STATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATIONS OF IOWA
AND SIX ADJACENT STATES

A Field Report
Presented to
The Graduate Division
Drake University

In Partial Fulfillment
of the Requirements for the Degree
Master of Science in Education

by
George Lewis Funk
August 1957
STATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATIONS OF IOWA
AND SIX ADJACENT STATES

by

George Lewis Funk

Approved by Committee:

[Signatures]

Earle L. Canfield
Dean of the Graduate Division
TABLE OF CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHAPTER</th>
<th>PAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I. INTRODUCTION</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statement of the Problem</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purpose of the Study</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Procedures</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Definitions of Terms Used</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intramural athletics</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extramural athletics</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interscholastic athletics</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intercollegiate athletics</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Structure of Athletic Control Associations</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal Status of State Associations</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific Areas of Athletic Control</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III. THE CONTROL OF INTERSCHOLASTIC ATHLETIC COMPETITION IN IOWA AND</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIX ADJACENT STATES</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Introduction</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Structure of Athletic Associations in Iowa and Six Adjacent States</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interscholastic Athletic Activities Recognized by State Associations</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility Regulations of the Seven Associations</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHAPTER</td>
<td>PAGE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scholarship</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Court probation</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married students</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participation limitations</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Game and Season Limitations for Interscholastic Athletics</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All-star Games</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Championships</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV. SUMMARY, CONCLUSION, AND RECOMMENDATIONS</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summary</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conclusions</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recommendations</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIBLIOGRAPHY</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APPENDIX A. Letter to Executive Secretaries</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APPENDIX B. Questionnaire</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LIST OF TABLES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABLE</th>
<th>PAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I. Maximum Number of Games Allowed for Athletic Activities Recognized by State Athletic Associations of Iowa and Six Adjacent States, 1967</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The control of interscholastic athletics has been of great concern to educational leaders for many years. There have been continual attempts to establish a successful program of control. The major aim of these control programs has been to improve interscholastic athletics. In the opinion of some people, these attempts have not been successful.

I. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

High school athletics have been very beneficial to the over-all educational program when they have been kept in their proper perspective.

The history of interscholastic athletics is a story of a long, difficult struggle to place these activities on a sound educational basis. So many vicious, undesirable practices developed around high school athletic competition that school administrators were forced to take steps to control them in order to preserve their educational values.¹

There is still a great deal of controversy between the public and school administrators as to who should be in charge of keeping interscholastic athletics in their proper

perspective. If a successful program of control can be developed, this controversy can be resolved before the interscholastic athletic program is adversely affected.

II. PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

The purpose of this study was (1) to determine the structure of the state high school athletic associations of the states selected for the survey; (2) to determine what interscholastic activities are controlled by the state associations; (3) to determine the degree of control over these activities; and (4) to recommend a list of successful control methods for interscholastic athletics.

III. PROCEDURES

The major instrument used to collect data for this study was a questionnaire. The idea for this questionnaire developed after reviewing several newspaper articles which were critical of the Iowa High School Athletic Association. The next steps taken were: (1) to discuss what should be included in such a questionnaire with several high school administrators; (2) to send a letter to the executive secretary of the Iowa High School Athletic Association regarding the information that should be included in the questionnaire;

1Appendix B, p. 36.
and (3) to review the published literature concerning the control of high school athletics. In this review it was found that most of the information was very general. The Iowa Association responded by sending the 1964-1965 handbook of the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations.

A sample questionnaire was developed and sent to the executive secretaries of the state athletic associations of North Dakota, Kansas, Indiana, and Michigan. The executive secretary of each association validated the questionnaire by answering the questions and by adding additional information which he felt would be helpful in obtaining a more reliable survey. As a result of the returns from the validated questionnaires, a question regarding the use of coaches' advisory groups was added to the final questionnaire.

The validated questionnaire was then sent to the executive secretaries of the state athletic associations of Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Missouri, Illinois, and Wisconsin. Returns from the questionnaire were received from all seven state associations.

