

## CHAPTER III

### FACTORS INFLUENCING THE ATHLETIC PROGRAM FOR WOMEN AT FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY BETWEEN 1947 AND 1972

#### The National Environment

##### Socio-Economic Factors--Cultural Climate

The United States emerged from World War I to assume her initial position in the role of world leader. After World War II, there was little doubt that the United States was the most powerful, affluent and influential nation on the globe. New world reorganization looked to the United States for leadership and guidance. Nations joined forces in worldwide organizations, such as the League of Nations and the United Nations to make the world safe for mutual survival. Shortly after World War II, the threat of expected mass unemployment in the United States did not materialize. Instead, Snyder (1967) indicated that America doubled its industrial output. While the country was facing rising prices at home and an ever increasing national debt, Americans also experienced increased savings and actually had more money in circulation. Federal programs were launched in public education and other social services.

Many of the major changes of the postwar period had significant bearings upon the lives of women. Job security

indicated new patterns of employment and economic independence ahead. Chafe (1972) related that prewar reluctance to hire women for traditional "male" jobs was radically transformed during the '40s when employers had to rely on the female labor force to fill jobs traditionally held by men. As employer attitudes toward women workers changed, so did the public attitude. This change in employment status was reflected also in a change in social status. Women assumed a dual role of homemaker and worker.

In analyzing influences by which self-concepts were perceived, it has been seen that society has tended to keep its members in fixed roles. However, role behavior was dependent on many factors. Activities related to survival skills were, for the most part, acceptable to society. Revival skills, or recreational activities, were more open to question. The fact remains that women were becoming more active in spite of the gender identification attached to their activities.

Cultural limitations lingered as women tried to balance worker-home roles and male-female roles. Kearney (1973) and Metheny (1977) suggested that the type of sports women chose to engage in were influenced by the male-female role images that society placed on particular sports activities. Women were still discouraged from taking part in team sports and activities requiring a display of strength, body contact and aggression. Individual sports, however,

were gaining more popularity and acceptance. Hart (1972) expressed that women who did choose "non-feminine" activities bore not only the stress of the activity but also endured personal emotional conflicts concerning self-concepts in assuring her femininity.

Role perceptions of active women by other members of society were influenced by the reason for the behavior modification. Were women required or expected to engage in certain behaviors or were they free to choose their activities? What impact did this determination have on self-image? Ware et al. (1966) concurred that survival needs which invaded and altered women's traditional domain, the home, and propelled them into employment and public life, provided new role experiences for women which not only affected their positions but the whole of society as well. All these changes brought women a new freedom to act with spontaneity and a new social freedom outside the walls of the home, which had formally been reserved exclusively for men. Women found that individual worth and status could be gained by individual effort. This effort led to a desire for equality of status on the part of many women, a status that held a personal identity and not one gained by attachment to a status figure, as many women held in the past. Ware et al. (1966) interpreted the status, role and self-appraisal of the mid-century woman "in a state of flux, change, compromise and uncertainty."

Then, as now, what women are free to do and what they are expected to do are non-congruent, to say the least. Equality of status has been accepted in principle, but not in effect. Educational and scientific advances, mobility, and cultural changes have combined to increase women's life space. Broader social equality will only be brought about by the conscious effort of women themselves.

Hobson (1976), coordinator of Women's Studies at the University of North Carolina at Greensboro, related that equality has historically been "in opposition to the time honored tradition of the conservative consciousness of the South. . . . In the southern mind, this search for equality has long been symbolic of conflict and crisis." In addition, Hobson contended that "Southerners create illusions that are so real that they virtually become the truth." This theme can be traced through the political movements of anti-slavery, anti-civil rights, and most recently, anti-equal rights for women. Southern political opponents of the Equal Rights Amendment had been operating out of deep-seeded illusions that the ERA "infringes on the rights of the southern states." Many forces had been at work to suggest that the south was continuing to maintain a closed society. However, broader movements were at work in the form of the legislative act, Title IX, and the women's movement which threatened to debase the long-standing tradition of suppression of peoples in the south as well as nationwide.

Plantation life may have created the southern lady, however, social forces outside the south have reinforced this tradition by creating "a female stereotype" and a "southern feminine stereotype" (Bartlett & Cambor, 1974). Reference has been made to "Northern Lights," the "Wild West," and to "Southern Belles." Southern women have been and continue to be identified with roles assigned to them in the plantation south. Therefore, any attack on the southern way of life was and is an attack on southern women, which traditional southern male chivalry would not and has not tolerated. Southern men have attempted to keep southern women "in their place," which was at one time referred to as a pedestal. As administrators and keepers of our social institutions, the church and the school, Murphy (1972), maintained that male-imposed role models for the traditional women continued to be mass produced.

Historically, women have managed to let their views be known by supporting social movements such as anti-lynching and civil rights. What forces will they employ to gain equal rights in employment, educational or athletic opportunities?

#### Philosophies Prevalent Among National Leaders

The changing role of women at work in society brought about an accompanying change in attitude of women at leisure. Women continued the recreational sport

activities they were encouraged to participate in during the war years, as an interest in fitness for national security. Hodgdon (1973) related the changes in attitude toward participation and subsequent broader development of competitive athletics for girls and women. Stanaland (1968), on the other hand, concluded that between 1940 and 1965, women in general experienced a dilemma in work, home, and social relationships, and that college women were not provided with a program of activities reflecting the changing status of women.

The lingering philosophy that women physical education leaders favored competition "of the right kind" or "under good leadership" had not provided opportunities for adequate competitive experiences for the highly skilled girls and women. Hodgdon (1973) indicated there was still widespread belief on the part of the general public and among the physical education profession that the women physical education leaders were not in favor of competition for girls and women. As in the preceding time period of this study (1923-47), some leaders held the rigid philosophy of the past. Other women leaders, however, openly favored competition. Provisions were made for the further development or expression of a competitive philosophy as Schriver (1949) proclaimed that "standards (for girls' and women's athletics) should be flexible and subject to change, rather than fixed and traditional." This encouragement gave support

to women favoring competition to break with tradition and speak out for competition without fear of committing treason. As a result, many women began to think on their own and express their beliefs.

Many women's sports programs that were in existence seemed to be duplicating the men's athletic program, which had received much unfavorable publicity due to a number of abuses to the athletes. Women leaders from the National Section of Girls and Women's Sports (NSGWS) were convinced of the need for a well-thought-out plan to guide the development of a sound program for all girls and women. It was determined that there was a need among those actively working with and interested in sports for girls and women, for a better understanding of the philosophy, organization and function of the NSGWS. More important was a need for more effective leadership, and a contemporary approach to an old problem. With these objectives in mind, the National Leadership Conference on Girls and Women's Sports was held in Estes Park, Colorado in 1955. Participation by the delegates generated valuable material used in planning future programs for girls and women (NSGWS, 1956).

Most issues revolved around the element of competition. Jernigan and Vendien (1972) found that cultures varied in their concept of competitiveness. However, competition in most cultures had been associated with a display of certain skill and strength experiences as an initiation

process or appropriate role-behavior for transition from childhood to manhood. Was the desire to compete an innate male characteristic or did females harbor a like desire?

Ruth Abernathy, 1955 president of AAHPER, in speaking on "women's athletics" at the Southern District Convention, agreed with the AAU that "Women demand participation in competitive sports, along with men, as an equal right--not the right to be equal" (Fink, 1977). Another way of looking at competition was expressed as Eleanor Metheny (1957) declared "One of the most fundamental things we, as physical educators, do is to promote and encourage competition." Metheny went on to say that "Sport competition is different from all other forms of human competition for survival, status, advancement, job, or competition of two members of one sex for a member of the opposite sex. It is a contest openly declared in which the contest, itself, is the reason for our being in the situation."

The recognition that provisions for adequate competitive opportunities for the highly-skilled girls and women were lacking in the educational domain, certain women physical educators set out to remedy the situation. What they were going to do and how they were going to do it was explained in detail as Hodgdon (1973) investigated the development of interscholastic and intercollegiate athletics for girls and women through 1970. The resultant philosophy to provide for high-level competition was followed by a



commitment to purpose and the development of competent leadership. Through certain individuals and organizations, the women's sports movement got underway. The combined efforts of the Women's Board of the United States Olympic Development Committee (WBUSODC) and the Division for Girls' and Women's Sports (DGWS) resulted in the First National Institute of Girls' and Women's Sports in 1963. This provision in support of competition was the first outward expression that women were willing to support the competitive philosophy in action as well as in theory. Hodgdon (1973) considered the eventual success of this venture as well as subsequent institutes, clinics and workshops, "a breakthrough in sports history--a nationwide development to meet the changing needs of girls and women."

Catherine Allen's (1964) challenge to SDAAPER members to accept responsibility and establish priorities in the field of health, physical education and recreation could well have extended to those responsible for women's athletics. Among those priorities were that physical educators interpret their philosophy to each other and to the public by work, demonstration and example.

The national institutes and conferences as well as individual commitment to articulating the values in sport and competition by such leaders as Katherine Ley, Marguerite Clifton, Celeste Ulrich, Grace Fox, and Phebe Scott, among others, did much to influence the growth and development of women's athletics.

### The Status of Athletics for Women

The status of women's athletics was determined by and large by the philosophy of the leaders of the professional organizations in physical education. Professional organizations, mainly the National Section of Women's Athletics (NSWA), during this time period developed standards and guidelines which were most influential in controlling girls' and women's athletics.<sup>1</sup> Although the organizations had no authority in the educational institutions, the guidelines were set forth as recommendations or desirable practices for the women's program. The support it received from women physical educators, as they established policies based on its platform, gave it awesome power. Other influential organizations were the National Association of Physical Education for College Women (NAPECW), formerly the National Association of Directors of Physical Education for College Women, the Women's Board of the United States Olympic Development Committee (WBUSODC) and the Amateur Athletic Union (AAU).

Hodgdon (1973) indicated that the NSWA standards set forth in 1947 emphasized a strong intramural program, while extramural participation was allowed under certain conditions. Common interest in improving and promoting women's

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<sup>1</sup>In 1953 known as the National Section for Girls' and Women's Sports (NSGWS) and in 1957 gained divisional status in the AAHPER and was renamed the Division for Girls' and Women's Sports (DGWS).

athletics brought organizations together. Joint meetings were planned and friendly relations were established with AAU. Fact-finding missions were undertaken to determine the type of competition that existed on the college scene.

The Committee on Competition established by NAPECW in 1950 found that 64 of the 230 colleges that responded to the survey reported participation in varsity-type competition. Varsity-type competition was referred to as:

A form of extramural competition by teams, groups or clubs which practice as a unit over a period of time and participate in series of meets, matches, or games with similar teams from other institutions. (Biennial Record of NAPECW, 1951-53, p. 36)

Eleven of these colleges had men coaches.

By the mid-1950s the attitudes toward competition were changing and colleges were concerned with policy making in athletics. Problems in the area of athletics included women playing on men's teams, playing for championship status and women playing exhibition touch football games. During this time most intercollegiate competition existed in the form of individual sports. Leyhe (1955) found the southern states showed a "tendency toward favorability" of intercollegiate competition in team sports. Research dealing with women's athletics which had formely been confined mostly to status surveys began to include needs surveys.

Reports of sporadic competition for college women appeared in the south during the 50's. Northwestern State College of Louisiana held competition in swimming, diving,

and badminton (Newsletter, SAPECW, 1953). Oklahoma colleges participated in fencing meets. Memphis State University held a badminton tournament. Odessa College in Texas awarded golf scholarships. Florida State University organized a tennis club. Mississippi State College for Women noted an increased need "for some type of extramural competition between the colleges in the mid-south area" (Newsletter, SAPECW, 1958).

While short-term playdays, sportsdays, and telegraphic meets supplemented the intramural program in many schools, the needs of the highly skilled, competitive athletes were not being met. Through the intramural program, highly-skilled athletes were identified and joined together to pursue their interest in competitive athletics by forming teams of an extramural nature. These extramural teams then sought competition with similar groups from other community organizations, schools, and colleges. Although various types of competition were found across the nation, the general trend at the college level was to permit the re-introduction of sporadic varsity-type athletic events, conducted under the auspices of the women's physical education department.

As opportunities for women in competitive athletics increased, there were increasing implications of the need for research dealing specifically with women athletes.

Such research would serve as a basis for the establishment and improvement of constructive programs for women, as Somers suggested in 1930. Poindexter (1971) suggested specific research be directed toward improving the performance of women, while noting behavioral changes, in using the sport medium in helping the individual athlete to achieve a "self actualization."

