





ANALYSIS AND IMPLICATIONS OF HISTORICAL EVENTS IN THE  
DEVELOPMENT OF THE MICHIGAN INTERCOLLEGIATE  
ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

By

JAMES HAROLD COOPER, JR.

AN ABSTRACT

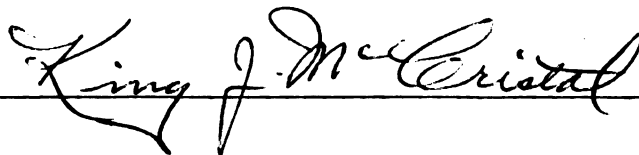
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Approved

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "King J. McCristal", is written over a horizontal line.

James Harold Cooper, Jr.

## ABSTRACT

Title. Analysis and implications of historical events in the development of the Michigan Intercollegiate Athletic Association.

Statement of the problem. The purpose of this study was to: (1) Present as accurate an account as is possible of the formation and development of policy of the M. I. A. A. from its inception in 1888 until the close of the school year 1958-1959; (2) Show the effects of an economic crises and two world wars upon Association growth; (3) Report several instances when it seemed that organizational and policy mistakes were made and show the effects of these mistakes upon Association growth; (4) Show ways and means by which a large representative college athletic organization solved many of its intercollegiate athletic problems; and, (5) Provide a concise tabulation of Association events which, in the final analysis, were related to present day activities.

Methodology. A datum searching questionnaire was prepared by the writer. It was sent to all athletic directors of M. I. A. A. member institutions. These institutions were: Adrian College, Albion College, Alma College, Calvin College, Hillsdale College, Hope College, Kalamazoo College, and Olivet College. After the questionnaires were returned, an interview schedule was arranged. The



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schedule was based on the writer's judgment of the importance and need for the existing data in specific locales. Much datum was also obtained from college libraries and city newspapers.

After compiling the existing data that were pertinent to this study, the writer developed a concise history of the Michigan Intercollegiate Athletic Association. Next, a subjective analysis of historical events was based upon background material offered by the following sources: (1) Harry A. Scott, Competitive Sports in Schools and Colleges, (2) Handbook of the Intercollegiate Conference of Faculty Representatives, (3) Dr. Paul L. Cook of Albion College, (4) Dr. William J. Gilbert of Albion College, and (5) DeGay Ernst, the Commissioner of the M.I.A.A.

Conclusions. The following conclusions were derived from this historical investigation:

1. A shifting national economy, interspersed with two world wars, has definitely affected Association growth and development.
2. The rule which limits varsity participation to three years (Freshman Rule) will not reappear in the M.I.A.A. until college enrollments warrant its readoption.
3. Small colleges in the State of Michigan are having an increasingly difficult time attracting students to their campuses. Large universities offer more facilities, less expense, and a larger curriculum.

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4. The M.I.A.A. is in definite need of:

- a) Revised entrance and membership requirements.
- b) Increased administrative control. (Increased, exacting powers given to the Commissioner of the Association).
- c) Constitution revision and addition.

Recommendations. The following recommendations are given to indicate what further studies are needed concerning athletic association administration:

1. Rules and regulations (constitutions) of all athletic conferences and/or associations in the United States should be analyzed. This study should arrive at criteria which would act as guide posts for the organization of an ideal athletic association.

2. An athletic association should be developed and studied which is organized and operated with strong college presidential control. Faculty representation should still be necessary in this type of an association; however, the total athletic program would be firmly under the auspices of the college presidents.

3. The interrelations between conferences of the same locale should be analyzed.

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## DEDICATION

This study is respectfully dedicated to my wife, Darlene R. Cooper, Jr.; and to my parents, Mr. and Mrs. James H. Cooper.

J. H. C.



## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The writer is most grateful to Dr. King J. McCristal for his valuable suggestions, guidance, and assistance in the writing of this study. I would also like to acknowledge Dr. Paul Cook of Albion College who offered much of his time in providing important information concerning the Michigan Intercollegiate Athletic Association.

The writer is also indebted to his wife, Darlene, whose patience and understanding helped considerably toward the successful completion of this study.

J. H. C.

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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

The Michigan Intercollegiate Athletic Association was organized by a group of student representatives from four colleges in South Central Michigan. Members of the respective school's student athletic associations met at Jackson, Michigan, in March, 1888, to organize a State Field Day which would pit the teams of these schools against each other in games of skill and endurance. From this rather inconspicuous beginning the Michigan Intercollegiate Athletic Association was organized as an operating, functioning body. The schools represented were Hillsdale College, Albion College, Olivet College, and Michigan Agricultural College.

Since the Association's inception many important historical developments have occurred in this organization. These important events have never been collected and recorded in a concise study which tells how the affairs of the Association have been handled and how policies have been shifted by the Athletic Board of Control to suit the conditions brought about by world interaction.

## I. The Problem

Statement of the Problem. A study of this type reflects a number of purposes, some of which fall into minor classifications. For clarity in this study however it is felt that these should be included. The purposes of this study will be to: (1) Present as accurate an account as is possible of the formation and development of policy of the M.I.A.A.\* from its inception in 1888 until the close of the school year 1958-1959: (2) Show the effect of an economic crisis and two world wars upon Association growth: (3) Report several instances when it would seem that organizational and policy mistakes have been made and show the effects of these mistakes on the growth of the Association: (4) Show ways and means by which a large representative college athletic organization solves many of its intercollegiate athletic problems: and, (5) Provide a concise tabulation of Association events which, in the final analysis, will be related to present day activities.

Need for the study. At present, no record exists of a study concerning the M.I.A.A. which develops the historical background of the Association or makes an analysis of the policies instituted by this Association. The only existing source of significance is the M.I.A.A. Handbook which was published in 1939.<sup>1</sup> This particular work

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\*Hereafter the Michigan Intercollegiate Athletic Association will be referred to as the M.I.A.A.

<sup>1</sup>Thomas Oliver (ed.), M.I.A.A. Handbook, (Albion, Michigan: Recorder Press Co., 1939).

contains many accurate records, but makes no effort to look behind the scenes to see what makes the Association function. Thus, a study is needed which not only,

. . . provides the Michigan Intercollegiate Athletic Association with a complete and accurate set of records . . . and . . . provides the M.I.A.A. with a publication to be used as a median for publicizing the sports program it sponsors,<sup>2</sup>

but also seeks to make an analysis of the governing body (policy determining board) which is the controlling power behind many of the events that occurred.

The present study deals mainly with the organization and development of the M.I.A.A., and leaves the record books to tell the story of individual and team achievement within the Association.

Limitations of the problem. In developing an adequate historical account of any situation, a writer is confronted by a number of circumstances over which he has little control. The limitations that are pertinent to this study are listed as follows: (1) The resource material used for this study has been obtained mainly from within the Association itself, thereby giving the study a pro-Association coloring at times. (2) No work of this type can be error free; therefore, some errors will be the result of natural occurrences which can only be corrected with the presentation of accurate

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<sup>2</sup>Ibid., p. 3.



historical data which are contrary to the existing publication. (3)

Primary source material was unavailable until the Association elected faculty secretaries to the Board of Directors of the M. I. A. A. in 1920. After that date this study employed primary source material exclusively. (4) All work is subject to Association censorship. Names of institutions and personnel have been deleted from the record where history deals with certain of the more unsavory incidents which took place in the Association's development. In this connection a specific incident itself will not be left unnoticed; but, for reasons pertaining to censorship, the reader may find some difficulty in pin-pointing its origin.

Definition of terms. Athletic Association. An athletic association,

. . . represents the extension of the principle of faculty control of athletics to a group of colleges. Membership in an athletic conference is voluntary. The group is usually composed of colleges in the same geographic area which are logical rivals in athletics and which are somewhat similiar in such matters as curriculum, entrance requirements, educational philosophy, size of student body, and financial support . . . .

. . . Although the conference is in complete control of all matters pertaining to athletics of a particular group of colleges, there is no attempt to usurp the right of an institution to control its own program of intercollegiate athletics . . . .

The athletic conference usually concerns itself with such matters as: defining the rules and passing upon the elgibility of all athletes; defining and enforcing the amateur code; determining the program of conference sports and prescribing the rules under which they are to be played; defining the length of various sports seasons

and limiting the number of games which may be played; drawing up and approving schedules of games, tournaments, and conference meets; declaring conference champions and making awards; setting up the machinery for procurement, instruction, assignment, and supervision of game officials, and determining their fees; defining the code of operations of the conference, including meeting dates, procedures for admitting new members, selection and duties of officers, and all other matters pertaining to the conduct of its business; and naming delegates to represent the conference at national or other meetings of associations or federations.<sup>3</sup>

#### The Michigan Intercollegiate Athletic Association.

This Association complies with the definition of an Athletic Association and consists of the following colleges in Michigan: Adrian, Albion, Alma, Calvin, Hillsdale, Hope, Kalamazoo, Olivet and such colleges of liberal arts in the State of Michigan that may be admitted by a two-thirds vote of the Association Directors.

#### Board of Directors of the M. I. A. A.

The governing body of this Association shall be a Board of Directors composed of one faculty and one student representative from each member of the Association, the faculty representative not to be the athletic director or member of the personnel of the Physical Education department.<sup>4</sup>

This body exercises control over all statements made under the definition of an athletic association.

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<sup>3</sup>Harry Alexander Scott, Competitive Sports in Schools and Colleges, (New York: Harper and Brothers Publishers, 1951), pp. 231-233.

<sup>4</sup>Constitution and By-Laws of the Michigan Intercollegiate Athletic Association, Article IV, revised to January 1, 1956.

Judge Advocate. A Judge Advocate is appointed by the Board of Directors to whom the Board submits matters of eligibility, scheduling, or anything that they seem fit to him for decision. The Judge Advocate then becomes an advisor and a single controlling person with limited powers.

College yearbooks and newspapers. Any publication that was edited by the student body and sanctioned by the governing institution.

## II. General Outline

In analyzing existing data, the following periods are developed with specific relation to the organization of the M. I. A. A. and to the development of Association policies:

(1) Origin, inception, and early organization of the M. I. A. A., 1888-1908.

(2) Athletic reform (rulings concerning professionalism and eligibility), 1908-1921.

(3) The period of the first Judge Advocate, Clark L. Herron of Hillsdale, 1922-1931.

(4) The period of Judge Advocate, James B. Hasselman of Lansing, 1931-1933.

(5) The early period of Judge Advocate, DeGay Ernst of Grand Rapids, 1933-1945.

(6) The post-war period of Judge Advocate, DeGay Ernst, 1946-1958.

(7) The present period of the Commissioner of Athletics, DeGay Ernst, 1959.

A concluding chapter makes an evaluation (analysis) of the historical developments of the M.I.A.A. These periods were determined by the writer as the most logical and suitable for analyzing Association events. Each period has its definite characteristics (eligibility rules, Judge Advocates, and governing policies), but in the main they may be looked upon as part of the whole story of Association affairs.

Subheadings are used when they are needed to help provide a proper interpretation of Association action. These subheadings may also help to suggest relationships between the different periods.

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

Content of Athletic Association Histories. A large part of the historical work that has been done in connection with athletic associations in the United States is recorded only in thesis form. The majority of such records include a survey of the present situation, a phase which ultimately becomes the author's main concern.

A good example of this type of work may be seen by examining Lester Coit Belding's, "A History and Survey of Physical Education and Athletics in the South Dakota Intercollegiate Athletic Conference."<sup>1</sup> In his report, Mr. Belding concerns himself with an analysis of matters which pertain to the situation in 1940. Included in his survey study are data which pertain to: Enrollment, location, means of support, and type of institution; Distance between member schools by automobile; Type of control of athletics in each member school; and, other survey type data which show only the situation as it presently existed.

