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# The History of Intramural Sports for Men at Eastern Illinois University from 1899 to 1966

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**THE HISTORY OF INTRAMURAL SPORTS FOR MEN AT**

**EASTERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY FROM 1899 TO 1966**

(TITLE)

BY

**LAWRENCE EDWARD CROCIANI**

**THESIS**

SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS  
FOR THE DEGREE OF  
**MASTER OF SCIENCE IN EDUCATION**

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IN THE GRADUATE SCHOOL, EASTERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY  
CHARLESTON, ILLINOIS

**1968**

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YEAR

I HEREBY RECOMMEND THIS THESIS BE ACCEPTED AS FULFILLING  
THIS PART OF THE GRADUATE DEGREE CITED ABOVE

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## CHAPTER I

### STATEMENT OF PROBLEM

#### Introduction

Intramural programs began as an outgrowth of an over-abundant amount of student energy, enthusiasm, and an inherent desire to partake in competitive activities. Beaman and Humphrey state that intramurals in American colleges and universities were played early in the eighteenth century.<sup>1</sup> Haller and Mitchell are more specific as they cite an example, when in 1857, the freshmen class of Princeton University formed a class baseball team to play the sophomore class.<sup>2</sup> This interclass competition expanded and as school enrollments increased so did the number of students interested in athletics. Schools expanded competition and formed teams which went outside the school environment to play similar athletic groups, from other schools. Eventually the number of participants became larger than could be accommodated on the school teams. Thus a need was created for a program which would accommodate larger numbers and satisfy the competitive spirit contained within each individual. Subsequently intramural programs, designed for competition within the school, were started in order to satisfy the needs of students.

According to a report on the conference on intramural sports for college men and women which was held in 1955, the modern intramural movement

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<sup>1</sup>Harris Beaman and James Humphrey, Intramural Sports (Dubuque, Iowa: Wm. C. Brown Company, Inc., 1956), p. 1.

<sup>2</sup>Kliner Mitchell and Pat Haller, Intramural Sports (New York: The Ronald Press Company, 1960), p. 5.

evolved from meager beginnings into prominent recreational and educational<sup>2</sup> programs in colleges and universities. From a limited offering of highly competitive team sports, the scope of intramurals has grown to include all sports and activities for which there is student demand.<sup>1</sup> A well balanced intramural program encompasses team sports, individual and dual sports, outing activities, social activities, and creative activities.

Beeman and Humphrey state that one of the reasons for the growing concern for programs for all students was related to the man problems involved in the use of equipment and facilities by the various groups. A reason for the acceptance of this type of program was the belief of coaches that more suitable varsity material could be developed from intramural teams. Educators also believed that all students should be given recreational opportunities and that organized competitive activities should not be limited to the skillful few.<sup>2</sup>

The intramural program, however, should not be interpreted by varsity coaches as a proving grounds for varsity athletes. It is true that some varsity athletes may develop from the intramural program, but its' purpose is basically designed for the student of moderate ability. Activities of all types should be offered so that every student, regardless of ability can participate in some phase of the program. Every student includes both boys and girls.<sup>3</sup> For the intramural program, all the student needs is the

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<sup>1</sup>American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, Intramural Sports for College Men and Women Conference (Washington, D. C.: National Education Association, 1955), p. 1.

<sup>2</sup>Beeman and Humphrey, op. cit., p. 1.

<sup>3</sup>Mitchell and Mueller, op. cit., p. 5.

desire to participate. The degree of skill is not an important prerequisite. Mitchell and Mueller note that the intramural program serves as a "laboratory", offering students the opportunity to further develop and enjoy the skills they previously learned in physical activity classes.<sup>1</sup> The student continues to use the skills learned, thereby providing for a "carry-over" value in after-school life.

### Purpose of Study

The purpose of this study was to collect, record, and chronologically organize facts and data which were pertinent to the development of the men's intramural sports program at Eastern Illinois University. This data may reflect the importance of the role of the intramural program in the development of the School of Health, Physical Education, and Recreation at Eastern Illinois University and indicate a relationship between the development of the intramural program and the growth of Eastern Illinois University from 1899 to 1965. Secondly, by organizing this information, the intramural administrators of the school may be made aware of some of the pitfalls which plagued the conduct of intramural activities in the past and could provide a basis for evaluating the accomplishments of the program.

### Method of Research

The primary methods of research used in this thesis were the biographical application of historical techniques. "The historical and biographical method uses library and documentary research; emphasizes chronological

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<sup>1</sup>Ibid. p. 7.



sequence; validated source material, testimony, and social implications."<sup>1</sup>  
As secondary methods, interviews and questionnaires were also used.

For the purpose of uniformity throughout the paper the official weekly student publication will be called the Eastern State News. From 1915 to 1921 this publication was called the Normal School News. In the period from 1921 to 1939, it was known as the Teachers College News. In 1939 the name was changed to Eastern Teachers News and this name was retained until 1947. In 1947, the name was changed to Eastern State News, the name it presently carries. All four publications are under the same sponsorship and will be referred to in this study as the Eastern State News.

The student yearbook is also a publication which has changed it's name. From 1904 to 1912 it was known as the Senior Yearbook and was hand written. In 1913, it was printed under the title, W'asaper, but was the only year for its publication. In 1919 the yearbook was resumed with the name The Warbler. Throughout this study all student publications will be referred to as just the yearbook.

### Need of Study

Because the intramural program has played a vital role in the development of Eastern Illinois University, and specifically with the organization of the School of Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, it is important that a historical study be made of the development and purpose of the intramural program. Further, this study presents background information for those who plan future intramural programs at Eastern Illinois University.

### Limitations

1. Questionnaires were answered by former directors of the intramural program from 1950 to date and much of the information was from recall.

2. The writer had to rely on student publications for much of the information presented in this study.

3. Only the program which was conducted during the school year was considered in this study. The summer recreation program was not included.

4. There was a lack of precise records kept during the early years. It was not until 1964-1965 that an intramural yearbook was compiled which summarized all of the activities of the year.

### SUMMARY

Intramurals began as an outgrowth of student energy, enthusiasm, and an inherent desire to participate in competitive activities. Intramural competition in America is reported as early as 1897 at Princeton University where there was interclass competition in baseball. Competition of this nature expanded rapidly and as school enrollments increased so did the number of students interested in athletics. A need was created for a program which would accommodate large numbers of students; intramural programs were started in an attempt to satisfy student needs.

Competition in intramurals should include team sports, individual and dual sports, outing activities, social activities, and creative activities. A variety of activities should be offered so that every student may participate in his area of interest.

The purpose of this study was to collect, record, and chronologically organize facts and data which were pertinent to the development of the intramural sports program at Eastern Illinois University, and which can be of use to the intramural administrator of the school.

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Modern education is concerned with the total growth and development of each child. Mitchell and Mueller believe that every phase of the school program affects this development to varying degrees. Physical education - education through physical activities - is an integral part of education and has aims and objectives similar to those of education.<sup>1</sup> The physical education curriculum for the present School of Health, Physical Education and Recreation, at Eastern Illinois University is separated into the three divisions recommended by Mitchell and Mueller: the instructional program, the intercollegiate program, and the intramural program. All three programs need to operate in harmony with each other so that co-operation may be attained in the successful operation of the combined programs.

Intramurals have not always held a significant position in most schools. According to Beaman and Humphrey, when colleges accepted the idea of a program of varsity sports, intramural activities were more or less forced into the background. Some years later class organizations and fraternities, because of their permanent nature, began to assume leadership in conducting games for those students not on varsity teams. However, it was not until the early part of the twentieth century that colleges began to organize intramural departments with one person designated as the director.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>Elmer Mitchell and Pat Mueller, Intramural Sports (New York: The Ronald Press Company, 1960), p. 6.

<sup>2</sup>Harris Beaman and James Humphrey, Intramural Sports (Dubuque, Iowa: Wm. C. Brown Company, Inc. 1954), p. 1.

The 1955 Conference Report on Intramural Sports for College Men and Women lists the specific responsibilities which are assigned to the director of intramurals.

1. Promote interest in the program through counseling and guidance.
2. Coordinate the work of the staff members in intramurals.
3. Formulate and administer policies.
4. Provide for facilities in assigning or scheduling the activities program.
5. Provide for keeping of records such as participation, achievement, and finance.
6. Make requisitions and purchases.
7. Be responsible for supervision and maintenance of equipment.
8. Administer the budget.
9. Plan and administer an extensive program of public relations.
10. Provide an opportunity for participation by faculty and administrative officers, with the understanding that students have priority in the use of facilities and equipment.
11. Cooperate with the health service in establishing policies relating to health, safety, and accidents.
12. Provide an opportunity for participation in co-recreation activities in the program.<sup>1</sup>

Draper and Smith contend that the intramural athletic movement in American colleges was in the formative stages from 1905 to 1912.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, Intramural Sports for College Men and Women Conference (Washington, D. C.: National Education Association, 1955), p. 11.

<sup>2</sup>Edgar M. Draper and George Smith, Intramural Athletics (New York: A. S. Barnes and Company, 1930), p. 1.

During this period there began to evolve definite class organizations with competition leading to championships. Mitchell, in 1925, was a little more explicit with his remarks regarding the history of intramurals.

The thing that strikes the student of intramural athletics is the haphazard manner in which they have grown. At this time there is a definite pattern of growth in this field but up to the present most of the growth has been of the spontaneous hit-or-miss nature, owing in general to the fact that both of the more prominent departments of physical education and athletics, have been so concerned with their own needs that the needs of the great mass of students have almost been entirely neglected.<sup>1</sup>

The boom in intramurals actually started from the year 1913. Prior to this there was little need for the formalized program. As the family became more prosperous and the physical demand placed upon the youth was lightened, more children started attending school, for longer hours at a time, and the need for formalized physical activities became apparent.

However, just because schools started recognizing the fact that intramurals and related programs of physical activities had a place in the curriculum, did not indicate that these programs were an instant success. Usually schools that offered such programs, had the athletic coach as the administrator of the intramural program. This policy did justice to neither the intramural program or the coach. It placed a heavy burden upon the individual and both programs suffered as a result. Not all schools followed this policy. In 1913 the University of Michigan and Ohio State University appointed individuals to the position of intramural directors with the sole responsibility of administering intramural programs for the respective schools. With these appointments impetus was given to intramural programs

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<sup>1</sup>Elmer D. Mitchell, Intramural Athletics (New York: A. S. Barnes and Company, 1925), p. 3.

throughout the country.

The intramural department, while maintaining a separate identity is usually administered by one of four sources: intercollegiate athletic department, the physical education department, separate units primarily controlled by students, or administrative unit which governs all activities related to physical education, varsity athletics, and sometimes health.<sup>1</sup> It is undeniable that the best plan would be to have one person responsible for the administration and promotion of the intramural program. Kleinienst and Weston assert that a master administrative plan establishes channels of responsibility.<sup>2</sup>

Many factors influence organization of intramural programs. Some of these factors are grade level, personnel, and finances. Although no single plan is appropriate for all programs it is important to develop one for each particular situation.<sup>3</sup> One administrative tool which is beneficial in the organization of an intramural program is a set of well-defined objectives. Kleinienst and Weston list objectives for an intramural program as follows:

1. Recreation - All participants should be able to enjoy "recreating" experiences, satisfying competition, and relaxation as a result of physical activity and environment.
2. Physical health - Participation and physical activity of the program should contribute to the improvement of health, physical vigor, and total fitness.

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<sup>1</sup>Mitchell and Moller, op. cit., p. 27.

<sup>2</sup>Viola Kleinienst and Arthur Weston, Intramural and Recreation Programs for Schools and Colleges (New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1934), p. 85.

<sup>3</sup>Ibid., p. 85.

3. **Mental and emotional** - Mental and emotional stresses, strains, and frustrations should find expression and release in the physical activity and opportunities of the program's offering.
4. **Social development** - Participation with others as opponents, partners, team members, or individuals of mutual interests should develop worthy social skills and provide social satisfaction.
5. **Ethics and values** - Participation in the program should have the effect of strengthening the participant's code of ethics; what is right, what is wrong.
6. **Sports interests and appreciations** - Increased sports and recreation interests and appreciations should be a product of the program which by its own nature should ensure improved skills.
7. **Recreation skills** - The practice, participation, and informal instruction should insure improved skills.
8. **Appreciation of physical activity** - A greater sensitivity of the value of physical activity for the present and future should be gained.<sup>1</sup>

Mitchell and Mueller agree that a well organized and administered program provides opportunities for students and staff members, including their families, to enjoy scheduled competitive and informal "free-play" sports activities.<sup>2</sup> In many places, members of the faculty are not included in intramural programs because facilities are inadequate to handle both student and staff.

Trump, in a survey completed in 1944, asked 3925 secondary pupils to give the chief values they realized from participation in extraclass activities at their respective schools. The students responded as follows:

1. Development of new friendships.

<sup>1</sup>Ibid. pp. 84-85.

<sup>2</sup>Mitchell and Mueller, op. cit. p. 5.

2. Made school more interesting.
3. Learned to win and lose in a sportsman like manner.
4. Created a greater loyalty to the school.
5. Gave something worthwhile to do in leisure time.
6. Resulted in more friendly relations with the teacher.
7. Developed a willingness to accept criticism from others.
8. Made available valuable information that would not have been received in a regular course.<sup>1</sup>

The results of Trump's study would tend to support the objectives that are set forth by Kleinigist and Weston.

Currently many intramural directors are doing all in their power to encourage students to participate in some form of organized or informal sports competition. This widespread movement includes not only colleges and universities but secondary and elementary schools as well.<sup>2</sup> The intramural movement has reached such magnitude that special buildings are being constructed for the singular use of intramural programs. This eliminates one problem that has long handicapped the intramural program, that of time allotment. Means thinks that one of the greatest problems confronting the planning of time for intramurals come directly from the coach or physical education director, who so frequently lacks the desire to plan and budget the entire school year so that intramurals can function along with intercollegiate sports.<sup>3</sup> Where colleges and universities build

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<sup>1</sup>J. Lloyd Trump, High School Extracurricular Activities (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1944), pp. 111-123.

<sup>2</sup>Mitchell and Mueller, op. cit., p. 25.

<sup>3</sup>Louis E. Means, Intramurals Their Organization and Administration (Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice Hall Inc., 1963), p. 75.



special buildings for intramurals, the intramural program can offer its program during the preferred time for students.

Busher believes that when intramural programs and intercollegiate activities use the same facilities, time, personnel, money, and other factors, they are appropriated according to the degree which each phase achieves the educational outcomes desired, rather than the degree of public appeal and interest stimulated.<sup>1</sup>

### Summary

Modern education is concerned with the growth and development of the whole individual. Mitchell and Mueller believe that every phase of the school program effects this growth and development to varying degrees. Physical education has aims and objectives similar to those of education.

Intramurals have not always been an important part of the curriculum in most schools. Beaman and Humphrey note that intramural sports were set aside when colleges and universities accepted varsity athletics. Draper and Smith contend that the intramural athletic movement in American Colleges was in the formative years from 1905 to 1912. During this period definite class organizations evolved with competition leading to championships. Mitchell stated that intramural activities were haphazard before this time but now there was a definite pattern of growth in this field. School administrators started recognizing the fact that intramural activities had a place in the school curriculum but it was a while before such activities were actually added.

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<sup>1</sup>Charles A. Busher, Administration of School and College Health and Physical Education Programs (St. Louis: The C. V. Mosby Company, 1967), p. 582.

One of four methods are usually used in administering the intramural program: intercollegiate athletic department, physical education department, separate unit primarily controlled by students, or an administrative unit which governs all activities of the physical education department. The best plan would be to have one person responsible for the program.

Klein Dienst and Weston list their objectives of intramurals as recreation, physical health, mental and emotional, social development, ethics and values, sports interests and appreciations, recreation skills, and appreciation of physical activity.

Present intramural directors are using a concentrated effort to encourage students to participate in the intramural program. Their success is evident by the establishment of programs not only in colleges and universities but also in secondary and elementary schools.

## CHAPTER III

### THE BEGINNINGS (1899 to 1911)

One of the primary concerns of the federal government in the early 1900's was the many immigrants arriving in the United States. Immigration Quota Laws were passed as the immigrants had become a burden to the American people. A national child labor committee was organized to promote child labor legislation; until this time children were doing work on an adult basis. Education in this period underwent tremendous growth and change. The drive for universal, free public education was continuous. The aims of education were influenced most by the social education movement and educational developmentalism. The educational philosopher, John Dewey, spokesman for social education, believed that children could learn as much from experience and doing as they could from book drills. He reoriented the American school toward social living and social efficiency. During this period dissatisfaction was expressed with physical education that was dominated by the German and Swedish system of gymnastics. The classroom became more closely related to life outside the school, and physical education in trying to make its program more meaningful and universally interesting followed this trend.

#### 1899 to 1907

Coleman reports that in early years of Eastern Illinois University, there was no provision for sports as an organized school activity. This was left up to the students and to interested faculty members.<sup>1</sup> The school

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<sup>1</sup>Charles H. Coleman, Eastern Illinois State College: Fifty Years of Public Service (Volume 189 of Eastern State College Bulletin, Charleston, Illinois, 1950), p. 143.

had been opened only three weeks when student interest in athletics led to the organization of the Athletic Association, on October 3, 1899. The purpose of which was to, "Act in connection with the management of the school in directing the various forms of athletics which shall be indulged in by the students of the school."<sup>1</sup> In the year of 1899 the Association had forty-five student and faculty members. According to the rules and regulations of the group, as originally adopted, it was necessary for all new members to be elected by the Association. All student and faculty members were eligible. Monthly dues of ten cents per member were charged, and these dues, along with somewhat scanty receipts from the games that were played, constituted the income of this athletic organization. The school catalogue reported that the Association had the hearty and sympathetic support of the faculty and the students. The organization was a vigorous association and had in its membership faculty members who distinguished themselves in the field of athletics. The Athletic Association was the only student organization concerned with athletics until 1911 when the Young Women's Athletic Association was organized under the direction of Miss Alice Christian, a physical education teacher.

From 1899 to 1904 sports activities were not organized. The only competition offered was between classes on informal basis. In the fall of 1899 a football team was formed with competition between chosen class teams. This effort represented the initial form of intramural competition. Basketball, was played in the following year. Six teams were selected by members of the student body and games were played between these teams.

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<sup>1</sup>Ibid. pp. 143-144.

