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THE UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA

GRADUATE COLLEGE

THE HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT OF FACULTY CONTROLS OF INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS AT OKLAHOMA UNIVERSITY

A DISSERTATION

SUBMITTED TO THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the

degree of

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

BY

JACK E. MCBRIDE

Norman, Oklahoma

1965

THE HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT OF FACULTY CONTROLS

OF INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS AT OKLAHOMA UNIVERSITY

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THE HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT OF FACULTY CONTROLS OF INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS AT OKLAHOMA UNIVERSITY

CHAPTER I

INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS AND HIGHER EDUCATION

In the whole development of human education, there has probably nowhere been more misunderstanding, contradiction, confusion, and greater failure than in respect to the physical, sportive, aspect of it. At first opposed, despised, and rejected, later tolerated as a necessary evil, athletics today have been recognized and accepted as an important auxiliary and even an integral part of the college educational program. When athletic games were first introduced on the college scene in the early 1800's, few people thought of them as being a significant part of higher education. Rather, they were regarded merely as an appendage on the school program, an added frill.

During the first half of the nineteenth century rowing, baseball, football, and other sports appeared on American college campuses. These activities were sponsored by clubs and fraternities and had no college affiliation. They were not connected, at first, with any department of physical education nor even, formally with the college. These games by college students arose simply from the desire for physical activity and play and were, for the most part, played between clubs and school teams in the immediate vicinity; then followed contests with other college teams. Intercollegiate athletics resulted from the desire of the students of one institution to match their physical prowess with those of another. The management of these early contests was in the hands of the students or interested alumni. The boys chose their own membership, selected and coached their own teams and collected their own funds for equipment and travel. There was almost complete absence of anything approaching organization, rules, or team games as we now have.

During the early and middle 1800's the faculty tried to limit and restrict rather than to direct or manage the athletic contests. However, the desire to play is universal and this desire was displayed by the students in their

attempts to organize and to play games despite the objections of their faculty and school administration. Early attempts to organize football, baseball, and other games were believed to be intrusions into the academic world and students taking part in them were sometimes subject to expulsion from the institution.

The entire aspect of physical education and especially athletic games has crept into our colleges against the wishes of the faculty members. Traditionally, educators have held the opinion that athletic activities distract the attention of the students from their studies and therefore are detrimental to the mental discipline of the pupil. The concept of athletics held by educators in the 19th century was that brains and brawn were not compatible and that strength was closely allied with brutality.

In the second half of the 19th century, football and other games came generally to be tolerated by the administration and faculty but were not yet considered a part of the college life. As scheduled contests between colleges grew in number, college faculties deemed it wiser to regulate and control them rather than to ignore or suppress them. Athletics and physical education gradually became more and more a part of the extra-curricular activities of

college life. Both these phases of the program today have come to be recognized as having educational value and as being potent factors in building character in our college youth.

As acceptance within the college grew, the administration, through the physical education departments, assisted in the guidance and financing of the athletic programs and contributed to the selection of experts, sometimes professionals, to come to the campus for the sports season to coach. Athletics soon became more complex and difficult to manage with the result that problems and evils established strong footholds. Individuals and groups opposed to athletics as school sponsored activities again had ammunition with which to fight.

The evils and problems relating to athletics are as old as the sports themselves, yet the opposition is directed for the most part not at athletics, per se, but at what are regarded as evils resulting from an exaggerated and commercialized athletic system. The following quotations illustrate the consistency of the problem: Charles Eliot, President of Harvard University (1869-1909), made headlines when he pointed out and criticized:

...overemphasis of college athletics, deterioration of

> academic work, dishonesty, betting, and gambling, recruiting and subsidizing, extravagant expenditures of money, the poor caliber of coaches, and the general corruption of athletics.[1]

Writing in 1893, R. Tait McKenzie states the athletic problems of that era:

> ...Athletics are...taken seriously in most American colleges, and are undertaken with a characteristic intenseness. There is not much fun or freedom in the life of the candidate for the university crew or the football team. A stranger is astonished at the spirit of keen competition in athletics of American colleges...This intense rivalry smothers the spirit of fair play, and leaves the game short of one of its greatest attractions...The newspapers make capital of this in exaggerated paragraphs, and the annual football match assumes the appearance of a gladiatorial show. It is played before enormous crowds, on neutral grounds hired for the occasion. The question of gate-money has the first consideration in choosing the scene of action. For example, in 1893 the receipts of the Yale-Princeton match were over $30,000; about $12,000 of this went to each club, and was used principally in training the team, paying attendants, hotel bills, and railway fares,--everything, expenses included, being on a truly gigantic scale.
>
> This money making value of the game is dragging sport down from its true place as a recreation, and, together with the rivalry before alluded to, must tell against its best interests. But the evil does not stop here, for the smaller colleges, like small boys, try to imitate their big brothers, and so offer distinguished players large salaries to coach their football teams that they may compete with some hope of

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[1]Charles O. Johnson, "Intercollegiate Athletics," The North Central Association Quarterly, XXVIII (October, 1952), p. 181, quoting Charles Eliot.

> success; and thus many of the men who become noted in college athletics have professionalism thrust upon them.[1]

Howard J. Savage in an address in 1930 made the statement:

> College athletics are the tenderest spot in our whole structure of higher education, whether respecting intercollegiate relationships or local educational problems.[2]

In an address delivered before the Commission on Colleges and Universities in Chicago on April 2, 1952, Charles O. Johnson stated

> The conduct of intercollegiate athletics -- and to a lesser degree in our high schools -- has been a constant headache for our educators.[3]

It is of interest to note that the quotation and criticism of athletics by President Eliot is excerpted from his remarks in the year 1892, the same year that the University of Oklahoma opened its doors for the first time. Two years earlier professor Albert Hart, surveying the athletic situ-

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[1]Harry A. Scott, Competitive Sports in Schools and Colleges (New York: Harper Brothers, 1951), p. 604, quoting "The Regulation of Athletic Sports in Colleges," Department Congress of Physical Education, Proceedings and Reports, American Association for the Advancement of Physical Education, July, 1893.

[2]Howard J. Savage, "College and School Athletics," The North Central Association Quarterly, V (September, 1930), p. 249.

[3]Johnson, op. cit., p. 180.

ation, asserted that, "athletic sports and competitions and intercollegiate contests are an established part of the life of the American College."[1] Thus, as Oklahoma University was inagurating an institution of higher education, intercollegiate athletics had already been both accepted and criticized in the academic world.

Unless college sponsored athletics are truly a part of the educational structure, faithful to the standards of educational dignity and purpose which the sponsoring institutions represent, they have no justification for existence. If we are to believe that the major purpose of the university is that of education, then we are challenged to justify athletics educationally. In regard to this, Bucher states:

> ...although athletics came in the back door, they have emerged to an important and integral part of the whole educational process. They are no longer extra-curricular in the true sense of the word. They provide many physical, mental-emotional, and social values for every individual who participates in this curricular phase of the educational program.[2]

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[1]Carson Ryan, Jr., The Literature of American School and College Athletics (New York: The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, 1929), p. 31.

[2]Charles A. Bucher, "Athletics in Education," The Journal of Educational Sociology, Vol. 28 (February, 1955), p.242.

The relationship which exists between the athletic program and the physical education program is defined by Nichols:

> ...physical education is the broad foundation for developing skills and interests; intramurals offer to all the chance to use these skills in competitive activities; and intercollegiates are the peak of this athletic pyramid, giving the superior few the opportunity for the keenest type of competition. Intercollegiate athletics thus become the natural outgrowth of a broad physical education program.[1]

At a meeting of athletic directors in 1962, this group stated that the objectives of the athletic program were:

> To complement and supplement the goals of general education and those of the local schools and colleges--Intercollegiate athletics shall be considered an integral part of the educational curriculum, not extracurricular and only vaguely related to the goals of general education. Athletics should serve as a method of education through which a significant contribution may be made to the total development of the student. Everything done by the intercollegiate athletic program should be in conformity with the entire educational process.[2]

The justification and conclusion that follows is that the physical education program, including athletics, must

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[1]J. H. Nichols, "The Inter-Relationship of Physical Education, Intramural and Intercollegiate Athletics," Research Quarterly, III (May, 1932), pp. 67-68.

[2]The Joint Committee on Physical Education and Athletics, Athletic Administration in Colleges and Universities, A Report of the Second National Athletic Directors Conference, (Washington: American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, 1963), p. 18.

be conducted in such a manner that the outcomes will be subordinated to the primary purpose of the institution, that primary purpose being to develop intellectual skills.

For years the problems in athletics centered around the character of the games; nowadays the concern is about their conduct. Athletic sports sprang up so rapidly that school authorities lacked the insight to grasp the educational advantages which they offered, and for many years gave but little supervision to them. The result was that many problems and evils became so unruly that even the continuance of some institutions was threatened. The focal point of the problem is the primary requirement that in the administration of intercollegiate athletics, those in charge must work out proper relationships to other purposes of the school or college which are primarily intellectual.

Two courses have been open to school authorities; either to eliminate athletics or to reform them. Since it became apparent with study that practically all the objectionable features could be eliminated with proper regulations, the decision went in favor of reform. To this idea the words of Tug Wilson, a past commissioner of the Western Conference, are significant, "Because a dog has fleas, you

don't shoot the dog. You get rid of the fleas."[1]

Today athletic problems, although constantly tending to recur, are minimized because of strict supervision. This solution and supervision has taken many forms, one of which is faculty control. There are other agencies operating but this is a vital one. Faculty committees in many colleges and universities today recommend guidelines, controls, and limitations on intercollegiate athletics which help assure that educational outcomes will be served.

That the idea of faculty controls of athletics is one which is an accepted principle is emphasized in this "objective" of athletics as stated by the athletic directors at their 1962 conference:

> To carry forth the intercollegiate athletic program under the guidance of a strong faculty committee on athletics. If athletics are to be part of the educational program it is important that competent professional educators be responsible for determining the policies and procedures governing the program of intercollegiate athletics. This group should consider and establish policies on such matters as budgets, schedules both seasonal and postseasonal, scholarship awards and other financial aid to student-athletes, eligibility of athletes, letter awards, ticket distribution, and public and campus relations of the athletic program. The faculty committee should also pay special attention to the matter of screening,

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[1]Johnson, op. cit., p. 184.

selection, admission, and retention of student-athletes. The counseling and educational guidance of student-athletes should also receive committee surveillance.[1]

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[1]The Joint Committee on Physical Education and Athletics, op. cit., p. 18.

CHAPTER II

FACULTY CONTROLS OF ATHLETICS AS AN ISSUE AT OKLAHOMA UNIVERSITY

Introduction

The magnitude of the athletic program at Oklahoma University in terms of dollars and cents, in number of people involved, and in over-all success has pushed athletics into the national spotlight. This spotlight was somewhat dimmed in 1955 and again in 1960 when the National Collegiate Athletic Association censured the institution for procedures which were not in accordance with the rules and regulations of that organization. Though both reprimands contained several allegations, the one administered in 1960 specifically rebuked the University of Oklahoma for violating the principle of institutional control and responsibility. The negative publicity which accompanied each N.C.A.A. reprimand and especially the 1960 criticism justifies the exam-

ination of that phase of the total program which has been the basis for the censure. The phase of the total program being athletics, and, as in the 1960 issue, the aspect of faculty controls of athletics.

Statement of the Problem

The problem is to determine the extent to which faculty control of intercollegiate athletics exists at the University of Oklahoma, to identify the manner and form in which it exists and to examine and bring to light the rationale behind its formation, its changes, its developments, and its structure.

This research investigates the administrative organization through which this faculty control is manifested and focuses specifically on the study of the history and development of that organization.

Subproblems.--In the accomplishment of the major purpose of this research, answers to the following questions have been pursued:

1) What individuals have made significant contributions to the successful development of faculty control of intercollegiate athletics at Oklahoma University?

2) What is the relation of external agencies to faculty controls of athletics in higher education in general, and to control of athletics at the University of Oklahoma?

Need for the Study

In the sixty-nine years that the University of Oklahoma has been participating in intercollegiate athletics, there has never been a comprehensive study and report on athletics relating to those aspects of the program which are encompassed in the outline of this research.

In addition, it is important for all institutions to have a reservoir of information and literature relating to all the varities of student activities. There is no such store of resource material describing the underlying considerations and motivations which have molded the type of athletic administrative organization which has originated and which has developed at the University of Oklahoma. It is believed that the report of this research should prove to be a valuable source from which facts and information may be obtained by those seeking such data and that the findings and the report will be a genuine contribution to the records of Oklahoma University. The report should prove to be of

particular value and interest to the athletic council and the athletic department of that institution.

Limitations of the Study

The study is limited by:

1. Scope of the study
2. Problems of method

Scope of the study.--This study concerns the relevant issues of the previously stated problem as they apply to a single institution--Oklahoma University located at Norman, Oklahoma. The research encompasses a seventy-two year period (1892-1893 through 1963-1964). It deals specifically with the administrative organization of intercollegiate athletics at Oklahoma University with regard to faculty controls and the manner and forces through which faculty control of athletics has evolved. Control of intercollegiate athletics either through alumni influence or student guidance or student leadership is not a part of the study or the report of the study.

The scope of the study does not include the financial or "business" aspect of the control and administration of intercollegiate athletics. This "business" element of athletic administration is of such size and complexity that it

is deserving of a separate and individual study.

Finally, this research does not deal specifically with the interpretation nor the historical aspect of the founding of an athletic philosophy at the University of Oklahoma. While it is true that certain individuals who have served on the faculty at the University of Oklahoma have influenced significantly the formation of athletic philosophy as well as helping establish and stabilize faculty athletic control, the study will mention and acknowledge their contribution as a matter of information but not as a major point of the total research.

Problems of method.--While information gleaned from secondary sources is less reliable than primary data, the historical method endorses the use of such facts. Accounts from newspaper articles and student publications are prone to be colored by the impressions and opinions of the individual authors, yet, in this research, they constituted a substantial amount of the resource material. Furthermore, while most incidents of significance have been recorded in some fashion by reporters, there is little hope that all related influences acting upon the fact or upon the person have been properly or accurately reported.

In those instances where personal interviews have taken

place with individuals who held key positions either with the university or within the athletic administrative organization being examined, effort has been made to document or to substantiate statements of fact. The passing of time and the sometimes advanced age of the individuals interviewed decreases reliability.

In the interpretation of data from written sources, the danger lies in the possibility of error by bias. In the interview technique, the danger of error resides both in the possibility of poor communication or in loss of memory on the part of the person interviewed.

On two early occasions the University of Oklahoma was the victim of fire on the campus. Gittinger[1] reports that the fire destroyed the administration building on January 6, 1933, and the University Hall on December 20, 1907. Though it is reported by Gittinger[2] that "most" university records were recovered intact following these disasters, the possibility remains that records concerning the early organization and thinking behind the organization of the athletic administrative structure may have been destroyed. This be-

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[1]Roy Gittinger, The University of Oklahoma 1892-1942 (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1942), p. 37.

[2]Ibid.

comes especially suspect in view of the fact that very little data of this era is on record today.

Method of Research

This research project may be categorized as being both academic and social. Academic research is described as research that is conducted primarily through the use of fine libraries. The definition of social research indicates it to be the study of mankind in a social environment concerned with the improvement of understanding of social orders, groups, institutions, and the interactions among them. The problem under investigation here fits within the context of both these definitions.

The method of research employed in examining this socail and academic problem is the historical method. According to Good, "the purpose of historical research is to determine what events actually took place in the past and to discover their causes and effects."[1] In his, "The Ordeal of Civilization", J. H. Robinson states of history that: "...it is the past that makes the present, and what goes

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[1]Carter V. Good, Introduction to Educational Research (2nd ed.; New York: Appleton-Century-Croft, 1963), p. 74.

before is the key to what comes after."[1]

The writing of a historical paper is termed historiography. Authorities on historical research point to the delicacies involved in the actual writing of the report. Brickman states:

> Facts by themselves, even when arranged chronologically, do not constitute an historical narrative... An analysis of any good historical work will reveal that there is no mere mechanical listing of details, but that a serious attempt is made by the author to clothe these facts with significance by relating them to each other and to their milieu.[2]

In the main, the data for the study were collected through the use of two historical research techniques; library research and personal interview.

Sources of Data

Data from the following sources has been used in this historiography:

Newspapers.--A valuable source of information was newspapers which were consulted for the entire period of time involved in the study. The Norman Transcript daily paper is

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[1]James Harvey Robinson, The Ordeal of Civilization (New York: Harper Bros., 1926), p. 3.

[2]William W. Brickman, Guide to Research in Educational History (New York: New York University Bookstore, 1949, p. 161.

on file and available at the Transcript office in Norman, Oklahoma. The Tulsa World and the Daily Oklahoman are kept on file and available for inspection at the Oklahoma Historical Society in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. All were consulted.

Student publications.--which have made their appearance on the campus during Oklahoma University's history. Most prominent and lasting of these have been the student daily newspaper and the college yearbook:

1) School Paper.--The first student newspaper was The University Umpire, established in 1897. At that time it was a semi-monthly paper intended as a register of college doings and a means of communication with the outside world. Considered to be the original newspaper of the campus, The Umpire, existed from 1906 to 1913 and was published twice a week. Its successors were, The University of Oklahoman, published twice a week from 1913 to 1916, and the Oklahoma Daily which was established in 1916 and has continued to date. The latter paper was published five times a week from 1916 to 1918 and was discontinued for a short duration dur-

ing World War I. When it was reestablished, it was a semi-weekly paper and resumed its publication of five issues a week in 1919. Currently it is published five days a week with no issue published on Sunday or on Monday. Past editions of the student newspaper are on file and available at the Bizzell Library on the University of Oklahoma campus.