The data secured from the responses to the questionnaire were compiled and presented in tabular form along with the necessary explanatory information.
IV. DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

The following are definitions of terms used in this field report:

**Intramural athletics.** Intramural athletics is athletic competition in which all participants in the program attend the same school.

**Extramural athletics.** Extramural athletics pertains to activities in which intramural teams from different schools compete against each other. There are no leagues or championships determined at this level.

**Interscholastic athletics.** Interscholastic athletics refers to athletic competition that involves specially selected teams from different schools. League standings are kept and championships are determined.

**Intercollegiate athletics.** Intercollegiate athletics refers to athletic activities that have the same characteristics as interscholastic athletics except that they are played at the college or university level.
CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

I. STRUCTURE OF ATHLETIC CONTROL ASSOCIATIONS

Interscholastic athletics have been controlled at three levels: the local level, the state level, and the national level.¹

At the local level, the school board, the superintendent, and the high school principal have shared the control of interscholastic athletics. In some of the larger high schools, an athletic director has been added to this staff. In general, the local school board, with the advice of the superintendent, has set the control policies for the local school, and then it has been the responsibility of the high school principal to enforce these controls. It has been necessary that the superintendent and the high school principal take the initiative in establishing desirable athletic policies. According to Forsythe, schools that have kept the administration of their athletic program on the same level with the administration of their other school functions have found that both athletic and scholastic programs benefited.²


At the state level, it has been the task of the state athletic associations to control athletics. George and Lehmann indicated that the movement toward the formation of state athletic associations started as early as 1895 when a committee was formed in Wisconsin to set up rules for sports.\(^1\) Forsythe pointed out that by 1962, all states had either an athletic association or an activities association. The primary difference was that the activities association was broader in scope and included activities in addition to athletics. Three different types of state associations have developed: the type that schools voluntarily follow, the type that is affiliated with the state department of education, and the type that is under the direction of the state institution of higher learning.\(^2\)

In most states, the athletic associations are voluntary groups whose rules have applied to the schools and individual athletes of that particular state. At first, the formation of the state athletic associations met with a great deal of opposition. Most of this opposition came from outside of the schools involved. It took a great deal of work and courage on the part of the schools to maintain the state associations in face of this public pressure.


\(^2\)Forsythe, *op. cit.*, pp. 51-55.
At the national level, the control of interscholastic athletics has come under the direction of the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations. This organization is a voluntary group. It adopted its present title in 1922, and as of 1966, all states except Texas were affiliated with the national association. It has been the goal of the National Federation to protect the interests of its member schools. Because of its national scope and prestige, it has been able to accomplish a great deal that the local and state groups could not. Veltmer listed some of the specific accomplishments of the National Federation as having been the elimination of national championships, the establishment of more uniform eligibility requirements, the writing of more uniform playing rules, and the regulation of interstate contests.

It has been the opinion of educators that the National Federation has been quite successful in promoting interscholastic athletics and at the same time, in striving to keep them in their proper perspective. A much closer working arrangement has been established between state associations than many people felt was possible.

According to Forsythe, the control of interscholastic athletics has become the greatest problem when the control is exercised by groups outside of the school. When this has happened, the educational value of the athletic program has deteriorated. The individual participants are no longer the most important aspect of the program. Instead, the most important part of the program is the won and lost record, which must then be maintained to satisfy the pride of a few local citizens.¹

The establishment of athletic control associations has assisted in preventing this problem. These agencies have enabled the schools to maintain the control of their own programs. This has been a very healthy situation for interscholastic athletics. It is the responsibility of the school to keep the public informed about its interscholastic program, but the school should not relinquish its control.

II. LEGAL STATUS OF STATE ASSOCIATIONS

The legal right of a state athletic association to enforce its rules has been questioned many times. Those people who have found themselves in violation of the rules of an association apparently have felt that they could best attack the association through the courts.