By 1966, the Commission on Intercollegiate Athletics for Women (CIAW) was formed to encourage competitive events and guide intercollegiate sports programs for women and sanction events on the national level. The formation of State Commissions on Intercollegiate Athletic for Women followed. Aware of the general trend toward increased athletic activities for women, other organizations (NCAA, AAU, NAIA, and sports federations) indicated an interest in providing leadership, governance, responsibility and authority for women's sports. This reality prompted immediate action on the part of women leaders in college sports to maintain control over a program which had always been aligned with the objectives of their physical education program. Women leaders decided to act within their own power structure to effect necessary change. They decided to fight for the DGWS standards that were established from their philosophy and founded a policy structure from which competitive programs were developed to advance women's intercollegiate sports. Ley (1969) explained the necessity to have policies which

protected the welfare of individual participants. Therefore, policies were instituted, modified, deleted or made flexible on short notice, as needed, and as Schriver suggested in 1949.

In 1969-70, CIAW sponsored DGWS National Championships in six sports: gymnastics, badminton, golf, track and field, swimming and diving, and volleyball. Qualifying requirements at the regional and state levels were organized later.

It soon became apparent that an organization unit was necessary to govern women's intercollegiate sports on a national level. CIAW was dissolved with the creation of the Association of Intercollegiate Athletics for Women (AIAW) in 1972.

The 1970s marked the beginning of massive reorganization of the power structure in creating sport opportunities for women. The creation of the AIAW coupled with the implications of Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 provided new avenues of opportunity for women to compete if they had the skill and desire. Dunkle and Sandler (1974) indicated that our society had allowed "differential treatment of men and women" to exist. Only by strongly enforced federal legislation had equal educational opportunity become a reality. It was thought that Title IX would promote equal opportunity for all, at least in the educational setting.

Title IX indicated the following:

No person in the United States shall, on the basis of sex, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to

discrimination under any education program or activity receiving Federal Financial assistance. (U.S. Statutes at Large, 1972, p. 373)

Title IX has been enforced by the Office of Civil Rights of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW). Dunkle and Sandler (1974) revealed that any institution that did not comply with the law, could experience legal sanctions by the government that could "delay awards of money, revoke current awards or debar institutions from eligibility for future awards. In addition, the Department of Justice may also bring suit at HEW's request."

Although Title IX concerned many areas perhaps no issue had generated as much concern, debate and controversy as equality in sports and athletics. Some institutions had been reluctant to change policies and practices even though they had a discriminating impact on women's programs. However, institutions were under legal obligation to eliminate differential treatment of men and women students.

#### The Local Setting

##### Socio-economic Factors--Cultural Climate

The 1947-48 session opened with a record coeducational enrollment of 4,056 (Florida Flambeau, 10 October 1947). The campus grounds of 1,020 acres included the main campus, referred to as East Campus, the University Farm, and Camp Flastacowo. West Campus was located on the site of the former Dale Mabry Air Base. Following the war, the university maintained resident halls for single men and married couples in the residential areas of the deactivated military establishment.

Other buildings were converted for classroom, student service, maintenance and recreational use. The university provided free bus transportation between the two campuses.

In addition to the Bachelor's Degree program in 1947-48, FSU conferred:

The Master of Arts and Master of Science in the College of Arts and Sciences, the School of Education and the Division of Applied Social Sciences; Master of Science in the School of Home Economics and the School of Library Training and Service; Master of Music and Master of Music Education in the School of Music; and Master of Science in Commerce in the Division of Applied Social Sciences. (FSU Catalog, 1947-47, p. 8)

The first year of coeducation saw many changes at the new university. Over 100 new faculty positions were added to accommodate the new curriculum (Florida Flambeau, 10 October 1947). Among the four-year curricula offered by the School of Education were: physical education for men, under the direction of Dr. Howard Danford; physical education for women, under the direction of Dr. Katherine Montgomery; recreation education; and health education. All students were required to complete two quarter hours of physical education.

The assessment of a student activity fee included in quarterly registration was used to support student government, student publications, the artist series, building facilities for student activities, and athletics. Since the institution had become coeducational, a complete program of intercollegiate athletics had been undertaken.

The Student Government Association spent the first year revising the constitution. Other changes noted during




the year included: new social regulations, new cafeteria-style service in the dining room, and widespread participation in intercollegiate athletics for men and Greek fraternities. Extensive development plans called for enlarging the curriculum, constructing new academic buildings and dormitories on the main campus, building a football stadium, and abandoning, in due time, the West Campus.

It was also the beginning of new traditions: Men's intercollegiate athletics, a university circus, a Gymkana, marching band, university chorus, and beauty contests. Various naming contests selected the "Seminoles" as a rallying team figure; the yearbook, Flastacowo, became the Tally-Ho; and the quarterly publication, the Distaff became the Talaria. A new Alma Mater was necessary since "Femina Perfecta" was no longer appropriate.

The Odd and Even honoraries, Spirogira and Esteren met their demise and were replaced by Garnet Key for women and Gold Key for men. The former annual all-college dramatic production staged as the Odd and Even Demonstrations was replaced by the "Sandspur," a coeducational company of performers (Florida Flambeau, 14 May 1948).

The opening of the new wing of the gymnasium in April 1949, coincided with the 25th anniversary of the physical education department for women. The Silver Jubilee celebration was dedicated to Miss Katherine Montgomery in appreciation for 30 years of service to the University (Florida Flambeau, 8 April 1949). The physical education complex was



not only the center of numerous campus activities but it became the geographical center of the campus in an overall 50-year development plan for Florida State University (Newsletter, 1953).

The building completed in 1929 included: a formal lobby, student club room, classrooms, a beautiful tile swimming pool, two gymnasiums, and spacious modern locker rooms. The addition afforded:

More dressing space, a faculty lounge, a large net games floor, and a beautiful dance studio. There are also eight bowling alleys which are under student government.

Outdoor facilities included an archery range, 12 tennis courts, 4 basketball courts, a practice golf range, volleyball, badminton, and shuffleboard courts, and two large playing fields for hockey, soccer, speedball and softball. (Florida Flambeau, 27 October 1950, p. 2)

By 1952, the Women's Physical Education Department at Florida State University offered the Bachelor of Science, Master of Science, and the Doctorate of Education degrees (Florida Flambeau, 27 October 1950).

Soon after the opening of the physical education annex, the Florida Senate authorized construction of an athletic stadium on the FSU campus (Florida Flambeau, 6 May 1949). Four short years after coeducation, men outnumbered women students (Newsletter, 1952). An examination of various aspects of student life undertaken by the University Study Committee revealed that "athletics, both intercollegiate and intramural, were well accepted" at Florida State. Approximately 57.6 percent of undergraduate men and

64.1 percent of undergraduate women reportedly participated in the intramural athletic program (Report of University Study Committee, 1952-54).

Since no varsity-type sports were open to women students, an inquiry was made into the Odd-Even sports program.

Since both intercollegiate and Odd-Even athletics were selective in nature, the number participating was small. In the Odd-Even sports 93 women reported participating one semester, 33 two semesters, 23 three semesters, and 12 four semesters. A total of 28 women had participated between five and nine semesters. (Student Life and Activities at the Florida State University, 1953, p. 57)

The intramural programs for men and for women were reported separately.

The women's program is managed by a board composed entirely of students with a woman faculty member serving as an advisor. More than two thirds (67.7%) of the women rated the program high. Only 2.1% of the students regarded the program as poor.

Approximately two-thirds (64.1%) of the women students who indicated that they had engaged in intramural activities 195 reported having participated for one semester only, 90 two semesters, 118 three semesters, 30 four semesters and 119 reported that they had participated in five or more semesters. (Student Life and Activities at the Florida State University, 1953, p. 59)

A generalized cultural description of the local setting related:

As citizens pursue happiness in the state of Florida, it becomes apparent that some groups have more opportunities than others. . . . We have tended to develop sports and athletics to the exclusion of arts, crafts, dramatics and music. [Statistical evidence supported physical evidence and tradition that] more emphasis has been placed on program for boys rather than girls. (The Florida State University: Its Setting, 1953, p. 53)

An expansive building program undertaken to accommodate coeducation was also undertaken to accommodate men's athletics. In addition to the new football stadium in 1950, Clendenin (1962) reported that facilities expanded on the East Campus to include six clay tennis courts in 1952. A regulation baseball diamond, Seminole Field, was completed in 1953. The Mike Long Track and Field complex that has been shared with the University Demonstration School opened in 1956. The million-dollar men's gymnasium, known as Tully Gym, was ready for the 1956-57 basketball season. The men's swim team continued to share "the small inadequate women's gymnasium pool" (Clendenin, 1962) until 1964 when the new "Bim" Stults outdoor Olympic swimming and diving pool was completed on the site of the women's hockey and soccer fields (Newsletter, 1964). The last year for the university to utilize the West Campus was 1955. The new facilities on the main campus made those on the West Campus "look like the wilds of Africa" (Florida Flambeau, 17 May 1955).

In 1962, the university sought to redefine the goals of education and the role and scope of its offerings through a self-study which stated:

The end goal of the entire higher educational enterprise is the improvement of society and the lives of individuals in it.

To meet the needs of these (future) students there must be continuing appraisal of university-sponsored social, recreational, and non-academic activities to insure that they contribute to the cultural development of the students. (Toward a Distinguished University, 1962, p. 12)

Each area of the academic community delved into a period of introspection and made its contribution to the 1962 Self-Study Report.

The Department of Intercollegiate Athletics at FSU envisions its program as making a justifiable, educational contribution to the curriculum. Although considered by the University as an extracurricular activity, the Department feels that over-all educational values toward which it is striving are identical with the purposes of education in general. We certainly do not endorse the philosophy that intercollegiate athletics is an appendage of the university curriculum, but rather we believe athletics to be an integral part of the curriculum and in complete consonance with the entire institutional process. It is agreed generally that education seeks to develop skills, understandings, knowledge, attitudes, and appreciations which will help the individual live more effectively in a complex society such as ours. As part of this general development we would include intercollegiate athletics. (The Role and Scope of the Florida State University, 1962, p. 3)

Maintaining intercollegiate athletics required extensive and expensive facilities in addition to substantial operating expenses. However, the 1962 Self-Study report added the following:

The demonstrable educational and recreational benefits which accrue to the students, the institution, the community and the nation amply justify the expense. (The Role and Scope of the Florida State University, 1962, p. 7)

The aims and objectives of the intercollegiate program were sent forth for the male segment of the university population. A one sentence comment on women's intercollegiate athletics was included in the appendix of the Self-Study as follows:

Women's Intercollegiate Athletic activities shall be the responsibility of the Head of the Department of Physical Education, conducted according to the policies of the DGWS of the AAHPER. (The Role and Scope of the Florida State University, 1962, p. 15)

By 1965, the university through its student activity program, supported the importance of the cultural, social, physical, and moral growth and development of its students. There were nearly 200 recognized student organizations on campus (FSU Catalog, 1965). In light of the demonstrated student unrest of the '60s, the 1967 FSU Catalog stated that the university sponsored a full program including:

Student activities, organizations, and publications actively promoting social competence, discriminating taste, political consciousness, spiritual satisfaction, physical skills, and respect for law and order, as well as providing needed recreation outlets. (p. 20)

The following year, a professional staff in the area of activities offered direction and coordination on extracurricular campus activity (FSU Catalog, 1968). This staff also assumed administrative supervision of all university budgets involving student activity fee monies (FSU Catalogue, 1969). Extracurricular student activities continued to be a vital part of the students' educational experience at Florida State University throughout 1972.

In 1972, intercollegiate athletics reaffirmed its place in the university community by its educational

contribution to the curriculum. The 1972 Self-Study revealed the following:

Intercollegiate athletics is now considered an integral part of the educational curriculum, in contrast to its former identification by some as simply extracurricular activity. The potential value of athletics to the educational program is very high. The total intercollegiate athletic program and the educational process must be and are in accord. (Self-Study, Report #02-06-03-00, 1972, p. 3)

Two major objectives added in the latest report included providing a self-supporting program and producing winning teams.

The 1972 report by the Division of Student Affairs stated that women's athletics were "completely ignored by the athletic department." In 1971-72 the student government appropriated money for graduate assistants to work in the understaffed area of women's intramurals and women's intercollegiate athletics. The employment of a full-time woman to work in this area was considered imperative for Fall, 1972 (Self-Study, Report #07-13-12-02, 1972).

