growth of both groups it becomes apparent that these groups must work together with more harmony for the development of better programs for girls and women.

#### Track and Field Cooperation

In 1955 the Women's Track and Field Committee and the NSOWS worked together.<sup>1</sup> Track and Field rules as outlined by the Women's Committee were based on the standards that had been set up and approved by the NSOWS.

Grace Fox, National Chairman for NSOWS, states her feelings about the two groups working together in a letter written to Frances T.

Kasubski, Women's Track and Field Sports Committee Chairman:

" . . . regarding your request for a statement of the relationships of AAU and NSOWS. It is my feeling that the two groups have reached a degree of mutual understanding which is far beyond that which has been held at any time in the past. I think, Frances, that you have done a great deal to bring about this better understanding. It is important that we continue our efforts to remove the barriers of misunderstanding. While we may not reach common agreement on all issues we should try to resolve our differences on an intellectual and not an emotional basis.

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<sup>1</sup> November 1955, Frances T. Kasubski, "They've Got What It Takes," Amateur Athlete.

"NSCWS is willing to cooperate with AAU on those phases of the program in which our objectives are the same. I have told you often that we are not opposed to track and field for girls . . .

"One of our points of difference seems to be in the desired outcomes of our programs. The AAU seems to emphasize the champion throughout and the program appears to be geared to some kind of championship and the conduct of "championship meets."

"Could AAU help us in the track and field area in how to teach beginners? . . . our people are looking for help in methods of teaching the masses as well as help in analysing fundamental techniques of movement."<sup>1</sup>

Frances T. Kaszubski in return called on the AAU district associations to answer the need of the NSCWS. She felt that if the two groups could continue to cooperate together it would bring cooperation in such ways as:

1. "Trying to revive interest in track and field activities in physical education through improved instruction and better preparation of teachers in the teacher training institutions.
2. Encouraging women to serve as officials for all girls and women's sports.
3. Assisting AAU representatives who are trying to raise standards, for example, speaking in favor of women coaches and women officials, or for better physical examinations for participants.
4. NSCWS would be willing to assist with any of the much needed scientific research on girls in athletics."<sup>2</sup>

### Basketball Cooperation<sup>3</sup>

Since 1958 the Basketball Rules Committee of the NSCWS has been working toward a set of unified rules for women's basketball. As early as 1930 the NSMA (now the NSCWS) and the AAU had been publishing separate rule guides.

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<sup>1</sup>Ibid.

<sup>2</sup>Ibid.

<sup>3</sup>Barbara L. Drinkwater, (Editor), The Division for Girls and Women's Sports Basketball Guide, American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation, Washington, D. C., 1964, p. 117.

The DGBS and AAU have held several joint meetings since 1958 to discuss rule differences and to work for mutual agreements on these rules. Both groups were concerned with developing the "best" game for girls and women.

By comparing the problems that each group had experienced, the two groups finally agreed on the adoption of the same rules for basketball in 1964.

#### General Cooperation

The Division for Girls and Women's Sports has representatives serving on the different AAU Women's Sports Committees that are basically concerned with the same sports as their division. In return, the Women's Sports Committees are represented on the different sport sub-committees of the DGBS.

## CHAPTER IX

### SUMMARY

Within the scope of this study it has been possible to determine that the Division for Girls and Women's Sports of the AAHPER and the Women's Sports Committees of the AAU was instigated to meet the need to regulate athletics for girls and women.

Although in some respects the two groups differ in their purposes they both share an interest in promoting athletic programs for girls and women. One of the main differences between the two groups is that the DGWS tries to promote programs that are designed for all girls and women while the Women's Sports Committees are interested in promoting events for girls and women that will lead to champions.

By reviewing the steps leading to the merger of the Women's Division of the National Amateur Athletic Federation with the national organization of the DGWS it has been possible to ascertain that these two groups were parallel in their purposes in setting up standards and policies for girls and women's athletics. Because of financial difficulties the Women's Division was interested in merging with the AAHPER to enable it to continue its work. The reports of the joint meetings held for the purpose of discussing the merger showed that the Women's Division members and the DGWS members were at first in disagreement as to their respective roles. The members of the Division apparently felt that the DGWS had usurped their territory of endeavor by setting up standards and policies for girls and women's athletics in addition to its original purpose of organizing and conducting

## **APPENDIXES**

# APPENDIX I

## AMATEUR ATHLETIC UNION OF THE UNITED STATES ALLIED NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS<sup>1</sup>

United States Air Force  
United States Army  
United States Marine Corps  
United States Navy

AAA of Great Britain  
AAA of Trinidad & Tobago  
AAU of Canada  
Amst. Swim'g Ass'n of Gr. Brit.  
Am. Swim'g Ass'n Jamaica, Bwl.  
AA Federation of Japan  
AAF of Japan Athletics  
Amst. Bicycle League of Amer.  
Amst. Fencers League of Amer.  
Amst. Softball Ass'n of Amer.  
American Sokol Organization  
American Turners  
Canadian Amst. Swimming Ass'n  
Catholic Youth Organization

Golden Gloves Writers' Ass'n  
Intercollegiate Ass'n AAA  
Japan Amst. Basketball Ass'n  
Japan Amst. Boxing Ass'n  
Japan Amst. Volleyball Ass'n  
Japan Amst. Weightlifting Ass'n  
Japan Amst. Wrestling Ass'n  
Nat. Am. Wrestling Ass'n Gr. Brit.  
Nat'l Ass'n Intercollegiate Athl.  
National Jewish Welfare Board  
Philippine Amateur AA  
Puerto Rico Athletic Fed.  
Puerto Rico Swimming Ass'n  
Slovak Gymnastic Union Sokol  
U. Athletics Amateur De Cuba  
U. S. Figure Skating Ass'n  
U. S. Amst. Roller Skating Ass'n  
Japan Amateur Gymnastic Ass'n

### NON-VOTING

Amst. Billiard Ass'n of Amer.  
American Canoe Assoc.  
AAA of the Deaf  
American Casting Assoc.  
Amer. Skating Union of the U. S.  
Ass'n of Surf Angling Clubs  
Ass'n of Lithuanian Workers  
Industrial Recreation Ass'n  
Judo Black Belt Federation  
Lithuanian Nat'l Comm. for Physical  
Edu. & Sports in No. America

Nat'l Fed. State High School AA's  
National Ski Association  
New England Intercollegiate AA  
Polish Falcons of America  
Polish National Alliance  
Slovak Catholic Sokol  
Underwater Society of America  
U. S. Amst. Baseball Fed.  
U. S. Junior Chamber of Comm.  
U. S. Soccer Football Ass'n  
Veterans of Foreign Wars

<sup>1</sup>Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, The Story of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, 1964, p. 22.

**APPENDIX II**

**INTERNATIONAL SPORTS FEDERATIONS OF WHICH  
AAU IS OFFICIAL MEMBER FOR U. S. AND IS RECOGNIZED  
AS NATIONAL GOVERNING BODY<sup>1</sup>**

- IAAF - International Amateur Athletic Federation  
(Track & Field)**
- FIBA - International Amateur Basketball Federation**
- FIST - International Bobsleigh & Tobogganing Federation**
- AIBA - International Amateur Boxing Federation**
- FIG - International Gymnastics Federation**
- FIHA - International Amateur Handball Federation**
- IJF - International Judo Federation**
- FIL - International Luge Federation**
- FINA - International Amateur Swimming Federation  
(including Diving and Water Polo)**
- FIHC - International Weightlifting Federation**
- FILA - International Amateur Wrestling Federation**

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<sup>1</sup>Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, **The Story of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States**, Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, 1964, p. 15.



APPENDIX III

OLYMPIC GAMES<sup>1</sup>

Year	Place
1896	Athens
1912	Stockholm
1916	World War I
1920	Antwerp
1924	Paris
1928	Amsterdam
1932	Los Angeles
1936	Berlin
1940-1944	World War II
1948	London
1952	Helsinki
1956	Melbourne
1960	Rome
1964	Tokyo

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<sup>1</sup>Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, Diamond Jubilee Anniversary, Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, 1963, pp. 11-12.

# APPENDIX IV

## AMATEUR ATHLETIC UNION OF THE UNITED STATES SULLIVAN AWARD WINNERS (1930-1962)<sup>1</sup>

1930	Robert T. Jones, Jr.	Golfer
1931	Bernard E. Berlinger	Decathlon
1932	James A. Bausch	Decathlon
1933	Glenn Cunningham	Middle Distance Runner
1934	William R. Benthron	Middle Distance Runner
1935	W. Lawson Little, Jr.	Golfer
1936	Glenn Morris	Decathlon
1937	J. Donald Budge	Tennis Player
1938	Donald R. Lesh	Distance Runner
1939	Joseph W. Burk	Oarsman
1940	J. Gregory Rice	Distance Runner
1941	T. Leellie MacMitchell	Middle Distance Runner
1942	Cornelius Warmerdam	Pole Vaulter
1943	Gilbert Dodds	Distance Runner
1944	Ann Curtis *	Swimmer
1945	Felix Blochard	Football Player and Shot-Putter
1946	Y. Arnold Tucker	Football, Basketball, and Track
1947	John B. Kelly, Jr.	Oarsman
1948	Robert B. Mathias	Decathlon
1949	Richard T. Button	Figure Skater
1950	Fred Wilt	Distance Runner
1951	Robert E. Richards	Pole Vaulter
1952	Horae Ashenfelter	Distance Runner
1953	Major Sammy Lee	Diver
1954	Malvin Whitfield	Middle Distance Runner
1955	Harrison Dillard	Sprinter
1956	Mrs. Pat K. McCormick *	Diver
1957	Bobby Joe Marrow	Sprinter
1958	Glen Davis	Middle Distance Runner and Hurdles
1959	Parry O'Brien	Shot Putter
1960	Rafer Johnson	Decathlon
1961	Wilma Rudolph *	Sprinter
1962	James Beatty	Middle Distance Runner

\* Women receiving this award.

<sup>1</sup>Frank G. Henke, The Encyclopedia of Sports, A. S. Barnes and Company, New York, 1963 ed., p. 31.

APPENDIX V

PURPOSES AND FUNCTIONS OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION  
FOR HEALTH, PHYSICAL EDUCATION, AND RECREATION  
THROUGH THE YEARS<sup>1</sup>

1886-1895

To disseminate knowledge concerning physical education, to improve the methods, and, by meetings of the members, to bring those interested in the subject into closer relation to each other.