It is also very revealing to note that a substantial section

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<sup>1</sup>Lester Coit Belding, "A History and Survey of Physical Education and Athletics in the South Dakota Intercollegiate Athletic Conference." (unpublished Master's thesis, State University of Iowa, Iowa City, 1940).

was devoted to problems in the administration of athletics.<sup>2</sup> Belding compiled a rating chart which each member college scored according to its own existing situation. The college athletic directors scored each item on the rating sheet according to the degree of difficulty of administering each item. A few of the areas covered by this rating chart are the administrative problems of: (1) Finance, (2) Facilities and equipment, (3) Organization, (4) Small staff, (5) Overemphasis of some sports at the expense of others, (6) Not enough emphasis on physical education, (7) Student body cooperation, (8) Faculty cooperation, (9) Community support, (10) School size, (11) Geographic position in the conference, (12) Excessive schedules, (13) Coaches handling too many sports, (14) Training rules broken, (15) Alumni control and criticism (16) Over emphasis on winning, and (17) Lack of security of tenure.

The biggest problem in the South Dakota Intercollegiate Athletic Conference related to the distance of travel between member schools. The schools were scattered over the entire state. The lack of rivalry between the schools was evident because of this great distance. Another problem in this conference was that member schools were not uniform in size. The schools ranged in enrollment

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<sup>2</sup>Ibid., chapter 4.

from a few hundred to approximately 2,000.<sup>3</sup>

This report related mainly to the situation in 1940. The historical aspects of the conference were all recorded in the third section which concerned itself with the formation of the conference, its inception and early development.

Another study which follows somewhat the same structure as that used by Lester Belding is a Master's thesis by Charles P. Lantz, entitled, "A History of the Illinois Intercollegiate Athletic Conference."<sup>4</sup> Lantz made a survey of rules of the existing athletic conferences and/or athletic associations in the United States. Through this historical development he set up the following list of reasons why athletic conferences are formed:<sup>5</sup>

1. To supervise intercollegiate athletics.
2. To make and enforce rules of eligibility.
3. To develop clean sportsmanship.
4. To make athletics an asset to the general education program.
5. To develop public appreciation for the educational side rather than the commercial side of athletics.
6. To keep athletics in proper bounds.
7. To have the athletes in keeping with the standards and aims of Christian Collegiate Education.
8. To further supervision by faculty or administrative officers.
9. To secure satisfactory officials for athletic contests.
10. To develop intramural athletics.

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<sup>3</sup>Ibid., p. 93.

<sup>4</sup>Charles P. Lantz, "A History of the Illinois Intercollegiate Athletic Conference," (unpublished Master's thesis, Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa., June, 1935).

<sup>5</sup>Ibid., p. 33.

This survey study was used as a tool to search for the existing athletic conditions in the conference. When the present athletic conditions were discovered, Lantz applied rules constructed by other athletic associations to correct the situation present in the Illinois Intercollegiate Athletic Conference.

Carl D. Voltmer, in his A History of the Western Intercollegiate Conference, had a different approach.<sup>6</sup> His study aimed,

. . . to set forth an accurate and detailed account of the formation and development of the Intercollegiate Conference of Faculty Representatives. It is a written record of the inception and development of the Conference; a reflection of the general picture of intercollegiate athletics over the last forty years, particularly in the Middle West; and a record of a leading pioneer athletic organization.<sup>7</sup>

This study attempted to bring out some of the glaring administrative errors that had been made by the Western Intercollegiate Conference. The athletic problems Voltmer found are recorded in the chronological order of conference action which was taken by the administrative officials. After presenting these problems and explaining conference rulings on them, Voltmer evaluates each ruling and shows the effect that these actions had upon athletics in the Middle West and, to a degree, throughout the nation and the world.

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<sup>6</sup>Carl D. Voltmer, A Brief History of the Intercollegiate Conference of Faculty Representatives, (Menasha, Wisconsin: George Banta Publishing Company, 1935).

<sup>7</sup>Ibid., p. vii.



Literature related to M. I. A. A. history. The M. I. A. A. Handbook, completed in 1939 by Thomas Oliver, contains many important historical notes which are helpful in the organization of a history of the Association. The record section of the handbook is quite complete. It contains records of most athletic events sanctioned by the M. I. A. A. from 1888 to 1939. Some of the outstanding policy changes are recorded in chronological order from 1888 to 1939. Each athletic sport sanctioned by the M. I. A. A. is explained in a small historical sketch which concerns the inauguration of the sport into the Association and its development up to 1939.

In our analysis, we find no effort to identify the reasons behind the events which have shaped the M. I. A. A. as we know it today.

Many histories of the colleges in the M. I. A. A include small sections dealing with the organization and development of the Association. Such studies help describe the early formative periods of the Association on which there is little other material to be found.

Some of the people contributing to these historical efforts are: Chester S. Barnard formerly of Kalamazoo College, W. J. Beal and Madison Kuhn of Michigan State University, Charles T. Goodsell and Willis F. Dunbar of Kalamazoo College, Vivian Lyon Moore of Hillsdale College, and Dale R. Sprankle of Albion College. Some of their work will be found in the present study.

Summary. Through analyzing the previous studies one is able to detect three definite trends in the recording of histories of athletic conferences: (1) The pointing out of weaknesses in an association at the time of writing along with appropriate corrective measures; (2) A compilation of records which show the trends of athletic power in the Association; and, (3) The recording of data to show where and why administrative errors have been made in athletic association organization and development. Along with this trend we find an attempt to organize methods of preventing the reoccurrence of these administrative errors. It is with this third trend that the present study is primarily concerned.

## CHAPTER III

### METHOD OF RESEARCH

In setting up an historical study of this type a systematic approach must be followed in the handling of data. Among the steps in this approach are: (1) Determining the validity of the resource materials; (2) Locating necessary data; and, (3) Treating the data after it has been found. Each step will be dealt with individually.

Determining validity. An important aspect of any historical study is determining the validity of the resource material. This process requires inquiry into the author's background, checking of his bibliographical references, and searching for proof of authenticity. Interviews in connection with this study were arranged with people whose contacts with the Association helped validate some of the materials that are used. The following people were interviewed: Paul L. Cook of Albion College; Dale R. Sprankle of Albion College; William J. Gilbert of Albion College; George Mather, Editor of the Albion Recorder; Vivian L. Moore of Hillsdale College; Dwight B. Harwood of Hillsdale College; Harold M. Davidson of Hillsdale College; Helen K. Gethman of Olivet College; Kenneth G. Hance of Michigan State University; and DeGay Ernst, Commissioner of the M.I.A.A. Their general knowledge of the high points of M.I.A.A. affairs proved to be

very encouraging, but frequently when questioned about specific occurrences, their replies were vague.

With the strict usage of primary source material from 1920 until the present, much of this period's history is error free. The use of secondary source material for the period 1888 to 1920 naturally risks the possibility of error in this investigation. It should be noted, however, that primary source material was used whenever it was available.

Location of material. Much of the resource data that is used in this study was obtained from Albion College, Albion, Michigan. The Athletic Board of Directors of the M.I.A.A. holds its annual Association meeting at Albion College. The present secretary of this Board, Dr. Paul L. Cook, of Albion College, retains all M.I.A.A. records and minutes in the Association files located at Albion College. Within these files are located such material as: (1) Minutes of the Board of Directors' meetings; (2) Correspondence between the secretaries of the Association and outside observants; (3) Eligibility reports; (4) Studies on eligibility, recruiting, and constitution revision; and, (5) Brochures concerning M.I.A.A. publicity. These materials cover the period 1920 to 1959. Unfortunately there is no indication of the whereabouts of similar material before the 1920 period.

Historical data was also obtained from Michigan State University, Hillsdale College, Alma College, and Kalamazoo College. Figure 1 represents the materials that were available at each institution mentioned; Figure 2 shows the location of these and other M.I.A.A. colleges; and Figure 3 represents the distance between each member institution by automobile. These three figures show the proximity of the member institutions.

Method of securing data. The following steps were used to gather data for the study from the M.I.A.A. member institutions, both past and present.

The first step was the preparation of a questionnaire; next, interviews were held with Association officials and historians; and last, at least one visit was arranged with a resource person from each member institution. In this way the writer was able to meet some of the M.I.A.A. administrative personnel, thereby gaining valuable first hand information.

Questionnaires were sent to all M.I.A.A. Athletic Directors.\*

The questionnaire was concerned primarily with three matters: (1)

Were Association officials interested in assisting with the investigation?

(2) Would the persons contacted be willing to help in an historical

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\*See Appendix A.

Albion College -- Albion, Michigan

Personal-Memoirs of Hanson E. Hagle  
 M.I.A.A. Board of Director's Meeting Minutes (1920-1959)  
 M.I.A.A. Constitution  
 M.I.A.A. Secretaries' correspondence  
The Pleiad  
The Albion Recorder  
The Detroit Free Press (Recorder files)  
 "A History of Athletics at Albion College," by Dale R.  
 Sprankle

Alma College -- Alma, Michigan

The Almanian  
The Weekly Almanian

Hillsdale College -- Hillsdale, Michigan

The Hillsdale College Herald  
The Hillsdale Standard  
The Collegian Herald  
The Hillsdale Daily Standard Herald  
M.I.A.A. Handbook, edited by Thomas Oliver  
The First Hundred Years of Hillsdale College, by Vivian  
 L. Moore

Kalamazoo College -- Kalamazoo, Michigan

The Index  
 M.I.A.A. Statistics, 1957-1958.  
 "A History of Intercollegiate Athletics in Kalamazoo  
 College," by Chester S. Barnhard.  
Centennial History of Kalamazoo College, by Charles T.  
 Goodsell and Willis F. Dunbar.

Michigan State University (Michigan Agricultural College) -- East  
Lansing, Michigan.

The Wolverine  
The Harrow

FIGURE 1

LOCATION OF HISTORICAL DATA

The Speculum

The Heliostat

The M.A.C. Record

History of the Michigan Agricultural College, by W. J. Beal.

Michigan State, The First Hundred Years, by Madison Kuhn.