Compared to 1947, the university enrollment in 1972 had increased fourfold, and Florida State had become the second largest, among nine institutions in the state university system. The main campus comprised over 300 densely populated acres of land valued at \$100,000,000. In 1971-72, the university had academic divisions in the College of Arts and Science, College of Education, College of Law, School of Home Economics, School of Music, School of Library

Science, School of Social Welfare, School of Business, School of Nursing, and School of Engineering Science. These academic organizations offered courses of study leading to the baccalaureate degree in 96 fields of study; to the master's degree, in 87 fields; and to doctorates, in 58 fields of study (FSU Catalog, 1971-72).

#### Philosophy of the Local Leaders

The transition from a women's college to a coeducational institution brought pressing concerns for priorities to be established in making administrative decisions for the smooth operation of the institution. New educational programs and building programs were evident. However, provisions for extracurricular programs were also considered a major area of student life and welfare.

Student interest in athletics was demonstrated in 1946 as the Tallahassee Branch of the University of Florida established a competitive sports program to fulfill the needs and interests of the male student population. The students were anxious to establish a broader program of organized athletics as Florida State officially received coeducational status.

Clendinen (1962) reported the philosophy of the administration concerning competitive athletics for men as he investigated the history of the men's athletic program at FSU. Clendinen revealed that in the beginning (1947) President Campbell and Dean Eyman of the School of



Education had envisioned the men's program to be centered around the individual student rather than being sport centered. They saw the educational objectives, development of fitness, citizenship and sports skills for leisure through the learning of physical skills, to overshadow the acclaimed benefits of competition. Both, having a limited background in athletic administration, secured Dr. Howard Danford, of similar philosophy and experience, to head the program. The formation of an Athletic Committee for the men's program included Dr. Grace Fox, who was believed to be the first woman to serve in such capacity in the Southeastern United States (Fox, 1979).

Seven sports for men were initiated the first year. By 1949 another two had been added. Dr. Danford's policy was that all sports be regarded equally in terms of financial support and publicity. Another ideal amateur policy prohibited financial assistance to students for athletic abilities. This philosophy of "a sport for every student" as reported by Clendinen (1962) was very similar to the philosophical concepts held for the women's program by Dr. Katherine Montgomery, director of women's physical education.

Although attitudes about competitive sports for women were changing, the National Section on Women's Athletics held firm to their previous policy concerning women's participation. The platform established as a result of the

Washington Conference in 1923, led to the 1933 NSWA Committee which established "standards" for women's sports in colleges. These standards recommended playdays, sportsdays, intramurals, telegraphic meets, and competition with nearby colleges under certain conditions. Florida State College for Women maintained their athletic program in line with these standards during the years of 1923 to 1947. Mass participation objectives were incorporated into the department of physical education and into the constitution of the Women's Athletic Association. Intramurals included class competition for everyone and Odd-Even competition for the highly skilled. Telegraphic meets were held in swimming in 1934 and the program was expanded in 1938 to include sportsdays. These methods of "keeping athletics on a high plane" were extended into the third-time period of this study, 1947-72.

As coeducation introduced a different element of competition, leaders of the women's program had several opportunities to defend or interpret its program. The first occasion was presented when two women students were considered for membership on the men's golf team in 1947. The following response was made to the situation:

To the Executive Council--

The Department of Physical Education for Women would like to call to your attention the following facts concerning the recent action of the athletic committee in regard to the eligibility of two women students on the men's golf team.

1. No college or university in the United States plays women in competition against men in any sport.

2. Golf associations do not play women in competition with men, except in professional circles. Babe Didrickson Zaharias is the only woman to follow this type of play.

3. The university will possibly receive much publicity of an unfavorable type if women go into competition with men.

4. The other college and university golf teams will not be flattered to be defeated by women players. Thus there will be no good feeling established for F.S.U.

5. The policy of women competing with men in the field of sports is not an accepted practice as set down by the National Section on Women's Athletics--which is that branch of the American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation that deals with the problem in women's sports. (Montgomery, 1947)

The women's physical education faculty then recommended that "Interscholastic competition of the Sports' Day type only be promoted for the students (women) of Florida State University, and that such competition be controlled by the Women's Physical Education Department Committee. . . . We recommend that some administrative policy be established governing such athletic programs in the future" (Recommendations, Women's Physical Education Faculty).

A subcommittee on Intercollegiate Athletics consisting of Dr. Montgomery, Miss Fox, Miss Miller, Dr. Carothers, Dr. Richards and Dr. Danford then recommended the following standards on women's athletics which were approved by the Executive Council:

1. Athletic activities for girls and women should be organized, taught, coached, and officiated by qualified women.

2. Intercollegiate athletics should be judged in terms of the contribution which they make to the education of youth.

3. Only students classified by the college physician as "A" health students shall be permitted to participate in intercollegiate athletics.

4. Types of competition shall include:

a. Sports days--A type of organization particularly suited to colleges, recreation centers, industrial teams, and similar groups. One or more sports may be included in the program. There is usually more than one team representing each organization participating in this form of competition.

b. Telegraphic meets--Teams compete against each other by means of establishing records against time, or for score, while performing in their own locations. Such records are sent to a central committee for comparison, and each item is then ranked according to recorded performance. Archery, pistol and rifle, swimming events, and bowling are activities adaptable to this type of competition.

c. Competition with nearby colleges--Both in the school and in the non-school situation, the athletic program should be financed by the promoting agency and not used as a source of financial income, dependent upon gate receipts for its existence. (Report of the Subcommittee on Intercollegiate Athletics, 9/27/48)

Dr. Montgomery explained her philosophy in the following outline of her experiences with competitive athletics:

Back in 1917-18, I was president of W.A.A. In 1919 or 1920-21, as a teacher of math and General Science here, I was appointed by Mr. Harry Eaton Stewart, New Haven, Connecticut, on the AAU Committee for Women's Athletics--to help establish national records for women. Our girls stood high--Nell Carroll held the discus record.

In the Olympics of 1922--Florida sent a girl on the American Team, Ann Harwick. Six hundred dollars was raised in one month's time to send her.

## HERE WE LEARNED OUR LESSON

(1) Amateur (the mass of girls) was not encouraged by highly competitive programs. (2) The experiences of the girl and what is done to her is not always desirable, often the reverse.

Others also were learning lessons Washington Conference, called in 1923 by Mrs. Herbert Hoover  
 NAAF, Women's Division. Platform promotion worldwide.

1933, NSWA's Committee to establish STANDARDS

## STANDARDS:

For the good of the player only women control all programs. Emphasis on broad intramural programs as requisite before any competition taken outside.

Interschool competition to be conducted as Sports Day (playday, NAAF; Sport Day NSWA)  
 Women control programs and schedules  
 Women coach teams and unless no woman available who is qualified, officials to be women.

Not MAN vs WOMAN PROBLEM, but women know women's physiologic needs better than the average men's athletic coach.

NO GATE RECEIPTS, SPECTATORS to be ENTERTAINED.  
 (Montgomery, Notes on Competition)

Dr. Montgomery believed that Sports Days gave highly-skilled girls competition, but at the same time it gave the next highest-skilled players the same opportunities for travel, fun, and broadening social experiences. She also believed that Sports Days and intramural programs developed the health and physical efficiency for the many, rather than the few. In addition, the spirit of sportsmanship and emotional stability was promoted chiefly because, although winning was important, it was not the controlling force of the program (Montgomery, Notes on Competition).

Dr. Montgomery felt that her department would "be held responsible by all women in this country for all athletic programs in which our girls participate" (Montgomery, Notes on Competition). This statement was made in reference to the student-sponsored powder-puff football games held on campus, 1948-53, and to the gymnastic program that women students joined. Miss Katie could not perceive of conducting a training program for physical education teachers, based on national principles while at the same time, in effect, practicing another position (Montgomery, Notes on Competition).

Hartley Price, nationally acclaimed gymnastic coach, came to Florida State in 1948. As gymnastic practice opened, a call went out to those interested in dance routines, singing, acrobatics, and committee work. These skills were all part of a master plan for putting together a unique group of performers, which came to be known as the FSU Gymnkana. Gymnkana, meaning "gymnastics plus showmanship," was organized in January 1949, by Dr. Price. Dr. Kenneth Miller (1979) further explained:

Gymnkana combined gymnastics, and a variety show built around gymnastics, in a program that had the students participate before an audience. Dr. Price considered Gymnkana a training aid and a maturing factor in developing poise in his gymnasts. Although perhaps not official scoring criteria, poise was an important factor in judging gymnastic contests. Participating before an audience thus helped to develop poise.

Women were used in dancing acts to add glamor to the show. At first women were not officially

part of the gymnastic program. As their interest and skill improved, they gradually worked their way into AAU competition. This activity created a protest by the women's physical education department. Women faculty had no control over the program. However, Dr. Price continued his program which was highly successful despite criticism from the women's physical education department. Because the program was so highly successful, university administrators could hardly be very critical of the program which brought much favorable publicity and attention to FSU.

Women also participated in the circus. Circus performers were considered circus athletes but it wasn't athletics in the sense of a confrontation man-against-man. Women were doing highly complex skills, and doing them very well. Most of these women could have been good in any sport. Because of the lack of face-to-face competition with other people, there wasn't much criticism of women's participation in the circus. (Miller, 1979)

Women from Florida State University formed the first gymnastic team from the south to enter the NAAU competition. Team members, Paula Rowe, Ann Tucker, Connie Holder, Frances Stokes, Dorothy Rich, Barbara Ann Vickers, Barbara Rynski, and Gladys Calavetti competed in a variety of events. With the use of hoops, they performed calisthenic routines "involving precision, judgement, poise, balance and ballet movements" (Florida Flambeau, 1 May 1953). The group won the drill team title, while Rich took fifth place in the balance beam event (Florida Flambeau, 5 May 1953).

A recommendation went out from Dr. Montgomery that the regulations concerning women's participation in athletics be enforced. The regulations were interpreted to mean that:

All women now under Dr. Price be forbidden to continue in this group. The Physical Education for Women's faculty will be responsible for teaching, organizing and conducting, coaching and officiating all gymnastic activities at Florida State University. (Montgomery, Letter)

The subject was presented at the Athletic Committee meeting, April 5, 1954 as follows:

B. Participation by Girls Fifteen Years of Age or Over in State and Regional A.A.U. Gymnastic Meets.

The Amateur Athletic Union promotes competition for girls and women in a variety of sports events including gymnastics. Dr. Price, as Chairman of the State A.A.U. Gymnastic Committee, is in charge of both state and regional competition in this sport. For the past few years girls have been participating in these meets although not on an intercollegiate basis.

On April 14, 1948, and revised July 8, 1953, a policy with respect to Women's Intercollegiate Athletics was adopted by this Committee. This policy provides that "Intercollegiate athletic activities for girls and women should be organized, coached, taught, and officiated by qualified women." A question has arisen with respect to the propriety of a member of the Department of Physical Education for Men promoting competition for girls on a state or regional basis whether intercollegiate or not. In other words, what position does this Committee feel should be taken with respect to state-wide or regional competition for girls who are in high school or college even though such competition is entirely on an individual rather than an intercollegiate basis?

After considerable discussion it was moved by Moore, seconded by Fox and carried unanimously that all competitive athletics for girls and women at Florida State University should be conducted under the direction of the Women's Department of Physical Education. This action of the Athletic Committee does not preclude the conduct of gymnastic activities for women and girls in the physical education classes as a part of the total program of physical education at this University, nor does it preclude continuation and development of the program in which



the Tallahassee Tumbling Tots have been participating. It does mean specifically that no member of the faculty of the Department of Physical Education for Men shall promote or direct any competitive athletics for girls and women on any other than a class basis without the approval of the Department of Physical Education for Women. (Athletic Committee, 5 April 1954)

However innocently it may have occurred, a "side-light" appeared in the "Co-Ed Corner" column of the Florida Flambeau, November 18, 1955, with the question, "Will women ever participate in intercollegiate sports here at Florida State?" The column printed the following statements made by some of the faculty and administration concerning the issue of competitive athletics for women:

Dr. Katherine Montgomery, head of the Physical Education Department has stated her views as follows:

"Here at Florida State, we are striving to have a well-rounded program for women participating in physical education, intramurals, and intercollegiate sports days. We are interested in developing their characters, and their ability to win or lose with good sportsmanship. Our program will continue to exist for the benefit of the players--first, last and always."