1895-1903

To awaken a wider and more intelligent interest in physical education; to acquire and disseminate knowledge concerning it; and to labor for the improvement and extension of gymnastics, games and athletic pastimes in the education of children and youth.

1903-1917

To awaken a wider and more intelligent interest in physical education; to acquire and disseminate knowledge concerning it; and to labor for the improvement and extension of gymnastics, games, and athletics.

1917-1920

To awaken a wider and more intelligent interest in physical education; to acquire and disseminate knowledge concerning it; and to labor for the improvement and extension of gymnastics, games, athletics, and aquatics.

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<sup>1</sup>Mabel Lee and Bruce L. Bennett, "This Is Our Heritage," Journal of Health, Physical Education and Recreation, April, 1960, 31:10-12.

1926-1930

To awaken a wide and intelligent interest in physical education; to acquire and disseminate knowledge concerning it; to promote such universal physical education as will provide well-trained teachers, and secure adequate programs for the nation.

1930-1952

The aims of the Association related to health and physical education are:

- a. To awaken and promote a wide and intelligent interest.
- b. To acquire and disseminate accurate information.
- c. To provide such means of promotion as will secure an adequate program.

1952-1959

The aims of the American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation are consistent with the aims of general education, and recreation. They are:

- a. To provide for sound and adequate programs based upon the needs, interests, and inherent capacities of the individual for his optimum development.
- b. To contribute to the individual's understanding of his role as a democratic citizen in America and in the world at large.
- c. To provide the leadership essential to the continued development and improvement of sound and adequate programs in the three related fields.
- d. To awaken and stimulate an intelligent and comprehensive interest in health education, physical education, and recreation.
- e. To assist in research and experimentation, and to disseminate accurate information.
- f. To promote sound community relationships leading to adequate support for these programs.
- g. To coordinate the activities of local, state, district, and national associations of health, physical education, and recreation.

- h. To affiliate and cooperate with other associations in improving the profession.
- i. To raise the professional standards of the associations through the utilization of appropriate opportunities.

**1959 -** \_\_\_\_\_

**The aims of the Association shall be:**

- a. To support, encourage, and provide guidance for personnel throughout the nation as they seek to develop and conduct school and community programs in health education, physical education, and recreation based upon the needs, interests, and inherent capacities of the individual and of the society of which he is a part.
- b. To facilitate cooperation among the fields to their ultimate and mutual prosperity.
- c. To improve the effectiveness of health education, physical education, and recreation in the promotion of human welfare.
- d. To increase public understanding and appreciation of the importance and value of the fields as they each and jointly contribute to human welfare.
- e. To encourage and facilitate research which will enrich the depth and scope of each of the related fields and to disseminate the findings widely throughout the profession.
- f. To further the continuous evaluation of professional standards for personnel and programs.
- g. To hold such national conventions and to sponsor such conferences, institutes, and other meetings as will make effective the work of the organization, and to coordinate and support the activities of such local, state, and district organizations as may be integral parts of or affiliated with this national organization.
- h. To produce and distribute such publications as will be of assistance to professional personnel in the furtherance of their work.
- i. To cooperate with other professional groups of similar interests for the ultimate development of these allied fields.
- j. To conduct such other activities as shall be approved by the Board of Directors and Representative Assembly of the Association.

# APPENDIX VI



## AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION 1885-1902

Edward Hitchcock	1885-1887
William Blaikie	1887-1890
Dudley A. Sargent	1890-1891
Edward M. Hartwell	1891-1892
Dudley A. Sargent	1892-1894
Jay W. Seaver	1894-1895
Edward M. Hartwell	1895-1899
Dudley A. Sargent	1899-1901

## AMERICAN PHYSICAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION 1903-1937

Watson L. Savage	1901-1903
Luther H. Gulick	1903-1907
George L. Meylan	1907-1911
R. Tait McKenzie	1912-1915
Ernest H. Arnold	1916
William H. Burdick	1917-1919
Dudley B. Reed	1920-1922
Carl L. Schrader	1923-1925
Charles W. Savage	1926-1928
Frederick W. Maroney	1929-1930
Mabel Lee	1931-1932
Jesse F. Williams	1932-1933
Mary C. Coleman	1933-1934
Strong Hinman	1934-1935
Agnes R. Wayman	1935-1936
William G. Moorhead	1936-1937

## DEPARTMENT OF CHILD STUDY 1894-1911

## DEPARTMENT OF CHILD HYGIENE 1911-1924

## DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION 1895-1923

## DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL AND HEALTH EDUCATION 1923-1924



## DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOL HEALTH AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION, 1924

Charles H. Keene  
Harrisville Steward  
Jennett E. Rogers

1924  
1925-1926  
1927-1929

Jay B. Nash  
Alden W. Thompson  
Edna W. Bailey

1930-1931  
1932-1935  
1936

## APPENDIX VII

## ORGANIZATION CHART

## NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES

812,497 individual members

Chartered by Congress—1906

64 STATE AND 7,810 LOCAL AFFILIATED ASSOCIATIONS

REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY  
6,671 members

TREASURER

VICE  
PRESIDENTBOARD OF DIRECTORS  
87 members

PRESIDENT

BUDGET COMMITTEE  
5 membersEXECUTIVE COMMITTEE  
11 membersBOARD OF TRUSTEES  
5 membersDEPARTMENT  
GOVERNING  
BOARDS

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

DEPUTY  
EXECUTIVE SECRETARYASSISTANT  
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIES

Personnel

Convention  
Coordination

## 33 DEPARTMENTS

Administrative Women	Journalism Directors
Art Education*	Mathematics Teachers*
Audiovisual Instruction*	Music Educators*
Business Education*	Public School Adult Educators*
Classroom Teachers*	Retired Teachers
Colleges for Teacher Education*	Rural Education*
Driver Education	School Administrators*
Educational Research*	School Librarians
Educational Secretaries	School Public Relations*
Elementary-Kindergarten-Nursery Education*	Science Teachers*
Elementary School Principals*	Secondary-School Principals*
Exceptional Children*	Social Studies*
Foreign Languages	Speech
Health, Physical Education, Recreation*	Supervision and Curriculum Development*
Higher Education*	Vocational Education
Home Economics	Women Deans and Counselors*
Industrial Arts*	

## 14 HEADQUARTERS DIVISIONS

Accounts*
Adult Education Service*
Audiovisual Service*
Business Service*
Educational Travel*
Federal Relations*
Membership*
NEA Journal*
National Training Labs.*
Press and Radio*
Publications*
Records*
Research*
Rural Service*

\* Units marked with asterisks have  
staffs at the NEA Headquarters

## 26 COMMISSIONS AND COMMITTEES

Auditing	NEA and American Textbook Publishers Institute
Budget	
Bylaws and Rules	NEA and Magazine Publishers Association
Citizenship*	NEA and National Congress of Parents and Teachers
Credentials	
Credit Unions	NEA and National School Boards Association
Educational Finance	
Educational Policies Commission*	Professional Ethics
Educational Travel	
Elections	Professional Rights and Responsibilities Commission
International Relations*	
Legislative Commission*	Resolutions
NEA and American Legion	Safety Commission*
NEA and American Library Association	
NEA and American Medical Association	Teacher Education and Professional Standards Commission*
NEA and American Teachers Association	Teacher Retirement Council



JULY 1962

THE NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION IS THE ONLY ORGANIZATION THAT REPRESENTS OR HAS THE POSSIBILITY OF REPRESENTING THE GREAT BODY OF TEACHERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

**APPENDIX VIII**

**AAHPER MEMBERSHIP RECORD: 1885-1964<sup>1</sup>**

1885 - 49	1926 - 3,079	
1886 - 119	1927 - 3,315	
1887 - 119	1928 - 3,221	
1888 - 190	1929 - 3,718	
1889 - 190	1930 - 5,733	
1890 - 333	1931 - 6,269	
1891 - 514	1932 - 6,704	
1892 - 640	1933 - 5,892	
1893 - 635	1934 - 6,002	
1894 - 560	<del>1935 - 6,479</del>	
1895 - 661	1936 - 50TH year 7,501	
1896 - 661	1937 - 8,092	
1897 - 716	1938 - 8,555	
1898 - 879	1939 - 8,393	
1899 - 848	1940 - 10,231	
1900 - 1076	1941 - 9,301	
1901 - 819	1942 - 8,626	
1902 - 828	1943 - 7,853	
1903 - 1025	1944 - 8,348	
1904 - 1091	1945 - 10,585	
1905 - 763	1946 - 12,703	
1906 - 792	1947 - 15,218	
1907 - 868	1948 - 17,851	
1908 - 865	1949 - 17,890	
1909 - 919	1950 - 16,937	
1910 - 916	1951 - 17,922	
<hr/>		
25TH year	1952 - 16,692	
1911 - 1060	1953 - 16,862	
1912 - 1168	1954 - 18,575	
1913 - 1342	1955 - 18,912	
1914 - 1411	1956 - 20,474	
1915 - 1367	1957 - 21,648	
1916 - 1589	1958 - 22,256	
1917 - 1649	1959 - 20,771	
1918 - 1837	1960 - 25,042	
1919 - 2325	<hr/>	
1920 - 2766	75TH year	
1921 - 2899	1961 - 27,480	
1922 - 2467	1962 - 30,895	
1923 - 2467	1963 - 35,131	
1924 - 2633	1964 - 41,787	
1925 - 2956	1965 -	

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<sup>1</sup>Treoster, Carl A., Jr., "The Work of the Association in 1964-65,"  
*Journal of Health, Physical Education, and Recreation* (June, 1965), 36:50.



**APPENDIX IX**

**AASPER MEMBERS IN EACH CATEGORY OF DIRECT RESPONSIBILITY  
(January 31, 1965)<sup>1</sup>**

**Primary Work Area**

Coaching	5,259
Dance	2,058
Girls and Women's Sports	4,666
Health Education/Services	5,162
Instructors	5,185
Physical Education	15,822
Recreation	3,029
Safety	1,772

**School Level**

Elementary	3,678
Secondary	10,159
College/University	5,288
Non-School	765

**Administrative Responsibility**

Athletic Director	1,557
City-County System Director	1,095
Department Head	3,799

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<sup>1</sup>Treaster, Carl A., Jr., "The Work of the Association in 1964-65."  
Journal of Health, Physical Education and Recreation, (June, 1965), 36:50.