¹ Forsythe, op. cit., pp. 1-5.
Clark, in a speech before the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations' convention in 1965, said that an athletic association's authority to operate and to enforce its rules has come either from statutory law if the association is incorporated by the state or from common law if the association is not incorporated. Since most of the state associations have not been incorporated, their legal authority has most often been questioned on the grounds that some of its rules have interfered with the constitutional rights of the individual.

The general practice of the courts in handing down their decisions has been to distinguish between the interscholastic athletic program of the school and the academic program of the school. This distinction has been that interscholastic athletics are an extracurricular activity and are not a public school activity. Therefore, the student who has participated in the interscholastic athletic program has done so as a privilege and not as a right. The establishment of this principle has caused the courts to uphold the authority of the voluntary athletic associations.

The state associations have been very fortunate to have had the courts rule in their favor such a large percentage of the time. This has added a great deal of prestige to the position of the associations. This position has been
maintained because the associations have been careful to operate within the legal limitations that have been set by the courts. As long as the state associations enforce their rules in good faith and do not violate the law of the land, the courts have ruled in their favor.¹

III. SPECIFIC AREAS OF ATHLETIC CONTROL

The development of athletic insurance plans has been one of the most important additions to the interscholastic athletic program. It has not only provided insurance coverage for athletes at a low cost, but it has also increased the safety of interscholastic athletics.² The pressure of insurance coverage has caused schools to build and maintain athletic facilities that help to insure the safety of the participants. Athletic supply companies have also been forced to develop equipment that provides maximum protection to the participant.

The requirement of a physical examination of all athletes has been another positive result of athletic insurance programs. These physical examinations have been criticized because they are not thorough enough, but this is

¹R. F. Clark, "Legal Status and Jurisdiction of State Associations," School Activities, XXXVII (November, 1965), 5-10.
²E. G. Pyke, op. cit., p. 312.
not a weakness of the requirement but in the manner in which it is administered. These examinations have found many athletes whose health would have been endangered by participation. They have also caused coaches to be more aware of the health and safety factors involved in their activity. State associations have insisted that the schools adhere to this program.

The regulation of officials has been another aspect of the interscholastic athletic program that has been greatly improved by the supervision of the state athletic associations. Forsythe pointed out that most people involved with interscholastic athletics have felt that officials should be included as a necessary part of the athletic program. The regulation of officials has brought them much closer to the state association and thus, more under its control. The level of officiating has improved as a result of rules meetings and officials' tests which the state has required as a part of its approved official's program.¹

The maturity of officials has also improved. This has meant that they have been better able to control the contests that they are officiating. This has helped to eliminate many of the problems that have tended to accompany interscholastic athletic contests.

¹Ibid., p. 57.
The question of eligibility has caused a great deal of concern among those people involved in the control of interscholastic athletics. Eligibility problems have also been the source of many of the abuses that have been associated with the interscholastic athletic program. Bucher and Dupee pointed to the development of eligibility regulations by athletic associations as having been one of the most important steps taken in the area of interscholastic athletic control. Some of the eligibility regulations which have been developed by the state associations are age limitation, amateur status, awards, and semester attendance limitations.¹

Porsythe said the trend in regard to the upper age level of athletes has been downward. At one time, most states had established twenty years as the upper age limit. These states have now lowered this to nineteen and some are considering going even lower.² When there were no age limitations on participants, many young men would attend school only as long as their sport was in season and then they would leave school. This meant that some of these young men would take part in interscholastic athletics for five, six, and even seven years. As a result, the age difference between some of the athletes was too great and many of the younger


op. cit., 73.
boys were physically unable to compete. This led to a great many injuries.