2) School Yearbook.--In the years 1905 to 1909 the University of Oklahoma yearbook was published under the name of the "Mistletoe". The edition in 1909 saw a change in the name to that of "Sooner" and the publication has been known by that title to this date. A complete set of these yearbooks (with the exception of the 1906 edition of the Mistletoe) is available for review in the Bizell Library on the Oklahoma University campus. The volumes are stored in that portion of the library stacks reserved for historical documents.

Athletic publicity office files.--Harold Keith, present director of athletic publicity at the University of Oklahoma, endorsed and encouraged this research. Keith's long associa-

tion with the athletic program as a professional person and his prior association with the institution as a student, spans a large number of years. Keith volunteered the use of materials in his files. Though the athletic publicity office files do not deal specifically with the topic of athletic controls, many useful notes were gained from various memos and publications which have either been initiated by the sports publicity office or that have been channeled there for filing. In personal conversations, Keith elaborated on many subjects and incidents regarding the development of athletics at the University of Oklahoma. In many cases his personal comments have been useful in filling in gaps of knowledge or helping to bridge the time element between significant developments in the program.

Athletic council minutes.--A primary source of information was secured through the consent for use of the minutes of the athletic council. This consent was granted by Earl Sneed, Jr., who, at the present time, serves as chairman of the athletic council. He was most cooperative, helpful and encouraging. The minutes of the athletic council are kept in various places. Part of them are found in the vault of the athletic department business office, part of them are in Sneed's files located in the basement of the law building

and part of them are kept in the basement of the main administration building of the University of Oklahoma. The minutes are incomplete and have numerous gaps in time which are unaccounted for.

Personal interviews.--As the library research progressed, it became evident that a number of individuals who have played a significant role in the establishment of faculty athletic controls or who now are in a position to exert faculty control over the athletic program are either still in the employ of the university or are in the proximity of the institution. It was believed that these people would have first hand knowledge of events and affairs relevant to this study. A list of individuals to be interviewed was compiled and appears as Appendix A of this report of research. All these people were contacted, informed of the purpose of the interview and their support solicited. Not one indicated anything but a favorable attitude toward the interview or for the purpose of the project. The interviews were scheduled at the convenience of the individual selected and took place either in their homes or in their offices. The individual was requested to be both complete and accurate. In several cases the interview was conducted with the aid of a tape recorder. In others, notes were taken during the course of

the interview. The people interviewed represented a wide variety in the type of roles played in their association with the university or with the athletic program. The periods of time in which these people were associated with the institution and athletic program were inconsistent and sporadic. For these reasons, no set list of questions was prepared. The interviews were informal and each individual was asked to elaborate on that specific period of time in which he was associated with the institution in a capacity that might affect the faculty control aspect of the intercollegiate athletic program. Frequently the subject was asked to elaborate on specific incidents which needed clarification. In many cases the information gained from the personal interviews revealed ideas and facts which were not brought out in the normal review of literature, minutes and correspondence which had previously been reviewed.

Personal files and scrapbooks.--Along with the personal interview component of this study, each individual selected for interview was asked about the availability of personal correspondence, personal papers, momentoes, scrapbooks or other data which might throw light on the subject. In a number of cases the request was fruitful.

Agencies and associations.--In order to gain additional, related and background material, educational and athletic agencies and associations were contacted. Those contacted were:

1) National Collegiate Athletic Association.--Arthur Bergstrom of the National Collegiate Athletic Office in Kansas City, Missouri, was interviewed in his office. The subject and purpose of this research was discussed and Bergstrom pledged cooperation from the N.C.A.A. central office. Data and materials secured from Bergstrom and the N.C.A.A. office appear as a part of chapter III. The University of Oklahoma is a member institution in the N.C.A.A. having joined this organization in 1915.

2) Big 8 Conference.--Also in Kansas City, Missouri, are located the headquarters of the Big 8 Conference, of which the University of Oklahoma is a member. Wayne Duke, the executive secretary, likewise added his personal endorsement and the support of his office in the accomplishment of this research. Infor-

mation and relevant data from the Big 8 office also appear as a part of chapter III.

3) Major educational agencies.--Correspondence was initiated with the following major educational agencies:

A. American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation

B. American Association of University Professors

C. American Council on Education

D. North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools

The purpose and intent of the research was stated and specific requests were made in regard to needed information. Without exception, cooperation and data were provided. Information secured from these sources appears as a part of chapter III.

Books.--A book written by Keith, "Oklahoma Kickoff",[1]

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[1]Harold Keith, Oklahoma Kickoff (Norman, Oklahoma: Published by the Author, 1948), p. 407.

and another by Gittinger, "The History of Oklahoma University",[1] have both provided valuable background material for this research. The book by Keith deals with the development of football while Gittinger's work concerns itself with general information about the development of the institution itself.

Additional sources.--Two additional primary sources of research material were used in addition to those already listed. These were: (1) the minutes of the athletic association meetings, and (2) the minutes of the University of Oklahoma Board of Regents meetings.

The minutes of the athletic association were located in the vault of the athletic department business office and the minutes of the board of regents meetings were found in the office of the secretary of the university. In both cases they were reviewed in their entirety and notes taken of relevant issues.

Endorsement by the president of the university.--George L. Cross, president of the University of Oklahoma, was interviewed concerning the matter of "faculty controls" of intercollegiate athletics at Oklahoma University. Cross

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[1]Gittinger, op. cit.

expressed real and genuine interest in the project and displayed his enthusiasm by making available his personal correspondence and files for that period of time that he has been president of the institution. In addition to his own correspondence, Cross aided in locating the correspondence of the past presidents of Oklahoma University. This data, a good deal of it of a highly confidential nature, became an important primary source for information.

Basic Assumptions

This study was predicated upon the assumptions that:

1) intercollegiate athletics are most likely to serve educational outcomes if they are organized and governed by the faculty of the institution;
2) college and university faculties should have a voice in the control of athletics whether formally or informally by:
    A. setting the standards by which a student initially enters a university;
    B. grading students academically, thus ensuring their continued presence in the university irrespective of athlet-

ic ability; or,

C. setting academic standards of eligibility for competition in intercollegiate athletics.

Definition of Terms

Intercollegiate athletics.--Those branches of undergraduate sports and games in which authorized representatives of one institution of higher education meet in contests with those of another.[1]

Athletic council.--A committee of students and teachers in a school or college, organized as a policy-forming body to guide and regulate interschool competitive athletics.[2]

Faculty control.--Powell defines this term in the following manner:

> Faculty control is absolute and this means that it controls everything it is supposed to control, that it determines how, when, where, and even if a student is entitled to perform in athletics in his university. The faculty means the academic faculty, it means also

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[1]Howard J. Savage, American College Athletics (Bulletin No. 23; New York: Carnegie Foundation for the Development of Teaching, 1929), p. 10.

[2]Carter V. Good, Dictionary of Education (2nd ed.; New York: McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1959), p. 35.

> what is more popularly understood to be, administration. No person, unless he is an authentic student is entitled to compete intercollegiately. He is only admitted to the university if he is a student and not a games player. He is admitted to the university because of his academic standing and he is judged on this standing by the faculty.[1]

Organization of the Paper

The report of this research is presented in six chapters. Chapter one provides a background of athletics and its introduction to the college scene. The ideas and background material presented are the result of readings from many articles and books. These resource readings are identified in the selected bibliography of the paper; however, one book deserves special mention, that is, the Carnegie Report.[2] Of all the literature dealing with athletics and its inception into the scholastic and collegiate scene, this report proved to be the one which was most complete and informative in its approach and presentation of the subject. Many of the thoughts and ideas presented in chapter one have been influenced by readings from this source.

In chapter two the problem is presented, the method of

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[1]Letter from John T. Powell, Champaign, Illinois, April 13, 1965, summarizing page 170 of his Ph.D. dissertation; "The Development and Influence of Faculty Representation in the Control of Intercollegiate Sport Within the Intercollegiate Conference of Faculty Representatives" (unpublished, 1964), The University of Illinois.

[2]Savage, op. cit.

research is explained, and definite limits placed on the scope of the study. Definitions of terms which are used regularly in the report are also presented.

"Intercollegiate Athletic Administration as Viewed by Educational and Athletic Agencies and Organizations" is the title of chapter three. This is a brief survey and presentation which indicates how external agencies and associations have reacted to the subject of athletic administration.

Chapter four presents the data and weaves the narrative of how faculty controls of athletics evolved at Oklahoma University. In the main, the material follows a chronological sequence. Highlights and significant changes in the structure of the administrative organization are discussed. Chapter four is prefaced by a brief review of the literature which pertains and relates to the subject of faculty controls of intercollegiate athletics.

People who have been influential in shaping faculty athletic control is the theme of chapter five. Several significant people have been identified and the role that they have played is discussed. In addition, comments are listed which are relevant to the membership of the athletic council.

A review of the study along with specific conclusions is presented in chapter six.

Included in the appendix are:

1) a list of individuals interviewed with a purpose of gaining information concerning faculty control of athletics at the University of Oklahoma;
2) a year by year list of individuals that have served as members of the athletic council;
3) a year by year listing of individuals that have served as chairman of the athletic council; and
4) a year by year accounting of the league affiliation of the University of Oklahoma.

CHAPTER III

INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ADMINISTRATION AS VIEWED BY EDUCATIONAL AND ATHLETIC AGENCIES AND ORGANIZATIONS

Introduction

This research has been premised on the assumption that "intercollegiate athletics are most likely to serve educational outcomes if they are organized and governed by the faculty of the institution". (Chapter II, page 28). To support this assumption, several educational and athletic agencies were investigated. The purpose of the investigation being to determine if these agencies did subscribe to the fundamental thesis of faculty control of intercollegiate athletics and, if so, to what extent that group or that organization had placed itself on record in its support. Groups investigated either by correspondence or by a review of printed literature were:

1. North Central Association
2. The American Association of University Pro-

fessors

3. American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation
4. American Council on Education
5. National Collegiate Athletic Association
6. Big Eight Conference

North Central Association

The North Central Association is the educational accrediting agency that the University of Oklahoma must ultimately satisfy in all matters which concern the operation of the institution.

The following statement released in 1959 by the Office of the Secretary of the North Central Association defines the attitude of the association toward the conduct of intercollegiate athletics on the campuses of the institutions within its jurisdiction:

Policy on Intercollegiate Athletics

> Institutions of higher education will be expected to conduct their intercollegiate athletic programs in a fashion consistent with the overall educational objectives on each campus. The North Central Association looks to the professional accrediting agencies for close and detailed examination of the professional fields. In a similar manner the North Central Association will look to the appropriate national and regional athletic association and conferences for the detailed supervision of intercollegiate programs. However, the

> North Central Association does not abrogate its right to make any investigations of intercollegiate athletic policies or practices in higher institutions which it feels are necessary or desirable, and to take appropriate action as a consequence of its investigations.[1]

The wording of this statement indicates that the North Central Association is non-directive in its approach to the conduct of intercollegiate athletics, but that the regional athletic associations and conferences are responsible for the more detailed supervision and specifications of the intercollegiate program. This places the athletic program of the University of Oklahoma squarely within the jurisdiction of the National Collegiate Athletic Association and the Big Eight Conference.

Historically, the North Central Association was organized in the interest of scholarship and the relations of higher and secondary schools. It is the firm belief of the North Central Association that the principles applicable to the conduct of an athletic program must be similar to those which govern the other activities of the school. It is also emphasized by the association that the fundamental question to be decided in appraising athletics in a given university or college is whether or not the athletic program is an

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[1] "Policy on Intercollegiate Athletics", Prepared by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools Commission on Colleges and Universities, Chicago, Illinois, 1959, (mimeographed).

educational asset. Under North Central Association policies, athletic programs are judged in terms of their education contributions.

It should be recorded that although the relationship between the University of Oklahoma, the conference to which it is affiliated, and the North Central Association is a valued one, it has not been without an occasional disagreement over policy. In the year 1952-53, the administration at Oklahoma University became disenchanted with both the conference and the North Central Association in regard to various policies relating to recruiting, bowl games and various other matters. There was some discussion and favor of breaking relations with the North Central Association. The following communication indicates that the faculty at Oklahoma University exerted strong pressures in an effort to persuade the administration to maintain the proper athletic-education perspective and not jeopardize the university's position with this accrediting body or with the major athletic association.

> The University Senate has become deeply concerned over recent decisions regarding athletics. The implications of these decisions so seriously affect the educational welfare and reputation of the whole University that the Senate hopes you will present the following resolutions to the Regents:
>
> FIRST RESOLUTION: The Senate heartily endorses the decision of the Regents to remain in the Missouri Valley

Intercollegiate Athletic Association (the Big Seven).

SEDOND RESOLUTION: The Senate as strongly endorses the decision of the Regents not to take any action regarding athletics which would endanger the accreditation of the University by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

In addition the Senate hopes you will present the following discussion of these resolutions to the Regents:

The Senate believes that the purpose of an athletic program is the contributions it can make to the educational development of individual students. A sane and balanced intercollegiate athletic program should contribute to this development. Furthermore, as a member of the North Central Association the University must have a program which meets with the Association's approval.

Because general academic accrediation is organized upon a geographical basis, the only agency which can accredit the University of Oklahoma is the North Central. The University should belong to an athletic conference whose rules governing sports competition are in closest possible correspondence with those of the agency to which it must look for accreditation. The Big Seven is such a conference. Membership in an athletic conference outside the area of the North Central Association would force the University to choose between disagreeable alternatives: either observe the rules of the Association and suffer athletic disadvantages, or violate those rules and be investigated and possibly disaccredited.

The consequences of disaccreditation would indeed be serious. The professional associations which accredit such subjects as medicine, law, engineering, chemistry, business administration, journalism, architecture, education, and pharmacy would undoubtedly investigate a disaccredited institution with the utmost care. Moreover, transfer credits from the University of Oklahoma would become unacceptable to other universities. Even-

> tually degrees granted by the University of Oklahoma might not even be recognized outside the state, and certainly would lose value within it. All of this of course says nothing of the attendant publicity which would damage the fine educational reputation the University of Oklahoma is beginning to enjoy nationally. Upon this reputation depend the keeping of able professors and the acquiring of faculty of merit and standing. And upon the standards of the institution depends the attracting of good students, not to mention the quality of the education they receive. Athletic and academic programs can and should mutually benefit each other because both are a part of the same whole program--the educational effort of the University.[1]

The American Association of University Professors

Bertram H. Davis, Deputy General Secretary of the American Association of University Professors provides the following information:

> except insofar as athletic policy may be considered to be included among those matters of faculty concern discussed in the Statement of Faculty Participation, the Association has not issued a general policy statement on intercollegiate athletics.[2]

The A.A.U.P. did, however, at the 1962 Annual Meeting, adopt a resolution concerning "Faculty Control of Athletic

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[1]Minutes of the Monthly Meeting, February 7, 1953, Board of Regents of the University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma, (in the files of the Secretary of the University).

[2]Letter from Bertram H. Davis, Deputy General Secretary of the American Association of University Professors, Washington, D.C., November 17, 1964.

Policies". This resolution appeared in the A.A.U.P. Bulletin in June of 1962:

Faculty Control of Athletic Policies

> The Forty-Eighth Annual Meeting of the American Association of University Professors urges that the athletic policies of colleges and universities be determined by elected faculty committees. It commends those colleges and universities which have effectively controlled their athletic programs and, in some cases, curtailed intercollegiate athletics in the interests of an improved educational process. For example, it especially commends the Faculty Council of the Ohio State University for resisting public pressures to send a football team to the Rose Bowl in 1962, thereby demonstrating their integrity and their conviction that, if a university is to achieve its educational objectives and win public support for such objectives, it is essential to present a clear image of that university as an academic institution rather than as the owner of athletic teams.[1]

From this resolution we conclude that the A.A.U.P. does endorse the policy of faculty control.

The "Statement of Principles of Faculty Participation in College and University Government"[2], issued by the A.A.U.P. indicates strong faith in the ability of the faculty to govern and control. This faith is expressed in the following

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[1]48th Annual Meeting, "Faculty Control of Athletic Policies", American Association of University Professors, June 1962, p. 175.

[2]"Statement of Principles of Faculty Participation in College and University Government", Prepared by Committee T and approved by the Council of the American Association of University Professors, Washington, D. C., 1963, (mimeographed).

manner:

> Three groups play the most important roles in the government of American colleges and universities -- faculties, administrations, and governing boards...It has become clear that the faculties, which are entrusted with the primary tasks for which educational institutions are organized, are essential participants, by virtue of their particular competence, in both making and carrying out decisions on educational policy.[1]

American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation

Though the correspondence from Roswell D. Merrick, Assistant Executive Secretary of the A.A.H.P.E.R., indicates that this organization has, "not gone on record with any formal statement or recommendation either for or against faculty control of intercollegiate athletics",[2] the Joint Committee of Physical Education and Athletics has, "endorsed enthusiastically the theory of faculty control of intercollegiate athletics".[3] The Joint Committee includes

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[1] Ibid., p. 1.

[2] Letter from Roswell D. Merrick, Assistant Executive Secretary of the American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation, Washington, D. C., January 18, 1965.

[3] Letter from Richard C. Larkins, Chairman of the Joint Committee of Physical Education and Athletics, Columbus, Ohio, November 10, 1964.

representatives from the American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation, the College Physical Education Association, and the National Collegiate Athletic Association. Richard C. Larkins of Ohio State University is chairman of this group.