Miss Ann E. Lankford, assistant professor of physical education, believes this:

"I see no reason why in the future there should not be intercollegiate competition in the individual sports such as tennis, golf, archery, badminton or bowling. Highly skilled or potentially skilled, players could develop under the trained leadership the physical education department for women offers and a controlled type competition could well serve as a maturing experience. I feel that college students can be expected to behave as young adults and will demonstrate the emotional maturity for such competition without undue strain. It does not seem to me that friendly competition between colleges would result in a lessening of a display of good sportsmanship, but would rather serve as an incentive for the players to become skilled, representatives of their college."

Dr. Florence Cole, associate professor of physical education, states her ideas in this manner:

"The Executive Council of the University has ruled that women at Florida State shall not engage in intercollegiate athletics. The department of physical education for women at FSU meets the standards established by the National Section on girls' and women's sports. The local ruling of the Executive Council and the national standards followed by the physical education department are based upon the principle that the athletic program exists for the welfare of the individual student. Participation in Intercollegiate athletics in itself is not undesirable, but the attending problems and unwholesome factors which arise in such competition tend to defeat certain coeducational objectives. Sports days and intramural competition avoid most of the undesirable features found in intercollegiate athletics. Will the co-eds at Florida State University ever be permitted to engage in intercollegiate athletics? Permission will not be granted as long as the basic principle upon which this philosophy is based continues to be sound."

To sum up the discussion on this question, we have here a comment from the Dean of Women:

Dean Mary Katherine Warren says: "Our present program of physical education for women is based on the philosophy of the development of the individual. I'm afraid that intercollegiate competition would result in shifting the emphasis from the development of the individual to the building of a winning team." (Florida Flambeau, 18 November 1955, pp. 9, 11)

Two months later, January 20, 1956, the same column, "Co-Ed Corner" published a sports profile on one of the women gymnasts. The column cited the accomplishments of Beverly Cude and congratulated her for winning first place all-around for senior women in the South A.A.U. gymnastic championships. A few weeks later, March 13, 1956, another Florida Flambeau sports writer printed a sports profile of several women gymnasts exclaiming:

We have on this campus some of the top women gymnasts in this part of the world. And here's the thing that hurts. The University will not allow them to compete on an intercollegiate basis. (Florida Flambeau, 13 March, p. 3)

The credentials of the female gymnasts were truly impressive. Many students were astounded at the university ruling and concerned over the "outdated attitude of the administration." Seventy-six students took pride in recognizing the women athletes who had been entering competition, unattached, and paying their own way to amateur competition. The student supporters enthusiastically asked for university sanction and support for the women athletes (Florida Flambeau, 16 March 1956; 27 March 1956).

Miller (1979) further explained the stand that was taken regarding women in competition. Miller's interest in sports included an interest in women's sports. His philosophy was reflected in the following statement:

If there are advantages in sports participation, which we claim, why wouldn't they be worthwhile for schoolgirls as well as schoolboys, and, right on through the college level? This position was not very popular with the women in the 40's and early 50's who were very supportive of NSWA philosophy. Toward the end of the 50's--the interest in competitive sports for women began to reach us down here and AAHPER had an interest in sponsoring these activities under very strict conditions. (Miller, 9 August 1979)

Watts (1960) considered 1945-1960, a period of social change and adjustment due to technological advancement. Educators redefined goals and purposes of education. Physical educators were reaffirmed by the Educational

Policies Commission of the contributions that athletics could make in the area of human relations. A few women physical educators turned their attention to the highly-skilled women athletes who had formerly been overlooked and called on their membership to supply leadership in rectifying the situation.

During the latter '50s, several incidents concerning women's athletics were brought to Dr. Miller's attention. Faculty Minutes of January 20, 1959 reflected the situation:

A divisional committee had discussed the question and agreed that the stand of the Department should probably be that of a "permissive attitude." In other words, the department would not forbid such participation, neither would it make a decided effort to encourage such activity. In the discussion which followed it was brought out that national policy in women's athletics was not favorable to participation in outside tournaments for college women. (Physical Education Faculty Meeting, 20 January 1959)

It was during this time, 1958-61, that interest in tennis became evident as a group of FSU women students organized a tennis club, the Racquettes.

During the 1960s women participated in club sports. Sports clubs consisted of a group of students who were united by interest in a certain sport. These students met, planned and practiced in support of the activity. Competition was scheduled with similar institutional and community clubs. Faculty members volunteered to coach the teams. The Women's Recreation Association (WRA) contributed financial support for most of the club expenses. When the WRA purses

became exhausted, Eddie Cubbon, assistant professor of Physical Education and Recreation, and Director of Intramurals, was approached for assistance. Mr. Cubbon was most instrumental in getting the women's intercollegiate program off the ground. He assisted the groups in securing equipment and supplies for their activity.

Department Chairman, Dr. Miller, advised the faculty in 1968, of the interest by DGWS and the Olympic Development Committee in intercollegiate sports for women. Because of this interest, a departmental decision had to be made on "how and what" to teach women in the major program "to properly equip them to meet the demands which will be placed on them in the field." The suggestion was made that competition begin with club status, requesting financial backing from Student Activities (Physical Education Faculty Meeting, 6 February 1968). DGWS, whose policy now allowed competitive athletics, had requested hosts for the first National Intercollegiate Championships for 1969. Because of a strong background in gymnastics and track and field, Florida State considered hosting these two sports.

In 1969, Miller and Cubbon played a major role in getting funds appropriated by the student government to send the women's track team to the First National Intercollegiate Track and Field Meet held in San Marcos, Texas. The following year, Cubbon went before the finance committee of the Student Government Association to request

money for women's athletics. Money was appropriated for women's athletics as follows: 1970, \$7,500; 1971, over \$10,000; and 1972, over \$11,000. When questioned about requesting yearly increases for women's athletics, Cubbon was asked, "Where is it going to end? Are you going to ask for more?" Cubbon replied, "Yes, this program is going to grow. One day women will have full-time coaches, like the men" (Cubbon, October 1976). Cubbon believed that some women in the women's athletic program were interested in expertise. He predicted a growth in the enrollment of women in the physical education program because of growth in the women's athletic program. Cubbon was instrumental in hiring a woman as Director of Women's Intramurals and Athletics in 1972, under the auspices of Student Activities. This position developed into a full-time Director of Women's Intercollegiate Athletics at Florida State University.

#### Status of Athletics for Women

In 1947, students maintained separate recreation associations for men and women under the University Recreation Association (URA), separate "F" Club organizations, and separate physical education associations. In addition, the Tarpon Club was designated for women students only (FSU Catalog, 1947-48).

A men's "F" Club was initiated and included players who had completed four or more quarters in basketball as

a member of the Tallahassee Branch of the University of Florida team (Florida Flambeau, 23 May 1947). By October 31, 31 members were listed, earning their "F's" in varsity or intramural basketball, swimming and tennis the previous year (Florida Flambeau, 31 October 1947). After this first year, the Men's "F" Club included only those varsity athletes who had lettered in the intercollegiate sports program.

The women's "F" Club cooperated with the Women's Division of the University Recreation Association (WDURA) in "promoting women's athletic activities" and in "contributing to the development of high ideals and university spirit among the student body." The club sponsored song-writing contests to boost campus spirit when interest in student athletics was low. They sponsored play night, for those too busy to engage in intramurals, decorated floats for homecoming parades, operated concessions, and contributed to scholarship funds. They assisted Tarpon Club performances and helped the physical education department organize and conduct sportsdays.

Elibility for F-Club membership in 1949 required making two Odd-Even teams in three consecutive sports seasons, which signified athletic achievement. Qualities of sportsmanship, cooperation, social poise and willingness to give service when needed were also determining factors for membership (WRA Handbook, 1949). As in the past, a three- to six-week probationary period called "goating" was

required before being initiated into the club. Prospective members, dubbed Goats, had mothers (bonafide members) who presented them with various and fascinating duties and missions to accomplish as proof of their worthiness (Florida Flambeau, 20 October 1951). Goats composed songs, planned skits, carried books and polished shoes. Goats did not have "I forgot," "I don't know" or "I can't," in their vocabulary. Hell Week, the final week of the probationary period, was filled with surprising activities. Following initiation, goats were finally allowed to wear their "F" right side up.

As Odd-Even events gave way to intramurals and other athletic activities, the women's F Club of 1964 was considered an athletic service honorary. It cooperated with the WRA in promoting women's athletic activities. Membership requirements included earning two all-star awards, based on skill and sportsmanship in two different intramural sports during one academic year in addition to having a two-point overall average (Major News, 1964). After intercollegiate athletics for women began in 1969, the requirements for membership in the F Club were changed for varsity team members. Intercollegiate athletes were required to make one all-star intramural team in addition to passing a vote of the membership (Houston, 1979).



Women's Recreation  
Association

In 1942 the members of the Women's Athletic Association Board petitioned the Faculty Committee on Student Affairs to approve the renaming of the WAA to Women's Recreation Association (WRA). The change in names was more in line with the nature and function of the organization. Another reason was that the term "athletic" probably served to curtail the program. Over the years, the program had changed and become more recreational than athletic (Eckland, 1942). After several years of communication and constitutional revision, the official change was made in 1946 (Florida Flambeau, 19 April 1946; Newsletter, 1946).

The new constitution had the following provisions:

Purpose

To stimulate interest in a program of wholesome physical and recreational activities, to promote athletic accomplishment, and to contribute to the development of the ideals of health and sportsmanship to every women student.

Membership

All women students regularly enrolled in Florida State University are members of this organization.

Faculty Advisor

The head of the Women's Physical Education Department shall act as advisor in helping to carry out the program. . . . Each activity under the WRA Board shall have a sponsor from the faculty.

Source of Authority

This association shall be responsible to the Executive Council and the Organizations Committee of the U.G.A. [University Government Association]. All recreational activities as

here-in described shall be carried out by the board in accordance with the standards of the Physical Education Department and the regulations of the University Government Association. All recreational activities of the WRA which involve agencies outside of the University must be approved by the Dean of Student Welfare, and the Dean of Women.

#### Faculty

The faculty intramural director and her assistant shall be appointed by the director of Women's Physical Education at Florida State University.

She shall be overall faculty coordinator and supervisor of the total intramural program; work with the Intramural manager to plan the tournaments for each sport during the season and shall be an ex-officio member of the Intramural Board.

#### Awards

- A. A student shall be awarded the University letter (F) when she meets the following requirements:
  1. Attends at least two-thirds of the practices to be eligible for Odd-Even teams.
  2. Participates in two Odd-Even sports over a period of three quarters.
- B. After the "F" has been awarded, each additional time that person makes two Odd-Even teams, a star shall be awarded.
- C. An emblem shall be awarded for fulfilling the requirements for an "F" and 4 stars.
- D. The WRA budget shall purchase one "F" for each person who meets the requirement stated in this constitution. (Women's Recreation Association Constitution, 29 November 1949)

Women athletic managers were elected to conduct the WRA intramural program. The athletic managers were responsible for entering teams from their dormitories, sororities or other organization, coaching the teams and managing the

teams. Eligibility was determined by meeting required practices (Florida Flambeau, 10 October 1947).

Odds and Evens organized for fall quarter sports in soccer, hockey, modern dance and archery. An unofficial homecoming announced by the students, in 1947, included the traditional afternoon Odd-Even soccer and hockey games in the weekend schedule of activities. The university band performed between games. A formal fall dance was featured but the highlight of the festivities was the FSU-Tennessee Polytechnic football game (Florida Flambeau, 21 November 1947).

In 1952 FSU joined the Athletic Federation for College Women (AFCW). The AFCW's purpose was to:

Further athletic interests and activities for girls and women according to the highest and soundest standards of sports and recreation.  
(Newsletter, NAPECW, 1954)

In addition to upholding NSGWS standards, AFCW promoted co-recreation programs and assisted with post-college and community recreational athletic programs. Florida State students contributed several articles to the AFCW publication, the Spotlight, concerning recreation, sports, performances and demonstrations by various FSU student organizations.

The WRA continued to revise the mechanics for intramural participation in order to stimulate interest and accommodate student needs. By 1953-54, the Odd-Even

competition had been eliminated and a new program of intramurals was set up under the Women's Division of the University Recreation Association. The new system divided the school year into sports seasons. Any group of women students could enter a team. Two all-star teams were selected in each sport. The F-Club then chose its members from this selected group of players (Newsletter, 1953-54). Leagues were established for dormitory and sorority competition. League winners then competed for the overall championship. The WDURA also sponsored outing activities and sports days for high schools as well as for colleges.