Bucher and Dupee pointed out that a limitation on the number of semesters that a student may participate in interscholastic athletics has standardized competition to a significant degree. Most states have set an eight semester limit for competition and also have stated that a boy must be enrolled during the semester in which his competition occurs.¹

¹Bucher, op. cit., p. 53.
CHAPTER III

THE CONTROL OF INTERSCHOLASTIC ATHLETIC COMPETITION
IN IOWA AND SIX ADJACENT STATES

I. INTRODUCTION

Interscholastic athletic competition has created a great deal of public interest in the school systems. Many people who have no other connection with the school system of their community have remained interested because of the school's athletic program. Much of this interest has resulted in realistic involvement and has been beneficial to the school system. Many school board positions have been filled by persons who first became interested in education through athletics.

Unfortunately, emotional involvement has become the grounds for some of the public interest created by interscholastic athletic competition—a type of interest that has led to controversy between the public and school administrators over the control of the athletic program. The athletic associations that have been in charge of controlling interscholastic athletics have been at the center of this controversy. In Iowa, some individuals have requested that the state legislature investigate the Iowa High School
Athletic Association with the possibility of reducing the present controls of the association. A similar situation has occurred in Illinois.

Much of this controversy has been the result of a lack of understanding on the part of the public as to what athletic associations really are and what they really do. The questionnaire that was developed as part of this study was designed to obtain information that would aid in eliminating this lack of understanding.

II. STRUCTURE OF ATHLETIC ASSOCIATIONS

IN IOWA AND SIX ADJACENT STATES

The general structure of the seven state athletic associations surveyed was essentially the same, although there was a slight variance from state to state.

Strong executive leadership has been responsible for the successful operation of state athletic associations. As the state associations increased in size and as their responsibility for the control of athletics increased, it became difficult to operate the associations with part-time directors. The additional leadership that a full-time executive secretary has provided has increased the efficiency of the state associations. All seven of the states in the survey employed a full-time executive secretary.

Within the structure of the state associations
surveyed, the executive secretary was responsible to a board of directors, all seven states having indicated that they have a board of directors. The number of members on the individual boards varied from five in Iowa and South Dakota to ten in Minnesota. The Nebraska and Illinois associations had six members on their boards of control, while Wisconsin had seven members and Missouri had eight members. There was no reason given for the variance in the number of positions on the boards. It was the responsibility of the board of control to see that its association met all the national requirements and to establish those requirements left to the individual states. The individual members on the boards of control of all seven states were school administrators from member schools, illustrating the theory that school officials should be in charge of the interscholastic athletic program.

The increased amount of authority given to the board of control made it necessary for the board to have a close working relationship with the member schools. In all seven states surveyed the members of the board of control were elected by the member schools of that association. This method of electing members has given the schools and the board the close association necessary for successful operation. The number of member schools in each association
varied from 245 in South Dakota to 860 in Missouri. The other associations had the following number of member schools: Nebraska, 400; Wisconsin, 431; Minnesota, 493; Iowa, 540; and Illinois, 775.

In order for the state associations to remain effective, it was necessary for them to establish their own source of income. The major source of income for all of the state associations was basketball tournament receipts. This was an ample source of income for the state associations. The amount of annual income has fluctuated depending upon the weather at tournament time, the size of the schools involved in the tournament, and several other conditions. With these variances, it would be possible in extreme cases for most of this income to be lost to the state associations. This has made it necessary for the state associations to maintain a financial reserve that can be drawn upon. The financial strength of the state associations has added to their prestige.

III. INTERSCHOLASTIC ATHLETIC ACTIVITIES RECOGNIZED BY STATE ASSOCIATIONS

At one time, the number of athletic activities recognized and controlled by state athletic associations was limited. Most of the state associations were concerned with the control of two or three spectator sports, such as
football and basketball. As the number of schools in each state increased, and as each school became larger in enrollment, a demand for more athletic activities began to develop. The increased popularity of these additional athletic activities brought more responsibility for control to the state associations. The number of athletic activities recognized by the state associations surveyed varied from eight in South Dakota to thirteen in Wisconsin and Minnesota.