American Council on Education and the National Collegiate Athletic Association

In 1952, just after that period of time when intercollegiate athletics had been severely shocked and criticized due to adverse publicity following basketball scandals on several university campuses, the American Council on Education appointed a committee to investigate the college athletic situation and to make recommendations. This committee was named the Special Committee on Athletic Policy of the American Council on Education. The executive committee of the council approved the report of this committee on February 16, 1962. There has been no action since 1952 which supersedes the report presented by this committee. The report states:

> This Committee, after consulting competent authorities, has reluctantly reached the conclusion that in intercollegiate athletics as now conducted, despite the adherence by many institutions to the highest standards, serious violations not only of sound educational poli-

> cies but also of good moral conduct are not in fact uncommon. Wherever these exist, they can only be injurious to athletics, to our schools and colleges, and especially to our youth.
>
> The present situation has been brought about by external pressures and internal weaknesses evident during a considerable period. The rewards in money and publicity held out to winning teams, particularly in football and basketball, and the desire of alumni, civic bodies, and other groups to see the institutions in which they are interested reap such rewards, have had a powerful influence on many colleges and universities. The influence has been magnified when control of athletic policy has been permitted to slip from the hands of the faculty and central administration.[1]

Furthermore, the preliminaries to the recommendations offered by the committee state that, "the remedies proposed by this Committee consequently have four chief objectives...(2) to insure institutional control."[2]

This statement identified that the committee recognized that proper control of intercollegiate athletics was a necessity and that the committee intended to make recommendations in regard to desirable standards.

The recommendation concerning controls of athletics as

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[1]Report by the Special Committee on Athletic Policy of the American Council on Education, Prepared by the Special Committee on Athletic Policy and approved by the Executive Committee of the American Council on Education, Washington, D. C., February 16, 1952, p. 510.

[2]Ibid.

it was officially presented and accepted was stated as follows:

> As in all other educational activities, the control of athletics should be held absolutely and completely by those directly responsible for the administration and operation of the institution. Specifically, the department of athletics should have a place in the institutional policy and budgetary controls as are all other educational departments; and members of the department should have the same status as other faculty members of comparable ranks, including that of qualifying for tenure of a long-term contract after a substantial trial period. When this improved status is realized, coaches should not be paid salaries in excess of those paid to other full-time members of the faculty. If there is an athletic board, it should be advisory to the president, and at least a majority of its members should be tenure members of the faculty. They should be elected or appointed as are members of other faculty committees and boards, with provision for suitable rotation of service.[1]

Furthermore, in the discussion as to the proper enforcement of the recommended policy, the Committee made a particular point of the focus of the responsibility:

> As instructed by the Executive Committee of the American Council on Education in the resolution under which it has functioned, the Committee makes these recommendations primarily to the chief executive officers of American colleges and universities. It is their responsibility to confirm or establish proper institutional control of athletics on their own campuses, to make certain that sound policies are approved, and to institute procedures by which such policies will be effectively carried out.
>
> ...The Committee also urges that the National Collegiate

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[1] Ibid., p. 3.

> Athletic Association and the several athletic conferences adopt the same general policies and their authority and influence to secure compliance. No athletic conference can afford to encourage practices which may subject its member institutions to censure from organizations charged with enforcing proper educational standards.[1]

Subsequent to the presentation of the recommendations by the Special Committee on Athletic Policy, the National Collegiate Athletic Association released a pamphlet entitled, "A comparison of the recommended athletic policy of the American Council on Education and existing policies and regulations of the National Collegiate Athletic Association."[2]

The National Collegiate Athletic Association is the organization through which the universities and colleges of the nation speak of and act on athletic matters at the national level. Whenever the colleges and universities have determined that legislation is needed to meet problems which spread across regional lines and become national in character, appropriate rules have been adopted under the Associations's Constitution and By-Laws. The stated purpose of the organi-

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[1] Ibid., p. 6.

[2] The National Collegiate Athletic Association, A Comparison of the Recommended Athletic Policy of the American Council on Education and Existing Policies and Regulations of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, A Report Prepared by the National Collegiate Athletic Association (Kansas City, Mo.: National Collegiate Athletic Association, 1952), p. 11.

zation is:

> the regulation and supervision of college athletics throughout the United States, in order that the athletic activities in the colleges and universities may be maintained on an ethical plane in keeping with the dignity and the high purpose of education. All institutions enrolled as members agree to take control of student athletic sports, so far as may be necessary, to maintain in them a high standard of personal honor, eligibility and fair play, and to remedy whatever abuses may exist.[1]

The pamphlet "A Comparison" was a reaction to the recommendations of the American Council on Education. Concerning faculty controls of intercollegiate athletics, the N.C.A.A. responds that:

> Constitution (Article II): The purposes of this Association are: (1) The upholding of the principle of institutional control of, and responsibility for, all collegiate sports in conformity with the Constitution and By-Laws of the Association...
>
> (Article III, Section 2): Principle of Institutional Control and Responsibility. The control and responsibility for the conduct of intercollegiate athletics shall be exercised by the institution itself and, in the case of institutions having a membership in a regional athletic conference, by such conference.[2]

Comparing the above statement of the N.C.A.A. with that of the A.C.E. would lead us to conclude that:

The principle of institutional control and responsi-

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[1]A. J. Bergstrom, "Growth and Prosperity of the N.C.A.A.," July, 1963, p. 1, (mimeographed).

[2]Ibid., p. 3.

> bility for athletics has been and is a basic principle of the N.C.A.A. In respect of the underlying principle of such institutional control, the N.C.A.A. has not attempted to specify requirements for internal administration.[1]

Though both the A.C.E. and the N.C.A.A. do support the idea of institutional control of intercollegiate athletics and the recommendations presented by the Special Committee on Athletic Policy of the A.C.E. is endorsed by the N.C.A.A., the recommendations were not without criticism.

The editorial comments of a leading periodical had this to say about the A.C.E. recommendations in regard to their approach to proper administrative control of intercollegiate athletics:

> A second noteworthy feature of the report is the discussion of enforcement. It urges the regional accrediting associations, the National Collegiate Athletic Association, and the athletic conferences to co-operate in enforcing the recommendation it has made...But it places chief responsibility upon, and makes its recommendations primarily to, 'the chief executive officer' of the institutions...It is unfortunate that the Committee did not explicitly recognize the responsibility of the faculty as well as the president for the control of athletics. The report could be interpreted as calling for action by the president without consultation with or action by the faculty. If, as the Committee and practically all writers on the subject claim, athletics is an integral part of the educational program, it should be controlled in the same way as the rest of the program. This should be done by the faculty under the

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[1] Ibid.

> leadership of the president. We hope that this is what the Committee meant to say. But the president cannot avoid his responsibility for leadership in this matter; the Committee has rendered its most important service in emphasizing this responsibility.[1]

This excerpt from a letter by C. B. (Bud) Wilkinson, former athletic director at the University of Oklahoma, to George L. Cross, president of this institution, indicates the position of the university in regard to the recommendations by the American Council on Education:

> I believe that the policies we have followed at Oklahoma are in substantial agreement with those recommended by the A.C.E. In the attached memorandum I have examined the program of the A.C.E. point by point, and have made comments on each item which clearly indicate our present policies together with my recommendations for changes.
>
> (note from the memorandum)
> A statement by the A.C.E. that control of athletics should remain in the hands of the administration of the institution.
>
> (Wilkinson's comment)
> Our policy for the past several years has been exactly as recommended by the A.C.E.[2]

The recommendations by the A.C.E. were approved in 1952,

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[1] "Good Recommendations: Will They Influence Practice?," Journal of Higher Education, May, 1952, p. 277.

[2] Letter from C. B. (Bud) Wilkinson, former Director of Athletics of the University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma, April 23, 1952.

the same year that the pamphlet and comparison by the N.C.A.A. was printed and in the same year the letter by Wilkinson was initiated. In 1953 the faculty senate of the University of Oklahoma recommended a reorganization of the athletic council which was accepted. This reorganization did not, however, alter this advisory group in any way which would characterize it as being contrary to the recommendations by the committee of the A.C.E. In fact, those changes which were initiated were done so in order to strengthen the administrative structure of the athletic program.

The Big Eight Conference

In May, 1964, the Missouri Valley Intercollegiate Athletic Association officially adopted the new name of, Big Eight Conference. In the conference booklet entitled, "Rules and Regulations Governing Athletics",[1] the following statement is made which bears on the subject of faculty controls of intercollegiate athletics:

> (Article 1, Section 1.4): Institutional Control. Only institutions having institutional control of athletics shall be members of this Conference. Institutional control is considered to be exercised at a member institu-

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[1]The Big Eight Conference, Rules and Regulations Governing Athletics, Prepared by the Big Eight Conference (Kansas City: Big Eight Conference, 1965), p. 51.

> tion whenever authority is vested in the president, but such authority, as with other comparable units of the university, may be delegated to an institutional body, the majority of which shall be faculty or administrators.[1]

This statement is self-explanatory and is the same type of expression that has been required of Oklahoma University at those times when it was a member of other athletic associations. Appendix B indicates the past league affiliation of the University of Oklahoma and chapter four contains information relating to an incident where this institution was denied entrance into a league because of doubts in the type of control which existed.

Summary

This chapter has examined the statements and the recommendations of several of the most powerful and most influential educational and athletic organizations in the United States. The organizations investigated were those which seemed most likely to have initiated platform statements or legislation which would affect the structure of intercollegiate athletic administration. The consensus of the statements and recommendations was that either by statement or by implication, all the groups favored and endorsed faculty con-

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[1] Ibid., p. 5.

trol of intercollegiate athletics. The fact that Oklahoma University is an accepted member of these organizations would indicate that the athletic program and organizational administration is in accord with the recommended and accepted recommendations and guidelines set up by these agencies.

The North Central Association delegates the supervision and control of athletics to the regional athletic accrediting associations and to the athletic conferences. The National Collegiate Athletic Association does not attempt to specify requirements for internal administration. The only organization which requires faculty controls of athletics as terms for membership is the Big Eight Conference.

The American Association of University Professors, the American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation, and the American Council on Education have all indicated their favor of faculty control of athletics in some form of written expression.

Correspondence from C. B. (Bud) Wilkinson has stated that the University of Oklahoma is abiding by those recommended policies of the American Council on Education in regard to administrative practices of athletics.

CHAPTER IV

HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT OF FACULTY CONTROLS AT OKLAHOMA UNIVERSITY

Introduction

The faculty at Oklahoma University has not always had a voice in the control of athletics at this institution. The establishment of an administrative organization for the control of athletics has been a process which has evolved over many years.

Often one of the major problems related to the understanding of, or the establishment of faculty controls of athletics is that of the proper placement of the program within the total framework of the educational environment. Kassen's thesis proved valuable in that it explained how

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[1]Tex Kassen, "The History and Development of Physical Education and Intramurals for Men in the University of Oklahoma" (unpublished Master's Thesis, University of Oklahoma, 1940), p. 170.

the physical education department of Oklahoma University developed apart from the athletic department. At this institution, both these departments are under different administrative heads. Knowledge of this contributed to a better understanding of the duties and responsibilities of the various organizations which have existed and which have controlled athletics at this school in the past. A 1925 study by Prichard[1] supports the Oklahoma procedure of committee control of athletics. Prichard reported:

> The questionaires show that one hundred fifty of the one hundred fifty one colleges and universities studied have some form of committee control of athletics.[2]

The report of Prichard's[3] research goes on to support the distribution of the committee method to include faculty, alumni and students. This is in agreement with the procedures which have been followed at the University of Oklahoma and also with the conclusions of Robertson's[4] research.

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[1]G. H. Prichard, "A Study of the Organization and Administration of Physical Education and Intercollegiate Athletics in the Colleges and Universities of the United States" (unpublished Master's Thesis, University of Oklahoma, 1925).

[2]Prichard, op. cit., p. 22.

[3]Ibid. p. 65.

[4]Alfred J. Robertson, "The Control of Intercollegiate Athletics" (unpublished Master's Thesis, 1936), State University of Iowa, p. 46.

As source materials dealing with the early period of the development of athletics at Oklahoma University are rare, the book, Oklahoma Kickoff[1] has been valuable in helping document the manner and method that athletics were conducted and administered in the years 1895 through 1920. In addition, Gittinger's[2] book was used extensively to provide background knowledge of the exact dates and names of significant incidents and individuals who have been a part of the establishment of faculty controls of athletics at the University of Oklahoma.

Origin of Faculty Control

This research indicates the year 1907 was the year when athletics at the University of Oklahoma came under control by the faculty. The choice of this date may be subject to controversy.

In the year 1901-1902 the general catalog published by the administration of the University of Oklahoma printed for the first time under the subtopic of "Committees of the Faculty", a list of five professors appointed by the president to serve on a committee of athletics. The manuscript of the

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[1]Keith, op. cit.

[2]Gittinger, op. cit.

1901-1902 general catalog refers to the organization of athletics in these terms:

> Athletics: The athletics of the University are under the control of the Athletic Association and the University Athletic Board. The former is an organization of students with officers elected annually; the latter is composed of ten members, five of whom are the Board of Directors of the Student Athletic Association, and five are members of the faculty. Of the faculty members, three are chosen by the general faculty and two by the Student Board above mentioned. The University Athletic Board chooses its own officers and has full control of all questions pertaining to athletics. Regular meetings are held on the first Fridays of October, December, March and June.[1]

This type of arrangement which seemed to call for dual authority in the control of athletics was not in fact actually that. The control and operation of athletics was essentially in the hands of the students. The faculty members who served on the University Athletic Board operated in an advisory capacity to the students. This type of organization afforded some faculty leadership and guidance and was one step in advance over that type of athletic administration which is referred to in the general catalogues for the years 1898-1899, 1899-1900, and 1900-1901. These catalogues referred to athletics in considerably different terms. The catalog wording in these three years indicate that:

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[1]The General Catalog of the University of Oklahoma--1901-1902 (Norman: The University Press, 1901), p. 18-19.

> Athletics: The athletics of the University are under the control of the Athletic Association, an organization of the students. Officers are elected annually. The business of the association is in the hands of an executive committee of nine, in turn divided into three sub-committees each having oversight of some branch of athletics. The football and baseball grounds and tennis courts, together with paraphernalia, are under the control of the Executive Committee. The grounds on the campus are excellent.[1]

In the years 1901 to 1907 there were no further changes in the organizational structure and administration of athletics. The faculty members appointed and mentioned each year in the general catalogues continued to be an advisory group to the students who were elected to the Athletic Association.

1907--Athletic Association Adopts Constitution

Though the Athletic Association had been in existence since at least 1898 and there is evidence that the group operated within some sort of boundaries set up by a constitution, the Association apparently did not actually or formally adopt a constitution until 1907. This 1907 constitution contributed a great deal to the placing of the control of the athletic program in the hands of the faculty. This constitution referred to the Athletic Council and defined the

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[1]The General Catalog of the University of Oklahoma--1898-1899 (Norman: The University Press, 1898), p. 10.

duties of this group in a manner which would place the obligations and responsibilities of athletic control in their hands. The Athletic Council remained a committee of the Athletic Association and operated in an advisory capacity. The two organizations were closely inter-related. The literature indicates that any student, faculty member, or alumnus could be a member of the Athletic Association if he or she was interested enough in athletics at the University of Oklahoma to pay the annual membership fee.

During its existence the Athletic Association was a strong and powerful organization on the campus. The following quote indicates its status in the University community:

> Because of the nature of things there is no one body of men connected with our colleges and universities whose doings interest so large of class of people as the faculty and student officers of the athletic association. It is these men who mold the trend of athletics in a community.[1]

Prior to 1907, not only did the Athletic Association manage and direct the athletic contests, they also had direct control over the athletic facilities. The following indicates that the members of the Athletic Association became a privileged group for the use of such facilities:

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[1]The University News-Letter (Norman), April 1, 1907, p. 1.

Athletics

Rules and regulations governing the use of the bath.

1. All members of the Athletic Association may have use of the baths for 50 cents for the present semester. Those persons not members of the Association shall pay $1.00 for the same privileges. The following are the rules and regulations:

Each person using the bath shall furnish his own towel and soap.

Each person using the bath shall provide himself with a ticket signed by the president and secretary of the association.

Each person using the bath shall make such registration as may be required by the University.[1]

That the control of the athletics did in fact change from the hands of the students to that of the faculty is documented in the new wording and description of athletics as presented in the 1907 general catalog:

> The athletics of the university are under the direction of the athletic association and the athletic council... The athletic council has full control of all athletic sports, of the athletic grounds, and of all funds and properties of the association. It appoints all delegates to conferences of any athletic association of which the university is a member, selects all coaches, and awards all athletic honors. It also decides all questions as to the eligibility of players except those that have to do with scholastic standing, which come under a faculty committee. It elects its own officers.[2]

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[1]The University Umpire (Norman), March 1, 1898.

[2]General Catalog of the University of Oklahoma--1907-1908 (Norman--The University Press, 1907), p. 41.

The constitution which was adopted by the Athletic Association clearly states the purpose of the group and outlines the structure of administrative organization of the Athletic Council and the duties and responsibilities of the council:

Constitution of the Athletic Association

Article II. - PURPOSE.

The purpose of this Association shall be to promote athletics at the University through the proper control, direction, and development of the several sports.

Article VII. - ATHLETIC COUNCIL.