At an Athletic Association meeting, held January 12, 1900, the question of military drill as a form of athletics was discussed. The secretary recorded the fact that the settlement of the question was to be deferred until the next meeting, but no further mention was made of the matter in any ensuing meeting.<sup>1</sup>

From 1901 to 1903 an informally organized school baseball team existed for students; in the spring of 1904 this team became the official school team. This is the first evidence of intercollegiate competition. This is all the information available until the year of 1907. In this year an interclass football game was played where the seniors and the sophomores combined to play a joint freshman - junior team. No score was given for the game. At the junior and senior class picnic the most popular event was the interclass baseball game which the Seniors won 14 to 0. This year witnessed the first carnival held for the benefit of the Athletic Association. It was the purpose of this carnival to raise money for the operation of the Association for the following year.

### 1908

The University, in 1908, recognized the athletic teams fielded by the students. The Eastern Illinois School Bulletin states, "All athletic contests in which the school participates are under the control of the Athletic Association of which the majority of the men of the school, both students and faculty, are active members."<sup>2</sup> This year also saw an attempt by the University to legislate participation on the part of the students. A student, in order to

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<sup>1</sup>The Warbler (Charleston, Illinois, 1919), p. 76.

<sup>2</sup>Eastern Illinois School Bulletin (Charleston, Illinois, 1908), p. 74.

be eligible to take part in contests with other schools, had to carry at least twelve periods of work each week and had to have an average grade of at least seventy per cent on an one-hundred per cent scale.

Billy Sunday, the famous evangelist, visited the campus this year and honored the Athletic Association by umpiring a baseball game. It is not known whether the game was an interclass game or an intercollegiate game.

### 1909

In 1909 physical education was included in the curriculum for the first time, but the program was limited to women. Facilities were confined to make-shift classrooms in "Old Main", the first classroom and administrative building on campus, converted for the physical education classes. In this year Pemberton Hall was completed. Included in its facilities was a gymnasium later to acquire the name "Crackerbox" because of the dimensions of the room.

### 1910

In 1910 the first professional physical educator for men was employed. His name was Ore Railsback and it was his job to coach the football team fielded by the school. Railsback held this position until Charles P. Lantz arrived in 1912.

On March 19, the pupils of the Model School, the primary and grammar school which served as a laboratory for teachers, and students of the high school, under the direction of the Department of Physical Education, gave a demonstration of gymnastics and games. Included in the program were marching and fancy steps by the freshman class of the high school; free gymnastics work by the sophomore class; elementary club swinging and obstacle relay races by the junior class; athletic gymnastics by the senior class; story and play games by grades one and two; gymnastic lessons and games by grades three and

four; marching and games by grades five and six; and Swedish Day's Order by grades seven, eight, and nine.

At this time a stronger emphasis was being placed upon the care and training of the body. The Eastern Illinois School Bulletin contended that, "the university has made a generous and ample provision for the physical education of the young women who attend the university and it is hoped that in the near future a man can be hired to direct physical education for the young men of the university."<sup>1</sup>

### 1911

1911 marked limited competition for students. The only mention of athletics was the field day meet which was intramural in nature. This was an invitational track and oratorical meet. Members of Eastern Illinois Normal School were not permitted to compete, because faculty members of the Normal School were the officials. The events listed for this day were the broad jump, 50 yard dash, 100 yard dash, hurdles, pole vault, and discus. In the evening the oratorical events were held.

About this time, the University started to publicize the physical facilities available for student use. The school catalogue provides the following attractive description of the available facilities:

Gymnasium - Adjoining the women's building is the gymnasium, well equipped with Swedish apparatus, having staff-bars, climbing ropes, and ladders, horizontal and vertical window ladders, jumping standards, vaulting box and horse, and two new Swedish brooms, special 1910 models. It is well lighted and ventilated. Besides the best of apparatus there are separate dressing rooms with private lockers and numerous shower baths. For outdoor work there is a large athletic field with a 1/4 mile cinder track and a baseball diamond, field

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<sup>1</sup>Eastern Illinois School Bulletin (Charleston, Illinois, 1910), p. 77.

hockey and basketball grounds, and several tennis courts. The equipment of the gymnasium and playground will interest prospective teachers of physical education and public school teachers who are seeking knowledge on this subject.<sup>1</sup>

### Summary

Athletics played an important role for the men of the University since its founding in 1899. Just three weeks after the school doors opened the Athletic Association was organized for controlling all athletics. Membership was open to all male members of the student body and the faculty, and was the only organization concerned with athletics until the founding of the Young Women's Athletic Association in 1911.

Most athletics played during the early part of this period, were of the intramural variety; interclass competition was played between class teams in football in 1899, in basketball in 1900, and in baseball from 1901 to 1903. Toward the end of this period the nature of athletics changed. School teams were directed by trained personnel and competition spread to include competition with outside schools. With the addition of new and modern facilities and equipment, the future of athletics and physical education appeared bright.



## CHAPTER IV

### EARLY LANTZ YEARS (1912 to 1924)

In the five-year period before the United States declared war on Germany in 1917 and thus became involved in World War I, the country engaged a period of economic prosperity. Besides becoming involved in the war the United States was to encounter other major disasters as in 1912 the Titanic on its maiden voyage sank and many prominent Americans were among the 1,500 persons lost. In October of 1918 an epidemic of influenza spread among armed forces and civilians in the United States as well as in Europe. On November 11, 1918, an armistice was signed ending the war. By 1920 the prosperity in the country was replaced by recession and depression; there were many business failures and severe unemployment. However with the beginning of the automobile industry there was a business revival and the United States entered upon seven years of plenty. In the 1920's an unprecedented number of school buildings were constructed; many schools became consolidated. The aims of education were still greatly influenced by the social education movement. This period witnessed a continued emphasis and further expansion of physical education and athletics, particularly after World War I. With the outbreak of war, physical education programs in many colleges were set aside for military training. As an aftermath of the war, social values and good citizenship became important aims for physical education.

Charles P. Lantz, a graduate of Gettysburg College, arrived at Eastern Illinois with two years teaching experience in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, to assume duties of teaching physical education and to coach intercollegiate teams of the university. He was to be the sole administrator of athletics.

1912

Following Lantz's arrival, regular physical education classes for men were conducted for the first time in the school's history. Two courses were offered: Course 58, an activity course which consisted of theory and practical gymnastics work, drills and games, apparatus, and playground work. Class sessions were held both indoors and outdoors. Course 59 was an appreciation course in which study was mainly of popular sports such as baseball, football, soccer, tennis, and track. This course was designed for students who would teach or organize athletics. Once again the public demonstration of the work of the Department of Physical Education was held. On this occasion the freshmen class demonstrated marching and folk games; the sophomore class conducted the Swedish Day's Order; the junior class presented Indian club swinging and games; and the senior class presented athenic gymnastics, rhythmic movement, and posture grouping. A field day was held in May for students of the Eastern Illinois Normal School. The meet included the 240 yard dash, sack race, hammer throw, potato race, whistling race, vocal high jump, standing broad jump, cross-country tramp, goose race, peanut race, and foot races one, two, and three.

1913

Again the reporting of interclass competition was lacking. The only mention of sports activity was the annual field day meet. This event began to represent more of a track meet and included such events as the hurdles, relay races, 50 yard dash, 100 yard dash, 220 yard dash, 440 yard dash, high jump, pole vault, mile run, broad jump, hammer throw, 880 yard dash, shot put, and discus.

1914

Records are unavailable for any interclass competition but reports include mention of a new course in playground management offered as a physical education elective for men. The course was intended for people who would have charge of the play of children in city or country schools and not intended for those who expected to become superintendents of city playgrounds. It was to include lectures in the technique of play for indoor and outdoor games, tennis, soccer, and other games.

1915

Reporting of interclass competition continued to be limited in 1915. World War I was in progress and it had an effect on university life. School teams were fielded in baseball, football, and basketball but social functions of the school were cancelled. Football recorded it's first fatality of its short period of existence. Paul Root of Eastern was killed in a game with Normal, November 13, 1915.

Little if any interclass competition was realized by the student body.

1916

Interclass competition became a topic for discussion. A meeting of the coaches of the Illinois Intercollegiate Athletic Association, of which there were nineteen member schools from within the state, was held to discuss the value of intramural athletics. This meeting, though it might have been in good intention, was held for the purpose of discussing the possibility of using the intramural program as a feeder system for intercollegiate athletics. It was generally agreed by the men in attendance, that the friendly competition between schools should be retained, and with an intramural program it would be possible for every school to produce

better varsity teams and compete with other schools. There was another important point of agreement. Each student should be afforded the opportunity to participate in the athletic sport for which he was best fitted.

Side effects of the new playground management course at the University began to take effect in 1916. An ~~inter-class~~ tennis meet was sponsored for the first time and the winners represented the University at Jacksonville, Illinois. Tennis was one of the important games discussed in the new course. In other class competition, the senior class defeated the freshmen for the intra-school basketball championship. Boys from the Model School played a few boys from the reading club, but the sport in which they competed was not listed.

#### 1917 to 1919

The war and an epidemic of influenza during these years blighted the bright outlook that the intramural program held in 1916. Until this time, only limited mention of the war was heard around the school. In March of 1917, the men became interested in military training rather than in athletic competition. Military recruiters visited the campus in April of 1917 and ten men volunteered for the service at that time; of the seventeen boys in the class of 1917, eleven entered military service after graduation. In the spring of 1917 the intercollegiate baseball team was on the road to an Illinois Intercollegiate Athletic Association Conference championship when the War caused the remainder of the baseball schedule to be cancelled.

In 1917 the basketball schedule was postponed indefinitely along with the football schedule for 1918. The only sport which was not affected in

the spring of 1918 was the baseball team which played local teams with the help of the faculty members.

In 1919 the trend was renewed toward intercollegiate athletics but there was little "athletics for all". The yearbook reports:

Considering the size of the student body and the number and age of boys attending school, in comparison with other schools of the Illinois Interstate Athletic Association, we have produced some very remarkable teams. Next year everything indicates the biggest boom in athletics that this school has ever seen or is likely to see for some years. The end of the war will bring back a great many of our old students. The boys who return from military service are in the finest trim possible for athletics. There is every reason to believe that the school year 1919-1920 will be the most successful year as far as athletics is concerned, that the Eastern Illinois State Normal School has ever seen.<sup>1</sup>

## 1920

A woman was appointed director of recreation during the summer, but by the start of school in the fall, the position was changed to a committee, consisting of five faculty members, and a student from each of the classes of the Normal School; all under the direction of the faculty class advisors of each class. It was the purpose of this committee to provide planned recreation every Saturday evening. Activities were limited to those of social and parlor game variety with dancing included. Interclass competition was not usually a part of the evening.

The girl's athletic club sponsored an all-school carnival; highlights of the program included a stunt show and interclass competition in boxing and wrestling matches.

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<sup>1</sup>The Warbler (Charleston, Illinois, 1919), p. 77.

## 1921

Interclass competition appeared more popular than in any previous year. There were more male students on campus than the previous year and the need for competition was more apparent. There was an interclass basketball tournament played about which the Eastern State News reported: "There was a number of participants nursing black eyes, sore limbs and stiff joints as a result of the basketball scrimmage."<sup>1</sup> A tennis tournament was held in the spring. Keen interest in boxing was displayed, and a faculty and senior class basketball game was played. The interclass competition had now grown to three different sports including boxing, wrestling, and basketball.

## 1922

The enrollment of Eastern Illinois University reached 247 students including three senior, two junior, twenty-four sophomore and thirty-seven freshmen men and a total of one-hundred and eighty-one women.

Interclass competition reached down into the fifth and sixth grades of the Model School for football competition for two games. The first game was a six to six tie but the sixth graders won the second game eighteen to six.

Six basketball teams were entered in the college basketball league. All men in the school were required to take physical education and the class instruction was geared to learning the fundamentals of basketball. Only students who were football players or those excused by a physician

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<sup>1</sup>News item in the Eastern State News, February 8, 1921.

were allowed to be excused from these classes.

At this time some persons on campus, thought that with three intercollegiate teams, the school sponsored too much athletics. The Eastern State News disagreed:

The most important argument in favor of athletics is neither alumni or publicity but it is the students themselves and the benefits they receive. There is no better way of developing self-control and spirit of fair-play than through good clean athletics. Let us then instead of placing athletics at the bottom, place all athletics on a par with other work of the school.<sup>1</sup>

### 1923

In this year, Eastern Illinois State Normal School formed an athletic council consisting of three faculty members, Charles Lantz, Charleston Spooner, and Grace Woody and two students, Clem Phipps and Roy Stillions. It was the duty of this organization to carry out athletics as defined by the Illinois Intercollegiate Athletic Conference of which the University was a member. There was no mention of this council having any control over interclass competition but instead the council was to concern itself with such matters as awarding letters earned in a sport and the designing of the school sweater. This was the first group set up for the purpose of administering athletics since the Athletic Association.

There was no report of interclass competition for this year.

### 1924

The Girls' Athletic Association was formed during this year and established a better intramural program for the women than previously had been enjoyed by the men. The program included activities in baseball,

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<sup>1</sup>News item in the Eastern State News, December 18, 1922.

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basketball, tennis, skating, hockey, hiking, archery, and volleyball. One explanation for the women's resourceful program relates to the fact that the women's physical education teacher had as her responsibilities teaching and the organization of a girls' athletic program; the men's physical education teacher, however, had in addition to his teaching duties the intercollegiate athletics. With assignments to both athletics and physical education little time was left for Lantz to conduct an intramural program. This comparison did not justify the fact that the men lacked an adequate interclass program, but pointed out the need for help in the Physical Education Department for men.

Hazing was a serious problem during this time. In 1924 it was suggested that hazing, which usually lasted two or three weeks, be substituted by interclass competition which would last for a whole day. This plan was put into effect and proved successful. The day and night affair included a baseball game, a basketball game, a track meet, a tug-of-war contest and a color rush for the boys. The competition was co-recreational in that girls participated in girls' basketball and hockey and then were allowed to add their points with the boys of their class to determine the class winner. This program was limited to freshmen and sophomores but the juniors and seniors enjoyed it as spectators.

#### Summary

Reporting of interclass competition was limited and with World War I and the influenza epidemic, little progress was made in organizing intramural activities.

Eastern Illinois University joined the Illinois Intercollegiate Athletic Association Conference in 1912. In 1920 the name of the conference was changed to Illinois Intercollegiate Athletic Conference. The



conference coaches held a meeting on the value of intramural athletics and it was decided that there was a place for intramurals in the program. It appeared to be narrow thinking on their part, however, as they wanted to use the intramural program as a feeder for varsity athletics, so that intercollegiate teams would be better balanced. All coaches agreed that there was value in intramurals and that all students should be able to take part in the sport of their choice but this was not always the case.

During this time an athletic council was established for the purpose of administering athletics. This organization replaced the Athletic Association and was composed of members of the faculty and of the student body. Interclass competition was not emphasized. It was the responsibility of the new council to determine the winner of the athletic awards and to design the school sweater.

With the organization of the Girls' Athletic Association a rival group was established for the conduct of student interclass competition. However, this organization was founded strictly for women. Their program started out with seven sports which were more than the boys had been exposed to in any year. Co-recreational competition became a reality when the class day activities were held and the boys and girls combined their scores to determine the class day champion.

Adequate facilities were available for interclass competition but personnel was lacking as Charles Lantz was the only instructor in the mens' physical education department, therefore the interclass competition which was conducted was on a limited basis as it was impossible for one man to conduct varsity athletics, interclass competition, and physical education classes simultaneously.

## CHAPTER V

### THE MIDDLE YEARS (1925 to 1937)

In America the period from 1925 to 1937 represented the "golden era" of sports and a great depression. In the late '20s much spectator interest was noticeable in sports. Babe Ruth and Lou Gehrig were packing fans into Yankee Stadium to watch baseball while "the four-horsemen" were doing the same for Notre Dame and college football. The people had a gala attitude which was to end in the early '30s. The country suffered a financial depression. Jobs were not available causing people to have a large amount of leisure time, much of which was occupied by recreational activities. Finally, the depression ended as war-time economy sparked by Hitler's move to take control of Europe began.

Lantz had been at Eastern Illinois State Normal School for fifteen years. During this time, he had been responsible for both the physical education for men and the coaching of the intercollegiate teams of the University. With the exception of spontaneous interclass competition very little time had been devoted to the organization of sports between the classes. However, the period from 1925 to 1937 promised a better program.

#### 1925

During 1925 a group of faculty members made a study to try and determine the value of physical education at the University. According to the results of the study, it was concluded that almost all men were members of one or more intercollegiate teams and therefore there was little need for physical education as part of the curriculum. However, neither

the Eastern State News, nor the student body itself agreed with this conclusion. The Eastern State News, by means of a questionnaire, concluded that the student body wanted a greater variety of athletics so that more students could participate.<sup>1</sup> This recommendation was not to occur in 1925; the only progress toward an interclass program of athletics was President Lord's agreement to place the class day on the calendar for the coming school year.

In addition to basketball competition, a tennis tournament was held and the winner of the college section played the winner of the high school tournament for the school championship. There was no further record of the participants or outcome of these matches.

#### 1926

In 1926 interclass competition was limited to class day events and basketball activities. The class day events took on a new format. Each event was given a point value so that a true team winner might be established. The baseball game was given a point value of twenty points, the wheelbarrow race was worth fifteen points for the girls, the tug-of-war for the boys was twenty-five points, the baseball throw for the girls was ten points, the sack race for the girls was fifteen points, and the pennant rush for the boys was thirty-five points, making the best possible score one-hundred and twenty points. It was reported by the Eastern State News that the class day was much more successful than the most optimistic were expecting.<sup>2</sup> Spectator interest was high even though everything did not work as smoothly

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<sup>1</sup>News item in the Eastern State News, April 13, 1926.

<sup>2</sup>News item in the Eastern State News, May 10, 1926.

as it might have.

The freshmen won the class day honors by taking first in the wheelbarrow race, the baseball throw, the sack race, and the pennant rush. The point totals were the freshmen seventy-one points, and the sophomores forty-five points. Of the winning points scored by the freshmen, the girls won the points for the sack race, wheelbarrow race, and the baseball throw, with the boys winning only the pennant race.