The following sports were recognized by all of the state associations surveyed: cross country, football, basketball, wrestling, track, tennis, and golf. Swimming, gymnastics, and baseball were recognized in six of the seven states. South Dakota did not recognize swimming and baseball and Iowa did not recognize gymnastics. The sports recognized by the least number of states were: skiing (recognized only in Minnesota and Wisconsin), hockey and soccer (recognized only in Minnesota), and curling and volleyball (recognized only in Wisconsin).

The expansion of athletic activities has been good for interscholastic athletics since it has permitted more students to participate in athletic activities. The idea of more participation is supported by most educators as being an important contribution of athletics to the educational system.

Because of the increased number of individual sports recognized and controlled by state associations, six of the
state associations indicated that they used coaches' advisory committees in some sports. The Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin associations had coaches' advisory groups for each sport that they recognized. The Missouri association had an advisory group for all recognized sports except gymnastics. Nebraska's association used advisory groups only in wrestling, swimming, gymnastics, track, and tennis. The smallest number of coaches' advisory committees was in South Dakota, where they were used only in cross country, wrestling, and track. Minnesota did not respond to this question.

IV. ELIGIBILITY REGULATIONS OF THE SEVEN ASSOCIATIONS

Scholarship. All seven states included in the survey had a scholarship requirement for participation in athletics. In all seven states, a student had to be passing at least three full-credit subjects. In Wisconsin, the three subjects passed had to equal at least fifteen credit hours. If the student did not meet the requirements, he was declared ineligible for athletic competition for at least one semester.

Age. In four of the states surveyed--Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota, and Missouri--a student became ineligible for athletic competition when he reached his twentieth birthday. In the other three states, the upper age limit was nineteen, but each state used a different means of imposing ineligibility. In Nebraska, when a boy became nineteen on or before
September 1, he became ineligible for athletic participation. In Wisconsin, the school year was divided into seasons. For the fall season, a boy was ineligible if he became nineteen before September 1; for the winter and spring seasons, the participant was ineligible if he became nineteen before November 1. A boy who did not become nineteen until after November 1, was eligible for the rest of the school year. The Illinois association had the following regulations: if a student became nineteen on or after August 25 but before December 11, he became ineligible on December 10; if the student became nineteen on or after December 11 but before April 11, he became ineligible on April 10; if a student was nineteen on or after April 11, he could participate for the remainder of the school year.

**Court probation.** A student on court probation was permitted to participate in athletics in all seven of the states. The control of the student was left to the local school since it was felt that the local school would be more familiar with each individual case. It was the school's responsibility to maintain strict supervision of the student on probation.

**Married students.** All of the state associations surveyed indicated that they permitted married students to participate in interscholastic athletics as long as it did not
interfere with local control. If the local school had a rule prohibiting married students from participating, then such students were considered ineligible by the state associations. Wisconsin indicated that the policy of most of the schools in its association was to prohibit married student participation in interscholastic athletics. In Iowa, a married student at Waterloo East High School obtained a court injunction that permitted him to participate for the remainder of the 1965-1966 school year. A higher court later supported the right of the local school to prohibit married students from taking part in interscholastic athletics.

**Participation limitations.** None of the states surveyed had a limitation on the number of athletic activities in which a student could participate. The local schools determined the number of different athletic activities in which a student could participate during a school year.

V. GAME AND SEASON LIMITATIONS FOR
INTERSCHOLASTIC ATHLETICS

All seven state associations indicated that they limited the number of regular season contests for at least some of the sports that they recognized and controlled. Table I indicates the maximum number of games that each association permitted for each sport over which they had game limitations. In South Dakota, Missouri, and Illinois, only football
and basketball had a limit on the number of regular season games. In Nebraska, the only two sports that were limited were basketball and wrestling. Iowa had limitations in basketball, wrestling, and track. Minnesota and Wisconsin had the most extensive limitations. The Wisconsin state association set game maximums in twelve different athletic activities and Minnesota, in thirteen. Basketball was the only sport that had limitation in all of the seven states. The purpose of establishing a maximum number of games was to prevent any athletic activity from interfering with the school's academic program.