Section 1. The Athletic Council shall consist of nine members chosen as follows: Three members of the faculty, not more than one of whom shall be a member of the faculty committee on eligibility, and one alumnus-appointed by the President of the University; one member of the faculty and four students elected by the Athletic Association, including the President and Secretary of the Association. The President and Secretary of the Association shall serve as members of the Council during their respective terms as officers of the Association, and shall hold over as members of the Council for the year following such terms. All other members shall be chosen annually. Vacancies shall be filled either by special election or appointment, according to the original method of selection.

Section 3. The Council shall have general supervision of all athletic sports, including class games; full control of the athletic grounds and of all funds and properties of the Association; shall decide all questions of eligibility of players arising under the rules of any athletic association of which the University is a member, and all other questions of eligibility except that of the fulfillment of scholastic requirements; shall appoint all delegates to conferences

> of any such association; shall select all coaches; and shall award all athletic honors.[1]

The University News-Letter of October 15, 1907, printed the reasoning which led to the adopting of a constitution by the Athletic Association. The idea for the constitution is a commendable one. The News-Letter states:

> The faculty, the students, and the alumni of the University are concerned in the management of all athletic enterprises. Fair and equitable honors are to be distributed to worthy men. Class schedules in all the sports are provided for so that competition in the games shall not be confined to men who make the teams. The ideal of the constitution is to draw all students into athletics in so far as games and sports contribute to their physical well being; mere winning of points and of games is to be subordinate to physical development and such mental training as comes from games and class and intercollegiate contests.[2]

Before 1907 the committee of faculty members that advised the students in athletic affairs was named the University Athletic Board. The Athletic Association Constitution names the faculty advisory committee the Athletic Council and it is by this name that it is referred to the present time.

Prior to 1907--"Barbershop Control"

While this research has chosen the Athletic Association

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[1]University of Oklahoma, Constitution of the Athletic Association (1907), p. 1-3.

[2]The University News-Letter (Norman), October 15, 1907, p. 1.

Constitution, adopted in 1907, to be the origin of a true expression for the athletics at Oklahoma University to be under faculty controls, this is not to say that prior to this time athletics did not exist. Keith has said that the first athletics on the university campus was a football game played in 1895.[1] Other athletic contests followed to the point where in 1907 the Athletic Association deemed it necessary to adopt a constitution and place the control of the athletics with a committee within its organizational structure, that committee being the Athletic Council. The administration of athletics prior to 1907 has been termed by George Wadsack[2] as being "barbershop control". The book, Oklahoma Kickoff, has done a vivid job in illustrating this point:

> Bud Risinger's green-front barber shop on the north side of Main Street was a crude little parlor for the enjoyment of tonsorial pleasures in the new boom town of Norman, Oklahoma Territory.
>
> There Risinger, the squatty, black-haired young proprietor, and "Little Scott" Scott, his assistant, with gleaming straightedges drew off the whiskers of the thirsty cow-punchers who rode in on horseback from the sandy river trail to assuage their thirst at one of Norman's fifteen saloons. Or wielding nickel-plated scissors, Risinger and Scott set out the ears of the woolly-headed college boys of the new territorial university which had sprung up half a mile southwest of

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[1]Keith, op. cit., p. 1.

[2]Interview with George Wadsack, May, 1964.

town.

> Some of Norman's old-timers still remember what the interior of Risinger's little shop looked like in early September, when the sun fried the Oklahoma prairie, meadowlarks sat around gasping with their bills open and cicadas chirred maddeningly in the dog day heat.
>
> On the east wall swung a one-by-twelve-foot mirror where customers startledly beheld themselves emerging from furry anonymity into pale recognizability. On the west wall dangled an arresting picture of a barber innocently about to lop off a customer's ear with his shears while watching a dog fight in the street. There were three red plush chairs, a gallery of ornate shaving mugs for the town's more progressive merchants, and a large, white queensware bowl on a shelf. Only cold water shaves were purveyed. It was too hot to heat the precious water Risinger obtained for five cents a bucket from the softwater cistern back of what is now the City National bank.
>
> It was in this tiny crucible in September, 1895, that long-haired Jack Harts first proposed, "Let's get up a football team," and football at Norman was born.
>
> Harts not only recruited the university's first eleven in Risinger's barbershop, but it was there he charted its offensive and with a bottle of arnica ministered to its abrasions and contusions. And when, on the day of the first game, he lacked one player of having a full team, Harts pressed Risinger into service as a tackle, blithely overlooking the fact the barber was not enrolled. Thus Risinger became the first of many Sooner "ringers" to play the game at Norman. Sooner football tradition owes a lot to Barber Risinger.[1]

During this period the actual functions and operation of the athletic program were in the hands of one faculty member called the general manager and several students called

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[1]Keith, op. cit., p. 2.

student managers. This type of program other than being called "barbershop control" is termed the "managerial system."

In the "managerial system" the institution employed one individual to serve as general manager of athletics. This person, a full-time faculty member usually associated with the physical education department, was given an assistant, sometimes a member of the athletic association, to serve as a student manager of each individual sports. It was the duties of the student manager to schedule games, work with equipment, assist in coaching, and do whatever miscellaneous chores were necessary in the conduct of the athletic games. Many times this person was a participant in addition to his other responsibilities.

Both the positions of general manager and student manager were ones of work and responsibility. They were sometimes paid assignments, sometimes not. Illustrating that the student manager was, "a man of many hats", is this quotation from the student paper, The University Umpire:

> Too much cannot be said in praise of the manner in which our football manager discharged his duties during the season just closed. That Mr. Johnson is a business man and does things in a business way certainly will not be devised by anyone that has been connected with football here this year. In addition to his manifold duties as manager, he played regularly on the team and was one of the strongest factors in the

team's efficient work in every game. Injuries received early in the season prevented his regular practice but he was out every time possible and amply made up for his absence by the vim and energy that he infused into the team when he was there. I am glad to be able to say that Mr. Johnson has accepted the management of the team for next year.[1]

1919--Amendment to Original Athletic Association Constitution

It appears that the organizational administration and conduct of athletics at Oklahoma University remained within the structure of those standards set by the constitution of the Athletic Association adopted in 1907, until the Athletic Council became a separate entity and adopted its own constitution in 1924. However, the constitution of the Athletic Association (1907) was changed by necessity, to accommodate a situation arising from the University of Oklahoma's application for membership to the Missouri Valley Conference in 1919.

In the years 1915 to 1919, Oklahoma University was a member of the Southwest Conference. The constitution of the Southwest Conference in 1915 required that:

> Article 5, Section 3: "no person shall be an officer in this Conference who is not a regular member of the

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[1]The University Umpire (Norman), December 1, 1901, p. 15.

academic faculty."

> Article IX, Section I: "At all meetings of the Conference, each institution may be represented by one delegate, elected annually by the faculty of the institution he represents."[1]

Al Ward, present information director of the Southwest Athletic Conference, indicates that these restrictions, "would constitute faculty control of athletics".[2] Therefore, Oklahoma University, as a member of the Southwest Athletic Conference in 1915, was required to have and did have an athletic program controlled by the faculty.

A conflict arose when:

> In 1919 the University of Oklahoma was denied membership in the Missouri Valley Conference at its annual meeting at Ames, Iowa, as was St. Louis University, on grounds that athletics at these institutions are not in the hands of faculty directors.[3]

The minutes of a meeting of the athletic council held on September 20 documents this denial of admission into the Missouri Valley Conference and specifically identified the lack of faculty control on the University campus as a speci-

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[1]Southwest Conference Constitution--1915, quoted by Al Ward, Personal Correspondence, October, 1964.

[2]Ibid.

[3]Bebe Blanton Lawson Jr., "The Organization and the Institutional Development of the Southwest Conference" (unpublished Master's Thesis), Southern Methodist University, 1953.

fic reason for the refusal. The minutes state the following:

> Mr. Reaves reports on the meeting of the Missouri Valley Conference held at Ames, Iowa this spring. Mr. Reaves was sent there to renew our application for membership in that conference. He reported that our application was postponed to the December meeting on the following grounds.
>
> 1. Faculty does not control Athletic Council.
>
> 2. Athletic coaches chosen by the Athletic Council and this is not in accord with the Missouri Valley Conference. They should be chosen by the Board of Regents.
>
> 3. Our coaches are chosen for the season only.
>
> Mr. Newby is instructed to prepare amendments to the constitution of the Athletic Association so that same may be submitted to the association for approval as soon as school opens next fall.[1]

In an effort to correct the judgment against the Oklahoma University form of athletic control, the athletic council on September 19, 1919, changed the membership of the council by adopting amendments to the constitution. The proposed amendments would alter the original constitution to read:

> ART. VII SEC. 1. Revise to read as follows:
>
> The Athletic Council shall consist of twelve members, chosen as follows:
>
> (a) Seven members of the faculty, of whom one shall be an alumnus of the institution, and not more than one of whom shall be a member of the faculty committee on eligibility in athletics. These seven members shall be appointed annually by the President of the University.
>
> (b) Five student members elected by the Athletic

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[1]Minutes of the Monthly Meeting, September 4, 1919, Athletic Association of the University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma (in the files of the Athletic Council).

Association, including the President, the Vice-President, and the Secretary of the Association for the current year, and the President and the Secretary of the Association during the preceding year. The President and Secretary of the Association shall hold over as members of the Council for the year following their terms. In case the President or the Secretary does not expect to return to the University the following year, student members of the Council shall be elected in their places in the usual manner at the annual spring election.

SEC. 2. Vacancies in appointive members of the Council shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment was made. Vacancies in the elective positions in the Association of the Council shall be filled by vote of the Athletic Association in meeting assembled, said voting to be by ballot with oral nominations.

SEC. 3. Eliminate from duties and powers of the Athletic Council, "Shall select all coaches".[1]

The Dallas News of May 31, 1919 made this comment:

Control of athletics at the University of Oklahoma will be immediately revised so that the Missouri Valley Conference will have no further objection to the admission of Oklahoma when the next conference meeting is held in December. This was announced today by the Athletic Council after receiving a report from Professor S. W. Reaves, faculty member who attended the Ames meeting last Friday...As a matter of fact, 5 of the 9 members are members of the faculty, but one of them is elected by students. This will be changed and 5 faculty members appointed by the President of the University.[2]

It is not clear why the University of Oklahoma was accepted as a bonafide member of the Southwest Athletic Con-

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[1]Ibid., September 29, 1919.

[2]Letter from Al Ward, Sports Information Director of the Southwest Athletic Conference, Dallas, Texas, October 10, 1964.

ference from 1915 to 1919 when this Conference required faculty control; yet was denied admission to the Missouri Valley Conference in 1919 for not having faculty control. Al Ward reasons that:

> It could also be that the Southwest Conference accepted that since 5 of the 9 members of OU's Athletic Council were faculty members this constituted, in the Conference interpretation, faculty control.
>
> Apparently MVC did not accept this as such.[1]

1924--A Committee of the University

From 1919 to 1924 the administrative organization of the athletic council was unchanged. In 1924 the Athletic Council was again reorganized. In this reorganization, the qualifications for membership of the group was not changed. The members remained at a total of twelve--seven being faculty and five students. As far as the records indicate, the major change appears to be that the Athletic Council no longer was a committee within the Athletic Association. In 1924 the Athletic Council adopted its own constitution and this committee became a separate identity. The jurisdiction of the council is defined in Article V of the new constitution and considerably changes the powers

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[1] Ibid.

and authority of the group from that which was previously outlined in the Constitution of the Athletic Association adopted in 1907.

> The council shall have general supervision of all athletic sports, including class, school, college, and other intramural games; full control of all athletic funds, properties and grounds; shall decide all questions of eligibility of players arising under the rules of any athletic conference of which the University is a member and all other questions of eligibility except that of the fulfillment of scholastic requirements; shall appoint all delegates to conferences, and shall award all athletic honors.[1]

1928--Athletic Council Incorporated

The period of 1900 through 1928 was one in which athletics on the campuses of colleges and universities of the United States got greatly out of control. The situation became so extreme that the Carnegie Foundation spent thousands of dollars in research and reports to bring the facts to the attention of the public. Athletics of that era were characterized by commercialism, subsidization, exploitation, bribery, gambling and proselytism. Though the Carnegie Report, named "American College Athletics,"[2] had great impact on athletic programs, not all institutions or all the evil connected with

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[1]University of Oklahoma, Constitution of the Athletic Council (1924), p. 1.

[2]Savage, loc. cit.

the programs were immediately affected. Penick describes the situation as it existed in 1933:

> Intercollegiate athletics is practically a profession. It furnishes a livelihood for coaches and trainers, and, in many cases, for the players. It furnishes public entertainment for money. It is commercialized by institutions. Its profits help in running the school financially. Not only athletic departments but institutions themselves are crying for the money which comes from football receipts. The football team is being used for advertising purposes, to attract students, and to give institutions prestige. At the present moment the cry for athletic income is so great that there is a clamor for post-season games. There is a demand for restricting and oftentimes eliminating non-income-bearing sports. Broadcasting is being denied because of the fear that it will take money out of the pockets of athletic departments and institutions which underwrite athletics. In order to have these high-powered teams which will bring gate receipts, there are the prevailing curses of recruiting and subsidizing athletes. Evils attendant upon these practices include efforts on the part of smaller schools to maintain football teams of equal strength with those in schools many times as large, universal suspicion among institutions, insecure tenure of office of coaches, and the consequent determination of coaches to win games at any cost, in order to hold positions--thus, the vicious circle.[1]

After the release of the Carnegie Report in 1929, those institutions truly dedicated to the purposes of education took the time to reconsider their athletic programs. The University of Oklahoma inspected its house and in the Annual Report appearing in the University of Oklahoma Bulletin an

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[1]D. A. Penick, "The Ideals of Intercollegiate Athletics-Are They Attainable?", Research Quarterly, Vol. 9 (March, 1933), pp. 26-27.

article in reaction to the Carnegie Report was printed. The response stated:

> Last fall the report of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching on College Athletics was published, and immediately its contents became a matter of nation wide discussion. The report was based on a more or less superficial survey of athletic practices in our American colleges and universities. The report charged that recruiting and subsidizing of boys, who are entering our colleges and universities, are rather general and that the commercial aspects of athletics are placing undue emphasis upon intercollegiate sports and games.
>
> It seemed advisable, at the time, for the University to define clearly its policy with reference to athletics, and the following statement was prepared over the signature of the Athletic Council and the president of the University concerning this important matter:
>
> The nation wide discussion of College Athletics has reflected two distinct and extreme points of view. There are those who express the opinion that intercollegiate athletics is totally bad and should be discontinued; while others contend that our colleges and universities should frankly admit that the primary purpose of these activities is to win games, and that to this end promising athletes should be paid a salary and both the coaches and participants should be held responsible for winning championships in the sports in which they are engaged. The fact that the authorities of the University of Oklahoma do not subscribe to either of these extreme positions seems to make timely a frank statement of existing practices and policies in the University of Oklahoma with reference to physical training and athletics.
>
> The public is reminded that our educational institutions are committed to the maintenance of sound educational standards. The authorities of the University hold to the belief that intercollegiate athletics is incidental to the major purpose of imparting knowledge to students who enroll for the primary purpose of acquiring an academic, professional or technical education. The policies relating to athletics, as outlined

> above, are maintained on the theory that this is in accord with sound educational policy. And on the theory that this is sound doctrine, the University will not be influenced to change its policy with reference to athletics in the institution by overzealous enthusiasts for athletics.[1]

The Carnegie Report covered a wide range of athletic subjects. At one point it makes specific reference to the large number of hugh football stadiums which were constructed on the campuses of universities and colleges between the years 1900 to 1928. This reference identifies directly with the situation as it existed at Oklahoma University in the year 1928. The building of this football stadium was, in fact, the reason behind the next reorganization of the Athletic Council. In 1928 the Athletic Council was completely reorganized. This change was probably the biggest in its history. Starting as a committee within the Athletic Association in 1907, then changing to an independent committee of the university in 1924, the Athletic Council in 1928 became a corporation. This corporation lasted until 1953.

By 1928 athletics at Oklahoma University had become big business and facilities needed expanding. The primary reason for the incorporation of the Athletic Council was to assist and to facilitate the handling of funds in connection with

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[1]"Athletic Problems and Policies," University of Oklahoma Bulletin, 1930, p. 27-29.

the running of the athletic department and to finance the building of a football stadium. A letter from W. W. Kraft to George Cross documents this reasoning:

> The Athletic Council has been incorporated since 1928. The purpose of the incorporation is to make it possible for the Athletic Council to assume certain financial obligations with respect to the construction of the Stadium-Union Project which was up for consideration in 1928. During a period of several years in the Thirties, the Athletic Council borrowed money from banks for the purpose of carrying on the athletic program from year to year. It is my opinion, that there are advantages in the Athletic Council being incorporated, and that this in no way interferes with the successful operation of the athletic program.[1]

It is interesting to note that the Articles of Incorporation adopted in 1928, state a purpose which does not even mention athletics, but is worded in a way that the educational implications are foremost. This purpose was:

> The sole purpose of this corporation is to promote the educational, literary and scientific development and advancement of the students of the University of Oklahoma, located at Norman, Oklahoma.[2]

By incorporating, the Athletic Council was now free to handle monies and to create bonded indebtedness. This allowed the group to form plans for the construction of the

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[1]Letter from W. W. Kraft, president of the Athletic Council of the University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma, December 11, 1952.