### 1927

In the 1927 class day meet both the freshmen and sophomore groups used deception in competing in the events. Written rules were not available before competition started so class day ended in a big dispute. The pennant race was disallowed because the sophomores took the flag down and hid it so that the freshmen could not find it. The tug-of-war contest was not conducted because the freshmen added additional men to the tug once the whistle had started the contest. With these two events forfeited, the score ended in a tie and the student council was required to settle the controversy. However, because the class day had been held so close to the end of the school year, school was recessed before a decision could be made. The council did have time to set up a committee to establish written rules for the class day events for the following year. Rules established were:

1. Baseball game. No man who has played in a college baseball game will be allowed to play in the five-inning baseball game on class day.
2. Tug-of-war. There should be an even number of men on each team in the tug. Once the signal has been given for the tug to start there shall be no substitution by either side. Every man on the losing team will be required to hold on to the rope and go across the lake, at the place where the tug-of-war is held.
3. Flag rush. The pole shall be greased and thirteen feet high. The flag must not be more than one foot square and shall be

firmly fastened on the small staff so when the staff is seized the entire flag will come down. There shall be an equal number on each side.<sup>1</sup>

In a newspaper column entitled "I Wonder Why", the question was raised, why students at Eastern could not have intramural athletics such as handball, soccer, or indoor baseball for variety.<sup>2</sup> After a successful faculty-senior basketball game interest in interclass athletics was once again generated among students. This was followed by an editorial in the Eastern State News contending that an intramural program should be conducted the year-round and that maybe with a full year of this type of competition varsity athletes might be discovered.

It would be nice to have men enter an interclass tennis competition and then go into varsity tennis. Tennis is one of the weakest intercollegiate sports and with this type of competition a stronger varsity tennis team could be realized. With the improvement of the tennis team the interclass competition would be considered a success for the tennis program and all athletics."<sup>3</sup>

## 1928

In 1928 intramural football and basketball games were conducted. Admission was charged for these contests, and the money forward to the Athletic Council for the purchase of intramural awards.

The intramural basketball tournament was a success with teams entered from the sophomore class, faculty, coaching classes numbers 37 and 34, high school, senior class, junior class, and freshmen class. No record was available as to the winner of this tournament.

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<sup>1</sup>News item in the Eastern State News, September 19, 1927.

<sup>2</sup>News item in the Eastern State News, October 10, 1927.

<sup>3</sup>News item in the Eastern State News, December 19, 1927.

1929

Although in 1927 the students had contemplated having a year-round program, intramurals continued to be conducted only in the winter and summer months. One interesting observation is noteworthy of the entries in the basketball tournament this year. At this time the first fraternity team Delta Lambda Sigma, a local fraternity was to compete in intramural competition, along with seven other teams. The other teams included the freshman class, the sophomore class, the junior class, coaching class number 30, physical education class, Y.M.C.A., and faculty. It is also interesting to note the diversification of the organizations competing: a Greek fraternity, three class groups, a physical education class, a coaching class, faculty members and a private organization. This would tend to indicate that basketball intramurals was at last reaching a variety of different groups.

1930

In 1930 interscholastic athletics began to lose the interest of the students; the intramural program which offered a variety of activities for many participants gained popularity. The Eastern State News in a student opinion column, was quoted as saying, "All students are agreed that interschool sports have been carried to a great excess and should be abolished or replaced by intramural sports of various kinds and do away with commercialization of sports."<sup>1</sup> This was followed by the editorial staff of the paper commenting:

More and more emphasis in athletics is coming to be laid on the so called intramural sports and emphasis taken from the interschool sports. We cite the popularity of intramural basketball in this school as only one example. When the announcement was made that the regular intramural schedule would be run off with

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<sup>1</sup>News item in the Eastern State News, December 16, 1930.

a tournament at the end of the season the entries began filling in and the list of teams has been so crowded that the number has had to be increased to sixteen teams. Even the faculty comes forth with a team. All this in a school where gymnasium facilities are so crowded that it is next to impossible to find a vacant minute in one small "crackerbox." Its athletics for all instead of all for athletics.<sup>1</sup>

This is the first observation that the gymnasium in Pemberton Hall is no longer adequate for use and of limitations of space for athletics. It was observed that if two near-by small towns could afford a new gymnasium, why could not the University.

The Student Union, the most influential organization of the student body, sponsored the intramural basketball program for this year. There was one noticeable difference in the basketball competition. In the past teams which were frequently beaten lost interest in the program and dropped-out during mid-season. This year in order to give these defeated teams a chance for recognition, a post season tournament was held. It was thought that this arrangement would hold the interest of all teams throughout the entire season. Sixteen teams entered the basketball competition this year but much difficulty was incurred in selecting the team rosters. In order to equalize competition, a draft system was used on eligible players. It was possible for one boy to be eligible for the roster of four different teams. The head of the Union, selected a board of student managers who were in charge of arranging schedules, matching the teams, and picking the officials. When agreement could not be reached on a team assignment for individual players the board of students would be requested to make the decision. This method was used to ensure an equalization of competition. The sophomores won the basketball competition and an all-star team was

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<sup>1</sup>News item in the Eastern State News, January 6, 1931.

picked for the basketball season based on the games played.

Under the direction of the Student Union, the intramural program improved. The men of the college were clamoring for a system of intramural sports. A new demand was added at this time to establish a system of intramural sports for men for the entire school year since during the last two years intramurals were offered only during the winter and spring seasons.

Two new activities were introduced to the student body for the first time. In November, an interclass soccer game between the freshmen and the sophomores was played as part of the homecoming program. Some people thought interest in soccer might lead to more class teams or eventually to the organization of a varsity team. The second new activity, ping pong was introduced in January. "Ping pong" as described by the Eastern State News, "is to resemble the popular sport of tennis. Instead of a floor court, a table of about waist high is used. The ball is hard and hollow and smaller than a tennis ball. This new form of entertainment has been so eagerly received that already players are being set forth for a tournament."<sup>1</sup>

On April 21, 1931, the Eastern State News reported,

Editorial - It is time to start off with a spring intramural program. We need to fill our vacant moments this spring and these seasonal sports such as baseball and horseshoes are what we need. We noted recently that we are not intending to enlarge the intramural program here, but give it the same standing as varsity competition.<sup>2</sup>

However, there was no record of spring intramural sports being conducted.

<sup>1</sup>News item in the Eastern State News, January 27, 1931.

<sup>2</sup>Editorial in the Eastern State News, April 21, 1931.



By 1930 intramural competition was expanding. The Student Union had assumed responsibility for the organization of the intramural program, and during the year the Union sponsored bridge, table tennis, basketball and an exhibition soccer game.

### 1931

Although a basketball tournament was conducted on a single elimination basis in which Phi Sigma Epsilon won the first championship by a Greek organization, little information on intramural competition was available for 1931. There was a movement toward a year-round intramural program. The system of intramural play at this time was under the direction of student managers, selected by the head of the Student Union.

Attempts for many years had been made to obtain an appropriation for a new gymnasium. This year the movement attained its greatest support before it was finally rejected. An explanation for the defeat of the proposal for the new gymnasium was offered by the yearbook staff:

Many narrow-minded persons are laboring under the delusions that the only purpose of a gymnasium is to hold an athletic contest. The people fail to take into consideration that the growing movement of colleges and universities today is toward intramural sports for men and women. Varsity competition allows only a few to engage in sports, but it is the purpose of intramurals to give everyone a chance. It is hard for Eastern Illinois to adopt a complete calendar of intramural sports with such limited facilities.<sup>1</sup>

In the November 17, 1931 issue of the Eastern State News the editor is quoted as saying:

The argument that there are not enough men to hold intramural sports of any kind during the fall quarter is false. . . Haven't we the time and money to spend on the great group of men at this college? We have 72 acre fields now to the south

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<sup>1</sup>The Warbler (Charleston, Illinois, 1931), p. 80.

with plenty of room for ball diamonds or fields for touch football. Last year the cry that we did not have room for intramurals might have contained an element of truth, but this year there is no reason for such statements. Even though our athletic staff is small, there are still others in the college who are experienced at some line of sports and who could help with the intramural games. If all the money is spent on a group of fifty men of the college and if three hundred men pay toward the support of athletics then there is something wrong somewhere. Such partiality is not fair to the men of the college. WE WANT INTRAMURALS.<sup>1</sup>

As indicated in this editorial, there was generally discontentment of the manner in which the intramural sports program was being conducted for the men but as yet it was more words than actions.

One other significant development occurred this year. The Men's Union was organized with a purpose to create a feeling of unity among the men of the college and to promote all activities which concerned them. All men of Eastern Illinois State College automatically became members. A club house was opened and the Union was well underway.

Support by the students in favor of a year-round intramural program continued. Under the by-line. "Sports for All!" the Eastern State News expressed opinion that:

The benefits from intramural sports are numerous and exceedingly worthwhile. We believe that participation in intramural contests will provide more interest in physical education. Perhaps it will provide the sugar coated pill which will be easy to take. It would certainly be a more interesting manner of obtaining physical education credit. Participation in the intramural games develops a feeling of fellowship, both among the members of the individual teams and among all the teams, which is stimulating to the atmosphere of the college. Not all infrequently there are star players brought to the attention of the coaches through intramural contests. The present system of intramurals offers an ideal opportunity for scorers, timers, referees, and managers to secure valuable training."<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>Editorial in the Eastern State News, November 17, 1931.

<sup>2</sup>News item in the Eastern State News, February 23, 1932.

1932

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In the fall, the Eastern State News continued to support the need for an intramural program on a year-round basis. In the student opinion column appeared the following article:

In view of the opening of the school year, the News brings forth a few suggestions for the recreation program of the year. First, a larger intramural program should be adopted this fall. Some means must be found to provide for those men of the college who do not play football. The Men's Union plans to sponsor tournaments in horseshoes, wrestling, boxing, and an indoor baseball tournament. Surely every man in the school who is not out for football should enter one of these tournaments.<sup>1</sup>

The Men's Union did outline a boxing and wrestling program. It was planned that all weight divisions were to be represented and contestants were to be listed by their weight, name, and the amount of experience they had had so that the competition could be evenly matched. The long awaited wrestling and boxing tournament sponsored by the Union got underway February 1 and February 2 with twenty men entered. This was fewer men than had been anticipated but the program did offer men a chance for variety in competitive sports rather than to be limited to just basketball, as had been the case in the past years.

Eleven teams entered the intramural basketball round-robin league and competition was as keen as ever. Lantz provided his support to the intramural basketball program by awarding the championship trophy to the winning basketball team. The trophy presented was handsomely done with a twelve-inch man standing upon a mahogany base. At the base, was a gold

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<sup>1</sup>News item in the Eastern State News, September 13, 1932.

plate where the names of the winning team could be engraved.

Besides the basketball competition, indoor baseball was given it's initial start in the intramural program during the spring term. As in the past, it took the intramural program until the winter term to get started, and then it was sparked by the initiative of the Men's Union.

Lantz up until this year was varsity coach in all sports. Deau, who this year had been hired as Dean of the College, was to take over the responsibility of varsity track coach. Under his direction an intramural track meet was held in April.

Class day was found to have out-lived its usefulness and was to be replaced by a field day. The decision to hold the field day, however, was not made until near the end of the school year and as a result the field day had to be called off entirely when it became apparent that no date could be set before the closing of school. The calling off the field day caused much controversy among the students. Another tradition had been cast aside and thus left the student body with one less social function. "Sports for all", the platform for the Eastern State News, was once again defeated. The News suggested that perhaps the field day could still be held and every student could be included with such events as interclass baseball games, a track meet, tennis matches - both singles and doubles, and horseshoes occupying the time of the contestants.<sup>1</sup> They suggested that a workable plan could still be carried out if either the Student Council, Men's Union, or the Women's League would undertake the task of sponsoring the program. But these efforts were fruitless as the event was cancelled.

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<sup>1</sup>News item in the Eastern State News, March 21, 1933.

the Eastern State News finally had to publish a reprisal for implying that the athletic department was at fault for not having a yearly program.<sup>1</sup> They acknowledged the fact that the department had "its hands full" in supervising the organized intercollegiate sports with a limited coaching staff. In supporting their previous position of wanting an all-year intramural program the news continued to present possible means for obtaining this goal. They proposed at this time that the activities be conducted by student managers who would be rewarded as were intramural basketball managers. Tennis, touch football, soccer and softball leagues were suggested as fall activities; horseshoes, track, baseball and soccer were proposed for spring. It was added that trophies be given to the winning teams in the fall and spring sports as was done for basketball. These editorials, however, did not meet with the acceptance of the student body and therefore the problem regarding a year-round intramural program still went unresolved.

In the 1933-1934 school year boxing and wrestling competitions were removed from the Men's Union and placed under the sponsorship of the Athletic Department so that these sports would be better supervised. As a result, there were now two different departments sponsoring some form of intramurals. As described earlier, the Men's Union, in cooperation with the Physical Education Department, sponsored intramural activities. In this school year the Men's Union and the Physical Education Department both conducted separate intramural activities.

The Men's Union, in charge of the basketball league, reported that there were thirteen teams entered for play in the league. The increased

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<sup>1</sup>News item in the Eastern State News, November 7, 1933.

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<sup>1</sup>News item in the Eastern State News, November 7, 1933.

numbers of teams entering competition during the year seemed to indicate greater interest in intramural activities and held promise for greater enthusiasm if the University were to have a new gymnasium. Besides basketball, wrestling, boxing, bi-weekly track meets, and a "kittenball league" were organized. Kittenball was a baseball type game played with a sixteen-inch ball and a smaller diamond. The kittenball league included seven teams; competition was won by players living at the Panther Lair House. Bi-weekly track meets included the 440, 220, 120 high hurdles, 880, 220 low hurdles, 880 relay, discus, shot, javelin throw, pole vault, high jump, and the broad jump.

Mr. Angus, a member of the Physical Education staff, suggested in a letter to the News a plan for year-round intramural competition:

It is suggested that an intramural board be organized, under the guidance of the Physical Education Department, consisting of one general manager and six other members. Duties would be allocated to the sub-managers by the general manager. It would be the duty of the board to organize the leagues and secure the proper number of men to handle all events. A plan of financing intramurals is recommended whereby a small entry fee would be charged each contestant in individual events and a team fee for each team in competitive sports. Mentioned among the sports which may be added to the intramural roster other than basketball are playground ball, wrestling, boxing, and soccer. Since wrestling and boxing require the use of the gym, which is pretty well booked up during the winter quarter, perhaps the intramural bouts in these sports could be held between halves at college basketball games, thus giving the spectators added thrills.

The Physical Education Department has set forth the possibilities for intramurals and outlined a plan for conducting them. It is up to the students to study these suggestions and make them realities if they really want year-round intramurals.<sup>1</sup>

It was thus indicated that the Physical Education Department now offered their guidance to the intramural program. With some activities normally played in winter moved to the fall it would be possible to conduct

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<sup>1</sup>Editorial in the Eastern State News, January 16, 1934.

a broader program. This proposal further emphasized that the Physical Education Department should become the sole sanctioning organization; and indicated that the Physical Education Department was willing to accept the entire responsibility for intramurals.

Director Lantz expressed his views on intramurals:

I believe that participation in games develops honesty, loyalty, sacrifice, manliness, and concentration. In games a boy is free to pick and choose for himself; he is guided by his own judgement. Here he has an opportunity to show not only his skill but his character as well. Each time he refuses to cheat he has added 'a cubit to his moral structure'. If character traits can be developed by participation in games, that alone justifies a place for intramurals in school activities.<sup>1</sup>

#### 1934

Two significant developments occurred in 1934, which were to effect intramurals permanently. First, Lantz relinquished all coaching duties except baseball, and retained only the duties of Athletic Director and Head of the Physical Education Department. In this move more time could be devoted by him to the establishment of a year-round intramural program. Secondly, the State of Illinois appropriated \$350,000 for a new Health Education Building. The new facility was to provide long needed facilities for conducting a year-round intramural program. No longer were inter-collegiate athletics to be in conflict with the intramural program. Two gymnasiums were included in the construction plans and it was foreseen that at almost anytime of the day one or the other of these gymnasiums would be available for intramural activity.

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<sup>1</sup>News item in the Eastern State News, February 13, 1934.



During this year an intramural basketball league, directed by John Ritchie, was organized and attained its greatest efficiency and enthusiasm. Sixteen teams played a round-robin schedule which included one hundred and sixty participants.

In the spring a similar type of competition was organized for softball. Substitute credit was offered for physical education to those who participated in the intramural program. This was an insufficient incentive, however, for teams to enter softball competition and only four teams competed. Twelve men were included on the rosters of each team, with ten men able to play at one time. Round-robin play was used to determine the winner and the only restriction for competitors was that play excluded any member of the inter-collegiate track squad or baseball teams.

As before the Men's Union conducted a ping pong tournament with the finals played at an open house sponsored by the Women's League and the Men's Union.

### 1935

There was no record of fall intramural competition in 1935. The first information available on intramurals indicated that basketball competition was played under the direction of Ritchie. No winners for competition were listed.

Intramural baseball was conducted in the spring on a new basis. The teams were chosen from physical education classes by the instructor. These selected players made up one team and played teams picked in the same manner from other classes. Three weeks before the end of the term a tournament was set up and in this manner a champion was chosen.

Intramural softball was conducted in a different manner. For two

weeks physical education students played a round-robin schedule within their own respective classes. Then at the beginning of May, a schedule was distributed to all classes and for four weeks the best players of class competition played against each other to determine the school championship. The winners of the school championship received a gray sweater with an emblem of two bats crossed with a ball in the middle. Each member of the championship team received this award.

This program appeared unjust however, as students were required to take physical education for only two years, therefore most of the juniors and seniors were ineligible from the program. "Sports for all" had lost part of its identity by becoming "sports for physical education students" only.

### 1936

In the late fall the News published a series of articles relating to a controversy between men and women over the apportionment of athletic funds. The question related to the fact that a lump sum of money was allotted for men's intercollegiate sports; from this money the women received a set amount. Men's intramurals were supported out of the intercollegiate fund also. Opinion was that an allotment should be made for men's intercollegiate sports, women's intercollegiate sports, and for men and women's intramurals.<sup>1</sup> If a final decision regarding the outcome of this question was made it was not published.

Intramural basketball play began in December with seventeen teams participating in a round-robin schedule. Dale Haversteck was named as student manager for the program; he had been assistant to Richie, last years manager. Two rival social fraternities, Phi Sigma Epsilon and Fidelis, played

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<sup>1</sup>News item in the Eastern State News, November 17, 1936.

a final three game series to decide Eastern's intramural championship. Fidelis won the championship title and then continued to win the post season elimination tournament.