The seven state associations surveyed also indicated that they established starting dates for at least some of the athletic activities that they controlled. Iowa, Illinois, and Missouri set season starting dates for football and basketball. The Nebraska and South Dakota associations had starting dates in football, basketball, and wrestling. Wisconsin had starting dates in all of the sports they recognized except curling, skiing, and volleyball. Minnesota had starting dates in all of the sports they recognized except cross-country, tennis, and golf. Basketball and football were the only two sports that had a starting date set by all seven states. The exact date that each state permitted an activity to start varied with the school calendar for each particular year.
### TABLE I

**MAXIMUM NUMBER OF GAMES ALLOWED FOR ATHLETIC ACTIVITIES RECOGNIZED BY STATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATIONS OF IOWA AND SIX ADJACENT STATES 1967**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Athletic Activities</th>
<th>Illinois</th>
<th>Iowa</th>
<th>Minne.-</th>
<th>Missouri</th>
<th>Nebraska</th>
<th>South</th>
<th>Dakota</th>
<th>Wisconsin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cross country</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Football</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basketball</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wrestling</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swimming</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gymnastics</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Track</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baseball</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennis</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golf</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curling</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skiing</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volleyball</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hockey</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soccer</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>**</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* No limitation on maximum number of games.
** Not recognized as an interscholastic activity.
VI. ALL-STAR GAMES

All-star games that involve high school athletes have created public relations problems for state athletic associations. The state athletic associations are the only organizations that can sanction interscholastic all-star games. Of the seven states surveyed, only Nebraska sanctioned an all-star game. In Nebraska, all-star games were sanctioned in basketball and football, but the Nebraska association did not sponsor these all-star games. The sponsorship of the all-star games in Nebraska was undertaken by the Shrine.

All-star games were also played in two of the states that did not sanction them. In Wisconsin, a Milwaukee group sponsored a public versus private school all-star basketball game following the end of the regular season. This game was for athletes who were not involved in a spring sport. In Missouri, a St. Louis newspaper, The Globe-Democrat, has sponsored an all-star game. All players that participate in this game are ineligible in all sports for one calendar year. The fact that most state athletic associations do not sanction all-star games has reduced the number of these contests. This has prevented the exploitation of high school athletes.
All of the states included in the survey determined a state champion in at least some of the athletic activities that they recognized. South Dakota determined a state champion in six sports—the least number of any state surveyed. The twelve state champions determined by the Wisconsin association was the most by any of the states surveyed. The only sport in which Wisconsin did not determine a state champion was football. The state athletic associations of Iowa and Missouri determined a state champion in each of the activities they recognized except football and gymnastics. Illinois, Nebraska, and Minnesota did not determine a state champion in football (nor did Minnesota in soccer), but did so in all of the other sports which they recognized. Football was the only sport recognized by all seven states surveyed in which no state champion was determined.

State tournaments have been valuable to the state associations because these contests are the main source of income for the associations. State tournaments have also been a beneficial public relations tool for the state associations and the individual schools. When state tournaments are properly conducted, they are valuable to the interscholastic athletic program.
CHAPTER IV

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This study was developed to compare the high school athletic associations of Iowa, Illinois, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, South Dakota, and Wisconsin. Too little information has been available regarding the structure and purpose of these associations. The lack of information and understanding about the athletic associations of these and other states has caused the public to oppose the actions of the associations without satisfactory reason. In order for the interscholastic athletic program to continue to develop, the state athletic associations must receive as much support as possible.

A sample questionnaire was developed and submitted to the executive secretaries of the state athletic associations of North Dakota, Michigan, Indiana, and Kansas for their evaluation as to validity. Upon approval by these states, copies were sent to the executive secretaries of the state athletic associations of Iowa, Illinois, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, South Dakota, and Wisconsin. All seven of the states returned their questionnaires.