Minutes of the Faculty Meetings

FIGURE 1 (continued)

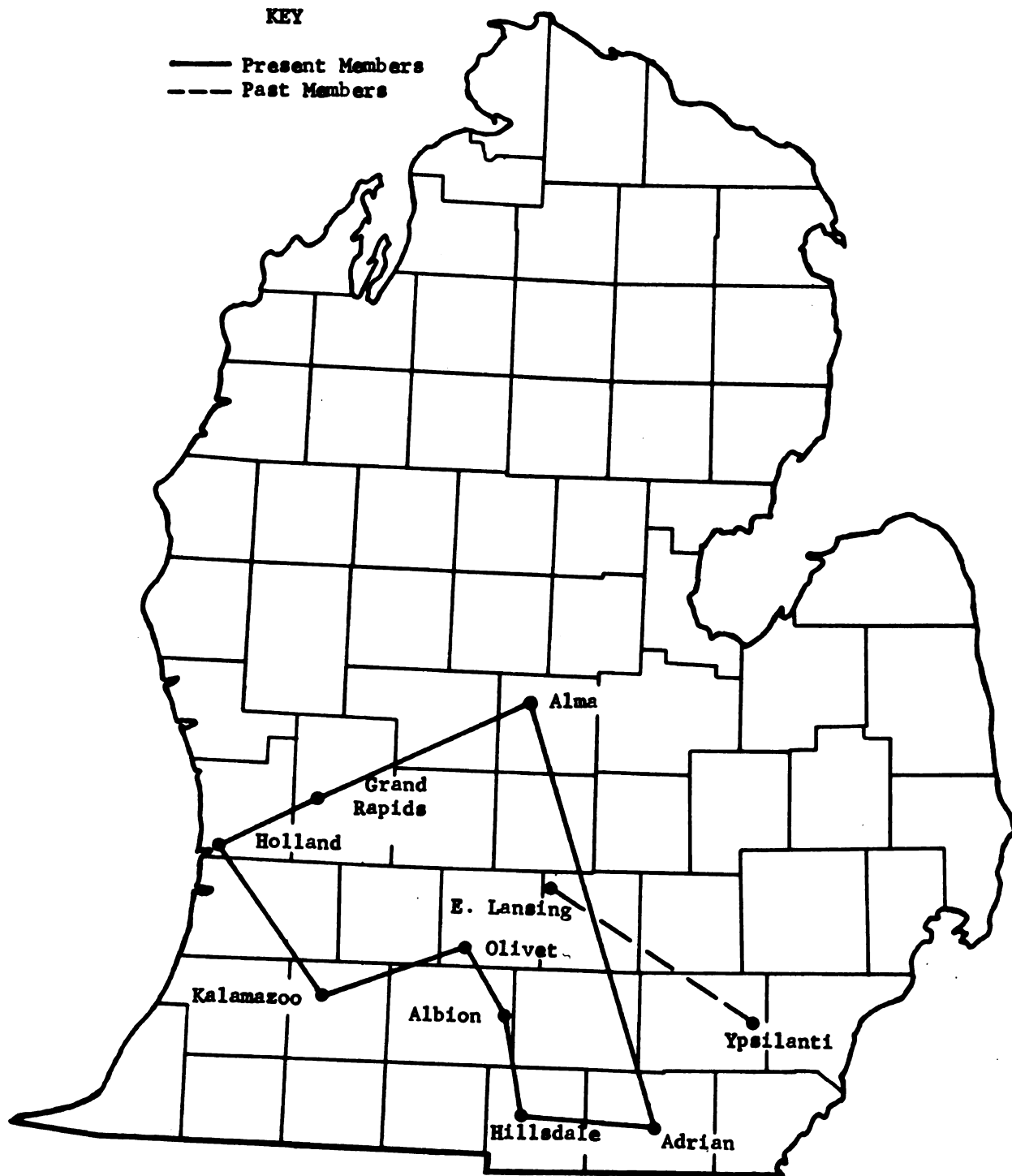


FIGURE 2

LOCATION OF M.I.A.A. COLLEGES



	ADRIAN	ALBION	ALMA	CALVIN	HILLSDALE	HOPE	KALAMAZOO	OLIVET
ADRIAN . . .	X	55	120	130	35	140	100	80
ALBION . . .	55	X	90	85	30	85	45	25
ALMA . . . .	120	90	X	75	120	105	120	80
CALVIN . . .	130	85	75	X	115	30	50	70
HILLSDALE .	35	30	120	115	X	115	65	45
HOPE . . . .	140	85	105	30	115	X	50	90
KALAMAZOO	100	45	120	50	65	50	X	45
OLIVET . . .	80	25	80	70	45	90	45	X

FIGURE 3

M.I.A.A. MILEAGE CHART (TO NEAREST 5 MILES)

(COMPILED FROM RAND MCNALLY COMPANY, 1957)

study? (3) Where were the richest sources of data located?

A definite interest was shown by the Directors and they were generous in offering their assistance.

After the questionnaires were returned, an interview schedule was arranged. The schedule was based on the writer's judgement of the importance and need for the existing data in specific locales. Much of the data for this study was secured through personal interviews and by searching through the libraries and by reading old copies of college and city newspapers.

Many persons were contacted by letter in the search for primary source material relating to the period prior to 1920. Many of these contacts provided other leads which were also checked out, but with poor results.

Treatment of the data. All of the datum that is pertinent to this study is recorded and given proper identification. Datum that cannot be published, for reasons previously mentioned, is discussed as it relates to the specific situations; however, names have been excluded.

CHAPTER IV

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE MICHIGAN  
INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

PREFACE

The writer does not claim that the forthcoming historical sketch is all inclusive. All incidents to which the writer placed great significance are recorded. Only major incidents which are vividly portrayed will help verify the final analysis and implications of the historical development of the M. I. A. A.

This historical development of the M. I. A. A. is divided into many distinct periods (sections).<sup>\*</sup> The periods were determined after a careful analysis of major world wide historical trends (war, depression, prosperity) and of major Michigan Intercollegiate historical developments. When the two patterns were compared, a few exacting breaks were evident; namely, the depression era beginning in 1930-1931, and the post war modern era beginning in 1946. It seems evident from the existing data that world wide interaction had an effect on the policies incorporated by the M. I. A. A.

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<sup>\*</sup>See Chapter I, page 6.

There are a few cases when major administrative incidents overlap from one period to the next. The incident in question may be related to one particular policy, but the means of administering the policy often changes from period to period. Therefore, through the administration of policy by the Board of Directors of the M.I.A.A. each period has its own definite characteristics. The periods were then combined to give the reader a chronological flow of historical data relative to the development of the M.I.A.A.

SECTION I. ORIGIN, INCEPTION, AND EARLY  
DEVELOPMENT OF THE M. I. A. A.  
(1888-1908)

The origin of the Michigan Intercollegiate Athletic Association may be traced as far back as 1882. At this time considerable discussion was held concerning athletic contests, but few steps toward organization were taken until 1884.<sup>1</sup> Kalamazoo College reports the organization of an athletic association in 1879, and Albion College reports the same type of organization beginning in 1884. The first athletic associations formed at all the colleges which were to eventually compose the M. I. A. A. were student organized and student operated. The faculties at the institutions had slight concern with the organization of athletics and therefore showed little interest.

The first local Field Days recorded were held in June, 1884, at Michigan Agricultural College and Olivet College. Albion College held its first local Field Day in 1885, where competition in the following events was held: Putting the 32 lb. shot, broad jump, hitch kick, high jump, hand spring jump, running broad jump, mile run, boxing, wrestling, baseball throw, passing rugby, hop-step-and jump,

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<sup>1</sup>The Wolverine, (Michigan Agricultural College, 1900), p. 181.

and the 100 yard dash. The day ended with a game of baseball and football.<sup>2</sup>

A local Field Day was held at Olivet College in June, 1884, to which Albion College was invited. The practice of invitational Field Days gained in popularity and soon Olivet College, Albion College, and Michigan Agricultural College were holding Field Days which included all three institutions. Anson Hagle records:

Previously, as you have seen there had been a few minor field contests, on the side, when the colleges met for baseball or football games, but not until the spring of 1887 did they hold an all day event with more than two colleges participating. The first one was when Olivet invited M.A.C. and Albion over for an intercollegiate contest--we (Albion) went. They had all kinds of jumping, boxing, high-kicking, drop-kicking of football, and running . . . .<sup>3</sup>

A week after the above event, Albion College invited both Olivet and Michigan Agricultural College to a field day held at Albion. Two weeks after the meet at Albion, Michigan Agricultural College invited Olivet College, Albion College, and Hillsdale College to a glorious field day in East Lansing.

The M.A.C. field day was held on Friday and Saturday June 3rd and 4th. The Olivet delegation of forty men, arrived Friday morning. Fifty men from Albion and thirty from Hillsdale came on a special

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<sup>2</sup>Anson E. Hagle, "Personal-Memoirs of Anson E. Hagle," (unpublished autobiography, Evanston, Illinois, 1924), p. 107.

<sup>3</sup>Ibid., p. 111.

at 6 P.M. This is, we believe the first time in the history of the state that four Michigan Colleges have participated in a like event.<sup>4</sup>

Individual contests in football, rugby football, and baseball were started by the colleges during this same period; but to the scheduling of invitational Field Days belongs the credit of the origin of the M. I. A. A.

The addition of Hillsdale College to the list of Field Day participants increased to four the number of colleges taking part. Eventually each member college held an invitational meet with the result that there were too many such events. With this problem in mind, James J. Heckman of Hillsdale College proposed an annual Field Day Meet to which each college would send its top performers.<sup>5</sup>

Inception of the M. I. A. A. Before a meeting could be held to plan an annual Intercollegiate Field Day, representatives from four Michigan Colleges met at Jackson, in March, 1888, to organize a state intercollegiate baseball league. The representatives at the meeting included J. M. Estabrook, B. K. Canfield, A. E. Bulson, Jr., and A. B. Cardley from Michigan Agricultural College; Leigh Layman from Adrian College; A. H. Rockafellow, and D. W. Springer from

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<sup>4</sup>News item in The Speculum, (Michigan Agricultural College), June, 1887.

<sup>5</sup>Vivian Lyon Moore, The First Hundred Years of Hillsdale College, (Ann Arbor, Michigan: Ann Arbor Press, 1943), p. 247.

Albion College; and H. M. Coldren, and E. D. Palmer from Hillsdale College. The University of Michigan declined an invitation to join the league. It was expected however that Olivet College and possibly one Ohio school would enter the league. The following rules were formulated to govern the affairs of the baseball league:

A board of directors, one of whom is chosen by each club, shall have general management and elect the officers from their own number. No club can employ a player who is not a bona fide student or instructor in the college where the club is located. Nor can the club have more than one professional player on its list. The directors select regular umpires. The local club has all receipts and pays all ordinary (railroad and hotel) expenses. Each club must have an official scorer.<sup>6</sup> Two games must be played between each two clubs.

Here we find the first evidence of a Michigan athletic association's use of eligibility rules in intercollegiate athletics.

One week later the Michigan Intercollegiate Athletic Association was formed at a meeting in Albion. The meeting was held to complete plans for one grand, general Field Day which was to take the place of the number of smaller Field Days previously held. The colleges represented at this meeting were Albion, Olivet, Michigan Agricultural, and Hillsdale. In this regard the Hillsdale College Herald states that,

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<sup>6</sup>News item in the Hillsdale College Herald, March 22, 1888.



A constitution was formed which will be submitted to the several colleges for approval. Each college is to contribute to the general expenses in proportion to the number of male students as shown by their respective catalogs. The first and trial sports will extend over a period of two days, and will be held the last of May, at Lansing, Albion, and Hillsdale as will be determined later.<sup>7</sup>

Another meeting was called for on April 14, 1888, at Lansing, to decide where the Field Day was to be held, at which time Lansing was chosen as the site for the first Intercollegiate Field Day of the Association. The officers elected at this meeting became the first official officers of the M.I.A.A. They included: President, E. H. Barringer of Hillsdale College; Vice President, D. W. Springer of Albion; and Secretary, J. N. Esterbrook of Lansing.

On May 31, June 1 and 2, 1888, the M.I.A.A. held its first annual Field Day. The following excerpt provides a brief account of this event which was held at M.A.C.:

Students moved into fifty tents set among the buildings and gave the dormitories to 165 visiting men. The road at Faculty Row was used for track events and the drill ground for field contests. Although the Aggies (M.A.C.) took more than their share of the honors, the division was rather equal. Freshman Leander Burnett, a grandson of Chief Petoskey, captured three of the nine jumps--standing broad, backward, and running hop, step, and jump--as well as the high-kick with both feet.<sup>8</sup>

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<sup>7</sup>Ibid., March 29, 1888.

