

raising funds, determining eligibility of athletes, recruiting the same, scheduling with all its petty intriguing, and the town vs. jock struggle over the power of athletic department fiefdoms, and other related issues, including alumni influence in this area.

This matter is a vital point of debate today, and we need to know the history of the controversy that now almost weekly rages on the Op Ed page of the Sunday *N. Y. Times* Sports Section. Beyond this, the thesis that the Twenties might be the watershed period between the athletic styles of High Sport and Big Sport on college campuses probably deserves consideration. If Keefe's preliminary study could lead to such a depth inquiry, students of American sport would welcome its findings.

Intercollegiate Athletics in Ohio During the Depression, 1928-1938

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From 1928 to 1938 the number of intercollegiate athletic teams in Ohio increased from 187 to 210. Economic conditions did affect the patterns of this growth. The number of teams declined between 1930 and 1934 when unemployment was greatest, and increased between 1934 and 1938 when unemployment abated somewhat. The decline in teams, however, was never so severe as the increases in unemployment. Even though the general state of the economy influenced colleges' ability to field teams, enrollment levels had a greater effect on variations in the number of athletic teams. There was a consistent positive correlation between the number of teams and enrollment throughout the depression. In addition, by 1938 both enrollment and the number of teams were far above 1928 levels, while unemployment never reached pre-depression levels.

There were significant differences in the growth patterns of team sports and individual sports. The four sports in which teams were eliminated during the depression were: football, basketball, baseball, and cross-country. Three of the four were team sports. Football and baseball—which declined by eleven teams were eliminated at many schools because of financial problems. In particular, the number of baseball teams showed a strong negative correlation to the unemployment rate. General economic conditions had a stronger adverse effect on team sports than on individual sports. The number of teams in individual sports increased from 71 in 1928 to 107 in 1938. The growth pattern of individual sports shows a positive correlation to enrollment levels. These sports benefitted from increased interest engendered by recreational patterns which developed in the 1920's. Because they could be conducted with little expense, the number of individual sport teams grew as increasing numbers of students wished to participate in them, and these sports were not severely impaired by the general economic conditions. During the depression there was little evidence of varsity intercollegiate competition for women. This was a continuation of a trend begun in the 1920's and the depression seemed to have affected it very little.