1. SUMMARY

The general structure of the seven state athletic
associations surveyed was very similar. All of the state associations were composed of member schools—the actual size ranging from Missouri, with 360 member schools, to South Dakota, with 245 member schools. The member schools of all seven states supported their association by paying dues. However, these dues provided only a small part of the actual income of the state associations. The major source of income for each association was basketball tournament receipts.

The governing body of each state association was a board of control. The members of each board of control were elected by the member schools for varying terms. The Board of Control determined athletic policy for each association within the framework of the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations.

The control and regulation of high school student athletes was one of the important functions of the state athletic associations. All seven of the state athletic associations had rules and regulations that students had to meet to remain eligible to compete in interscholastic athletics. Some of these regulations dealt with such conditions as age, marital status, academic achievement, residency, and court probation. If the student athlete did not meet the requirements of the state association, he became ineligible to compete.
The trend among high schools has been to include more activities in their interscholastic athletic programs. This is a sound policy because it gives more students a chance to participate. As these additional activities have become more popular, it has been the responsibility of the state athletic associations to recognize, promote, and control each activity. The Wisconsin association recognized thirteen different athletic activities while South Dakota recognized only eight different activities. As a result of this increased number of activities, six of the seven states indicated that they were using coaches' advisory committees to help formulate policy relevant to each activity. Minnesota did not respond to this question.

All seven of the state associations established game and season limitations on at least some of the interscholastic athletic activities that they recognized. These limitations prevented interscholastic athletics from interfering with the academic program of the schools involved. The limitations also prevented the more popular sports from completely dominating the less popular ones. The game and season limitations were most prevalent in the spectator sports, where there was a large amount of public interest. Basketball, in particular, was controlled most stringently.

The state associations were also in general agreement about all-star games involving high school athletics.
Nebraska was the only state association of the seven surveyed that sanctioned an all-star game. The lack of sanction by the state associations has greatly reduced the number of all-star games played. In two states, Missouri and Wisconsin, all-star games are played without the sanction of the state association. In both cases, the athletes involved lose their eligibility for one year. This limits participation to those senior students who have no high school eligibility remaining. The opposition to all-star games by the state associations has been necessary to protect the high school athlete from exploitation by groups outside the school.

The survey indicated that determining state champions is a necessary part of the state association's program. Not only do state tournaments provide a source of income for the state associations, but they also serve as a valuable public relations tool. The publicity that state tournaments have provided has given the state associations an increased amount of public support.

II. CONCLUSIONS

The following conclusions were reached from the data collected:

1. That the structure of the seven state athletic associations was similar.

2. That the state athletic associations have
successfully expanded their recognition and control of interscholastic athletics to meet the needs of an expanding program.

3. That state tournament competition is beneficial to the state associations.

4. That the state associations are generally opposed to all-star competition for high school athletes.

III. RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are offered in light of the data presented:

1. That the state associations expand their use of coaches' advisory groups to include all of the interscholastic athletics that they recognize.

2. That the state associations standardize their age limitation for student participation in athletics.

3. That the state associations continue to expand the number of interscholastic athletic activities that they recognize, promote and control.
BIBLIOGRAPHY

A. BOOKS


B. PERIODICALS


Clark, J. F. "Legal Status and Jurisdiction of State Associations," School Activities, XXXVII (November, 1965), 5-10.


APPENDIX A

June 24, 1967

Mr. Albert Willis
Executive Secretary
Illinois High School Association
11 South LaSalle Street
Chicago, Illinois 60603

Dear Mr. Willis:

In order to complete my requirements for a master's degree from Drake University, I am doing a comparative study of the athletic associations of several midwestern states. As a part of this study, I am sending a questionnaire to the associations of the following states: Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Missouri, Illinois, and Wisconsin. The information from the returned questionnaires will be compiled and presented as the main part of my study.