Haverstock conducted a conference-wide questionnaire regarding intramural sports. He received returns from fifteen of the twenty-one colleges from which he requested information. He found that in these Illinois colleges a total of twenty-six different sports were played on an intramural basis. The ranking sports were basketball which was played in every Little Einstein college as an intramural sport, softball, tennis, swimming, golf, volleyball and table tennis. All other sports occupied less than fifty per cent of the colleges. In sixty-six per cent of the colleges intramural sports were managed by a faculty member with student assistance. All of the Athletic Directors to whom Haverstock wrote expressed themselves as believing intramural sports justifiable in colleges.<sup>1</sup>

In April an "extra-mural" softball league was organized under the management of Glen Cooper who directed a round-robin tournament. The rules for this competition allowed varsity second string men but not varsity men to play with the permission of the baseball coach. Angus was faculty sponsor of the tournament.

Work on the new Health Direction Building was begun this year. Proposed date for its completion was set for November 30, 1937.

In planning for the following year the sports editor of the Eastern State News reported:

I received a tip from the present intramural manager that next years program promises to be a dandy. With more

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<sup>1</sup>News item in the Eastern State News, February 23, 1937.

space and better facilities, a more varied program may be introduced. This program would include volleyball, basketball, softball, tennis, and possibly others. This should give way to assistant managers, referees for intramural games, and so aid in more extensive and more efficient intramural programs. Perhaps, this is an enthusiastic sports fan's dream, but, never-the-less it is food for thought."<sup>1</sup>

## 1937

By 1937 the intramural program began to take a new direction. Many reasons attributed to this movement. In this year, conditions on the campus had changed significantly. For the first time in the history of the school, men outnumbered women on campus. With a larger number of men enrolled more demands were placed upon the necessity for an extensive intramural program.

The new Health Education Building was opened in December. With anticipation of the new building being completed Lantz outlined a program which offered many sports. This program was designed to give opportunity to every college male to participate in the type of activity he liked.

With assistance from the Men's Union, Lantz presented his program. The men of the college were to be divided into eight competitive groups of approximately thirty-five members each. The group was to have a general manager and separate managers for each of the activities entered. Awards were to be given and winners would be determined by a point system. Each group would be scored according to its finish in the league standings as well as by participation points. It was the request of the Union head that the program be flexible enough so that in the fall, incoming freshmen would be eligible for selection. Lantz agreed and the plan was approved by the Men's Union and then presented to the student body. After the student

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<sup>1</sup>News item in the Eastern State News, February 16, 1937.

body readily accepted the program, the organizations set about to select managers.

The Panther Lair a co-operative housing club, Fidelis, a local fraternity, and Phi Sigma Epsilon a national social fraternity had no problem in selecting their managers but the five remaining groups did. Managers of these later organizations volunteered and selected their teams by choosing players from a list of the names of the male students of the college. The independent organizations, in order to prevent the fraternities from pledging their star athletes, proposed that once the squads were selected in the fall they remain the same for the entire year. This seemed a sensible idea and became a rule without opposition.

For the first time, Lantz had an assistant in running the intramural program. Forest Lancaster was appointed as student assistant to direct the intramural program. It was his duty to notify teams of games, collect scores, and generally supervise the program. Sports included in the fall were softball, soccer, tennis singles and doubles, and golf. An extensive program was offered for winter sports, in comparison to what had been offered in the past, as the facilities in the new Health Education Building were to be at the disposal of the intramural program. These facilities included two gymnasiums, a wrestling room, locker rooms, a training room, and office space. In the winter, activities offered were volleyball, table tennis, chess, shuffleboard, checkers, basketball, and card games. In the spring horseshoes and softball were played. Interscholastic varsity lettermen were not eligible for competition in intramurals at this time.

Another feature appeared on the program for the first time. Speech intramurals were held under the auspices of the Speakers' Club on an interclass

basis. The freshman won three of the seven contests sponsored which had as its intent the uncovering of talent for the debate team.

On May 14, 1938 the Health Education Building was dedicated by the state officials with the promise that the long-sought goals for intramurals now were within reach.

### Summary

At the beginning of the period, few intramural activities were organized for the students. Basketball was played during the winter quarter and a class day was held in the spring. The class day offered competition for only the freshmen and the sophomores and was intended to replace hazing. This plan worked for a few years and then was replaced by a field day which was also eventually dropped. Class day and field day did produce one important result, a set of written rules were composed and used for the first time, so that if disputes occurred they had a reference point for arriving at a decision, thus some organization was noted for campus competition. In this period students started questioning why intramurals were not available year-round. The questioning persisted until finally their request was partially recognized with the addition of boxing and wrestling to the program in 1932. Interclass competition was replaced by inter-organization competition during this time and was sponsored at different times by three different groups, the Student Union, Men's Union, and the Physical Education Department.

## CHAPTER VI

### LATER LANTZ YEARS (1938 to 1952)

In this period, war activities began in Europe and developed into World War II. The United States declared war on Japan, Germany, and Italy in 1941. College and university enrollment declined sharply as men registered for military training and were called to service. The war in Europe reached its climax in 1945 and ended in September, 1945. With the return of veterans college and university enrollments reached all-time highs in 1946. The physical education program for the period from 1938 to 1952 showed considerable diversity in the activities included in the program. During the war years, physical education programs were modified to meet the primary objective of physical fitness. With the end of hostilities the emphasis on physical fitness declined and programs stressed a variety of sports.

#### 1938

During the first full year in the new Health Education Building, there were adequate gymnasium facilities for the Athletic Department to provide more intramural activities for the students; also the athletic staff was expanded to include five men, thus more personnel was available to assist in conducting the intramural program.

In the fall of 1938 Eastern offered for the first time a four-year course in health and sports education for men. While limited facilities in the past prohibited the offering of a major in this field, it was now possible to receive a major in physical education on an academic level equal to other subject areas.

Changes also occurred in the administration of the intramural program. Organizational meetings were conducted in September of the 1938 school term. Under the new plan, the intramural manager with the eight team managers and the athletic director as sponsor, comprised an Intramural Board. The Men's Union was to function as an independent organization. Frank Tate, was chosen manager and the eight organization managers were selected. Holdover men from last year, were retained on the same squads and team managers, under the direction of Lantz, selected in-coming freshmen for their respective squads. Sixty members were assigned to each team squad. The program was so constructed that there were some men in each group who would stay on from year to year, providing a nucleus for the group's functions.

The plans of the new board were disappointing during the fall term. Many activities were outlined but few were actually conducted. It was October before the intramural program actually started and only golf and horseshoes were played. The winter program expanded to include basketball, volleyball, chess, checkers, bridge, pinochle, and table tennis. Intramural basketball became so popular that both gymnasiums in the Health Education Building and the Pemberton Hall gymnasium were used on Saturday mornings for the program. After the Intramural Board became organized a new and improved program was implemented.

The Men's Union continued to sponsor a program of intramural games which were of the parlor type variety. At a Union sponsored function intramural activities included, checkers, deck shuffleboard, pinochle, and table tennis.

In this year intramurals were considered a success, since over two



hundred men participated in a dozen activities offered during the school-<sup>52</sup> year. Eight groups competed for the awards that were offered. The Greek fraternities represented by Phi Sigma Epsilon and Fidelis won most of the awards which consisted of a plaque engraved with the names of team members which hung in the trophy room of the new gymnasium.

### 1939

In the fall another major change in the intramural program took place. It was decided to do away with the rigid structuring of contestants and permit any group of fifteen men to participate in the softball tournament, and let any individuals enter the tennis tournament. This system was different from the previous year in that it did away with the large groups of men and gave more students an opportunity to participate in their favorite sport with the group of their choice.

A new intramural activity was initiated this year. A playnight sponsored by the intramural board drew over one hundred contestants and spectators for checkers, chess, bridge, and pinochle. With all men on campus being eligible for competition, this event followed somewhat the principle of the recreation committee of earlier years. Aside from this event, sports activities included round-robin tournaments in volleyball and basketball. A single elimination basketball tournament was conducted at the end of the season. Sigma Tau Gamma and Phi Sigma Epsilon fraternities tied for the league title, while Sigma Tau Gamma were the winners of the tournament. Bridge, pinochle, and checkers also had elimination tournaments. Included in the spring program was golf and softball.

Lantz described the aim of the current intramural program by saying, "Intramurals provides the finest types of general training and it is our

aim to have every man in college participating in some activity."<sup>1</sup>

It had been estimated that over three hundred men had taken part in seven different activities sponsored by the athletic department intramural program.

The 1939 intramural program was described in the Eastern Illinois School Bulletin as:

An asset made possible by the new Health Education Building was the democratization of participants in athletic activities through the intramural program. By this plan men who do not have the opportunity of playing on varsity teams may enjoy the privilege of competing in one or more of their favorite sports.<sup>2</sup>

#### 1940

"Sports for All" continued to be the slogan for the men's intramural program in 1940 with the intent that there should be an activity suitable for every man on campus. Eight student managers were chosen to supervise the program under the direction of Gerald Shafer student intramural manager and the Athletic Director Lantz. According to the rules set up for the program all men in the college were eligible to participate except varsity lettermen who were not allowed to take part in the sport in which they had won their letter.

Four sports were conducted during the fall, softball, touch football, baseball, and tennis. Softball competition was conducted on the basis of a double elimination tournament. A single elimination tennis tournament, consisting of both singles and doubles was included in the program. There

<sup>1</sup>The Warbler (Charleston, Illinois, 1939), p. 69.

<sup>2</sup>Eastern Illinois School Bulletin (Charleston, Illinois, 1939), p. 7.

were defects in the tennis competition, however, as a single elimination tournament resulted in some competitors playing only one game and being eliminated from the tournament. The baseball competition was won by Fidelis who defeated Schultz in the final game by a 3 to 0 score. These two teams were also to meet for the softball title but the championship game was not played because of bad weather.

The regulations that were set up for the tough football competition were as follows:

The games are to be played with four quarters, each consisting of eight minutes. Two-minute intermissions between quarters will be allowed with eight minutes between halves. Four time-outs will be allowed for each team. For more than four time-outs a penalty of five yards will be charged. The ball carrier must be touched between the shoulder and the knee in order that the ball is dead.<sup>1</sup>

This year officials for the intramural games were obtained in an unusual manner. A list of prospective officials who volunteered was submitted to intramural managers for a vote. The managers selected the officials and these men then officiated all the various intramural games. It is not known if these men received compensation for their services.

A round-robin tournament for intramural basketball was played in the winter. As a climax to the intramural basketball season an all-star team was selected and they were scheduled to play the varsity "B" team. The all-star team was coached by Gerald Shafer, intramural manager. The results of this game are unknown. A special feature was added to the intramural program during the winter in the form of co-recreational play nights. The Intramural Board sponsored three play nights which included eucher,

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<sup>1</sup>News item in the Eastern State News, October 2, 1940.

bridge, pinocle, and checkers. The competition was open to any student enrolled in the college.

No mention was made of competition during the spring quarter.

### 1941

The fall intramural program was delayed by bad weather. When it finally got underway activities included touch football, golf and softball. Faculty members as well as students were allowed to participate and trophies were presented to the team winner while individual awards were presented to the winner of the golf tournament. The Sigma Tau Gamma Fraternity won the football and softball competition. Winner of the golf tournament is not known.

Basketball, volleyball, table tennis and archery were the sports included in the winter program. The basketball and volleyball competition was conducted on a round-robin schedule. The Phi Sigma Epsilon fraternity went undefeated during the basketball season and won the intramural round-robin basketball tournament.

While basketball gained the position of being the most popular intramural sport, softball and baseball both tied for second. No specific reference of spring sports was found for this year.

### 1942

Prior to the opening of school in the fall, Lantz expressed his hopes for the coming intramural season. "This year more than ever we hope to intensify our intramural program. Male students should recognize the value of these efforts and take advantage of them."<sup>1</sup> However, due to

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<sup>1</sup>News item in the Eastern State News, August 15, 1942.

lack of interest on the part of the students Lantz stated later in the fall that, "Before an intramural program can be started enough men will have to show sufficient interest in such a venture to make it worthwhile."<sup>1</sup>

In 1942 concern for the military effort was voiced in reference to sports nights which continued to be popular among the students. Jim Phipps, Varsity Club president stated, "It is our wish to hold a regular program of sports nights, not only to provide entertainment, but also because it is keeping with the national defense health program."<sup>2</sup> The all-sports nights along with the intramural basketball were the only competitive intramural activities held during this year.

#### 1943 to 1945

Due to the war there was an acute shortage of men on campus. According to Coleman:

The percentage of men in the college student body was 47.8 in 1940-1941. This shrank to 44.2 percent by 1942-1943, and then dropped precipitously to 15.0 percent in 1943-1944, the low year in total enrollment, when only 56 men were in the student body.<sup>3</sup>

In 1943 the physical education activity courses assumed a more strenuous theme. All freshmen and sophomores as well as men who had joined the military reserves, took physical education four times a week rather than the previous two times a week. The intensified program developed by Lantz for conditioning students included an obstacle course, similar to those

<sup>1</sup>News item in the Eastern State News, September 23, 1942.

<sup>2</sup>News item in the Eastern State News, February 18, 1942.

<sup>3</sup>Coleman, op. cit., p. 330.

found in the military training camps. The obstacle course was so constructed to give men a strenuous work-out; it was about 130 yards long, and included a seven-foot wall and a seven-foot ditch.

The yearbook mentions that the intramural program continued during the year and that the real meaning of physical fitness was directed to participants. Records of activities, however, describing the program are not available.

No intramural program was conducted in 1944. Male students had abandoned campus; those men who were in college during this period had been rejected for military service. The yearbook was quoted as saying,

We can't say that the absence of a full sports program has not left a void in the students life. In these days when the men are else where it is pleasant to bask in the past and contemplate an expanded program when hostilities cease.<sup>1</sup>

The fall of 1945 witnessed the return to campus of one hundred men. This number in itself should have been enough for conducting an intramural program but the physical education staff had been reduced to two members. Many staff members had volunteered their services for military duty and these men had not returned from service, leaving no one to conduct the intramural program.

1946

Following three years of limited activity during the war the intramural program in 1946 received renewed emphasis. A return to the arrangement of the sports managers directing the intramural program was again practiced. Phil Baird, was named the student manager of the basketball league and Rex V. Darling, a member of the physical education staff, was manager of the

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<sup>1</sup>The Warbler (Charleston, Illinois, 1944), p. 29.

softball league.

Ex-servicemen were not required to take physical education, therefore the intramural program was expanded so that all men had a chance to participate in competition. Lantz proposed a program which included tournaments in softball, touch football, soccer, and golf for the spring and fall, and basketball and volleyball for the winter months. It was his belief, "With so many ex-GI's in school during the fall the athletic department should recognize the need for a wider intramural program."<sup>1</sup>

However, few records were available to support the fact that the proposed extensive intramural program was actually carried on. Records do show that the Phi Sigma Epsilon fraternity team won the softball competition and tied with Sigma Tau Gamma for the football title. With the return of many veterans, intramural basketball received the manpower it lacked through the war years. Eight teams played a round-robin schedule with Sigma Tau Gamma winning the competition. Volleyball was also included in the program and a team composed of Easterns athletes won over the faculty for the title.

### 1947

In September of 1947 Lantz announced that there would be no schedule for intramural sports for the fall as the Athletic Department was awaiting the arrival of a new member to their staff and plans for the intramural program would not be made until after his arrival.

Two important events occurred during 1947 which were to encourage the total athletic program at the University. First,

A ground breaking ceremony took place December 15, which

<sup>1</sup>News item in the Eastern State News, September 18, 1946.

marked the start of work on the new athletic fields and campus development, for which 4360,000 had been appropriated in November. The contract called for a new football field, an oval running track with a 100 yard straight away, a baseball diamond with bleachers, twelve hard surfaced tennis courts, three hard surfaced badminton courts, and a newly designed nine-hole golf course.<sup>1</sup>

The second significant event which took place was the establishment of formal basketball rules by Harold W. Kollenback, Eastern's newest addition to the coaching staff who had been named to supervise the intramural program.

These rules were as follows:

1. Any person enrolled in school is eligible to participate.
2. No game may be postponed except through the intramural office.
3. Teams not on the floor five minutes after scheduled time forfeits the game.
4. Two forfeits automatically drops a team from competition.
5. There must be at least one referee on hand at each game.
6. The referee must sign the scorebook and he must also list the final score as well as the names of the teams participating.
7. High school basketball rules will be used which include four eight minute quarters.
8. All players must wear gym shoes with rubber soles. No street shoes or clothes will be allowed.
9. All spectators must remain in the balcony.
10. Only ten men will be allowed on each team's roster. However, players may be added, dropped, or traded up to and including January 15, 1948. No changes can be made after the deadline and the ten men that the managers retain must be filed with the intramural office.<sup>2</sup>

A new record for participation was recorded when thirty-two teams were to compete in four round-robin leagues during the intramural basketball season. A major upset occurred in this play when the Brad-K-Mats won the intramural championship by beating defending champion, Sigma Tau Gamma.

There was no mention of a spring intramural program for 1947.

<sup>1</sup>Eastern Alumnus (Charleston, Illinois, 1947), p. 7.

<sup>2</sup>News item in the Eastern State News, December 17, 1947.



1948

In the year of 1948 intramurals were under the supervision of Henry Miller, who was a new member of the Athletic Department staff arriving from Canterbury College where he was athletic director. The basketball program included twenty-one teams and two hundred fifty players; games were played nightly with competition conducted among three leagues. According to the yearbook the Physical Education Department furnished the referees, scorers, and timers for each basketball game played.

One noteworthy event took place in the basketball competition. As basketball lettermen were not permitted to take part in the intramural basketball program, they assumed related responsibilities. Some lettermen became the coaches of several teams which were entered in the basketball competition, giving these teams the advantages of being lead by skilled players. This was the case with only a few teams, the others still used the previous method of having one of the players on the team serve as coach.

Co-recreational nights were alternately sponsored by the Womens' Athletic Association and the Varsity Club. Included in the program was volleyball, basketball, badminton, table tennis, and deck shuffleboard.

1949

Miller was once again in charge of intramurals in 1949. The intramural basketball league included thirty-two teams in three leagues identified as red, white, and blue groups. The basketball activities were conducted three nights a week and on Saturday mornings. Volleyball contests were also planned for the winter season but a lack of entries caused these to be abandoned.

A co-recreational night was once again sponsored by the Womens' Athletic Association and the Varsity Club. The program included volleyball, badminton, and deck shuffleboard. In addition to the co-recreational night, the Student Council sponsored a table tennis tournament for men where the winner was scheduled to meet the world champion player later in the year.

No other records of intramural competition were available.