**APPENDIX X**

**AASPER AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS  
(June, 1965)<sup>1</sup>**

**American Academy of Physical Education  
American College of Sports Medicine  
American School Health Association  
American Youth Hostels, Inc.  
Association for Physical and Mental Rehabilitation  
Boys' Clubs of America  
Canadian AASPER  
College Physical Education Association  
Delta Psi Kappa  
Health and Physical Education Directors Association  
    of YM/YWCA's and Jewish Community Centers  
National Association for Intercollegiate Athletics  
National Association for Physical Education of College Women  
National Board of YMCA of U. S.  
National Collegiate Athletic Association  
National Intramural Association  
Phi Delta Pi  
Phi Epsilon Kappa  
Physical Education Society of the YMCA's of North America  
Society of State Directors of Health, Physical Education, and  
    Recreation**

**American Association of College Baseball Coaches \*  
National Athletic Trainers Associations \*  
National Soccer Coaches Association of America \*  
Sigma Delta Psi \*  
United States Volleyball Association \***

**\* Became affiliated at 1964-65 Board of Directors Meeting.**

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<sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, "Highlights of the Representative Assembly,"  
**Journal of Health, Physical Education, and Recreation** (June, 1965), 36:34.

**APPENDIX XI**

**AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR HEALTH, PHYSICAL EDUCATION  
AND RECREATION<sup>1</sup>**

**GULICK AWARD**

1923	Luther Halsey Gulick
1924	Jessie H. Bancroft
1925	Thomas D. Wood
1926	Thomas A. Storey
1928	Clark W. Hetherington
1929	George J. Fisher
1930	Jesse Peiring Williams
1940	Jay Bryan Nash
1944	Charles H. McCloy
1945	William Gilbert Anderson
1946	Ethel Ferrin *
1947	Blanche M. Trilling *
1948	Mabel Lee *
1949	Elmer Dayton Mitchell
1950	Elizabeth Burchenal *
1951	William Ralph LeForte
1952	Charles W. Savage
1953	Frederick W. Cozans
1954	William L. Hughes
1955	Carl L. Nordly
1956	Rosalind Cassidy *
1957	Clair V. Langton
1958	Helen Manley *
1959	Delbert Oberteuffer
1960	Dorothy S. Ainsworth *
1961	Neils P. Neilson
1962	Clifford L. Brownell
1963	David K. Brace
1964	Ruth E. Glasgow *
1965	Ruth Abernathy *
	Elwood Craig Davis

\* Women receiving this award.

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<sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, "Recognition Program of the AAHPER," Journal of Health, Physical Education, and Recreation (January, 1965), 36:26.

**APPENDIX XII**

**AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR HEALTH, PHYSICAL EDUCATION  
AND RECREATION<sup>1</sup>**

**ANDERSON AWARD**

1949 . . . . .	Mazie V. Scanlon
1950 . . . . .	Hugh Masters
1951 . . . . .	Helen Hanley Charles Seward Staley Arthur H. Steinhaus
1952 . . . . .	Berniece R. Moss Agnes R. Wayman
1953 . . . . .	Margaret C. Brown Thomas E. McDonough
1954 . . . . .	Elwood Craig David Clair V. Langton James E. Rogers
1955 . . . . .	Robert Hugh Morrison
1956 . . . . .	Avery Brundage Harry Howard Kessler Karl A. Menninger Edward A. Meyarding Jonas E. Salk
1958 . . . . .	Leroy E. Barney
1959 . . . . .	C. L. Lowman Paul Dudley White
1960 . . . . .	Frances A. Hellebrandt Howard A. Rusk
1961 . . . . .	Dwight D. Eisenhower Joseph B. Wolfe
1962 . . . . .	Carroll L. Bryant Selman H. Waxman
1963 . . . . .	Ferrest E. Conner I. H. Goldberger Albert B. Sabin
1964 . . . . .	G. W. Larimore T. E. Shaffer
1965 . . . . .	Ethel G. Brown

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<sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, "Recognition Program of the AAHPER," *Journal of Health, Physical Education and Recreation* (January, 1965), 36:26.

APPENDIX XIII

FORMATION OF THE SPORTS SUB-COMMITTEES OF THE  
DIVISION FOR GIRLS AND WOMEN'S SPORTS<sup>1</sup>

Year	Sport
1922	Basketball Hockey Soccer Swimming
1924	Moderate Sports
1925	Baseball
1927	Athletic Games
1928	Official Ratings
1929	Volleyball
1930	Winter Activities
1933	Lacrosse Speedball Archery Golf Tennis
1936	Riding
1937	Outing Activities
1940	Fencing Badminton
1942	Bowling
1962	Gymnastics

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<sup>1</sup>Eleanor Methany, Connotations of Movement in Sport and Dance.  
Wm. C. Brown Company, Dubuque, Iowa, 1965, pp. 136, 141.

APPENDIX XIV  
REPORT  
made by Amy R. Howland  
on

MERGER OF N.A.A.F. and A.A.H.P.E.R. (Status up to April 1, 1939)

- I. Sometime prior to the middle of February, 1939 Anne Hodgkins, Chairman of the Women's Division of the N.A.A.F. went to Washington, D.C. and had a conference with Dr. Neilson, Executive Secretary of the AAHPER about a merger of the NAAF with AAHPER. As a result of this conference a Breakfast Meeting was arranged in New York City at which a number of the members of the Executive Committee of the NAAF were present and discussed the matter further with Dr. Neilson. These facts are known. What actually was said or promised by either party I do not know, but I surmise the following: Anne Hodgkins in her first visit to Neilson "sold" him, as only she can, the NAAF hook line and sinker. She must have done a good job of it from remarks he made at the joint meeting on March 10. I think too that she gave him the impression that NSWA had been encroaching on territory that was NAAF'S, and I rather think that she told him that the NSWA had an agreement with NSTA that NSWA would not go into the field of Standards, but would concern themselves with the activity side of girls athletics. I can not prove it but I am quite sure that Neilson told the NAAF that the National would be glad to have them, and that they would be taken in in such a way that their interests would be protected, and that their work could go right on thru the National. I don't think there is any doubt but what he promised this - quite a large promise for him to give without consulting anyone. This fact is known - that at the Breakfast meeting of the NAAF Exec. Comm. he told them that the National would probably adopt at San Francisco the policy of having every Section draw up an operating code, and he suggested that as a first step toward their merger with the National that they draw up an operating code and have it ready to present at the proper time.

The reason for NAAF taking steps to bring about a merger is financial. These facts are known. For several years the NAAF thru the interest of Mrs. Hoover has been able to get a grant of money from the Children's Fund. The income from memberships has not been sufficient to cover their budget. The Children's Fund is now being liquidated and the NAAF has been told that they will not be able to secure any further grants from this Fund. The NAAF is therefore unable to carry on their work with an office, a secretary (paid) and other overhead expenses. They have funds enough, with expected income, to carry them until December 1939.

- II. The step which followed Neilson's meeting with the NAAF Exec. Comm. was the appointment of a committee to represent the National in a Joint Committee on the NAAF-AAHPER merger. Dr. Neilson wrote to President Cozens, told him something of the situation-that is that NAAF wanted to come in, and suggested to him who the joint committee members should be; the three vice-presidents, Dr. Nyswander-Health, Dr. Lloyd-Recreation, and Mr. Mueller-Physical Education; also Agnes Wayman, General Policies Committee (with a leaning toward NAAF!), Dr. W.L. Hughes-Chairman Committee on Affiliations, Dr. Neilson, Executive Secretary of the National, and Amy Howland representing N.W.A.S. Dr. Neilson also wrote to Jane Shurmer, told her of the meeting to be held and committee to be appointed and suggested to her that I be the representative for NSWA, so Jane did not have much choice in the matter. I do not know why Neilson suggested that I represent NSWA unless it was because I happened to be Eastern District Chairman, and would be available without traveling expenses for a meeting in N.Y.C.

- III. My first knowledge, however, of these steps came on March 8th when I received a telegram from Anne Hodgkins telling me of a meeting in New York on the 10th. A few hours later I received an air mail letter from Jane asking me to serve, and enclosing a copy of Neilson's letter to her. I made a successful application to be away from school a half day, and went to the Hotel Pennsylvania to meet with the others. It should be kept in mind that at that time I knew I had no instructions from, or mandates to carry for, the NSWA. It was just a stab in the dark as far as I was concerned. Consider also my situation: I was the only representative of the NSWA; I had no information about what had already transpired, and I had no advice or instructions from the Legis. Bd. of NSWA. There were six members of the NAAF Executive Committee on the Joint Committee and they were well informed about any previous steps and moves. The remainder of the committee was made up of Neilson, Lloyd, Nyswander, Mueller, Wayman, and Hughes, all either officers or committee members of National. Neilson, Wayman, and Lloyd had some knowledge of what had transpired previous to March 10. What information the others of National had I don't know.
- IV. The meeting of the Joint Committee started at 12:30 and lasted till nearly seven. The purpose of the meeting as stated by Dr. Neilson was to "formulate a plan of action to be considered at the San Francisco meetings of the Council. (National)". It is impossible to record all the discussion that went on, it would take ages to write it all out. When I went to the meeting I had three purposes in mind, first - TO STALL FOR TIME, not just during the meeting but to give time in the next weeks for the NSWA Legislative Board and the officers to study the whole problem, second TO KEEP QUIET as far as possible UNTIL I FOUND OUT WHAT NEILSON HAD SAID or PROMISED THE NAAF in previous conferences, third - not to COMMIT the NSWA TO ANYTHING THAT THEY COULD NOT ACCEPT - or - CONTROL. These three considerations were uppermost in my mind all the way thru the conference. Following is the report that I sent to Jane Shurmer on March 12. (See VI, VII, VIII and IX after reading my report to her.
- V. "Meeting of the Joint Committee of the AAHPER and Women's Division NAAF.  
(exact quote of report from Howland to Shurmer)  
The meeting was called by Dr. N.P. Neilson, Executive Secretary, AAHPER, at 12:30, Friday, March 10, 1939, at the Hotel Pennsylvania. Present from AAHPER: Dr. Neilson, Dr. Frank Lloyd, Vice-president, Nat. Chairman, Recreation Division, Dr. Dorothy Nyswander, Vice-president, Nat., Chairman, Health Education Division, Mr. Grover Mueller, Vice-president, Nat. Chairman Physical Education Division, Miss Agnes Wayman, General Policies Committee, Dr. W.L. Hughes, Chairman Committee on Affiliations, Amy R. Howland, Eastern District Chairman, representing NSWA.  
Present from Women's Division, NAAF: Miss Anne Hodgkins, Chairman NAAF., Miss Alice Sefton, Vice-Chairman, NAAF. Miss Mary Van Horn Exec. Sec., Miss Edith Gates, Miss Emma Waterman, Miss Maxine Aiken.
- The history of the NAAF was reviewed by Miss Hodgkins, and that of the NSWA by Dr. Howland as preliminary procedure before the discussion of the application of the NAAF to merge with AAHPER.
- The discussion covered exhaustively all the ramifications and implications involved. It is impossible in this report to go into all the details of the discussion which took place. After six and a half hours of deliberations the following recommendations were adopted:  
(Note: This is not the official copy. An official copy will follow in a few days when Dr. Neilson and Miss Van Horn have had time to verify the shorthand notes taken by Miss Van Horn.