<sup>8</sup>Madison Kuhn, Michigan State, The First Hundred Years, (East Lansing: Michigan State University Press, 1955), p. 157.

A good time was reportedly had by all and plans were immediately made for the second annual Field Day of the M. I. A. A.

Changes in Athletics Events. The primary object of the Field Day meet was to provide friendly contests in all the athletic sports, and to provide an exhibition of physical skill and endurance. It was the original purpose to sponsor events annually only in baseball and track, but at the second annual field day in Hillsdale, tennis matches were introduced, and an exhibition football match was played between Olivet and Albion.<sup>9</sup>

Many of the athletic events which were sponsored by the M. I. A. A. in 1889\* were soon excluded from the list when problems of administration and entries made it impossible, from the standpoint of time, to continue them. In 1892, football was dropped from the list of sports at field day and was confined primarily to the fall season. Hot unseasonable weather and interference with the preparation for minor sports were given as reasons for this action.<sup>10</sup> In 1893, the following events were discarded: standing three jumps, broad hand-spring, throwing baseball, passing rugby, standing hop, step, and jump,

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<sup>9</sup>Thomas Oliver, op. cit., p. 11.

\*See Figure 4 (pages 30 and 31) which shows many of the events of the Second Annual Field Day at Hillsdale.

<sup>10</sup>Dale R. Sprankle, "A History of Athletics at Albion College," (unpublished Master's thesis, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, 1940), p. 17.

# 1889

## SECOND ANNUAL FIELD DAY

### OF THE MICHIGAN

#### Inter-Collegiate Athletic Association

#### AT HILLSDALE, June 6th, 7th, and 8th.

**THURSDAY, 5:30 P. M.**

500 Yards Relay Race, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

One-half Mile Relay Race, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

500 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

**M. A. C. vs. ALBION**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

600 Yards Relay Race, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

One-half Mile Relay Race, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

500 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

**M. A. C. vs. ALBION**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

**THURSDAY, 6:30 P. M.**

100 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

200 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

400 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

800 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

1600 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

3200 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

6400 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

12800 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

25600 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

51200 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

102400 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

204800 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

409600 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

819200 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

1638400 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

3276800 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

6553600 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

13107200 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

26214400 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

52428800 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

104857600 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

209715200 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

419430400 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

838860800 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

1677721600 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

3355443200 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

6710886400 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

13421772800 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

26843545600 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

53687091200 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

107374182400 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

214748364800 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

429496729600 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

858993459200 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

1717986918400 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

3435973836800 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

6871947673600 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

13743895347200 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

27487790694400 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

54975581388800 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

109951162777600 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

219902325555200 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

439804651110400 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

879609302220800 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

1759218604441600 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

3518437208883200 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

7036874417766400 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

14073748835532800 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

28147497671065600 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

56294995342131200 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

112589990684262400 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

225179981368524800 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

450359962737049600 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

900719925474099200 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

1801439850948198400 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

3602879701896396800 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

7205759403792793600 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

14411518807585587200 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

28823037615171174400 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

57646075230342348800 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

115292150460684697600 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

230584300921369395200 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

461168601842738790400 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

922337203685477580800 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

1844674407370955161600 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

3689348814741910323200 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

7378697629483820646400 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

14757395258967641292800 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

29514790517935282585600 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

59029581035870565171200 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

118059162071741130342400 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

236118324143482260684800 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

472236648286964521369600 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

944473296573929042739200 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

1888946593147858085478400 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

3777893186295716170956800 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

7555786372591432341913600 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

15111572745182864683827200 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

30223145490365729367654400 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

60446290980731458735308800 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

120892581961462917470617600 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

241785163922925834941235200 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

483570327845851669882470400 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

967140655691703339764940800 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

1934281311383406679529881600 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

3868562622766813359059763200 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

7737125245533626718119526400 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

15474250491067253436239052800 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

30948500982134506872478105600 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

61897001964269013744956211200 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

123794003928538027489912422400 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

247588007857076054979824844800 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

495176015714152109959649689600 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

990352031428304219919299379200 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

1980704062856608439838598758400 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

3961408125713216879677197516800 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

7922816251426433759354395033600 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

15845632502852867518708790067200 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

31691265005705735037417580134400 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

63382530011411470074835160268800 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

126765060022822940149670320537600 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

253530120045645880299340641075200 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

507060240091291760598681282150400 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

1014120480182583521197362564300800 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

2028240960365167042394725128601600 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

4056481920730334084789450257203200 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

8112963841460668169578900514406400 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

16225927682921336339157801028812800 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

32451855365842672678315602057625600 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

64903710731685345356631204115251200 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

129807421463370690713262408230502400 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

259614842926741381426524816461004800 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

519229685853482762853049632922009600 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

1038459371706965525706099265844019200 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

2076918743413931051412198531688038400 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

4153837486827862102824397063376076800 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

8307674973655724205648794126752153600 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

16615349947311448411297588253504307200 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

33230699894622896822595176507008614400 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

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132922799578491587290380706028034457600 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

265845599156983174580761412056068915200 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

531691198313966349161522824112137830400 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

1063382396627932698323045648224275660800 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

2126764793255865396646091296448551321600 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

4253529586511730793292182592897102643200 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

8507059173023461586584365185794205286400 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

17014118346046923173168730371588410572800 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

34028236692093846346337460743176821145600 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

68056473384187692692674921486353642291200 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

136112946768375385385349842972707284582400 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

272225893536750770770699685945414569164800 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

544451787073501541541399371890829138329600 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

1088903574147003083082798743781658276659200 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

2177807148294006166165597487563316553318400 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

4355614296588012332331194975126633106636800 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

8711228593176024664662389950253266213273600 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

17422457186352049329324779900506532426547200 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

34844914372704098658649559801013064853094400 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

69689828745408197317299119602026129106188800 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

139379657490816394634598239204052258212377600 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

278759314981632789269196478408104516424755200 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

557518629963265578538392956816209032849510400 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

1115037259926531157076785913632418065699020800 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

2230074519853062314153571827264836131398041600 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

4460149039706124628307143654529672262796083200 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

8920298079412249256614287309059344525592166400 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

17840596158824498513228574618118689051184332800 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

35681192317648997026457149236237378102368665600 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

71362384635297994052914298472474756204737331200 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

142724769270595988105828596944949512409474662400 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

285449538541191976211657193889899024818949324800 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

570899077082383952423314387779798049637898649600 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

1141798154164767904846628775559596099275797299200 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

2283596308329535809693257551119192198551594598400 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

4567192616659071619386515102238384397103189196800 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

9134385233318143238773030204476768794206378393600 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

18268770466636286477546060408953537588412756787200 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

36537540933272572955092120817907075176825513574400 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

73075081866545145910184241635814150353651027148800 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

146150163733090291820368483271628300707302054297600 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

292300327466180583640736966543256601414604108595200 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

584600654932361167281473933086513202829208217190400 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

1169201309864722334562947866173026405658416434380800 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

2338402619729444669125895732346052811316832688761600 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

4676805239458889338251791464692105622633665377523200 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

9353610478917778676503582929384211245267330755046400 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

18707220957835557353007165858768422490534661510092800 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

37414441915671114706014331717536844981069323020185600 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

74828883831342229412028663435073689962138646040371200 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

149657767662684458824057326870147379924277292080742400 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

299315535325368917648114653740294759848554584161484800 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

598631070650737835296229307480589519697109168322969600 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

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210624583334870952649315069767340738744444343667830807986058035200 Yards Dash, Hillsdale vs. Albion, Silver Medal

42

# MISCELLANEOUS.

One Hundred Yard Dash.	Gold Medal.
Base Ball Throw.	Silver Medal.
Three Largest Eggs.	Memento.
Throwing Is in Hammer.	Silver Medal.
One Mile Run.	Silver Medal.
Putting 15 lbs Shot.	Memento.

# JUMPING

Standing Broad Jump.	Gold Medal.
Running Broad Jump.	Silver Medal.
Backward Broad Jump.	Memento.
Standing High Jump.	Silver Medal.
Running High Jump.	Silver Medal.
Standing High Jump.	Silver Medal.
High Hand Spring Jump.	Memento.
Broad Hand Spring Jump.	Gold Medal.

# TUG OF WAR—8 MEN, AGGREGATE WEIGHT 825 LBS

M. A. C. vs. Albion.

# SATURDAY, 8 A. M.

# LAWN TENNIS, DOUBLES.

Winners of Former Contests.	Silver Medal.
	Silver Medal.

# BOXING.

Feather Weight.	Silver Medal.
Light Weight.	Silver Medal.
Middle Weight.	Silver Medal.
Heavy Weight.	Silver Medal.

# TUG OF WAR

Hillsdale vs. Albion.	
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# RUNNING.

440 Yard Dash.	Silver Medal.
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# BASE BALL—WINNERS OF 1ST CONTEST VS. WINNERS OF 2ND CONTEST.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
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Prize: Banner, Silver and Gold.

# SATURDAY, 1:30 P. M.

## LAWN TENNIS.

Singles.

Gold Medal.

## VAULTING AND KICKING.

Pole Vaulting.

Silver Medal.

Standing High Kick.

Silver Medal.

Running High Kick.

Silver Medal.

High and Kick.

Silver Medal.

High Kick, Both Feet.

Memento.

High Backward Kick.

Memento.

## TUG OF WAR.

Winners of Previous Contests.

Prize: Silver Cup and Silver Plate.

## RELAY RACE.

Silver Cup.

## BASE BALL—LOSERS OF 1ST CONTEST VS. LOSERS OF 2ND CONTEST.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

## SECOND PRIZES.

In all cases where Gold Medal is First Prize, there is a Silver Medal for Second. Where the First Prize is Silver Medal, a Memento is given as Second Prize.

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

S. F. MASTERS, ALBION COLLEGE.

President.

O. H. WESTBURY, OLIVET COLLEGE.

One President.

R. A. WARD, HILLSDALE COLLEGE.

Secretary.

G. J. JENKS, MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Treasurer.

## OFFICERS OF THE DAY.

PRESIDENT OF THE DAY.

PRES. G. F. MONIER.

DIRECTOR OF SPORTS.

E. D. PALMER.

MARSHAL.

F. H. BARRINGER.

CHAIRMAN OF RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

D. V. RICHARDSON.

HILLSDALE DEMOCRAT PRINT.

FIGURE 4b

THE SECOND ANNUAL FIELD DAY OF THE M.I.A.A. AT HILLSDALE, MICHIGAN, 1889

PROGRAM OF EVENTS

and standing high jump. Only 21 field sports still remained on the program. Other events which fell by the wayside by 1900 included bicycle racing, standing broad jump, and the All-Around. The Indoor Meet at Field Day included feather weight, light weight, and heavy weight wrestling; individual club swinging; tumbling; horizontal and parallel bars; and boxing. The program of indoor sports was continued until the 1907 Field Day meet when the Board of Directors decided to drop all indoor sports and make Field Day strictly a track meet. Tennis and baseball were continued as supplementary attractions at the Field Days.<sup>11</sup>

In 1901, the Association adopted football as an intercollegiate sport and offered a cup for the championship team. A percentage plan was incorporated which pitted Albion College, Kalamazoo College, and Hillsdale College against Olivet College, Michigan State Normal College, and Michigan Agricultural College. Football championships were not recognized by the Association until the 1904 season when Albion College won the cup.

Basketball received its original impetus in 1895 at Albion College. In 1898, a basketball league was formed with most M.I.A.A. schools becoming members; however, basketball did not become a sanctioned sport of the M.I.A.A. until the 1910-1911 school year.

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<sup>11</sup>The M.A.C. Record, (Michigan Agricultural College), January 2, 1907.