### 1950

In 1950, Dr. Harland Riebe, Health Education and Physical Education instructor who had come to Eastern from Buena Vista College, Storm Lake, Iowa, where he had been head of the Physical Education Department, was made intramural director; he was to have the assistance of Miller for the basketball season. Riebe was the first trained physical educator to become fulltime intramural director. Prior to this time, student managers conducted the program with members of the Physical Education Department acting as supervisors.

In a personal interview with the writer, Riebe completed a questionnaire in regard to his intramural program (see Appendix A). Riebe was intramural director for two years, from 1950 to 1952 and was in charge of the football program for the 1952-1953 school year. According to Riebe, over fifty per cent of the men enrolled in school took part in the intramural activities which were conducted in the afternoon and evening hours, five days a week during the fall, winter, and spring quarters. There were weaknesses in the program noted by Riebe. First, officials were usually students who volunteered to officiate the intramural games; some had little or no experience or background for officiating which resulted in dissension

among the participants. A second defect in the intramural program observed<sup>62</sup> was that there were no financial funds for the program. Thirdly, there was only one faculty assistant to aid with the administration of the program.<sup>1</sup>

In the fall of 1950 the News quoted Riebe as saying:

An extensive calendar in intramural sports is planned for the coming year. Suitable awards will be given to individual and team champions in each sport and at the end of the school year a 'Grand Slam' trophy will be given to the group compiling the most points for the year. Points will be given on entrance, participation, and according to the finish of the team in the standing of each sport. Any group, fraternity, or society may and is urged to enter in any or all sports, the more sports entered, the better chance of compiling points.<sup>2</sup>

The fall sports program included football, archery, golf, handball, and soccer. Riebe described the football competition as fierce. "The Sigma Tau Gamma team had a line that was the equal to the varsity. There were veterans who desired vigorous competition and they along with all the other teams gave everything they had while playing the game."<sup>3</sup>

Rules were established for the touch football competition as follows:

1. Fifteen minutes will be allowed after starting time before forfeiture.
2. Two forfeits automatically disqualify a team.
3. Seven men are allowed to play at a time.
4. No cross body blocks are allowed.
5. No tackling will be permitted.<sup>4</sup>

The Sigma Tau Gamma fraternity team must have displayed the fierceness as expressed by Riebe as they won the touch football competition for the

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<sup>1</sup>Personal interview with Dr. Riebe, June 13, 1968.

<sup>2</sup>News item in the Eastern State News, September 27, 1950

<sup>3</sup>Personal interview with Dr. Riebe, June 13, 1968.

<sup>4</sup>News item in the Eastern State News, September 27, 1950.

year.

Basketball competition included thirty-two teams arranged in the red, white, blue, and gold leagues. This competition provided an opportunity for one of the weaknesses, as mentioned by Riebe, to be remedied. Officials for the basketball competition were taken from a basketball officiating class, taught by Lantz. This was an attempt to provide competent game officials rather than to allow anyone who volunteered officiate as had been done in the past. The Phi Sigma Epsilon team won the basketball title.

Golf, softball, and track comprised the spring intramural program. However, bad weather held up the program until the middle of April. Intramural tennis had been planned for the spring but later was cancelled because the new tennis courts were not completed.

Riebe noted that awards were presented to the team and individual winners but that no all-sports trophy was given.<sup>1</sup> There was no record of the "Grand Slam" trophy being awarded as had been mentioned in the fall of the year.

The Eastern Illinois School Bulletin described the intramural program and facilities as:

Eastern's athletic program is based primarily on the idea that sports are for all, not the few. The college athletic plant in down state Illinois, consists of a fine Health Education Building, four gymnasiums, over one hundred acres of outdoor athletic fields, a nine-hole golf course, and eighteen all weather tennis courts. An intramural sports program for men and women is in constant operation.<sup>2</sup>

## 1951

At the February 7, 1951 meeting of the Athletic Sports Board,

<sup>1</sup>Item in questionnaire completed by Dr. Riebe, June 13, 1968.

<sup>2</sup>Eastern Illinois School Bulletin, (Charleston, Illinois, 1951), p. 13.

President Buzzard was called upon to explain how the school's Athletic Sports Board did not meet the standards of the North Central Accreditation Association. Buzzard explained that the present Athletic Board was inadequate because by the North Central rulings the board of athletics must have more faculty members than student members. It was further explained that Lantz had proposed to the administrative Committee of Fifteen that "two boards be established (1) for intercollegiate athletics and (2) an activity board to control, i.e. Men's and Women's Athletics."<sup>1</sup> Buzzard stated that such boards would be created and would start operations at the beginning of the spring term in 1951. However, little was done about organizing the boards until after a verbal report was given by Dr. Raymond P. Harris, chairman of the Committee of Fifteen, on September 13, 1951 (Appendix B), where Buzzard further explained Lantz's proposal to have two separate Faculty Students Boards replace the Athletic Sports Board. His explanation was as follows:

(a) a board to govern Intercollegiate Athletics, since that activity is one with participation available to all students and one representing the institution as a whole, and secondly (b) a board to govern intramural sports for men and sports for women, since these activities are in the main elective in character and non-representative of the institution.<sup>2</sup>

Thus the Intramural Council was founded and was to begin functioning during the 1951-1952 schoolyear with four students, one each appointed by the Student Council, Interfraternity and Dormitory Councils, and Independent

<sup>1</sup>Minutes of the Athletic Sports Board Meeting, February 7, 1951.

<sup>2</sup>A copy of this letter was found among the personal belongings of Dr. Lantz after he died and was used in this paper with the permission of Mr. Tom Katsimplis, Athletic Director appointed in 1964. For a copy of the letter see Appendix B.

Union, and three faculty members, the athletic director, the intramural director, and one member appointed by the Men's Athletic Board. It was the duty of this council to help organize and administer the men's intramural program.

In 1951 a review of competition indicated that seven teams competed in the football league, including four fraternities and three independent groups. There was a total of one hundred and fifty men taking part in the flag football games. The officiating class provided the officials for all of the games. The football competition assumed a new format. No longer could a ball carrier be stopped by a tag. Now, the defensive man must pull a piece of rope twelve inches long out of the ball carriers belt in order to stop his progress. Other rules stipulated that ropes could not be tied to the players clothing and that each team must have four linemen and three backs while on offense. The Sigma Tau Gamma team won the 1951 championship. For the first time an all-star flag football team was picked by Riebe and the intramural team managers.

The Student Council sponsored a table tennis tournament which was held in the student lounge of the Union. The tournament began in early November and continued for three weeks. There were thirty-five enteries in the contest and the winner was determined by a best of five series. Harry Moeller was the favorite to win the tournament but instead finished second to Walter Pyle.

Riebe assigned John Lewis to be student supervisor of the basketball competition in which thirty-two teams had entered. A preseason tournament was held to allow teams to practice and to enable Lewis to size up the various teams before assigning them to one of the four leagues. Two teams from each

league at the end of the season entered a post-season tournament and the Phi Sigma Epsilon team gained the championship.

### 1952

Lantz retired in 1952 after forty-one years of service to Eastern Illinois State Teachers College. He was replaced by Dr. John W. Masley, who received his Ed. D. from Pennsylvania State College, and was to be the second man in the history of the school to be Athletic Director and Head of the Physical Education Department at the University.

The writer had a personal interview with Dr. Masley and asked him the questions outlined in the questionnaire which was developed to obtain information from intramural directors in regard to their respective programs. As noted, the questionnaire is found in Appendix A.

Masley stated that at no time was he in charge of the intramural program, but it did fall under his jurisdiction as Athletic Director and Head of the Physical Education Department. The director of the program was actually Dr. Clifton White, a member of the Department of Physical Education staff, who came to Eastern from Anderson College in Indiana in 1948.

The percentage of men participating in the intramural program was estimated as approximately seventy percent according to Masley although individual records were not maintained. The activities were conducted after school and at night, four days a week - Monday through Thursday, from September to June. In order to give the participants incentive to take part in the program, an all-sports trophy was presented to the team accumulating the most points in the combined activities. Added to the incentive of the all-sports trophy was the all-sports night, held at the end of the season, when awards were presented to outstanding performers

and a guest speaker talked to the participants. Masley described the highlights of the intramural program as being the all-sports trophy and the all-sports night.<sup>1</sup>

White constructed a set of written rules, regulations and point systems for the intramural program which were to be the forerunner to the intramural handbook. Because of their length, these rules are listed in Appendix D of this paper.

Although the program provided these accomplishments, it also had some difficulties, Masley stated that "As the University became larger, facilities became a problem, and at different times it was impossible for the director to be supervising all the different areas where intramurals were conducted."<sup>2</sup>

Eight teams entered rosters to participate in all activities; these teams were in quest of the all-sports trophy which was to be awarded to the team that compiled the largest number of points in all activities. The Douglas Hall Demons won the football title and repeated by being the intramural champion in basketball. A total of thirty teams and approximately three-hundred players participated in basketball, the major sport in the winter program. Phi Sigma Epsilon won the tennis tournament while the Sigma Tau Gamma took top honors in soccer. Other sports for the year were volleyball, table tennis, softball and a track meet. In the final point standings the Douglas Hall Demons took top honors for all competition to win the first all-sports trophy.

#### Summary

In the beginning of the period intramural competition was limited due

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<sup>1</sup>Item in questionnaire completed by Dr. Masley, July 25, 1967.

<sup>2</sup>Ibid.



to the absence of men on campus as this was the period of World War II. However, after the war the intramural program gained new perspectives and competition was expanded as veterans returned to the campus and college enrollment reached an all-time high.

The Intramural Council composed of four students and three faculty members was founded during this period. The council's duties was to organize and administer the men's intramural program.

Dr. Harland Riebe, became the director of the intramural program in 1950, he was the first trained physical educator to be in charge of the intramurals. During his tenure the program became more highly organized.

Dr. Charles Lantz retired in 1952 and was replaced by Dr. John Masley. Masley appointed Dr. Clifton White as intramural director, who built upon the program started by Riebe. Under the direction of Masley and White the program added several features which included preparing the ground work for the first intramural handbook, an all-sports night program, and the sponsorship of an all-sports trophy.

## CHAPTER VII

### PERIOD OF MATURITY (1953 to 1966)

The people of the United States had many material and cultural benefits during the period from 1953 to 1966. The economic upward trend that began with world war II continued through the '50s and '60s. Although the United States had economic and social advances it was faced with much turmoil, despair, violence, and crime. In the '60s, Congress passed the most advanced civil rights laws in the history of the United States. Efforts were made to help underprivileged persons everywhere. Many transformations were brought about by science and technology as color television, travel in space, travel by jet airlines, and the use of computers to run business became accepted as a part of everyday life. In foreign affairs the United States became involved in Cuba, the Dominican Republic, and in Southeast Asia where they became participants in an undeclared war in Vietnam. Much was written on the problems facing American education in these troublesome times. The school was placed in a dilemma because of increased demands upon its services. It was expected to prepare good citizens and train for democratic living as well as providing technical training for specific jobs and preparing students for college.

By the early '50s, intramurals were conducted under the supervision of a full-time director. The second full-time director Dr. White continued to build a sound intramural program. In this capacity he established a comprehensive set of rules for the intramural program. With hard work and qualified leadership the intramural program was destined to become a more important part of the campus life for the male student.

1953

In 1953 the first intramural handbook was printed to outline the 1953-1954 schoolyear. This was the first handbook ever printed specifically for intramurals. Succeeding handbooks were to include information on both intercollegiate athletics and physical education in addition to a section on intramurals. The 1953 handbook contained information regarding purposes, rules, records, and general topics for the year. These handbooks were available, through the Physical Education Department for all men who were interested in the intramural program.

For the fall program White announced that tournaments in flag football, soccer, and tennis doubles would be held in the fall term. The Tau Kappa Epsilon fraternity had a successful fall, winning two out of the three activities. They won both the flag football and soccer competition while the Demons were able to make a clean sweep in tennis.

During the winter quarter there was team play in badminton, volleyball, table tennis, and basketball. Basketball once again was a popular sport among the men. Thirty teams with two hundred and ninety players entered the competition. There were four leagues in competitive play, the biggest league was Class B which boasted twelve squads, while D was low with six teams. Basketball competition was dominated by the Demons. Three of their four teams won league championships. The Demons won the A league, the Demons II won the C league, and the Demons III the D league. The only title that escaped them was the B league title which was won by the Vets. In volleyball Sigma Tau Gamma won the A league and for the second straight year the Faculty Fossils won the B league. In table tennis the Phi Sigma Epsilon team of Schreck, Pulliam, and Lackey came out on top. Badminton had the team winners

of Kappa Sigma fraternity.

In the spring the softball league was won by Sigma Tau Gamma, track and field was won by the Independent Union, and golf was taken by the Tau Kappa Epsilon team while Pixley of the Independent Union was medalist.

The Tau Kappa Epsilon team set a new school record when winning the 1953-1954 all-sports trophy by scoring one thousand and three points. The Independent Union finished a distant second with eight hundred and forty points. To win the all-sports trophy the Tau Kappa Epsilon team won three firsts and three seconds. A total of more than four hundred men participated in ten sports during the 1953-1954 school year.

#### 1954

The 1954 year was a year for decision making and new rulings. The intramural program grew in size as well as in service. Approximately sixty per cent of the male enrollment participated in the extensive intramural program consisting of flag football, soccer, tennis, table tennis, volleyball, golf, badminton, track, and softball.<sup>1</sup> This year due to expansion of interest, the leagues were divided into sub-divisions giving more men an opportunity to enter competition.

Fall intramural activities were delayed until a decision could be made regarding graduate students and pledges playing on fraternity teams. The intramural managers and Director White met to make an amendment to the rules to allow these persons to play on fraternity teams. After much discussion, however, they voted the issue down in a five to four vote. According to this ruling, fraternity graduate students and pledges were ineligible to

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<sup>1</sup>News item in the Eastern State News, April 28, 1954.

play on fraternity teams. During the fall term flag football was played on Monday and Wednesday while soccer was played on Tuesday and Thursday. Sigma Tau Gamma fraternity won the football title by beating Phi Sigma Epsilon. Tau Kappa Epsilon successfully defended their soccer title by beating the Sigma Tau Gamma team. In tennis Sigma Pi won the championship and Phi Sigma Epsilon finished second.

Lyndon Whorton, columnist for the Eastern State News, leveled a blast at the alleged faulty rules and poor sportsmanship displayed in intramural games. Whorton stated,

The desire to win seems to have taken the place of the desire to play the game fairly and cleanly. Poor sportsmanship was displayed when a fraternity and independent team resorted to tackling the ball carrier, in flag football, rather than letting the man score. This is a penalty; while the penalty was being discussed the clock kept running and the clock ran out before the argument was settled.<sup>1</sup>

Dr. White commented on the incident after the game,

The rules are written in the spirit of the game, but often the teams do not play in the same spirit. There never was a rule written that did not have a loophole in it, but it is regretful that teams will find refuge in these loopholes rather than lose a game.<sup>2</sup>

This incident inadvertently led to some consideration for reassessing the intramural rules and regulations.

A new innovation in the selection of basketball officials was used for the winter quarter intramural program. The new plan required each official to pass a written test on the rules before he was eligible to referee any games. These registered referees explained and interpreted the rules for

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<sup>1</sup>Lyndon Whorton, "Columnist Blasts Intramural Faulty Rules Poor Sportsmanship," Eastern State News, October 6, 1954.

<sup>2</sup>Ibid.

the game played. Basketball competition included thirty-seven teams in four leagues. Sigma Tau Gamma won the A League, the Little Tots the B League, Demons II the C League, and the Demons III the D League. Phi Sigma Epsilon won the A League volleyball title and for the third straight year the Faculty Fossils won the B League Championship. The Independent Union won the table tennis team title with Ratts and Tash winning the doubles championship while Boats of Sigma Pi captured the singles laurels. The Independent Union team also won the badminton competition. Highsmith, competing unattached, won the singles title and Byrnes teamed with Smith to win the doubles for the Faculty Fossils.

Ko-Op won the A League softball title and the Collegians won the B League. The team championship for golf was won by Tau Kappa Epsilon fraternity; Boyd unattached, was medalist. New track records were set in in the 100 yard dash by Wallace of Kappa Sig; 440 yard run by Barber of the Independent Union; 440 relay by Miccum, Holloway, Pope, and Childs of the Demons; 880 relay by Miccum, Hollenbeck, Pope, and Holloway of the Demons; 180 yard low hurdles by Porter of the Independent Union and the shot put by R. Smith, unattached. Sigma Tau Gamma captured the team title in the meet.

Sigma Tau Gamma fraternity won the all-sports trophy with nine hundred and ninety-eight points; they defeated the defending champion Tau Kappa Epsilon team, who scored eight hundred and fifty eight points. In winning the all-sports trophy the Sigma Tau Gamma group had three firsts and three second places.

#### 1955

A change in eligibility of lettermen was made effective for the 1955-

1956 school year. This new ruling was to read:

Lettermen. Students who have received a varsity sports letter at Eastern Illinois State College or other college or university, shall not be eligible for participation in that sport or its related sport and shall not be eligible for any intramural activity during the quarter in which that sport is in season.<sup>1</sup>

This ruling led to much controversy during the year as lettermen who had given up varsity careers found themselves ineligible for intramurals.

Wrestling was added to the intramural slate for the 1955-1956 school year to bring the total of sports offered to intramural enthusiasts to twelve. Activities in the program included flag football, soccer, tennis, basketball, table tennis, volleyball, badminton, track, golf, softball, baseball, and wrestling.

In the fall the News made a review of the intramural rules and encouraged students to obtain a new intramural handbook which were being distributed through gym classes, fraternities, dorms, and other independent organizations.<sup>2</sup> Flag football, soccer, tennis doubles and wrestling were the activities conducted in the fall. Phi Sigma Epsilon won both the football and soccer titles and Sigma Pi won the tennis championship. Wrestling which had been included in the program for the first time was won by the Campus Capers with Sigma Tau Gamma finishing second. The Campus Capers won four out of the six individual championships.

Basketball leagues were again divided up into the four leagues A, B, C, and D; with A League being the only league which would be eligible for the all-sports trophy. The Campus Capers won the A League basketball title, the Kids won the B League, the Black Knights the C League, and the Sigma

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<sup>1</sup>Physical Education and Athletic Handbook, Eastern Illinois State College (Charleston, Illinois) 1955-1956. p. 9.

<sup>2</sup>News item in the Eastern State News, September 21, 1955.