Sports Days which began in 1938 at FSCW continued to be sponsored by the WRA under the direction of the women's physical education department. Dr. Katherine Montgomery explained that the primary purpose of Sports Day was:

To bring together students from various colleges to participate in sports and activities in which they are mutually interested, thereby broadening their social contacts. The emphasis is placed on friendly rivalry and the enjoyment of good games. (Florida Flambeau, 8 December 1950, p. 3)

Sports Days were approached with the following aims, objectives and organization:

I. Definition, aims and objectives

- A. Sports Day--A program in which one or more sports are featured, the schools (or other groups) participating enter teams representing their membership. No tournament is played but play for the enjoyment and the improvement of the playing is emphasized. Spectators are nil--all participate in some activity.

## B. Objectives:

1. The welfare of all participating
2. Improved skills in playing the game (or games)
3. Increased physical and social fitness
4. Emotional stability
5. Personality traits such as leadership, fellowship, respect for rules and order, dependability, friendliness
6. Enjoyment of the play for its own sake--for the highly and the lesser skilled.
7. Sportsmanship
8. Student initiative in planning and in conduction of the program

## II. Type of competition and selection of activities

1. Competition is between schools (or other groups) but no one team plays more than one strenuous game in the Sports Day program; therefore, no tournaments are played.
2. A school (or group) may have many teams in the same sport. Although the playing, and winning of the individual games played are important, no championships are determined. (The teams winning share with other teams their methods of attaining success, that other teams may achieve higher levels of skill in the sport, thereby gaining greater enjoyment in the playing.)
3. The activities are selected on the basis of student interest, seasonal and climatic fitness, and the sports' demand upon the participant.
4. Activities approved for Sport Day competition are:  
(NSWA Rules should govern each sport offered.)
  - (1) Archery--also co-educational
  - (2) Badminton--also co-educational
  - (3) Bowling--also co-educational
  - (4) Golf--also co-educational
  - (5) Shuffleboard--also co-educational
  - (6) Tennis (Mixed doubles also approved)
  - (7) Table Tennis (Mixed doubles also approved)
  - (8) Basketball (NSWA Rules) Not co-educational
  - (9) Swimming--Not co-educational
  - (10) Softball--Not co-educational
  - (11) Field hockey--Not co-educational
  - (12) Soccer--Not co-educational
  - (13) Volleyball--Not co-educational
  - (14) Folk Dances--also co-educational

Note: Track and field events are not approved for competition in Sports Days, because of their low (or negative) social values. (Montgomery, Sports Day Program--Typical)

Faculty and students, whenever possible, assumed responsibilities for committees to handle invitations, program, information, registration and finance, reception and social, food, equipment, first aid and safety, scoring and awards, publicity and transportation (Montgomery, Sports Day Program--Typical). Entertainment committees were often included and awards, usually homemade paper products, served as souvenirs, while women were winning trophies for inter-collegiate debates.

Team sports for high school sports days were usually scheduled at the same time to limit participation in vigorous activities so as "not to overexert the individual during the day's activities." Strenuous events were badminton, basketball, field hockey, speedball, tennis, softball and volleyball (Montgomery, 27 September 1955). Provisions were also made to guard against overexertion for college participants. Basketball games consisted of two five-minute halves, stopping the clock only for time out, substitution, jumpballs and fouls (Program, FSU Sportsday, March 1-2, 1963). "As a participant at the 1963 sports day from the University of Southern Mississippi, we were quite surprised to find that we had driven over 300 miles to participate in a ten-minute basketball game. Many of our players also played on independent and AAU teams in Mississippi"

(Usher, 1979). Sports days continued at Florida State throughout 1968, except for 1954 when the events were cancelled due to a polio epidemic in Leon County (Montgomery, 30 March 1955).

Stokes (1979), class of '62, related that students interested in athletics participated in intramurals and sports days and some played in the Tallahassee City recreation leagues.

A turning point in the sports program came in 1964. Expertise in sport was recognized and rewarded. Every sport scheduled for sports day had a winner and awards were presented after the final game. Tryouts were held for teams in basketball, volleyball, tennis, badminton, and bowling. A ruling limited a player to membership on one team only, thus giving more students an opportunity to participate (Intramural News, 27 January 1964).

Student interest in intercollegiate sports became more apparent. Students approached the women physical educators for assistance and guidance in providing opportunities for realizing their needs and interests. Faculty members responded by creating playing opportunities for the aspiring women athletes. At times, progress was distressing along many channels. Martin-Vegue (1979), class of 1942, and later an assistant professor of physical education at FSU, recalled that women students of the '60s were attracted to the travel and excitement of athletics but many were not

committed to meeting practices nor showing up for scheduled departures when contests were arranged. Women students were yet to realize that being in competitive athletics required more than just "signing up."

In 1968 the WRA became the Women's Intramural Association (WIA). The name change more adequately reflected the function of the organization, which was to provide intramural activities for the women students on campus (WRA Board Meeting, 1 October 1968). The purpose of the organization was:

To conduct regular programs of interesting, suitable physical and recreational activities, to promote athletic accomplishment to contribute to the development of the ideals of health and sportsmanship among the Women Students of Florida State University. (Constitution of the Women's Intramural Association, 1970)

The Women's Intramural Association promoted athletic development for all levels of skill. WIA financially supported by Student Activities, assisted by the Physical Education Department, Men's Intramurals, and special allocations by the Student Senate when prodded, combined efforts to provide competitive sport opportunities in the developing stage of the present women's intercollegiate athletic program. Financial support included entry fees and occasional travel via university motor pool vehicles. Private cars were also used. Students and faculty volunteer coaches paid their own food and lodging expenses. Often



other physical educators made personal contributions to help defray expenses.

Faculty members coached on a volunteer basis. This additional responsibility was performed with the blessings from the physical education department, but with no compensation, financially, nor with time off from regular teaching schedules (Jones, 1976). In 1968, a move was made to utilize graduate student coaches.

#### Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Council

Further direction and leadership was forthcoming from the state and local level. In January 1971, a Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Council was formed at Florida State and elected Martha Moore to head the group. The council included the coach of each woman's sport, a student representative from each sport, and a liaison member from the Student Government Association. The purpose of the council was as follows:

1. To establish policies
2. To plan budget
3. To set up criteria for qualifying. (Women's Intercollegiate Council, Minutes, 15 January 1971)

Developing a functional organization and establishing a budget were primary concerns of the council along with a recognized need for employing a woman to coordinate intramurals and intercollegiate athletics on a full-time basis. Policies were then established for operation of sports under council guidelines. Competition was scheduled in golf,

badminton, swimming, volleyball, basketball, softball, and track and field. The Racquettes Tennis Club operated separately.

The organization adhered to the policies, standards and guidelines as set forth in the Procedures for Intercollegiate Athletics for Women manual published by the National Commission on Intercollegiate Athletics for Women, a branch of the Division for Girls' and Womens' Sports of AAHPER. The council also adhered to the policies established by the newly-formed Florida Commission on Intercollegiate Athletics for Women (FCIAW) which was sponsored under the jurisdiction of the Florida Association of Physical Education for College Women (Moore, 1972).

Established in 1970, the FCIAW ascribed to the following purposes:

1. Promote intercollegiate athletics for women.
2. To abide by the Current Policies and Procedures for Intercollegiate Events as published by the Commission in Intercollegiate Athletics.
3. Coordinate competition within the state.
4. Set tournament dates and sites upon recommendations.
5. Settle disputes if and when they arise concerning eligibility and other matters pertinent to athletics.
6. Keep accurate records of intercollegiate competition in Florida. (FJOHPER, August 1971, p. 19)

The FCIAW later questioned women leaders in the State of Florida concerning DGWS eligibility requirements as set forth in the third edition of Procedures for Intercollegiate Athletic Events, which served to guide CIAW. The majority of women coaches favored most of the DGWS policies and

procedures concerning intercollegiate competition with the following exceptions: Florida coaches voted to permit athletic scholarships for women athletes and, they decided not to enforce the 12-week sport season limitation (FJOHPER, 22 1971). The FCIAW was among 15 organizations that was officially recognized by CIAW as a governing group for women's sports (Governing Groups Recognized by CIAW). As CIAW was dissolved and replaced by the Association of Intercollegiate athletics for Women (AIAW) in July 1972, Florida State University was welcomed as a Charter Member (Magnusson, 1972).

#### Volleyball

Many southern colleges began to conduct invitational tournaments in team sports during the latter 1960s. An invitation to a spring volleyball tournament at West Georgia College in 1968 initiated intercollegiate competition for Florida State University women. The Women's Recreation Association Board was informed that the invitation had been received and was asked to act on the issue. Following the discussion concerning expenses, chaperones and coaches, the members voted to send a team with the stipulation that players pay for their meals (WRA Board Meeting, 15 February 1968). At the following WRA Board meeting (23 February 1968), Martha Moore, physical education faculty member and WRA adviser, was selected to coach the team.

The West Georgia Invitational was a two-divisional tournament. The West Georgia "A" team defended their title

by defeating FSU 15-3, 15-5 (The West Georgian, 12 April 1968). Florida State took second in both divisions and claimed both MVP awards (Physical Education Alumni Newsletter, 1968). Students participating in the tournament were Alyn Airaghi, Gloria Bennett, Nancy Cotton, Pam Haizlip, Sue Hoffman, Marian King, Avis Latham, Ann Moose, Joan Olsson, Ava Rosen, Marcelle Wise, and Arlene Nicholson and Cherri Lee who were both named MVP (WIA, Volleyball 1967-69).

The second year began with a first place finish in the Jacksonville University tournament in November 1968. In March 1969, the team placed third in the USVBA Region 6 tournament held at Patrick Air Force Base, Florida. Joining Airaghi, Latham, Nicholson and Olsson, from last year's team were Patti Abbott, Carol Ellsworth, Sue Hall, Sylvia Iglesias, Darleen Roche, Sue Sprawls and Paula Jones (WIA, Volleyball 1967-69). At the Spring Women's Intramural Association Board meeting (14 April 1969), the board voted to financially support an FSU invitational tournament planned for October 1969. The WIA voted to have a collegiate, rather than an open tournament. Since they had use of the gym for only one day, the tournament was scheduled for October 25, 1969 (Moore, 16 April 1969). It was also decided to have ten teams compete on a two-division round robin basis, with the finalists of each division playing-off for the championship (Moore, 12 May 1969).

In the fall of 1969, Judy Blucker (1979) enrolled at Florida State University as a graduate assistant to coach volleyball and softball as organized varsity sports. Blucker, who had coached at Broward Community College, indicated that the Florida Junior Colleges had been into competitive sports for a few years, and that Florida State had girls who wanted to compete. There was little time or interest among the regular faculty at FSU in coaching women's sports. There was an interest, however, in promoting varsity sports.

Blucker assembled the following squad: Patti Abbott, Gloria Bennett, Carol Ellsworth, Marian King, Lucy Moody, Arlene Nicholson, Joan Olsson and Sue Sprawls. The FSU team proved to be too generous as hosts as Miami-Dade South won the tournament over Mississippi State College for Women (Florida Flambeau, 26 October 1971). However, the FSU team came back strong the following month defeating Georgia Southern, St. Johns, Manatee, Jacksonville University, Stetson and Miami-Dade South to win the Jacksonville University tournament. Sue Sprawls was selected MVP (WIA, Volleyball 1967-69).

Another graduate student, Billie Jo Jones, coached both volleyball and softball in 1970-71. Few matches were scheduled due to lack of adequate funding and playing facilities. Moore (14 June 1971) explained that the FSU Invitational Volleyball Tournament was not held in 1970 "due to 'conflict of interests' in the use of Tully Gym."

The team did not play a home match in the 1970 season (Intramural News, 30 October 1970). The team placed second to national power, Miami-Dade South, in the Broward Community College tournament and in the Jacksonville University Tournament (Florida Flambeau, 31 October 1970; 17 November 1970). The team from Florida State University emerged as the senior college division state champs defeating the University of Florida, Florida Southern, Stetson University, University of South Florida, and Flagler (Florida Flambeau, 1 December 1970). Miami-Dade South, winner of the junior college division, defeated FSU in the overall state championship match (Jones, 1976). The 1970 roster included Patti Abbott, Melanie Blajian, Kathy Blankenship, Linda Crutchfield, Barbara Eatmon, Laura Gibbons, Pam Hughes, Whitey McQuillen, Jan Middleton, Lucy Moody, Pat Reid, Darlene Towne, and Wendy Wood (WIA, Volleyball, 1970).