1. That the AAHPER and the Women's Division of the NAAF make every effort to reach an agreement whereby the NAAF may become an integral part of the AAHPER. (Meaning that each might have to give way in some respects).
2. That the NAAF be not admitted as a Section or Division. (The feeling was general among the AAHPER members of the Joint Committee that the NAAF should not come in as a new section or fourth division, and the NAAF members did not ask or urge that they should be admitted as a section or fourth division).
3. That the AAHPER appoint a National Committee on Standards, and the necessary sub-committees on standards in special areas.
4. That one of these committees, as outlined in No. 3, shall be a sub-committee on standards in girls' and women's athletics.

(My interpretation - If the Nat. Exec. Committee, Governing Board, and Council vote favorably on these recommendations it would mean that the AAHPER officers either appoint, or make provision of some kind for the election of, a National Committee on Standards. At the same time the Nat. officers might set-up the procedure for the establishment of the sub-committees, or they might leave to the Standards committee the authority to determine which sub-committees should be created and the method of selecting the personnel of the sub-committees. Regardless of the particular method the Nat. officers adopted for selecting the members of the general committee and the sub-committees it seems reasonable to assume, and any other procedure would be most unprofessional, that the NSWA would be fully and adequately consulted on the personnel of a committee of standards for girls' and women's athletics. At the same time the National officers would be morally bound, by voting acceptance of these recommendations, to see to it that the personnel of the committee included some of the members of the group they were accepting in the merger. -- the NAAF name would be discontinued of course and any members of the old NAAF would either join the AAHPER and therefore be entitled to "belong" to any section they wanted to or they would not join AAHPER and therefore would not be a part of the national or any of its sections. --- Thus the crux of the matter as far as the NSWA is concerned lies in the appointment of the sub-committee on standards. Undoubtedly when the time came for selecting personnel, the National Chairman of NSWA, acting for the Legislative Board, would point out to those responsible for setting up sub-committees that the NSWA already had a committee on standards. Then would be the time for NSWA to prove their fairmindedness, openmindedness and real sense of cooperation. More of this under No. 5. In the final analysis the interests of the NSWA'S committee on standards will be protected best by the appointment of an acceptable committee - that is acceptable from NSWA point of view-. That means real cooperation on the part of NSWA with NAAF who I believe are ready to cooperate fully at some sacrifice on their part.)

5. Assuming that the AAHPER will adopt (as it proposes to do) the policy of operating codes formulated and approved for all national committees and sections we recommend that the operating code for the sub-committee on standards in girls' and women's athletics make provision for continuing the functions which have been performed in the past by the Women's Division of the NAAF.



(My interpretation - We now come to the phase, involved in the proposed merger, about which the NAAF is most concerned. They do not want to see lost the benefits and improvements they have brought about in the past fifteen years in the field of girls' and women's athletics. We must recognize, no matter how we may feel about methods or personalities, that in the past the NAAF has done a big, fine, and effective piece of work in abolishing many abuses in girls' athletics, and in promoting standards in all parts of the United States. They feel and state that their specific function is in the publicity and promotion, and adoption of wholesome standards. They feel that their great strength lies in the pledge which the individual or the organization makes when paying membership, and that because the individual feels strongly enough about it to pay a membership the pledge will be fulfilled. In return for the payment of dues the group or individual receives a printed pledge card which can be displayed prominently in office, school, or institution. The group or individual can then say to an employer "this is what we stand for". The girls in the GAAs uphold what they have committed themselves to. Principals can say to Boards of Education the same thing. Industrial groups, ditto, Y.W.C.A., Municipal Recreation Commissions, W.P.A. Recreation leaders, and others, likewise. They feel that the endorsement of such groups as the National Parent Teachers Assoc., Federated Women's Clubs, Girl Scouts national officer, Jewish Welfare Board, etc., etc. carries tremendous weight. They also feel that they are reaching groups that the NSWA Standards do not reach. I recognize that fact and admitted it but I pointed out that due to the voluntary nature of the workers in the NSWA it was impossible to cover much more than schools and colleges, that we do not have office headquarters, that we do not have a full time paid secretary, or paid memberships and that we are dependent on income from guide and rule book royalties and grants, if any, from AAHPER. They in turn recognize this limitation to the promotional work that it is impossible for the NSWA to do. Recognizing that the function of the NSWA is largely in the school and college fields, due to lack of facilities for carrying it further, makes them all the more concerned that their promotional work should go on in those other fields where the fight for same athletics is still needed; It is these three major parts of their work that they are most concerned about and which they will work to preserve. The machinery for carrying on these activities is covered by recommendations No. 6. and 7.)

6. That in the operating code of the sub-committee on girls' and women's athletics it be specifically stated that the group membership plan of the NAAF. be retained.

(My interpretation - It was definitely agreed by all the committee members that individual membership could not and should not be permitted, that is a paid membership fee. The purpose of permitting a group membership on a paid basis is two-fold; first, that what people will pay for they will uphold and hold on to, and that great power, strength, and prestige for the promotion and adoption of sane standards for girls athletics does and will accrue from the endorsement of national groups, and influential people who believe in a thing enough to pay for it; second, that the income thus derived will permit the work to be carried on steadily and more extensively than is possible when people have to add their voluntary labors to an already demanding and fatiguing job. The NAAF members estimated that an income from this source would run between 2000-2500. This is all problematical. Personally I do not believe that such an amount can be realized, as I served on the Executive Committee of the NAAF for two years and I have followed the trends in memberships, but on the other hand that is going to be a great deal of prestige for this whole idea from the fact that it will now, if adopted of course, be the most powerful and greatest professional group in the whole

field of P.E.H., and Re. the AAHPER which sets up these standards - that should mean added endorsers from within the school and college, administrators and other educational groups.

It is planned that the money raised from these paid group memberships would be used to finance either a full or part time secretary with offices in Washington, printing, mailing and such expenses. Details of this nature would be worked out with Mr. Neilson and others.)

7. That money collected from group memberships, thru endorsement of standards for girls' and women's athletics be specifically budgeted to the sub-committee on standards for girls' and women's athletics for the development, adoption and implementation of the standards.

(In other words no other sub-committee could use any of these funds for promotional work--all income from group memberships as outlined above would be used for girls athletics.)

AMY R. HOWLAND  
NSWA Representative on Joint  
Committee for Merger of NAAF  
with AAHPER.

End of Howland Report.

- VI. Along with this report I sent Jane Shurmer a confidential letter, explaining some aspects of the situation which I did not feel should be discussed in my report to her as NSWA representative. It should be obvious from reading my report that the whole discussion that afternoon revolved around Standards for Girls, after it was mutually agreed that NAAF could not come into National as a Section or a fourth Division. I have been asked how I could have voted to accept the recommendations that were finally drafted in that Joint Committee meeting. Let me say that under the same circumstances I would do the same thing over again. All afternoon I was stalling for time - to think thru the words that were being said - to find out how much Neilson had committed the AAHPER - to find out what the NAAF had "up their sleeve". About 5:30 after 5 hours of discussion I found out. Under I of this whole report, in the last paragraph I have mentioned the operating code that Neilson told the NAAF to draw up. About 5:30 when we were going around in circles, and not getting anywhere, Anne Hodgkins passed out some mimeographed materials - there were only a few copies, and I didn't get one, so asked Dr. Neilson if I could see his copy. Anne Hodgkins then said, "oh that really isn't official, we just drew it up as something to make a basis of discussion, it isn't to be considered as our official application or suggestion for merging with AAHPER." I looked the material over quickly and decided right away, that rather than let it come up for a vote I would make a counter proposition. The material I refer to that was presented by the NAAF in that off hand way was their proposed operating code. It proposed that they be taken into the National as The Committee on Standards for Girls' and Women's Athletics. It further proposed that the committee be composed of 25 (I think that was the number) members who would be known as the Executive Committee, that they should be elected by the present NAAF membership, and after that would be a self perpetuating body, that they should have offices in New York City, etc., etc. I am not sure of the exact wording because after I forgot to give the copy back to Neilson I sent it to Jane Shurmer so she could see it and refer to it if necessary - but I have given you the gist of it. Now you all know that rather than let that get onto the table for a vote, and be put on the spot as I would have been if it had come to a vote, it was better to put forward a motion of my own that would seem reasonably acceptable to all. Well, that wasn't easy either because I had no instructions

or authority to propose anything in behalf of the NSWA unless it was something I was sure the NSWA could accept, or unless it was something that the Governing Board and Council would not accept - in which case the NSWA Legislative Board would have time to meet, talk it over and draw up recommendations for action. So I said, "well it seems to me that the best solution so far is to get the National to adopt the policy of having a general committee on Standards, then have sub-committees in the various section, and if the National adopts that policy the NAAF will have to stand the same chance we do in the NSWA of having its members picked or elected as members of any sub-committee on Standards for Girls' and Women's Athletics - if you (looking at Anne Hodgkins) are willing to take that risk then I'm sure the NSWA is too." So the decks were finally cleared for action and we got down to the actual business of drafting the recommendations of the Joint Committee. Of course all along there was constant reference to the financial problem - how could the overhead expenses be covered that would be needed to carry on the work by mail that the NAAF does now? Everyone agreed that the National Governing Board would never stand for individual dues within any section. Neilson, and some of the others, however, thought that the Governing Board would vote to permit a group membership, say from a Y.W.C.A., a Parent Teachers Assoc., etc. who would be given a printed copy of their pledge and endorsement of the best standards for girls. I didn't think then, and I don't think now - that the Governing Board would ever permit any such arrangement - BUT I DIDN'T SAY SO to the Joint Committee. My feeling was that if the NAAF thought that such a plan would be acceptable to the National it wasn't my place to tell them that I didn't believe it would ever go thru. And finally I said to myself - "If this thing should be accepted by the Governing Board the new incoming National president is Dr. Bell. She understands the NSWA, has fought for it, and will never let the NSWA down when it comes to appointing a subcommittee on standards". Before I finish this I want to say that Dr. Neilson made it very clear to the NAAF people there that day that if the recommendations were adopted the NAAF would disappear and that they would only come in as individual members and not as a group - that what ever was done by them would be as individuals and not a group, organization or clique.