Tau Gamma III team won the D League. Sigma Tau Gamma were victors in A League volleyball while the Peapickers broke the Faculty Fossils held on the B League by winning that title. Greek teams won both the table tennis and badminton team championships. Highsmith of Tau Kappa Epsilon captured the singles in badminton and teamed with Burris to win the doubles championship. Phi Sigma Epsilon were team champions in table tennis, but Prince, unattached won the singles and teamed with Tipton to win the doubles title.

Both titles in softball were held by independent teams. The Demons won the A League and the Blasters won the B League. The Demons also gained the team championship in track and field. New track and field records were set in the 50 yard dash by Landis of Sigma Pi (tied with record of Wallace, 1953); 100 yard dash by Landis of Sigma Pi; 440 yard run by Ware, unattached; 440 yard relay by Thompson, Moore, Bishop, Knollenberg of Tau Kappa Epsilon; 880 yard relay by Puff, Hicks, Ellington, Ware of Puff's Puffers; 180 yard low hurdles by Porter of the Openities; Shot Put by Messamen of Sigma Tau Gamma. The only spring title won by a Greek organization was the golf title. Sigma Tau Gamma gained the team title with Boyd of Sigma Pi being the medalist.

Phi Sigma Epsilon won the all-sports trophy by scoring nine hundred and seventy-three and two-thirds points. Included in this point total were three firsts and three seconds. The next three finishers for the all-sports trophy were also Greek organizations; Sigma Tau Gamma finished second, Tau Kappa Epsilon finished third, and Sigma Pi was fourth.

## 1956

White resigned as intramural director after the 1955-1956 school year. For the 1956-1957 year the fall and winter intramurals were directed by



Dr. Maynard O'Brien, who had received his Ed. D. degree at the University of Illinois and who had been on the coaching staff at Eastern Illinois University since 1946. From this time O'Brien had served as head football coach. The spring quarter intramural activities were directed by Harold O. Pinther who received his bachelor's degree from the University of Wisconsin. John Byrnes served as graduate assistant to the directors for the 1956-1957 intramural season.

In the fall there were three changes made in intramural rulings. This year the fraternities were placed in one division and independent groups in another in all-sports championships except wrestling, golf, and track. At the end of the season the first and second place teams from both leagues met to determine the champions in that sport. Secondly, there was a change in the point system for the all-sports trophy competition. Points for entering teams in were lowered; points for winning a game or individual contest were eliminated as were points for losing a game or individual contests and points for winning by a forfeit. Again there was a change in eligibility rules in regard to lettermen this time the ruling was to read:

Lettermen. Students who have received a varsity sports letter at Eastern Illinois State College or other college or university shall not be eligible for participation in that sport or its related sport, and shall not be eligible for any intramural activity during the quarter in which that sport is in season except that the student has been in residence for a period of five quarters and has not been a member of the team in which he has lettered, he may then be eligible for intramural competition in all but that sport or its related sports during the quarter in which that sport is in season.<sup>1</sup>

Football, soccer, wrestling, and tennis were the sports conducted in the fall. Sigma Tau Gamma won both the football and soccer titles and the Sigma Pi team won the team title in tennis. Whitehead of the Campus Capers

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<sup>1</sup>Physical Education and Athletic Handbook, Eastern Illinois State College (Charleston, Illinois) 1956-1957. p. 9.

won the singles and teamed with Konicki, unattached, to win the doubles title. The Campus Capers captured the wrestling title by taking championships in three out of the six weight classes.

In the winter season basketball, volleyball, badminton and table tennis were offered. Sigma Tau Gamma captured the A League volleyball title and the Faculty Fossils finished second. In the past the Fossils had entered the B League but during this year there was no B League. In basketball, the Campus Capers retained their A League title, the Rinky Dinks won the B League, the Mouses won the C League, and Phi Sigma Epsilon IV won the D League. The Tau Kappa Epsilon team again won both the badminton titles. Highsmith won the singles and teamed up with Schuler to win the doubles for the Tau Kappa Epsilon team. The Blasters were able to win both events in table tennis. Prince won the singles and teamed with Tash to win the doubles.

The Faculty Fossils managed to capture their only first place finish of the year in the spring competition. Their golf team composed of Hesler, Garner, Moler, and Darling came out on top to win the team championship. Leggitt of the Campus Capers was medalist and Van Dyke of Sigma Pi finished second. The Blasters won the A League softball competition and the Tau Kappa Epsilon team won the B League. The track and field title was captured by Tau Kappa Epsilon. They finished well ahead of the second place Campus Capers scoring forty points to the Capers twenty-seven and one half points. Track records were set in the 50 yard dash by Thut, unattached, (tied with Wallace - 1953 and Landis - 1955); 100 yard dash by Miller of the Has Beens; 440 yard run by Tolliver of the Cru Cuts; 440 yard relay by White, Hobbs, Erdmann, and Hubber of the Demons; 180 yard low hurdles by Porter of Tau Kappa Epsilon; high jump by Herr of the Blasters; broad jump by Harder of the

Has Beens.

Competition for the all-sports trophy was as close as it ever had been. Sigma Tau Gamma won the trophy by scoring an all time low for a winner; they scored five hundred and fifty-one points, second place Tau Kappa Epsilon scored five hundred and fifteen points.

1957

In fall of 1957 John B. Hodapp, former coach at Nebraska State Teachers College and more recently a member of the Bureau of Services and Research at Indiana University, was appointed to the position of Director of Intramurals. John McDevitt was named as graduate student assistant to Hodapp. Facilities which were available to Hodapp for the intramural program at this time included the Lincoln field complex - baseball diamond, softball diamonds, tennis courts, a soccer field and a nine hole golf course; five gymnasiums, a swimming pool, a wrestling gymnasium, and bowling lanes at a local establishment.

In the same questionnaire submitted to Riebe, information was sought from Hodapp who stated that for seven years he directed the intramural program at Eastern. During this period he had a minimum of one graduate assistant and as many as three graduate assistants to aid with the supervision of the intramural programs which were conducted four days a week, Monday through Thursday, during the school year. According to Hodapp, fifty per cent of the total male enrollment participated in the program which included flag football, soccer, badminton, cross country, volleyball, table tennis, swimming, wrestling, softball, track, tennis, bowling, and golf. The program was financed through student activity fees and physical education and athletic monies. In regard to advantages and uniqueness of his particular programs Hodapp commented:

The facilities that were available for conducting the program was an advantage along with the time, space and administration which ultimately head to the adequate opportunity for all interested students to participate. . . By meticulous organization and administration of the program, including the establishment of policies, rules and regulations, the students were well aware of the extent of the program and the opportunity to participate. By the development of their interests in an orderly fashion, this program, by my somewhat prejudice opinion, was second to none in the midwest.<sup>1</sup>

Greek organizations captured the first two events directed by Hodapp, in the fall. The Tau Kappa Epsilon team won the football championship and Sigma Tau Gamma fraternity won the soccer title. Douglas Hall was victorious in tennis. Theilmann won the singles for Douglas Hall while Taylor and Richardson won the doubles for the second place Phi Sigma Epsilon. Sigma Tau Gamma won the wrestling championship ending the fall intramural competition.

After two years, the Faculty Fossils returned as B League volleyball champions. The Sigma Tau Gamma team won the A League with the Tau Kappa Epsilon team finishing second. Phi Sigma Epsilon won the A League basketball competition, Hamm's won the B League, the Sigma Tau Gamma team won the C League, and the Whiz Kids won the D League. The Blasters repeated as table tennis champions with Tipton winning the singles; Tipton and Ives won the doubles. Alpha Kappa Lambda won the badminton competition with Utterbrink and Storm winning the doubles and Storm winning the singles.

In the spring competition, independent organizations won the majority of the championships. The Peapickers won the A League softball competition and the Parisites won the B League. In track and field it was the Blasters; Sigma Tau Gamma won the team championship in golf; Johnson of Phi Sigma Epsilon was medalist. In the track and field competition intramural records

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<sup>1</sup>Information obtained from the questionnaire filled out by Dr. Hodapp.

were set in the 50 yard dash by Niccum of Tau Kappa Epsilon; 100 yard dash by Barkley of Campus Capers; 440 yard run by Hubble of Campus Capers; 440 yard relay by Duncan, Ankenbrand, Miller, and Niccum of Tau Kappa Epsilon (tied with White, Hobbs, Erdmann, Hubble - 1956); 880 yard relay by Parr, Ankenbrand, Maxedon, and Miller of Tau Kappa Epsilon; 180 yard low hurdles by Erdmann of Blasters (tied with Porter 1956).

Sigma Tau Gamma won the all-sports trophy for the third time, they had won it in the years of 1954-1955, 1956-1957, 1957-1958, and thus were able to permanently retire the trophy. When the presentation of the trophy was made the first year, it was decided by the Intramural Council that any team which was able to win the trophy any three years would have permanent possession of it. Sigma Tau Gamma won the trophy by scoring six hundred and three points, beating out the Blasters who scored five hundred and sixteen points.

### 1958

As Hodapp continued to be intramural director, two changes were made in rules for the 1958-1959 school year; one change was to effect the organization for competition, the other was in regard to awards. Under organization of competition the following item was added to the previous ruling:

Only one team per organization may be entered in a sport in competition in the All Sport Trophy League. Additional or affiliated teams may be entered in other leagues of that sport.<sup>1</sup>

Regarding awards an amendment was made to the present ruling stating that individual and first place teams would be awarded as follows:

Flag football, 1st place (Team); soccer, 1st place (Team); wrestling, 1st place each wt. class; Basketball, 1st place (Team); Volleyball, 1st place (Team); Badminton, 1st and 2nd singles, 1st

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<sup>1</sup>Physical Education and Athletic Handbook, Eastern Illinois State College (Charleston, Illinois) 1957-1958. p. 9.

doubles; Table tennis, 1st and 2nd singles, 1st doubles; Softball, 1st place (Team); Golf, low medalist, 2, 3, 4; Track, 1st place each event; Swimming, 1st place each event; Tennis, 1st and 2nd singles, 1st doubles.<sup>1</sup>

Expansion was the keynote in the intramural sports program for the year as swimming and diving were added to the competitive program. Also at the beginning of the season it was pointed out in the News that there were possibilities of intramural competition between Eastern and other schools.<sup>2</sup> However there were no records which showed evidence of these possibilities being carried out.

In the fall, the highly competitive intramural squads tangled in flag football, soccer, swimming and wrestling. Phi Sigma Epsilon won the flag football title and the Sigma Tau Gamma team won the soccer title for the third straight year. Wrestling competition was captured by the Blasters, who also won the tennis and swimming competition. In tennis Wilber of the Blasters won the singles and Richardson and Blary of Phi Sigma Epsilon won the doubles.

Winter intramural activities were conducted in volleyball, badminton, basketball, and table tennis. Independent teams seized three out of the four leagues in basketball. The Gunners won the A League, the 405 Club the B League, the Falstaff's the C League, and the Tau Kappa Epsilon team the D League. Volleyball had Sigma Tau Gamma winning the A League and the Faculty Fossils again claiming the title in B League. In badminton

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<sup>1</sup>Ibid. p. 14.

<sup>2</sup>News item in the Eastern State News, October 1, 1958

Utterbrink and Storm of Alpha Kappa Lambda won the doubles and Utterbrink won the singles in A League competition. B League competition was held for the first time and Hussey of the Faculty Fossils won the singles and then teamed with Hodapp to win the doubles to give the team title to the Faculty Fossils. The Blasters remained table tennis champions by making a clean sweep of the meet. Hassel of the Blasters was singles champion and teamed with Fee to win the doubles.

Winners in the spring found the Blasters as winners in the A League softball competition while the Sigma Tau Gamma team captured the B League. The Blasters repeated as track and field champions while Sigma Tau Gamma remained golf champions. Pasini of Sigma Tau Gamma was medalist in golf while Smith of the Blasters was runner-up. Intramural track records were set in the 100 yard dash by Barber of Smooth Studs; 440 Relay by Smith, Meador, Zachary, and Tolliver of the Blasters; 880 relay by Par, Ankenbrand, Miller and Maxdon of Tau Kappa Epsilon; High Jump by Smith of Hawks (tied Herr - 1956); and the softball throw by Bostwick of Tau Kappa Epsilon.

The Blasters won the all-sports trophy being only the second independent team to win the trophy since the award was originated; the Demons were the first independent team. In winning the trophy they captured six first place finishes in competition. This was the most wins ever compiled by a team to date.

## 1959

Under Hodapp's direction additional changes were made in the intramural rules in the fall, as a new system was set up for compiling points toward the all-sports trophy. Points were again awarded for winning a game or individual contest and for losing a game or individual contest. In regard

to forfeitures the Physical Education and Athletic Handbook stated:

A team or individual which forfeits a contest will not receive points, however, the team or individual who is ready to play will receive the winners points provided the names of the players are entered on the scoresheet and signed by the official in charge.<sup>1</sup>

Regarding the accumulation of points for sections of the all-sports trophy leagues the handbook stated that:

In the event a sport is played in two or more sections of the All Sports Trophy League, the section in which the fewest number of contests are played will determine the total possible points for that sport. Sections with greater number of teams or individuals will not score points for winning or losing a contest until such time as the number of contests remaining to be played in the particular section equals the total number of contests played in the smallest section. Points for winning or losing a contest will not be awarded for playoff games.<sup>2</sup>

In the fall, the flag football title was seized by Sigma Tau Gamma; Phi Sigma Epsilon captured the soccer title and tennis title. Fahde and Richardson of Phi Sigma Epsilon were the tennis doubles champions, while Stocker of the Blaster's was singles champion. Wrestling was won by the Blasters and Hernandez won the swimming meet.

In the winter basketball competition there were fifty-nine intramural basketball teams with four hundred and seventy participants. As there were nineteen teams in the A league competition these teams were divided into three sections - one fraternity and two independent groups. Class B had three leagues, Class C had two divisions and Class D had only one section. Independent organizations shutout Greek organizations in basketball. The Flattops won the A League, the Jr. Fossils the B League, the 405 Club

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<sup>1</sup>Physical Education and Athletic Handbook, Eastern Illinois State College (Charleston, Illinois) 1959-1960. p. 15.

<sup>2</sup>Ibid., p. 16.



the C league, and the 714 Club the D league. Badminton had A and B leagues again this year. Alpha Kappa Lambda repeated as team champions in the A league and for the third straight year claimed this title. Utterbrink a member of the doubles winning team was also the singles champion, for the second year in a row. The Faculty Fossils captured the B league competition, Smith of the Fossils was the singles champion and teamed with Finther to win the doubles. A league volleyball competition was won by Chi Nu, as the B league was seized again by the Faculty Fossils. Chi Nu was also the table tennis champion as Cook of Chi Nu won the singles and teamed with Clark to win the doubles. In this year B league competition in table tennis was added to the program. The Blasters won the B league title as Gray won the singles and teamed with Hilton to win the doubles.

Winners in spring sports were almost a carbon copy of the previous year. The only new winner was the T-Towners who dethroned the Sigma Tau Gamma team for the golf title. The Blasters won the A league softball competition, Sigma Tau Gamma Fledgee won the B league softball title and the Blasters won the university track and field championship. Records set in the intramural track competition were in the 440 yard run by Stanfield of Phi Sigma Epsilon; 180 yard low hurdles by Mathews of the Corvettes; and in the high jump by Smith of the Corvettes.

The Blasters won the all-sports trophy for the second time, scoring eight hundred and fifty-seven and three-fourths points. This year they had only three firsts as compared to last years record high of six.

### 1960

Once again the intramural program was changed and expanded under the direction of Hodapp. For the first time intramurals were scheduled for weekends and bowling became a part of the winter sports program. The rule

regarding fraternity pledges was revised; new rules were made regarding swimming and a change was made for awards. The new eligibility rule in the Physical Education Handbook now stated that:

Only active members of fraternities at the beginning of an academic quarter and pledges meeting academic requirements for the quarter in which they will become active are eligible to represent their fraternity in intramural activities. The academic quarter begins with the first day of registration for the quarter.<sup>1</sup>

For the 1960-1961 year first place team trophies were to be given in each sport to those teams competing for all-sports trophy.<sup>2</sup>

In the fall the program included activities in flag football, soccer, swimming and wrestling. Some events were scheduled for Friday nights and on Saturday afternoon. Following activities on Saturday, the Laboratory School pool was open from 3:30 to 5:30 for co-recreational swimming, which was sponsored by the Student Union. Phi Sigma Epsilon won their second straight soccer title by beating Tau Kappa Epsilon. Tau Kappa Epsilon avenged their loss in soccer by beating Phi Sigma Epsilon for the flag football title. In wrestling the Knight Hawks were the winners, beating out the second place Blasters. According to the News, rules for intramural swimming now limited contestants in swimming to three events. One of which had to be a relay or diving event. On team was all that was allowed to enter each relay event; two members from the same team were all that were allowed to enter individual events.<sup>3</sup> In swimming competition the Blasters finished first ahead of Sigma Pi.

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<sup>1</sup>Physical Education and Athletic Handbook, Eastern Illinois State College (Charleston, Illinois) 1960-1961. p. 11.

<sup>2</sup>Ibid. p. 14.

<sup>3</sup>News item in the Eastern State News, October 11, 1960.

Bowling activities which were added to the intramural program were held in the facilities of the Bal-Aire Lanes, a local establishment. The bowling lanes were reserved for intramural participants between the hours of 4:00 and 6:00 p.m. during weekdays. There was no separation of fraternities and independent groups in the leagues and there were no play-offs as in most other team sports offered in the intramural program. All bowling events were conducted on a handicap basis. The Strikers finished on top in the bowling competition followed by El Toreros, second, the Leftovers third, and the Sneaks fourth.

The Flattops repeated as A league basketball champions. The Phi Sigma Epsilon team captured the B league, the El Toreros the C league, and the Panther Vets the D league. Tau Kappa Epsilon and Chi Nu tied for first in badminton ending the domination by Alpha Kappa Lambda. In volleyball the Sigma Pi team won the A league and Phi Sigma Epsilon the B league. Table tennis champions were the Blasters team of Hong and Hassell.

The Blasters gained the team championship in tennis. Scroggins of the Blasters was singles champion and teamed with Richards to win the doubles title. A league softball was won by the Flattops, who finished ahead of Sigma Tau Gamma. Sigma Pi won the track and field meet in which several intramural records were set; records were set in the 100 yard dash by Love of the Blasters, in the 440 yard relay by Vandyke, White, Hermann, and Berdge of Sigma Pi, and in the 880 yard relay by Love, Randle, Meador, and Hamilton of the Blasters. The Blasters captured the golf title with Smith of the Blasters being golf medalist.