Graduate student, Linda Warren, coached volleyball, basketball and softball in 1971-72. Pat Moore, who started the program in 1968, continued as coordinator of women's intercollegiate athletics. The FSU Invitational Volleyball Tournament was revived and was expanded to a two-day event held October 22-23, 1971. Men's basketball coach, Hugh Durham, had agreed to conclude his varsity and freshmen practices by 7 P.M. on Friday. Coach Durham also moved

his Saturday practice to Sunday, thus allowing the tournament to be completed as scheduled (Durham, 9 June 1971).

The tournament director had scheduled a coaches' meeting at 7 P.M. while a crew transformed the basketball floor to a three-court volleyball area. The games began at 8 P.M. Tournament play was governed by DGWS rules in compliance with FCIAW (Moore, 5 October 1971).

Florida State University reigned over their Second Invitational with victories over MSCW, Flagler, Jacksonville University, Broward, and the University of South Florida. Other college teams in the tournament were Rollins, West Georgia, Miami-Dade North, and Miami-Dade South (WIA, Volleyball 1971).

After winning the Florida State Invitational, the team placed fifth in the Jacksonville Tournament (Florida Flambeau, 24 November 1971). FSU took second in the state playoffs and finished the regular season with 15 wins and 4 losses. FSU experienced its first national competition as Miami-Dade Junior College South, hosted the national tournament in February 1972 (Physical Education Faculty minutes, 11 February 1972). Following the national tournament, FSU ranked fourteenth in the nation (WIA, Semi-Annual Report, 1971-72). FSU featured the following players: Patti Abbott, Laura Gibbons, Linda Crutchfield, Jan Middleton, Susan Ray, Nancy Helms, Wendy Wood, Pat Nicholson, Gail

Heller, Pat Sargeant, Barbara Eatmon and Charlene Law  
(Florida Flambeau, 26 October 1971).

### Softball

There had been a great deal of interest and participation in organized softball in the State of Florida. Women's teams had competed successfully in Amateur Softball Association (ASA) competition for a number of years. Many college women were members of their local community softball leagues and were anxious to play organized softball on the intercollegiate level.

The first Florida state college softball tournament for women was held in the spring of 1970. Earlier that year Blucker (1979) reported that during a Florida Association of Physical Education for College Women (FAPECW) workshop, around 20 women met and formed the Florida Commission on Intercollegiate Athletics for Women (FCIAW). At that time it was decided to hold a state Junior-Senior College Slow-Pitch Softball Tournament. Later that year, the FCIAW was formally established.

Blucker coached the Florida State women's team in a come from behind victory over Jacksonville University 14-10 in the championship game. In advancing to the finals, FSU romped Stetson 18-3 and downed Florida Memorial 4-2. The seven teams entering the tournament included Rollins, Stetson, Barry, Florida Memorial, Jacksonville University, University of Florida, and Florida State University. The FSU



roster listed the following players: Clara Cook, Elaine Sweat, Whitey McQuillen, Joan Gray, Pat Reid, Diane Barber, Patti Abbott, Sue Seaman, Bunny Evans, Kathy Blankenship, Marion King, Gail Heller, Dottie Kelly, Linda Leon and Donna Hicks (Florida Flambeau, 22 April 1970).

The Lady Seminoles continued their winning ways the following year by defeating the University of South Florida, Jacksonville University, and Flagler College to advance to the finals of the state senior college division tournament held in Gainesville, April 2-3, 1971. FSU defeated South Florida 18-5 in a rematch in the finals of the double-elimination event (WIA, Softball, 1971).

FSU made it a clean sweep by defeating the junior college champs, Miami-Dade, 4-1 and 8-3 for the undisputed overall state title (Florida Flambeau, 30 April 1971). The 1971 team was coached by graduate student, Billie Jo Jones. Jones (1976) described the primal conditions under which the team performed:

Softball had no uniforms. The team practiced on the bandfield, furnished their own gloves, and paid for their meals for out-of-town games. The school provided transportation and tournament entry fees. (Jones, 1976)

The following spring, 1972, the only record of participation by the softball team was in the state tournament held in Miami (Florida Flambeau, 12 April 1972). With a budget of \$200.00, the team purchased two bats, four balls, two rolls of wrap, one pound of atomic balm, and

made the trip to Miami. Final expenses amounted to a little over \$300.00 (WIA, Files 1971-72). Coach Linda Warren's team placed second to Flagler College in the Senior Division play (WIA, Softball 1971-72).

### Basketball

Physical Education Department Chairman, Miller, announced at a faculty meeting (13 January 1970) that DGWS would conduct a National Basketball Tournament in March and asked if anyone was interested in coaching a team and attending the tournament. Apparently no action was initiated as the first basketball team to be fielded by Florida State University appeared in the winter quarter the following year, 1971 (Florida Flambeau, 7 January 1971). Florida State was the consolation winner in a tournament held at the University of Florida, January 23, 1971 (WIA, Basketball 1970-71). The team, coached by graduate student, Barbara Hollingsworth, placed second in the Platinum Coast Invitational Tournament in Cocoa, Florida with a 3-1 record. In addition to winning the sportsmanship trophy, FSU players Tex Wright and Bunny Evans were all tournament selections (Florida Flambeau, 24 February 1971). Other team members included Monia Wright, Terry Brown, Linda Crutchfield, Jan Middleton and Joan Gray (Florida Flambeau, 2 February 1972).

Few games were played during the first two seasons. Securing necessary equipment and uniforms, and scheduling contests close to home were early problems. Securing a

practice court was almost impossible at a campus of 20,000 students. Jones (1976) recalled the frugal developmental years of the contemporary sports program for women at FSU as a very compromising situation in which the basketball team wore volleyball team shorts and shared warmups with the swim team. Lack of organized competition within most Florida high schools supplied very few experienced candidates for varsity competition on the college level. Therefore, competition remained limited and in-state.

In 1972, FSU opened the season with a loss to cross-town rival Florida A&M University, February 7. Another setback followed, February 12, at the hands of Flagler College. FSU broke into the win column, February 27 with a victory over Wise Realty, an independent team from Tallahassee. Athletic department records show that FSU tied for seventh place in the DGWS Regional II Basketball Tournament held in Mississippi. The year's schedule was completed as FSU placed third in the Florida Senior College Division State Tournament held March 10-11 in Miami (WIA, Basketball 1971-72). Five returning players from the 1971 squad included Monia Wright, Terry Brown, Linda Crutchfield, Jan Middleton and Joan Gray. These girls were joined by newcomers, Ann Owens, Sue Seaman, Joanne Abraham, Candi Houston, Vicki Sparling, Emma Colquitt, Pat Sargeant, Charlene Law, Chiquita Sanford and Debbie Allen (Florida Flambeau, 2 February 1972). The coach was a graduate student, Linda Warren.

Tennis

One of the longest, continuous, competitive women's organizations on the FSU campus was the Racquette Tennis Club. The Racquettes were organized and sponsored by faculty member Virginia Dumas, and was recognized under the Student Activity Association April 17, 1958. In the beginning, membership was open to anyone interested in tennis. Voluntary practices were held once a week. Betty Leggett served as the club's first president who recalled that the only match recorded the first year of competition was against Valdosta High School girls, 1959-60 who "almost beat us" (Racquette Ramblings). Club members were: Betty Leggett, Lee Kramer, Sunny Thomas; Barbara Bossong; Eleanor Belote; Betty Sheetz; Elaine Bettis, Marie Renduelus; Sally Fuller; Rose Ann Messina; Norma Ronan; Joyce Angus; Beverly Zicheck; and Sue Larson (Racquette Scrapbook).

The following year tryouts were held as abilities for prospective members were tested against the Ball Boy Machine and by playing against the club's better players.

Ann Lankford, assistant professor in physical education, joined the team as a coaching sponsor in 1961 and was credited with "changing the club into a team." Not only were two-a-week practices required and rules established, but other organized administrative moves were affected.

Players received physical education credit for participation and university transportation was secured for out-of-town trips as an active collegiate schedule was drawn up. Club dues often paid for motel accommodations. The women's team tuned up for the seasonal schedule by playing the FSU freshmen men's team. The regular schedule included high schools, colleges and club opposition. It was not unusual for "Coach" Lankford to fill in as a player in order to complete a schedule of matches (Racquette Ramblings).

The Racquettes experienced their first sanctioned tournament as all six entrants won first round play in the Second Annual Southern Collegiate Women's Tennis Tournament April 25-27, 1963, at Columbus, Mississippi. FSU player, Kathy Spence, was runner-up in singles. The following year, 1964, the Racquettes won the team trophy and the doubles title at the third annual Florida Collegiate Tennis Tournament held at Rollins College. They also claimed the team trophy at the First Annual Women's Collegiate Invitational Tennis Championship held in Jacksonville that year. The tournament was organized by Ann Lankford to coincide with the convention of the Southern District Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation. Singles winner of that First Collegiate Invitational was Roberta Alison, University of Alabama, who also played on the Southeastern Conference's Mens team at Alabama.

Racquette Ramblings, a mimeographed historical account of club activities, compiled by Coach Ann Lankford, noted the trend in 1964-65 of other schools, particularly private schools, toward using fewer players but of the highly-skilled calibre, while playing the same number of matches played previously. Several promising young players were lost to FSU during this time as Florida State University did not offer athletic scholarships for women. During the 1965-66 season Racquette Ramblings reported the number one Racquette was dropped from the ranks for:

Neglecting to adhere to the primary requisite to being a Racquette, that of behaving as a lady at all times. Moral lesson: Racquettes do not sulk, give bad line calls, lie, or behave in any manner that does not bring credit to themselves or to the club. (p. 8)

Everyone on the team looked forward to the seasonal fall trip to New Orleans. The trip included a stop in Mobile for a match with the Mobile Tennis Club before taking on Sophie Newcomb and Loyola Colleges in New Orleans. Later, the trip included a newly-organized tennis club in Pensacola. The regular season schedule plus entry into several major tournaments pitted the Racquettes against the best players in the south and southeast. Entering the Middle Atlantic Tennis Tournament (MALTA) in Staunton, Virginia, in 1968, the Racquette Club made a surprisingly strong showing, winning three first round singles and having both doubles reach the semifinals.

Florida State's Kathy Presley (class of 1971) scored the only upset knocking off fourth-seeded Dean Garcia of Mary Baldwin College in the second round of play (Racquette Scrapbook).

The 1969 team placed third in the Sixth Annual Women's Collegiate Tournament hosted by Florida State (Florida Flambeau, 11 March 1969). Another successful season followed in 1970 with losses only to Rollins and the University of South Florida. In 1971, the Racquettes posted their first win over Rollins since 1963 (Florida Flambeau, 2 February 1971). Although the Raquettes lost to the University of Florida and to Rollins in 1972, the team was sparked by Karen Benson, who ranked fourteenth nationally in the 18 and under category (Florida Flambeau, 2 March 1972).

The tennis team had never experienced a losing season between 1958 and 1972. Among notable tennis players for Florida State University during those years were Caryl Lenahan, Jane Quinn, Gail DeLozier, Lynda West, Kathy Spence, Judy Dunn, Stella Cunningham, Kathleen Geraghty, Karen Knowles, Margaret Kane, Kathy Presley, Trish Baisden, Ann Cox, Mary Ann Marquardt, and Karen Benson.

Following the 1972 season, the Racquettes became part of the organization of Women's Intercollegiate Athletics at Florida State University.

Golf

Two women were candidates for the university golf team in 1948. FSU men's coach, Ed Burleson, considered Jo Ann (Bopie) Whitaker and Mary Lena Faulk, both good golfers for college team membership. Both shot close to women's par golf. This compared to shooting about six strokes above men's par (Florida Flambeau, 20 February 1948). Later that year, Whitaker won medalist honors with a five over par 78 in the qualifying round and went on to win the Nineteenth Annual Florida Women's State Amateur Tournament in Orlando (Florida Flambeau, 9 April 1948; 16 April 1948). Mary Lena Faulk later joined the Ladies Professional Golf Association and became an outstanding player on the women's professional golf tour (Pitchford, 1980).

Florida State University women who competed in golf during 1948 to 1964 did so on their own record. The university did not sanction women's varsity sports nor did they allow women to be members of a men's athletic team. However, in 1964, Betty Tobin, sponsored by the WRA entered the Twentieth Women's Collegiate Golf Tournament at Michigan State University (FSU Form No. 9, 13 April 1964).

Five students entered the Second Annual Florida Intercollegiate Golf Tournament for Women held in Winter Park in March 1965. Students representing Florida State were: Ann Carr, Connie Hosek, Sally Sample, Sue Rice and Ellen Singer (FSU Form 9, 26 February 1965). Florida State University hosted the Fifth Annual Florida Intercollegiate Golf



Tournament for women in 1968. The tournament was scheduled in conjunction with the state women's tournament. The University of Miami won the senior college division and Miami-Dade Junior College won the junior college division. Donna Petrizzi and Karen Crews were the top Seminole entries (Women's Intercollegiate Athletics, 25 April 1968). Faculty member, Mary Jayne Martin-Vegue worked with the college golfers. Matches were scheduled within the State of Florida and in Georgia.

An outstanding golfer for FSU in 1969, Cindy Peterka represented Florida State at the National Golf Tournament in Maryland, but failed to make the cut at 80. Cindy shot 83 (Florida Flambeau, 25 September 1969). Peterka won the Tallahassee Shamrock Open in 1970 while team member, Karen Crews, won the "B" Flight competition. Peterka also represented Florida State in the National Intercollegiate Golf Tournament in San Diego, California in 1970, placing tenth in the nation (Florida Flambeau, 2 May 1972). An appeal for financial aid was made in her behalf but the DGWS policy against scholarships given for athletic ability prevailed (Physical Education Faculty Meeting Minutes, 16 March 1970). Keith Pitchford was designated to coach the women's team in January 1971 (Moore, 20 January 1971). Pitchford was serving as manager and golf pro at the Florida State University golf course when he was approached about the coaching assignment. Former coach, Martin-Vegue, joined

the elementary education teaching faculty. The 1971 season proved to be a lean year for the Lady Seminoles. Florida State lost all five scheduled matches. Peterka decided not to play that year. Janet Lester placed second in the State tournament. Lester and Darlene Towne represented FSU at the National Intercollegiate Golf Tournament held in Athens, Georgia (WIA files, 1971; Pitchford, 1980). The team record was 3-2 in 1972 and the team placed third in the state tournament held at the FSU Golf Course. Cindy Peterka, who re-joined the team for the 1972 season, was named the Florida State Collegiate Women's Champion while capturing the State Driving Title. Other players on the squad were Janet Lester, Elena Monteferris and Denise Bisset (WIA, 29 May 1972).

#### Track and Field

Dr. Frances Hall rekindled the women's track program at Florida State University in 1969. It had been nearly fifty years since Anne Harwick had represented FSCW in the 1922 Paris Games. Dr. Hall was teaching a theory course in track and field when some of the students became interested in actual competition. A small group of women began working out at the Seminole track under Dr. Hall's supervision.

The First National Intercollegiate Women's Track and Field Championships had been announced at Southwest Texas State College in San Marcos for May 1969. "The women in the department decided we would enter" (Physical Education Faculty Meeting Minutes, 13 January 1970). The team had no

uniforms, equipment, warmups, or travel budget. Competition was difficult to schedule close to home. However, the team competed in the Mason-Dixon Relays at Louisville, Kentucky, the National AAU Indoor Meet, and the Richmond-Perine Meet in Miami. The competition proved exciting as Florida State University junior, Lee Anne Wojtkowski, placed second to U.S. Olympic shot putter Maren Seidler in the Mason-Dixon Games (Tallahassee Democrat, 16 February 1969). Wojtkowski placed third in the shot put event at the National AAU Indoor Meet, and won the Miami Richmond-Perine Meet. Avis Latham won the high jump at 4'9". Other athletes scoring points for FSU at Miami were Gail Conrad and Janice Daning (FSU Women Track Records).

The Student Senate appropriated the money for the team to purchase uniforms and to travel to the DGWS Nationals at San Marcos (Florida Flambeau, 13 February 1969). Wojtkowski placed third in the shot put followed by Kane in fifth place. Latham placed fourth in the 100-meter hurdles. Participation in the Florida Gold Coast Championships and the National AAU Outdoor Meet ended the first season of competition in women's track for Florida State University. The following athletes earned points in the Florida Gold Coast Championship. Wojtkowski took first place in the shot put and M. C. Gilbert took first in the discus. FSU had four second-place finishes as Latham ran the 100-meter hurdles in 16.6 seconds and cleared the high jump at 4'7". Margo

Starnes was second in the long jump with a leap of 14'8". Margaret Kane finished second in the shot put, but her distance was not recorded. Avis Latham also turned in a 2:50 880 for a third-place score (WIA, Track Records 1969). The departure of Dr. Hall resulted in a de-emphasis of the track and field program the following year (Physical Education Faculty Meeting, 16 March 1970).

Later that year, Sharon Burgess, came to FSU wanting to run. Being department chairman at the time, I appointed one of our graduate assistants, Judy Blucker, to work with Sharon. Sharon worked out a lot on her own, since her family jogged. Even though Blucker had no track coaching experience, she was willing to train Sharon. Sharon was the whole team. (Miller, 1979)

Burgess had little experience her first year but did manage to win the mile run at the University of Florida, with a time of 5:57. She chipped seven seconds off of that time as she won the Florida AAU mile with a 5:50 clocking, and claimed the 880 gold at 2:45. This qualified Burgess for the Second National Intercollegiate Track and Field Championships held at the University of Illinois. Burgess placed ninth in her first national competition.

At the end of the season several women became interested and formed a team, and asked me to work with them. I was the only one with a competitive track background and I was flattered they asked me to work with them. (Miller, 1979)

Although small in number, the new five-member team completely dominated the state meets and performed well out of state. Members of the 1971 Florida State University Women's Track Team included Sharon Burgess, Linda Crutchfield, Joyce Dickinson, Laura Gibbons and Susan Ray.

In preparation for the spring season, Burgess participated in several road races during the fall and winter quarters, winning two cross-country mile races for women. She also competed in several six-mile races with men.

The spring season began with Burgess and Gibbons entered in the Dogwood Relays, held at the University of Tennessee on April 17. Burgess' fourth-place time of 4:50.0 in the 1500-meter run qualified her for entry in the 1971 National AAU Championships. Gibbons' high jump of 4'7" resulted in a seventh place finish.

On April 24, 1971, Burgess won the 880-yard run in the Eastern Kentucky University Invitational with a time of 2:26.7. She placed third in the 440-yard run in 1:06.4. On May 1, Burgess clocked a 5:17.4 exhibition mile run against two high school mile relay teams.

Florida State University hosted their First Annual Women's Invitational Track and Field meet on May 8, 1971.

Four institutions participated in the college division, with Florida State University winning eight of the 11 events. Final score: Florida State University 54, University of Florida 16, Florida A & M 13, and Auburn University 11. Each of the five Florida State University entrants won at least one gold medal, with Laura Gibbons winning four! At the conclusion of the meet she was voted the outstanding college performer. (WIA, Summary of Women's Track and Field, 1971)

The results were published in the Florida Journal of Health, Physical Education and Recreation (August 1971). Burgess won the 880-yard run in 2:26.7, and also won the 440-yard dash in 1:05.8. Gibbons dominated the field events as she

hurled the discus 102'10" from the throwing circle, and was the top spear thrower with a heave of 123'10" to win the javelin event. Crutchfield was a distant second with 88'8". Gibbons also cleared 4'11" in the high jump. She was followed closely by teammate Linda Crutchfield with a 4'10" leap for second place. Gibbons' fourth gold medal came as she ran the third leg of the 400-yard relay. Ray, Crutchfield, and Dickinson also claimed a share in the event which was clocked at :55.4.2.

Joyce Dickinson cleared the 70-yard low hurdles and streaked across the finish line ahead of everyone with a time of 10.3. She finished 4 seconds behind FAMU's Carter (28.9) in the 200-yard dash. Dickinson scored another second place in the long jump, with a leap of 15'5". Edney won the event with a 15'10" jump for Auburn.

Linda Crutchfield was first in the shot put with 31'8-1/2". Susan Ray also scored third-place points for Florida State with a 26' effort. Ray was four-tenths of a second behind Auburn's Edney in the 100-yard dash with a time of :13.0. Carter, from Florida A&M squeaked in between for the silver medal (FJOHPER, August, 1971).

Out-of-state competition proved to be a little tougher as Laura Gibbons and Sharon Burgess represented FSU in the Third National Intercollegiate Track and Field Championships for Women held in Cheney, Washington in May. Burgess had a personal best of 5:15.8 in the mile run, however, the time was only good enough for a fourth place

finish. Burgess finished seventh in the 880-yard run, clocked at 2:25. Laura Gibbons placed seventh in the javelin with a throw of 133'5". This throw was ten feet longer than her winning toss earlier in the month at the FSU invitational. Gibbons also recorded a seventh place in the high jump, clearing the bar at 4'8", which was 3" short of her earlier jump at the Tallahassee track (WIA, Summary of Women's Track and Field, 1971).

The five-member team closed out the season by winning 10 of 11 events at the Florida AAU Women's Championships held in Gainesville, May 22, 1971. Laura Gibbons had first place finishes in the javelin and discus, and took second in the high jump. Linda Crutchfield had first place finishes in the high jump and shot put, and took second in the javelin. Joyce Dickinson had first place finishes in the 70-yard hurdles and the long jump, and took third in the 100-yard dash. Sharon Burgess had first place finishes in the 400- and 880-yard runs. Susan Ray picked up a first place by joining Gibbons, Crutchfield, and Dickinson in the 440-yard relay. Ray also finished second in the shot put and discus (WIA, Summary of Women's Track and Field, 1971).

In preparation for the 1972 spring track season, six FSU thinclads tuned up during the fall quarter by participating in a "Jogging Telethon" sponsored by the University of Florida. Out of five events, FSU claimed 4 firsts, 1 second and 2 thirds.

During the winter quarter, three FSU tracksters participated in the Valentine Running Festival held at Eglin Field Air Force Base on February 19, 1972. Sharon Burgess, representing Florida State, won the women's division of the 6-mile road race.

The 1972 season got under way as FSU sent an 11-member team to the Southwest Texas State University Invitational in San Marcos, Texas, held April 15. FSU took 5 first places in the individual events. FSU senior, Laura Gibbons, was the meet's high-point athlete, while establishing a meet record in the javelin throw covering a distance of 132'9-1/2". FSU junior, Sharon Burgess, also set meet records in the 880 (2:23.0) and in the 1500 meters (4:57.6). Florida State emerged with a third place team finish among the eight teams participating. Texas Women's University won the meet with 146 1/2 points followed by Sam Houston State University with 112 1/2. Florida State University had a total of 103 points.

Gibbons repeated as high-point athlete at the Eastern Kentucky University Invitational, held in Richmond, Kentucky, April 29, 1972. FSU took 3 first places in the individual events and scored enough place points to claim the first place team finish among 11 team entries. Gibbons won the javelin event with a 144'5" toss while teammate, Linda Crutchfield, placed fourth. Gibbons continued to carry on the FSCW tradition of superiority in the power-tested discus throw as she sailed the heavy flat plate



115'6". Peggy Reed contributed fourth place points for FSU in the same event. Gibbons finished third in the high jump clearing 4'11" and was followed closely by Crutchfield in fourth place.

Sharon Burgess set a meet record in the mile-run, clocked at 5:15.0. Scoring points also in the mile-run was FSU junior, Judy McClung. Burgess took the silver in the 880-yard run. Also scoring points for FSU were: Reed, second in the shot put; Crutchfield, fourth in the shot put; Shadwell, fourth in 100-meter hurdles; Brown, fifth in 440-yard dash; Brown, Dickinson, Gibbons and Shadwell placed fourth in the relay (WIA, Semi-Annual Report, Track and Field, 1971-72; FSU Women's Track Records, 1971-72).

Florida State University won their Second Annual Invitational, May 6, 1972. The Tallahassee athletes took 11 first places out of 12 events.

Meet records [were] established by Laura Gibbons in javelin (149'6"), high jump (5'1"), and discus (116'8"); by Joyce Dickinson in 100- (12.2) and 80-yard hurdles (:11.6); by Peggy Reed in shot put (36'1"); and by Janice Shadwell in long jump (16'4"). (WIA, Semi Annual Report, Track and Field, 1971-72)

Burgess won the 880 and the mile run. Brown took first in the 440-yard run. FSU placed second in the discus, javelin, high jump, long jump and shot put. FSU entered a Garnet and Gold team in the 440-yard relay and placed one, two. The only event FSU failed to win was the 220-yard dash (FSU Women's Track Records, 1971-72).