[2]University of Oklahoma, Articles of Incorporation of the Athletic Council, University of Oklahoma, (1928), p. 1.

football stadium and, in addition, the student union at the University was financed in the bargain. The corporate group had lines of authority far beyond that which was possible under the previous arrangement (RE-Constitution of the Athletic Council - 1924). Whereas the jurisdiction allocated in the Constitution of the Athletic Council in 1924 was limited to a paragraph statement, the Articles of Incorporation (Article III) granted the Athletic Council the following authority in 1928:

> 1. To construct and erect, or assist in the construction and erection of a stadium or stadia and all other structures or buildings necessary or convenient to accomplish the corporate purpose of this corporation; provided, that all of said buildings or structures shall be used solely for the promotion of the educational, literary and scientific development and advancement of the students of the University of Oklahoma.
>
> 2. To manage and control intercollegiate and other athletics at the University of Oklahoma; to manage and control pageants and other outdoor educational, literary and scientific activities at the University of Oklahoma; to collect, control and disburse all revenues derived from said pageants and other outdoor educational, literary and scientific activities at the University of Oklahoma, or derived from another (sic.) source; to manage and control all property and grounds owned or controlled by it.
>
> 3. To acquire, receive, hold, mortgage, encumber and/or dispose of such real and personal property and estate as shall be necessary or convenient for its corporate purpose.
>
> 4. To receive personal and real property, in trust, by gift, devise or bequest, and to hold, manage, invest, reinvest and dispose of the same; to give and dedicate

> (sic.) any of its property, or any of the proceeds from the sale thereof, or any income thereof, or any income therefrom to the State of Oklahoma and/or the Board of Governors of the Oklahoma Union, a corporation, and/or any other like or similar corporation at the University of Oklahoma organized for like or similar purposes, in trust, to be used exclusively for the promotion of the education, literary, and scientific development and advancement of the students of the University of Oklahoma.
>
> 5. To do all other acts and things necessary or convenient to promote the object of this corporation.
>
> 6. This corporation will and shall have no power to issue certificates of stock or to declare dividends; it is organized and it shall be operated exclusively for educational, literary and scientific purposes and no part of its net earnings, income, or funds shall inure to the benefit of any member or individual.[1]

Even though the incorporated athletic council of the University of Oklahoma legally had broad powers under the new articles, the group remained advisory to the president of the institution. This arrangement was in keeping with the recommendations by the Carnegie Report that the, "responsibility to bring athletics into a sincere relation to the intellectual life of the college rests squarely on the shoulders of the president and faculty."[2] Savage, the author of the Carnegie Report, stated in a later article that:

> ...in any case, final authority over athletics must be exercised by the legally constituted governing body of

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[1] Ibid., p. 1-3.

[2] Savage, op. cit., p. XX

> the institutions. The authority may be delegated to the president, or to the faculty, or to both jointly, but it must never be delivered over to an independent agency entirely separate from the academic administration of the institution.[1]

Even though the incorporated Athletic Council of the University of Oklahoma legally had broad powers under the new articles, the group remained advisory to the president of the institution. The council recommended policy but did not make it. The membership of the council under the Articles of Incorporation changed to a total of thirteen--eight faculty, three alumni, and two students.

In 1928 articles gave the faculty great majority over both the alumni and student representatives on the council. The figures below illustrate how the distribution of membership on the Athletic Council changed through the years:

YEAR	FACULTY	ALUMNI	STUDENTS	TOTAL
1907 - Constitution to Athletic Assoc.	4	1	4	9
1924 - Constitution to Athletic Council	7*		5	12
1928 - Athletic Council Incorporated	8	3	2	13

(* One must be an alumni)

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[1]Howard J. Savage, "College and School Athletics," The North Central Association Quarterly, V (September, 1930), p. 251.

It is of interest to note that the incorporation of the Athletic Council came about in 1928. In the minutes of a meeting of the Athletic Council in 1909 the following entry appears; "motion carried that we take necessary steps to incorporate the Athletic Association."[1] Therefore, though the incorporation did not take place until 1928, the idea of incorporating came much earlier. The reasons why the group waited until 1928 to incorporate are not clear.

Though the next major reorganization of the Athletic Council did not take place until 1945, an adjustment in the responsibilities delegated to certain members of the council called for an alteration in the year 1934. Throughout the history of the intercollegiate football program at the university, there has been a continual shifting of authority and responsibility. At times the head varsity football coach has also served in a dual capacity as athletic director, and at other times he has not. In certain situations the awarding of a dual responsibility of head football coach with the added duties of athletic director have been withheld depending upon the capacity and talent of the individual hired for

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[1]Minutes of the Monthly Meeting, June 5, 1909, Athletic Council of the University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma (in the files of the Athletic Council).

the position. In 1934 the Athletic Council, then operating as a corporation, chose not to award the athletic directorship to any member of the coaching staff, but rather, appointed the Executive Committee of the Athletic Council to be the directing agency of intercollegiate athletics for the year 1934-1935. The Executive Committee consisting of the following men, Guy Y. Williams, Neil Johnson, Ed Meacham, L. N. Morgan, and Walter Kraft, served as a five man directorate of athletics at Oklahoma University in 1934-1935. Guy Y. Williams was chairman. In regard to this arrangement, The Sooner Magazine stated:

> For the information of alumni, the athletic council wishes to describe the present intercollegiate set-up at the University of Oklahoma.
>
> Because of limited finances and the fact it might have been difficult to find a suitable director of intercollegiate athletics during the small time that remained between the adoption of the new set-up and the start of the school year, the athletic council recommended to the board of regents that the five-man executive committee of the council be the exclusive directing agency of intercollegiate athletics for the school year 1934-35.
>
> However, if this new set-up does not prove satisfactory or if a suitable athletic director can be found, the present plan of making the executive committee the sole directing agency will probably be discontinued after the coming school year.[1]

This arrangement lasted one year. The following year

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[1]Guy Y. Williams, "The New Sports Set-up," The Sooner Magazine, VII (October, 1934), p. 6.

Captain Lawrence M. C. Jones was appointed athletic director in addition to his duties as head varsity football coach.

1945--Amended Articles of the Corporation

After considerable study of the athletic program and of the structure of the athletic administration at the University of Oklahoma, the president of the institution, George Cross, recommended to the Board of Regents on September 14, 1945, a set of amended articles of Corporation. The amended articles were pointed at a clear delineation of relationships between the athletic council and the president and between the athletic director and both the athletic council and president. Also, duties of the athletic director were more clearly defined. The problem of lines of authority has been a continual strain and was particularly clouded since the period when the five man committee assumed the responsibilities of the athletic directorship. W. W. Kraft, in a letter to the Secretary of State stated that:

> The new articles are set forth in full and the changes made are relative minor in character. The principle object of the amended Articles of Incorporation are:
>
> 1. To define the relationship existing between the Board of Regents of the University of Oklahoma and the Athletic Council.

2. To reduce the number of members on the Athletic Council.[1]

As far as can be determined from the literature available, the lines of authority running between the athletic director, the athletic council and the president of the university have varied in principle and practice many times. Apparently each different university president chose to handle the procedure in a slightly different manner and in addition, the capability of the athletic director was also a determining factor. In some cases, the athletic director made his recommendations known to the president who relayed them to the current president of the athletic council for consideration. At other times, the president of the university informed the athletic director to take his recommendations to the athletic council first. After their consideration, the president of the council would then make a further recommendation to the university president for action on the matter. In both situations, the athletic council served as a "sounding board" and in all cases was required to make a recommendation to the president for action. The function of the council was advisory to the president. In

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[1]Letter from W. W. Kraft, President of the Athletic Council, Norman, Oklahoma, June 6, 1945.

some instances, whether or not the athletic director took his problems directly to the president of the university or to the athletic council depended upon the nature of the business. The question of the awarding of athletic letters, for example, would be handled in a much different manner than a budgetary request.

The amended articles as recommended by the president reflected a change in membership arrangement. The president set the number of faculty members at five, left the alumni representation at three, and reduced the student representation from two to one.

This change in membership brought about by the amendments caused a delayed reaction on the part of the students. The reaction came in the form of personal correspondence to President Cross and through articles and editorials written and published in the student newspaper. A review of the membership of the Athletic Council from the years 1942 through 1947 shows that, although under the Articles of Incorporation of 1928 two student members could serve as representatives and the Amended Articles of 1945 allowed one student member to serve on the Athletic Council, none actually did serve and represent the student body in those five years. The reasoning for this lack of student representation

ties in somewhat with the war effort and the lack of male students on the campus. Though Oklahoma University did not completely abolish athletics during the time of war, it did reduce its program, and, for the most part, the faculty took charge of its conduct. In 1947 the students returned to campus in mass and the athletic program was back in full swing. Several students voiced their opinion of the lack of student representation on the Athletic Council, and to the 1945 Amended Articles of Incorporation which reduced the number of student representatives. The Student Senate spearheaded by Bruce Chenault pressed the president for additional student seats to match the three which were allotted the alumni. The following articles from the Oklahoma Daily tell of the reaction by the students and the Student Senate:

> Now that the "incident" in our athletic department has been filed away, a brief examination of the campus athletic set-up reveals several conditions which could be corrected and possibly eliminate unpleasantness in the future.
>
> The glaring fault concerns the lamentable fact that here at OU, as elsewhere, the students have no control whatsoever over the athletic arrangements. Varsity players and scrubs can neglect their studies, devote endless hours to laborious and tiresome practice sessions, and yet the goals of those activities are guided and directed solely by men who left the college routine years ago.
>
> Our Athletic Council, as it now sets up, serves no useful purpose. If the university is to have such a coun-

cil, it should have a measure of power, and, more important, it should have student representation. And that representation should be audible and ready to respect student opinion. As the setup now stands, it would be utterly naive to say that OU's student body and athletic powers have always been in accord on schedules, policies and emphasis.

College athletics are big business. If OU is to continue its policy of 'big-time' athletics, it should adopt a policy of 'big' thinking regarding the sports program. Certainly, it would be foolish to advocate student guidance of such a program, but it is equally inconsistent for a great university to devote time, energy and money to such a vast undertaking without giving serious thought to student desires.

Without a strong student voice in their collegiate athletic programs, OU and all other universities are merely a whit below the promoters who flock to Madison Square Garden.[1]

A later student publication said:

Seventeen years ago, when it appeared that many of our great colleges and universities were becoming football stadiums with faculties, the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching issued a report which shocked some would-be sportsmen who thought the prime reason for a college's existence was Saturday afternoon football games.

In that report, the foundation recommended an increased voice for the undergraduates. If they could make their grades and still practice two hours a day and play on Saturdays, why couldn't they speak up on the athletic policy in general? The wretched truth was that townspeople, alumni, promoters and just about everyone but students were running the athletic plants.

Here at OU we have been fortunate in having an athletic program which, coupled with the outstanding intramural

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[1]The Oklahoma Daily (Norman), June 20, 1947, p. 2.

> setup, is the cause for envy from our sister institutions. But when our council has nine members, and only one of those nine members is a student--it's time for a change. Not that they haven't done a good job. But with greater student participation, it's undoubtedly true that the student body as a whole would benefit.
>
> There's a movement in the air at the moment to increase the student membership on the council from one member to three--and three members with a full voice in our athletic affairs. If you like the idea, let your professor know; drop in President Cross' office and let him know. If you know any of the members of the board of regents, let them know.
>
> If we talk long enough, loud enough and enthusiastically enough--something is going to happen.[1]

With the combined backing of his peers and the student senate, Chenault approached the president with the proposal of a change in membership. The Oklahoma Daily reported the student sentiment with these words:

> Student senators voted unanimously for a proposal to add two students to the university Athletic Council.
>
> The measure, which will be sent to President Cross for action, provides that six students from the university-at-large shall be nominated by the student senate as potential council delegates, and that two of these nominees shall be appointed council delegates by Dr. Cross.[2]

The result of this student protest was action on the part of the university president. Cross exercised the prerogative of a university president in the running of his insti-

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[1] Ibid. July 14, 1947, p. 2.

[2] Ibid. July 31, 1947, p. 1.

tution and appointed one more student representative to the Athletic Council. He did not, however, raise the number to three as was originally requested.

The 1945 Amended Articles of Incorporation did not alter the primary function of the Athletic Council from being an advisory group to the president. The board of regents approved these Amended Articles on April 11, 1945.[1]

It is significant that the 1945 revision came about through a recommendation of President Cross. It was he who felt that clearer and more definite lines of authority should be drawn and definite responsibilities should be allocated to those individuals who were involved in the administration and operation of the athletic program. These amendments were the forerunner of the 1953 senate reorganization.

1953--Reorganization of Athletic Council by Recommendation of the Faculty Senate

After the negative national publicity in 1952 concerning intercollegiate athletics on other campuses, and after the North Central Association had criticized other higher insti-

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[1]Minutes of the Monthly Meeting, April 11, 1945, Board of Regents of the University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma (in the files of the secretary of the university).

tutions for not having faculty control of athletics, and after a series of recommendations by President Cross, the faculty senate of the university of Oklahoma studied the question of intercollegiate athletics at Oklahoma University, its purpose and its relationship to the educational program. A committee appointed by the faculty senate submitted its report to the president on March 30, 1953. The president then resubmitted the report to the board of regents on April 9, 1953. It was unanimously approved on that date.[1]

> The essential questions considered by the faculty committee were:
>
> 1. What should be the purpose of the athletic program at the University of Oklahoma and its relationship to educational policy?
>
> 2. What action--involving possible changes in policy and organization should be taken to put into effect such purpose?[2]

Two categories of recommendations which are relevant to this research are quoted here:

I. Reorganization and Functions of the Athletic Council

A. Appropriate steps should be taken as soon as possi-

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[1] Ibid., April 9, 1953.

[2] A Report to the University Senate of the University of Oklahoma by the Committee on Academic Standards, March 19, 1953, p. 1. (mimeographed.)

ble toward the dissolution of the Athletic Council as a corporation.

B. Beginning on June 1, 1953, the Athletic Council shall be composed of nine tenure-holding members of the faculty, one undergraduate student, one alumnus, the director of athletics (as an ex-officio, non-voting member), and the athletic business manager (as an ex-officio, non-voting member, to serve as secretary of the Council).

C. The Athletic Council shall be reorganized in the following manner:

1. At its meeting in April, 1953, the senate shall nominate six tenure-holding members of the faculty to serve on the Athletic Council for three years, six for two years, and six for one year. The President of the University shall appoint three from each group.

2. In subsequent years, at the senate meeting in April, a like procedure shall be followed for the replacement of the three members whose terms are due to expire on June 1, and all appointments shall be for a period of three years.

3. The undergraduate representative shall be chosen annually by the Student Senate.

4. The alumni representative shall be chosen annually by the Alumni Association.

5. The chairman shall be chosen annually by the members of the council from the nine tenure-holding members of the faculty.

D. Within the framework of the applicable policies and rules of intercollegiate regulatory or accrediting agencies, the functions of the Athletic Council shall be as follows:

1. All questions of policy relating to inter-

collegiate athletics shall be referred to the Athletic Council for its consideration and recommendations. The council may on its own initiative consider such questions. In either event, the council shall submit its recommendations to the president of the University. Such questions of policy shall include the following:

a. Policies relating to the eligibility of athletics.
b. Policies relating to financial assistance to athletes.
c. Policies relating to the scheduling of intercollegiate contests, including post-season contests.

The above enumeration shall not be contrued to remove from the council's consideration any other questions of policy relating to intercollegiate athletics.

2. The council shall consider the annual budget request prepared by the athletic director, and submit its recommendations to the president for consideration by the budget council.

3. The council shall make recommendations to the president concerning the appointment of the director of athletics and all members of the various coaching staffs.

4. The University's representative to the intercollegiate conference shall be appointed by the president upon the recommendations of the council.

5. The council shall meet monthly during the regular school year, on dates set by the council or the chairman, and at other times on call by the chairman.

II. Statement of Intercollegiate Athletic Policy

A. Since it is a major purpose of the University to provide the opportunity for all students to develop to the fullest possible degree all desirable abilities and skills, it shall be the purpose of intercollegiate athletics to provide the opportunity for each student to attain proficiency in athletic endeavors. The program shall be conducted in the realization that athletics is not an end in itself, but merely one of the contributing factors in the total education of the student.

(COMMENT: It is not the primary purpose of intercollegiate athletics to provide spectacles for the amusement of the public. A distortion of values in this respect creates pressures on the University to betray its fundamental objectives and seek winning teams at any price, and inevitably culminates in a temper of opinion which would float all restraints and have the University behave as though it were a law unto itself.)

B. The responsibility for the program of intercollegiate athletics shall rest upon the chief executive of the University, with the same faculty participation in the formulation of athletic policies that exists in the formulation of policies in other fields.

(COMMENT: The University is always sensitive to the opinions of all interested persons and groups, in athletics as well as other matters; but when the final authority and responsibility for athletic policies and practices are wrested in any degree from the University administration, the whole educational program of the University is placed in the most serious jeopardy.)[1]

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[1] Ibid., p. 1-3.

This reorganization forced changes which significantly altered the responsibilities of the Athletic Council in the following areas and manner:

1) It did away with the Athletic Council as a corporation.
2) It regulated the membership of the council making emphatic that council members should be academic people.
3) It defined the function of the Athletic Council as in regard to:
    A. policy forming and advisory capacity to the president of the university;
    B. budget consideration;
    C. staffing;
    D. eligibility of athletes;
    E. financial assistance to athletes;
    F. scheduling;
    G. appointment of a conference representative
4) It made a clear cut statement of intercollegiate athletic policy and stated specifically that the responsibility for the program of intercollegiate athletics rested mainly with the chief executive of the university.