The Blasters finished first in the race for the all-sports trophy for the third straight year thereby they retained permanent possession of the

trophy. Their winning points included four firsts and four seconds to help them to their winning margin of nine hundred sixty-two and one half points. This total was almost two hundred points better than second place finisher, Pi Sigma Epsilon, who had seven hundred and eighty-two points.

1961

This year, for the first time, teams which won championships were given a choice of awards. They could either accept a large team trophy, or they could accept smaller individual trophies for each team member. This new system of awards was introduced because independent teams had no place to keep a large team trophy. Forty-seven organizations entered in the intramural all-sports program; eight organizations (seven of the eight were fraternity teams) participated in at least seven of the thirteen activities offered. There were four team sections for the all-sports race including one fraternity section and three independent sections. In other competition the teams were mixed with each other. The intramural program continued under the direction of Intramural Director Hedapp.

Phi Sigma Epsilon fraternity won its third straight soccer title in the fall as well as capturing the flag football title. This was only the third time since accurate records were maintained that one organization had won both the major fall titles. Bennett's Flattops came out on top in both the swimming and wrestling competition.

The Sigma Pi team ended the two-year supremacy that the Flattops had in the A league basketball competition. Sigma Pi also won the B league, the Deacons won the C league, and the Blue Angels won the D league in basketball competition. The Fella's won the bowling competition and the Faculty Fossils were B league champions. Badminton was won by the Sigma Pi team. Dunkirk

and Brown combined to win the doubles for the Sigma Pi team while McMorris of Pi Kappa was singles champion. Table tennis resulted in a tie between Hernandoes and the Bullfrogs. Irmischer and Jonas of the Bullfrogs won the doubles by defeating Blackledge and Richardi of Hernandoes. In the singles Blackledge won over Irmischer, giving both teams a first and second place finish in the competition.

In the spring, Bennett's Flattops won their third title of the year by winning the softball league. In golf, the Sigma Tau Gamma team won the team title as Prince of the champions was medalist. Tennis was captured by the Phi Sigma Epsilon team. Durham and Littleton were champions in the doubles competition; Johnson of the Flattops was the singles champion. Sigma Pi won the competition in track and field. Intramural records were set in the 440 yard dash by Hall of Pi Kappa; in the high jump by White of Sigma Pi; in the broad jump by Lynch who was independent; for the shot put by Trimble of the Cavaliers and in the softball throw by Neal of Delta Sigma Phi.

Phi Sigma Epsilon with nine hundred and seventy-four points were winners of the all-sports competition. This was the first year in the past four that the Blasters did not win the trophy. Phi Sigma Epsilon claimed four firsts and two seconds while winning the all-sports trophy.

## 1962

Two sports were added to the intramural program in 1962, and a calendar change was made by Director Hodapp. Cross country was added to the fall quarter calendar which also included flag football, soccer, and badminton. Badminton was previously scheduled in the winter quarter. Wrestling and swimming were moved from the fall roster to the winter schedule. Basketball, bowling, volleyball, and table tennis rounded out the winter quarter games.

Archery was added to the spring schedule of softball, golf, tennis and track. A total of fifteen different sports composed the intramural program for this year.

A mandatory conditioning period of two weeks was held prior to the intramural cross-country meet; O'Brien, the varsity cross country coach, was in charge of practice sessions. The cross country meet was won by Hernandoes with Sigma Tau Gamma second, Phi Sigma Epsilon third, and Sigma Pi fourth. Phi Sigma Epsilon continued to dominate soccer winning their fourth straight title. Sigma Pi won both singles and doubles in badminton as well as the team championship; Brown won the singles and teamed with Dunkirk to win the doubles title.

In winter competition, basketball was dominated by the Phi Sigma Epsilon teams who captured both the A and B leagues. The Hazards won the C league, and the Pike Jrs. the D league. Volleyball champions were Sigma Tau Gamma with Phi Sigma Epsilon finishing second. Alpha Kappa Lambda seized the bowling competition while the Sigma Tau Gamma team won the table tennis and wrestling titles. In table tennis, Huffman and Wood captured the doubles title for the Sigma Tau Gamma team while Smith of Hernandoes won the singles. Douglas Hall fielded a strong swimming team, winning the team title as well as seven individual titles.

In the spring competition, the Vandals gained the archery competition with DeWitt and Liggitt finishing first. In softball Hernandoes captured the A league and the Shut-Outs the B league. Hernandoes also won the intramural track meet and finished fourth in the golf meet which was won by the Sigma Tau Gamma team. Prince who was medalist lead Sigma Tau Gamma to victory. Douglas Hall was the victor in tennis, winning both the doubles and singles.

Sigma Tau Gamma won the all-sports trophy with a total of eleven hundred and eighty-five and one-half points, on the strength of five firsts and four seconds. This was the highest point total to date.

### 1963

Hedapp continued to be intramural director during the 1963-1964 school year. In the fall, five hundred and ten men registered to play intramural soccer and football. This year there were new playing fields due to the incorporation of soccer as a varsity sport. Phi Sigma Epsilon was the big power in both major fall sports; they won the soccer trophy for the fifth consecutive year and the sixth title in the twelve years that accurate records had been kept. They also won the flag football title by defeating Tau Kappa Epsilon in the title game. In intramural badminton there were two sections, the fraternity division and one independent section. Sigma Pi captured the badminton championship. Gaddy of Sigma Pi was the singles champion while Brown and King of Pi Kappa Alpha were the double champions. Hernandez won their second straight title in cross country with Collins finishing first with a time of 11:27.5. Phi Sigma Epsilon finished second, Sigma Tau Gamma was third and Tau Kappa Epsilon was fourth.

Six sports were scheduled for the winter intramural program - basketball, bowling, volleyball, table tennis, swimming and wrestling. In basketball four divisions of competition were organized as in the past, with class A being the all-sports trophy league. For contestants participating in the intramural wrestling tournament four of eight wrestling practices were required. For teams who registered for the swimming meet the Laboratory School pool was open evenings for practice sessions with the understanding that each team could be scheduled for a one-half hour session. Phi Sigma

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Epsilon repeated as basketball champions in both the A and B leagues, the "C" Glubbers were champions in the C league and the Fossils in the D league. Phi Sigma Epsilon gained their third intramural title in the nine years that there was a B League. The new residence hall, Thomas Hall, which opened in the fall of 1963, won their first intramural title by winning the swimming meet. Out of the seven events Thomas Hall won six. Hernandoes finished second with Douglas Hall being third and Tau Kappa Epsilon fourth. Hernandoes won the wrestling title, winning four of the six weight classes, Sigma Tau Gamma was second, Tau Kappa Epsilon was third and Thomas Hall was fourth. The table tennis doubles was won by the Phi Sigma Epsilon team of Balodanis and Fedorchaec, while Wood of Sigma Tau Gamma won the singles. Phi Sigma Epsilon became the second fraternity team to win the bowling competition. They were followed by the Alley Cats, Alpha Kappa Lambda the defending champions were third, and the Pi Kappa Alpha team was fourth. Weekend basketball was held as a separate part of the intramural program. No all-sports points were given for participation, games won or final place. A person could participate on only one weekend team and there was no division of classes. According to Hodapp, "It is offered only for the participation it provided and the chance for regular intramural players to get some practice."<sup>1</sup> Twenty-one teams played in the weekend basketball sessions which were conducted on Friday nights and Saturday mornings or afternoons in Lantz gymnasium.

In the spring softball, golf, tennis, archery and track were a part of the intramural program. Twenty teams entered the softball competition. The A league softball champions were the Vandals, an independent team; the Fossils were able to capture their third title of the year by winning the B league

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<sup>1</sup>News item in the Eastern State News, January 15, 1964.



softball title. Williams of Hernandoes won the medalist honors in golf and helped his team win the team championship. Two independent teams finished at the top in archery; Hernandoes finished first and the Dumbbells finished second. Thomas Hall won the tennis competition. Jonas of Hernandoes won the singles while Fischer and Jackson of Thomas Hall won the tennis doubles. Alpha Kappa Lambda won the track and field meet, which was the only spring championship won by a fraternity team. Hernandoes finished second, the Phi Sigma Epsilon team was third and the Sigma Tau Gamma team finished fourth in this meet.

The all-sports trophy was won by Hernandoes, who captured the trophy on the strength of four firsts and six seconds while compiling eleven hundred fifty-eight and one-half points.

In the News Tom Hoppin, sports writer, referred to a survey conducted by Dale Cruse, Director of Intramurals at Wisconsin State College which indicated that Eastern's intramural program ranked above the other forty-five participating colleges and universities in gymnasium use, officials pay and directors duties.<sup>1</sup>

#### 1964

Hodapp resigned as intramural director and was replaced by Dr. William G. Riordan, a graduate of the University of Michigan where he had worked under Dr. Elmer . Mitchell, pioneering authority in intramurals. In 1964 Riordan followed the pattern set by his predecessor, but in succeeding years developed an extended program. Riordan noted, in the Quarterly

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<sup>1</sup>News item in the Eastern State News, April 7, 1964.

submitted to him by the writer, that he had had the cooperation and assistance of physical education staff members and five to six graduate assistants to aid him in the administration of the intramural program. With the anticipation of the new Charles P. Lantz building being occupied in 1966 the intramural program at this time was developed further under the direction of Riordan. According to the intramural director the program conducted had both its advantages and disadvantages. Expanded activities created problems in scheduling and officiating; it virtually satisfied all demands by students for organized sports competition.<sup>1</sup>

In the fall of 1964 the flag football competition was captured by Douglas Hall over defending champions the Phi Sigma Epsilon team. However, the Phi Sigma Epsilon team continued to dominate soccer competition as they gained their sixth straight title. Hernandez continued to be the only team to ever win a team championship in cross country. Thomas Hall was second, Sigma Pi finished third, and Phi Sigma Epsilon was fourth in this year's meet. Phi Sigma Epsilon captured their second fall title by winning the badminton title. Brockway and Witton of Alpha Kappa Lambda won the doubles and Sellar, an independent, won the singles title.

In the late fall, Riordan announced that the Laboratory School gymnasium would be available for intramural practice in basketball for forty-five minute periods from 6 to 10 p. m. Reservations for the gymnasium were made on a first come first serve basis. Riordan outlined five conditions for those who were to use the facilities:

1. The gymnasium must be reserved through the Intramural Office at times listed.
2. Organizations must designate a representative who is to be

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<sup>1</sup>Information obtained from the questionnaire filled out by Dr. Riordan.

- responsible for his group when using the gymnasium.
3. The organization must cooperate with staff members while at the Laboratory School.
  4. Only the boys' locker room will be used for dressing purposes.
  5. Locks must be removed from lockers following practice sessions.<sup>1</sup>

During the winter play, the Phi Sigma Epsilon team won the A league in basketball, the Originals the B league, the Sharks the C league, and the Keggers the D league. Douglas Hall won the A volleyball league while the E.I.U. Grads won the B league. In intramural bowling competition there were three leagues composed of five hundred participants. Bowling was conducted Monday through Friday at either 4:15 or 5:15 for a six-week period. The use of a handicap continued with the handicap being figured from the pins bowled in the three matches. This year, in an effort to encourage more entries in intramural bowling the number of games bowled was reduced from three to two per match. This reduced the length of time required to bowl each match and was also an economy measure for the individual bowler. The Alley Cats won the bowling championship while Hernandoes were able to win the first place spot in wrestling, swimming, and table tennis. Calvin and Ewig of Hernandoes won the doubles while Ewig was able to win the singles in table tennis. Thirty teams entered in weekend recreational basketball.

The Hernandoes kept winning in the spring. Beside Statler and Calvin copping the archery competition, the Hernandoes were able to win the track

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<sup>1</sup>News item in the Eastern State News, November 10, 1964.

and field meet over second place finisher Thomas Hall. The Sigma Tau Gamma team won the title in golf but the medalist was Hoppin of Hernandoes. The Topagubs-Bugapots won the tennis title with their team of Stacker and Stephen capturing the doubles and Cwinski of Hernandoes the singles.

In early April some consideration was given to having weight-lifting as a part of the intramural program. A survey was taken of organizations of intramural teams to determine if there was sufficient interest among students on campus to organize competition in weightlifting. By May, a weight-lifting tournament was organized, all male students of the university, graduate and undergraduate were invited to compete in the tournament. The events conducted were the bench press, squat lift and the dead weight lift. Competition was conducted according to the Olympic weight classes of 132 pounds, 149 pounds, 165 pounds, 182 pounds, 198 pounds and the unlimited class. No awards or all-sports points were given in this initial competition. The annual track meet was held at the varsity field. The meet was governed by the rules of the National Collegiate Athletic Association with adaptations necessary for intramural competition. Contestants were limited to three events, one of which was to be either a field event or relay. Track records were set in the 220 yard dash by Neshan, unattached; in the 440 yard run by Mitchell of Hernandoes (tied with Hall, 1962); 380 yard run by Miller of Hernandoes; mile run by Hentz of Phi Sigma Epsilon and the mile relay by Miller, Beard, Mitchell and Stepney of Hernandoes.

Hernandoes won the all-sports trophy and set a new school record in the process. In scoring their record number of twelve hundred and twelve and one-half points, the winning team won seven firsts and one second, also a new school record. Fred Richardi of the Hernandoes was the first to win

the honor of being outstanding manager of the year in intramurals, which was to become an annual feature of the intramural program.

1965

For the 1965-1966 intramural program there were eighteen different activities functioning throughout the year under the direction of Riordan. The three new areas of competition were weight lifting, basketball free throw shooting and fourteen-event meet which entitled those entering who met a certain standard to become members of Sigma Delta Psi, a national athletic fraternity. Weight lifting was included in the program in the 1964-1965 school year but all-sports points were not awarded. In the first year weight lifting attracted only five entries. The following year, however, the number of entries jumped to forty-nine.

Two new rulings were in effect this year. The first one pertained to players on residence hall teams and off campus teams. This year men playing on residence hall teams were required to live in the respective residence hall they represented, however, teams off campus could have men participating for their team as long as they played on no other team. The other new rule involved the eligibility of men who participated in varsity sports and who had become ineligible. In the past one had to remain out of intramural competition for two quarters after his respective sport before he was eligible to participate in the intramural program. This year one could take part in intramurals the quarter after he was ineligible for varsity sports.

In early October, James Bond sports writer for the News reported:

The presidents and intramural managers of the seven social fraternities have signed a proposal stating that they are in favor of separate league for fraternities. This means that the fraternities would only compete among themselves and that there would be two intramural all-sports trophies - one for the fraternities

and one for the independents.<sup>1</sup>

It was decided not to change the program at this time, however, this issue was given consideration for the following year.

In the fall quarter, the intramural sports calendar included activities in flag football, soccer, badminton, cross country and weight lifting. Four conditioning periods were required of all who participated in the cross country meet; Bernandoes was again champion of the cross country meet this year. In the other sports Sigma Tau Gamma claimed the flag football title; Thomas Hall took the soccer title; Bernandoes won the badminton team title over Pi Kappa Alpha - the Pi Kappa Alpha team of Brown and Hausner were doubles champions while Astle of Bernandoes was the singles champion; Thomas Hall was victorious in the first weight-lifting tournament with 100 points compared to second place winner Bernandoes with 65 points.

The winter sports participants continued to have the use of the laboratory school facilities for practice sessions. Thomas Hall won the swimming title as three swimming records were set in this years meet; John Wilkin of Bernandoes set records in the 50 yard freestyle and in the 50 yard butterfly, Thomas Hall set a record in the 200 yard freestyle relay with the team of Anderson, Reno, Crouse, Voight. Bernandoes won the bowling title with 105 points, the second place Thomas Hall scored only 75 points. Their three game series was 2,827 pins. In wrestling Bernandoes scored 115 points to win the title, in second place was Phi Sigma epsilon with 80 points. In table tennis it was Thomas Hall who won both singles and doubles. Thomas Hall won Class A in Volleyball while the Faculty XI won the Class B competition. Thomas Hall won the Class A basketball competition, Phi Sigma Epsilon won Class B, Sigma Tau Gamma won Class C and the Nads won

Class D. Sigma Tau Gamma won the weekend basketball title.

The intramural basketball free throw contest was held at the Laboratory School gymnasium, it was open to all male members of the University except members of the intercollegiate basketball squads. A total of fifty attempts to include two rounds of twenty-five shots were attempted; individual champion was Watson of Delta Sigma Phi with forty-six out of fifty shots. The archery competition was based on the Columbian Round with a flight of arrows shot at targets from distance of fifty, forty yards and shorter distances. Students could compete individually or make up a two-man team for team competition. In order to accommodate a greater number of students there were two sections of shooting, one at 4 p.m. on Tuesdays and a second at 5 p.m. on Wednesdays. Phi Sigma Epsilon with the team of Dick Christman and Larry Corli won the archery competition. Thomas Hall won the Class A softball competition while Sigma Pi "B" won the Class B competition. Competition in tennis was conducted on a round-robin basis among the several entries formed into leagues of singles and doubles. Matches consisted of the best two of three regulation sets and play was governed by the rules of the United States Lawn Tennis Association. Tennis doubles championship was won by the Sigma Pi team of Mike Beube and Larry Miller, singles champion was Dave Bradley of Lincoln Hall. Golf play consisted of six separate nine-hole rounds. The net score for individuals on the four-man teams in the fifty-four holes of play composed the teams' score. The golf team championship went to Thomas Hall and golf Medalist was Ted Colbert of Phi Sigma Epsilon. The track title was won by Bernandoes with Thomas Hall being second; track records were set in the 220 yard dash by Mesham, unattached, in the 440 yard run by Mitchell of Bernandoes who tied with Hall, 1962, in

the 880 yard run by Miller of Hernandoes, in the mile run by Bentz of Phi Sigma epsilon and in the mile relay by Hernandoes team of Miller, Beard, Mitchell and Stepney. Fernando Velasco was listed as the only qualifier for Sigma Delta Psi Fraternity, the national honorary society.

Thomas Hall won the all-sports trophy league with a new school record for total points of 1424½. The annual outstanding manager of the year in intramurals award was presented to Dave McJunkin.

It was anticipated that intramurals for the fall of 1966 would reach the highest level ever attained, as the new Charles P. Lantz Health Physical Education and Recreation Building was dedicated. Included in the building was,

A main gymnasium, swimming pool, wrestling room, gymnastics area, handball courts, a fitness gymnasium, training equipment and facilities, archery, pistol, and rifle ranges, locker rooms, classrooms, storage and laundry areas. Phase III when completed will house a one-eighth mile, six lane track, four tennis courts, and space for outdoor sports to hold indoor practice sessions.<sup>1</sup>

#### Summary

Intramurals developed from a meager beginning into a program which offered participants a variety of activities. Dr. White, who was intramural director at the beginning of this period, established a firm foundation from which successors, Dr. Godapp and Dr. Kiordan could build their program. Changes were made in intramural regulations and point system as well as in the general organization of leagues for competition, during this period. Intramurals now reached the position that once was held as a dream.

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<sup>1</sup>Physical Education and Athletic Handbook (Charleston, Illinois, 1966-1967), p. 8.



## CHAPTER VIII

### SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### SUMMARY

Eastern Illinois State Normal School was founded in 1899 and almost immediately with the support of the faculty and students formed an Athletic Association for directing various forms of athletics. Basketball, invented in 1891, had been received enthusiastically by students, and conducted on interclass basis as early as 1900. Baseball, also a popular sport in the early years, was played on an informal basis until 1904, when a school team was formed.

The Athletic Association, in 1907 sponsored the first all-school carnival in order to raise money to keep the Athletic Association operating the following year; this money helped supplement the monthly dues of ten cents that was charged each member of the association.

In 1909 physical education was included in the college curriculum for the first time, but it was limited to women students. The physical education classes were taught at first in make-shift classrooms in Old Main until the completion of Pemberton Hall. This was a new residence hall completed in 1909 and contained a gymnasium, the first ever at Eastern Illinois Normal School.

Most athletics until the year 1912 were of the interclass variety and included football, basketball, and baseball. In 1912 Mr. Lantz a graduate of Gettysburg College in Pennsylvania, was hired as physical education teacher and coach of intercollegiate teams. In the early years emphasis was on intercollegiate teams and intramurals were sponsored by various student organizations.

Coaches of the Minor Colleges Conference of which Eastern Illinois State Normal School was a member, began considering the value of intramurals in 1916. At a meeting they held, it was decided that intramural programs were a good place for intercollegiate coaches to find talented players for the school teams, thereby, providing an instrument for equalizing intercollegiate competition. There was agreement among those in attendance that each student should be afforded the opportunity to participate in the athletic sport for which he was best fitted.

World War I and an epidemic of influenza in 1918 caused a lag in interest in the intramural program. After the war had ended more men appeared on campus to swell the college enrollment.

An athletic council was formed in 1923 to replace the old Athletic Association. The council consisted of three faculty members and two students. The duties of the council was spelled out by the Illinois Intercollegiate Athletic Conference of which the University was a member.

The Eastern State News started to explore the possibilities of conducting a year-round intramural program in 1927. In a news item they asked why handball, soccer, or indoor baseball could not be included in the present intramural program for variety. This article was followed up with an editorial contending that a year-round program would be an excellent place to find varsity athletes and would provide the "Sports for all."

Students delayed pursuit of the issue of a year-round intramural program as presented by the Eastern State News in 1927; the News brought the

matter to the attention of the students again in 1930. This time the News approached the issue from the standpoint of abolishing intercollegiate athletics because of their commercialization. The proposal to develop a year-round intramural program again brought no response from the students. But the News, desiring a year-round intramural program for the students, was persistent and raised the issue again by actually demanding a year-round program in November of 1931. Still unsuccessful, in 1932, the News pointed out that <sup>some</sup> form of activity must be offered to those who desired competition other than that found in varsity athletics.

In 1933 results of student pressure resulted in change. Instead of having only one intramural sport, there were four: boxing, wrestling, basketball, and indoor baseball. In 1934 the competition expanded further and included bi-weekly track meets and a kittenball league.

In 1934 Lantz retired from all coaching responsibilities except for that of baseball to become Athletic Director and Head of the Physical Education Department and to devote more time to the intramural program. Late in the year the Illinois Legislature appropriated \$350,000 for building a greatly needed Health and Physical Education building. After twenty-four years of service the "crackerbox" in Pemberton Hall had become overcrowded with the varsity athletics, women's and men's physical education classes and limited intramural competition all scheduled for its use.

With the facilities in the new gymnasium and assistance of the Men's Union, Lantz was able to expand the intramural program, until 1937 when activities included softball, soccer, tennis, golf, basketball, card games, volleyball, table tennis, chess, deck shuffleboard, checkers, and horseshoes. For the first time in the history of the school there were enough facilities

to conduct conveniently intercollegiate athletics, physical education classes, and an intrasural program.

Intrasurals were conducted on a year-round schedule until the interruption of World War II. At this time the new Health and Physical Education building became vacated except for the few women who used the building for classes. There were only two staff members in the Men's Physical Education Department; a shortage of men on campus was evident, so there were no intrasurals conducted until after the war ended in 1945.

Upon their return, veterans were not required to take classes in the physical education program, therefore, because of their desire for physical activity it became necessary to expand intrasural competition. Touch football, volleyball, and softball were included in the program.

Two events occurred in 1947 that were to effect the intrasural program. The contract to build new athletic fields was let, included in the fields were a track, baseball diamond, twelve hard surfaced tennis courts, three hard surfaced badminton courts, and a nine-hole golf course. The second development was that a set of formal basketball rules were written by intrasural director Kallenback, which gave the program direction.

Intrasural activities appeared to decline until 1950 when Dr. Riebe joined the physical education staff and assumed the directorship of the intrasural program along with Henry Miller, a student. Riebe and Miller conducted a program in which over fifty-per cent of the men on campus took part.

In 1952 it was pointed out that the Athletic Board did not meet the required standards of the North Central Association. University president Buzzard explained that the board was inadequate because of there being greater student representation than faculty members. He proposed that to meet North

North Central standards that two boards be established; one for regulating intercollegiate athletics and one for controlling men and women's intramural sports. His proposal was accepted and this action resulted in the organization of the intramural council.

Dr. Lantz retired in 1952, the position of Head of the Physical Education Department was filled by Dr. Masley and Dr. White was appointed as intramural director. Under his administration an all-sports trophy was originated, which was to be given annually to the organization scoring the most points in combined intramural activities. At the end of the intramural season, an annual all-sports night was held so that the participants of the intramural program could receive intramural awards won during the season. Under the direction of Masley and White a set of written and defined policies, rules, and a definition for the point system were published so that all participants of the intramural program could be familiar with the policies.

In 1953 the first and only handbook limited to intramural athletics was printed. The rules and regulations drawn-up by White in 1952, were revised and served as the basis for the handbook. After 1953, the annual handbook was printed but it was called Physical Education and Athletics Handbook and included a section on intramurals.

One noteworthy point about Dr. White's tenure as intramural director was that for the first time in the intramural history accurate records were being maintained. Before this time records were fragmentary and were found mainly in articles of the Eastern State News, the student yearbook, or in a few other school publications which might mention the intramural program. All-sports trophy competition was dominated by Greek organizations from 1953-1958 when the Blasters broke the Greek reign and won the trophy three years thereby giving them the permanent possession.

White resigned from the university staff in 1956; for the 1956-1957 school year the intramural program was directed by Dr. O'Brien, Mr. Pinther, and a graduate assistant. O'Brien and Pinther directed the program for only one year. They were replaced as intramural directors by Dr. John Hodapp in the fall of 1957.

Hodapp directed an expanded program. In 1957 there were eleven sports offered in the intramural program and there were forty-eight intramural basketball teams participating in the program, by 1963 when Hodapp ended his directorship there were fifteen sports offered in the program and eighty-three teams participated in the basketball competition. Swimming was added to the intramural program in 1958, bowling in 1960, and cross country and archery were added in 1962. Under Hodapp's direction there were several rule changes which involved the point system, eligibility rulings, and the formation of fraternity and independent leagues.

In 1964 Hodapp resigned from the faculty and was replaced by Dr. William Riordan. The intramural program that Riordan conducted was based on the same principles as that of his predecessor but was developed in depth. Under Riordan's directorship free throw shooting, weight lifting, and Delta Sigma Psi were incorporated into the intramural program, to bring the total number of activities conducted up to eighteen. Rules regarding eligibility of participants were again changed. In 1964 the Outstanding Manager of the Year award was established for the intramural program.

From 1958 to 1966 the Greek organizations had won the all-sports title two times and the independent organizations had won it four times. As plans were made to open the new Charles P. Lantz Physical Education and Recreation Building it was anticipated that the intramural program would

reached an ultimate peak.

### CONCLUSIONS

On the basis of the findings of this study the following conclusions are presented:

1. As the school expanded and enrollment increased more and more facilities and equipment were provided for the use of the intramural program.
2. As the enrollment of the University grew, the demand for intramurals increased.
3. Both world wars influenced interest in intramural sports; during the wars activities were limited; after the wars veterans affected the program by desiring vigorous activities which were in keeping with their military training.
4. As the number of participants in the intramural program increased, the need for rules and regulations became apparent.
5. As the facilities and program of the physical education department improved so did the quality of the intramural program.
6. As the University grew larger more instructors were added to the physical education staff, making it possible to appoint one staff member as intramural director.
7. The intramural program improved with the appointment of an intramural director, and continued to gain stature as more qualified personnel became available.
8. As Greek organizations increased in number, their participation in the intramural program became an important factor in intramural competition.

9. As new resident halls for men were opened, their participation in<sup>107</sup> the intramural program became an important factor in intramural competition.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

The intramural program has shown progress through the years. In order that future programs continue to improve the writer suggests that policies now in effect be continued and that additional improvements be considered.

Proposals that require implementation include:

1. Intercollegiate sports, physical education, and intramurals should be conducted independently and since they complement each other they should be conducted harmoniously.
2. The Intramural Office should continue to keep complete and accurate records.
3. A separate budget should be provided to insure adequate operation of the intramural program.
4. Since the University is expanding rapidly outdoor facilities for golf, tennis as well as other sports need improving.
5. With increase in the number of participants in the intramural program it is desirable to have two full-time directors to administer the intramural program.

Eastern had limited intramural activities until 1950 when a director was appointed to conduct the intramural program. Several factors influenced the development of the program, school expansion and increased enrollment, veterans being a major component of the student body, the establishment of written rules, regulations and a point system for activities conducted, the appointment of a full-time director and Greek organizations entering intramural competition. It is suggested that students be involved in the



planning of the intramural program which should be conducted for all students; though intramurals are a complement to intercollegiate sports they should be conducted independently and under adequate supervision; and, complete and accurate records should be maintained on the intramural program.

For most students, the college years are their last in formal schooling. This is the period when recreational interests may be developed and deepened for a lifetime if conducted in the appropriate environment. Authorities at Eastern Illinois University have recognized the values of a well-organized intramural program and seem intent on promoting activities that will satisfy the needs of the student.

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**APPENDIX A**

1. How long were you director of intramurals at Eastern Illinois University?
2. During what year or years were you director of intramurals?
3. Were there many participants in the intramural program?
4. What time of the day was the program conducted?
5. How many days of the week were intramurals conducted?
6. During what part of the year was the program conducted?
7. Where did you obtain your officials? Were they paid?
8. Did you have any physical education staff members, graduate assistants, or other faculty members assistance in the operation of the program? If so how many?
9. Were varsity athletes allowed to take part in any intramural activities while their sport was in season?
10. Was an all-sports trophy awarded?
11. Were individual awards presented?
12. Did the Greek or independent organizations dominate the program?
13. What influences did other outside organizations have upon the program?
14. Did any other organization besides the athletic department conduct intramurals? If so what were the activities? What organizations were the sponsors?
15. What defects did the program have?
16. What advantages did the program have?
17. What activities were conducted? (please check the one's included in the program)

Touch football	Basketball	Free throw shooting	Golf
Soccer	Swimming	Track	Others:
Badminton	Wrestling	Tennis	_____
Cross country	Boxing	Sigma Delta Psi	_____
Weight lifting	Table tennis	Archery	_____
Volleyball	Softball	Bowling	_____
18. How was the intramural program financed?
19. What indoor facilities were available for intramurals?
20. Was there anything unique about the program?

APPENDIX B

EASTERN ILLINOIS STATE COLLEGE  
 CHARLESTON, ILLINOIS  
 September 13, 1951

~~Dr. Raymond F. Harris~~  
 Chairman, Committee of Fifteen  
 Eastern Illinois State College  
 Charleston  
 ILLINOIS

Dear Dr. Harris:

Thank you for the informal verbal report on the September 11, 1951, meeting of the Committee of Fifteen, the list of proposed membership of faculty on various Faculty-Student Boards for 1951-52, and the suggested membership of certain faculty committees for the year ahead.

I am sorry that my letter to you on July 18, 1951, did not acknowledge receiving the report of the sub-committee on Personnel and Faculty-Student Boards on "The Athletics Board". This was a dictation oversight on my part, since I had studied the report of this sub-committee, had discussed it with others, and thought the suggestions of the letter mentioned gave evidence of such action on my part.

Since the Committee of Fifteen desires a direct reaction from me to this sub-committee report, that reply is as follows:

1. Experiences of the last several years leads me to believe that at Eastern we need two separate Faculty-Student Boards to replace the former unit board, (a) a board to govern Intercollegiate Athletics, since that activity is one with participation available to all students and one representing the institution as a whole, and secondly (b) a board to govern intra-mural sports for men and sports for women, since these activities are in the main elective in character and non-representative of the institution. There are border-line instances such as College Women's Play Days, etc., but the submitted budget plan would cover such items.

2. The "Athletics Board" proposed by your Sub-Committee Report, separates only by a plan of two financial secretaries (Article III, item 4), and in my judgment continues to hold together functional areas and activities which need separation.

It is for the above reasons, and in the belief that more harmony and satisfaction will prevail, that I ask consideration of a two board plan, with the suggestion of an Intercollegiate Athletic Board similar to the one suggested by Dr. Lantz, and transmitted to you by my letter of July 19, 1951.



EASTERN ILLINOIS STATE COLLEGE  
CHANDLER, ILLINOIS

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Dr. Raymond P. Harris

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September 13, 1951

I shall be glad to meet with your Committee of Fifteen or a Sub-Committee to further consideration of the Athletics and Sports situation.

Very truly yours,

*Robert G. Burgess*

President

RGB/ma

cc: Dr. Lantz  
Dr. McAfee

**APPENDIX C**

105 South Victory<sup>118</sup>  
Maukegan, Illinois  
January 22, 1968

Dr. John B. Hodapp  
Athletic Director  
Mankato State College  
Mankato, Minnesota 56001

Dear Dr. Hodapp,

As partial fulfillment of the degree Masters of Science in Education at Eastern Illinois University, I am doing research on the topic "Intra-mural Sports for Men at Eastern Illinois University."

Having been a product of your program, during my undergraduate days, I now realize what a tremendous task it was in establishing the beginning of what is now such an elaborate program. Down through the years many boys have been afforded pleasurable hours from an intramural program which had its initial impetus under your guidance and supervision.

Would you be willing to share your experiences in the development of the intramural program at Eastern Illinois University by filling out the enclosed questionnaire? Any information that you can provide will be greatly appreciated.

Thank you for your time and co-operation.

Yours Truly,

Lawrence Crociani

**APPENDIX D**

## Article I. Eligibility

Section 1. All students at Eastern shall be eligible to enter any activity promoted by the intramural director except as provided after in this article.

Section 2. (a) A student who has received a varsity award in any sport shall not be eligible to compete in the sport in which he has received the award.

(b) A student who has received a varsity award in track shall be ineligible for intramural cross country.

(c) No individual who has been a member of a reserve or varsity squad at the time of the first regularly scheduled varsity game, can play on an intramural team in that sport during the same season.

(d) No member of a fraternity can compete on an independent team.

## Article II. Protests

Section 1. All protests must be submitted in writing to the intramural director within twenty-four hours after the contest in question.

Section 2. Protests can be made on rules interpretations and eligibility, and not on the judgment of the officials.

Section 3. Protests on rules interpretations and eligibility must be made on the field of play and told to the officials that the game is being played under protest.

Section 4. Officials must also present their version of the protest to the intramural director in question within twenty-four hours.

## Article III. Forfeits

Section 1. If a complete team or contestant fails to appear at the appointed place within fifteen minutes after the scheduled time of the contest, the field supervisor may at his own discretion, declare the contest forfeited to the team or contestant ready to play.

## Article IV. Number of Participants on a Team

Section 1. The maximum number of players on a team shall not exceed thirty.

## Article V. Officials

Section 1. Officials shall be paid \$2.00 a session.

Section 2. A list of officials will be available to managers of competing teams should agree on officials for the contest and if agreement cannot be reached, the intramural director will appoint officials for the contest.

Section 3. Officials must appear at least five minutes prior to the time of the contest.

## Article VI. Transferring from One Club to Another

Section 1. A participant on a team may transfer to another team, only if the team on which he is playing becomes defunct. However, the managers of the remaining teams have to approve the transfer.

Section 2. Once a team uses a player in a contest he cannot transfer to another team. He is not an official member of a team until he has competed in a contest, but cannot transfer unless approved by all team managers.

## Article VII. Point System

Section 1. Points will be awarded to teams for entering a team, for winning a championship in any sport, for being runner-up in a sport, and for entering each activity.

Section 2. Points will be awarded as following for team activities:

- (a) 50 points for entering a team.
- (b) 5 points for winning a game.
- (c) 5 points for appearing next time you have a scheduled game.
- (d) 25 points for winning a championship in each activity.
- (e) 12½ points for being runner-up in each activity.

Section 3. Points will be awarded as follows for individual activities:

(a) 5 points each time a player participates with his team in an activity.

(b) 10 points for entering an individual contest.

(c) 10 points are added to his team total when he participates individually.

(d) 25 points for winning a first, 15 points for the runner-up, and 5 points for being third.

(e) 15 points for his team for winning a first, 9 for being runner-up, and 3 for placing third.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>News item in the Eastern State News, October 1, 1952, p.3.

## VITAE

Lawrence Edward Crociardi, the writer of this thesis, is a 1958 graduate of Limestone Community High School in Bartonville, Illinois. While in high school I participated four years in baseball and football. In my senior year I was captain of the baseball team and was selected to the all-conference teams in both baseball and football.

In the fall of 1958 I enrolled at Eastern Illinois University. In 1962 I graduated from Eastern with a Bachelor of Science in Education degree. While in college I played four years of varsity baseball. During my junior year I was selected for the all-conference first team in baseball. At the end of the season in my senior year the team elected me honorary team captain for the season.

Since 1963 I have been teaching physical education and coaching basketball at Gurnee, Illinois. For the next school year, 1968-1969, I will be teaching and coaching in the Zion Benton Township High School system.