Baseball contests, which were held annually at the Field Day meets, were brought under the rules of the M.I.A.A. in 1898, and the percentage plan was adopted for awarding the championship cup. This plan declared the team with the highest winning percentage the champion. Previous to this date, the team that had won the most number of games was declared the winner.<sup>12</sup>

Development of a constitution and rules concerning eligibility of participants. The first constitution adopted by the M.I.A.A. was concerned only with the organization and running of the annual Field Day program. In 1890, the following Field Day rules were adopted by the Board:

1. All entries shall be in the hands of the secretary by May 20.
2. No person can be a contestant who has not been a student enrolled in one of the colleges of the Association within a year previous.
3. Any contestant forfeits his right in the contest who is not on the ground when the event is called; provided the event is called according to the programme.
4. But 3 entries may be sent to the secretary by each college in any given sport. Only the two first named shall become contestants, except when one of them shall, either through sickness or injury, be unable to participate.
5. A tax of \$200.00 will be raised to pay the Field Day expenses, and will be levied per capita on the male students of the four colleges.<sup>13</sup>

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<sup>12</sup>Vivian Lyon Moore, op. cit., p. 257.

<sup>13</sup>The Speculum, May 10, 1890.

The eligibility of the participants soon became a burning question to all officials of the M. I. A. A. Professional athletes, "ringers," were haunting the Eastern Athletic Association and the Board of Directors of the M. I. A. A. were determined not to let the situation arise in the M. I. A. A. In 1891, rule 2 concerning participants was amended to read,

Each contestant must bring a certificate from the president of his college or principal of his department certifying his connection with the institution according to rule 2.<sup>14</sup>

The rules concerning eligibility were again changed in 1893, after the Board of Directors was unable to enforce the ruling it had sanctioned in 1891. The rule stated that no contestant would be eligible to participate unless he was a bona fide student for at least one full term of the current year.

Constitutional revision by the Board of Directors was continued for the next four years. No concrete evidence of work in this area was shown until a constitution was issued which most nearly resembles the groundwork of the present constitution. This constitution clearly states that the faculty of the member institutions must approve all actions taken by the Board of Directors. The incorporation of faculty control of athletics was beginning to take hold

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<sup>14</sup>Ibid., May 10, 1891.

on the M. I. A. A. The appended constitution of the Michigan Intercollegiate Athletic Association is included here:

#### ARTICLE I

The objects of this Association shall be: First: to promote and regulate a pure and healthy condition of Athletic or other contests in the colleges of Michigan; Second: to establish a uniform standard of requirements or qualifications for admission to intercollegiate contests.

#### ARTICLE II

The officers of this Association shall consist of a President and a Secretary, who shall serve for one year or until their successors are appointed.

#### ARTICLE III

Meetings of this Association may be called by the President, or he shall call a meeting at the request of three members.

#### ARTICLE IV

There shall be one regular meeting to be held at time and place of the meeting of the State Teachers.

#### ARTICLE V

Each college shall have one representative who shall cast the vote of his college at all meetings.

#### ARTICLE VI

All the rules adopted by the Association shall be submitted to the Faculty of each college for ratification and the Secretary shall be notified of the result of such action.

#### ARTICLE VII

This constitution and by-laws may be amended or added to by a two-thirds vote of the members present



at any regularly called meeting, or such vote may be taken by mail, if necessary.<sup>15</sup>

The athletic rules formed by the Association were in keeping with the previous statements issued by the Board concerning eligibility, but the rules were more stringent. They were incorporated as a definite measure to combat the professionalism and mismanagement which was creeping into the Association. The Field Day of 1897 was very unsuccessful. No program was planned and the Directors had to make one up as they went along. Many managers of athletic teams also paid no attention whatsoever to the directors, and they went about constructing their own rules for the contests.<sup>16</sup>

Thus in 1898, the Directors, with faculty support, passed the following rules which clarified the position of the Association concerning eligibility:

1. No one shall represent any Institution of this Association in any game or athletic contest unless he be a bona fide student, doing at least two-thirds full work in a regular course, or an equivalent amount of special work.
2. No student shall be eligible to engage in any contest who, directly or indirectly receives or ever has received any gift, remuneration or pay for rendering of any athletic service to any institution in the association. This rule shall not disqualify any student otherwise eligible who is engaged as instructor in general (class) gymnastic exercises.

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<sup>15</sup>Minutes of the Faculty Meeting, (Michigan Agricultural College), April 9, 1897.

<sup>16</sup>The Hillsdale Standard, June 8, 1897.

It shall disqualify anyone who receives compensation of any sort for services or while rendering services as a trainer in any special line or lines of athletic sport.

It is agreed that the following shall be legitimate expenses for an athletic association to bear: a) The difference between training table expenses; b) Traveling expense, c) expenses for uniforms, shoes and other articles of athletics clothing necessary in athletic work, d) medical expenses connected with training or with disabilities incurred in practice or in contests, e) expenses for amateur prizes and medals.

3. No one shall represent any institution or their association who, since entrance into the institution, has performed any athletic service anywhere for pay (except as provided in the rule previous) or who accepts cash prizes or sells prizes of any kind, received as a reward for athletic skill. (This rule shall go into effect in the spring of 1899).
4. No student who has been under regular engagement with pay as an athlete or as a trainer or coach with any association that promotes athletic sports shall be eligible to represent his institution on any athletic field.
5. No student shall engage in any contest under an assumed name.
6. No student shall be permitted to participate in any contest so long as he has more than two "conditions" against him.
7. No student shall be permitted to participate in any contest who is, in the judgment of the faculty, delinquent in his studies because of athletics.
8. Ratification of the list of players on every athletic team must be obtained from the faculty committee of athletics.
9. No person shall be eligible to compete in any contest of the association unless he has been in regular



attendance at the institution he represents for at least (12) weeks during the college year; providing that this rule shall not apply to contests of the fall term.

10. These and other rules adopted shall be interpreted strictly in accordance with the letter of the rule.
11. In addition to these rules it is required that the chairman of the faculty committee on athletics in each college shall sign the following certificate in the case of all baseball, football or other teams that represent the college, namely:

'I hereby certify that the above are all bona fide students meeting the conditions of the M.I.A.A. as to attendance, amount of work, and scholarship.'<sup>17</sup>

In 1903, a new constitution was read and approved by the Board of Directors which provided for the addition and suspension of members. New members could be added to the Association by a unanimous vote by the Board and present members could be suspended by the Board by a two-thirds vote. The following rules were adopted to govern athletic events sanctioned by the association.

1. Rules governing Field Day and indoor contests shall be those adopted by the A.A.U.
2. Rules for baseball shall be those of the American league.
3. Rules for football shall be those of the Eastern Universities.
4. Rules for basketball shall be those of the Y.M.C.A. Athletic Association of America.
5. Rules for tennis shall be those of Spaulding's Tennis Guide.<sup>18</sup>

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<sup>17</sup>News item in the Collegian Herald, (Hillsdale College), April 21, 1898.

<sup>18</sup>News item in The M.A.C. Record, January 27, 1903.



However, the burning question concerning the use of professional players in athletics had not been solved. In 1904, 1905, 1906 many reports filtered between member institutions, each accusing the other of having professional athletes on their teams. Finally on March 9, 1906, a meeting was held in Battle Creek at which time the delegates proposed a number of recommendations which were to conclude forever the use of professional players. The following recommendations were adopted at this conference and subsequently by the Board of Directors of the M. I. A. A.

1. That no student may play more than four years in the aggregate in any intercollegiate sport and that this participation be confined to undergraduates.
2. That no student be allowed to play on the college teams who is below the grade of college freshmen, provided that no person be allowed to compete in any contest after fall term unless he has been regular attendance at the institution he represents for at least 12 weeks during the current college year.
3. That no student shall be allowed to compete in any contest who is not taking at least  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the full recitation work required, and is maintaining a grade satisfactory to the college faculty.
4. No student shall be permitted to participate in any contest so long as he has more than two conditions against him.
5. Students who transfer to M. I. A. A. institutions must remain inactive in athletics for a period of one year beginning at the time of entrance.
6. Eligibility lists must be signed by the secretary of the faculty of the school.

7. There shall be no preliminary training period prior to the beginning of academic instruction.
8. The football season shall end on the Saturday before Thanksgiving.
9. No person shall be eligible to play on any college team in the M.I.A.A. who shall become a regular member of a professional or semi-professional or any paid team, or who shall play in more than eight games during the summer vacation at which an entrance fee is charged.<sup>19</sup>

A very important suggestion made at this conference did not take effect until 1908, when total faculty control over the M.I.A.A. was instituted. Thus, the rules which governed the M.I.A.A. for many years were instituted and a strong foundation was laid for future developments.

Admission of new members. The four colleges (Albion College, Hillsdale College, Michigan Agricultural College, and Olivet College) which comprised the M.I.A.A. at its inception in 1888 were soon joined by Michigan State Normal College (Eastern Michigan University) of Ypsilanti. In February, 1892, Michigan State Normal College sent in a petition to become a member and was accepted into the Association after a short discussion.<sup>20</sup> M.S.N.C. continued its membership in the M.I.A.A. until 1902 when it dropped out of the Association for a period of eighteen years.

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<sup>19</sup>Ibid., March 13, 1906.

<sup>20</sup>The Albion College Pleiad, February 17, 1892.

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Kalamazoo College also made application for membership in 1895, but because the college lacked the necessary athletic records to qualify, their request was refused. In the spring of 1896, application was again made, and this time membership was granted to Kalamazoo College. Since that time Kalamazoo College has been a continuous member, in good standing.<sup>21</sup>

In 1895, Adrian College made application for admission, but the request was tabled. The application did not reappear until February 1900, when the Board of Directors decided to include Adrian College in all sanctioned athletic events for the remainder of that school year. By 1908, Adrian College was ready for full participation into the M.I.A.A. Adrian was formally accepted into the Association in February, 1908.<sup>22</sup>

Alma College made application for membership into the M.I.A.A. in the spring of 1902, and was wholeheartedly welcomed. Since acceptance into the Association, Alma has also been a continuous member, in good standing.

In 1903, a number of schools tried to break down the admission barriers to the M.I.A.A. Field Day. Mount Pleasant

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<sup>21</sup>Charles T. Goodsell and Willis F. Dunbar, Centennial History of Kalamazoo College, (Kalamazoo, Michigan: Kalamazoo College, 1933) p. 138.

<sup>22</sup>The Albion College Pleiad, February 13, 1908.



Normal (Central Michigan University), Marquette Normal (Northern Michigan College), Ypsilanti Normal, (Eastern Michigan University), Detroit College, Adrian College, and Hope College all asked permission to participate in the annual June meet. The M.I.A.A. colleges opposed the plan; therefore, limiting the Field Day in 1903 to only Albion College, Alma College, Hillsdale College, Kalamazoo College, Michigan Agricultural College, and Olivet College.<sup>23</sup>

The withdrawal of M.A.C. and the instituting of faculty control in the M.I.A.A. Michigan Agricultural College (Michigan State University) by 1900 had become the leading power in all athletic events in the M.I.A.A.

Since the first occurrence of Intercollegiate Field Days, M.A.C. has won over 40 percent of the 1st medals, the relay race twice, the baseball championship nine times.<sup>24</sup>

After the annual Field Day in the spring of 1907, M.A.C., by winning the meet, had won a total of eleven straight Field Day championships. The M.A.C. power, through numbers, had become too great for the other member schools of the M.I.A.A. This imbalance of power in athletics was recognized by the M.A.C. authorities. Many M.I.A.A. schools had failed to complete their schedules against M.A.C. in the

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<sup>23</sup>The M.A.C. Record, April 21, 1903.