The reorganization placed the control of athletics at Oklahoma University squarely in the hands of the faculty. It also required a change of faculty representatives to the Big Seven. For many years W. W. Kraft had been both a member and president of the Athletic Council and the Oklahoma representative to the Big Seven. As Mr. Kraft's position with the University was Superintendent of Physical Plant, he was not directly related to the academic program. This was in violation to the long standing Big Seven rule requiring faculty representatives to be tenure holding faculty members and to the regulation now placed on the Athletic Council members by virtue of the senate reorganization. Mr. Kraft and his contributions to the Athletic Council are discussed in Chapter VI.

Though the reorganization of the Athletic Council by the faculty took place in 1953, the following letter from Kraft to George Cross in 1947 would indicate that the thought of disbanding the corporation was one which has existed for some years:

> The Athletic Council was incorporated in 1928. One of the purposes of incorporating was to facilitate the pledging of gate receipts from athletic contests as security on the bond issue for the constructing of the Stadium Union Memorial. This reason for being incorporated has now passed with the retiring of the bonded indebtedness. During the period from 1934-1939, it was

> necessary that the Athletic Council borrow money for the operation of the athletic program. If the Council had not been incorporated, it might have been very difficult, if not impossible, to borrow money for the continuation of our athletic program. With a general student ticket, which we now have, a substantial budget is provided and will act as insurance against large deficits. The need for borrowing money is not great, if it has not been eliminated entirely. By action of the Board of Regents, some of the powers and authority given to the Athletic Council under the charter were greatly curtailed. In the light of the above developments, it seems to me that the reasons for incorporating the Athletic Council has ceased to be important, and I wonder whether it might not be appropriate to consider dissolving the corporation. The Athletic Council then would operate as it did prior to 1928, as a committee of the University.
>
> If the council was organized as a regular committee of the University, the President would determine the membership as he deemed proper. There would remain only one provision and that is, if the University of Oklahoma was to continue as a member of the MVIAA, the control of intercollegiate athletics would have to be in the hands of the faculty.[1]

The Athletic Council in 1964 is operating as recommended by the Faculty Senate in 1953. Though the group has deliberated and negotiated various and numerous athletic issues since that date, it has not been necessary to make organizational changes. It remains advisory to the president of the university.

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[1]Letter from W. W. Kraft, President of the Athletic Council of the University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma, April 28, 1947.

Athletics at Oklahoma University are controlled by the faculty. This article in a recent publication documents this statement:

> Athletics at the University of Oklahoma are regulated and controlled by the faculty.
>
> Oklahoma...declares that the program at Norman 'shall be conducted in the realization that athletics is not an end in itself, but merely one of the contributing factors in the total education of the student.'
>
> It adds that 'by positive acts and expressions, the University should discourage the attitude in any athlete or prospective student that his residence in the university is primarily a means of exploiting or glorifying his athletic prowess or for qualifying for participation in professional sports.'
>
> The Athletic Council is the controlling body of all Sooner sports...The function of the Athletic Council is to consider all questions of athletic policy dealing with eligibility of athletics, financial assistance to athletes and scheduling of all intercollegiate contests. Also, rules state that the Athletic Council shall consider the annual athletic budget, the appointment of the director of athletics and all members of the various coaching staffs and make recommendations concerning the same to the President of the University.
>
> It is also entrusted with the responsibility of considering 'any other questions of policy relating to intercollegiate athletics.'
>
> The Sooner Athletic Council is pledged to an open and honest policy of providing financial aid to student athletes, carefully regulated and limited in extent. The faculty has declared that 'a pretense of purity is scarcely justified in the face of almost universal practices which inevitably appear when a University washes its hands of this matter...Under-the-counter transactions corrode the moral fiber and distort the sense of values of the students affected thereby and

> produce the further evil, mentioned above, of withdrawing from the university administration, where it properly belongs, the ultimate control and responsibility for a University's athletic program.[1]

The administration organization through which the faculty may control athletics at Oklahoma University is set. The extent to which it operates depends on the president of the institution, the athletic director, the members of the athletic council and the board of regents of the university. If the regents and president of the institution want the athletic council to be a functioning group then it likely will be--if not, the organization may easily turn into a "rubber stamp" either for the athletic director, for the university president or for the board of regents. The extent of operation and degree of effectivity of the athletic council are variables dependent largely on the strength and personalities of the individuals representing and controlling the board of regents, the university president, the director of athletics, and the members of the athletic council.

Summary

Since 1907 the athletic council has been the directing

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[1]Harold Keith and Addie Lee Barker, Football at Oklahoma. (Norman: Transcript Press, 1964), p. 3.

agency of athletics on the University of Oklahoma campus. Though numerous changes have been made in its organizational structure through the years, its purpose and its necessity have never been challenged.

The earliest record indicate games played without institutional control, then came contests played under the regulation of the Athletic Association. This organization had an open membership subject only to the paying of a small fee. Officers of the Athletic Association, along with certain faculty members appointed by the president of the university who acted as advisors, were the controlling voices of athletics until the year 1907.

In 1907 the Athletic Association adopted a constitution which created the Athletic Council as a committee. The new constitution delegated to this committee the responsibility of governing intercollegiate athletics. The Athletic Council, though entertaining both student and alumni delegates, was in essence a faculty group. Here, then, was the origin of faculty controls.

CHAPTER V

THE ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION OF FACULTY CONTROL - INDIVIDUALS WHO HAVE HELPED IN THE FORMATION

Significant Individuals

While the growth and development of faculty controls of athletics at the University of Oklahoma cannot be attributed to any one individual, but rather, is an expression of the thinking of many individuals over a long span of time, it is possible to identify certain people who have made major contributions.

These following individuals because of their contributions, are worthy of special recognition.

Ben G. Owen

Probably the most famous name in the early history of athletics at Oklahoma University is that of Ben G. Owen. Owen was football coach at the University of Oklahoma in

1905 through 1926 and is one of the few coaches to have been named to the Football Hall of Fame. A tribute to his name and his contributions to the athletic program is the present football stadium named Owen Stadium in his honor. Though Owen did not serve as a member of the athletic council while he was actively coaching, he did serve the council as an "ex-officio" member for these many years. After retiring from his coaching duties, Owen remained on the faculty and at this time served as a faculty representative to the athletic council from 1927 through 1934. Owen's contributions to the establishment and maintenance of faculty controls of athletics was informal. He served the university when the athletic department and program were in its early stages. Many facets were not stable and the organization and administration was loose and uncertain. The entire country was experiencing a period when athletics had gotten out of control on many university campuses so badly that the Carnegie Foundation spent thousands of dollars in the 1920's in research on the athletic problem and published a report on its findings. During this time Owen was in charge of the athletic program at Oklahoma University, and it was largely through his efforts that athletics on this campus kept its perspective.

These quotations indicate the type of leadership that

Owen exercised and the philosophy that became associated with Oklahoma's athletic program under his guidance.

The Oklahoma Daily in 1964 stated: "Oklahoma teams coached by Owen became well known for their clean play and sportsmanship in a day when neither was fashionable, or the thing to do."[1]

The Sooner magazine adds:

> More important than his victories, is the type of leadership he gave Sooner sports. Never was the University anything but fair, honest and above board in athletic relations...Owen believed, during his long tenure, that Sooner athletics were important secondarily to the purposes of the University, and his athletes had to be students, first, then participants in university sports ...Through the next twenty-four years, in season and out, Bennie Owen has continued to shape the destiny of Oklahoma athletics and mold by fine example the character and manhood of Oklahoma. What the school has achieved in athletics is due primarily to him and his rare ability to lead the youth of his chosen state.[2]

The University of Oklahoma magazine praised Owen with these words:

> His reputation for clean athletics, and his qualities as a man had made him known throughout the western football world...he never for a moment countenanced a thought of unfair play or methods or tricks or shannigans to get the best of his adversaries. 'If I can't turn out a team to win fairly, I'll keep on suffering occasional

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[1]Oklahoma Daily (Norman), July 25, 1964, p. 2.

[2]Bob Clark, "A New Sports Era," The Sooner Magazine, Vol. VI (July, 1934), p. 238.

> defeat,' seems to have been his motto, to which he must have added: 'But I'm going to win if I keep on trying.' When he was offered the services of 'crack' players for pay, and no doubt he had been done so secretly many times, he always turned the offers down. 'We are playing clean football--everyone of our players are gentlemen and students--if you want to join us you'll have to get into the game with us,' was likely his reply. 'If we can't win with such men, we'll remain honest losers.'[1]

The president of the university, George Cross, expressed his feelings toward Owen while presenting him with a distinguished service award in 1949 when he said, "the next citation goes to one who perhaps has contributed more to our fine sports tradition than has any other Oklahoman".[2]

While Owen was associated with the University, the athletic program and his name became synonomous. Though a machinery of faculty administration was organized to control athletics, it was essentially a non-functioning group. George Wadsack says that, "Bennie Owen was the athletic department and the University of Oklahoma was extremely fortunate in having him during this growing period."[3]

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[1] _____, "Here's to Bennie," The University of Oklahoma Magazine, Vol. 1 (January-February, 1912), p. 79.

[2] _____, "Tribute For Bennie," Sooner Magazine, Vol. 28 (November, 1955), p. 10.

[3] Interview with George Wadsack, August, 1964.

Walter W. Kraft

Kraft served the athletic council for twenty years and served as president of the group for eighteen years. In addition, Kraft represented the faculty and the university as the faculty representative to the conference for many years. When it became necessary for Kraft to relinquish his duties with the athletic council, that group entered a resolution as a permanent part of the council minutes as a citation for his accomplishments. The resolution stated:

WALTER W. KRAFT

Resolution

> WHEREAS, during his undergraduate days at Northwestern University, Walter William Kraft, distinguished himself as the captain of the varsity football team and as a star member of the track squad, and
>
> WHEREAS, after graduating in 1915, with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Engineering, Walter William Kraft, — continued his great interest in and love for intercollegiate athletics, and
>
> WHEREAS, in recognition of his personal knowledge of all phases of intercollegiate athletics, his friendship for varsity athletes and coaches, and his devotion to keen and clean competition, Walter William Kraft, was appointed to the Athletic Council of the University of Oklahoma in September 1933, and

WHEREAS, his colleagues on the Athletic Council soon recognized his unusual leadership abilities, his zeal and his staunch character, and they elected Walter William Kraft president of the Athletic Council in 1935, and

WHEREAS, each succeeding Athletic Council selected Walter William Kraft as its leader and for eighteen years he has filled that important position with dignity, patience, tact, and understanding, and

WHEREAS, for two decades Walter William Kraft has met and solved many complex and difficult problems in the building and strengthening of a solid and versatile intercollegiate athletic program for the University, and in doing so he has given freely and selflessly of his great talent and energy, and

WHEREAS, the existing Athletic Council will be replaced on the first day of July, 1953, by a Council consisting of teaching members of the faculty, and Walter William Kraft, who is the Director of Physical Plant, will no longer be a member of the group he has served so faithfully and so well for these many years,

NOW THEREFORE, be it resolved by the present Athletic Council of the University of Oklahoma, in this, its last regular meeting, that this resolution be permanently inscribed upon the records of the Athletic Council of the University of Oklahoma and that Walter William Kraft be presented with an authenticated copy of this resolution in order that he may know of the deep and abiding personal affection the members of the Athletic Council have for him and that he may have written evidence of the infinite debt of gratitude due him from all loyal supporters of Sooner athletic teams.[1]

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[1]Minutes of the Monthly Meeting, May 26, 1953, Athletic Council of the University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma (in the files of the Council).

Neil Johnson

Johnson's contributions were also recognized by the athletic council and entered in the council minutes in a special resolution. Johnson's recognition is especially noteworthy in that while serving the athletic council for twenty-nine years and dedicating his efforts toward the advancement of the athletic department and at times toward the establishment of proper administrative structure of the program, he served not as a faculty representative but as a student or as an alumni member of the group. The resolution adopted by the council states:

Neil Johnson

Resolution

WHEREAS, Neil Johnson of Norman, Oklahoma, in his undergraduate days at the University of Oklahoma, distinguished himself and brought honor to his alma mater as an outstanding athlete, and

WHEREAS, in recognition of his athletic prowess and his sincere devotion to his University, Neil Johnson was appointed as student member of the Athletic Council in 1915, and

WHEREAS, Neil Johnson then left the University to serve his country in World War I, and

WHEREAS, upon his return to the University community, Neil Johnson was appointed as an alumnus member of the Athletic Council in 1921, and

WHEREAS, each of the succeeding presidents of the Uni-

versity recognized Neil Johnson's loyalty and value to the intercollegiate athletic program of the University, and reappointed Neil Johnson as a member of the Athletic Council for successive terms totalling twenty-nine years, and

WHEREAS, during Neil Johnson's tenure on the Athletic Council, the Council was faced with many and perplexing problems and, in the solution of these problems, Neil Johnson's shrewd and analytical mind, his realistic understanding of the goals to be achieved, and his unswerving tenacity to the ideals of good sportsmanship and fair play were always a source of inspiration and gratification to his colleagues on the Council, to the athletes on the field of play, and to the University, and

WHEREAS, Neil Johnson has now retired after twenty-nine years of continuous service to his alma mater as a member of the Athletic Council,

NOW, THEREFORE, be it resolved by the Athletic Council of the University of Oklahoma, that this resolution be inscribed upon the permanent records of the Athletic Council and that Neil Johnson be presented with an authenticated copy of this resolution in order that he may have some tangible evidence of the deep gratitude and high esteem accorded him by all who are interested in the intercollegiate athletic program of the University of Oklahoma.[1]

Kenneth E. Farris

The individual most recently cited by the council for his achievements and contributions to the athletic program and to the Athletic Council is Kenneth E. Farris. The coun-

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[1]Minutes of the Monthly Meeting, February 20, 1950, Athletic Council of the University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma (in the files of the Council).

cil has gone on record in recognition of Farris's efforts with the following formal statement:

Kenneth E. Farris

> In appreciation for his outstanding achievements as Business Manager of Athletics at the University of Oklahoma, the Athletic Council commends and congratulates him for the efficient, dedicated, enthusiastic manner in which he has given the full measure of his time and energy to intercollegiate and intramural sports since 1950. In addition to many duties as Business Manager, Mr. Farris has served as Secretary to the Athletic Council for ten years, administered several NCAA and other championship meets on the Norman campus, supervised arrangements for six major bowl games, and taken an active role in local church and community affairs.
>
> On July 1, 1963, Mr. Farris will assume the added duties of Assistant Director of Athletics at the University of Oklahoma.
>
> The high esteem in which he is held by his colleagues, the Big Eight Faculty Representatives, and the sports world in general is enthusiastically shared by the Athletic Council of the University of Oklahoma.[1]

MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS CONCERNING THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE ATHLETIC COUNCIL

A review of the roster of the membership of the Athletic Council from its origin in the year 1907 through the year 1954 presents interesting features and sidelights concerning

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[1]Minutes of the Monthly Meeting, May 13, 1963, Athletic Council of the University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma (in the files of the Council).

certain individuals who have served the athletic council.

1) Hugh V. McDermott served the Athletic Council in the year 1917-1918 as a student representative and later served as a faculty representative on two different occasions (1924-1926)(1953-1956).

2) Dick Heatley, student representative to the Athletic Council in 1951-1952 is, at the present time, a member of the University of Oklahoma football coaching staff.

3) In the year 1949-1950, Jim Owen and Darell Royal served as student representatives to the Athletic Council. Today, both these individuals are varsity football coaches at major universities.

4) Harold Keith, present sports information director at the University of Oklahoma and a valued contributor of information to this research, served as a student member of the Athletic Council in 1928-1929.

5) Whereas, the Norman Transcript daily newspaper had reported in 1962 that Maurine Bowling was the, "only woman ever to serve on the Oklahoma University Athletic Council,"[1] research has shown this to be an

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[1]Daily Oklahoman (Oklahoma City), August 2, 1962.

incorrect statement. The minutes of the Athletic Council meetings indicate that Bess Brewer was a faculty member of the council in 1911-12. Bowling does hold the distinction of being the only female representative to the council to have been appointed by the president of the university. Brewer's term of office was made possible through student election.

6) The following individuals have served as both student and alumni representatives on the Athletic Council:

   A. Fred Capshaw

   B. Neil Johnson

   C. Hubert Ambrister

   D. Granville Norris

   E. Mart Brown

   F. Paul X. Johnston

   G. Howard T. McCasland

7) James H. Felgar was named an "honorary" member of the Athletic Council in the years 1941-42 and 1942-43. This was in return for many years of loyal service before his retirement from the university.

8) Six sets of brothers have been represented on the Athletic Council:

A. Fred Capshaw and Elmer Capshaw--Fred and Elmer were student members of the council in the years 1909-1912 and 1912-1916 respectively. Fred later served as an alumni representative in 1937-38.

B. Artie Reeds and Claude Reeds--Artie was a student representative to the council in 1909-10 as was his younger brother, Claude in 1913-14.

C. Paul G. Darrough and Forest Darrough--Paul served as an alumni representative from 1927 through 1930. His brother, Forest had previously served as a student representative from 1919 through 1921.

D. Raymond Tolbert and James R. Tolbert Jr.--These brothers each served the council as alumni members. Raymond was an alumni representative from 1927 through 1931 and James served on two different occasions. The first time he served from 1938 through 1942 and the second time came in 1956-1957.

E. Neil Johnson and Graham Johnson--Neil had a long career with the athletic council,

serving as both a student and alumni member (see resolution - page 101). Graham Johnson served the athletic council as a member from 1916-1919.

F. Earl Johnston and Ross Johnston--These brothers both served the athletic council as student members. Earl in 1908-09 and Ross in 1916 through 1920.