VII. Summary of my attitude and point of view as NSWA Representative.

If National adopted policy of appointing a general Committee on Standards, they naturally would have sub-committees anyway. This would mean some adjustment in present committee on standards for girls' and women's athletics - this would be "face saving" for NSWA and a way of taking into the new committee a few old NAAF people, but having enough old NSWA on to control policy. It would be a way of getting NAAF disbanded, and theoretically "taking the NAAF in", which would be broad minded of the NSWA, and it would end the constant friction between the two groups, and in a year at the most the NSWA would be sitting in the saddle and the "fight" would be over. I thought then, and I still think that the merger should take place. I still think the plan was much less harmful to the best interests of the NSWA with a chance for control by NSWA than some plans the NAAF might have advanced and fought for. If the NSWA is broadminded and helpful now they can get the confidence of the Governing Board and Council of National, and keep their control of the situation. And the last two considerations I kept in mind were the facts that Dr. Bell, an intelligent supporter of NSWA was coming into office as president of National, and that I believed that the Governing Board would "kill" the group membership fee recommendations, a new plan would have to be devised and this would give NSWA Legislative Board time to act and draw up its own plan.

NAAF-AAHPER Merger - 7.

Page 7.

VIII. On March 27 I received from the Executive Committee of the NAAF a letter stating that on March 22 the Executive Committee of NAAF, meeting in full had discussed the recommendations of the JOINT COMMITTEE and had rejected the recommendations. In place of the rejected recommendations of the JOINT COMMITTEE the NAAF Executive Committee adopted the following, to be sent to the Council of the A.A.H.P.E.R.:

- "1. That the A.A.H.P.E.R., herein called the 'NATIONAL', and the Women's Division, hereinafter called 'N.A.A.F.' make every effort to reach an agreement whereby the NAAF may become an integral part of the National:
2. That the National make provision for the continuance of the functions which have been performed in the past by the N.A.A.F.;
3. That in view of the fact that considerable work must be done in formulating ways and means of continuing, we would like to have the National appoint a committee to determine what shall be the future status of this organization. This committee, which the National shall appoint, shall submit plans to the Council for mail vote;
4. That the value of the group membership plan of the NAAF be taken into consideration."

There was also a statement of finances, membership, and general policy which was submitted to the Council along with the above.

IX. Copies of all the foregoing materials were sent to Jane Shurmer with a confidential letter. What has happened since is heresay as far as I am concerned. I do not know the exact status of the situation at present. I asked Jane not to think of retaining me on the new committee if the question should come up. I "hear" that Mabel Lee is acting for NAAF, that Jane Shurmer is acting for NSWA, also that the present recommendation is that the NAAF come in as the committee on standards in athletics for girls in industry. But I do not actually know.

Amy R. Howland

UNOFFICIAL REPORT

Re proposed merger of Women's Division, N.A.A.F., with A.A.H.P.E.&R.

A. History:

1. March 2, 1939 - Received letter from Dr. Neilson stating that he had had a conference in New York City with representatives of the N.A.A.F., and that he had found a real possibility that the N.A.A.F. would merge with the A.A.H.P.E.&R. Neilson stated that he was therefore asking Dr. Cozens to appoint a committee to meet with a committee from N.A.A.F. to formulate plans for a merger, to be presented to the Legislative Council of the A.A.H.P.E.&R. in San Francisco.

Accordingly, after approval from Dr. Cozens.

2. March 6, 1939 --- I wrote
  - a. Amy Howland asking her to represent W.S.W.A. at the joint committee meeting in New York City.
  - b. Neilson, notifying him of this appointment and expressing pleasure that the N.A.A.F. had requested affiliation with the national Association.
  - c. Anne Hodgkins, same.
3. March 10, 1939 -- the joint committee, composed of seven A.A.H.P.E.&R. members (including Dr. Howland) and six N.A.A.F. members, met and discussed plans for the merger for seven hours. Briefly (see N.A.A.F. minutes) the meeting involved:
  - a. History of the work of the Women's Division, N.A.A.F.
  - b. History of the work of the W.S.W.A.
  - c. Seven recommendations: (taken from N.A.A.F. minutes).
    1. That every effort be made to reach an agreement whereby the N.A.A.F. become an integral part of the A.A.H.P.E.&R.
    2. That the N.A.A.F. be not admitted as a Section or Division of the Association.
    3. That the A.A.H.P.E.&R. appoint a National Committee on Standards and the necessary sub-committees on standards in specific areas.
    4. That one of the sub-committees be on Standards in Athletics for Girls and Women.
    5. That if such a policy (items 3 and 4) be adopted by the A.A.H.P.E.&R., the operating code for the Sub-Committee on Standards in Athletics for Girls and Women make provision for continuing the functions which have been performed in the past by the N.A.A.F.
    6. That the operating code include retention of the group membership plan of the N.A.A.F.
    7. That the money collected from these group memberships be specifically budgeted to the Sub-Committee on Standards for Girl's and Women's Athletics.
4. April 3, 1939 -- I received excerpts from the minutes of the meeting of the N.A.A.F. on March 22, 1939 (letter from Mary Van Horn dated March 27, 1939) asking that we disregard all material sent out as a result of the March 10th meeting, and substitute the following recommendations: (taken from excerpts from N.A.A.F. minutes)
  - a. That the A.A.H.P.E.&R. and the Women's Division, N.A.A.F., make every effort to reach an agreement whereby the N.A.A.F., may become an integral part of the National Association.

4. - continued

- b. That the A.A.H.P.E.&R. provide for the continuance of the functions of the N.A.A.F.
- c. That the A.A.H.P.E.&R. appoint a committee to determine the future status of the N.A.A.F., said committee to submit plans to the Council (of the Association) for mail vote.
- d. That the value of the group membership plan of the N.A.A.F. be taken into consideration.

5. April 3, 1939 - The Legislative Board of the N.S.W.A. expressed the following views to be presented to the Legislative Council of the A.A.H.P.E.&R.:

- a. In view of the expert and pioneering leadership of the N.A.A.F. in the field of athletics for girls and women, and in view of their willingness to join forces with the N.S.W.A. in the project of developing a sound program of athletics for girls and women, the N.S.W.A. expresses appreciation of their willingness to become an integral part of the Association, and welcomes the opportunity to work with members of the N.A.A.F.
- b. As the goals of the two organizations are held in common, the functions performed so adequately by the N.A.A.F. could now enhance the work of the N.S.W.A. particularly in the field of athletics for women in non-school groups.

In consideration of the fact that the Recreation Division has recently become a part of the National Association, it seems logical that the N.A.A.F. be included in the N.S.W.A. in this manner.

- c. Should a special committee be appointed, it to study this matter further, the committee should be composed of three members of N.A.A.F., three members of NSWA and three members of AAHP&ER not actively engaged in work for either organization.

6. April 6, 1939 -- I talked with Miss Habel Lee, (F.A.A.F. representative on the Legislative Council) and we agreed that the Legislative Council of the A.A.H.P.E.&R. should appoint a committee which could meet before the end of the National Convention to formulate plans for a merger. We recommended this to the Governing Board, which in turn recommended to the Legislative Council that a Committee of Seven, composed of two N.A.A.F., two N.S.W.A. and three National Association member., be appointed to study this matter, and that all members of the committee be approved by Miss Lee for N.A.A.F. and myself for N.S.W.A.. The Council passed this recommendation.

Accordingly, Dr. Cozens appointed the following Committee:

Chairman: Louise Cobb  
N.P. Neilson                      A.A.H.P.E.&R.  
Bernice Moss  
  
Pauline Frederick      N.A.A.F.  
Mabel Lee  
  
Elizabeth Halsey      N.S.W.A.  
Jane W. Shurmer

7. April 7, 1939 -- The Committee met and formulated plans for the merger as follows: (I am omitting the decorations. It should be emphasized also, that this may not be the exact form of the final recommendation of the committee):

- a. That the functions of the W.D. that overlap those of the N.S.W.A. be carried on by the N.S.W.A. through the channels already set up for such work.
- b. That the functions of the W.D. that do not overlap those of the N.S.W.A. (such as service to out-of-school groups) be carried on by a new committee of the N.S.W.A.

b.

1. This Committee called "Community Contacts Committee" for lack of a better term, should be a standing committee of the N.S.W.A. with the chairman a member of the Legislative Board of the N.S.W.A.
2. The members of the Community Contacts Committee for the first year should be the members of the present Executive Committee of the W.D. under the chairmanship of Anne Hopkins, their present chairman. The membership of the Committee should shortly be drawn up in accordance with the N.S.W.A. requirement that committees be restricted to a membership of 6-15 persons.
3. The Board of Directors of the W.D. should be retained according to a satisfactory plan to be worked out by the Community Contacts Committee and approved by the Legislative Board of the N.S.W.A.

c. That a paid worker be employed in the Washington office, probably at first on half time, to do the work required but not yet provided by the present N.S.W.A. and the W.D. work as taken over the new Community Contacts Committee.

d. That the A.A.U.P.E.R. charge a service fee, comparable to the present group membership fee of the W.D., to organizations using the services of the Community Contacts Committee, and earmark those fees for the salary of the above-mentioned N.S.W.A. employees in the Washington office.