<sup>24</sup>The Wolverine, (Michigan Agricultural College, 1900), p. 182.

fall of 1907. After this action by the Association's schools, M.A.C. asked to withdraw from the Association.

At a special meeting in Lansing, on January 31, 1908, eight delegates reorganized the M.I.A.A. These delegates included: Professor Herron and Mr. Coldren of Hillsdale College, Professor Williams and Mr. Puffer of Kalamazoo College, Professor Miller and Mr. Thacker of Olivet College, and Professor Green and Mr. Latham of Albion College.<sup>25</sup> Professor Lacky and Mr. Cargo of Adrian College were also present at this meeting and after the period of reorganization, Adrian College was asked to join the Association. Thus, after the school year 1907-1908, there were six member institutions: Adrian College, Albion College, Alma College, Hillsdale College, Kalamazoo College, and Olivet College.

The M.A.C. Record reports the following concerning M.A.C.'s withdrawal:

By action of the Board of Directors of the M.I.A.A. held at Hotel Downey Friday night M.A.C. is now free to make an independent schedule, a condition which it has been looking forward to for several seasons . . . . The fact that the rapid growth of the college has naturally placed us with institutions of a different class than those now forming the M.I.A.A.<sup>26</sup>

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<sup>25</sup>The Albion College Pleiad, February 13, 1908.

<sup>26</sup>News item in The M.A.C. Record, February 4, 1908.

One important situation overlooked by most accounts of this period is the fact that this meeting marked the first time when full control of the M. I. A. A. was taken by the faculties of the member institutions. Beginning in 1908, faculty control of all athletic policies issued by the Board of Control is extremely evident. The M. I. A. A. had been founded in 1888 solely by student athletic directors. Continuously since its inception the faculties of the member colleges have been slowly taking over control of all athletic administration. As early as 1891, an advisory committee consisting of faculty representatives from each member college was formed. This committee regulated all programs and Field Day arrangements.<sup>27</sup>

Awards. In 1888, at the first annual Field Day it became the practice of member institutions to share in the sponsorship of medals for the winners. The highest award, a gold stick pin, was awarded to the All Around winner by a local jeweler in each city which took an interest in athletic contests. In 1893, the silver medal was dropped as the second place prize, and only mementoes were given. About this time, a baseball cup was being given by Mr. Brackett of Lansing to the winning team in the baseball tournament. Mr. Brackett also had started to award a cup in football to the recognized champion of the

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<sup>27</sup>Minutes of the Faculty Meeting (Michigan Agricultural College), April 27, 1891.

Association, even though the sport was not officially sanctioned by the M.I.A.A. By 1903, the M.I.A.A. Board of Directors had instituted the awarding of pennants to the winning teams in the indoor meet, the track and field meet, the baseball championship, and the tennis tournament.

Summary. The M.I.A.A. grew out of local Field Days which were soon combined into invitational Field Day Meets in 1884. With the addition of Hillsdale College to the list of participants in 1887, the number of invitational field days increased to four. This large number created the problem of too many field days, which caused excessive absences from academic classes. Thus, in March and April, 1888, one glorious Field Day meet was planned and the Michigan Intercollegiate Athletic Association was born.

The problems that faced the student directors of the M. I. A. A. during the early formative years, 1888 to 1908 concerned: (1) The eligibility of athletes, (2) the rise of professionalism in college athletics, and (3) the controls placed on member institutions. Eligibility rules were passed, rules against professionalism were instituted, and complete faculty control of athletics was started in 1908. The eligibility of athletes from the member colleges had been solved, but the problem of professionalism creeping into athletics in the Association was still a burning question before the faculty Board of Control.

## SECTION II. THE PERIOD OF ATHLETIC REFORM

(1908-1921)

By 1908, the problem of professional athletes participating on M. I. A. A. college teams had become acute. The Association was now under the direct authority of the faculty directors. The responsibility of establishing eligibility rules which would keep out "undesirables" from the Association fell upon their shoulders.

Combating professionalism through eligibility rules. In the fall of 1911, two football players from Adrian College were declared ineligible by the Board of Directors. It was proved that both players had achieved only enough entrance credits to be eligible as juniors in high school. The credits which made both players eligible for college had been forged. In fact, one player had only entered college on the night before the disputed contest.<sup>1</sup> Adrian College was subsequently suspended from the M. I. A. A. in April, 1912, but regained admittance in September, 1913, after the Adrian representatives produced affidavits that proved that other member institutions of the M. I. A. A. had athletes that were also ineligible.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>The Weekly Almanian, (Alma College), October 6, 1911.

<sup>2</sup>Chester S. Barnard, "A History of Athletics in Kalamazoo College," (unpublished Master's thesis, University of West Virginia, Morgantown, 1940), p. 52.

The charges produced by the Adrian representatives were directed in the main at summer and Sunday baseball participation. The rules, until 1912, stated that no college baseball player could remain eligible if he participated in any summer baseball program. In 1912 this rule was discarded as it was felt by the Board that summer baseball participation would not interfere with a student's amateur standing unless he competed for money or valuable prizes.

In June, 1920, the rule concerning Sunday baseball was dropped. The rule had stated that no college athlete could remain eligible if he participated in baseball games on Sunday. By discarding this rule, the Board of Directors were immediately reprimanded by the college presidents of member institutions. The following excerpt from a letter to President H. L. Stetson of Kalamazoo shows feelings that existed among the administrative heads of the member institutions.

I think one of the most important things for us to consider is the future of the M. I. A. A. Our colleges seem to have no morals at all in these matters. We seem to be favoring falsehood, professionalism, Sunday baseball, Sunday football, unsportsmanlike tactics, and almost everything objectionable. While it is probably true that heads of institutions and their members of the faculty are not cognizant of these happenings until after they happen, it is true that our M. I. A. A. is, at the present time, of bad influence and undesirable reputation. However, we presidents must see to it that our separate institutions make new rules and live up to them honestly, getting rid of students and coaches who persistently violate them, or else we must select new members of our faculties for the executive committee and demand that the executive committee accomplish the



desired results.<sup>3</sup>

The action taken by the Board of Directors of the M. I. A. A. prompted the calling of a meeting at Jackson which included the seven M. I. A. A. college presidents, the faculty advisors to the M. I. A. A. , and the coaches from the various member colleges. At this meeting, President Crooks of Alma College presented the facts:

That in two colleges men on the college payroll as coaches are playing on athletic teams: that several colleges have men on their baseball teams who have formerly been employed in professional baseball: that high school graduates throughout the state quite frequently ask a college representative what can be done for them in the way of finances because their athletic ability has won offers of financial advantage.<sup>4</sup>

After the facts were presented at the joint meeting, it was recommended (later adopted by the M. I. A. A.) that: (1) The existing rules in the M. I. A. A. concerning professionalism be continued. Special emphasis was directed toward the ruling that any college student who was playing in intercollegiate athletics would be disqualified if he played on any other team during the year. (2) Sunday baseball would be prohibited. (3) Paid coaches would be prohibited from playing on teams of the institutions that employed them. (4) The promotion of athletics in the several colleges would be kept under

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<sup>3</sup>Letter from President H. H. Crook of Alma College to President H. L. Stetson of Kalamazoo College, November 22, 1921.

<sup>4</sup>Minutes of the Meeting of Independent College Presidents of Michigan, May 18, 1922.

institutional control and that all financial aid to men on athletic teams would be upon a purely scholastic basis. (5) Faculty control of all phases of athletics within the Association. (6) Athletic editors of college newspapers would refrain from making references which would breed bad feeling between institutions engaged in any competition.<sup>5</sup>

To further strengthen the faculties' control on athletics in the M. I. A. A. , one person was appointed to act as a referee in all disputes concerning eligibility and scheduling. Professor Clark L. Herron of Hillsdale College was appointed the first M. I. A. A. referee on October 6, 1922. Thus, the M. I. A. A. had strengthened its amateur status by adding eligibility rules which (when they were followed) eliminated professional participation in athletics, by demanding higher entrance requirements to be met by prospective students before participation, and by including an Association referee who was to be in supreme command of all Association affairs.

Admission and withdrawal of members. The addition of Adrian College to the M. I. A. A. in the spring of 1908 established the number of member institutions at six: Adrian College, Albion College, Alma College, Hillsdale College, Kalamazoo College, and Olivet College.

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<sup>5</sup>Ibid.

Adrian College remained an active member in the M. I. A. A. until the end of the 1921-1922 school year when Adrian felt that it would be to the school's advantage to remain out of Association competition. During the 1908-1922 period Adrian College had been suspended in 1912 because of ineligible participants.\*

Other schools which applied for admission during the 1908-1921 period were Michigan State Normal College (Eastern Michigan University) and Hope College. Michigan State Normal College applied for readmission to the M. I. A. A. in June, 1909, but their application was refused by the Board of Directors.<sup>6</sup> Application was again made by M. S. N. C. in October, 1919. After M. S. N. C. had ratified all eligibility rules established by the Board, it was admitted to the M. I. A. A. in March, 1920.<sup>7</sup> Hope College entered its first application for membership in the Association in April, 1914. The application was refused on the grounds that Hope College was too distant from the center of the intercollegiate conference.<sup>8</sup>

Olivet College dropped out of competition with M. I. A. A. schools in 1919-1920 because of a lack of male students. Olivet did,

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\*See page 46.

<sup>6</sup>News item in the Hillsdale Daily Standard Herald, June 3, 1909.

<sup>7</sup>News item in the Hillsdale Collegian, March 19, 1920.

<sup>8</sup>Ibid., April 9, 1914.

however, retain membership in the M. I. A. A. as a non-participating member. It was unnecessary therefore for Olivet to apply for readmission in 1920-1921 when the school engaged in the fall M. I. A. A. sports program. Thus, at the close of the 1921-1922 school year the following institutions comprised the membership of the M. I. A. A.: Albion College, Alma College, Hillsdale College, and Kalamazoo College, Michigan State Normal College, and Olivet College.

Changes in athletic events sponsored by the M. I. A. A. The 1908-1921 period continued to contribute to the changes in the annual M. I. A. A. Field Day. Beginning in 1909, the mile relay which had been a separate event until this time was included into the track program. The relay was still considered a special event though, and the winner was awarded a banner. Thus, the mile relay was no longer a championship event sanctioned by the M. I. A. A.<sup>9</sup> The hammer throw, which was one of the field events included in the early Field Day programs, was discontinued before the 1912 Field Day Meet and the javelin throw was introduced in its place. Final approval of the javelin throw as an event of field day was not given until 1914. A few schools objected to the event, saying that it was even more dangerous than the hammer throw which it replaced.<sup>10</sup>

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<sup>9</sup>Thomas Oliver, op. cit., p. 9.

<sup>10</sup>News item in the Weekly Almanian, (Alma College), October 4, 1913.

The game of basketball, which a few institutions had begun playing as early as 1895, was finally adopted by the M. I. A. A. as one of its official sports for the first time beginning with the 1910-1911 season. From this period on basketball has been one of the championship sports sponsored by the Association.<sup>11</sup>

The problem of securing adequate officiating at all athletic contests was a pressing problem for the Board of Directors. Beginning in 1913, a committee was appointed whose function it was to investigate and assign officials to all M. I. A. A. contests. This is the first attempt made by the M. I. A. A. to engage satisfactory referees and umpires. The plan so described was not changed until October, 1922, when coaches were asked to draft a list of acceptable officials for basketball, baseball, and football.<sup>12</sup>

The effect of World War I upon the Association. With the entrance of the United States into the first World War, the athletic programs of the colleges of the M. I. A. A. had to be curtailed. Lack of man power and the organization of Student Army Training Corps were given as reasons for the suspension of all Association Championships in 1917 and 1918. The short duration of the war, ended by an Armistice on November 11, 1918, allowed the M. I. A. A. to resume

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<sup>11</sup>Thomas Oliver, op. cit., p. 9.