Summary

This chapter along with Appendix D names those personalities who have been active and helpful in maintaining and operating an administrative organization at Oklahoma University for the purpose of controlling athletics through a faculty voice. With the exception of Ben Owen, the individuals mentioned have been cited by the athletic council for their efforts. This research did not select the people who have been significant but merely has collected the information and accumulated the list. In the case of Owen, he was added after a review of the total history of the athletic council and athletic program was completed. Many of the people interviewed emphasized the important role that Owen played in the formation of athletics, athletic policy and

athletic administration. Readings of notes, correspondence and other research sources has substantiated these contributions. In this case, the examiner has taken the prerogative of adding Owen's name to the list of personalities who should be credited with helping achieve athletic-education balance and a feasible athletic administration at the University of Oklahoma.

CHAPTER VI

SUMMARY, RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

Introduction

Best says, "history is a complete, accurate, and meaningful record of man's achievements...man uses history to understand the present in light of past events and developments."[1]

The purpose of this paper has been to determine what the administrative organization is that controls athletics at the University of Oklahoma, to determine when the faculty became involved in the guidance of athletic activities and, to identify and explain what changes have taken place in the administrative organization since faculty control originated. A sub-purpose was to investigate the relationship between the administration of athletics on the Oklahoma

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[1]John W. Best, Research in Education (Englewood Cliffs, N. J.: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1959), p. 85.

University campus and certain major educational and athletic accrediting agencies. A second sub-purpose was to identify those people who have been prominent in the promotion of athletics and the athletic administrative organization at the University of Oklahoma.

Summary

In the report of this research, significant changes in the history and development of the administrative organization which controls athletics at the University of Oklahoma have been identified. These changes have been explained in terms of their relationships either to the individual or to the forces which largely have been responsible for affecting such changes or in terms of the relationship of the change to the overall development of the institution.

A study of the subject of athletics as a part of higher education reveals that sporting activities have been accepted on college and university campuses only after a long period of struggle. The history also reveals that intercollegiate athletics were an accepted activity on other campuses, and had been barred from some because of overemphasis and irregularities, even before the University of Oklahoma was established.

Educational accrediting agencies, major athletic associations and regional conferences have contributed much to the sane operation and regulation of intercollegiate athletics. Most major agencies under this category have endorsed faculty controls and have made platform statements recommending its use. The University of Oklahoma abides by the policies of those agencies to which it is affiliated, all of which support the theory of faculty control.

Though the athletics at Oklahoma University are now under faculty controls, this has not always been the situation. While the Athletic Council is the administrative organization through which the voice of the faculty is expressed and it now is a stable and accepted committee, the history and development of the group indicates that through the years major changes in the organizational structure have taken place.

The following is a synoptic history of the development of an administrative organization for the control of athletics at the University of Oklahoma:

YEAR	COMMENT
1895 - 1898	"Barbershop Control" - Games organized and conducted by the students, alumni and interested townspeople.

YEAR	COMMENT
1898 - 1901	Control by the Athletic Association with association controlled by the students. Manager system in effect. Student managers responsible for scheduling, equipment, raising money, etc.
1901 - 1907	Control by Athletic Association, still a student organization, but now with faculty members appointed by the president as advisors. Managerial system still in effect.
1907	Athletic Association adopts constitution which creates the Athletic Council as a committee.
1907 - 1919	No significant changes. Faculty controls athletics through the Athletic Council.
1919	Amendments to the constitution of the Athletic Association. Amended constitution allows Oklahoma University to qualify for membership in Missouri Valley Intercollegiate Athletic Association.
1919 - 1924	No change.
1924	Athletic Council adopts own constitution. Changes from a committee of the Athletic Association to a committee of the university.
1924 - 1928	No change.
1928	Athletic Council becomes a corporation.
1934 - 1935	Athletic Council appoints Executive Committee to assume duties of athletic direcate.
1935	Captain Lawrence M. C. Jones appointed athletic director.
1935 - 1945	No change.

YEAR	COMMENT
1945	President Cross asks for amendments to the Articles of Incorporation. Clearer definition of duties and responsibilities. Reduces number of representatives on the Athletic Council.
1947	Students react to reduced representation on Athletic Council. President adds one more student delegate.
1953 - 1964	Faculty Senate reorganized Athletic Council. Corporation dissolved. New membership requirements for faculty delegates.

Various factors have influenced changes in the organizational structure. A desire to be better organized, a membership requirement on the part of the athletic conference to which Oklahoma University wished to join, the need to facilitate the handling of monies in order to build new facilities, a president's recommendation for better definition of duties and responsibilities, student reaction to the lack of representation, and faculty senate recommendation have all had their effects on the organizational arrangement.

Though only three men have been especially identified and cited for their efforts and contributions to the athletic program and to the Athletic Council, many have actually been involved in the struggle for balance and control of the athletic situation. These men are identified in Chapter V and in Appendix D.

Conclusions

With an overview of the history and development of the various arrangements by which the athletics at Oklahoma University have been controlled, we can conclude:

1. That faculty controls of athletics have existed at the University of Oklahoma since 1907.
2. That the administrative organization in which this faculty control is exercised is the Athletic Council.
3. That the Athletic Council originated in 1907 as a committee of the Athletic Association, a student organization. It changed to a committee of the university in 1924, was incorporated in 1928 and was dissolved as a corporation in 1953.
4. That at the present time the Athletic Council is a committee of the university and operates under regulations and guidelines as specified by the Faculty Senate in its 1953 recommendations.
5. That the Athletic Council as it now exists and

operates, satisfies adequately the standards required by:

A. University of Oklahoma Faculty Senate

B. Big Eight Conference

C. National Collegiate Athletic Association

D. North Central Association

E. American Council on Education

6. That the Athletic Council is now and always has been an advisory committee. While acting as a committee within the Athletic Association it operated as advisory to the students. Since 1924 it has been advisory to the president of the University.

Recommendations

Because a thorough analysis of the administrative organization which controls the athletics at Oklahoma University indicates that:

-----It is one which operates within the rules and regulations of all major educational and athletic accrediting agencies.

-----Is sincere in attempting to realize and to balance

athletic and educational obligations.

-----Is stable in its operation and organization.

-----Is one of which the students, faculty and alumni of the University of Oklahoma can be proud.

Every effort should be made to publicize the organization, its work and its history in order that more people will have a thorough understanding of the manner in which athletics are controlled and guided at the University of Oklahoma.

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APPENDIX A

INTERVIEW LIST

(1) Walter W. Kraft - who served on the athletic council for 19 years and for the last 18 of these years served as chairman of the group. For many years Kraft was the faculty representative of the University of Oklahoma to the Big 8 Conference. While employed by the university, he held the position of superintendent of the physical plant. He retired from the university in 1956 but still makes his home in Norman, Oklahoma. Kraft is one of three men who have been honored by the athletic council by a special resolution.

(2) Earl Sneed, Jr. - who is the current chairman of the athletic council and has been a member of this group since 1949. In addition to his chairmanship of the Athletic council, Sneed is the faculty representative to the Big 8 Conference. His official position with the university is dean of the law school.

(3) Kenneth Farris - who is assistant athletic director and business manager of athletics at the University of Oklahoma. His official duties also include being an "ex-officio" member of the athletic council. In 1963 a special resolution by the athletic council gave recognition to Farris for having served faithfully and for having contributed a great deal to both the athletic council and to the athletic program at the University of Oklahoma.

(4) Hugh V. McDermott - who recently retired from the University of Oklahoma (1964) but still makes his home in Norman, Oklahoma. McDermott held the rank of full professor, for many years coached in the athletic department, and more recently taught in the physical education department. On three different occasions, McDermott served on the athletic council. Twice he served as a faculty representative and once, while an undergraduate, he was a student member of the council.

(5) Maurine Bowling - who is presently employed by the University of Oklahoma and holds the position of Associate Chairman of the Physical Education Department, served a three year term on the athletic council. For many years, she was believed to be the only woman to hold such a

position, however, research has confirmed that one other woman has previously served as an athletic council member.

(6) Eugene Hollon - who is presently employed by the University of Oklahoma and who is currently a member of the athletic council. Hollon teaches in the History department and holds the rank of professor.

(7) Errett Newby - who at one time held the position of registrar of the University of Oklahoma but left this position in 1907. At the present time he is in private business and resides in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. While associated with the university, Newby served on the athletic council and was chairman of the group.

(8) Harold Keith - a graduate and former athlete at Oklahoma University, is currently sports information director for the institution. While an undergraduate, Keith served as a student representative to the athletic council.

(9) George Wadsack - who is a former registrar of the University of Oklahoma having succeeded Newby in that capacity. Wadsack retired from the university in 1946 with a dean's rank. He continues to make his home in Norman, Oklahoma. While actively employed by the university, Wadsack served on the athletic council and was secretary

to the group for many years.

(10) Arthur Bergstrom - who is presently the assistant to the director of the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

(11) Wayne Duke - who currently holds the position of executive secretary of the Big 8 Conference.

(12) Gomer Jones - who is presently employed by the University of Oklahoma as head football coach and athletic director. He holds the professorial rank of full professor and is "ex-officio" member of the athletic council.

(13) George Cross - who is currently the president of Oklahoma University. He has held this position since 1944 and is the seventh president.

APPENDIX B

CHRONOLOGICAL LISTING OF OKLAHOMA UNIVERSITY'S LEAGUE AFFILIATION

YEAR	LEAGUE	YEAR	LEAGUE
1892 - 1893	None	1906 - 1907	None
1893 - 1894	None	1907 - 1908	None
1894 - 1895	None	1908 - 1909	None
1895 - 1896	None	1909 - 1910	None
1896 - 1897	None	1910 - 1911	None
1897 - 1898	None	1911 - 1912	None
1898 - 1899	None	1912 - 1913	None
1899 - 1900	None	1913 - 1914	None
1900 - 1901	None	1914 - 1915	None
1901 - 1902	None	1915 - 1916	Southwest Conf.
1902 - 1903	None	1916 - 1917	Southwest Conf.
1903 - 1904	None	1917 - 1918	Southwest Conf.
1904 - 1905	None	1918 - 1919	Southwest Conf.
1905 - 1906	None	1919 - 1920	Southwest Conf.

YEAR	LEAGUE	YEAR	LEAGUE
1920 - 1921	Mo. Valley Conf.	1942 - 1943	M.V.I.A.A.
1921 - 1922	Mo. Valley Conf.	1943 - 1944	M.V.I.A.A.
1922 - 1923	Mo. Valley Conf.	1944 - 1945	M.V.I.A.A.
1923 - 1924	Mo. Valley Conf.	1945 - 1946	M.V.I.A.A.
1924 - 1925	Mo. Valley Conf.	1946 - 1947	M.V.I.A.A.
1925 - 1926	Mo. Valley Conf.	1947 - 1948	M.V.I.A.A.
1926 - 1927	Mo. Valley Conf.	1948 - 1949	M.V.I.A.A.
1927 - 1928	Mo. Valley Conf.	1949 - 1950	M.V.I.A.A.
1928 - 1929	*M.V.I.A.A.	1950 - 1951	M.V.I.A.A.
1929 - 1930	M.V.I.A.A.	1951 - 1952	M.V.I.A.A.
1930 - 1931	M.V.I.A.A.	1952 - 1953	M.V.I.A.A.
1931 - 1932	M.V.I.A.A.	1953 - 1954	M.V.I.A.A.
1932 - 1933	M.V.I.A.A.	1954 - 1955	M.V.I.A.A.
1933 - 1934	M.V.I.A.A.	1955 - 1956	M.V.I.A.A.
1934 - 1935	M.V.I.A.A.	1956 - 1957	M.V.I.A.A.
1935 - 1936	M.V.I.A.A.	1957 - 1958	M.V.I.A.A.
1936 - 1937	M.V.I.A.A.	1958 - 1959	M.V.I.A.A.
1937 - 1938	M.V.I.A.A.	1959 - 1960	M.V.I.A.A.
1938 - 1939	M.V.I.A.A.	1960 - 1961	M.V.I.A.A.
1940 - 1941	M.V.I.A.A.	1961 - 1962	M.V.I.A.A.
1941 - 1942	M.V.I.A.A.	1962 - 1963	M.V.I.A.A.

* Missouri Valley Intercollegiate Athletic Association

YEAR	LEAGUE
1963 - 1964	M.V.I.A.A.
1964 - 1965	Big Eight.

APPENDIX C

PAST PRESIDENTS OF THE ATHLETIC COUNCIL

1907 - 1908	W. G. Lemmon
1908 - 1908	Key Wolfe
1909 - 1910	Artie Reeds
1910 - 1911	J. C. Thompson
1911 - 1912	Fred Capshaw
1912 - 1913	James Nairn
1913 - 1914	Claude Reeds
1914 - 1915	Elmer Capshaw
1915 - 1916	Curry Bell
1916 - 1917	Errett R. Newby
1917 - 1918	Errett R. Newby
1918 - 1919	Glenn Meadows Errett R. Newby
1919 - 1920	Errett R. Newby Edgar D. Meacham
1920 - 1921	Edgar D. Meacham
1921 - 1922	S. W. Reaves
1922 - 1923	Edgar D. Meacham
1923 - 1924	Edgar D. Meacham
1924 - 1925	Edgar D. Meacham
1925 - 1926	Edgar D. Meacham
1926 - 1927	Edgar D. Meacham
1927 - 1928	Edgar D. Meacham
1928 - 1929	Edgar D. Meacham
1929 - 1930	Edgar D. Meacham
1930 - 1931	Gayfree Ellison
1931 - 1932	Victor E. Monnett
1932 - 1933	Victor E. Monnett
1933 - 1934	Guy Y. Williams
1934 - 1935	Guy Y. Williams
1935 - 1936	Walter W. Kraft
1936 - 1937	Walter W. Kraft
1937 - 1938	Walter W. Kraft

1938 - 1939	Walter W. Kraft
1939 - 1940	Walter W. Kraft
1940 - 1941	Walter W. Kraft
1941 - 1942	Walter W. Kraft
1942 - 1943	Walter W. Kraft
1943 - 1944	Walter W. Kraft
1944 - 1945	Walter W. Kraft
1945 - 1946	Walter W. Kraft
1946 - 1947	Walter W. Kraft
1947 - 1948	Walter W. Kraft
1948 - 1949	Walter W. Kraft
1949 - 1950	Walter W. Kraft
1950 - 1951	Walter W. Kraft
1951 - 1952	Walter W. Kraft
1952 - 1953	Walter W. Kraft
1953 - 1954	Earl Sneed Jr.
1954 - 1955	Earl Sneed Jr.
1955 - 1956	Earl Sneed Jr.
1956 - 1957	Earl Sneed Jr.
1957 - 1958	Earl Sneed Jr.
1958 - 1959	Earl Sneed Jr.
1959 - 1960	Earl Sneed Jr.
1960 - 1961	Earl Sneed Jr.
1961 - 1962	Earl Sneed Jr.
1962 - 1963	Earl Sneed Jr.
1963 - 1964	Earl Sneed Jr.
1964 - 1965	Earl Sneed Jr.

APPENDIX D

ATHLETIC COUNCIL MEMBERS

FACULTY	ALUMNI	STUDENTS
	1907-1908	
Hall, D. C.	Carey, Tom	Ratliffe, Earl
Washburn, Homer C.		Lelmon, W. G.
Felgar, James H.		Port, J. E.
Gittinger, Roy		Matthews, Tom
	1908-1909	
Darling, John C.	Carey, Tom	Johnston, Earl
Washburn, Homer C.		Walker, Roscoe
Felgar, James H.		Wolf, Key
Gittinger, Roy		Herald, Frank
	1909-1910	
Darling, John C.	Bogle, Clyde	Reeds, Artie
Felgar, James H.		Wolf, Key
OHern, Daniel W.		Herald, Frank
Williams, Guy Y.		Flaugher, T.
		Capshaw, Fred
	1910-1911	
Felgar, James H.	Newby, Errett R.	Thompson, J. C.
OHern, Daniel W.		Nairn, James
Bozell, Harold V.		Diamond, Harry H.
Williams, Guy Y.		Capshaw, Fred

FACULTY	ALUMNI	STUDENTS
	1911-1912	
Felgar, James H.	Newby, Errett R.	Thompson, J. C.
Reaves, Samuel W.		Clark, William
Bozell, Harold V.		Ambrister, Hubert
Brewer, Bess (Miss)		Capshaw, Fred
	1912-1913	
Felgar, James H.	Newby, Errett R.	Nairn, James
Alley, John		Ambrister, Hubert
Bozell, Harold V.		Berry, Roger
Lane, Henry H.		Capshaw, Elmer
	1913-1914	
Felgar, James H.	Newby, Errett R.	Reeds, Claude
Alley, John		Clark, William
Bozell, Harold V.		Bell, Curry
Lane, Henry H.		Capshaw, Elmer
	1914-1915	
Felgar, James H.	Newby, Errett R.	Capshaw, Elmer
Alley, John		Bell, Curry
Bozell, Harold V.		Harley, John
Monnett, Victor V.		Montgomery, H. B.
		Bell, William
	1915-1916	
Felgar, James H.	Newby, Errett R.	Bell, Curry
Alley, John		Capshaw, Elmer
Bozell, Harold V.		McCasland, T. Howard
Meacham, Edgar D.		Johnson, Neil
	1916-1917	
Felgar, James H.	Newby, Errett R.	Fields, Jesse
Sturgis, James W.		Whisenant, Barney
Morrow, Lester W. W.		Johnston, Ross
Reaves, Samuel W.		Johnson, Graham
		Moncrief, Alvin

FACULTY	ALUMNI	STUDENTS
	1917-1918	
Felgar, James H.	Newby, Errett R.	Johnson, Graham
Sturgis, James W.		Laskey, Glenn
Morrow, Lester W. W.		McDermott, Hugh V.
Meacham, Edgar D.		Johnston, Ross
		Wilmoth, Evert
		Terry, Vester
		Bechtold, Earl
		Price, Charles
		Miller, Luther
	1918-1919	
Felgar, James H.	Newby, Errett R.	Meadows, Glenn
Sturgis, James W.		Johnson, Graham
Reaves, Samuel W.		Terry Vester
Meacham, Edgar D.		Johnston, Ross
	1919-1920	
Felgar, James H.	Newby, Errett R.	Johnston, Ross
Reaves, Samuel W.		Meadows, Glenn
Sturgis, James W.		Johnston, Paul
Meacham, Edgar D.		Darrough, Forest
Dodge, Homer L.		
Tarman, Fred E.		
	1920-1921	
Felgar, James H.		Darrough, Forest
Sturgis, James W.		Deacon, Erl
Reaves, Samuel W.		McQuown, Kerr
Alley, John		Johnston, Paul
Dodge, Homer L.		March, Howard
Moseley, John O.		
Harper, Roscoe E.		
	1921-1922	
Felgar, James H.		Edmonson, Van
Sturgis, James W.		Hamm, Dow
Reaves, Samuel W.		March, Howard
Alley, John		Waite, Ed
Dodge, Homer L.		
Harper, Roscoe E.		
Moseley, John O.		
Parkinson, Parley D.		