1. The entire salary of the employee should be covered by these fees, so that no financial obligation for this work falls upon the Association.
2. It is believed that the \$5.00 fee at present collected by the W.D. would cover the required costs, and that clubs and institutions would be willing to pay the fee.

B. My position -- It has been hard for me to represent the whole N.S.W.A. on this committee. My position has been that:

1. We want to increase the functions of the N.S.W.A. in those areas in which we are weakest, principally the non-school groups.
2. We want to take advantage of the willingness of the N.A.A.F. to work actively in our Section.
3. We need a permanent secretary and Dr. Neilson feels that this plan will give us a start.
4. There is much to be gained from generosity on our part at this time, not only from the viewpoint of the relationships between persons concerned with athletics for girls and women, but also because we need the cooperation of those members of the N.A.A.F. who are not already working for or interested in our Section.

C. Your reaction - Naturally, I want to know how the Legislative Board members feel about this matter. If I am not truly representing the N.S.W.A., please let me know.

Yours sincerely,

Mailed to all Board members not attending New York Meeting 5/1/39

Jane W. Shurmer  
Chairman, N.S.W.A.

Mailed 15 copies to Elinor Schroeder for distribution at New York Meeting, 5/2/39.

APPENDIX XV

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR HEALTH, PHYSICAL EDUCATION, AND RECREATION

A DEPARTMENT OF THE NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

1201 Sixteenth Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C.

To Former Members of the Women's Division, N.A.A.F.

Dear Friends:

On June 15, 1940, the Women's Division, National Amateur Athletic Federation officially merged with the A.A.H.P.E.R., a Department of the N.E.A. A cordial invitation is extended to you as a former member of the Women's Division, to continue your support of improved standards in athletics for girls and women through membership in this Association.

The Association and its National Section on Women's Athletics have pledged themselves to carry on the fine work done in the past by the Women's Division in promoting women's athletics on a sound educational basis. The Section has been working closely with the Women's Division for a number of years on this problem and has issued many helpful publications. Enclosed is the official statement of the Section on "Standards in Athletics for Girls and Women."

In addition to the special services of the National Section on Women's Athletics, membership in the Association brings you the "Journal of Health and Physical Education," reduced registration fee at association conventions, information service on all phases of health, physical education, and recreation, and the prestige of affiliation with the national organization of our whole profession. A membership blank is enclosed for the information and convenience of those not now members of our National Association. Those who are not professionally active in health, physical education, and recreation, may become associate members, by paying the same fees as those for active or professional membership.

May we hope that you will accept our invitation to work with us?

Cordially yours,



N. P. Neilson  
Executive Secretary

NPN:ds



APPENDIX XVI

IMPORTANT CHANGES THAT OCCURRED TO THE  
DIVISION FOR GIRLS AND WOMEN'S SPORTS

<u>Year</u>	<u>Change</u>
1899	Basketball Committee
1905	First Permanent Basketball Committee
1917	Committee on Women's Athletics
1927	Section on Women's Athletics
1932	National Section on Women's Athletics (NSWA)
1940	Merger of the NAAP into the AAHPER
1952	National Section for Girls and Women's Sports (NSGWS)
1958	Division for Girls and Women's Sports (DGWS)

APPENDIX XVII

Revised May, 1965

American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation  
1201 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20036

DIVISION FOR GIRLS AND WOMEN'S SPORTS  
EXECUTIVE COUNCIL AND COMMITTEES  
1965-66

---

\* Vice President: Phebe Scott, 1760 Neil Ave., Ohio State Univ., Columbus 43210  
\* Past Vice President: Betty McCue, Woman's College, Duke Univ., Durham, N. C. 27708  
\* Vice President-elect: Frances McGill, Univ. of New Mexico, Albuquerque 87106  
Secretary: Gail Steacy, Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio 44074

AREA CHAIRMEN

District Chairmen

\* Central: Frances Bleick, St. Cloud College, St. Cloud, Minn. 56301 (1965-67)  
\* Eastern: Mary E. McCoy, Baltimore City Public Schools, Kennedy and  
Gorsuch Aves., Baltimore, Md. 21218 (1965-67); Mrs. Lilyan  
Wright, Trenton State College, Trenton, N. J. (1967-69)  
\* Midwest: Jo Mancuso, Glenbard East High School, Lombard, Ill. (1965-67)  
\* Northwest: Irene Hallett, Highline High School, Seattle, Wash. 98148 (1965-67);  
Sister Marita Joan, Marylhurst College, Marylhurst, Ore. 97036  
\* Southern: Jeanne Bentley, Roanoke Public Schools, Roanoke, Va. (1965-67)  
\* Southwest: Mary Pavlich, Univ. of Arizona, Tucson 85720 (1965-66); Elizabeth  
Ann Stitt, San Fernando Valley State College, 18111 Nordhoff  
St., Northridge, Calif. 91326 (1966-67)

Area Chairmen:

\* Liaison: Nell Jackson, Illinois State Univ., Normal 61761 (1965-67)  
\* Officiating: Mrs. Frances B. Koenig, Michigan State Univ., East Lansing 48823  
(1965-66); Janet Atwood, New Hampshire Hall, Univ. of New  
Hampshire, Durham 03824 (1966-67)  
\* Philosophy and  
Standards: Ruth Schellberg, Mankato State College, Mankato, Minn. 56002  
(1964-66); Edith Betts, Univ. of Oregon, Eugene (1966-68)  
\* Publications: Margaret Thompson, Memorial Gymnasium, Purdue Univ., Lafayette,  
Ind. 47907 (1965-67)  
\* Sports Guides and  
Official Rules: Shirley Winsberg, State College of Iowa, Cedar Falls 50613  
(1964-66); Virginia Crafts, 1760 Neil Ave., Ohio State Univ.,  
Columbus 43210 (1966-67); Barbara Drinkwater, Univ. of Cali-  
fornia, Santa Barbara, Goleta (1967-68)  
Student Services: Mercedes Fernandez, AAHPER, 1201 16th St., N.W., Washington, D. C.  
20036  
Consultant: Rachel Bryant, AAHPER, 1201 16th St., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20036

\* \* \* \* \*

Historian: Marianna Trekell, Univ. of Illinois, Urbana 61803

\* Research is subdivision of Philosophy and Standards.

AREA COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN

Research: Bonnie Purdy, Hutchinson Hall, Univ. of Washington, Seattle (1964-66)  
Audio-Visual:  
Periodicals:  
Special Pubs:

AREA NOMINATING COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN

Liaison: Elinor Crawford, State College of Iowa, Cedar Falls 50613  
Officiating: Lucille Magnusson, White Bldg., Pennsylvania State Univ., University Park, Pa. 16802  
Publications: Hope Smith, Purdue Univ., Lafayette, Ind. 47907  
Sports Guides & Irma Schalk, Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, N. Y. 11210  
Official Rules:  
Philosophy and no election to be held this year  
Standards:

DISTRICT OFFICIATING COORDINATORS

Central: Jeanne E. Galley, Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia 66802 (1965-67)  
Eastern: Jean Rowlands, Boston-Bouve College, Northeastern Univ., Medford, Mass. 02155 (1965-67); Eleanor Lamaire, Arnold College, Univ. of Bridgeport, Bridgeport, Conn. (1967-69)  
Midwest: Lou Jean Moyer, Northern Illinois Univ., DeKalb 60115  
Northwest: Mary Seymour, Oregon State Univ., Corvallis 97331 (1965-67); Dorothea Coleman, Washington State Univ., Pullman 99164 (1967-69)  
Southern: Lorraine Woodyard, Box 6966 College Station, Durham, N. C. 27708 (1963-66); Jean Bateman, Converse College, Spartanburg, S. C. 29301 (1966-68)  
Southwest: Joan Johnson, 1035 Madison Ave., El Cajon, Calif. 92040 (1963-66); Barbara Heisler, Clayton Valley High School, 1101 Alberta Way, Concord, Calif. (1966-67)

APPENDIX XVIII



# Desirable Practices In Sports FOR GIRLS AND WOMEN

*Recommended by*

THE DIVISION FOR  
GIRLS AND WOMEN'S SPORTS  
of the American Association for Health, Physical  
Education, and Recreation

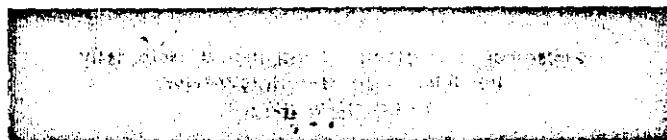
*A Department of the National Education Association*

We believe that, for the welfare of the girls and women who participate in sports, certain practices should be followed. We, therefore, present the following suggestions for your guidance in conducting sports programs.

## STANDARDS

The program of sports activities for girls and women should:

1. Be based upon the recognition of individual differences in age; body build; interests; ability; experience; health; and the stages of physiological, emotional, and social maturity of the participants.
2. Be organized to provide opportunity for groupings at all skill levels, development from simple to complex skills, development of leadership and group achieve-



- ment, and evaluation of the suitability of each activity.
3. Encourage the development of skill and sportsmanship by a variety of sound methods and practices.
4. Be scheduled at regular periods of limited length at frequent intervals and at a time of day when energy is at a high level.
5. Provide for the selection of members of all teams so that they play against those of approximately the same ability and maturity.
6. Be taught, coached, and officiated by qualified women *whenever and wherever possible*.
7. Be officiated by officials whose decisions are sound, consistent, and impartial.
8. Include the use of official rules authorized by the Division for Girls and Women's Sports of the American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation.
9. Stimulate the participants to play for the enjoyment of playing and not for tangible rewards or because of artificial incentives.
10. Include a variety of sports, both team and individual, and provide opportunity for all girls wishing to participate to be a member of a team in those sports for which teams are organized.
11. Include informal social events in connection with competition.
12. Require written parental permission for minors engaging in any extramural competition.
13. Include guidance for girls and women concerning appropriate costume for sports.
14. Limit extramural competition to a small geographic area.
15. Furnish safe transportation in bonded carriers.
16. Be financed by the promoting agency and not be dependent on gate receipts for its existence.
17. Include competition for girls independent from that arranged for boys (eliminating such events as double-header games or "curtain raisers") except in those activities in which boys and girls are encouraged to play together on mixed teams.
18. Be limited as to the total length of sports seasons and the maximum number of practice periods and games to be played in a day or a week. Specific recommendations pertaining to the factors mentioned above may be obtained from the specific standards referred to on page 4.

#### ADMINISTRATION

Administrators, teachers or coaches, and players should be primarily concerned with the outcomes of the program.

1. The Administrator is directly responsible for:
  - A. Selecting qualified women to direct the program.

- B. Providing facilities, equipment, and finances to carry on the program.
- C. Providing equal use of facilities and equipment for boys and girls.
- D. Providing health safeguards.
- E. Guiding publicity to emphasize the educational and recreational values of the program.
2. The teacher or coach is responsible for:
  - A. Having a thorough knowledge of the games and their rules and strategy.
  - B. Providing opportunity for all girls to play.
  - C. Encouraging skillful play for full enjoyment of the game.
  - D. Emphasizing the importance of health examinations.
  - E. Developing intelligent leadership and wise followership among the players.
  - F. Conducting activities on a sound competitive basis.
  - G. Exemplifying those traits which she tries to develop in others.
3. The player is responsible for her own conduct as shown through:
  - A. Intelligent health practices.
  - B. Courtesy, fair play, and good sportsmanship.
  - C. High quality leadership within her own group.
  - D. Emotional control in all game situations.
  - E. Playing to the best of her ability.

#### HEALTH

Provision must be made for careful supervision of the health of all players.

1. Participants must have periodic health examinations.
2. After serious illness or injury, written permission from a physician should be required to resume participation.
3. First aid supplies should be available at practices and games.
4. Participation during the menstrual period should be determined on the basis of individual differences.
5. Equipment and facilities should be hygienic and safe.
6. Players should be removed from activity if they are injured or overfatigued or show evidence of emotional instability.

#### PUBLICITY

A planned program of publicity should present interesting information on the program, its standards, aims, and outcomes. The publicity should be carefully interpreted to newswriters, parents, community leaders, the players, and their associates. Publicity should stress:

1. The recreational and social values of sports rather than the winning of championships.
2. Achievements of the groups and teams rather than those of individuals.

## TYPES OF COMPETITION

The method of organizing competition must be determined in terms of desirable outcomes. The guides to constructive competition are that the program of sports shall offer equal opportunity to all in terms of individual ability, be wide in range, be adapted to the needs and interests of the participants, and be honestly and expertly led.

**Intramural.** Competition of groups playing one another within their school, industrial group, or organization. Intramural competition should have priority for facilities, time, and leadership because it serves the greatest number of players.

**Extramural.** Competition involving a group or team from one school, recreational center, industrial group, or organization playing with a group or team from another school, industrial group, or organization. Types of extramural competition are:

1. **SPORTS DAYS**—An event, frequently including more than one activity, to which several schools, playgrounds, industrial groups, or organizations may bring two or more groups of players. Each group participates as a unit.
2. **PLAY DAYS**—An informal type of competition in which color teams are selected from the players of the participating schools or clubs.
3. **TELEGRAPHIC MEETS**—Teams compete with each other by establishing records against time or for score while performing in their own locations. Such records are sent to a central committee for comparison. Archery, pistol and rifle, swimming events, bowling, and track and field are adaptable to this plan.
4. **INVITATIONAL EVENTS**—Such as a symposium, jamboree, game, or match other than a league game.
5. **INTERSCHOLASTIC OR INTERCOLLEGIATE GAMES**—Games for selected groups trained and coached to play a series of scheduled games and tournaments with similar teams from other schools, playgrounds, cities, or institutions within a limited geographical area. To be offered only as a supplement to adequate intramural and extramural programs.

No one type of competitive organization can be designated as the approved form. The method of organizing competition must be determined by the desirable possibilities it provides, not by the type into which it can be classified.

Revised 1957.

# APPENDIX XIX

## AMATEUR ATHLETIC UNION OF THE UNITED STATES

### PRESIDENT

CLIFFORD H. BUCK (Rocky Mountain)  
15 South Cyclen Street  
Denver, Colorado

### FIRST VICE PRESIDENT

DAVID A. MAYLIN (South Pacific)  
454 South Spring Street  
Los Angeles, California

### THIRD VICE PRESIDENT

JOHN B. KELLEY, JR. (Middle Atlantic)  
1720 Cherry Street  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

### FIFTH VICE PRESIDENT

JOHN S. NAGY (Lake Erie)  
Room 8, City Hall  
Cleveland, Ohio

### SECOND VICE PRESIDENT

WESLEY A. PARFUE (Gulf)  
265 So. La Grange Building  
Houston, Texas

### FOURTH VICE PRESIDENT

DAVID G. RIVENES (Montana)  
203 North Center  
Missoula, Montana

### TREASURER

ROBERT J. H. KIPPHUTH (Connecticut)  
Byrne Whitney Gymnasium  
New Haven, Connecticut

### EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

COL. DONALD F. HULL, USA (Ret.)  
131 West 88th Street  
New York, New York

### SECRETARY

CAPT. STEPHEN M. ARCHER, USN (Ret.)  
241 West 88th Street  
New York, New York

### DIRECTOR OF ACTIVITIES

HARRY BARTSWORTH  
251 West 88th Street  
New York, New York

### MEMBERSHIP DIRECTOR

M. J. LOVELL  
251 West 88th Street  
New York, New York

### DEPUTY SECRETARY

DANIEL J. BERRIS  
141 15 — 76th Drive  
New Garden, New York

### TREASURER EMERITUS

JAMES F. SIMMS  
12 South Potter Avenue  
Manasquan, New Jersey

## SPORTS COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN

### MEN'S BASKETBALL

JOHN B. MCINTOSH, JR.  
Knoxville State College  
Franklin, Kentucky

### (HAWAII)

CHESTER J. O'CONNELL  
New York A.C.  
150 Central Park South  
New York, New York

### WOMEN'S BASKETBALL

MISS LAURINE MICKELSEN  
1750 Reynolds Avenue  
Salt Lake City, Utah

### HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

L. ARTHUR R. GREEN  
411 Chap.  
Honolulu, Hawaii

### BACON TACKLING

MRS. LOUISE MILLER  
25 Frederick Avenue  
Albany, New York

### JUDO

DR. H. K. KODWAI  
1800 Tower Road  
Hartford, Connecticut

### BOWLING

STAN BENTHAM  
St. Michael's Hotel  
Lake Placid, New York

### LONG DISTANCE RUNNING

ALLAN C. STANIM SPA  
111 Madison Ave.  
Greenwich, New York

### BOXING

PAT DEITY  
1504 Mann Road  
Yeadon, Pennsylvania

### RACE WALKING

CHARLES W. COLE  
P.O. Box 3547  
Los Angeles, California

### MEN'S DIVING

DICK SMITH  
1001 S. Campbell  
Flag, Arizona

### AGE GROUP SWIMMING

HAROLD W. HELMICK  
410 Box 209  
McMinnville, Oregon

### WOMEN'S DIVING

BUD LYNDON  
130 Miami Street  
Arcadia, California

### MEN'S SWIMMING

WILLIAM A. LITTMAN, JR.  
110 West 78th Street  
Los Angeles, California

### MEN'S GYMNASTICS

FRANK CEMISKAY  
924 So. Buchanan St.  
Arlington, Va.

### WOMEN'S SWIMMING

KENNETH TREADWAY  
1254 So. Dewey  
Bartlesville, Oklahoma

### WOMEN'S GYMNASTICS

MRS. JANET BACHNA  
1001 Franklin Avenue, N.W.  
Canton, Ohio

### SYNCHRONIZED SWIMMING

MRS. THERESA ANDERSON  
1100 Fenwick Street  
Des Moines, Iowa

### MEN'S TRACK & FIELD

J. B. HARALSON  
2000 24th Street  
Bakersfield, California

### WOMEN'S TRACK & FIELD

MISS JUNE BELLEW  
1224 Wilshire Way  
Menlo Park, California

### TRAMPOLINE

JEFF HENNESSY  
Univ. of Southwestern Louisiana  
Lafayette, Louisiana

### VOLLEYBALL

JOHN D. DOUGALDSON  
1101 Wilham Ave.  
San Marino, Calif.

### WATER POLO

ANDREW BURKE  
150 St. Francis Street  
Daly City, California

### WRESTLING

RUDOLPH SABLO  
801 West 147th Street  
New York, New York

### WRESTLING

JOSEPH R. SCAIZO  
Sun Oil Company  
P.O. Box 920, Toledo 1, Ohio

### GRECO-ROMAN WRESTLING

DEAN ROCKWELL  
19471 James Couzens Highway  
Detroit, Michigan

APPENDIX XX



# AMATEUR ATHLETIC UNION OF THE UNITED STATES

54 District Associations Serving Amateur Athletics in Thirteen Sports

A. A. U. HOUSE

231 WEST 58th STREET

NEW YORK, N. Y. 10019

Telephone: 246-6165 (Code 212)

Cable Address: "AMATHLETIC" New York

## MEMBERS

International Amateur Federation for  
Track and Field (Men and Women);  
Boxing, Gymnastics (Men and Women);  
Swimming (Men and Women); Wrestling,  
Judo, Luge, Basketball (Men and Women);  
Handball, Weight Lifting and Judo

UNITED STATES OLYMPIC COMMITTEE

Please Reply to  
CAPT. STEPHEN M. ARCHER, USN (Ret.)  
Secretary

July 6, 1965

Miss Paula K. Ferguson  
Rural Route #3  
Paris, Illinois

Dear Miss Ferguson:

We appreciate an opportunity to help you gather information for the thesis you are preparing to complete requirements for a master's degree. I have been unable to find the earlier letter you mentioned in your letter of June 22. Consequently, my answers are based on your second letter.

Separately, I am mailing you a copy of a pamphlet prepared at the time of our 75th Anniversary, or Diamond Jubilee, during the year of 1963. It should provide you with the necessary background information which you are seeking. However, without your original letter it is difficult to comprehend the length and breadth or "title" of your planned thesis. To back up this information I am also including the 1965 edition of our Constitution, By Laws and General Rules which should also prove valuable.

