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THE HISTORY OF MEN'S INTRAMURAL SPORTS
AT UTAH STATE UNIVERSITY

by

David A. Turner

A report submitted in partial fulfillment
of the requirements for the degree

of

MASTER OF SCIENCE

in

Health, Physical Education, and Recreation

UTAH STATE UNIVERSITY
Logan, Utah

1971

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David A. Turner

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ABSTRACT

The History of Men's Intramurals
At Utah State University

by

David A. Turner, Master of Science

Utah State University, 1971

Major Professor: Arthur H. Mendini
Department: Health, Physical Education, and Recreation

The history of men's intramurals at Utah State University has been one of improbable beginnings with unrecognized goals. It has grown to a program of very positive beginnings, and very recognizable goals.

This was done by implementing far reaching and forward looking ideas. Of course, there were many times during the course of the departmental history when miscalculations were made and changes were made; but in general, they were for the best.

The program now encompasses three campus-wide leagues with some thirty to sixty teams, depending upon the sport.

(73 pages)

INTRODUCTION

Since the beginning of higher education in the American School system, there has been some form of intramural competition. This competition has had names other than intramurals, such as class series, club games, and fraternity games.

Intramural activities on college campuses began in 1859, when Yale formed an intramural boating club. In 1865 Princeton formed intramural baseball teams, and from that point on a majority of east coast colleges formed some type of intramural units. During these early years, the students carried the majority of the administrative burden, usually with no school help, and with school opposition for a period (Kleindienst and Weston, 1964; Means, 1963).

From its meager beginning in the late 1800s, intramurals has grown in popularity, with support from students, student government, and school officials. In 1949, the formation of the National Intramural Association gave general guidelines and continuity for the secondary schools, colleges, and universities to follow (Means, 1963). The programs have continued to grow and develop, until most colleges and universities, regardless of size or locale, have some type of intramural program. Some institutions have such an expanded program that they have buildings and fields specifically for intramurals (Means, 1963).

The history of the Men's Intramural Department at Utah State University has paralleled somewhat the history and trends of other

programs throughout the nation. It is the writer's feeling that these events and developments should be recorded in the proper historical procedure, to help insure the collection of this information for years to come. "Unless the profession soon devotes more attention to historical research, much important source material will be lost permanently to mankind." (Scott, 1959, p. 469) This statement was referring to the fields of Health, Physical Education, and Recreation; but it could have been pointed at the Intramural Department at Utah State University.

Historical studies usually categorize events into a compact body of knowledge, in order to help future generations make judgments based on actual situations peculiar to a particular area, or institution.

A historical study is a continuing and vital part of a total educational process. Relating to historical studies, F. Freeman Butts has said:

The study of history by itself cannot solve our present problems, but it can help us to solve our problems more intelligently. Indeed, it can help us to see what the important problems are. Our task is to see where our problems come from, how they have been solved in the past, and whether or not the former solutions are appropriate to our own society. History can do at least two things: It can show what historical ingredients have gone into our present practice and why problems arise when inherited traditions confront new conditions and demands; and it can show how other people in other times have solved similar (but not identical) problems. (Butts, 1947, p. 2)

Statement of the Problem

The purpose of this study was to compile and present an organized history of men's intramurals at Utah State University. It covers the years 1900 until 1970. The study includes information about the formally designated supervisors, and mentions the names of student managers, whenever possible.

Justification of Study

Historical studies and research are not only valuable to the writer and those who may be involved, but may be a valuable source of knowledge for others who follow. A complete history of men's intramurals at Utah State University has never been compiled. Such a study should be completed, to insure the recording of events and activities of Utah State's Intramural Department. A study of this type will aid future students of the university to become better acquainted with the department and its growth. It is also opportune because all but one of the intramural supervisors are alive, and live within a close proximity of this institution. Some intramural record books and files remain usable and intact.

Method of Procedure

The method of procedure has been to locate and research original publications: Student Life (campus newspaper), Buzzer (campus year-book), local newspapers, intramural record books and files, and special collections of the university. Some deans of students, deans of men, and formally designated intramural supervisors have been interviewed to gather all available information pertaining to the operation and growth of the Intramural Department. The collected data has been analyzed and presented in an organized chronological order, with the chapters following various phases or eras of the department. The study included: The conception era 1900-1931, the Hunsaker-Jenson era 1931-1941, the Heaton-Hunsaker era 1941-1945, the Hall era 1945-1947, the Nelson era 1947-1950, the Watters era 1950-1955, and the Mendini era 1955-1970.

Definition of Terms

Intramural: The term "Intramural" comes from the Latin words intra, meaning "within," and muralis, meaning "wall." Intramural means within the walls, or competition or activities within the walls or limits of the institution. This is in contrast with inter-collegiate meaning between different institutions.

Intramural council: The intramural council is composed of a group of individuals representing various units involved in the activities of the institution. Their responsibility is to transmit information to the representative groups and back to the council.

Intramural Director: The Intramural Director is the member of the university staff who is responsible for planning, organizing, and supervising the entire program of intramural activities.

Intramural student manager: The intramural student manager helps the supervisor organize, supervise, and administrate the program of intramural activities. In some cases, the manager receives some monetary compensation for his work.

Intramural team manager: The intramural team manager is responsible for representing his team or unit in the intramural council, and for keeping team rosters, points up to date, plus keeping his team aware of the participation schedule.

Point system: A point system is a system wherein numerical values are assigned to individuals and teams as a result of performance in activities.

League: A league is an organizational unit of competition, for example, the Fraternity League and Dormitory League. Similar organizational units participate with each other in a league.

Sigma Delta Psi: Sigma Delta Psi is a national physical education fraternity. In order to belong, one must complete a prescribed number of skills and activities with a specific total or proficiency.

Open house: Open house is an intramural activity which involves team and individual competition, in such activities as arm wrestling, leg wrestling, obstacle courses, and boxing glove basketball. Those individuals and teams with the most points are the winners of the open house.

Limitations

The study was limited where documents or other printed records were missing. It was hoped that personal interviews would bridge this gap to some degree. But memories have faded and this was a limiting factor.

THE CONCEPTION ERA

1900-1931

At the turn of the century, Utah State University was known as the Agricultural College of Utah. At this time, no continuing intramural program was listed in the records (Catalogue of Agriculture College of Utah, 1901).

From the first recorded intramural-type activity in the school year 1901-02 (Logan Journal, June 19, 1902), until the College documented the recreational activity taking place in 1905, not many activities were available for students (College Catalogue, 1905).¹ During that period, track meets were the only consistent activity held (Logan Journal, 1900-05; Student Life 1904-05). Baseball, tennis, and football occurred more sporadically.

Organizational interest in intramurals seemed to have been fostered during this period. With the entry of organized class competition, the departments, clubs, and fraternities became active (Student Life, March 1904).²

The first intramural-type activity occurred during graduation week. A track meet was held in conjunction with a luncheon and other activities

¹Some of the university publications had no page numbers in these early years.

²Student Life was published once each month at this time with no day given in the reference.

(Logan Journal, June 19, 1902).³ This event seemed to lack the necessary administration and direction. Several faculty members, particularly W. S. Langdon, improved the administration of the class exercise day. The results seemed to have been worth the effort according to this report:

In the afternoon the field sports took place, and for once there was a regular series of field events. These contests brought to the surface again the class rivalry, the different organizations cheering enthusiastically their classmates in the various competitions. Having thus awakened this college feeling, it is the intention of the faculty to strengthen it and hereafter there will be annual athletic meets. (Logan Journal, June 20, 1903)

Faculty administration encouraged permanent track activity. Other sports were more irregular. Baseball was more successful than tennis and football in achieving continued support (Student Life, 1904).

Organizational interest seemed to have been an underlying factor from the beginning. Responsible direction was necessary to operate such a recreational program properly. According to this account (Student Life, March, 1904), classes were not far ahead of clubs:

"The departmental meet comes off in a short time and from present indications the cup will fall an easy prey to the Agronomy men."

Fraternities entered competition during the next year.

Saturday Oct 5th about three hundred spectators saw a football game as bloody and as desperate as it is possible for such a thing to be. Eleven men whose names appear in the lineup below, representing one of the school fraternities (R.E.A.), got together and arranged a game with the Commercial (sic) Club. (Student Life, November, 1904)

³The local town newspaper and several university publications changed their names during the years this study covers. Each name change will be listed as a separate bibliographic entry.

The following satirical account concerned the departmental track meet:

"They tell me a department track meet was pulled off yesterday," said the editor in chief, the morning after the recent trophy contest. "How about it," he continued, "was it a success?" "About as much of a success as the average oyster supper at a church fair is," replied "Dauber;" "everybody get (sic) a little something and nobody gets a whole pile. The Engineers got the cup; the Aggies got the experience; and the ink slingers--a bunch of consolation tied up in "Blue Ribbons (sic)." (Student Life, April, 1905)

From 1905 to 1915 intramurals did not function continuously. The institution recognized that activity had taken place. Several trophies were offered for championship performance (Student Life, 1906-07). New class, fraternity, and departmental series were added. This indicated expansion in activity. However, repeatedly during the year, activities were not held. An incomplete calendar seemed the rule, rather than the exception (Student Life, 1910-12).

Institutional recognition of intramural activity was accomplished when a notice appeared in the official institution catalogue.

The athletic association is organized for the promotion of general physical culture of the students, and the encouragement of an active spirit in favor of manly sports. To this end not only does the college maintain representative teams in the different sports, but the various schools of the institution compete with each other, thus offering men of all degrees of physical ability an incentive in the proper care and development of their bodies. (Catalogue, July, 1905)

A motivating force behind the expansion of activities during these years was the presentation of trophies by interested citizens of the area. For example, the Dunbar-Robinson cup was presented to the champions of the departmental track meet (Presidential Correspondence, 1907). The F. W. Thatcher trophy was presented to the basketball champions.

At the beginning of the basketball season Mr. F. W. Thatcher, a clothing merchant in town, offered a trophy to be held each by the school of the college whose team shall prove itself, in a series of games with the other schools, to be the most expert with the big round ball. At the end of five years, the school having the best team for the entire period shall own the cup permanently. (Student Life, February, 1906)

The addition of football to the fall schedule was undoubtedly a factor in the expansion of the program.

The Sophomores and Juniors played a game of "reformed" football the other day out on the campus. The Juniors won, not because they meant to, but because they couldn't help it. The ball simply rolled over the Soph's goal line and an '08 fell on it, so everybody decided that the Juniors had won. (Student Life, November 1906)

The fraternities sponsored their own basketball series and track meets (Logan Journal, April 13, 1915).

All of these happenings suggested steady activity. However, the contrary was true. Some years were filled with activities, while others were void of any recorded activity. Participation seemed to depend on individual initiative. For example, in the year 1909-10 a basketball series was the extent of the action (Buzzer, 1910). On the other hand, the year 1911-12 was filled with all the usual intramural activities (Student Life, 1911-12).

The next three years demonstrated progress previously unequaled at the college (Student Life, 1915-17; Logan Journal, 1915-17). Coach C. T. Teetzel instituted a new program. Its first year enthusiasm carried over for the next two years with some expansion (Student Life, 1916-17).

C. T. Teetzel, an athletic coach and physical educator of Utah Agricultural College (College Bulletins, 1915), attended a summer session at the University of Wisconsin, and a clinic in Chicago (Logan Journal, September 23, 1915). He gained information concerning intramurals at these conferences.

Press comments were made concerning Professor Teetzel's new program.

An innovation is to be made in the department that promises to achieve results that cannot be estimated at this time. It is to be known as the Inter-Mural department. Its object is to reach every male student in the institution with some form of athletic training. The government of the department will consist of a Director, Mr. Tura Aldous, and an athletic manager from each class. The idea is to have inter-class contests in soccer, football, basketball, indoor and outdoor track, cross country runs, handball, tennis and baseball. No member of the first second and freshmen squads will be eligible, nor any man who has made his letter in any athletic a (sic) activity. Thus, those who need the training will get it, for in the past the rule has been that those who least needed athletics have been the only ones to receive the benefits. (Logan Journal, September 23, 1915; Student Life, September 25, 1915)

To the writer's knowledge, this was the first time the Inter-Mural Department has been referred to as such. It was also the first time that specific objectives and rules of eligibility were given.

There seemed to be an attitude of expansion during the next two years. Tennis (a normal spring sport), and handball (a normal winter sport) were both played in the fall. Handball was also played in the spring (Student Life, 1916-18).

World War I had an adverse effect upon the operation of the intramural program (Student Life, 1918-19). While many able-bodied males engaged in training or fighting in World War I, it was almost impossible to operate the intramural program. In fact, the staffs and newspapers reverted back to calling intramural activities, inter-class, fraternity, and departmental series. Indications of such came from a notation in Student Life (March 28, 1919): "The suffocating montony (sic) of school life will be broken next by the inter-class baseball series to be held Wednesday, Thursday and Friday." The program operating in 1918-19 was only a skeletal operation in comparison with earlier years.

It was not until 1920 that events returned to normal (Student Life, 1919-20). The new decade brought with it change: The war ended. School enrollment increased. Intramural activity increased, and new groups and activities were begun in the next three years.

Class competition returned to full activity with the completion of a basketball series.

The Sophomores elected themselves inter-class basketball champions Wednesday by winning from the Seniors by the score of 20-17. Prior to this contest the sophomores had beaten the freshmen, while the seniors had eliminated the juniors from class titular race. (Student Life, December 12, 1919)

Fraternities also returned to action with their own basketball series (Student Life, December 19, 1919): "The Sig Alphas won the inter-fraternity championship in Basketball Wednesday night by winning from the Phi Kapps by the count of 24 to 12."

Independent groups and individual action was not denied. They found a means of activity through handball.

With dazzling speed the finals of the handball tournament started Wednesday February 25th, showing Allen, Barker, Josephson, Cooley, Merrill, and Sumsion leading the list of twenty-one who took part in the first tournament, which has been in progress since the early part of December. (Student Life, February 27, 1920)

The R. O. T. C. sponsored a basketball series for their men.

The Coyotes representing the first platoon of B Company, won the championship of the R.O.T.C. basketball league of the Agricultural college today by defeating the cougars, the team from the second platoon of the same company, by the score of 30 to 19. (Student Life, December 1921)

New activities entered the program. A school-wide swimming meet was organized.

On Friday 3rd at 4 pm an inter-school swimming meet will be held in the gymnasium pool. All men interested in swimming should be on hand at that date and try out for a berth among the aquatic stars. (Student Life, January 27, 1922)

Even some of the old sports gained new emphasis that year. In a meeting with representatives of the Brigham Young University, Utah Agricultural College, and University of Utah, it was decided to drop baseball from the list of major sports. The reaction of the Utah Agricultural College was as follows:

Because of the fact that no team will be chosen to represent the College officially, more elaborate plans for the development of the sport within the school are being made. Already the class and fraternity men are getting in shape for an extensive inter-class and fraternity series. In addition there will be a military series, each platoon in the battalion to be represented by a team, and in addition to all this splendid array of baseball material the faculty promises to have a championship aggregation in the field.

When these teams have all had a chance to show their wares an elimination series will be played for the school championship, the winning team being pictured in the Buzzer. (Student Life, March 31, 1922)

The next school year the intramural activity calendar was empty, except for a number of basketball games (Student Life, 1922-23).

however, beginning in fall of 1923 and continuing until fall of 1930, intramural activity increased. Professor Joseph R. Jensen, the varsity basketball coach and physical education instructor, rearranged the competition systems, added new sports to the calendar, revived old sports previously discontinued, and in general, bolstered the program (Student Life, 1923-30).

The competition change was carried out in the form of a consolidation. All groups participating in activities were formed into one inter-organizational league. The league consisted of fraternities, departments, clubs, and the military.

Some hotly contested games have been going on the past week and the inter-organization basketball league promises to be a real success. (Student Life, December 19, 1923)

The resurgence of activity and enthusiasm made it possible for Professor Jensen to inaugurate a winter sports program. With the help of some downtown organizations, he organized a winter sports league which included skiing, dog racing, and other activities (Student Life, January 16, 1924; Croft, 1971).

A full calendar of activities normally associated with intramurals was scheduled for the remainder of that year. These included such activities as tennis, hand ball, basketball, track, baseball, and cross country runs.

During the next school year, horseshoes were scheduled under a local nickname. The activity was referred to as barnyard golf. This type of sport was not expected to continue, but it did. "Webster Wins Singles in Barnyard Golf, with the Aid of Baker also Annexes Doubles Championship: Competition Keen." (Student Life, May 7, 1925). The activity continued to be popular, and was included on the calendar for the next eight years.

Intramural activity continued through these seven years without serious problems. Activity and participation expanded. The program seemed to have a firm foundation (Student Life, 1924-30).

As the 1930-31 school year approached, everyone expected another full schedule of activities. At first, nothing happened. As a result, an article appeared in Student Life:

The other day someone dropped into the Student Life office and asked what had become of the intra-mural sports. Being only the editors and not the athletes we couldn't say. We were then reminded that not even a barnyard golf game had been arranged, to say nothing of handball, fall tennis, or class and fraternity competition of any kind. In this dilemma our only advice to the gentleman was that he might appease his own curiosity and make himself a leader by going out and starting an inter-fraternity horseshoe tournament or engage the faculty in a volleyball contest. He left with a painful expression on his countenance, but we haven't heard anything of the sports--so the dilemma still is.

It now seems to be up to us, in order to justify our errors, to discover some activity in minor sports. Our investigation so far has disclosed only a friendly tussel or two in the faculty handball and a few half-hearted volleyball workouts. We pass the research from here on to the gym suit adherents and offer a prize to any who will bring in an authentic report of some intra-mural sport (Student Life, November 6, 1930)

With that slight prodding, an article appeared in the next issue of Student Life.

In Responce (sic) to the Editor Robertson's editorial in the last issue of Student Life, we wish to announce the opening of intra-mural athletics, namely, intra-mural basketball series which gets underway November 20 and runs until November 27.

All Fraternities are especially urged to enter a team in this series, but any group, fraters or otherwise, will be a welcome addition to the tournament; the more the merrier. (Student Life, November 14, 1930).

A new event added in 1931 helped Coach Nelson, the varsity wrestling coach and trainer of the college, choose the varsity wrestling team that year.

Coach George Nelson's job of picking material for the coming season's wrestling team was lightened considerably as a result of the keen competition exhibited in the Utah State's two day intramural wrestling tournament, (Student Life, February 5, 1931).

And thus, the conception era of intramurals at Utah State Agriculture College was gaining ground.

THE HUNSAKER-JENSON ERA

1931-1941

The first year of this era was depicted by innovation. While Professor Joseph R. Jenson was on a year's leave of absence, Hyrum B. Hunsaker replaced him. A completely new organizational system was begun in intramurals (Student Life, December 11, 1931). The department was able to overcome some faculty reluctance toward the program (Hunsaker, 1971).

Professor Jenson was granted a year's leave of absence in 1931-32 to attend the University of Oregon to complete his master's degree. Hyrum B. Hunsaker, a recent graduate of the University of Oregon with a master's degree, was hired to become Head of the Physical Education Department, and Director of Intramurals while Jenson was away (Hunsaker, 1971).

In his new position, Professor Hunsaker set as his first priority the reorganization of the Intramural Department. He had gained valuable experience with the newest methods of intramural procedure while attending Oregon University. Major changes included having an all-year champion, and a point system to determine that champion. Student managers were selected to help administer the program, and to help officiate (Hunsaker, 1971). New activities were also added.

This new program seemed to make a favorable impression on some of the administration and faculty of the college.

Mr. Hunsaker is making constant use of every possible available facility in the Gymnasium and on the campus for his work. He has instituted an intramural program heretofore unthought of on the campus. It is the most comprehensive undertaking tried by an instructor in years. There is a sport for everyone and everyone for a sport, (Student Life, November 19, 1931).

Minor scheduling changes were required in the new system which seemed to benefit all concerned. The wrestling tournament was changed from winter quarter to fall quarter to aid the varsity and the intramural programs (Student Life, December 11, 1931).

The new point system seemed to work well as we see from this account in Student Life.

Intramural sports for Fall Quarter were ended Tuesday afternoon in the Smart Gymnasium when the finals of wrestling series were run off.

Points now stand

Cardinals	358	Outlaw	208
Delta Kappa	356	Delta Nu	199
Pi Kappa Alpha	340	Beta Kappa	195
Foresters	262	Bachelor	189
Sigma Chi	241	Delta Phi	75
Knight of St. Patrick	223	Gamma	75
Epsilon	222	Trojans	75

(Student Life, December 17, 1931).

Many activities were included during the year 1931-32, for example, swimming, handball, boxing, water polo, ice hockey, and an event called winter carnival (Student Life, January 15, 1932).

The winter carnival, or winter sports day, as it was referred to at first (Student Life, January 29, 1932), was the idea of Jack Croft (a football assistant coach), Ken Vanderoff (a physical education instructor and assistant football coach), and Hyrum B. Hunsaker. They wanted to develop a winter sports program in the tradition of those held in the mid-20s under the direction of Professor J. R. Jensen

(Hunsaker, 1971; Croft, 1971). The rules and regulations were prepared and the event seemed to be a success (Student Life, January 29, 1932).

Impressions of this reorganization seemed to be favorable, as we read in this account.

Hunsaker keeps ball rolling, summing it all up it was like all other intramural contests have been thus far, another unusual success. Hyrum B. Hunsaker, new intramural director, is surely showing professional ability in the management of these sports. Something going all the time - offering a wide variety of sports, thus keeping an unusual number almost continually active. (Student Life, February 18, 1932)

During that first year, there seemed to be only one major problem. Some of the faculty thought that intramural participation should be limited by an academic requirement. Either a required number of credits, a specific grade point, or both should be required. It was Professor Hunsaker's recommendation that no requirement be placed on participation, except that you must be a registered student. Intramurals was intended to be a free-time recreational activity. After discussion in faculty council, no academic requirements were placed on intramural participation (Hunsaker, 1971).

The years 1932 to 1937 seemed to be years of refinement with slight change. Professor Jenson returned, and Professor Hunsaker left to take another position. Expansion in the units of competition took place. The point system continued to work well. The system of finding high point men was refined. Team managers were rewarded for their contribution. The first open house was held, and funds were allocated for the next one. Sports were changed on the calendar to aid the program.

A budget for intramurals was established. The Physical Education Department gave recognition to the Intramural Department in the college catalogue. Refinement of competition was requested by the director.

After Professor Jenson completed his studies, he returned to the college. Myrum B. Hunsaker accepted a position at Paris, Idaho (Hunsaker, 1971). Professor Jenson continued the emphasis on intramurals, and it looked as if he wanted to add to the program.

Professor Jenson is attempting to make closer the bonds of organization in the four college classes (Frosh, Sophs, Juniors and Seniors) by introducing a complete intramural program for them. This competition is independent of group and fraternity activities (Student Life, October 20, 1932).

A check of the records showed that sixteen teams participated in 1932-33. Of those teams, the Barbs led, with the Foresters and Sigma Chi close behind (Student Life, December 1, 1932). A later account at the end of the basketball season showed the following:

Summing up after the "E" basketball series, we find the following organizations still leading in the battle for intramural championship cup.

Barbs	603
Phi Kappa Iota	596
Sigma Chi	577
Pi Kappa Alpha	490

(Student Life, March 9, 1933)

A new idea came in the fall of 1933. Professor Jenson mentioned the possibility of the team managers receiving sweaters for their work (Student Life, November 4, 1933). This eventually was possible, but the writer could find no reference to verify it.

In 1932-33 some difficulty developed in accurately determining the high point men for the year. The following system was devised in an effort to eliminate these problems. Points were kept for each individual participating in intramurals. However, each person desiring to be considered in the high point area had to compete in these additional activities: basketball foul pitch, swim 40-60-100 yards, horseshoes, handball, ping pong, baseball throw, football punt, rope climb, high jump, tennis, 120 yard high hurdles, checkers, basketball 21 (a basketball game against one opponent), and Sigma Delta Psi. Each participant had to achieve a place on the scale one through six in each sport. They also had to compete in five team events in order to be considered (Student Life, November 22, 1933).

During that same year, the first of what seemed to be an open house-type activity was held. All the intramural teams participated in games and activities (Student Life, December 14, 1934).

The next year the student government aided the open house by allocating \$74.25 for operating expenses (USAC Financial Report, 1935).

In the year 1935-36 softball was shifted to the fall to help bolster fall quarter's activities. Until this time, no fall team sport was available (Student Life, October 17, 1935).

The Physical Education Department gave recognition to the Intramural Department in the college catalogue.

Intramural sports are conducted as a part of the program of Department of Physical Education.

The department for men carries on an extensive organized intramural sports program which is separate and apart from

intercollegiate athletics. The function of the intramural program is to give every student moral, social, physical and educational values derived from competitive athletics. Competition is organized between organizations, clubs, individuals, classes, and institutional departments. The program of athletics provides, for both individuals and team endeavor, "athletics for all" which is the purpose of the establishment of intramural sports (USAC Bulletin, Catalogue issue, 1935-36).

Another important action that occurred in 1935-36 was the allocation of what seemed to be the first intramural budget. The hundred dollars was given to the department, but it was listed under miscellaneous athletics in the Inter-collegiate Athletic Section of the Financial Report (USAC Financial Report, 1936).

In the beginning of 1936-37 an unusual request was issued.

The intramural set up this year will be very similar to the one conducted last year, Professor Jenson stated, but before teams may enter into competition this year they must show signs of strength in the various sports entered. Last year the intramural activity was slowed down some by the presence of weak teams in the competition and Professor Jenson hopes to weed out these weaker teams so as to make the play much more interesting (Student Life, October 1, 1936).

This request seems unusual in view of previous efforts to build the program, the number of teams, and attract participants. However, apparently the action requested was not completed.

From 1937 to 1941 developments in intramurals seemed more consistent. Professor Hunsaker was rehired by the college. Touch football was initiated. A newspaper column in Student Life was designated for intramurals. The league system was changed. The intramural budget began to increase. Academic credit was given for participation. The first handbook for intramurals was published. With innovations, communication became less of a problem. Intramurals gained new dimension and activity in this era.

At the beginning of 1937-38, Hyrum B. Hunsaker was hired as a permanent staff member. His duties were to teach physical education classes and to direct the intramural program (Student Life, September 13, 1937).

The first fall after Professor Hunsaker returned, he initiated a new type of football called touch football (Student Life, September 30, 1937). It was reported that many team sports, including soccer and speedball had been tried, but with little success. Nate Tolman, a graduate of the college, was acquainted with the new game, its rules, and regulations. He sent Director Hunsaker a copy of the rules and regulations. After a short discussion with the managers, the activity was placed into operation, and was accorded a great deal of success (Hunsaker, 1971).

Badminton was another activity that was initiated that year. It also received a good reaction from the students (Student Life, September 30, 1937).

Communication has always been a problem, even in 1937-38. In order to help alleviate the problem, Student Life developed a column in the student newspaper. The column was called "Smart Gym Stuff," and seemed to deal mostly with intramurals and related information. "In the fall quarter there were 4,358 student hours of participation in intramural sports. This is equal to seven classes of twenty students going all the time during the quarter mentioned." (Student Life, February 3, 1938).

Competition with one league seemed cumbersome. So, the league was divided into two leagues: Fraternity-Department League, and a

Club League (Student Life, June 2, 1938). This action seems to have been beneficial as competition increased in the following years.

Budgetary matters were also a concern. Intramurals had been operating as best it could with limited funds. Any increase in the budget was always looked upon as a positive step (Hunsaker, 1971). The budget increase that year was substantial, \$236.25 to \$385.42 (USAC Financial Report, 1938).

Due to the amount and consistency of participation, Professor Hunsaker felt that college credit should be given for participation in intramurals (Hunsaker, 1971). "Credit will be given for intramural activity providing the participant is in two games a week or has two workouts a week. This sounds to (sic) good to be true but it's a fact." (Student Life, August 29, 1938).

The concept and related efforts behind this action seemed to be sound. But as the year continued, the program did not develop and the idea was abandoned (Hunsaker, 1971).

As questions arose during the year, Professor Hunsaker and the staff realized the need for reference material for their managers. Therefore, a handbook of intramural rules was organized and printed (Hunsaker, 1971). (No issues of the handbook prior to 1947 were available for this study.)

The intramural department announces the publication of a "handbook of Intramural Sports." This handbook, first of its kind to appear on this campus, covers rules and regulations of intramural competition, introduces managers, gives an approximate schedule of coming events, recognizes and lists last years winners, and gives a scoring chart which explains the points given to the various events. Distribution this year is limited only to student managers and will become increasingly important as the year progresses. (Student Life, October 6, 1938)

In 1938-39 the winter sports day, then referred to as winter carnival, was moved from Collingston Hills to Tony's Grove up Logan Canyon (Student Life, February 9, 1939; Hunsaker, 1971; Croft, 1971). It was felt that this area was more fitting for ski races, snowshoe races, and snow sculpturing (Hunsaker, 1971; Croft, 1971).

Several other changes came in 1938-39. F. P. Champ, President of the Board of Trustees and a local banker, donated a trophy to be given to the championship team of the Fraternity-Department League. This trophy would be awarded to the championship team at the awards banquet each spring (Student Life, March 30, 1939).

Professor Hunsaker announced the decision of the council to divide the Fraternity-Department League, and make two separate leagues, a Fraternity League and a Department League (Student Life, June 1, 1939).

As previously mentioned, the budget was an important part of the program's machinery. In 1939 the budget allocation increased from \$385.42 to \$678.72. This amount aided the program by providing for the purchase of equipment, supplies, and miscellaneous items (USAC Financial Report, 1939; Hunsaker, 1971).

In 1939-40 the student manager, Ken Scott (Student Life, June 1, 1939), had some interesting ideas about advancing the program through improved communication and spirit. With the help of the radio station personnel and the intramural council, he developed an information type radio program pertaining to intramurals. "Next Monday at 8 o'clock, Utah State will become the first college in the nation to use the medium of the radio to stimulate interest in campus intramural activities." (Student Life, October 12, 1939)

Furthermore, Ken Scott introduced the idea of an intramural pep band.

Coincident (sic) with the formation of the studentbody pep band comes the announcement of an intramural pep band, of 16 pieces, under the direction of Melvin Dunn, will (sic) play at Championship games and will be featured at the intramural Open House, Scott explained. (Student Life, November 22, 1939)

The Rambler Hiking and Outing Club was added to the activity list in 1939-40, giving the program some diversification (Student Life, February 1, 1940).

The final school year of the Hunsaker-Jenson era was a year of continuing movement. Bowling was a new activity (Student Life, October 10, 1940), and was played in the Logan Bowling Alley (Croft, 1971). Fraternity action seemed to be the backbone of competitive sports (Student Life, October 3, 1940; Hunsaker, 1971).

The winners of the leagues were: Sigma Chi in the Fraternity League, Foresters in the Department League, and Wellsville in the Club League (Student Life, May 9, 1941).

Academic interest was shown when the grade points of the staff, team managers and team members were published with the intramural banquet programs (Intramural record files, 1940-41). This practice seemed to have fallen into disfavor because it was never referenced again.

THE HEATON-HUNSAKER ERA

1941-1945

This era began similar to the Hunsaker-Jenson era. Hunsaker was granted a sabbatical leave, and was replaced by Israel Heaton. Most programs and activities held the previous year were continued. Some difficulties arose with studentbody funding.

At the beginning of 1941-42, Professor Hyrum B. Hunsaker was granted a sabbatical leave to work toward a doctorate degree at the University of Washington. Israel Heaton, a graduate and former teaching assistant of the college, was in charge in Hunsaker's absence (Hunsaker, 1971; Heaton, 1971; Student Life, August 14, 1941).

During that year, some of the programs of previous years were continued. For instance, the radio programs were continued, with Stan Anderson taking care of most broadcasting duties (Student Life, August 14, 1941).

Competition in the three leagues continued with activity seemingly at a high level. The winners of the various leagues were the SAE in the Fraternity League, Wellsville in the Club League, and the Engineers in the Department League (Student Life, March 5, 1942).

The budget allocated to intramurals that year by student government was cut \$202.90. The total amount allocated was \$565.90 (USAC Financial Report, 1942).

In 1942 Professor Hyrum B. Hunsaker returned from his year of study with many new methods and ideas (Student Life, October 1, 1942; Hunsaker, 1971). One of the more exciting ideas involved a type of gymnastics race. The race was run in conjunction with the annual open house, and was called the "Commando Race" to coincide with the war effort (Student Life, November 12, 1942). Another activity he introduced was boxing. It became very popular among the students (Student Life, November 12, 1942).

It was discovered, however, that the participation level was not enough to justify maintaining three leagues. Therefore, the Fraternity League remained in tact, and the Department and Club Leagues became one (Student Life, January 7, 1943).

Professor Hunsaker made an agreement whereby the winners in the regular leagues played the winners in the service leagues in some sports. This competition helped fill some of the void made by the war (Student Life, November 12, 1942).

The budget in 1942-43 remained almost the same as the budget of the previous year (USAC Financial Report, 1943).

During 1943-44, intramurals seemed weak.

Hunsaker's chief source of team play, campus fraternities, may not be available this year, as some fraternities have disbanded and others may do so in the near future. However clubs and departments will probably have teams. (Student Life, September 7, 1943)

Another indication of the minimal state of activity was evident in the funds totaling \$45.56 allocated to the program from student government (USAC Financial Report, 1944). This established an all-time low

for the college and for the Intramural Department. All activities that could be were carried on, but the war effort took precedence (Student Life, January 13, 1944).

Some unusual events occurred in the final year of that era. Activity was at a very low point. Units of competition had to be designated from geographic locations within the state, and out of state (Student Life, October 13, 1944). The funds from student government were enlarged to \$141.88 (USAC Financial Report, 1945).

Professor J. R. Jenson, head of the Physical Education Department, died (Student Life, February 1, 1945), and Professor Hunsaker assumed his responsibilities (Student Life, March 1, 1945). The year's activities were completed even though Professor Hunsaker was burdened with the administrative responsibilities of both the Physical Education Department and the Intramural Department. The year ended with Sigma Chi winning the only league competition (Student Life, May 24, 1945).

THE HALL ERA

1945-1947

This era marked the beginning of many new things. Professor Hunsaker was the head of the Physical Education Department, and Vaughn Hall, a graduate of the college and local coach, was chosen to be the Intramural Director (Hall, 1971; Student Life, September 14, 1945). Many students returned to the college. The intramural leagues returned to a measure of pre-war activity. The budget was increased somewhat.

At the end of the war, a large number of students returned to the campus to further their education. The returning of these students caused a resurgence of activity indicating that three leagues would be needed (Student Life, September 14, 1945). However, the activity level had not yet reached a level sufficient to require a three league operation (Student Life, October 4, 1945).

The financial situation substantially improved after the war. The first year after the war the budget was \$410.42 above that for 1944-45, or a total budget of \$552.30 (USAC Financial Report, 1946).

Even though a three league operation was not possible during 1945-46, the two leagues in operation had continuous activity. The winners of the two leagues were Idaho, from the Department-Fraternity League, and the Graduates, from the Club League (Student Life, October 10, 1946).

In the year 1946-47, the program flourished. The two leagues of the previous year were divided into three: fraternity, department, and club (Student Life, November 27, 1946). Activities such as boxing, winter carnival, and the open house drew large crowds and wide participation (Student Life, January 23, 1947).

The budget that year was the highest thus far, \$1,462.00. Winter carnival and the open house received increased allocations for their operation. Winter carnival received \$180.00, and the open house received \$288.00 (USAC Financial Report, 1947).

The Dean of Students, Dr. Daryl Chase, helped to broaden the dimension of intramurals. He organized the renovation of an old building behind the library and next to Lund Hall. This building was made into a student activity center where games such as chess, checkers, and ping pong were played. It was known as the Temporary Union Building, or T.U.B. (Chase, 1971).

Intramural activity for the year was epitomized with the results of the three leagues. The Fraternity League was won by Sigma Chi, and Pi Kappa Alpha achieved second place. Results in the Department League were close: the Foresters won first place, and the Education group, Associated Society of Civil Engineers, and Agriculture Club were close behind. Cache Valley headed the Club League, with the Wellsville and Newman clubs next (Student Life, May 22, 1947).

As the Hall era ended, the post war years seemed headed to expanded activity.

THE NELSON ERA

1947-1950

1947 brought another change in leadership. Old activities along with regular activities were on the calendar. Budgetary problems were still evident. The student managers gave strong assistance to the activities and organization within the program.

Change has always been a part of intramurals and 1947-48 was no exception. Supervisor Hall had been granted a leave of absence to occupy a State Board of Education position, and Dale Nelson replaced him.

Dale Nelson, 1942 graduate of Utah State and well-known Aggie track star of a few years back, will take over the responsibility of intramural supervisor this year, succeeding Vaughn Hall, who has been granted a year's leave of absence to accept a position as director of physical education and recreation in Utah. (Student Life, September 1, 1947)

Nelson added to an already active intramural schedule. He brought the once popular hiking back into the program. "Dale Nelson, intramural supervisor engineered a successful all night camp trip for students last week." (Herald Journal, October 22, 1947)

He also instigated new interest in cross country racing.

The surprise package of the Intramural department is destined to be opened March 18 on the northwest corner of the fieldhouse. A "new baby" this year, the cross country has aroused interest in the participants of the intramural department. Absent from the campus since before the war, cross country racing has always been a minor sport. This year under the direction of Intramural head, Dale Nelson, it will be brought back better than ever. (Student Life, March 11, 1948)

Budgets during the Nelson years were adequate, but in the first year did not meet the desires of the Supervisor and staff. The Intramural Department had requested \$2,685.25 (Intramural Record files, 1947-48), but only received \$1,574.11 (USAC Financial Report, 1948).

John V. "Jack" Sorenson and I. M. "Jack" Baker served as dual student managers for 1947-48, and were strong student administrators. They helped strengthen the leagues (Nelson, 1971). The Fraternity League continued through the year, and ended with Sigma Chi in first place. The Club League had Wellsville ahead most of the year, until the volleyball championship was played. A team composed of Iranian students won first place (Intramural record book, 1947-48). This was apparently the first time a foreign team entered intramural competition. The Department League was won by a consistent foresters' team (Intramural record book, 1947-48).

The next two years of intramurals at Utah State were similar in many ways. Both years had strong student leadership, one double league, and some budgetary problems.

Student managers for these two years were Dale Rasmussen in 1948-49 (Intramural record book, 1948-49), and Lloyd Hayes in 1949-50 (Intramural record book, 1949-50). Both gave strong direction and help to the department.

Both years were evidenced by strong league play. The year 1948-49 had a double situation in the Club League with the American and National divisions (Nelson, 1971; Intramural record book, 1948-49). In 1949-50 the Fraternity League had Outlaw and In Law divisions (Nelson, 1971; Intramural record book, 1949-50).

Activities that were new in those years consisted of an individual pentathlon (Intramural record book, 1948-49), with seven events to participate in to get total points. The person with the top number of points was the champion. A game called hobo hockey was an activity organized in 1949-50. It was a modified version of regular hockey. The players used ice skates, broomsticks, and a volleyball (Intramural record book, 1949-50).

Boxing remained one of the biggest events during both years (Intramural record book, 1949-50; Student Life, February 8, 1950).

Budgets for both years were below the Intramural Department requests. In 1948-49 the budget was superior with \$1,607.00 being allocated. A substantial cut came in 1949-50, when the budget was \$910.47 (USAC Financial Report, 1950).

Even though there was a budget cutback, the program and activities seemed to function without much problem.

This era ended as Supervisor Nelson was called to serve active duty in the Korean War (Nelson, 1971).

THE WATTERS ERA

1950-1955

The first two years of this era were years of slight change. A new supervisor was appointed, along with new student managers. The budgets, when compared, were sharply different. Competition seemed to be high during both years. Activities were of the usual nature, with certain ones spotlighted.

The school year 1950-51 was the beginning of the Watters era. Dale Nelson had been called into the service, and Ray Watters was chosen as his replacement (Nelson, 1971).

Utah State Agricultural College's intramural sports program, which received national recognition last year, will be repeated in 1950-51 under new supervisor Ray Watters, who was recently appointed to the USAC physical education staff, will be in charge of intramurals this coming season, according to H. B. Hunsaker, head of the department. (Herald Journal, September 21, 1950)

Other appointments were Bryan McKendrick as student manager in 1950-51 (Intramural record book, 1950-51). Arthur Mendini was chosen to succeed him in 1951-52 (Intramural record book, 1951-52). Both did what seemed to be admirable jobs, while occupying their positions.

The budget was adequate during 1950-51. The student government gave intramurals \$2,265.40; \$1,506.21 was for intramurals in general, and \$759.19 was allocated specifically for winter carnival (USAC Financial Report, 1951).

In the next year the department was not as fortunate. The total amount allocated was \$1,176.48. \$775.81 went to intramurals in general, and winter carnival received \$400.67 (USAC Financial Report, 1952). No reason was recorded for the cutback.

In the competitive leagues SAE and the Foresters took top honors in the Fraternity and Department Leagues for both years (Intramural record book, 1950-51; Intramural record book, 1951-52; Student Life, 1950-52). In the Club League, Malad won first place in 1950-51, while the Wildcats were victorious in the following year (Intramural record book, 1950-51; Intramural record book 1951-52; Student Life, 1950-52).

Activities that carried on during those years were usual in nature: football in the fall, basketball in the winter, and softball and track in the spring (Intramural record book, 1950-52). Activities that received the majority of the attention and participation were the annual winter carnival, open house, and boxing matches (Watters, 1971).

1952-53 was a year of reduction. Richard Motta was chosen student manager for the year. The Korean War caused some reductions in budget and activity. Boxing was dropped from the intramural calendar. League champions were in doubt for a time.

With the beginning of the year 1952-53, the Intramural Department installed a new student manager. "Richard 'Dick' Motta the new student manager extended his hope and desire for a large turnout - for all former and new students in the Intramural and All Campus sports program." (Student Life, October 9, 1952)

Even though the Korean War had not taken the great numbers of men from the campus that World War II had done, it still caused some problems in budgets. The student government allocated intramurals a total of \$787.58. \$521.02 went to the general intramural fund, and \$166.56 went for winter carnival operation (USAC Financial Report, 1953).

A very interesting situation developed at this point. The student government asked that the intramural budget be changed from physical education jurisdiction to the Intramural Department. Up until this time, all studentbody funds had gone into the physical education budget, and the Physical Education Department Head wrote all requisitions. The system was reformed and the Intramural Supervisor wrote all intramural requisitions, and had control of the budget (Watters, 1971).

The regular activity calendar was maintained, but the amount of participation was somewhat reduced due to the Korean conflict (Watters, 1971).

A popular sport was removed from the calendar that year. Boxing had no serious problems of its own, but due to unequal competition, it was felt that the sport should be dropped (Watters, 1971). The sport, however, continued as an all campus, and group sponsored activity for several more years (Mendini, 1971).

For a time, there was a noticeable lack of published information concerning league competition. The only account available suggests the following:

Miscout of total points led fans to believe that an SAE win over the Pi Kappas and a softball Championship would be sufficient to give the Sig Alphas their fourth straight intramural gonfalon.

It wasn't enough even if SAE trips Lambda Delta Sigma today at 4:00 PM in the Championship softball game. Best the SAE's could do would be to finish the 'mural race with 1141 points, two shy of Pi Kappa Alpha's winning 1143. (Student Life, May 14, 1953)

The next two years were very similar in basic nature. New managers were chosen. The budgets were improved a little each year. Activity was similar, and normal for the department. In 1953-54, a change was noted in league operation, and track administration.

Joe Reynolds was the new student manager for 1953-54 (Intramural record book 1953-54), and Jack Raymond for 1954-55 (Intramural record book, 1954-55). These gentlemen handled the responsibilities of that office. The budgets of these years were almost identical. Each was raised a small amount over the previous year. The Intramural Department received \$653.55 during 1953-54, and winter carnival was allocated \$155.59 (USAC Financial Report, 1954). The department received \$736.78 in 1954-55 with \$182.47 for winter carnival (USAC Financial Report, 1955). The amounts were from \$400 to \$600 below requested amounts (Intramural record files, 1954-55).

All activities held during previous years were continued these years (Intramural record files, 1954-55).

League operation changed during 1953-54. The Club and Department Leagues seemed to become too weak to support full activity in two separate leagues, and were combined (Student Life, January 7, 1954).

Another important administrative step occurred in the track meet during 1953-54. Supervisor Watters and Manager Reynolds implemented the use of professional record sheets for the recording of the intramural

track meet (Intramural record files, 1953-54). This system consisted of one large master sheet with areas provided to record necessary data. Smaller companion sheets went to the various events, and were returned for accurate recording (Intramural record files, 1953-54).

In the April Fool's edition of Student Life, called Student Lies, the following was recorded:

"Governor J. Bracken Lee will take over as intramural director of the college after a general P. E. (physical examination) checkup. Director Lee, in a speech before the P. E. majors Tuesday, expounded the need for a change in the type of sports activities in the department. Throwing out the currently played sports, he plans to instigate new tournaments in hopscotch, jacks, and marbles. Lee was intra-state champion in the three years from 1901-03." (Student Lies, April 1. 1954)

In actuality, Department Supervisor Watters remained at his post until the end of 1955, when he received a sabbatical leave to study for his doctorate.

THE MENDINI ERA

1955-1970

The years 1955 to 1958 were years of uneven change. Ray Watters received a sabbatical leave. Arthur H. Mendini was appointed supervisor. Budgets increased steadily during these years. Evan Stevenson was hired.

When Supervisor Watters accepted the sabbatical leave to pursue post graduate study, graduate assistant Arthur H. Mendini was chosen to replace him (Watters, 1971; Mendini, 1971). Mendini has remained in this position from that point until the present.

The student managers selected during his first three years of supervision had been active in staff positions, before they were chosen as student managers (Handbook of Intramural Sports, 1953-57). Those managers were Ted Reynolds (Intramural record book, 1955-56), Ivan Davis (Intramural record book, 1956-57), and Owen Holyoak (Intramural record book, 1957-58).

Budgets were always an important part of the overall intramural program. The studentbody provided part of the cost of intramural operation, and the Physical Education Department provided the remainder (Mendini, 1971). The budget for 1955-56 was \$760.74. The winter carnival budget was still separate, and was \$155.87. In 1956-57 the budget for winter carnival was listed with the general budget. The combined total was \$975.89. The budget for the 1957-58 school year remained combined with a slight increase to a total \$1,057.73.

Other important actions took place that affected the operation of the department. In the 1955-56 school year Evan Stevenson became the first Director of Student Activities (Himes, 1971). He was to coordinate student activities on campus. The next year the "department" part of the Department-Club League name was dropped to give the league a more realistic name (Intramural record file, 1956-57; Intramural record book, 1956-57; Mendini, 1971).

Also during that year, at the annual intramural banquet, a statement was made by Supervisor Mendini concerning the purpose of the program.

Intramural philosophy at Utah State is based upon the concept that students should have freedom of choice, equality of opportunity, and responsibility for sharing in planning, supervising and administering the program. It is a program for all students, not just Physical Education majors. All activities are part of the program, not an addition to it. (Student Life, May 24, 1957)

League competition continued to be the most basic part of the program. The Fraternity League was dominated by Pi Kappa Alpha, who won the year-round title two out of those three years (Intramural record book, 1955-58; Student Life, 1955-58). In the Club League a different organization won the title each year. In 1955-56 the Carbon Club won. In 1956-57, the Menehunes were champions, while in 1957-58 the Sudags were the winners (Intramural record book, 1955-58; Student Life, 1955-58).

The Era continued with years 1958 to 1963 following a similar pattern. All years had new student managers, with only one year slightly different. All years had a slight increase in the studentbody allocations. Activities seemed to remain about the same with

little variation. Some activities were added and some were dropped. League activity continued and another league was added in 1962-63.

Student managers customarily have been seniors, usually well acquainted with the program (Mendini, 1971). Gary Evans was the 1958-59 student manager. He fit the description, except he was also a graduate teaching assistant. Other student managers included Jan Andreason in 1959-60, Phil Homer for 1960-61, Lee Rasmussen, then Bill Ostler (when Rasmussen was called into the armed services) in 1961-62 (Mendini, 1971), and Tony Davis in 1962-63.

Budget allocations from 1958 through 1963 started at \$1,214.58 in 1958, and were at \$1,281.86 in 1963 (USU Financial Reports, 1958-63). This amounted to an increase of \$67.28 over a five year period.

In 1960-61 the open house was dropped. For many years, it had been a successful intramural activity (Intramural record book, 1948-59). The Greeks, the backbone of this event for years, felt that the activity was childlike, and thus degrading to their organizations. With only the clubs to participate, the event could not be held, and so was discontinued (Mendini, 1971).

League competition continued in its active state for those years, until 1961-62. The completion of and consequent occupation of the men's dormitories brought many new teams into the Club League (Intramural record file, 1961-62; Intramural record book, 1961-62). This caused too much strain on the Club League. So, the following year a Dormitory League was formed. Its first year-round winner was Bullen North (Intramural record book, 1962-63).

Years 1963 through 1970 were alike in many respects. Each year new student managers helped to administer the program. Budgets seemed to increase, but remained similar. The three league activities continued to grow. Activities showed some real changes during these years.

The student managers during these final seven years, as with those of many previous years were strong intramural leaders (Nelson, 1971; Watters, 1971; Mendini, 1971). The student managers were as follows: Dave Pearce in 1963-64, Gary Colman for 1964-65, Bill Bahr in 1965-66, Dick Laurence in the 1966-67 school year, Charles Krpata in 1967-68, Paul Stover in 1968-69, and David Turner in 1969-70.

The budgets came under close scrutiny during these years (USU Financial Reports, 1963-70). However, a small increase was acquired almost every year. Only 1967-68 saw any marked decrease in the annual budget. The drop was \$469.95 from the previous year's budget of \$1,465.65. The next and succeeding years until 1969-70. the budget was maintained around \$1,500.00. During 1969-70, the budget was enlarged to \$2,040.00, with another \$1,257.00 added for additional equipment. This totaled \$3,297.00 (Intramural record file, 1963-70). Some of that year's budget was used to finance a pilot program. The program paid the department basketball officials. Never before had officials been paid. This program was continued for the remainder of 1969-70, and was judged a success (Mendini, 1971).

League activity remained as the main focal point of the intramural program. During the years 1963-70, the Fraternity League produced a very strong team in Sigma Chi. They won every year-round championship

except for 1964-65 when Pi Kappa Alpha won (Intramural record book, 1964-70). Ivins Hall, of the David O. McKay L.D.S. Student Living Center, was also very strong. They won four of the seven year-round championships (Intramural record books, 1964-70). In the Club League only one team ever repeated a championship year. The Road Runners won championships in the Club League in 1968-69 and 1969-70 (Intramural record book, 1969-70).

Activities during these years seemed to be somewhat sporadic. During 1966-67, the Smart Gymnasium was condemned, and so there was no place to have a swimming meet. Therefore, the event was dropped (Mendini, 1971). The next year arrangements were made with Sky View High School and the event was reinstated into the program (Intramural record book, 1967-68). Golf became so hard to administer and control, that it was dropped in 1967-68, and has remained off the calendar (Intramural record book, 1967-68; Mendini, 1971). Track and field had to be dropped during 1966-67 because of weather (Intramural record file, 1966-67), and during 1968-69 due to construction of the new physical education building (Intramural record file, 1968-69; Intramural record book, 1968-69). The sport returned when the new Ralph Maughan Track Stadium was completed in 1969-70 (Intramural record file, 1969-70; Intramural record book, 1969-70). The meets were held during the other years. The fall activity, touch football, was changed in 1965-66 to flag football, a game similar to the actual tackle football (Handbook of Intramural Sports, 1965-66).

An open house type activity returned under a different name for one year. The Greek organizations held a Greek Olympics in 1968-69

(Intramural record book, 1968-69). The event was dropped the final year of recording for this study, 1969-70.

Arthur H. Mendini is still the faculty supervisor of the Utah State Intramural Department. This thesis recorded action until May, 1970.

SUMMARY

The purpose of this study was to research, compile, and organize in a chronological manner, the history of Men's Intramurals at Utah State University.

The Intramural Department did not keep adequate records of early activity.

The study covered the period from 1900 until May 1970. It began with the first intramural-type activity, a class track meet in June of 1902. The amount of activity shifted from year to year during the remainder of the conception era, 1900 to 1931.

Intramurals gained new emphasis in the first year of the Hunsaker-Jenson era. A point system, and major organizational changes were implemented. A basic program of intramural activity became a reality. A program to upgrade competition and reconstruct the individual point system was discontinued. During the Hunsaker-Jenson era, the general level of activity increased.

In the next decade, intramurals experienced a period of decline in activity due to the effects of World War II. A rise in activity occurred when the war veterans returned to college.

The final two decades of this study were years of continuing adjustments. Activities such as boxing and golf were dropped from the calendar of activities. Swimming, open house, winter carnival, track, and badminton were activities that were dropped, but later

returned to activity. The lack of facilities, sporadic student funding, and the closing of the Smart Gymnasium caused a reduction in the level of intramural activity. This level was not attained during the remaining period of this study.

Intramurals has provided a great deal of free time recreation for the male students of the institution, and has given many students administrative training within the program.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Accurate records of all proceedings, events, activities, names, and dates should always be kept, so that periodic studies may be completed.
2. Funding by the studentbody should be expanded and stabilized.
3. Intramurals should be a university-wide function, with jurisdiction coming from the university, with the Health, Physical Education, and Recreation Department providing supervision and leadership in intramural athletics.
4. Intramurals should continue to be a student administered program, with continuing faculty supervision.
5. There should be a commitment by the university for broader, more forceful support of intramurals.

DISCUSSION

There were many situations and developments in intramurals that require some comment. However, in order to properly treat these areas, it should not be done in the normal historical manner. It becomes an analytical treatment, and that will be the intent of the following.

The competitive aspect of the intramural sports program was directly related to fraternity participation. Near the beginning of intramural-type competition, fraternities were a basic part of the program. As time progressed, it was stated by some supervisors that fraternities were the backbone of intramural competition.

Some questions have been raised concerning this participation. One such question concerned the weight given to the desires of the fraternities. It has even been implied that the Intramural Department would have been dissolved without the fraternities. It is true that the fraternities played a very important role in the development of the department. However, they were just a vehicle for that development. If it had not been the fraternal system, some other vehicle would have been used. The fraternities were just convenient and willing.

The other side of the controversy said that the fraternities would have died without intramural competition. This was a possibility then, and speculation indicates that it may occur in the near future.

Personal recreation seems to be moving from hard core competitive action toward more individual action. Thus, large group activities may not be needed.

Other controversies centered around the intramural budget. The first funds came from the Health, Physical Education, and Recreation administration, and this policy has continued until the present. The budget has never been defined or made available to the Intramural Department for planning purposes. Student government should be supporting the program, and was reluctant at first, and sporadic at best, for the remainder of the study.

The associated student budget has grown with continuing regularity for most of the years (except for the war years) contained in the study. On the other hand, the intramural allocation grew to a post war high of \$1,607.00 in 1948-49, and has hovered at or near that point until 1970, the final year of the study. In 1970 it moved to \$2,040.00 with an additional \$1,200 for equipment. The blame for the standstill in the intramural budget lies partly with student government, and partly with the Intramural Department. Solutions in the future may rest with the ability of the intramural supervisors to sell their program to student government, rather than a demanding attitude about funds.

The fact that most intramural supervisors have had a short term of directorship may have been detrimental to the program. On the other hand, the benefit these capable young men gave to the program was invaluable, even though, in some cases, their stay was short.

In summary the program was one of innovation, growth, development, and good leadership for many years.

The directors of intramurals should seek to develop an individualized program. This would help de-emphasize the winning at all cost attitude in competition. Coed and individual recreational activities should be expanded. Complete cooperation of the Intramural Department, Health, Physical Education, and Recreation Department, and the total university is necessary to help fund and coordinate this new look in intramurals.

There should be university-wide emphasis on activities of an intramural nature. This would involve the aforementioned cooperation of the entire university, and not just intramural athletic activities. This can, and should, involve any recreational pursuit from any department or college on campus. Thus, using the term intramural in its truest sense.

All of these activities should be coordinated through one university activities director. This would eliminate needless overfunding and administrative duplication, and should better orient the students to the program.

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APPENDIX

Interview Questionnaire

1. _____: You were the Intramural Supervisor at Utah State University from 19__ to 19__.
2. What were the names of your student managers?
3. What were your principle responsibilities as supervisor of the Intramural Department?
4. Did the Health, Physical Education, and Recreation Department define those responsibilities for you, or was there coordination from other areas on campus?
5. What type of budget did the university provide directly for the Intramural Department?
6. What type of budget was provided by the Health, Physical Education, and Recreation Department?
7. What type of student funding was available?
8. What type of student administrative assistance was available to you during your period of supervision?
9. What type of responsibilities were these students given?
10. How was the student administrative responsibility organized?
11. What type of problem-solving procedure was followed concerning problems of the Intramural Department? For example, how were protested game situations, or other rulings handled?
12. In what way were students involved in the final decisions regarding any or all problems of the Intramural Department?

13. What types of organized competition did you utilize?
14. In these areas of competition, what sports and activities did you use?
15. What types of new competition, sports, or activities developed during your years of supervision?
16. Did you have objectives or goals?
17. Were they formally written? Yes or no. Were they written
 - A. By the Health, Physical Education, and Recreation Department Head?
 - B. By you and the Department Head?
 - C. By you and students?
 - D. By you alone?
18. What type of unwritten objectives do you feel existed?
19. How did you feel regarding the accomplishment of these objectives?
20. What Health, Physical Education, and Recreation Department guidelines were given to your Intramural Department to follow that effected or changed its operation?
21. Did you feel your initiative was stifled by any university guidelines?
22. Did you feel your initiative was stifled by any Health, Physical Education, and Recreation Department guidelines?
23. Organizations such as fraternities, departmental groups, and independent clubs have been involved with the Intramural Department. What was your feeling concerning the relationship with these organizations? Were they:
 - A. over-emphasized
 - B. not emphasized
 - C. under-emphasized
 - D. don't recall

24. Why?
25. Did you feel that the Intramural Department helped the fraternities and other organizations exist?
26. Did the organizations help perpetuate the Intramural Department?
27. Individuals or small unorganized groups have been involved with the Intramural Department. What was your feeling concerning the relationship with these areas?
- A. over-emphasized C. under-emphasized
B. not emphasized D. don't recall
28. What administrative or social benefit did you gain in this position?
29. What things do you wish you could have accomplished, that you were unable to do?
30. What are some things that you accomplished that gave you great satisfaction?
31. What areas of the Intramural Department were weak?
32. What areas were very strong?
33. What areas for future development do you now see as important?

Dean's Questionnaire

1. Dean _____, you were Dean of Students from 19__ to 19__.
2. Do you remember who the Intramural Faculty Supervisors were during those years?
3. Were you acquainted with any of the student staff, managers, officials, etc.?
4. During your term as Dean, was there coordination between your office and the Intramural Department? In what areas?
5. While you were Dean, do you remember any new activities being developed for or related to intramurals?
6. Did you have any administrative, or other intramural related problems during your years as Dean?
7. Do you remember any particularly strong areas or aspects of the intramural program?
8. Do you remember any particularly weak areas or aspects of the intramural program?
9. What particularly satisfying areas or aspects of the program do you remember?

Examples of Intramural Handbook Regulations

Regulations from 1947-1948 Handbook

Article I--Organization

Intramural Sports at the Utah State Agricultural College are organized as one of the functions of the Departments for Men in the Department of Physical Education. It is recognized as one of the duties of this department to encourage the men of the student body to participate in organized sports and intramural competitive games.

Article II--Function

The department of Physical Education for Men shall expect to provide, a (sic) far as possible, the facilities for such competition and recreation which organizes and promotes the scheduling of games between student groups and individuals and shall do all in its power to foster a spirit of fair play and good sportsmanship among participants and spectators.

Article III--Membership

All students regularly enrolled in any department of the College shall automatically become eligible to enjoy all intramural privileges and shall retain that status until they withdraw from the College or until they fail to comply with the rules of eligibility as stated in the By-laws.

Article IV--Supervision

The Intramural Sports shall be under the supervision of the Director of Physical Education, a director of Intramural Sports and Intramural Assistants.

(a) The Director of the Intramural Sports shall be directly responsible for the proper conduct of Intramural activities and shall formulate the policies. He shall be responsible for all expenditures and shall certify the appointments of the staff.

(b) The assistant Intramural Sports Director shall be responsible to the Director. They shall organize the program, shall handle all the details relative to supplies, equipment, upkeep of facilities, making of schedules and the sending out of notices. They shall assist in directing the work of the other assistants and be responsible for their efficiency.

(c) The INtramural Assistants shall be responsible for the efficient handling of the contests in their respective sports. They shall be responsible to the Student Manager and Director. Their duties shall include the planning and care of playing fields, the assignment of teams and officials to their playing areas, the control of equipment furnished for the contests, the directing of the sports managers, the handling of publicity and the tabulations of permanent records.

Article V--Administrative Board

The administrative board shall handle amendments, protests and sports rulings. The Administrative board shall consist of the following members: The director of Intramurals, the Student Intramural Managers, and the Organization Managers. This Board shall hold regular meetings whenever necessary.

Article VI--Groups and Leagues

New groups shall be sanctioned and leagues organized whenever there is sufficient interest to warrant such a move. The Department at its discretion may organize a new league whenever an application is made by four teams or more; and may organize a league for individual competition whenever ten or more individuals shall make application.

Article VII--Amendments

These regulations may be amended at any time by a two-thirds vote of the Administrative Board.

BY-LAWS

Note--Specific rules which take precedence are given out at time of entrance in each sport.

Article I--Eligibility

Section 1. All students of the College shall be eligible to enter any activity promoted by the Department except as provided later in this article.

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

(b) A student who is a member of a Freshman team can not compete on any team.

(c) A student who has received a varsity award (a) in track shall be eligible for cross-country or relay competition.

(d) Any individual who holds an AAU championship, or equivalent in boxing shall be ineligible for intramural boxing.

Section 3. (a) Any individual who has been a member of a varsity squad in any intercollegiate sport at the time of a regularly scheduled contest, or who joins a varsity squad after the start of the intramural sport shall be ineligible to participate with an intramural team in that sport.

(b) The intramural Director shall decide who are members of a varsity squad after consultation with the varsity coach.

(c) Participation in the Intramural track and field meet shall be governed by the Director of Intramurals and Varsity Coach.

Section 4. No regular member of the Frosh or Varsity squads shall compete on Intramural teams in the same sport that season. All individuals who are members of these squads one day prior to the opening of the Intramural season shall be considered as "regular members."

Section 5. A student barred from varsity athletics because of professionalism shall be barred from those branches of Intramural athletics in which he has broken amateur regulations.

Section 6. Letter men from schools which have athletic competition equivalent to Rocky Mountain Conference shall be barred from Intramural competition in the sport in which they have won a letter.

Section 7. All active members and pledges of a fraternity or house may represent it, if otherwise eligible.

Section 8. Societies, clubs, churches, etc., may be represented only by active members.

Section 9. A player is ineligible to play in two leagues or on two organized Intramural teams after entering one contest with a given team, a player may not transfer to another team in that sport.

Section 10. Club members joining a fraternity after First Bid must participate until end of quarter on club team.

Section 11. Changing from club to club etc. must be done only at end of quarter, then only with managers written release which must be filed in Intramural office. In case manager does not release player then his only alternative (sic) is to be inactive for one full quarter after which said change may be effected without manager's consent.

Section 12. Players must be registered at the Intramural office by the organization 12 hours before they are eligible to compete in any contest.

*Section 13. A team shall forfeit any contests in which it uses an ineligible player and the ineligible man is ineligible for further competition in that sport for that season. The manager is liable to forfeit his award in addition.

*Section 14. Any player violating Section 10 or 11 shall be barred from playing on any team in the particular sport for that season.

*Section 15. Any player using an assumed name shall be barred from all Intramural Sports during the season (fall, winter and spring) in which the offense was committed.

*Section 16. Any team using an ineligible player in Class B basketball is automatically barred from further competition in that sport and loses all participation points.

Article II--Protests

Section 1. All protests must be made in writing to the Intramural Director within 24 hours after the contest in question.

Section 2. Both contestants and the officials in charge shall be permitted to represent their version of the case before a decision is made. The decision shall consist of a majority vote of the Administrative Board.

Section 3. Protest on rulings other than eligibility must be made on the field of play.

Section 4. Games in which a protest is sustained shall be replayed from the beginning of the nearest preceding division of the game; i.e., in case of baseball, the game shall be replayed from the beginning of the half innings in which the protest occurred; in basketball, from the beginning of the quarter in which the protest occurred.

Section 5. Any decision of an official which involves judgment and not an error in the application of a rule shall not be open to protest.

*The Intramural office cannot be responsible for checking up the eligibility of men playing on the various teams, but will post a notice on the bulletin board giving the names of the members of varsity and freshman squads. Any ineligible player coming to our notice will be disqualified. Team managers should check on the eligibility of their opponents, and report any infractions of the rules to the Intramural office. See proper procedure on making protests.

Article III--Forfeits

If a team or contestant fails to appear at the appointed place within 10 minutes after the scheduled time for a contest, the Field Supervisor may, at his own discretion, declare the contest forfeited to the team or contestant ready to play.

Article IV--Postponements

Section 1. A scheduled contest may be postponed only with unanimous agreement of both team managers and the Supervisor or Intramural Assistants.

Section 2. League tournaments, postponed contests, shall be played at any time agreed upon by the two team managers and the representative of the Intramural Department mentioned in Article IV, Section 1, provided they are played before the regular schedule is completed, or next round begins.

Section 3. In elimination tournaments, postponed contests shall be played within 24 hours unless the three men mentioned in Article IV, Section 2 find further postponement necessary.

Article V--Awards

Section 1. The all-season winner of the Fraternity organization league will be presented the F. P. Champ Intramural award.

Section. The all-season winner of the Club league will be presented a club award.

Section 3. The individuals that score the highest number of individual points will be presented individual awards.

Section 4. The clubs that win the all-campus sports will be presented a trophy for these events.

Section 5. Managers of Intramural teams whose work has been outstanding are eligible for the managers award.

Article VI--Physical Examination Cards

Section 1. All men participating in the Intramurals Sports Program must have a physical examination by the College Health Department. Said physical examination must show that the player is physically fit to participate in Intramural programs. Re-examination may be had at any time if there is a doubt as to one's physical condition.

Section 2. Freshmen, and Varsity squad members and R. O. T. C. students may file a duplicate of their approved card.

Section 3. All health cards are to be filed with the Intramural office before permission to participate will be granted.

Article VII--Special Rulings

Section 1. All contests shall be governed by the official inter-collegiate or amateur rules for that sport except as provided in this article.

Section 2. All campus sports will generally be played on the semielimination tournament basis. This depending upon the judgment of the Intramural Director.

Section 3. Fraternity Department and Club league sports shall be played on the league basis with the exception of golf, tennis, and handball, which shall be played on a semielimination basis.

Section 4. Basketball. Games will be played in six (6) minute quarters, five (5) minutes between halves. Overtime periods shall be five (5) minutes. One minute between quarters.

Section 5. Tennis. The first twelve (12) men chosen by the varsity tennis coach shall not be eligible for intramural competition for that year. This applies to both varsity and freshman players.

Section 6. Softball. The game shall consist of seven (7) innings. A varsity squad man in baseball is ineligible. A man who has played a varsity baseball game or a part of a game is ineligible for that year in softball or hardball.

Section 7. All teams must be dressed in college athletic suits or forfeit game.

Article VIII--All Year Point System

An all-year point system shall be kept during the year to determine the all-year Intramural Champions.

SCORING CHART

	Points Entrance	Winners Team
Touch Football	50	150
Houseshoes	35	105
Basketball "A"	50	150

	Points Entrance	Winners Team
Ping Pong	25	75
Volleyball	35	105
Wrestling	50	150
Boxing	50	150
Handball	25	75
Swimming	35	105
Open House	50	150
Badminton	25	75
Winter Carnival	50	150
Basketball "B"	50	150
Archery	25	75
Golf	35	105
Track & Field	50	150
Softball	50	150
Tennis	35	105
Cross Country	35	105

Regulations from 1969-1970 Handbook

Manager's Duties

*Enter teams in the desired sports on or before the announced closing for entries.

*Keep fully informed on eligibility rules and abide by them.

*Keep in close and frequent contact with the Intramural Division.

*Notify all team members regarding place, date and time of the contests and see that all are ready to play at the scheduled time.

*Write very clearly or print on the score sheet the full names of all your team's players participating in each game and notify scorer of any changes in the lineup.

*Learn when postponed games are to be played.

*Keep a record of the sports in which team members take part. The department furnished special scoring charts for this purpose.

*Represent your organization in all matters pertaining to Intramural Sports.

*Keep team members under control at all times. Disrespect to officials will not be tolerated.

*File complete roster of your organization's personnel prior to the beginning of each quarter's activities.

How To Manage

Each fraternity, sorority, residence hall and independent team has an intramural manager, who is either elected or appointed by his group. This manager is the point of contact between the team and the intramural office. Attendance at scheduled meetings is mandatory for all managers. The intramural staff encourages managers to visit the office to get acquainted, obtain help for their problems and to make suggestions regarding the program.

Manager's Record Used as

a Basis for Awards

Team entered on time	5
Physical Exam in office	5
Records checked and signed	5
Postponements, if none	5
Forfeits, if none	5
If no protests against him	5
Team dress	5
Attendance at meeting	5

If three (3) meetings are missed, manager loses five (5) points and three (3) for every one missed thereafter.

Individual Eligibility

Status

All students regularly enrolled in any department of the University shall automatically become eligible to enjoy all intramural privileges. A student shall be considered regularly enrolled if he is properly registered for a minimum of seven credits.

Professional

Any student who is a professional player shall be ineligible to compete in that sport or any related sport in which he has broken amateur status.

Assumed Name

Anyone playing under an assumed name shall be ineligible for all intramural competition for the remainder of the school year.

Eligibility Investigation

The Intramural Office cannot be responsible for checking on the eligibility of men playing with various teams. Team managers should check on the eligibility of their opponents, and report any infractions of the rules to the Intramural Office. See proper procedure on making protests. It is the team manager's responsibility to check on his team's eligibility.

Ineligible Players

*A team shall forfeit any contest in which it uses an ineligible player.

*Teams may not play an ineligible man even by mutual agreement.

*The Intramural Office will determine eligibility of any doubtful case.

*A player is ineligible to play on two organized Intramural Teams. After entering one contest with a given team, a player may not transfer to another team during that quarter of participation.

Affiliation

*In the fraternity and sorority divisions only active and pledge members in good standing shall be eligible to represent that fraternity.

*In the dormitory division only members living in that dormitory shall be eligible to represent that team.

*Each organization will be required to furnish this department with an eligibility list. Names may be added at any time.

Players must be registered at the Intramural Office by the organization 24 hours before they are eligible to compete in any contest.

Intercollegiate Athletics

*A student who has received a varsity award shall not be eligible to compete in that sport until two years have elapsed from the time of earning the award and then only with permission from the Supervisor of Intramurals.

*Any individual who is a member of a freshman or a varsity squad is ineligible to participate in that Intramural sport.

*If a man drops from a varsity or freshman squad, he does not become eligible for Intramural competition until two weeks following the receipt of the drop in the Intramural Office.

*An official drop from a squad is a statement from the coach to the Supervisor of Intramurals. It becomes effective on the date it is received at the Intramural Office.

*Varsity coaches reserve the right to declare any of their squad members ineligible to compete on Intramural teams.

Physical Examination & Insurance

*All students participating in the Intramural Sports Program must have a physical examination of file in the University Health Department. Said physical examination should show that the player is physically fit to participate in the Intramural Program. Re-examination may be required at any time if there is doubt as to one's physical condition.

*All students are encouraged to participate in the University Accident Insurance plan or similar plans.

Guideposts. . .

Protests

*Any protests must be made in writing to the Intramural Supervisor within 24 hours after the contest in question. It must be signed by the Intramural Manager and the President of the fraternity, club, dorm, etc., before it will be accepted.

*The protest must be initiated by the team directly affected in any team game. In Intramural meets, any manager can initiate a protest.

*A protest board consisting of the Intramural Supervisor and two members of the Intramural Staff shall make all decisions on protest. This decision shall be final. Both contestants and the officials in charge shall be permitted to represent their version of the case before a decision is made.

*Protests on rulings other than eligibility must be made on the field of play.

*Games in which a protest on a ruling is sustained shall be replayed from the beginning of the nearest preceding division of the game (i.e., in case of softball, the game shall be replayed from the beginning of the half inning in which the protest occurred, in basketball from the beginning of the quarter in which the protest occurred).

*Any decision of an official which involves judgment and not an error in the application of a rule shall not be open to protest.

*In any game in which there is a double protest one shall nullify the other and the game will stand.

Forfeits

*If a team or contestant fails to appear at the appointed place within 10 minutes after the scheduled time for a contest, the sports manager or supervisor of Intramurals may, at his own discretion, declare the contest forfeited to the team or contestant ready to play.

*If both teams scheduled to play fail to appear, both shall be given a loss, and the game shall not be rescheduled. If time is a factor, a toss of the coin will decide the winner. No team may win more than one contest in any tournament by a coin toss.

Postponements

*A scheduled contest may be postponed only with unanimous agreement of both team managers and the Supervisor or Intramural Sports Manager.

*Postponed contests shall be played at any time agreed upon by the two teams, the managers involved and the representatives of the Intramural Division provided they are played before the regular schedule is completed or before the next round begins.

Awards Banquet

During the spring quarter at the close of the regular Intramural season an Intramural Awards Banquet will be held. Presidents, managers, and managers-elect, and all award winners of all organizations are invited to attend this function. All awards will be made at this banquet.

This year's banquet for men will be held May 19, 1970.

This year's banquet for women will be held May 20, 1970.

Meetings

The Intramural Council, which consists of the Intramural Supervisor, student managers, and team managers, will meet preceding each sport announcement. Team managers must be present.

Bulletin Boards

Bulletin boards for men's intramurals are maintained in Smart Gymnasium, second floor just outside of the offices. Information concerning the women's program may be obtained at the Intramural Building. The Intramural Division emphasizes the importance of reviewing these bulletin boards at least once every day.

In addition to these boards, the league standings are maintained on team standing boards located on the second floor of the Smart Gymnasium and in the Intramural Building.

VITA

David A. Turner

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Master of Science

Thesis: History of Men's Intramurals at Utah State University

Major Field: Physical Education

Biographical Information:

Personal Data: Born on May 18, 1943 in Logan, Utah, son of Marden A. and Verna O. Turner; married Marilyn Willis, June 13, 1968; one child--Angela, one year.

Education: Attended the College-Young elementary school, Wellsville Junior High School; graduated from South Cache High School in 1961; received the Bachelor of Science degree from Utah State University, with a major in physical education, in 1970; will complete requirements for the Master of Science degree, specializing in physical education, at Utah State University in 1971.

Professional Experience: Teaching assistant, Utah State University, 1970-71; graduate director of intramurals, Utah State University, 1970-71; student director of intramurals, Utah State University, 1969-70.