<sup>12</sup>Minutes of the M. I. A. A. Board of Directors Meeting,  
October 6, 1922.

operations beginning in 1919. At a Board of Directors Meeting in December, 1918, it was decided that a full sports program would be started immediately. The Board also decided that participation of any student in the fall of 1918 would not count toward the completion of the four year total participation rule.<sup>13</sup>

Summary. The addition of faculty control of athletics of the M. I. A. A. in 1908, brought about many needed changes in the administration of eligibility rules of the Association. This change was not immediate, even though a majority of the rules originated by the Board were so constructed as to call for the immediate elimination of all eligibility problems. The transition was slower than was expected, and few problems concerning eligibility were solved by the end of the 1921-1922 school year. The power given to one head person, a referee, was soon to bring order out of chaos. Only when this was accomplished could a workable list of eligibility rules be created which would eventually wipe out the problems caused by the professional athlete.

The 1908-1921 period may be observed also as period wherein a modern day conception of athletic events was developed by the Association. The following athletic events were under the official rules prescribed by the M. I. A. A. in the spring of 1922: football,

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<sup>13</sup>News item in the Hillsdale Collegian, December 13, 1918.

basketball, baseball, tennis, and track. Both cross-country and golf were soon to be added.

Thus the period of reorganization and reform had brought the M. I. A. A. out of the "Dark Ages" into a period of modern athletic organization and development.

### SECTION III. THE PERIOD OF THE FIRST JUDGE ADVOCATE,

CLARK L. HERRON

(1922-1931)

All problems connected with professionalism and eligibility had not been solved by the incorporation of faculty directors in the period 1908-1921. There were times when even the Faculty Board of Directors of the M. I. A. A. was unable to make an adequate decision on student eligibility. Thus, in October, 1922, a long standing member of the Board of Directors, Clark L. Herron, of Hillsdale was chosen to be the referee of the M. I. A. A. It was his duty to make all decisions concerning eligibility and scheduling.<sup>1</sup> In 1924, the title of referee was changed to Judge Advocate. The minutes of the M. I. A. A. state that a Judge Advocate would, if the board saw fit, be appointed by the Board of Directors. He would advise the Directors on such matters as they would submit to him from time to time.<sup>2</sup>

Eligibility rulings. Action was begun immediately to make eligibility rules more binding on students. In October, 1923, an amendment was suggested which stated that no student who had completed

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<sup>1</sup>Chester S. Barnard, op. cit., p. 67.

<sup>2</sup>Minutes of the M. I. A. A. Board of Directors Meeting,  
October 5, 1923.



a season on one M. I. A. A. college team would ever be permitted to participate in any other M. I. A. A. game as a member of any other M. I. A. A. college team. The ruling was proposed as a means of preventing one institution from robbing athletes from another institution by offering a better scholarship or more chances to participate. The rule, as it was first read, proved to be too demanding of the student. Thus, on October 3, 1924, a one year residence rule was instituted which would not permit a student immediate participation in athletics if he switched from one M. I. A. A. institution to another.<sup>3</sup> At this same meeting, the four year rule concerning participation in athletics was also re-adopted. The rule stated that no student shall participate in intercollegiate athletics for more than four years in the aggregate and that all college playing would count toward the total.<sup>4</sup>

A forerunner of the Freshman Rule, which required one year's residence before participation in varsity athletics, was incorporated by the Board of Directors in June, 1926. The ruling stated,

Freshmen shall not be eligible to compete in more than two of the following sports: football, basketball, and baseball.<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>3</sup>Ibid., October 3, 1924.

<sup>4</sup>Ibid.

<sup>5</sup>Ibid., June 4, 1926.

It was also decided at this meeting that freshmen would have to pass at least ten hours of work each semester and have an average in all work of .5 or better. (A=3, B=2, C=1, D=0, E or F= -1). Upper-classmen had to pass at least twelve semester hours of work with an overall average of at least .7 (based upon this scale).<sup>6</sup>

The eligibility rules concerning freshman athletes never had a chance to operate, for in December, 1926, the Board of Directors issued the following ruling concerning freshmen,

A student will be ineligible to compete in inter-collegiate athletics in the M. I. A. A. until he has been a year in residence at the institution he represents and has met the scholastic requirements indicated in Rule 5.<sup>7</sup> (Rule 5 concerns grade points).

The one year Freshman Rule went into effect in the fall of 1927, and remained, even with continued resentment against it, an M. I. A. A. rule for a number of years.

Freshman teams were immediately organized, and the following rules were set up to govern their action:

Teams--Freshman teams shall be composed of 1st year men only who have had no previous competition in the same sport--either freshman or varsity.

Qualifications--Freshman players shall maintain a satisfactory standing during the 1st semester and a .5 average the second.

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<sup>6</sup>Ibid.

<sup>7</sup>Ibid., December, 1926.

Games--Games shall be limited: Football, 4 games;  
Basketball, 6 games; Baseball, 4 games.

Disqualifications--Any freshman participating in any game in excess of or in violation of the above limitations shall be credited with varsity competition which shall disqualify him for his next year in college. No freshman shall play on a varsity team--if so, such participation shall count as varsity competition; provided, junior colleges may use freshman in varsity competition, but this shall count as varsity competition if such players later transfer to a M. I. A. A. College.

Awards--Freshman making their numerals for the 1st time may receive a numeral jersey. Thereafter numerals only. Freshman awards shall not be given out until the M. I. A. A. scholastic rule has been satisfied for the semester in which the numerals were earned.<sup>8</sup>

By limiting varsity competition to sophmores, juniors, and seniors, the Board of Directors incorporated a rule into the by-laws which was to cause the Association continued grief for the next fifteen years.

Admittance of new members. The period 1922-1931 saw the addition of only one college to the membership of the M. I. A. A. As one school was gained and one was lost, there was no change in the total number of institutions belonging to the Association. In 1922, there were six member schools; Albion College, Alma College, Hillsdale College, Michigan State Normal College, Kalamazoo College, and Olivet College.

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<sup>8</sup>Minutes of the Special Meeting of the M. I. A. A. Board of Directors, June 1, 1929.

Central Michigan Normal College (Central Michigan University) applied for membership in 1923, but lost its chance for membership on a secret ballot vote in which a 3/5 majority was needed for membership. The City College of Detroit also applied for membership in June, 1925, but action on their admittance was postponed indefinitely. Their membership application was brought before the Board late in 1926 and the motion was defeated--two schools for; four schools against.

In December, 1925, the Board of Directors issued the following statement,

The M. I. A. A. shall consist of only privately endowed colleges of the state.<sup>9</sup>

This statement, naturally excluded Michigan State Normal College from continued membership in the M. I. A. A. as they were the only state supported institution in the Association. With the "handwriting on the wall," Michigan State Normal College, in a letter from President McKenny, asked to withdraw from the M. I. A. A. The resignation was accepted, leaving the Association with only five members.<sup>10</sup> The Normal school had become a powerhouse in the Association and had dominated the athletic scene for at least the last four years it was a

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<sup>9</sup>News item in the Albion College Pleiad, December 7, 1925.

<sup>10</sup>Minutes of the M. I. A. A. Board of Directors Meeting, June 5, 1926.

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member (1922-23, 1923-24, 1924-25, 1925-26). Normal's enrollment also was increasing at a faster rate than the enrollments of other M.I.A.A. schools.

In December, 1926, Hope College applied for membership in the M.I.A.A. and was immediately accepted since the school complied with all the rules set down by the Association.<sup>11</sup>

The question concerning readmission of Adrian College to the Association was discussed in 1928, but no action was taken at that time. Thus, the M.I.A.A. consisted of six colleges at the close of 1931; Albion College, Alma College, Hillsdale College, Hope College, Kalamazoo College, and Olivet College.

Changes in the M.I.A.A. sports program. Cross-country was officially sanctioned by the Association on October 6, 1922. All meets were run by Western Conference rules and the course was from 4 to 4 1/4 miles in length.<sup>12</sup> The sport remained in operation until 1932 when it was abandoned by the Association due to the lack in interest of member schools to support it.

The participation of women in the Annual Tennis Tournament sponsored by the Association had had a continuous existence from 1896 until 1925, when the Board decided to restrict the tournament to

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<sup>11</sup>Ibid., December, 1926.

<sup>12</sup>Ibid., October 6, 1922.

men's play. Women's tournaments have been held since at the member colleges, but they are in no way connected with Association affairs.<sup>13</sup>

In 1926, the permanent records of the M. I. A. A. were started and all previous records made by Michigan State Normal College were stricken from the record. Similar action had occurred when Michigan Agricultural College was dropped from the Association in 1907.

The situation concerning baseball became acute during the 1929 season as a few teams did not finish out their schedules. The expense involved in fielding a team was felt to be too great by most schools. The Albion Recorder states,

As only Hillsdale and Hope of the six M. I. A. A. schools are having diamond teams this spring, it was felt that the expense (of continuing baseball) would be greater than the interest aroused would warrant.<sup>14</sup>

Finally, on May 30, 1930, a vote was taken concerning the advisability of continuing baseball as an M. I. A. A. sport. The only school in favor of continuing the sport was Hillsdale College whose baseball team was having a successful season. Baseball was not re-introduced into the M. I. A. A. until the 1948 season.

Finances. Before 1927 all Field Day Meets and all expenses incurred by the M. I. A. A. were paid out of monies derived from a tax

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<sup>13</sup>Thomas Oliver, op. cit., p. 60.

<sup>14</sup>News item in the (Albion) Recorder, April 17, 1930.

on each member school. The tax was based upon the total male enrollment of the school. At the December 2, 1927 meeting of the Board of Directors it was decided by the Board that a flat tax of \$75.00 would be a better method of assessing the schools. Accordingly, each school was assessed \$75.00 for the 1927-28 school year.<sup>15</sup> The flat taxation method of securing funds is still the practice, although the rate has increased. Money that was not used frequently was returned to the schools at the end of the school year. In 1930, the assessment was reduced from \$75.00 to \$50.00. The reduction proved to be only one of the results of the world wide economic depression of the 1930's.

Uniform contracts and eligibility blanks. Beginning in 1924, the M.I.A.A. printed a complete set of uniform blanks which were used in the administration of player eligibility and game contracts. Most schools had to be reminded continuously of the fact that the official forms were to be used.<sup>16</sup>

Summary. Primary changes in the M.I.A.A. during the period 1922-1931 were: (1) Originating the post of Judge Advocate; (2) Incorporating the Freshman Rule which prohibited freshman players from participating in varsity athletics; and, (3) Continuing supervision of the eligibility of contestants to maintain competitive

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<sup>15</sup>Minutes of the M.I.A.A. Board of Directors Meeting,  
December 2, 1927.

<sup>16</sup>Ibid., May, 1924.



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standards in the Association.

In December, 1930, a special committee\* was chosen to provide for a Judge Advocate who was not closely connected with the Association. At the end of the 1930-31 school year, Clark L. Herron resigned his post as the first Judge Advocate of the M.I.A.A.<sup>17</sup>

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\*Clark L. Herron of Hillsdale College, Herbert W. Clack of Alma College, and Allen B. Stowe of Kalamazoo College.