FACULTY	ALUMNI	STUDENTS
	1922-1923	
Felgar, James H.		Edmonson, Van
Reaves, Samuel W.		Cocke, William
Alley, John		Morse, Wilfred
Dodge, Homer L.		
Parkinson, Parley D.		
Meacham, Edgar D.		
Lichty, Lester C.		
	1923-1924	
Dowd, Jerome		Penick, James
Meacham, Edgar D.		Morse, Wilfred
Parksinson, Parley D.		Johnson, Alpha
Tolbert, James R.		
Reaves, Samuel W.		
Felgar, James H.		
Alley, John		
	1924-1925	
Felgar, James H.		White, Lazelle
Reaves, Samuel W.		Brockman, Ed
Alley, John		Lamb, Leland
Dodge, Homer L.		Mayes, Joe
Meacham, Edgar D.		Wheeler, Richard
McDermott, Hugh V.		
Jacobs, John C.		
	1925-1926	
Felgar, James H.		Brockman, Ed
Reaves, Samuel W.		Slough, Elmer
Meacham, Edgar D.		Dunlap, John
McDermott, Hugh V.		Mayes, Joe
Jacobs, John C.		Rutherford, Floyd
Monnett, Victor E.		Brandenburg, Robert
Alley, John		

FACULTY	ALUMNI	STUDENTS
	1926-1927	
Felgar, James H.		Wallace, P. A.
Reaves, Samuel W.		Jones, R. Sterling
Alley, John		Haller, William
Meacham, Edgar D.		Anderson, Dillon
Monnett, Victor E.		Mason, Richard
Clark, Cuyler L.		
Wadsack, George		
	1927-1928	
Meacham, Edgar D.	Darrough, Paul G.	Anderson, Dillon
Reaves, Samuel W.	Tolbert, Raymond	Fullerton, F. W.
Alley, John	Johnson, Neil	Norris, Granville
Wadsack, George		Mason, Richard
Monnett, Victor E.		
Felgar, James H.		
Fairchild, Samuel G.		
Owen, Ben G.		
	1928-1929	
Felgar, James H.	Johnson, Neil	Norris, Granville
Monnett, Victor E.	Tolbert, Raymond	Keith, Harold
Owen, Ben G.	Darrough, Paul G.	Brown, Mort
Meacham, Edgar D.		
Wadsack, George		
Fairchild, Samuel G.		
Reaves, Samuel W.		
Ellison, Gayfree		
	1929-1930	
Meacham, Edgar D.	Tolbert, Raymond	Churchill, Tom
Reaves, Samuel W.	Darrough, Paul G.	Adkison, Harold
Felgar, James H.	Johnson, Neil	
Ellison, Gayfree		
Monnett, Victor E.		
Owen, Ben G.		
Wadsack, George E.		
Findlay, Harris M.		

FACULTY	ALUMNI	STUDENTS
	1930-1931	
Reaves, Samuel W.	Johnson, Neil	Fields, Robert
Felgar, James H.	Tolbert, Raymond	Coil, Faye
Monnett, Victor E.	Foster	
Owen, Ben G.		
Ellison, Gayfree		
Wadsack, George E.		
McDowall, John		
Williams, Guy Y.		
	1931-1932	
Monnett, Victor E.	Johnson, Neil	Mell, Clifford
Felgar, James H.	Brewer, Otto A.	Newman, Otto
Reaves, Samuel W.	Clark, Glenn C.	
Ellison, Gayfree		
Wadsack, George E.		
Williams, Guy Y.		
Meacham, Edgar D.		
Owen, Ben G.		
	1932-1933	
Monnett, Victor E.	Haskins, Lynwood	Beck, Andrew
Felgar, James H.	Ambrister, Hubert	Walker, Ab
Reaves, Samuel W.	Johnson, Neil	
Owen, Ben G.		
Wadsack, George E.		
Williams, Guy Y.		
Meacham, Edgar D.		
Morgan, Lawrence N.		
	1933-1934	
Monnett, Victor E.	Johnson, Neil	Gunter, Warren
Felgar, James H.	Ambrister, Hubert	Pansze, William
Reaves, Samuel W.	Wooten, Henry	
Own, Ben G.		
Wadsack, George E.		
Williams, Guy Y.		
Meacham, Edgar D.		
Morgan, Lawrence N.		

FACULTY	ALUMNI	STUDENTS
	1934-1935	
Williams, Guy Y.	Johnson, Neil	Pansze, William
Monnett, Victor E.	Ambrister, Hubert	Cox, R. A.
Felgar, James H.	Lowry, Dick	
Wadsack, George E.		
Meacham, Edgar D.		
Morgan, Lawrence N.		
Malony, Harry		
Kraft, Walter W.		
	1935-1936	
Kraft, Walter W.	Johnson, Neil	
Copeland, Fayette	Nunn, Wesley I.	
Morgan, Lawrence N.	Porter, Earl S.	
Wadsack, George E.		
Meacham, Edgar D.		
Felgar, James H.		
Monnett, Victor E.		
Caruthers, Lawrence H.		
	1936-1937	
Kraft, Walter W.	Johnson, Neil	
Monnett, Victor E.	Haskins, A. Lynwood	
Felgar, James H.	Pearson, John R.	
Wadsack, George E.		
Meacham, Edgar D.		
Morgan, Lawrence N.		
Shreve, Arthur		
Beegle, Ralph		
	1937-1938	
Kraft, Walter W.	Johnson, Neil	Huddleson, Woodrow
Monnett, Victor E.	Capshaw, Fred	Toribio, Eddie
Felgar, James H.	Monroney, Mike	
Meacham, Edgar D.		
Morgan, Lawrence N.		
Shreve, Arthur		
Beegle, Ralph A.		
Copeland, Fayette		
Wardell, Morris L.		

FACULTY	ALUMNI	STUDENTS
	1938-1939	
Kraft, Walter W.	Aldridge, J. Bart	Huddleson, Woodrow
Monnett, Victor E.	Tolbert, James R.	Toribio, Eddie
Felgar, James H.	Johnson, Neil	
Meacham, Edward D.		
Morgan, Lawrence N.		
Shreve, Arthur		
Beegle, Ralph A.		
Copeland, Fayette		
Wardell, Morris L.		
	1939-1940	
Kraft, Walter W.	Reed, Paul	Evans, Josh L.
Copeland, Fayette	Johnson, Neil	Young, Ben L.
Meacham, Edward D.	McCasland, Howard T.	
Monnett, Victor E.		
Smay, Joe E.		
Stewart, J. A.		
Wardell, Morris L.		
Morgan, Lawrence N.		
Felgar, James H.		
	1940-1941	
Kraft, Walter W.	Johnson, Neil	Gwin, Ted
Monnett, Victor E.	Reed, Paul	Byrd, Harold
Meacham, Edward D.	Wolfe, W. R.	
Copeland, Fayette		
Smay, Joe E.		
Wardell, Morris L.		
Stewart, John A.		
*Felgar, James H.		
(*Honorary Member)		
	1941-1942	
Kraft, Walter W.	Reed, Paul	Horowitz, Al
Copeland, Fayette	Johnson, Neil	Smethers, Dick
Morgan, Lawrence N.	Tolbert, James R. Jr.	
Peterson, H. C.		
Griswold, John A.		
Smay, Joe E.		
Springer, Gene		
*Felgar, James H.		
(*Honorary Member		

FACULTY	ALUMNI	STUDENTS
	1942-1943	
*Kraft, Walter W.	Johnson, Neil	
**Felgar, James H.	Reed, Paul	
Marshburn, Joseph, H.	Fleming, Ed T.	
Morgan, Lawrence N.		
Copeland, Fayette		
Wardell, Morris L.		
Hervey, John G.		
Springer, Gene		
Lottinville, Savoie		
Harold, Gilbert		
(*Temporary Leave)		
(**Honorary Member)		
	1943-1944	
Kraft, Walter W.	Muldrow, O. F.	
Butterfield, William H.	Johnson, Neil	
DeLettre, Pierre	Johnston, Paul X.	
Lottinville, Savoie		
Marshburn, Joseph H.		
Matlock, J. Ray		
Morgan, Lawrence N.		
	1944-1945	
Kraft, Walter W.	Johnson, Neil	
Hervey, John G.	Norris, Granville	
Donelson, J. F.	Brillhart, Norman	
Morgan, Lawrence N.		
Matlock, J. Ray		
Meacham, Edgar D.		
Monnett, Victor E.		
Marshburn, Joseph H.		
	1945-1946	
Kraft, Walter W.	Norris, Granville	
Armentrout, E. E. Jr.	Johnson, Neil	
Morgan, Lawrence N.	Brillhart, Norman	
Matlock, J. Ray		
Butterfield, William J.		

FACULTY	ALUMNI	STUDENTS
	1946-1947	
Waters, J. J.	Johnson, Neil	
Kraft, Walter W.	Norris, Granville	
Morgan, Lawrence N.	Reed, Paul	
Matlock J. Ray		
Keeton, W. Page		
Powell, James C.		
Taylor, Joseph R.		
Armentrout, E. W. Jr.		
	1947-1948	
Kraft, Walter W.	Johnson, Neil	Hambrick, Marvin
Armentrout, E. E. Jr.	Norris, Granville	Collums, James D.
Daily, Charles F.	Reed, Paul	Walker, Wade
Keeton, W. Page		
MacMinn, Paul		
Matlock, J. Ray		
Taylor, J. R.		
Waters, J. J.		
	1948-1949	
Kraft, Walter W.	Johnson, Neil	Courty, Paul
Dalton, Carl M.	Norris, Granville	Collums, James
Keeton, W. Page	Reed, Paul	Nolan, Bill
Larsh, Howard W.		Walker, Wade
MacMinn, Paul		
Taylor, Joseph R.		
Waters, Jerome J.		
White, R. Raymond		
	1949-1950	
Kraft, Walter W.	Muldrow, Hal Jr.	Jones, Charles L.
Cate, Roscoe	Norris, Granville	Stafford, Billy Joe
Dalton, Carl M.	Reed, Paul	
Larsh, Howard W.		Owens, Jim
Shuman, Ronald B.		Royal, Darrell
Sneed, Earl Jr.		McNabb, Norman D.
Taylor, Joseph R.		Glassner, Mort
Waters, Jerome J.		Tebow, Lee

FACULTY	ALUMNI	STUDENTS
	1950-1951	
Cate, Roscoe Larsh, Howard Kraft, Walter W. Sneed, Earl Jr. Shuman, Ronald B. Hollon, W. Eugene Dalton, Carl M. Waters, Jerome J.	Brown, Mart Reed, Paul Crider, Frank	Moore, J. Ralph Stafford, Billy J. McNabb, Norman Wich, J. R.
	1951-1952	
Kraft, Walter W. Cate, Roscoe Denig, Robert L. Densford, Charles F. Ingram, Rupert Larsh, Howard W. Shuman, Ronald B. Sneed, Earl Jr.	Brown, Mart Crider, Frank Martin, Bill	Heatley, Dick Lucy, Robert F. Moore, J. R. Thatcher, Bob Powell, Walter M. (alternate)
	1952-1953	
Sneed, Earl Jr. Kraft, Walter W. Shuman, Ronald B. Cate, Roscoe Goodhart, Morgan Hollon, W. Eugene Denig, Robert L. Ingram, Rupert	Coe, Charles R. Jr. Crider, Frank Martin, Bill	Catlin, Tom Marks, Frank McCasland, Tom Gelphman, Norman Powell, Walter M. (alternate)
	1953-1954	
Sneed, Earl Jr. Douglas, Jack E. Hollon, W. Eugene Huffman, George G. McDermott, Hugh V. Reid, Laurance S. Rice, Leslie H. Riggs, Carl D. Shuman, Ronald B.	Muldrow, Hal	Gelphman, Norman Harkins, Richard (alternate)

FACULTY	ALUMNI	STUDENTS
	1954-1955	
Sneed, Earl Jr.	Goad, Bobby	Gerson, Marvin
Dunha, Lowell		McKeown, Robert (alternate)
Hollon, W. Eugene		
McDermott, Hugh V.		
Olson, Ralph E.		
Riggs, Carl D.		
Shuman, Ronald B.		
Taylor, Joseph R.		
*Brixey, John C.		
(* Replaced Reid who was on leave)		
	1955-1956	
Bowling, Mauring (Miss)	Baker, Leo	Graveley, George
Brixey, John C.		Chandler, Hal (alternate)
Hollon, W. Eugene		
Dunham, Lowell		
Taylor, Joseph R.		
Olson, Ralph E.		
Shuman, Ronald B.		
Sneed, Earl Jr.		
McDermott, Hugh V.		
	1956-1957	
Keen, Paul V.	Tolbert, James R. Jr.	Hall, James L. Jr.
Sneed, Earl Jr.		Greenberg, Aurum (alternate
Bowling, Mauring (Miss)		
Hollon, W. Eugene		
Taylor, Joseph R.		
Farrar, Clyde L.		
Brixey, John C.		
Dunham, Lowell		
Olson, Ralph E.		

FACULTY	ALUMNI	STUDENTS
	1957-1958	
*Pool, Richard E.	Reed, Paul W. Jr.	McKnitht, Richard L.
*Riggs, Carl		Zapruder, Henry G.
Bowling, Maurine		
Brixey, John C.		
Keen, Paul		
Haug, Leonard		
Farrar, Clyde C.		
Fredrickson, E. A.		
Marshburn, Joseph H.		
(*These individuals replaced Earl Sneed Jr. and W. Eugene Hollon who were on leave)		
	1958-1959	
Fredrickson, E. A.	Revelle, Harvey H.	Anderson, Miles C.
Farrar, Clyde L.		Moore, Jack R. (alternate)
Sneed, Earl Jr.		
Keen, Paul V.		
Marshburn, Joseph H.		
Haug, Leonard		
Brixey, John C.		
Kuntz, Eugene O.		
*Pool, Richard		
(* Replaced W. Eugene Hollon)		
	1959-1960	
Sneed, Earl Jr.	McCall, O. T.	Bryant, Donald
Fredrickson, E. A.		Huckaby, Gary (alternate)
Haug, Leonard		
Marshburn, Joseph H.		
Brixey, John C.		
Kuntz, Eugene O.		
Coffman, Stanley		
Murphy, James		
Riggs, Carl		

FACULTY	ALUMNI	STUDENTS
	1960-1961	
Sneed, Earl Jr.	Patton, Jack	Hill, Ronald M.
Brixey, John C.		Levine, Jay L. (alternate)
Kuntz, Eugene O.		
Coffman, Stanley		
Murphy, James		
Riggs, Carl		
Benson, Oliver		
Campbell, John		
Reese, Jim		
	1961-1962	
Sneed, Earl Jr.	Patton, Jack	Walker, William G.
Hollon, W. Eugene		Trudgeon, Jon H. (alternate)
Riggs, Carl		
Boke, Norman		
Benson, Oliver		
Campbell, John		
Coffman, Stanley		
Reece, Jim		
Murphy, James		
	1962-1963	
Sneed, Earl Jr.	Spence, Frank	Trudgeon, Jon H.
Benson, Oliver		Harris, Charles E. (alternate)
Campbell, John		
Reece, Jim		
Bolk, Norman		
Hollon, W. Eugene		
Gibson, A. M.		
Alley, John		
Haug, Leonard		
	1963-1964	
Monahan, William	Spence, Frank	Wright, Richard III
Alley, John		Trudgeon, Jon H. (alternate)
Sneed, Earl Jr.		
Hollon, W. Eugene		
Haug, Leonard		
Hoy, Harry		
Bolk, Norman		
Gibson, A. M.		
Huneke, Harold		

FACULTY	ALUMNI	STUDENTS
	1964-1965	
Sneed, Earl Jr.	McCurty, R. W.	Blankenship, James L.
Gibson, A. M.		Russell, George G. Jr. (alternate)
Haug, Leonard		
Huneke, Harold		
Hoy, Harry		
Monahan, William		
Berthrong, Donald		
Crites, Dennis		
Fraser, George B.		