With the admission of the South Dakota AAU at the Houston Convention we now have 54 active district Associations covering every state in the Union and the Canal Zone. A district Association map in the "Handbook" will give you the information on the exact location of these district Associations since they do not, in all cases, parallel state boundaries.

The A.A.U. recognizes all amateur sports, and has jurisdiction over the following: basketball, bobsledding and luge (single man toboggan), boxing, gymnastics, handball, judo, swimming and diving, track and field, water polo, wrestling and weightlifting at the national and international level, as well as national programs in baton twirling, horseshoe pitching and volleyball. In the last named sport, the AAU asks as the "registration agent" for the U.S. Volleyball Association as well as conducting its own independent program

Question number 4 poses a problem. There are individual international sports governing bodies for each sport above except in the case of the aquatic sports which are all grouped under the International Amateur Swimming Federation (FINA), composing swimming and diving for men, water polo for men; swimming, diving and synchronized swimming for women. In track and field the International Amateur Athletic Federation (IAAF) has over 100 members as does the international amateur basketball federation (FIBA). The other international sports federations have a smaller number of members, with the international group for bobsledding and luge perhaps the smallest because of the nature of the activity.

Keep in mind that the individual sports at the Olympic Games and Pan American Games are organized and conducted by the respective international sports governing bodies, rather than the local organizing committee. In other words, it is these international sports governing bodies which decide on both the schedule and the events within each sport as well as "supervising" the conduct of the sports at the Games themselves—going so far as arranging for the officials at the events themselves.

RECOGNIZES ALL AMATEUR SPORTS AND GOVERNS BASKETBALL, BATON TWIRLING, BOBSLED, BOXING, GYMNASTICS, HANDBALL, HORSESHOE PITCHING, JUDO, LUGE, SWIMMING, TRACK AND FIELD, WEIGHTLIFTING, AND WRESTLING.

ALL MEMBERS ARE ELIGIBLE FOR FEDERAL INCOME TAX DEDUCTIONS



Page 2 Miss Paula K. Ferguson

When you ask how many members there are in the A.A.U. you have a question which is somewhat ambiguous. "Active Members" in the A.A.U. are the 54 district Associations. Then there are almost 4,000 clubs holding memberships in the district Associations. We have over 10,000 volunteer leaders actively engaged in helping to conduct the programs in A.A.U. sports.

Furthermore, we have over 150,000 boys and girls, men and women athletes registered for our "championship" competitions. Over and above this figure we have Olympic Development Program and AAU Junior Olympic programs which do not always require registration... as well as the A.A.U. Physical Fitness Testing Program which is conducted by secondary schools, summer camps, religious groups and youth organizations for boys and girls between six and 17. These additional activities "expose" the AAU activities to another 3.5-4 million youngsters annually.

As a result of the ambiguity of question #5 we find it difficult to answer question #6. So far as the admission of district Associations, this information can be gleaned directly from the Handbook of Rules which you will receive. Our annual reports indicate the number of clubs and registered athletes. However, because of our small national staff we are not "equipped" to abstract this statistical information for you.

Athletes are registered at this district Association level. There is no breakdown as to the number of men or women. We could guess that between 60-65 per cent are men, however. The large bulk of the women are in swimming. However, in a sport like gymnastics we have equally as many women gymnasts as well we do men. Consequently, we are unable to carry through with an answer to question #8 where you have requested statistical information on a breakdown by state (or district Association?).

In number 10 you have requested a breakdown by sport. When an amateur athlete registers with a district Association his registration is good for all sports. However, if you wish we could give you some reliable statistics on the numerical registration in each of the sports. It is easy to see that we shall have to exchange several letters to supply you with the information you require for this study.

**STRONGEST SPORTS:** (1) Men's and Women's Swimming; (3) Men's track and field; (4) Men's basketball; (5) Synchronized Swimming, women; (6) Women's track and field; (7) boxing; (8) Wrestling; (9) Wrestling; (10) Weightlifting; (11) Gymnastics; (12) Water Polo. At this time it is difficult to rank our effectiveness in judo, relatively new for the USA in international competition. Women's basketball was omitted and could be placed a tie for sixth with women's track and field.

When you asked for the "strongest" it is was difficult to see what you were driving at. The "ranking" has been based on (a) place of the USA representatives in world competitions, including the Olympics Games; (b) number of competitors registered with the AAU; (c) number of competitions annually in the USA. You may wish a different sort of ranking rather than the arbitrary way in which I have rated the effectiveness of our athletes competing in AAU programs.

You have given us a tremendous assignment. It may be that we are not equipped to carry through and the only way this information could be obtained would be through a visit to A.A.U. House. Please note our new address.

Cordially,

C. Robert Paul, Jr.  
for Stephen M. Archer  
Secretary

CRP:p

# Division for Girls and Women's Sports



## AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR HEALTH, PHYSICAL EDUCATION, AND RECREATION

A DEPARTMENT OF THE NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION  
1201 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20036

*I'hebe Scott*  
AAHPER VICE-PRESIDENT  
AND DIVISION CHAIRMAN  
1760 NEIL AVENUE  
OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY  
COLUMBUS, OHIO 43210

*Frances McGill*  
AAHPER VICE-PRESIDENT-ELECT  
AND DIVISION CHAIRMAN-ELECT  
DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION  
UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO  
ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO 87106

*Betty McCue*  
AAHPER PAST VICE-PRESIDENT  
AND DIVISION PAST CHAIRMAN  
WOMAN'S COLLEGE  
DUKE UNIVERSITY  
DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA 27708

July 12, 1965

Miss Paula Ferguson  
RFD #3  
Paris, Illinois

Dear Miss Ferguson,

Your letter was sent to me for reply, since Dr. Rachel Bryant, Consultant for AAHPER, is in Europe leading an educational tour this summer.

You ask for suggestions on material concerning the history of amateur sports for women and the organization's concern with their control. Our DGWS Historian is Dr. Marianna Trekell, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois. She has a few materials that can be borrowed and a great many more that can be used in her office. However, Miss Trekell is also in Europe for the summer. Then this coming September, the Journal of Health, Physical Education, and Recreation put out by AAHPER will carry an article on sports organizations and the control of sports for women. I realize that these materials will not be of help for you, since you state that you expect to complete your degree in August.

I would recommend the following references to you: Connotations of Movement in Sport and Dance by Eleanor Metheny, published by William C. Brown and Company, 135 S. Locust St., Dubuque, Iowa, 1965. One of the chapters in this book is titled "Women in Action, a Story of DGWS, 1890-1958." <sup>2nd</sup> Reference, The Women's Division, National Amateur Athletic Federation, by Alice Sefton, published by Stanford University Press, 1941. Third reference, Journal of Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, 1964, see December index for the year under "Girls and Women's Sports." There are three good articles there. Also, an article in the Journal for April, 1963, by Katherine Ley, titled "Are You Ready?"

I have one other reference to suggest to you. This is a dissertation that was done at Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, about 1963. The title is "A Comparative Study of Standards and Policies

Miss Paula Ferguson

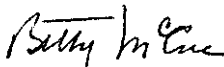
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July 12, 1965

in Athletics for Girls and Women," done by Gwendolyn Scott. This could probably be borrowed through inter-library loan.

I wish you well in your endeavors and hope that this information will be of some help to you.

Sincerely yours,

  
Betty F. McCue

BFMc/bh

Enclosure: "Desirable Practices in Sports for Girls and Women"

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR HEALTH, PHYSICAL EDUCATION, AND RECREATION

AAHPER

A DEPARTMENT OF THE NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

1201 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036 Tel. 234-4848

CARL A. TROESTER, JR., Executive Secretary

REUBEN B. FROST, President

July 12, 1965

Miss Paula Ferguson  
Rural Route #3  
Paris, Illinois

Dear Miss Ferguson:

I am enclosing several items in answer to your letter of July 10, which was waiting for me when I came into the office this morning.

- (1) An organization chart of the National Education Association on which I have indicated the position of AAHPER. We are one of the departments housed in the NEA Center, but autonomous in that we have our own dues structure, Board of Directors, etc.
- (2) An organization chart for AAHPER. As you will note from the hand-written notes, the Dance group was made a Division this year at the March Board of Directors meeting. I should also explain that all Divisions are going through a period of structure revision and we have not yet brought our chart up to date, nor have all the new plans been formally approved by the Board of Directors. We no longer have "44 special interest sections," as your letter mentions, but instead the eight Divisions work in somewhat different ways to handle the work each must do. Of course, the old chart does give the names of the earlier sections. I am enclosing, too, a list of officers for DGWS; you'll note that their responsibilities are carried on through six "areas:" liaison, officiating, philosophy, and standards, publications, sports guides and official rules, and student services. We do not have an official diagram but you probably could draw up one from this information.
- (3) A booklet which on pages 110-115 gives the Constitution of the ICHPER. AAHPER is a national organization member of the Council (ICHPER). However, there are other ties. The ICHPER office is housed in the AAHPER office in Washington and Carl Troester, executive secretary of AAHPER, serves also as secretary general of the Council. The Council or ICHPER, as you note in the Constitution, is an international member of the World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession.

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Miss Ferguson  
July 12, 1965

- (4) Alaska is part of the Northwest District and Hawaii is part of Southwest. This information appears in the membership brochure enclosed.
- (5) A copy of the 75th anniversary issue of the Journal which contains the most complete history we have of the Association.

Please let me know if we can be of future help.

Sincerely yours,

Elinore M. Darland  
Director of Information

Enclosures

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR HEALTH, PHYSICAL EDUCATION, AND RECREATION

**AAHPER**

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1201 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036 Tel. 234-4848

CARL A. TROESTER, JR., Executive Secretary

REUBEN B. FROST, President

July 13, 1965

Miss Paula Ferguson  
RR 3  
Paris, Illinois

Dear Paula:

Enclosed are some materials which may be of assistance to you concerning your telephone request yesterday. Rachel Bryant is out of the office and we found these materials from her files. Would you mind returning them to us after you have examined them because our supply is limited.

Best wishes, as always.

Cordially,



Carl A. Troester, Jr.  
Executive Secretary

Enclosures

cc: Rachel Bryant

P. S. In Dr. Bryant's absence her secretary shared with me your letter of July 12 and I believe the enclosures are those to which you refer.

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