Will you please fill out the enclosed questionnaire as it applies to your association? Make any comments or additions that you feel will make the information more complete. A copy of the results of the questionnaire will be sent to you upon request.

Thank you for your cooperation. Sincerely,

George L. Funk
511 Roberts Terrace
Marshalltown, Iowa 50158
Structure of your association:

1. What is the name of the governing body of your association?

2. How many people are on the governing body?

3. How and by whom is your governing body chosen?
   - a. vote of member schools
   - b. state legislature
   - Other:

4. Is your association incorporated by the state?

5. What is your main source or sources of income?

6. How many schools belong to your association?

7. Are member schools allowed to compete with non-member schools?

8. Does your association use coaches advisory groups to help formulate policy?
   - a. yes
   - b. no
9. If you have approved coaches advisory groups, in which sports are they operating?

- a. cross country
- b. football
- c. basketball
- d. wrestling
- e. swimming
- f. gymnastics
- g. track
- h. baseball
- i. tennis
- j. golf

Others:

10. Please give any other information in regard to the structure of your organization that you feel might be helpful to me.

Control of Athletics

In the following questions check the answer, or answers, that are most applicable to your association. If the choices are not complete, please give the needed information to complete the answer under "others."

1. Which of these sports do you recognize and control as interscholastic?

- a. cross country
- b. football
- c. basketball
- d. wrestling
- e. swimming
- f. gymnastics
- g. track
- h. baseball
- i. tennis
- j. golf

Others:

2. Do you control any of the following:

- a. music
- b. speech
3. In order to compete in athletics, a student must pass:

   a. three subjects
   b. four subjects
   c. five subjects
   Others:

4. A student can no longer compete when he becomes:

   a. nineteen years old
   b. twenty years old
   Others:

5. A student who is on court probation:

   a. may compete
   b. may not compete
   Others:

6. During a complete year, a student may compete in:

   a. three sports
   b. four sports
   c. five sports
   d. no limit
   Others:

7. A student that is known to be married:

   a. may compete
   b. may not compete
   Others:

8. Please list any other qualifications or limitations that your association has established for individual eligibility.
9. Do you limit the number of games that a team may play in any of the sports under your control?

   ___ a. yes
   ___ b. no

Others:

10. If you limit the number of games in any of the following sports, list the maximum number allowed.

   ___ a. cross country
   ___ b. football
   ___ c. basketball
   ___ d. wrestling
   ___ e. swimming
   ___ f. gymnastics
   ___ g. track
   ___ h. baseball
   ___ i. tennis
   ___ j. golf

Others:

11. After each of the following sports list the starting date for that activity.

   a. cross country
   b. football
   c. basketball
   d. wrestling
   e. swimming
   f. gymnastics
   g. track
   h. baseball
   i. tennis
   j. golf

Others:

12. Do you control sports during the time school is not in session (summer months)?

   ___ a. yes
   ___ b. no

Others:
13. If you do control sports during the summer months, please list them.

14. Do you sanction all-star games?

   a. yes
   b. no

Others:

15. In which of the following sports do you sanction all-star games?

   a. cross country
   b. football
   c. basketball
   d. wrestling
   e. swimming
   f. gymnastics
   g. track
   h. baseball
   i. tennis
   j. golf
   k. none

Others:

16. If all-star games are sanctioned, do you sponsor these games?

   a. yes
   b. no

Others:

17. In which of the following sports do you sponsor all-star games?

   a. cross country
   b. football
   c. basketball
   d. wrestling
   e. swimming
   f. gymnastics
   g. track
   h. baseball
   i. tennis
   j. golf
   k. none
18. What organizations in addition to your association sponsor all-star games in your state?

19. In which sports do you determine a state champion?

- a. cross country
- b. football
- c. basketball
- d. wrestling
- e. swimming
- f. gymnastics
- g. track
- h. baseball
- i. tennis
- j. golf

Others:

20. May non-public schools belong to your association?

- a. yes
- b. no

Other: