A History of Intercollegiate Athletics at South Dakota State College

Arthur Peter Zahorsky

Follow this and additional works at: https://openprairie.sdstate.edu/etd

Recommended Citation
https://openprairie.sdstate.edu/etd/2625
A HISTORY OF INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS

AT SOUTH DAKOTA STATE COLLEGE

BY

ARTHUR PETER ZAHORSKY

A thesis submitted in partial fulfillment for the requirements for the degree Master of Science, Department of Physical Education, South Dakota State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts

June, 1959
This thesis is approved as a creditable, independent investigation by a candidate for the degree, Master of Science, and acceptable as meeting the thesis requirements for this degree; but without implying that the conclusions reached by the candidate are necessarily the conclusions of the major department.

Thesis Adviser

Head of the Major Department
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The writer wishes to express his sincere appreciation for the help and guidance given by his adviser, Mr. Stanley J. Marshall. He also wishes to thank other members of the faculty and any others who have helped in any way.

A.P.Z.
TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chapter                                                                 Page

I. INTRODUCTION. .................................................................................. 1
   Statement of the Problem................................................................. 1
   Delimitations...................................................................................... 2
   Significance of the Problem......................................................... 2
   Procedure in Research................................................................... 3

II. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE................................................. 4

III. THE ERA FROM 1885 TO 1919..................................................... 16

IV. THE ERA OF CHARLES A. WEST (1919-1928).............................. 32

V. THE ERA OF THOMAS C. "CY" KASPER (1928-1934)....................... 42

VI. THE ERA OF REGINALD H. THRELFALL (1934-1937)...................... 50

VII. THE ERA OF ROBERT COFFEY (1937-1941).................................. 54

VIII. THE ERA OF THURLO E. MCCCRADY (1941-1947)..................... 59

IX. THE ERA OF HUEBEN B. "JACK" FROST (1947-......................... 65

X. SUMMARY....................................................................................... 81

LITERATURE CITED........................................................................... 85

iv
# LIST OF TABLES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I. STATE COLLEGE NORTH CENTRAL CONFERENCE RECORD</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. STATE COLLEGE NORTH CENTRAL CONFERENCE RECORD</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III. HUGO DAY RECORDS</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The history of any activity is used as a means of measuring the progress of that activity. Data of the past and present may be compared with respect to the influence and importance of the activity. Experiments and achievements are recorded and show the relationship existing between certain aspects of civilization and the status of the activity in a particular society. It is through the study of history that a wide and appreciative look at the activity may be obtained. The problem facing athletics today are the result of previous historical events. The manner in which they are solved or coped with will depend on an intelligent understanding of the historical concepts involved. A look into the future depends upon an intelligent and understanding knowledge of the past. Crisis in society gives fresh impetus to the study of history. When we plan for a better future, history suddenly assumes a new proportion and prompts reconsideration. History brings the old happenings and conditions into focus and helps us to evaluate our modern concepts. No one can hope to comprehend athletics today unless he has an understanding of the concepts of the past that have come to us to help to shape the present happenings.

Statement of the Problem

The purpose of this study is to present a history of athletics at South Dakota State College showing the growth and changes in the athletic program. This will include mention of the coaches and the athletic
directors employed by the college. The type of program offered during
the administration of these men will also be presented.

Delimitations

The history was limited to considerations and factors influencing
the starting and the growth of athletics at South Dakota State College.
The problem was limited to the period from the opening of the college
through June, 1959. The early years of athletics at this college will
not be covered as thoroughly as the later years because newspapers and
other publications did not devote a great amount of space to athletics
at that time.

Significance of the Problem

This study was of interest to me because of my interest in
athletics in general and because I participated in athletics at South
Dakota State College. A complete historical account has never been
written on this subject; therefore this is an original piece of work.

This study should be interesting to members of the profession
because it should show whether or not athletics at this college have
followed the same general pattern as athletics at other colleges in the
United States. It will also present an account that may serve as a
reference for anyone desiring information of this type.

A study such as this will enable the college to add to other
historical data that it may have. It will serve as a ready source of
information without extensive reading. Anyone who may be interested in
this part of college activities can easily find out what has been done
and what type of program is being offered or has been offered.
Procedure in Research

Data was collected from the following sources:

(1) The Jackrabbit
(2) The Collegian
(3) The Brookings Register
(4) Conference Records
(5) Books
(6) Personal Interviews
(7) Previous Histories

The historical method was used in this thesis. Library research was used in the gathering of facts and the above references gleaned for pertinent material. The facts were then sorted, arranged, and classified as to their historical significance in this study. In some instances personal interviews were used as a source of information.

The data is organized into eras. Each era will represent one of the athletic directors or coaches. Each is presented in a separate chapter. Athletics previous to the establishment of the North Central Conference were treated as one era. Data is presented as nearly as possible in chronological order. There is an attempt to show any trends that may have developed.
CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Athletics have long been a subject of controversy throughout the history of our country and educational institutions. This statement is emphasized by E. A. Rice in his book by stating that, "No activity in college life has weathered so many storms of denunciation or has been the subject of such loyal support of student bodies and alumni as the intercollegiate athletic contest." Athletics, in most cases, become part of the institutions for higher learning. W. A. Healy, in his thesis, remarked that, "Today it is generally recognized that athletics are vital to college life and that they are an essential part of education." T. Scott, in his thesis, also pointed out that intercollegiate athletics are perhaps the most widely publicized of all educational endeavors. He further stated that there has been much comment and criticism as to whether or not athletics really do contribute to the educational process.


Athletics have passed through various stages from their start to the present time. H. A. Scott, in his book, stated that the colonial period in American history was not conducive to the development of competitive sports. The main concern in those days was the training in religious life. In early college life discipline was very rigid and anything that resembled play was prohibited. Healy also remarked that the beginnings of athletics showed that physical prowess was frowned upon and it was believed that bodily strength and a good mind could not be possessed by the same person. The administration of early athletic events was done by the students. This resulted in a lack of good supervision and a great deal of misunderstanding arose. There were no coaches hired by educational institutions in the early days of intercollegiate athletics. A student or some faculty member usually did the coaching. In spite of all this, athletics became firmly established in American colleges by 1870.

McKown, is of the opinion that athletics have passed through three definite stages of development: a period of opposition, a period of toleration, and a period of cooperation. In the first, most educators felt that athletics had no place in the curriculum. In the second period, educators were still doubtful, but some felt there was a place for athletics. On the whole, however, they would not accept them.


In the third period, authorities decided that as long as athletics were wanted, it was up to them to control them.\(^6\)

Williams and Brownell indicated that physical education and athletics have followed two general developmental phases. The first extends from the beginnings of physical education and athletics in the United States up to World War I. The emphasis in this period was harmonious development, body building, and correction of defects. The second period extends from World War I to the present time. This period emphasized education through activities and health instruction. Symmetry, size and structure were emphasized. Athletic activities are becoming increasingly important in the education of the whole student.\(^7\)

Savage divided athletics into four categories:

I. The Beginnings of College Athletics. This was the development of undergraduate sports and games up to 1852, when the first recorded intercollegiate contest took place.

II. The Intensification of College Sports. This was the growth in popularity of contests in all branches up to 1885, with a clearly marked division at the year 1880.

III. The Expansion of College Athletics and Its Results. It started from the abolition of football at Harvard up to 1906, one year after the formation of the first national athletic association.

IV. The Struggle for Control. This began to gain headway about 1906.\(^8\)

Voltmer and Esslinger indicated that the Civil War gave a great stimulus to athletics.

---


Increased enrollment also gave such an impetus, so that instead of having an intramural type of program, competition between colleges was started. This form of competition proved extremely popular. Student bodies were wholeheartedly in support of the program. The faculty must have been aware of this, but took no action to control it. Eventually a director, usually from the physical education department, was selected to be in charge of the program. The universities also accepted the responsibility of the financial aspect of the program. 9

As athletic programs grew and students participated more and more in them, the desire for competition between institutions on an athletic basis began to grow. Challenges were issued by the students and the inter-collegiate contests became a reality.

H. A. Scott pointed out that as college students became more proficient in sports and as the number of colleges increased so that they were geographically in proximity to each other, the next logical step was for students of one institution to challenge the students of a nearby college to a contest in some current sport. The first such inter-collegiate contest was a race between the boat clubs of Harvard and Yale in 1852. 10


10 H. A. Scott, op. cit., p. 15.
Rice, Hutchinson, and Lee reported that sports, which had developed slowly during the nineteenth century, had pushed the traditional and formal required physical education into the background by the middle of the twentieth century. 11

Rice stated that sports began to assume a minor place in college life in the 1850's and a very important place in the eighties. Until the advent of basketball, the major contests were rowing, baseball, track, and football. Since 1873, football has been the most popular sport connected with college life. On the other hand, it has been the most opposed and condemned. It has caused more college conferences and agreements than all other games combined. 12

H. A. Scott pointed out that the common attitude of the college toward the student athletic sports was that they were a necessary evil, which had to be tolerated and at times restricted. It was not until the middle of the nineteenth century that the authorities were compelled to either take charge of athletics and promote them or to abolish them. This came about largely as a result of the intercollegiate contests. Football as a sport was regarded with great disfavor by the faculty. Its popularity with students and alumni caused it to be maintained at colleges. 13


12 Rice, op. cit., p. 219.

There were early attempts to obtain some measure of control of athletics and to try to regulate them. E. A. Rice points this out:

In 1884 a committee representing twenty-two of the leading institutions attempted to secure the agreement of the college authorities to the following propositions: that athletic and gymnastic instructors shall be appointed by the faculty and not by the student; that college teams must be confined to games with college teams; that a standing committee of college representatives shall pass on the rules and regulations for conducting the contests; that no student may play on a team more than four years; and that games shall be held on college grounds only. These principles were not generally accepted.14

At the first annual meeting of the Intercollegiate Athletic Association the following objective was listed:

The object of this organization is "the regulation and supervision of college athletics throughout the United States, in order that the athletic activities of the colleges and universities of the United States may be maintained on an ethical plane in keeping with the dignity and high purpose of education."15

Rice, Hutchinson, and Lee stated that many leaders have tried to broaden athletic events held in colleges, but football, basketball, track, and baseball remain the standard and important athletic games for boys and men throughout the country. Football holds the number one position.16

There have been criticisms of athletics and an attempt to change them has occurred in many institutions. Hand found that basketball,

14Rice, op. cit., p. 221.


track, and football were included in about three-fourths of the inter-collegiate programs. He also stated that there was very little participation, plus a great expense, and doubted that athletics could be justified on educational grounds. Admission requirements for athletes, in a majority of the colleges, were reduced considerably so that it was easier for them to be admitted. He also felt that the control of athletics should logically be in the hands of the students with faculty direction.\(^{17}\)

Williams and Brownell remarked that one of the strongest feelings against athletics is the fact that it reaches too few students. They felt the objective in athletics should not be in winning or in conducting the game for the purpose of producing income.\(^ {18}\)

Athletics, in the early beginnings of the colleges, were usually conducted by the students through some student athletic organization. Atkinson pointed out that athletics at Westminster College, in its early years, were not supervised by the college. Students formed an early athletic association. The school eventually provided space for athletic sports. At first athletics were treated as a necessary evil, but later became a part of the school by the demand of the students. Facilities were limited and progress was slow.\(^ {19}\)


\(^{18}\)Williams and Brownell, *op. cit.*, p. 11-24

\(^{19}\)Walter S. Atkinson, *The History of Athletics at Westminster College, Salt Lake City, Utah*, pp. 6-9, Unpublished Master of Science Thesis, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah, 1948
Tom Scott found that in the early history of the colleges and universities in this country there was no organized program of athletics. Students participated spontaneously and informally in different games and sports. Athletic organizations were formed by interested students and these organizations sponsored interclass games and field days. The organizations were started, financed, and run by the students.20

Wilson, in his study of the University of Illinois, stated that the first form of athletics was not the highly competitive games to which we are accustomed today. Baseball and football were being played in the east during this period, but Illinois looked on them as a waste of time. The University of Illinois also felt it was a method by which the student could seek fame for himself when he could not succeed in oratorical or literary fields. Baseball was played, although it was not organized. Finally games were played with outside teams, and a game was held in conjunction with the oratory contest. The meets grew so rapidly it was decided to hold these athletic events at a separate contest. A student organization, known as the athletic association, was formed and raised enough money to build a grandstand and a fence around the football field. There was no definite faculty supervision at first.

Illinois eventually joined in forming the conference known as the Big Ten. One of the main purposes of the conference was to retain an

20Tom Scott, op. cit., p. 11.
amateur standing of all athletes of the participating member schools. Another outstanding feature of the conference has been the stressing of the faculty point of view rather than any others, such as coach or alumni. The conference met with public approval at once.²¹

Philosophies have played an important part in college athletics. Boyceff, in his thesis, told of two different philosophies that prevailed at the University of Chicago. Under Amos Alonzo Stagg, Chicago University developed a program of intercollegiate athletics that made it one of the foremost athletic powers in the United States. Stagg believed that man's body and spirit belonged together. He also believed in the interdependence of mind and body. Therefore, he favored athletics being included as part of the college life. Boyceff's general conclusion was that intercollegiate athletics are here to stay in spite of the evils which have afflicted them. The problem is to determine what part they will play in the college curriculum to meet educational needs.²²

President Robert M. Hutchins, of Chicago University, had a great deal of influence on athletics at this institution. He believed that athletics were not compatible with higher education. Hutchins considered man as intellect and body, with the mind as the predominantly important feature of man. Through his influence athletics declined at the University.


of Chicago and they became progressively more isolated from the educational program.

Mark Dean found that the intercollegiate athletic program at Indiana State Teachers College had been affected by, and hence reflects, the philosophies of the people responsible for the existence of the institution. Their influence can be noted throughout the period of time covered in this study. The main purpose of the school was the preparation of teachers for teaching in the common schools of Indiana. Few athletic facilities were provided for on the part of the general assembly, because of a general lack of enthusiasm. The school has never had an adequate installation of outdoor facilities for an athletic program. It was 1939 before the college officially designated an individual as athletic director. The college authorities at no time used athletics to promote the college. There is no evidence that either the public or the administration ever brought pressure to bear on the coaches to produce winning teams.  

Allan has shown that track and field in South Dakota has grown a great deal from the year 1903, when some of the first events were recorded. The number of track meets has grown rapidly through the years.  

Arnold found that there were early attempts in some states to form associations that would control and direct athletics in high

---


schools. Competition between schools increased the temptation to carry on corrupt practices in the use of players. Authorities either condoned the practices or were so disgusted that they wished to abolish athletics. Gradually state organizations were founded and started to control athletics. Many colleges and universities, especially state ones, gave a decided boost to the formation of these state organizations. South Dakota generally followed the same pattern or trend in the development of a state organization.  

Lester Belding found that South Dakota, North Dakota, and Minnesota in the early 1900's had developed a loose conference. The great distance between schools eventually caused it to be disbanded. Another meeting was held and four colleges started what is known as the South Dakota Intercollegiate Athletic Conference. The schools were interested in developing a keener rivalry and in assuring a schedule of events. The conference was interested in the control of athletics to see that illegal practices were outlawed. The control of athletics was handled by a council composed of representatives of both the faculty and the students.  

This review of related literature brought out a few points. In the early days of our colleges the athletic events were sponsored and largely controlled by the students. Gradually they were taken over by

---


the college authorities. Another point is the faculty attitude. At first they had little to do with athletics and for the most part were even opposed to athletics. Gradually this changed and college authorities felt that as long as athletics were to be part of college life they should be directed and controlled along with the rest of the college activities. At first little space was given for athletics, but this changed considerably until today we have considerable land being used for athletic events. Philosophy has had a great deal to do with the advancement of intercollegiate athletics. In some places athletics are given sole recognition and in others they have become very minor. Most schools accept athletics as being part of the school and try to get as many students as possible to participate. Athletics have wielded considerable influence in the past and from trends, it seems reasonable to assume that they will continue to wield a great deal of influence.
CHAPTER III

THE ERA FROM 1885 TO 1919

The early years of athletics at State College were years in which there were no coaches and activities were those of individual contests, such as jumping or running. Not much is known of the beginnings of athletics. It was shown however, that as early as 1885, the students had organized a baseball team and played a game with the Brookings town team. Baseball was also played between the students themselves. Football was played, but on a student organized basis only. Baseball was considered the best game for exercise. Football was considered to be good, but "more violent" than baseball. The college paper advocated that students participate in some form of athletic activity as a means of recreation and to relieve the mind from studies. Gradually more baseball teams were organized by the students and a few football games were played. In the early part of this era, baseball gained prominence as the number one athletic activity. In 1886 the college paper stressed the fact that nothing was so much needed as a gymnasium. It was felt that intellectual development was very necessary, but it should not be acquired at the cost of bodily health. Baseball continued to be played with other teams in the area and was the only sport that had outside competition. As athletic activities grew in popularity, students began to be interested in scheduling games with outside teams. Students had, from the beginning, organized and furnished their own equipment and manager for their teams.
In 1889 the first South Dakota Inter-Collegiate Athletic Association was organized. Its purpose was to awaken and promote a spirit of athletics by means of an annual field-day contest. In order for a student to participate he had to be duly registered in the college and taking at least two subjects. It was further required that a certificate be brought along for verification. The first meet was held in Sioux Falls of the same year. Brookings did fairly well with little or no practice.

The following events were held: 120-yard-hurdle race, baseball, throwing, 100-yard dash, running high-jump, wheelbarrow race, quarter-mile race, vaulting, relay race, half-mile race, hammer throw, running broad-jump, standing broad-jump, and a tug-of-war. State College won five firsts. The prices given were medals, canes, pins, and pictures of the winning teams.

Another interesting event that took place was a football game between Vermillion and Brookings which resulted in a tie. The first faculty member mentioned in athletics was Professor J. Shephard, director of the experiment station, who held the position as manager of the football team.

There were early attempts by the students to establish an athletic association, but it met with little success. In 1889 the first association was organized. A sports contest was to be held during the annual commencement week. No person could use any property or take part in the activities unless he was a member of the association and paid a one dollar fee.

The second and last of the early state meets was held in Yankton in May, 1890. Participation was limited because of hard times and
because most of the students were working their way through college. An outstanding performer for State College was Grattan who won first place in the five events that he entered. The next meet was to have been held at Brookings, but all teams were unable to attend so it was cancelled. This caused the association to die and athletics went back to the days of participation between student teams.

An article appeared in the Collegian in 1892 stating that a new building and an instructor in physical training were needed at the college. The Collegian in November, 1892, printed the following statement:

It is a fact much to be deplored that athletics do not receive the attention here that they do in other colleges of this character in the United States. Why this should be so it is difficult to say. Lack of a competent leader may account for the general inattention paid to athletics by the boys and the little good that results from the fits and starts of practice they occasionally take. The attitude of the faculty also is hardly encouraging to the organization of special teams for outside contest work. This has been shown by the difficulty with which excuses have been secured for the few match games played by the football eleven this year.27

The Collegian also urged the students to turn out for athletic events, and deplored the fact that student interest was not what it should be.

After the association had died there were field days held for the next few years. Football and baseball were played with outside teams and even with some high school teams. On some holidays, during the year, purses were given for winners in some of the events held in the different towns. This stimulated some interest in sports. On the

---

Fourth of July in 1891, the college football team traveled to Flandreau and played and won a hard-fought football game. The members of the team also participated in other events.

In 1893, the second state organization, The Intercollegiate Athletic Association of South Dakota, was formed. Brookings, Yankton, Vermillion, and Sioux Falls were members. The first meet was held at Sioux Falls in 1894. Football was dropped from the list of events at this meet. The members of the Brookings team journeyed to the meet by a special train. The team failed to win a single point. To score a point you had to win a first place. Brookings again failed to register a single point in the meets held in 1895, 1896, and 1897. In 1896, this was changed and a system of counting five points for first, two for second, and one for third, was worked out. To induce student interest in these meets and to encourage better participation, the Collegian urged the development of a school spirit that would unite everyone heart and soul. To do this they advised joining the athletic association.

In October of 1896, basketball was mentioned for the first time and a set of rules describing the game of basketball was printed. It was felt at that time that the game of basketball should be played by the girls and the first games were played by the girls on out-of-doors facilities.

The Collegian again mentioned the need for an instructor and deplored the lack of faculty support in getting permission to play the games. The greatest draw-back was the lack of a room where systematic training could be carried out. One of the outstanding accomplishments of the athletic association was the establishment of bathrooms for members
of the association to use after participation in some activity. It was still stipulated that in order to use the facilities it was necessary to belong to the association.

In 1897 The Collegian proposed that basketball be added to the state meet. Professor Saunders, instructor in botany, took over the football team as its coach. Games were scheduled with high school and college teams. New uniforms were ordered for the team. Football aroused considerable interest among the student body. Another favorite sport at this time was bicycling and a track was constructed at the college for that express purpose.

The Board of Regents in April, 1898, granted to the athletic association grounds south of the college buildings for putting in a bicycle track and baseball diamond. They also granted $50.00 in cash to be used for that purpose. The state meet was held at Brookings for the first time, with State College scoring two points.

In the fall of this year it was posposed to have the athletic association controlled by a governing board of five people. The president of this board and two members were to be selected by the students or members of the association and the other two board members were to be faculty personnel. This was done to obtain the unanimous support of all those connected with the institution.

Football was organized with Professor Wheeler, instructor in modern language, as coach. Wheeler had formerly played seven years with the Yale eleven. It is doubtful that Professor Wheeler was compensated in a monetary way for his service. In an article written for the Collegian in February of 1899, Professor Wheeler stated his philosophy of athletics
and physical education as follows:

It is coming to be recognized more and more in educational circles, that a system of education that unduly neglects any one of the sides of man's nature, the intellectual, the moral, or the physical, is not only narrow in itself, but tends to give us narrow results.

The intellectual and moral side of man's nature has for years been emphasized and amply provided for in every respectable system of education, but it is practically only within the last two decades that the physical side has been receiving just recognition and prominence in systems that would do the most and best for the students. An education wholly intellectual gives us brilliant minds, but bodies unable to bear the burden; and education wholly moral leads to fanaticism; an education wholly physical tends to prepare our students for the prize ring. We should have them all, and some little of each every day of our lives.

The games should not be mere amusement, but should form an integral part of our system of education. So should good players be as much honored as good Latin scholars. 28

In 1899, construction was started on a large two story gymnasium located just northwest of the Old North building. The ground floor contained the girl's activity room and the second floor was to be used by the boys and as a military drill hall. The gymnasium was completed in January of 1900 and was the largest and best equipped in South Dakota. New apparatus was purchased and placed in the gymnasium thus enabling the students to work out. A basketball court was marked out and for the first time the boys organized some teams in this sport. The first basketball game at a state meet was held with the girls participating.

In the spring of this year a track was completed and a grandstand built.

---

Interest in athletics was growing as evidenced by the increased participation by more and more students. One of the biggest handicaps faced by the college teams was the lack of equipment which limited the number of students that could engage in the activity. In the fall of this year there was considerable interest in football as many boys turned out for the team. The football team played some college and some high school teams. They trained in the new gymnasium, using chest weights, horizontal bars, a trapeze, a stationary bicycle, dumbbells, and Indian clubs. Classes were held under the direction of Professor Wheeler.

The work of Professor John H. Wheeler was instrumental in raising the athletic standards at State College and he was often referred to as the "father of athletics". Besides his regular teaching duties, he coached the football team, the track team, and held training classes in the gymnasium. This outside work was carried on by Professor Wheeler because he was interested in athletics. Other faculty members who assisted a great deal in the athletic program were Professors Saunders, Professor of botany, Wilson, in experiment station, and Mathews, Professor in electrical engineering.

In 1901, James Temple Jr., of Ripon, Wisconsin, was hired as the track trainer. He had formerly coached the track teams of the Universities of Minnesota and Wisconsin, and also at Beloit College. Under his direction the State College track team won the state meet in 1901.

An interview with Isaac B. Johnson, a member of the class of 1902, revealed several interesting things in regard to athletics at the turn of the century. He stated that baseball was the first major sport and then track took over as the number one sport. Football was played and only
members of the college were eligible. There was no set type of offense and the teams used the straight T formation with no forward pass in those days. The players had no trouble in being excused from classes. There were no scholastic standards that had to be met in order to participate in athletics. Traveling to out-of-town games usually meant going either by train or by horse and buggy. In most cases the teams traveled by train and the fans went to the games by special train with reduced rates. Any expenses were to be met by the host team. Injuries that occurred in football were not well taken care of. Equipment was very limited compared with that used today. 29

Football trips had to be made with horse and buggy or by train and students were not required to purchase tickets to the games, consequently football did not pay. Often the guarantee to a visiting team could not be met by the money taken in at the gate. Long distances and small gate receipts caused football and basketball to be played with nearby high schools or town teams. In 1903, a bill was introduced in the South Dakota Senate to prohibit the playing or having anything to do with arranging a football game. The bill did not pass.

One of the outstanding things about athletics at State College was the interest shown by the town people. They were heartily in favor of athletics and attended many events in large numbers.

In December of 1903, another article appeared in The Collegian stating that a coach or athletic director was badly needed. The writer

thought it would be best to have a man hired the year round to direct athletics. One member of the Board of Regents was contacted and this member thought that it would be a good idea to get such a man. One of the reasons for this publicity was the losing season that State College had had in football. Students and athletes were wholeheartedly in favor of doing this.

Students could use the gymnasium and get advice from the trainer upon paying a one-dollar fee for joining the athletic association. It was felt that scholastic work was to be given first consideration, but also that exercise was very necessary. In February of 1904, basketball was taken over by the boys because the girls seemed to have lost interest in the game. It was proposed that a team be organized and a schedule of games be arranged. The trainer had given short instruction periods in basketball. It was felt that some form of athletics in the winter would break up the monotony. A schedule was arranged, but did not materialize. Money raised by the athletic association was used almost exclusively for the track squad. It was pointed out that baseball and tennis had just as much right to share in this fund.

Dr. Chalmers, president of the college in 1904, took an interest in all student organizations. He was a strong backer of clean athletics. He had examined the records of athletes at the college, and found that academically they did just as well as the non-athlete. He wanted athletics not as an end, but as a means towards an end. In this same year, J. Harris Werner, became the new athletic director. State College, at the state meet, won the state baseball, basketball, and track championships.

In the year 1905, there was considerable interest in basketball
and several organizations had teams. The lack of a coach and a schedule prevented any outside games being played. However, the first boys' basketball game in State College's history was played in April, against a team from Tracy, Minnesota. State College was victorious. Baseball continued to be played with town teams and the various classes also had teams. It was also the practice for the faculty to play the senior boys in a baseball game in the spring. State College again won the championship in track at the state meet. Jack Hollister, graduate of Williams College, Massachusetts, became the new track coach.

In 1906, William Juneau, graduate of the University of Wisconsin, became the new coach and director of athletics. Football continued to be played in the fall. A schedule of games was usually completed during the season rather than having them made out in advance. It was not uncommon to find teams canceling a game a week before the contest was to be held. It was recommended that all colleges and universities of South Dakota secure a man to handle their athletic affairs. Good relations could be established between colleges instead of bitterness caused by foul tactics used on the football field. During the winter of this year regulations were posted setting a time schedule for the different sports. This was done to avoid friction between the athletic teams. The gymnasium was becoming overcrowded from the number of people desiring to work out.

In 1907, the name of the college was changed and from now on it would be referred to as South Dakota State College. State College again won the track championship at the state meet. An article in The Collegian advised students at the college that the only way that athletes could be attracted to the college was by the students' advertising it
themselves. The students were urged to contact high school players from their home towns and urge them to attend State College.

Football championships in these early days were not decided by a conference winner as there was no conference. Games were played and after the season various claims were made by the college papers. In some years there were many articles written back and forth between some of the papers laying claim to the championship, but nothing was ever definitely settled. Eight games were now being scheduled in football. More and more basketball games were being played and it was gaining in popularity. In the spring of 1908, State College won the state track championship for the eighth consecutive year.

J. M. Saunderson was hired as the new football and basketball coach in the fall of 1908. It was also in that year that high schools were no longer played by the State College teams. For the ninth consecutive year State College won the state track championship. Schedules for football and basketball games were being planned ahead more than they had been before. It was not always certain that the games would be played as scheduled, but there was an attempt to get this matter arranged ahead of time.

In 1910, a large grandstand was erected on the athletic park, plus a woven wire fence around the field. Football, basketball, baseball, and track continued to be the main athletic events played by the students. In order to finance the athletic functions, the student athletic association sponsored different events to raise money. The use of this money, along with the gate receipts, was the sole support of the athletic teams.

Frederic Johnson, was hired as coach of athletics and secretary of
the local Y. M. C. A. in the year 1911. James Temple, was also hired, and held the position of trainer and coach of track work. For the first time during football season a training table was established for the players. Another first was the addition of a bucking machine and a tackling dummy which were used by the football players. The college band, under its new director, Professor Carl Christensen, made its first appearance on the football scene by playing several selections before the game and during the quarters.

In an interview with Irwin J. Bibby, graduate in 1911, the following information was gathered. The T formation was still being used in football and the forward pass came into being in the year 1911. In order to play in the games the players had to go to their teachers a week ahead of time and get their consent to play in the game. This was not done by the coach, but by the players themselves. A card was used for this purpose and had to be presented to the coach to enable the player to play. The student athletic organization played a prominent part in athletics by raising money to support them. Football, at first, was played at the old fairgrounds and then in 1910, the first games were played on the State College field. The players and the fans journeyed to the out of town games by train. Mr. Bibby received four letters while participating in athletics and everyone of them was different. The first year he received a letter SDAC, the second year a letter SDSC, the third year a letter B, and the fourth year, a letter that compares to the one given today, SD. He also thought that the faculty was very loyal to
athletics and very much interested in them. 30

In the winter of 1912, it was decided to have class teams in basketball and carry on inter-class games rather than have an inter-collegiate schedule. The Board of Control had decided to try this method so that there would be more participants. The rivalry between classes would tend to build up college spirit.

In the fall of 1912, Harry Ebright, graduate of the University of Nebraska and former coach at Morningside College, was hired as football and basketball coach. The Board of Regents adopted a set of regulations on eligibility for all state institutions. The regulations stated the length of time allotted to a student for playing on a team, his scholastic standing, and the transfer from one school to another. Some control was needed since there were many instances of players competing on teams for a number of years. A cross-country team was started and the first run was held at Aberdeen, with State College taking first place. One of the biggest events in the history of the school took place on November 2, 1912. The first Hobo Day was held on that day with Yankton meeting State College on the gridiron. It resulted in a victory for State College, the score being 6 to 3 in their favor. It was planned to make this an annual event to take the place of all the other activities that were being carried on, such as pep rallies, night-shirt parades, and others.

In the fall of 1913, prior to the opening of school, the first football training camp was held at Lake Oakwood for a period of two weeks. The camp was entirely financed by downtown Brookings business

30Irwin J. Bibby, Interview, January 20, 1959.
friends. It proved to be very popular with the players and the coach and it was planned to have it from then on. It was again decided not to hold intercollegiate contests with other schools in basketball. The lack of attendance at basketball games was blamed for not making it a financial success. It was to be held on an inter-class basis again in order that more students could participate.

A football training camp again preceded the season in 1914. The Brookings Commercial Club allied themselves with the students' association and placed themselves responsible for the financial success of the football game between North Dakota University and South Dakota State on the annual Hobo Day. The people of Brookings felt that this was one way of placing another side of student life before the entire state and surrounding states. Three thousand people, the largest crowd ever to attend a football game in South Dakota, attended the game which was a decided success.

It was decided to have baseball at State College on an inter-class basis rather than playing outside teams. Efforts of the college would be concentrated on track and field events in collegiate circles. The main reasons for quitting were financial and climatic as well as training facilities, and the lack of student interest.

Intercollegiate basketball returned to the scene in February, 1915. Eleven games were scheduled, starting in February and continuing through March. For the first time in the history of the school, spring football practice was held under the coaching of Harry Swint. The purpose was to uncover new material and also to give individual coaching. Another important event was first state inter-collegiate track meet at the State
College field on May 17, 1915. State College won the meet.

An interview with Harry C. Severin, instructor in the department of entomology-zoology and a long time faculty member of the athletic council, revealed this information. Track was the sport that drew the most interest and the biggest crowds and baseball was second in interest. Football was the least popular from the standpoint of interest of the people. Athletes had to be passing in his coursework and the instructor had to sign a slip authorizing a player to participate. He considered the scholastic standards a lot tougher in the early days. Equipment for the players was always good, in fact the best was usually bought. Finances were handled through the college, although the coach would sometimes draw money and not make an itemized statement of the expenses. He considered Hobo Day as the biggest incentive for creating an interest in people to come and watch the football games. Football really started to grow rapidly after the first Hobo Day game and he attributed this growth to the Hobo Day. 31

One of the highlights of the 1917 football schedule was the arrangement to play two of the Big Nine schools, Minnesota and Wisconsin. Many of State College's athletes were in the service of the military forces and this made for a small football squad. State College was defeated in both of these games, but gave a creditable performance.

All spring events of 1918 were cancelled because of the war.

conditions. There were no football games played in the fall of 1918, but a few basketball games were played under the direction of Alec Culhane, a former State College player and a Lieutenant in the army. Most of the athletics were held on an inter-class basis. It was during 1918 that the present State College fieldhouse was constructed and it is serving the same purpose today.
CHAPTER IV

THE ERA OF CHARLES A. WEST-(1919-1928)

In the fall of 1919, Charles A. West was secured as director of athletics. Prior to coming to State College, West coached at Shattuck Military Academy, Faribault, Minnesota. He attended Coe College, and starred in football and track while there. After he received his B. A. degree, he took his first coaching job at Mason City, Iowa, high school. Basketball, football, and track were coached by him and he had very successful seasons. West, besides being athletic director, was coach of the football, basketball, and track teams in the early years of his stay. Football was started again at State College after it had been dropped because of the war. Major Omar Bradley, professor in the military department, assisted West as line coach. Bradley had been a regular on the West Point team for two years. Interest in football was becoming greater and many more men were participating in practices. More and better equipment had a great deal of influence in getting the boys to come out.

In the spring of 1920, track was resumed on an intercollegiate level. In the state meet, State College finished second to the University of South Dakota. It was a very good showing considering the fact that there had not been any track teams during the war. West continued spring football practice and the main purpose was to acquaint the players with the fundamentals of football and also give them a chance to accustom themselves to the style of playing. Spring football practice has been carried on through the years even to the present time. At the end of the
spring practice, the team was divided into two teams and they engaged in a regular game. The spring practice proved to be very popular with the students as it gave more of them a chance to go out and learn the game. It also gave the coaches some idea of the type of players they would have for the coming season.

In the fall of 1920, Valparaiso University invited State College to play a football game on Thanksgiving Day. The matter was taken up by the athletic council and a telegram of acceptance was sent off. However, another team had already accepted so all the plans were cancelled. This was the first time the football team had been invited to participate in a post-season game.

Under the direction of West, the football teams at State College were attracting considerable attention. They were noted for their clean, hard playing and for being well coached in the fundamentals. A nine game schedule was arranged for the season of 1921. This was the largest number of games ever scheduled up to this time. A Big Ten team entered the schedule for the first time when Wisconsin was contracted to play. Schedules in those days were usually not completely filled until the season was almost half over.

Major J. A. VanFlett, professor of military science and tactics, and Welcome Waltz, a former State College player, assisted West in coaching football in 1920. Lorenz Lippert, who was doing post-graduate work, assisted West in 1921. Fred Enke, who received his B.S. degree from the University of Minnesota, was hired as an assistant to West and also helped with football and basketball. Enke was a football and basket-
ball star at the University of Minnesota.

Basketball schedules were conducted in about the same way as were the football schedules. Many games were lined up during the season. During this time it was the custom to play the University of South Dakota four games so that each school could have two home games. Basketball games were usually low scoring affairs, probably due to the rules in those days and to closer guarding by the defense. In 1922, West split the basketball team into two squads during Christmas vacation. Enke took one team and toured through the Black Hills playing various teams, while West took the other half and played teams in Iowa and Minnesota. This was again something new and was an experiment on West's part to give a greater number of the boys experience in playing.

An outstanding event in State College's athletic history was the formation of the North Central Conference which was instigated by West. The original name was proposed as being the Big Nine as it was felt there would be that many schools joining. Six schools indicated their desire to participate in this conference and were: Morningside College, North Dakota State College, University of North Dakota, Creighton University, College of St. Thomas, and South Dakota State College. A meeting was held in the twin cities. After discussion it was definitely agreed to organize the conference and the name chosen is the present one. Practically the same eligibility rules were to be used as those in the Western Conference or Big Ten. The original members of the North Central Inter-collegiate Athletic Conference were, North Dakota University, North Dakota State, South Dakota State, South Dakota University, Morningside College,
Nebraska Wesleyan University, Creighton University, St. Thomas University, and Des Moines University. The purpose of the conference was to give better facilities for the control and regulation of collegiate games of all kinds. Every effort would be made to raise scholastic and other requirements to standards that would meet the demands of the most severe critics. West certainly had a great idea when he proposed the formation of such a conference. It gave a new impetus to athletics and put them on a firmer foundation in all of these colleges.

New facilities were added to the athletic department in 1922, when four new tennis courts were constructed just northeast of the Armory. The athletic council decided to improve State College field by adding new bleachers and constructing a baseball diamond and a practice football field in the pasture west of the football field. The track was also rebuilt, with a surface of clay and cinders being applied. Most of the work was done by the students.

Track season saw Coach West and two of State College’s cinder men going to the Drake Relays for the first time. For several years thereafter this was an annual event on State College’s schedule. Spring football practice was going on at the same time with Fred Enke, assistant coach, in full charge of the practice.

The first event in the history of the North Central Conference was a track meet which was held at South Dakota State College, Brookings, South Dakota. This was the biggest track event that had ever been staged in the history of the state of South Dakota. South Dakota University took the first championship, by winning the track meet.
Bert Eckberg, who had received his A. B. degree, was elected as an assistant in the physical education department to assist West with football and be head track coach. James Salisbury, a student attending State College and Frank Coffey, another student, also assisted with the football team. This marked a division line in State College's athletic history, as one man would not be head coach of all sports any more. State College won its first conference championship by winning in football in 1922.

West had a unique method of selecting basketball players for the varsity team. Classes and organizations would organize different teams and then a tournament involving these teams was played. West, who usually refereed the games, selected the best players to try out for the varsity. This gave many students an opportunity to play and also gave them a good chance to show their ability while playing under game conditions. During Christmas vacation, the State College basketball team journeyed to Morningside, in Sioux City, Iowa, where they spent one week in preparing for the coming season. They also played Morningside and Iowa Teachers while they were on this trip.

State College entered a cross-country meet held at Morningside and finished fourth in a field of four teams. This was the start of cross-country on an intercollegiate level. Track was also run indoors during the winter and during this time conference meets were held. In the first indoor conference track meet, State College placed third.

Joseph Varberry, who had graduated from the University of Iowa, was hired as the freshman football coach. According to a new conference
ruling freshmen would not be eligible to play varsity ball. Due to this
new ruling it was felt that it was necessary to have someone take over
the freshman team so that they could gain experience before coming to
the varsity.

In February of 1925, Coach West, signed a contract as athletic
director and coach, for a period of three years. This was the first time
a person connected with athletics had received a contract for more than
one year. West placed athletics on a self-supporting basis. All athletic
expenses, equipment for the team, the fence around the athletic grounds,
stands, tennis courts, were made from athletic proceeds without expense
to the taxpayers and without contributions from State College alumni or
Brookings’ business men. A great aid to the athletic account was the tax
ticket that students were required to purchase and part of this money
went to the athletic department.

February of 1925 was a month of athletic history that was long
remembered by State College people. Frank Kelley, star hurdler of that
time, set a world record of 5 and 8/10 seconds in the 40 yard high hurdles
at the indoor conference track meet that was held in Omaha, Nebraska. In
April of the same year, Kelley again astounded the country when he broke
the world’s 50 yard high hurdles record in St. Paul, Minnesota, by running
the event in 6 and 3/10 seconds.

Larry Jannsen, a former star guard at Grinnell College, Iowa, was
elected to the athletic staff to coach freshman football in 1925. Elmer
Lund, a player on the previous year’s State College team, was elected to
assist him. Football games were scheduled further in advance and the
games played numbered eight or nine games a season. This seemed to be
standard practice in most schools of this size.

West announced in the spring of 1926, that the issuance of
athletic equipment would be put on a strictly quartermaster basis and all
equipment would be issued by a person in constant charge. The main reason
for this was to give the department knowledge of what they had and what
they needed in the line of athletic equipment. It also placed some of the
responsibility on the players to see that equipment would be returned.

The fall of 1926 saw a new coach coming to State College to take
over as head basketball coach. He was Noble Redman, a former Valparaiso
College star athlete. He had formerly coached at Wahpeton High School,
North Dakota. This marked another highlight in athletic history at State
College since there would now be one head coach for each sport. Clyde
"Buck" Starbuck, a former athletic great at State College and who was
still attending school as a senior, was chosen to be assistant in football.

Coach Redman started basketball practice in October, which was
at least a month earlier than practice had ever started before. It was
his idea to set up a training table for the basketball players, beginning
immediately after the football season. Arrangements were made with some
local boarding house to furnish the meals.

The State College football team ended in a blaze of glory in the
1926 season. They not only won the North Central Conference football
championship, but were invited to play two games in Honolulu, Hawaii. All
exenses would be paid by the University of Hawaii if the team would come
and participate in two games. After discussing it with school officials,
the go ahead signal was given. Eighteen players and the coach left by
train to San Francisco and from there took a ship to Honolulu. One game was played on December 25, 1926, against the University of Hawaii, with State College winning the game on three field goals scoring nine points to Hawaii's two. On January 1, 1927, State College played the Honolulu town team and were defeated by a score of 13-12. This was the first time that a State College team had participated in a post-season game. The entire trip took about 36 days, but much of it came during Christmas vacation.

In recognition of State College's great football team of 1926, the first all-college football banquet in the history of the school was held in February.

Another facility was added to the athletic department and for the use of the students when a golf course was laid out on the college grounds, about a half mile northwest of the college. Golf and tennis were played on an intercollegiate basis, but there was no conference championship or standings determined by play. Tennis matches were usually of the dual competition type. Ellsworth Prather, Dean of Men, had charge of the tennis team in 1927. Prather was an outstanding figure in the development of tennis in the state.

Frank Kelley, already famous for his track exploits, gained new fame when he was mentioned as an All-American back on several of the teams chosen by sports writers. Kelley was signed to play professional football with the Chicago Bears and baseball with the St. Louis Cardinals. The spring of 1927, also saw State College win its first conference track championship under Coach Bert Eckberg.

George W. Edmonds, who had formerly coached at Salem High School,
in South Dakota and had established an enviable coaching record, became the new basketball coach and assistant football coach at State College. His teams at Salem High School, were noted for their winning ways and for the good basketball players that came from that school.

In the fall of 1927, Roy C. Davis, a Vermillion jeweler, came up with the idea of the University of South Dakota and South Dakota State playing for a "Little Brown Jug", with the winner taking it home and placing it in their trophy case until the next year. The University immediately issued a challenge to State College to try to win it. It was accepted and the annual football game between the two colleges increased in rivalry. The first game that was played for the jug found State College on the losing side.

C. A. West resigned his job in the spring of 1928, to accept a similar position at the University of North Dakota. He was granted a three year contract with a salary raise of $1,000.00, which State College was unable to match. Athletics at State College had grown tremendously since West took over. Prior to his coaching the football team, State College had never beaten South Dakota University. Under his guidance, football became a prominent sport and drew large crowds. The profits from this were used to pay part of West's salary as well as the basketball coach's salary. Athletic facilities were improved and added to. Players furnished their own shoes and towels in 1919, but this was changed so that the College furnished everything. All athletic facilities were paid for out of the athletic fund, through the sale of tickets for games and a share of the student's tax ticket. In 1921, the present south-side stands were built and in 1922, the north-side was completed. Since 1919, the
coaching staff increased from one to three men. Knockdown bleachers, seating 1,000 persons, were purchased and used in the gymnasium for basketball crowds. Sometimes the crowds were as high as 2,000 people. Much track equipment was purchased, such as hurdles and starting blocks. West had done a good job of putting athletics on a sound basis at State College.
CHAPTER V

THE ERA OF THOMAS C. "CY" KASPER (1928-1934)

Thomas C. "Cy" Kasper was the man selected to take over the job of athletic director to replace West. Kasper was athletic director and coach at Columbus College, Sioux Falls, South Dakota. He had been a protege of the famous Knute Rockne, playing on the varsity football and track team at Notre Dame, Indiana, and graduating in 1921. He had also served two years as athletic director at Alfred University of New York, New York. Kasper had an excellent record in all of the jobs in which he served. George Edmonds remained as head basketball coach and Bert Eckberg as head track coach and assistant football coach. George Thompson, a graduate assistant, with three years' experience at Eastern State Teachers Normal in Madison, South Dakota, was hired as freshman football and basketball coach.

In his first year of coaching football, Kasper turned out a winning team. A ten-game schedule was played in the fall of 1928. One of the outstanding victories that season was the 31-0 beating administered to the University of Minnesota "B" team. Sports writers were lavish in their praise of the way the South Dakota team had performed on the gridiron.

Cross-country and basketball began to take a little of the spotlight in the athletic field. A ruling was made that only three participants could compete in the cross-country run. State College finished second in the conference meet. Basketball generally started around the middle of November in these years because so many of the football players...
were also basketball players. Often a complete schedule was not drawn up until the season was about half over.

Professor Harry C. Severin was the unanimous choice for President of the North Central Conference. He had been on the athletic council and taken a vital interest in athletics ever since he was employed at this institution. He had served as Secretary of the conference for a number of years prior to becoming president. At approximately the same time "Cy" Kasper was selected State Athletic Director for the American Legion and was to be in charge of the Junior baseball program. Both men were being honored for their fine work on the behalf of athletics.

State College, in the spring of 1929, won its first North Central Conference basketball championship under the capable direction of Coach George Edmonds. Another first in the athletic history was the winning of a first place by a State College athlete in the Drake Relays held in Des Moines, Iowa. Weert Englemann did the trick when he placed first in the hop, step, and jump event. This was an outstanding feat, as he was competing against many other athletes from colleges and universities throughout the entire United States.

The North Central Conference tennis tournament was held at State College for the first time, with State College taking first in the doubles competition. No team standings were kept and the only winners were the singles and doubles champions.

Weert Englemann came into the limelight again when he entered six events in the conference track meet and won six first places, for a total of 30 points. This established an individual record in the conference. Needless to say with that much help, State College again won
the track championship for that year.

Due to the fine record that State College had established in football, a game was arranged with the Wisconsin team in the Big Ten. Although losing the game, State College gave a good account of themselves and assured a better working agreement in regard to scheduling games with these larger schools. The fall of 1929 also saw the first intercollegiate cross-country race being held at State College. Although placing first in the individual score, State College ended up second in team total.

Basketball in the same year went big-time when the team embarked on a 2,500 mile trip in which they played six of the mid-west's leading basketball teams. They were the University of Iowa, DePaul University, Loyola University, St. Louis University, Kansas City Athletic Club, and the University of Nebraska. State College won two games and lost four on the trip. Scores in basketball were still quite low, as great emphasis was placed on the defensive side of basketball. The interest in basketball was becoming greater and greater as evidenced by some of the crowds at the University of South Dakota and State College battles. It was estimated that at one of these games 5,000 people were present.

George Edmonds, coach of the basketball team, earned his B. S. degree from South Dakota State College at the close of the spring quarter in 1930. He resigned his position at State College to enter private business.

"Cy" Kasper held the opinion that all students should participate in some physical activity and brought this about by establishing a well-rounded intramural program and improved the athletic facilities to make this possible. Basketball, baseball, tennis, track, boxing, wrestling,
hockey, golf, were some of the events listed in the program.

Twice in his career, Weert Englemann, almost made the Olympic team in the Decathlon contest. The first time he placed fifth and only four places could go and the second time he placed fourth and only three men could go. Weert was one of the greatest athletes in State College history and earned nine different letters. He was signed to play professional football with the Green Bay Packers.

Professor Ralph L. Patty, professor of agriculture engineering, became the tennis coach in 1930. He had been a former star at Iowa State College. In the South Dakota intercollegiate tennis tournament held at Sioux Falls, State College won the doubles championship.

The athletic department of State College decided to hold an annual State College track and field meet which could be entered by any college. In the first meet there were eight colleges represented and State College added to its glory by winning the event.

In June of 1930, representatives of the North Central Conference went on record as not favoring the recruiting of athletes. This rule was to be enforced rigidly. At the same time a group of all-stars from the conference football teams were picked to participate in a football game with representatives of the Rocky Mountain Conference. H. C. Severin was selected as secretary of the conference.

South Dakota State won the North Central Conference tennis championship in 1930, winning both the doubles and singles events. This was the first time the tennis team had swept both events.

Reginald H. "Red" Threlfall was appointed assistant football
coach and head basketball coach in June of 1930. Threlfall was a graduate of Purdue University, Indiana, in 1923, where he had starred in football and basketball. He formerly coached for two years at Bates College, Lewiston, Maine.

The fall football schedule of 1930, saw State College playing two Big Ten teams, Wisconsin and Minnesota. This was a tribute to the football teams as they were not selected to the schedule unless they had shown that the game would be fairly close and be able to draw a crowd. State College played well in both games, but was defeated.

A special committee was appointed by President Pugsley of State College, to consider the advisability of erecting flood lights on State College field for night football. The special committee found that it would cost about $4,000.00 for the necessary lights. After inquiring into the matter, the committee decided that lights would not be a profitable venture. It was felt that there would not be sufficient crowds at night games to offset the expense.

At the North Central Conference meeting held in December, 1930, it was decided to drop the "all-conference" selections and to drop cross-country running.

The basketball team had only ten days of practice before they were to play the University of Minnesota. Coach Threlfall was using a new style of basketball offense at State College, with long passing and a fast breaking attack. This was a revolutionary movement in this part of the country as most teams employed a slow style of playing.

Kasper took over the track coaching duties in the spring of 1931. The North Central Conference tennis meet was held at Brookings and State
College won the doubles championship. Another State College football player, Raymond Jenison, signed to play professional football with the Green Bay Packers.

For the first time since Kasper came to State College, the football team traveled outside the Middle West when it played Duquesne University at Pittsburgh. The coach usually tried to schedule a game like this to stimulate interest and to encourage more boys to try out for the team.

New faces were added to the athletic staff when Charles Heacock, graduate assistant in chemistry, took over the tennis coaching duties in April of 1922. In the fall of the same year, Norb O'Leary was named as freshman football coach and Don Carr, a senior and former player, was named as his assistant.

The first North Central Conference golf meet was held at the Country Club in Brookings in May of 1932. A peculiar thing happened, as State College walked off with the honors. No other teams showed up for the event so the State College players went ahead and played and won the meet hands down. Most of the schools did not participate because of exam week.

Each spring, to culminate the football practice, the squads were divided into two teams and a game was played. In 1932, a charge was made for anyone wishing to watch the game and the proceeds were given to the band to assist them in purchasing new uniforms.

The year 1932 was a depression year and the hard times were felt in State College athletics as well as other places. Many players could not attend college or had to work thus limiting the number of men that could play. Although the Squad was not large, the football team made a creditable showing against the University of Minnesota and lost only 12-0.
A golf course was constructed east of the college. All holes were par three holes and the greens were constructed of sand. It was a valuable addition to the athletic facilities.

John Johnson, a former State College end in football, was elected freshman football coach. He had formerly coached at Redfield High School, Redfield, South Dakota. He took over the football duties in the fall of 1933. The varsity football team again played the University of Minnesota, and lost by a small score. One of the highlights of the football season was the defeat of Michigan Normal, Upsalanti, Michigan, by the State College team. The team also journeyed to the east coast to play the Catholic University team in Maryland.

Basketball practice was conducted in a very interesting and unique manner. The Armory court was divided into three sections; the varsity practiced on the first court, the freshmen on the middle court, and the students, expecting to play on intramural teams, practiced on the third court.

A post-season game with the University of South Dakota was played at Sioux Falls in the first annual Atakad Day. The game was sponsored by the El Riad Shrine of Sioux Falls and both schools divided the profits from the game. State College lost the game 6-0.

T. C. Kasper resigned his position as athletic director at State College in November of 1933. The resignation was to be effective on January 1, 1934. Kasper had built at State College an enviable reputation as a coach and also for the fair play by his teams. Besides his work in developing varsity teams, Kasper had developed a system of intramural and minor athletics at State College that was unequalled in the northwest.
He maintained that the developing of the man came first and the team second. His teams emphasized the brains rather than the brawn and as a result he had very few ineligible players. Kasper had accomplished a fine job while serving State College as athletic director.
CHAPTER VI

THE ERA OF REGINALD H. THRELFALL (1934-1937)

Reginald H. Threlfall, assistant football and head basketball coach at State College, was the man chosen to take over the position of athletic director vacated by "Cy" Kasper. Threlfall came to State College in 1930 and had been there for four years. He had been a three year varsity lineman for Purdue University, playing both the center and tackle positions. He graduated from Purdue in 1927 and had been athletic director at Bates College, Lewiston, Maine before coming to State College. Threlfall had done an outstanding job with the lines on the State College football team.

There were other additions to the athletic staff in 1934. Lemme Herting, former State College great in basketball and football, was hired as head basketball coach, assistant football coach, and head track coach. Herting had been coaching for four years at Bryant and Milbank high schools. He took over the basketball team in mid-season. In the fall of 1934, Fred Baxa was added to the staff as freshman football coach. Baxa was a former letterman in football at State College. Baxa took the place of John Johnson, who had resigned to enter private business in Brookings. Ward Bankert, a senior and former player, served as freshman basketball coach.

State College lost the services of Sol Kramer, quarterback, when he was declared ineligible by the conference committee. This was the first such ruling ever acted upon by the conference. Kramer had broken an amateur ruling at one time and this was the reason he was suspended.

Ticket prices for a Hobo Day game in 1934, were selling for a top price of $1.50. Hobo Day crowds were usually good and crowds of around
eight to ten thousand were not uncommon. Paul Miller, halfback on the football team, ended up third among the United States scorers by scoring 116 points during the season. He and Fred Johnson were listed as honorable mention on the All-American football listings. Two more of State College's football players signed professional football contracts. Alfred Arndt, outstanding lineman signed to play with the Boston Redskins, and Sol Kramer, quarterback, accepted a contract with the Green Bay Packers.

In the spring of 1935, Fred Hacker was appointed freshman football and basketball coach and assistant with the varsity teams in pre-season practice. He had attended Purdue University and played football for three years. After his graduation he had been a member of the Purdue coaching staff. Herbert B. MacDougall, mathematics professor, took over as tennis coach and has kept that position to the present time. MacDougall has been a great figure in the support of athletics. He serves as timekeeper at games and faculty representative on the North Central Conference committee.

The State College football team pulled a mighty upset in 1935, when they defeated the University of Wisconsin by a score of 13-6. Paul Miller ran back an intercepted pass 75 yards to account for the winning touchdown. This was the first time that a North Central Conference school had ever beaten a Big Ten team.

In the winter of 1936, the basketball schedule was delayed due to a great amount of snow falling and blocking the roads. One team was stranded for one week. This resulted in a number of games being postponed and eventually dropped.

Paul Miller, State College's great halfback, received more honors when he was selected to the small time All-American eleven. He also
accepted a contract to play profession football with the Green Bay Packers. Mark Barber, another State College player, signed with the Cleveland Rams of the National Professional football league.

In the fall of 1976, there was a re-shuffling of the athletic staff when Lemme Herting resigned to accept a job at the School of Mines, Rapid City, South Dakota. Fred Hecker continued as assistant football coach and was appointed head track coach. Threlfall was named head football and basketball coach. Alfred Arndt, a former great athlete at State College, became freshman athletic coach and head of intramurals.

To stimulate interest in track, the Junior Chamber of Commerce in Brookings decided to present to the track man showing the most consistent improvement, during the season, a solid gold Elgin watch. The winner of this watch would be selected by the men on the team who would vote at the end of the track season. The sports staff on The Industrial Collegian started the practice of picking the most valuable player on each of the teams, football, basketball, and track, and presented them with an award.

James W. Baker, former University of Minnesota basketball star, was hired as assistant football coach and head basketball and track coach in September of 1937. The previous year he had served as assistant coach at Sioux Falls High School. Baker won three letters in basketball and had been a member of the football squad for two years at the University of Minnesota. Bennie Leach, a senior student and former player, served as assistant freshman football coach.

Another first in athletic history was the broadcasting of all out-of-town football games played by State College from the main street of Brookings in the season of 1937. This was done through the cooperation of
Brookings business men. The games were relayed through loud-speakers that were set up in different business establishments.

One of the greatest rule changes in basketball took place in the 1937-38 season, when the center jump was eliminated except to start the halves and for jump balls. This caused basketball scores to go up and speeded the game up considerably, providing more interest for the fans.

R. H. Threlfall resigned his position as athletic director at State College and the resignation took effect December 31, 1937. He had signed a contract to coach a professional football team in Canada. Threlfall's football teams were noted for their fine line play and for springing upsets on some of the favored teams. Probably his most outstanding victory was the defeat of Wisconsin. H. Dean Stallings, librarian at State College, was appointed temporary athletic director until a successor to Threlfall could be named. Stallings was a former track star at Leland Stanford University, California, and had assisted with the track coaching at State College.
CHAPTER VII

THE ERA OF ROBERT COFFEY (1937-1941)

Robert Coffey, a former State College athlete, became the new athletic director to succeed R. H. Threlfall. Coffey had been coaching at Brookings High School since his graduation from State College in 1925. He starred in three major sports at Watertown High School before entering State College. Coffey played four years of football and basketball, before the freshman rule went into effect, at State College. Coffey had been a very successful high school coach as his football and basketball teams were near or at the top all the time. His new duties were assumed September 1, 1938, and consisted of no coaching at all. As a result of appointing Coffey, a new department was created, that of physical education and recreation. This enabled students to obtain a minor in physical education. President C. W. Pugsley played a leading role in the development of this part of the education program.

In February of 1939, an addition to the armory was started. Included in the plans were the addition of three new classrooms, a military storeroom, and a target range. The project was carried on by the WPA, with all labor and much of the material being furnished by federal funds. The addition was placed just east of the armory.

Jack Barnes, who had been backfield coach at the University of Utah, was named head football coach to succeed Threlfall at State College. Barnes was a star blocking halfback during his collegiate football days at Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa, and came to State College with eight years of successful coaching experience, both in high school and
college. Barnes attended West Des Moines High School in Iowa, where he was a star athlete. He served as freshman football coach at Syracuse University in New York, was head coach and athletic director at West Des Moines High School for two years, and then moved to the University of Utah.

Another State College football player joined the ranks of the professionals when Robert Fylman, one of State's greatest athletes and tackles, signed a one-year contract with the Philadelphia Eagles, a National Professional football team.

In 1938, the positions of student managers for the athletic teams, were announced for the first time. The jobs required more responsibility than they did work. It was decided to try students at these jobs, thereby relieving the coaches of some of the menial work connected with athletics.

The scheduling of games for the football and basketball seasons was gradually becoming better organized. Games were lined up two years in advance for football and at least one year ahead for basketball. This was a decided improvement over the old system of scheduling games during the playing season.

Baseball entered the intercollegiate status again in the spring of 1939, when the State College team played South Dakota University two games. Members of the team were selected from the intramural teams that had been participating in baseball. Coach Bill Richardson, from the English department, was in charge of the baseball squad. The series ended in a tie, with both teams winning one game. Difficulty was encountered in getting enough students to participate in track, which had been the number one sport for so many years. There seemed to be a lack of interest on the part
of the student body.

In September of 1939, the first home night football game in the history of State College, was played against Yankton College on the Brookings High School field. This was an experimental game and if the results were satisfactory there was the possibility that State College field would be equipped with lights in the near future. About 3,000 fans attended the game and State College made it a successful debut by winning 6-0.

Brookings' merchants again showed their interest in State College athletics when they agreed to stand the expense of the Moorhead Teachers College football game against State College. Free tickets were passed out to anyone visiting their places of business. It proved to be very successful as there were around 8,000 people at the game.

Although track participation had declined a little, interest in football was reaching a new peak. The season of 1939, saw 70 students out for freshman football, the largest number ever to try out for the team. The varsity team journeyed over 1,000 miles to play West Texas State College, Campion, Texas. This was the first time the team had traveled this far south to play a game.

Two more of State College's athletes signed professional contracts. Loren "Dutch" Thornton and Stuart Holdhusen received bids to try out with the Seattle Rainiers, of the Pacific Coast League, baseball team.

The basketball court in the gymnasium was marked out so that it faced east and west. This is the same way as the present court is marked out. This increased it to the regulation size of 94 feet in length and 50 feet in width. The lighting system was also increased and the seating
capacity was enlarged by at least 500 people.

State College had another first in athletics when in 1939-1940, championships were won in both football and basketball in the same year.

Basketball practice usually started a week or so before football season was over. The late practice was used because there were some football players who also played basketball and were on the first team. In 1940, practice was called on October 9th, the earliest start in the history of the school. This established a policy that has carried on down to the present time. It may not start this early, but it usually does within a week of this time.

The Second World War was beginning to have its effect on State College athletics. James W. Baker, head basketball and track coach, left for an eight week's training course with the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Washington, D. C.. Robert Coffey, the athletic director, and Alfred Arndt, the freshman coach, were both granted a year's leave of absence to serve with the National Guard. Jack Barnes, head football coach, was named to succeed Coffey as the athletic director. James Emmerich replaced Arndt as assistant football coach and freshman basketball coach. Dean Stallings, the librarian, was named track and field coach, for the 1941 season. In April of 1941, Jack Barnes resigned his job to enter into private business. His resignation took effect in July.

Coffey was expected to return as athletic director after serving his term of one year with the National Guard, but the outbreak of World War II caused him to remain in the service. The last report had Coffey on a permanent basis with the armed forces. Coffey was the first athletic director that did not serve as a head coach of one of the sports.
the greatest accomplishments during his stay was the establishment of a
minor in the physical education department.
CHAPTE VIII

THE ERA OF THURLO E. MCCRADY (1941-1947)

Thurlo E. McCrady, who had been serving as athletic director and coach at Hastings College, Hastings, Nebraska, was appointed athletic director at State College. He assumed his duties July 1, 1941, replacing Barnes, the acting athletic director. In his nine years at Hastings, his teams won 18 Nebraska Collegiate Conference championships. As an undergraduate at Hastings College, McCrady rated all-state in both football and basketball. He graduated in 1929 and after graduation coached at Superior, Nebraska, in the high school. In 1932, he returned to Hastings College as athletic director. He received his master of arts degree from the University of Southern California. Besides his directorship, McCrady served as head football and basketball coach.

Staley Pitts became State College's new line coach in football at the same time. He had played three years of varsity football at Kansas State College where he gained honorable mention All-American while playing at the guard position. The previous year he had coached at Newton High School, Newton, Kansas.

The types of football formation used at State College had been the straight "T" and then the single wing formation. McCrady brought in the "T" formation mixed with the Notre Dame shift. Following graduation, James Emmerich, former State College football and track star, joined the athletic staff as freshman football and basketball coach. H. Dean Stallings also remained as track coach. James Thompson was in charge of all athletic equipment at State College during this period.
In March of 1942, Staley Pitts, line coach and intramural director, resigned from the coaching staff and entered the service of the navy. In July, James Emmerich, freshman coach, also became a member of the armed services.

Due to the shortage of athletes, the conference ruled that freshmen would be eligible to compete in varsity athletics, but transfer students had to sit out one year before becoming eligible. The shortage of men was beginning to be felt in all colleges and this resulted in fewer men available for athletic participation.

John Marrow joined the coaching staff at State College in September of 1942. He had been coaching high school athletics in the state of Nebraska. Formerly he had attended Kearney Teachers College, Nebraska and had played professional football for four years. He was assistant with the varsity team. Ashley Arnold also joined the staff, coming from Kalamazoo, Michigan. He had formerly attended Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, where he played football and baseball. Arnold became freshman football coach. Z. S. Wipf, former South Dakota high school coach, was added to the athletic department staff as trainer. He also took charge of equipment and supplies.

During the summer of 1942, the gymnasium was changed a great deal and many new things were added to the athletic facilities. The new additions were an athletic supply and equipment repair room, almost double the former showers and locker room facilities, a new steam laundry department, a new treatment and medical room, a new taping and massage room, a room for wrestling and boxing, an exercise room, additional equipment on the main floor of the gymnasium, and a shower and locker room for officials.
and visiting coaches. Arrangements were made for other activities such as handball. The reason that this expansion took place was due to the military department moving into their new armory.

Football and basketball were carried on during the fall and winter in 1942, even though participation by students was a lot smaller. The State College basketball team won the right to participate in the National Intercollegiate basketball tournament held at Kansas City, Missouri. They were eliminated in the first round.

The North Central Conference, meeting in April, 1943, voted to suspend conference competition for the duration of the war. It did not mean that all athletics would be dropped, but there would be no league competition. This caused the cancellation of the conference track, golf, and tennis meets.

John Harrow resigned his coaching position to enter the navy. Ashley Arnold also resigned his position on the coaching staff to accept a position with a Chicago banking firm. J. T. Moles, a former member of the public school system in Gary, Indiana, joined the athletic staff. He had graduated from Miami University in Oxford, Ohio.

It was decided not to hold football on an intercollegiate level due to the shortage of men at State College. Hobo Day was held as usual and for the football game in the afternoon, two teams composed of army players attending State College military department, battled to a 13-13 tie. Many of the players were former college stars who had played at leading colleges in the United States. The equipment was furnished by the athletic department.

It was decided to have a basketball team as there were several
games that could be scheduled with other schools. Nineteen games were played and State College recorded a 13 win and six loss record. This was the only form of intercollegiate activity carried on during the year. The athletic staff was carrying on a training program for the army men that were attending the State College military department.

In October of 1944, John A. Johnson, a 1927 graduate of State College, returned as assistant coach and equipment manager. John had formerly been at State College and had resigned to enter private business. John had been in the service two years before coming to State College.

The shortest season in football history at State College was played in 1944. Hobo Day the football squad was split up into two teams playing against each other. The only other game was played against Concordia College of Moorhead, Minnesota. The basketball schedule was much better in that twenty-one games were eventually played.

A pre-season football conditioning program was held by head football coach McCrady to inaugurate the 1945 season. There were only four games scheduled, but at least the athletic picture was beginning to look a little better. Veterans were returning to the campus and many of them were out for athletics. Staley Pitts, after spending three years in the navy, returned to State College as assistant coach. Woody Greeno of Langford, South Dakota, was also named an assistant athletic coach. Greeno had spent five years coaching in the high schools of Gregory, Wimball, and Volga. He lettered in football and basketball at Yankton College and also graduated from there.

The athletic department was proud of the establishment of a new physical education major to the curriculum in the general science division.
The program was similar to programs offered in other institutions throughout the country. One of the main features of the program was the training of young men in the coaching field and physical education.

Athletics were getting back to the pre-war status in most of the sports. State College played Hamline in the first outside competition, since the war, on Hobo Day and made it a victorious day by drubbing them 25-0. Basketball did not suffer too much as there were 21 games scheduled for the season. Spring football also put in its appearance once again.

At a conference meeting it was decided to resume official athletic competition in the fall of 1946, with football as the first sport. There was to be another meeting at which time a two year football schedule was arranged. Members of the conference committee felt that this gave each school a better chance to fill in their open dates with outside teams and arrange for the hiring of officials.

James Emmerich, after three and one-half years in the service, resumed his duties as assistant instructor in the physical education department and became head track coach in 1946. Track was resumed in the spring of this year. Golf and tennis also returned to the intercollegiate scene and State College won first in the team golf event.

The fall of 1946 saw 110 men answering the call for football practice, the largest number in football history at State College. Conference action also resumed with a full slate of games being played.

Lars Overskei, a State College athlete, was assisting Jim Emmerich with the freshman team. John Billington, another State College great and student assistant, served as assistant basketball coach while McCrady was coaching the football team. There were around 60 players reporting for
practice. John Johnson was put on a full-time basis as the equipment manager.

Thurlo E. McCrady resigned at the end of the basketball season as athletic director to take a similar position at Kansas State College. The job at Kansas called for no coaching whatever. McCrady had changed the athletic department from a debit side financially to a financially sound and paying proposition.

Staley Pitts was chosen as interim athletic director until the final selection of a successor to McCrady. He served in this capacity for a period of two weeks and then Pitts resigned to take a position as assistant coach and line coach at Kansas State College at Manhattan, Kansas. James Esmerich was appointed acting athletic director until the arrival of Hueben E. Frost, newly selected athletic director. Al Arndt was selected as head football coach for spring practice, with Lars Overskei as backfield coach. Ivan Steen was chosen as the golf instructor, but was not on the athletic staff.

Duane Shefte, a senior at State College and former athlete, became the varsity coach in baseball. This was the first time for many years that baseball had come into the intercollegiate picture. A schedule of twelve games was arranged. The spring of 1947 also had State College winning their first track championship since 1932, winning the first North Central Conference track meet held since before the war. State College also placed fourth in the golf meet, but did not place in the tennis event.
Rueben B. "Jack" Frost was designated as the new athletic director at State College. He had been athletic director at Bemidji State Teachers College, Bemidji, Minnesota. Frost was born in Spring Grove, Minnesota, and attended high school there. He attended Luther College, Decorah, Iowa, graduating with honors from there in 1928. He received his master's degree from the University of Iowa in 1937. His coaching career started at Glenwood, Minnesota in 1929, where his football team won three championships in five years. He coached at Park Region Luther Junior College, Fergus Falls, Minnesota, for two years and then went back to Glenwood. In 1935 he was appointed coach and athletic director at Bemidji. While at Bemidji, he coached football for three years and basketball for seven years. His basketball teams at Bemidji won three conference titles and went to the National Intercollegiate tournament three years, reaching the semi-finals in 1944. Frost, besides being athletic director, was appointed head basketball and baseball coach and assistant with football.

Ralph Ginn, Brookings High School coach from 1944 to 1947 was selected as associate director and made head football coach and assistant basketball coach. In 1946, his basketball team won the class A State basketball championship. He attended high school in Lenox, Iowa, and graduated from Tarkio College, Tarkio, Missouri in 1930. He received his master's degree from the University of Missouri in 1941. His coaching experience started at Tarkio High School in 1930. In 1941
he took over as coach and athletic director at Tarkio College. In 1943-44, he served as coach and director of physical training for the army physical education program at Wayne State Teachers College, Wayne, Nebraska.

Al Arndt remained as line coach and freshman football coach at State College. He was a co-owner of a sporting goods store in downtown Brookings. Wallace T. Johnson became assistant professor in physical education and intramural director, besides being an assistant coach in football. Johnson was a graduate of the University of Minnesota and coached the Minnesota wrestling team, assisted in football, and had charge of intramural boxing and wrestling while there. Don Allen, student assistant, and Gale Anderson, student assistant, were assistant football coaches.

In September of 1947, a great addition was made to the athletic facilities of State College when lights were installed on the football field. One hundred and twenty thousand watts of power made enough illumination possible so that movies could be made of the games. Funds for installing the new addition to State Field were taken from the previous year's gate receipts rather than from state appropriations to the college. This gave State College one of the best lighting systems in the state.

Funds for an intercollegiate wrestling program were established in November of 1947. Plans were tentatively set for a State College wrestling team to take part in the Northwest AAU meet in Minneapolis. In State College's first intercollegiate wrestling match, they were
defeated by Carlton College, Northfield, Minnesota.

The North Central Conference committee met in December of 1947, and declared baseball a minor sport at this meeting. The freshman rule was to go into effect again on September 1, 1949. However, those freshmen who had military service would be eligible to participate.

Another State College athlete gained prominence when James Schmidt, former great basketball player, was picked on the class B All-Midwest team by Collegiate Magazine. Schmidt was later picked by the Minneapolis Lakers to try out for the team.

At the North Central Conference committee meeting in the spring of 1948, it was decided to resume cross-country on an intercollegiate basis in the fall of 1948. The Athletic Council of State College authorized the hard-surfacing of three tennis courts during the summer. It was also agreed that during the summer quarter fifty cents of the student activity ticket should be allotted to the athletic department to be used in opening and maintaining the golf course for the students, providing the course be kept in playing condition. The athletic department also secured the services of Ivan Steen, local banker, to serve as golf coach for the college team. In the conference golf meet, the State College team placed fifth.

The opening of the 1948 football season, saw Sam Grohs, former center on the State College football team, coaching the freshman football team. Arley Anderson, a 1945 graduate of State, acted as his assistant.

Students were asked to vote on the question of whether or not
the activity ticket should be increased by one-dollar. If they voted "yes", the money would go to the athletic department. The main reason for the increase was the expanded program in athletics. Due to increased participation, and the addition of new sports there were many more students engaged in the different activities, thus necessitating more equipment. The measure was favorably passed by the students.

At the annual conference meeting in December of 1948, it was decided to have each school in the conference play each other. This was the first round-robin slate in recent North Central Conference history. Representatives felt this would give each school a better schedule and a truer champion would be decided.

Several things happened in the spring of 1949. State College's track team journeyed to Chicago to engage in the Illinois Tech Relays, the largest indoor track meet in the world, and placed tenth among 42 schools. This was a very good showing as there were many top athletes at this meet. In the AAU wrestling meet, the wrestling team placed third in its second year of competition in that sport. In the conference golf meet, State College finished sixth.

Two new coaches joined the State College athletic staff in 1949. Ervin Heuther, formerly of Wessington Springs, South Dakota, and a graduate of Yankton College in 1943, was elected freshman football and basketball coach and head baseball coach. Heuther had spent three years in the navy's physical education program, one year at Bowdoin College, Maine, and two years at Bates College, Maine. Roy Tatum, former standout center and guard at the University of Missouri, was named line coach for the varsity team. Tatum had assisted Don Faurot in football the previous
two years at the University of Missouri and had coached at Coffeyville, Kansas.

The football season of 1949 saw the State College team being introduced to split "T" formation football. Ginn had gone to the University of Missouri to familiarize himself with this formation during the summer. The changeover was a success as the State College team tied for the conference championship. A graduate minor in physical education was offered for the first time by the athletic department.

The Building and Grounds Planning Committee approved plans for a larger athletic area. A practice football field, freshman football field, baseball diamond, two touch football fields, four softball diamonds, and a girl's field-hockey court were included in this new area to be developed east of State College field in the near future. The plot would be developed as funds became available for the project.

New developments also occurred in the gymnasium when new glass backboards were installed. The glass type was adopted as official by the North Central Conference for play that season. The backboard supports were of the swing-up type, thereby eliminating a lot of work and making it possible for more seats to be placed at the end of the court. Another addition was made in the appearance of folding bleachers on the north and south sides of the floor. This increased the seating capacity and also provided more room on the gymnasium floor for physical education activities, as the bleachers could be folded up along the sides.

In the spring of 1950, Wallace Johnson, backfield and wrestling coach, resigned his position at State College to accept the head football
coaching job at Luther College, Decorah, Iowa. It was also announced that Ralph Ginn would serve as head golf coach for the season. For the first time in the history of the school, Frost had spring basketball practice. Roy Tatum also announced his resignation to accept a position at Eastern Oregon College, LaGrande, Oregon, where he would be head coach in two sports. In the conference golf meet, State College's team finished second.

Two new men were added to the coaching staff in the fall of 1950. Harold Holmes, a 1949 graduate of Minnesota, became freshman football coach and head wrestling coach. He had played three years of football on the Minnesota teams and had been a varsity wrestler for three years. He coached one year at Wayzata High School, Wayzata, Minnesota. Holmes received his master's degree from the University of Minnesota. Robert Danielson, a former Huron College coach for three years, became line coach for State College's football team. Danielson was also a graduate of the University of Minnesota and played three years of varsity football, one year at Gustavus College and two years at the University of Minnesota. He received his master's degree from the University of Minnesota.

The football season of 1950, as far as games won, turned out to be the greatest in the history of that sport at State College. The nine wins and one tie during the season, bettered the record in 1926 when eight wins and three ties were recorded. Herb Partling, quarterback on this great team, was named to the little All-American team.

Basketball came into the limelight when the State College team won the first annual tournament at Sioux City, Iowa, during Christmas vacation, by defeating Morningside, Augustana, and South Dakota University.
A new scoreboard was erected in the gymnasium. This was financed by the class of 1950 and the athletic council, and by alumni donations. The time and score could be seen on the four sides of the scoreboard from anywhere on the floor. The basketball team again won the right to play in the district 12, NAIB play-offs. They won both games which gave them the right to enter competition at Kansas City, Missouri, where they were defeated in the first game.

The conference committee again gave freshmen the right to participate in athletics for the remainder of the year. The conflict in Korea had again taken many athletes from the colleges. It was also decided that a player transferring from one North Central school to another would lose one year of competition. The spring of 1951, also saw golf and tennis being dropped as intercollegiate sports at State College because of the need to lower the athletic budget. The conference also decided to drop the pre-season basketball tournament that had been held at Morningside College, Sioux City, Iowa. Too much conference basketball was the reason given.

Wrestling was classified as a major sport at State College in 1951. Nine meets were lined up for the wrestlers and the participation in wrestling had shown a decided interest and increase. The balcony had bleacher seats installed which raised the seating capacity in the field house to 3,200.

The Monogram Club, composed of lettermen at State College, decided to have the names of the athletes engraved on the trophies that were won while these men were participating. All trophies were sent to an engraver to have this work done.
Several new rules that affected the athletic program at State College were adopted in 1952. Spring football drills were limited to 20 sessions within a period of 30 days, according to a rule adopted by the National Collegiate Athletic Association. The Conference also limited spring basketball to 20 sessions in a 24 day period, a nine or ten game limit on varsity football and a 21 game limit on varsity basketball. The freshman rule was also restored and went into effect after July 1, 1953.

Several athletes at State College brought new honors to the school in 1952. Al Evans won the right to compete in the national Olympic tryouts at Ames, Iowa, after winning the district ten, 191-pound wrestling championship. Jack Pearson won the 10,000 meter National Junior AAU and CYO run held in Chicago. Palmer Retzlaff became the first State College football player to gain over 1,000 yards by rushing in two seasons.

New events and new facilities were added to the athletic program. A building was constructed to be used as a football storing house, mainly for the blocking dummies. The State College athletic council approved freshman wrestling and this was the first time that freshman competition in wrestling had been seen at State College. For the first time in the history of State College athletics, a night track meet was held with three teams participating, State College, South Dakota University, and Dakota Wesleyan University.

Two more of State College's athletes signed professional contracts when Palmer "Fete" Retzlaff, a great back, was offered a contract with the Detroit Lions professional team. Retzlaff had been mentioned on
All-American teams during the year. Robert Ehrke, State College's baseball pitcher, signed a contract in the Baltimore Oriole farm system.

South Dakota State's cross-country team placed seventh in the annual NCAA run in 1953. There were 99 contestants running in the field and many of them were from large colleges in the United States. In this same year a graduate major in physical education became a part of the athletic department.

James Summerich and five of his track boys boys, John Popowski, Russell Nash, Palmer "Pete" Retzlaff, Jack Pearson, and Arlin Patrick, entered the NAIA track meet in Abilene, Texas, in the summer of 1953. Charles Coughlin, alumnus and former athlete of State College and president of the Briggs and Stratton Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, furnished the necessary financial backing to make the trip. Not much was known of South Dakota State College, but at the end of the meet, State College had scored enough points to be crowned national champions of the National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics. In winning, State College captured three firsts, one second, one third, and two fifth places. Retzlaff captured first place in the shot put and discus and Nash placed first in the mile run. This was one of the high points in State College track history.

Russell K. "Sox" Walseth, was appointed as head basketball coach, freshman baseball coach, and assistant freshman football coach in 1954. Walseth played varsity basketball at Carroll College, Helena, Montana, and while he was in the navy at the University of Colorado. After his discharge he played three years at Colorado University. He also played two years of professional baseball with Victoria, British Columbia.
Graduating in 1948, he remained for five years as assistant at Colorado in basketball. He received his master's degree in 1953 and became basketball coach at Arvin High School in California, before coming to State College.

In December of 1954, cross-country was given major sport status by the athletic council. Jim Emmerich, State College's track coach, was named coach of the year in South Dakota and the cross-country team was selected as team of the year by sports writers.

Three more of State College's football players, Jerry Welch, Jack Nitz, and Donald Bartlett, all signed professional contracts to play football. Doug Eggers, a former State College player, was a regular linebacker with the Baltimore Colts of the professional football league.

The first individual wrestling championship came to State College in 1955 when Donald Dykhoff, State College wrestler, became the National wrestling champion in the 160.5 division. The matches were won at the Junior Amateur Athletic Union tournament held at Omaha, Nebraska.

A fine facility was added to the State College Athletic Department, when they purchased the former American Legion Municipal golf course. The nine-hole course, north of the campus, was named the South Dakota State College golf course and would be operated by the physical education department. The course was opened to students, faculty, and to the public.

Harry C. Severin, received a unique honor when he was appointed permanent secretary of the North Central Conference. Harry had served long and faithfully on the committee with little reward for his work. Severin was on the organizing committee of the North Central Conference and was the only one left of that group who was still active. He feels
that the athlete at the college should get an education just like any other student.

In November of 1955, the cross-country team placed third in the AAU meet held at Chicago. There were many large schools participating in the meet. A week or so later the team won the Midwest AAU Cross-Country championship meet held at Des Moines, Iowa. Both of these were fine showings for the State College team who competed against many larger schools.

Harold Holmes, wrestling coach, resigned his position at State College to accept a highway safety job. Holmes had done a fine job of building up the wrestling program at State College. Les Gineart became the newly appointed wrestling coach, although he was still a senior in college. Robert Hanson, a former graduate of State College, took over the position of physical education instructor and intramural director. Both of these appointments were temporary until somebody was found to take over permanently.

The South Dakota State College football team was selected college team of the year in South Dakota for 1955 by the Associated Press. Another football player, Richard Klawitter, joined the ranks of the professional football players when he was selected by the Chicago Bears.

Warren Williamson, a former State College athlete, was hired as freshman football coach and wrestling coach. Williamson graduated from State College in 1951 and received his master's degree from State College in 1954. Williamson earned three major letters in both track and football. He was an all-conference football selection in 1950 and
was named the most valuable player on the team. He had coached at Clear Lake for three years and at Winner for two years.

In March of 1956, the State College basketball team defeated Mayville Teachers College, North Dakota, to qualify for the NAIA basketball tournament at Kansas City. Once again the team failed to get past the first round as they were defeated. Virgil Riley became the first player in State College's basketball history to score more than 1,000 points during a playing career.

R. M. "Sox" Walseth announced his resignation as State College's basketball coach to accept a similar coaching position at Colorado University. James D. Iverson, former Platte High School star who was working on a master's degree at Kansas State College, was named as his successor. Iverson earned three basketball letters at Kansas State and for two of these years was a regular guard. After his college days, James played with a group of college all-stars who competed against the Harlem Globe Trotters all over the United States. He also had a tryout with the Boston Celtics, a professional basketball team. He would receive his master's degree that summer from Kansas State College. Iverson coached and played with a team of former college stars while serving in the army in Germany. He was also one of the top pitchers for the Kansas State baseball team. For the previous season he had been assistant coach at Clay Center, Kansas.

"Jack" Frost was granted a year's leave of absence to study for a doctor's degree at the University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon. The administrative duties were handled by Ralph Ginn, associate director and head football coach.
Richard Klawitter became the first State College football player to be invited to play with the College All-Stars in their annual football game with the professional football team at Soldiers Field, Chicago, Illinois. James Emmerich, State College's track coach, also received a high honor when he was selected as one of the eight trainers for the United States Olympic team. Emmerich left for Australia where the Olympics were held that year. The State College track team, under Emmerich's guidance, had won the conference championship seven out of the last nine years.

Howard Amen, former State College athlete, was added to the coaching staff to serve as assistant freshman football coach and to assist with the varsity before freshman practice began. Amen was assigned teaching duties in the mathematics division at State College. Harry L. Forsythe became head freshman baseball coach and assistant with the varsity team. Forsythe also graduated from State College in 1951 and had played basketball and baseball while there. Both of these men were hired in the fall of 1956.

A regulation, fence-enclosed baseball diamond was a new addition to the athletic facilities at State College in 1956. The diamond is one of the best in the state and only day games would be played on the field. Long range plans call for a grandstand to be built for better seating facilities.

Dr. Campbell Snowberger, after completing work for a doctor's degree at the University of Oregon, was added to the athletic department to serve as graduate adviser for the graduate program in physical education.
In the absence of James Emmerich, Snowberger took over the coaching of the cross-country team. The cross-country team climaxed a successful season when they won the first annual National Association of Intercollegiate Athletic Cross-Country meet held in Omaha, Nebraska. For the first time in five years the team lost a dual match to Carleton College, Northfield, Minnesota.

At the December meeting in 1956, the North Central Conference voted to add baseball to the program, commencing in the spring of 1958. The conference was divided into North and South sections with the two winners meeting to decide the conference title. South Dakota State was placed in the North section.

Another State College football player, Harwood Hoft, was selected by the Baltimore Colts to try out for their professional football team. Another first in athletic history at State College, was the televising of the South Dakota University basketball game with State College on a closed circuit to the local theatre in February of 1957.

In 1957, Robert Danielson resigned his position at State College to become head football coach at North Dakota Agriculture College. Stanley J. Marshall was named to succeed Danielson as linecoach. Marshall received his B.S. degree from South Dakota State College in 1950 and his master's degree from the University of Iowa in 1953. Stan was a member of the football and track squads for four years and played basketball two years. After leaving State he coached at Groton, Centerville, and Hot Springs High Schools. Before coming to State College he was head football coach at Jamestown College, Jamestown, North Dakota.
Golf and tennis are considered minor sports in the North Central Conference, although conference trophies are awarded to the championship teams. State College has nine hard-surfaced tennis courts for use by the students and faculty.

Something new was added to the athletic picture in the spring of 1957 to climax the spring football practice. Former alumni players battled the State College varsity football team for the first time in the history of the school and won 41-19. The event proved to be very popular and it was decided to continue the practice in future years.

The 1957 track meet was scheduled to be run at Vermillion, South Dakota, but for different reasons it failed to be held. It was postponed the first time because of poor running conditions and then it never was re-scheduled. No track championship was decided that year.

Ruben B. "Jack" Frost returned to his position as athletic director in the summer of 1957. The previous year he had completed all of the requirements for the doctor of philosophy degree from the University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon. Glenn Robinson, former athletic director and coach at Monmouth College, Illinois, was added to the athletic staff as Director of the graduate program and service program. He received his B. S. degree from Monmouth College, a master of arts degree from the University of Illinois, and took post-graduate work at the University of Columbia, New York.

Wayne Sinning became the first full-time trainer at State College. Sinning graduated from State College in 1953 and received his master’s degree in 1956 from State College also. He had formerly been coaching
football and track at Lennox High School, Lennox, South Dakota.

Fall baseball practice in 1957, was another first in the athletic history of State College. It was felt that this would give the coaches a better chance to look over the baseball prospects for the coming season.

The cross-country team gathered new honors for State College when they won the Amateur Athletic Union meet held at Omaha, Nebraska. Since the starting of cross-country at State College, the runners have established a fine record.

In January of 1958, Ralph Ginn was selected "College coach of the year" by the South Dakota Sports Writers Association. Another football player, Wayne Haensel, joined the ranks of professional football by signing to play with the Saskatchewan Roughriders at Regina, Canada.

Conference baseball started in the spring of 1958 and State College got off to a flying start. The team won the North section of the conference, but was defeated in a play-off for the conference championship by Iowa Teachers College, Cedar Falls, Iowa. In the second football game between the varsity and the alumni, the varsity team defeated the alumni by a score of 28-16.
CHAPTER X

SUMMARY

Athletics at South Dakota State College have followed certain definite trends and changes in the program. In the early beginnings of athletics they were mainly individual, with very little emphasis on organization. The competition was there, but it was carried on between students of the school. As the college grew and more and more students participated in athletics, there was a tendency on the part of the students to desire competition with other schools or individuals. This in turn led to challenges issued to other schools to engage in some athletic activity and eventually led to games being scheduled and played. This led to games being scheduled each year until later the schedule was determined at least two years in advance. This same pattern or trend has been followed by most of the colleges in the United States.

One of the main trends in colleges of the United States has been the student leadership in the organizing, financing, coaching, and scheduling of games. This same trend was observed at State College. Students, in the early years, were so interested in athletics that they did practically everything by themselves. They furnished their own equipment, financed their games, and furnished the leadership for these events. The students wanted competent leadership, but as many colleges were fairly new and the main thought was in getting an education without athletics, there was no provision made for coaches. Usually the best player was selected to serve as a player-coach for the different teams. Due to
the interest by the students, athletics flourished. Many students were working their way through college, but were willing to support an athletic program. This interest has been so great that it has carried over to the present day and we see much more participation and interest by students today.

Another trend in the history of athletics has been the attitude of the faculty towards athletics in colleges. There were three general trends that the faculty have taken in regard to athletics. At first they were disinterested, then tolerant, and finally concluded that while they are here they must be controlled. The faculty at State College was not particularly opposed to athletics in the early years, but very few of them took any real interest in them. There were a few faculty members who did a great deal of work with the students and also in assisting with athletics. On the whole, most faculty members were too busy with their regular classroom work to be concerned with athletics. As time went on, faculty members realized that athletics were here to stay and felt they were all right so long as they did not interfere with the academic work. It was even decided that there should be faculty representation on the athletic council. Faculty representatives were also responsible for setting up the first intercollegiate conferences so that there would be some control over athletics in the schools. Today it is realized that athletics have become part of the institution, and to serve the best interests of the student and college they must be controlled. Athletic trips are recognized as excused absences, just as any other trip associated with the college. The trend in athletics has been toward more
faculty supervision and a stricter control by college authorities.

There has been a definite trend towards the selection of coaches and the number of men being hired to direct the athletics. In the early years there was a player-coach, who was usually a student or some person from downtown who had previous experience at playing. Then the college hired a part-time coach who was referred to as the trainer. It was also true that some faculty members, because of their interest, would coach some sport. The trend then developed of having one man serve as director or coach of all sports. There were usually assistants, but they were not hired for this express purpose. Gradually, it developed that there was one head coach elected for each sport and these men would in turn help the others in the current sport. Today there is a head coach for each sport and at least one assistant and sometimes more. The over-all athletic picture is guided by one man having the title of athletic director. His job is that of arranging schedules and administration of the total program. This trend has been seen throughout the United States and certainly State College has followed the same trend.

Another part of the athletic program is the development of facilities. From meager beginnings, when sports were played on the campus grounds, there has been a decided trend to a much larger acreage for sports. In the early years there was little provision made for places that the students could use for sports. State College had plenty of space as there were few buildings, but the students used the college campus. Participation increased to such an extent that there was a cry for spaces to be set aside for use in athletics. Gradually land was set aside for
baseball fields, tennis courts, a bicycling track, and even a football field. Facilities were constructed to meet the needs of athletic students until today we have much land that is taken up for the use of athletics. These facilities are generally constructed for participation by at least one sport and sometimes for two or more. State College has increased its facilities along with the increase in the athletic program.

Philosophy has played an important part in the development of athletics throughout the country. In some schools there has been a trend toward eliminating athletics on an intercollegiate basis and concentrating on intellect. State College has followed the trend of having athletics as part of the institution, but not sacrificing the education of the athlete. Athletics are controlled by the administration and they are not placed ahead of any of the other activities. Athletics are used as an advertising medium for State College, but it is always emphasized that school work must come first. Eligibility rules are maintained to see that this is carried out. The growth of athletics at State College emphasizes the fact that administrations have not opposed them. Everyone is given the chance to try out for the athletic teams regardless of his educational career at college. Many outstanding men, who have participated in athletics at State College, have become a credit to themselves and the institution.

Finances have had a great influence on the growth of athletics. In the early years there was little money used for athletics and most of this was furnished by the players and students. The trend in colleges has been towards supporting athletics by money taken in at the games.
State College has followed the same general trend. In some cases we find that one or two sports may take in enough money to support those that cannot exist by themselves from the money they take in. This has been true at State College where we find football and basketball being the large money makers and the other sports being carried on from this support. Finances were also handled by the students in the earlier years and then went to the athletic director or athletic council. It has finally evolved so that all finances are handled through the college. This same trend was noted in other colleges as well as at State College.

The athletic program has changed considerably through the years at State College. In its earliest years we find that baseball and track were the dominant sports. Then football was introduced and made a remarkable growth over the years. Basketball soon came into existence and has also experienced a decided growth. Golf and tennis have long been on the scene, but have not reached the proportions the team sports have. This is due to the individuality of the sports. Wrestling and cross-country are relatively new, but have shown increased participation through the years. Each coach or athletic director has added to the picture until we have today at State College a wide and varied program with a great number of students engaging in these activities. Many fine records have been established by the State College athletes and coaches. State College may well be proud of its fine athletic program, its coaches, and the men who have participated in the program.
LITERATURE CITED


College Sheaves, vol. 1, January-June, Brookings, South Dakota, 1885.


Jackrabbit, Brookings, South Dakota, 1907-1958.


Scott, Thomas, A History of Intercollegiate Athletics at the University of North Carolina, Doctor's Dissertation, University of Indiana, 1956.


The Dakota Collegian, vols. 1-9, Brookings, South Dakota, April, 1885-June, 1893.

The Industrial Collegian, vols. 1-49, Brookings, South Dakota, June, 1893-June, 1941.

The Quirt, Brookings, South Dakota, 1905.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Football</th>
<th>Coach</th>
<th>Track</th>
<th>Coach</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>West</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>West</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>West</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>West</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>West</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Eckberg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1925</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>West</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Eckberg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1926</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>West</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Eckberg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1927</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>West</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Eckberg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1928</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Kasper</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Eckberg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1929</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Kasper</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Eckberg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Kasper</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Eckberg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>2*</td>
<td>Kasper</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Kasper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1932</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Kasper</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Kasper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1933</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Kasper</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Kasper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1934</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Threlfall</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Herting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1935</td>
<td>3*</td>
<td>Threlfall</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Herting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1936</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Threlfall</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Herting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1937</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Threlfall</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Herting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1938</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Barnes</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Baker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1939</td>
<td>1*</td>
<td>Barnes</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Baker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Barnes</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Baker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>McCrady</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Stallings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1942</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>McCrady</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Stallings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1943</td>
<td>=</td>
<td>=</td>
<td>=</td>
<td>=</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1944</td>
<td>=</td>
<td>=</td>
<td>=</td>
<td>=</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1945</td>
<td>=</td>
<td>=</td>
<td>=</td>
<td>=</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1946</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>McCrady</td>
<td>=</td>
<td>Emmerich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1947</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Ginn</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Emmerich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1948</td>
<td>4*</td>
<td>Ginn</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Emmerich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1949</td>
<td>1*</td>
<td>Ginn</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Emmerich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ginn</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Emmerich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Ginn</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Emmerich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1952</td>
<td>3*</td>
<td>Ginn</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Emmerich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1953</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ginn</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Emmerich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1954</td>
<td>1*</td>
<td>Ginn</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Emmerich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ginn</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Emmerich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1956</td>
<td>4*</td>
<td>Ginn</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Emmerich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1957</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ginn</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Emmerich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1958</td>
<td>3*</td>
<td>Ginn</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Emmerich</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Tie
= No competition
** Cancelled
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Basketball</th>
<th>Coach</th>
<th>Baseball</th>
<th>Coach</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1922-23</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>West</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923-24</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>West</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924-25</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>West</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1925-26</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Redman</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1926-27</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Redman</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1927-28</td>
<td>3*</td>
<td>Edmonds</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1928-29</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Edmonds</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1929-30</td>
<td>3*</td>
<td>Edmonds</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930-31</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Threlfall</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931-32</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Threlfall</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1932-33</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Threlfall</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1933-34</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Herting</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1934-35</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Herting</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1935-36</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Herting</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1936-37</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Threlfall</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1937-38</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Baker</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1938-39</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Baker</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1939-40</td>
<td>1*</td>
<td>Baker</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940-41</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Baker</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1941-42</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>McCrady</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1942-43</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>McCrady</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1943-44</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1944-45</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1945-46</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1946-47</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>McCrady</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1947-48</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Frost</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1948-49</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Frost</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1949-50</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Frost</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950-51</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Frost</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951-52</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Frost</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1952-53</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Frost</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1953-54</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Frost</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1954-55</td>
<td>2*</td>
<td>Walseth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955-56</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Walseth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1956-57</td>
<td>1*</td>
<td>Iverson</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1957-58</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Iverson</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Huether</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Tie
= No competition
TABLE III. HOBO DAY RECORDS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>College</th>
<th>Opponent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1912</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Yankton</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1913</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>School of Mines</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1914</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>N.D.U.</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1915</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>S.D.U.</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1916</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>N.D.U.</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1917</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>N.D.A.C.</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>=</td>
<td>=</td>
<td>=</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1919</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>N.D.U.</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Hamline</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>S.D.U.</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>S.D.U.</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Creighton</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>S.D.U.</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1925</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Creighton</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1926</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>S.D.U.</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1927</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>Morningside</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1928</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>S.D.U.</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1929</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>N.D.U.</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>S.D.U.</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>N.D.U.</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1932</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>S.D.U.</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1933</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>N.D.U.</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1934</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>S.D.U.</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1935</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>N.D.U.</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1936</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>S.D.U.</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1937</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Wichita U.</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1939</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>N.D.U.</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940</td>
<td>=</td>
<td>=</td>
<td>=</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>N.D.U.</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1942</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>S.D.U.</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1943</td>
<td>=</td>
<td>=</td>
<td>=</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1944</td>
<td>=</td>
<td>=</td>
<td>=</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1945</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Augustana</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1946</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>S.D.U.</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1947</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>S.D.U.</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1948</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Augustana</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1949</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>N.D.U.</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>S.D.U.</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>S.D.U.</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1952</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>N.D.U.</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1953</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>St. John's</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1954</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>N.D.U.</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>S.D.U.</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1956</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>N.D.U.</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1957</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>S.D.U.</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1958</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>N.D.U.</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

M.D.U. = North Dakota University
S.D.U. = South Dakota University
N.D.A.C. = North Dakota Agriculture College
- = No competition