The Fourth National Intercollegiate Track and Field Championships for Women were held in Knoxville, Tennessee, May 11-12, 1972. The Florida State team finished twenty-third out of 31 teams. Out of nine FSU participants, Laura Gibbons had a fourth-place finish in the javelin event with a score of 138'1-1/2". Winning the event was Calvert, from the University of Southern California, with a toss of 192'. Sharon Burgess was sixth in the mile run, which was won by Anderson, from Kansas State, in 4:45.8. Sharon had a time of 5.13.1 (WIS, Semi-Annual Report, Track and Field, 1971-72; FSU Women's Track Records, 1971-72). Members of the 1971-72 FSU women's track and field team were Jeanette Brown, Jeanne Burgess, Sharon Burgess, Diane Clark, Linda Crutchfield, Joyce Dickinson, Laura Gibbons, Nancy Helms, Kathleen Ivey, Judy Keffler, Charlene Law, Peggy Reed, Janice Shadwell, Martha Williams, Terry Torbert, and Judy McClung.

I stayed with them for four years. The team continued to improve, but that was also happening across the country, California particularly. We continued to perform well locally and regionally, but nationally, we were out of our league.  
(Miller, 1979)

Florida State University placed athletes in the top ten positions of various events at the National Collegiate Championships in 1969, 1970, 1971, and 1972.

#### Tarpon Club

From a modest beginning in 1936, the Tarpon Club presented synchronized swimming demonstrations for the campus community. The group also made a commitment to conduct

research and experimentation in water activities. Members concentrated on perfecting strokes, composing and performing intricate swimming presentations. The water shows utilized lights, music and props in carrying out original themes. Tank suits had given way to colorful costumes. Members were selected on their swimming ability, water acrobatics and showmanship (Florida Flambeau, 5 December 1950). In 1953, tryouts were held for men who were included in the season's productions (Florida Flambeau, 20 October 1953).

In 1954, graduate student, Glynise Smith, worked with the club. Smith joined the physical education faculty the following year and sponsored the Tarpons until her untimely death in 1971 (Official University Bulletin, 11 October 1971).

Dedication to practice and desire for perfection were rewarded favorably as the group's performances were made available to others as the requests for exhibitions at professional meetings increased. Public exposure gained by motion picture shots resulted in further requests for demonstrations and exhibitions. In 1958, the club accepted the invitation to perform at the Institute of Monterrey, Mexico (Major's News, Summer, 1958).

Glynise Smith, a member of the board of directors of the International Academy of Aquatic Art (IAAA), was presented the inaugural "Coach of the Year" award from the academy in 1970 (Official University Bulletin, 1971)

at the National Aquatics Arts Festival in California (Alumnae Newsletter, 1970). Tarpon Club members, Mary Ann Beaudoin, Becky Manley, Susan Mayo, and alternate swimmer, Charlene Thompson, accompanied Miss Smith to the west coast where they presented two trio numbers, "The Hallow Men" and "One Giant Step for Mankind" at the Western Symposium in Sacramento, California. Both compositions, which were written by Tarpon Club members, took First Class awards at the International Festival of Aquatic Art, held in Eugene, Oregon, later that year (Florida Flambeau, 5 May 1970).

In 1971, the Tarpon Club was awarded "a lifetime membership in the Swimming Hall of Fame by the International Festival of Aquatic Art." The Florida Flambeau reported:

Miss Glynise Smith, Tarpon Club director, said as a result of the group's consistently high performance record, leaders in the aquatic field from many parts of the country plus England and Mexico have visited Florida State to observe the swimmers in practice. (5 May 1971, p. 3)

University Information Services reported that under Smith's direction:

The Tarpon Club reached its highest achievements in aquatic art and attained its greatest recognitions, winning six first class honors from the IAAA and appearing on network television and nationally distributed films. The Tarpon Club has won more first class honors than any other team in the world. (Official University Bulletin, 11 October 1971)

In 1972, the Tarpon Club received a top rating for the fourth consecutive time at the International Aquatic Art Festival held in Williamsburg, Virginia.

The Florida State Club presented the composition "Es Fini" to get the highest honor given. This number was a requiem for America interpreting the four destructive forces of this country: ignorance, war, greed and conformity.

A 23 swimmer composition written by Jeanne Hubert, "Es Fini" was a performance presented in the style of the Requiem Mass with singing. Solo parts were sung by Hubert.

At the close of the festival, the club presented a special show in honor of Glynise Smith, the late coach of the Tarpon Club. It consisted of a composition of six Class One compositions that were given by the club under Smith's direction. (Florida Flambeau, 12 May 1972, p. 13)

The Tarpons tapped the first two male members of the group in the fall of 1971. Alan Williams dropped out but Matt Padgett stuck it out and became a minnow (Florida Flambeau, 15 November 1971). The new coach was Alicia Crew.

#### Swimming

Florida State University continued to exhibit swimming prowess and in 1948 won four of the last five Southern Intercollegiate telegraphic meets. The lone loss being a 1 1/2 point defeat by the University of Miami (Florida Flambeau, 9 April, 1948). In 1948 the Aquatics Committee sent questionnaires to all colleges who entered the telegraphic swimming meets. It was reported that the results of this questionnaire effected a decision to discontinue the meets (Official Aquatics Guide, 1951-53). The last National Intercollegiate Telegraphic Swimming Meet was held in 1949, hosted by Florida State University. Purdue University won the

championship with FSU placing eighth among 45 colleges. Florida State won the regional meet. The following FSU students placed: Martha McGahee, 4th in the 50-yard breast-stroke; Charleton Galloway, Jean Rigell and Martha McGahee in the 75-yard medley relay; and in fourth place in the 100-yard free style relay were Aileen Britton, Jean Forhan, Joanne Vaughn and Jean Rigell (Florida Flambeau, 15 April 1949).

The need for an organized opportunity for women to compete in swimming was recognized in the fall of 1969. Swimmers who had an interest in swimming gathered for workouts. The workouts were not publicized but the news traveled by word of mouth. Motivation, at the beginning, included a love for swimming and a desire to stay in shape. When DGWS announced the qualifying times for the first National Collegiate Swimming and Diving Championships, specific goals were set by the group. FSU planned to enter its first meet.

Mississippi State College for Women hosted the First Southern Women's Intercollegiate Swim Meet in April 1970. Coach Glynise Smith and four swimmers represented Florida State University. Florida State swimmers won the second place trophy as Ginny Bunn, Elaine Craig, Suzanna Cobb and Charlotte Ranson had seven first place finishes compared to meet winner, MSCW's six (The Commercial Dispatch, 12 April 1970).

Ginny Bunn and Carol Zeiner represented Florida State at the First DGWS Championships in Illinois. The following times were written in beside each event in the DGWS program on file in the Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Records:

Ginny Bunn	200-yard Individual Medley	2:35.3
	50-yard Backstroke	<u>33.8</u>
	50-yard Butterfly	<u>32.3</u>
	100-yard Individual Medley	<u>1:13.0</u>
	100-yard Butterfly	<u>1:14.4</u>
	100-yard Backstroke	<u>1:13</u>
Carol Zeiner	50-yard Breaststroke	<u>35.5</u>
	100-yard Breaststroke	<u>1:20.9</u>
(Women's Intercollegiate Swim Team, DGWS Program, 1970)		

They were among 270 swimmers entered, representing 60 colleges (Vanderbeck, 1970). Had enough money been available, FSU would have entered a relay team (Physical Education Faculty Meeting, 16 March 1970).

The 1970-71 season produced a 56-38 win over MSCW at the Union pool, March 6, 1971. On April 22, a team of nine swimmers, compared to only four last year, captured the team trophy at the Second Women's Invitational Meet at MSCW, in Columbus. Four women, Ginny Bunn, Melissa Brown, Gwen Burchard and Kathi Wilson qualified for the DGWS National Meet in Tempe, Arizona.

The following times were written in beside each event in the DGWS program on file in the Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Records:

Ginny Bunn	100-yard Backstroke	1:11.9
	50-yard Backstroke	<u>32.26</u>
	100-yard Butterfly	<u>1:12.5</u>

Melissa Brown	50-yard Breaststroke	<u>37.06</u>
	100-yard Breaststroke	
Gwen Burchard	200-yard Freestyle	<u>2:19.1</u>
Kathi Wilson	200-yard Freestyle	<u>          </u>
Bunn, Brown, Burchard, Wilson	200-yard Medley Relay	<u>2:09.70</u>
Bunn, Brown, Burchard, Wilson	200-yard Freestyle Relay	<u>1:56.11</u>
(Women's Intercollegiate Swim Team, DGWS Program, 1971)		

Members of the 1970-71 team were: Melissa Brown, Nora Buning, Ginny Bunn, Gwen Burchard, Donnie Gage, Donna Holbrook, Elaine Hull, Maureen McQuat, Lydia Owen, and Kathi Wilson. Betty Crouch and Marji Wood joined for the last event of the year (Women's Intercollegiate Swim Team, files).

The following year about 25 swimmers turned out for the first meeting of the swim team. As the year progressed, over half of the group dropped out. During the year, the team became better organized with a constitution governing membership, organization, practices, officer's duties and other requirements. The new coach was Deborah Parramore, a graduate assistant.

After an inter-squad meet, the FSU tankers traveled to Gainesville for a 50 1/2-60 1/2 loss to the Lady Gators. All pool marks fell as the University of Florida later won all but two events in a 78-35 win at Florida State. Christi Agnew was a double winner for the Seminoles in the 200- and 400-yard freestyle. Following an 81-22 Dual Meet sweep over MSCW, eight FSU swimmers qualified and



participated in the DGWS National Swimming and Diving Championships in Cincinnati, Ohio. The final results were reported:

NAME	EVENT	TIME	PLACE
1. FSU	200-yard medley relay	2:08.9	23
FSU	400-yard freestyle relay	4:10.9	20
2. Christi Agnew	400-yard freestyle	4:50.7	35
	100-yard breaststroke	1:18.4	32
3. Jackie Kayser	400-yard freestyle	4:56.4	41
4. Ellen Smalling	400-yard freestyle	5:11.6	54
	100-yard butterfly	1:13.1	60
5. Melissa Brown	400-yard freestyle	5:28.9	60
6. Lena Oding	50-yard breaststroke	37.1	39
	100-yard breaststroke	1:19.5	37.
7. Kathy Fitzpatrick	100-yard freestyle	58.4	22
	50-yard freestyle	26.6	26
	200-yard freestyle	2:04.8	10
8. Gwen Burchard	200-Individual Medley	2:36.9	41

(Women's Intercollegiate Athletics, Team Results, 29 May 1972)

### Badminton

The newly-formed Badminton Club made a clean sweep at the Invitational Badminton Tournament held at Mississippi State College for Women in 1963. Florida State won first, second, and third places in the doubles competition, while two FSU entrants were found facing each other in the final singles round. Due to time limitations, the final match was played on the FSU campus the following week between Chris Padgett and Irene Washington (Florida Flambeau, 14 January 1963). The group played in Greensboro later that spring. Competition was scheduled occasionally thereafter as interest, opportunity and finances permitted.

Betty Wagner and Pat Reid placed second in the consolation matches at the First DGWS National Intercollegiate

Badminton Championships held in New Orleans, Louisiana in 1970. Team members included Patti Abbott, Pat Gibson, Joan Gray, Grace McCarthy, Arlene Nicholson, Sue Sprawls, and Elaine Sweat (Florida Flambeau, 20 February 1970). Patti Abbott (1979) recalled, "we were the only team in the tournament to play with wooden rackets." Pat Reid and Grace McCarthy represented FSU at the Second National Tournament, at Temple University in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania in 1971 (Florida Flambeau, 19 February 1971).

### Gymnastics

Women had participated in gymnastics and in various capacities in the Florida State annual production of Gymkana, a gymnastic variety show, since its founding in 1948. A university ruling, inspired by the department of physical education for women, declared women students ineligible to continue the intercollegiate program under male leadership. However, a few women continued to train with the program, entered competition unattached, and financed their own participation.

After winning five national titles, a new athletic administration removed gymnastics from the men's intercollegiate sports ranks in May 1960. Gymkana continued to compete on a club basis with the hope of being reinstated as an intercollegiate sport (Dynaform, 1965).

In 1962, world class performer, Gail Sontgerath, entered Florida State University. A member of the 1959 Pan-American Gymnastic Team, the 1960 Olympic Team, and the 1962 World Championship Gymnastic Team, Sontgerath became the first woman gymnast to be inducted into the FSU Hall of Fame. Requirements for the Hall of Fame were:

An honor bestowed only upon those who have won a National Championship for FSU, been on a World Games Team, or competed in the Olympics.  
(Miller, 1964)

Florida State men and women continued to enter invitational meets. Sontgerath later joined the physical education faculty and continued to work with Gymkana (Florida State University, Personnel Action Form, 1967).