<sup>17</sup>Ibid., May 29, 1931.

## SECTION IV. THE PERIOD OF JUDGE ADVOCATE

JAMES B. HASSELMAN

(1931-1933)

The short period in which James B. Hasselman was Judge Advocate of the M.I.A.A. may be described as a period of economic curtailment for the Association as well as for all of the schools belonging to the Association at this time. The freshman rule was still under heated discussion since its inception in 1926, and the problem of contracting teams from different schools for competition was continually before the Board of Directors for increased action.

The Board of Directors had previously decided to appoint a Judge Advocate who had no connections with member schools of the Association.\* The committee appointed for this purpose selected James B. Hasselman, head of the Publications Department at Michigan State College. His nomination was accepted unanimously by the Board and in May, 1931, the committee reached an agreement with Mr. Hasselman. James B. Hasselman accepted the position offered to him in 1931 even though it offered no financial reward. His administration was immediately faced by a sharp curtailment of expenditures.

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\*Board of Directors Meeting held December 5, 1930. See page 63.

Report on the recommendations by the College Presidents

Association. At the May, 1932, meeting of the Board of Directors of the M.I.A.A. the following report brought a warning of the economic difficulties forced upon the Association by the world wide depression:

Recognizing the importance of strict economy under present economic conditions in conducting our athletic programs, and further recognizing the fact that the Michigan College Presidents Association has recently passed resolutions looking toward this end, the Directors of the M.I.A.A. respectfully request that the College Presidents, at their convenience, make it possible for a committee of Directors to meet with representatives of the Presidents in discussing future plans and programs.

The Directors feel that the present situation calls for a careful analysis of all phases of the questions involved, in order to avoid the possibility of destructive effects which might follow too drastic action in curtailment of present programs.<sup>1</sup>

After this plea for a joint meeting between the M.I.A.A. Board of Directors and the College Presidents Association, little was accomplished toward this end until Olivet College announced her withdrawal from the 1932 football season on September 23, 1932. The Recorder states that,

The announcement indicated that Olivet was abandoning football and possibly other intercollegiate sports because the financial outlay was too great and because of a desire to have the entire student body actively engaged in the athletics program.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>Minutes of the M.I.A.A. Board of Directors Meeting, May 30, 1932.

<sup>2</sup>News item in the (Albion) Recorder, September 24, 1932.

The reasons for Olivet's withdrawal from football by G. F. Foster, given at a special Board of Directors meeting in October, were; (1) A sharply reduced student body, and (2) a lack of candidates for the team. The record shows that only nine men reported for football practice at Olivet in the fall of 1932.<sup>3</sup>

It was then decided that from this point on, any college must notify all other colleges of their withdrawal from any of the Association's sanctioned sports and each college must vote favorably on such requests.

The action taken by Olivet College, and the possibility of such action occurring at other colleges in the Association prompted a special meeting to be called between the College Presidents Association and the M.I.A.A. Board of Directors. The meeting was held in Lansing on January 23, 1933, and the following recommendations were put forth:

1. Cross-country is to be abolished as an official M.I.A.A. sport.
2. Field Day is to be economized and costly awards are to be eliminated.
3. College assessments should be lowered.
4. "Home and home" game contracts should be established for all sports with the elimination of guarantees.
5. Equalize travel distances between schools by extra compensation to distant schools.

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<sup>3</sup> Minutes of the Special Meeting of the M.I.A.A. Board of Directors, October 12, 1932.

6. Eliminate Freshman Competition to all but intramurals.<sup>4</sup>

These proposals were definite measures toward curtailing expenses.

The action taken by the Board of Directors shows that all concerned felt the pressing need to economize only if this economy did not hurt their positions as athletic powers in the Association. Recommendation numbers one, two, four, and five were immediately passed, which resulted in eliminating cross-country as an official M. I. A. A. sport. The third recommendation was not adopted and the assessment of each college was maintained at \$75.00 per year.

The sixth recommendation caused the most disagreement among the members of the two administrative groups. The freshman rule was causing increased expenditures since most schools now had freshman teams. Therefore, this recommendation wanted to place freshman competition on an intramural basis. The Board of Directors were decidedly against this action. They felt that an intramural program would cost the same or more than the freshman teams that each school now sponsored.

Changes in Freshman Rules. When Olivet College withdrew from football in the fall of 1932, a ruling was made by the Board of Directors which allowed Olivet a one year elimination of extra-mural freshman competition in each sport in which it sponsored a varsity

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<sup>4</sup>Ibid., February 9, 1933.

squad. This is the first instance when the freshman ruling seems to be more of a hindrance than a help to the Association.

Contracts for athletic contests. Contracts for all athletic contests were to be made out in triplicate with the third copy being filed with the secretary of the M. I. A. A. at least forty-eight hours before the contest. Contract blanks were being provided at this time by the Association and it was stressed by the Board of Directors that they be used.<sup>5</sup>

The adoption of golf as a M. I. A. A. sport. The first indication of golf becoming a sanctioned sport by the M. I. A. A. came upon a notice by Professor Robert Clack of Alma at the May 30, 1930, meeting of the Board of Directors. Action on this suggestion was continually postponed until the May 27, 1933 meeting of the Board. At this meeting golf was accepted as an official M. I. A. A. sport to begin in the spring of 1934.<sup>6</sup>

Summary. James B. Hasselman's term as Judge Advocate was short lived for at the December 2, 1932 meeting of the Board of Directors it was announced that he would be unavailable for the coming year (1933).

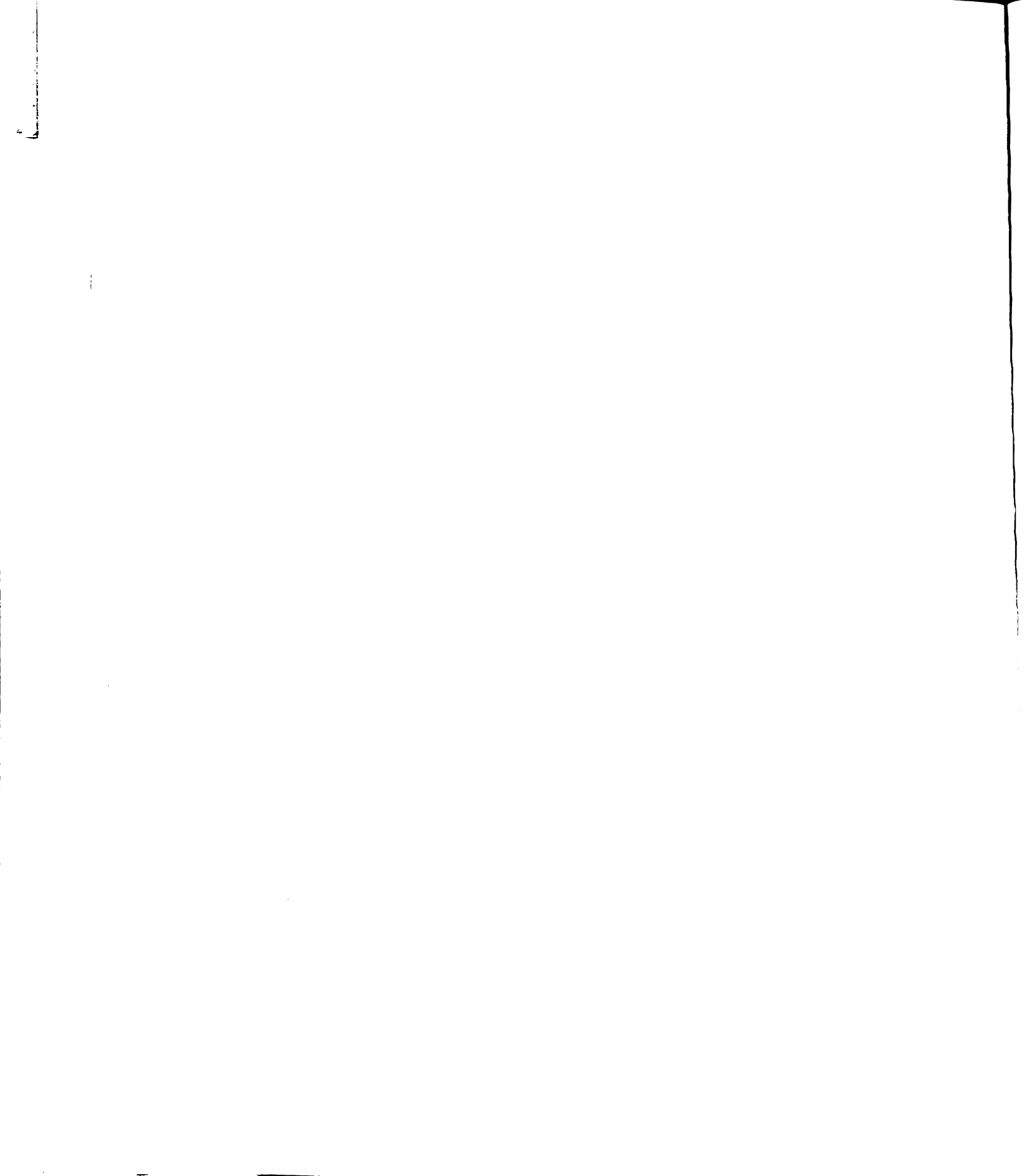
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<sup>5</sup>Minutes of the M. I. A. A. Board of Directors Meeting,  
December 2, 1932.

<sup>6</sup>Ibid.

During his tenure in office Mr. Hasselman had experienced a tightening of the Association's purse strings as a result of a world wide economic depression. He had also experienced increased power, for in October 1931, it was decided by the Board of Directors to allow the Judge Advocate the power to select the All M. I. A. A. teams in all sports. During his term in office golf had replaced cross-country as a sanctioned sport and the freshman rule was beginning to cause trouble. At the regular meeting of May 26, 1933, James B. Hasselman resigned and a committee was chosen to search for a new Judge Advocate.





## SECTION V. THE EARLY PERIOD OF JUDGE ADVOCATE,

DEGAY ERNST

(1933-1945)

The period of the new Judge Advocate, DeGay Ernst, a former track star at Michigan State College, began in the fall of 1933. Mr. Ernst, along with the Board of Directors, faced the problem of operating an Association in the midst of a world wide economic decline. Some of the problems that faced his administration are listed as follows: (1) Whether or not to uphold the Freshman Rule; (2) Whether to allow all liberal arts colleges in Michigan admittance to the Association, or to limit the number of schools in the Association only to those which were church related institutions; (3) Whether to allow junior college transfers the right to participate in sports immediately upon transfer to Association schools. A brief treatment of these problems is included below.

Continued problem with the Freshman Rule.<sup>\*</sup> With Olivet College dropping out of football for the 1932 and 1933 football seasons, opinion seemed to indicate that the freshman rule be stricken from the books and that freshman be allowed to compete on college teams.

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<sup>\*</sup>See page 57 for an explanation of the Freshman Rule.

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Until five or six years ago, the Association permitted the playing of freshman. Then, in the period of high tide in enrollments, it adopted the freshman rule.

Now the enrollments are so sharply reduced that one of the colleges of the group, Olivet College, is not able to maintain a varsity team without using freshmen. Two others are on the danger line. Moreover, all the colleges feel that to maintain both varsity and freshman schedules . . . as the state institutions do . . . is to incur much additional expense without protecting freshmen from the evils of competition. They find, also, that to drop freshman schedules puts them at a disadvantage with the state institutions in the present sharp competition for students.

I should add that in general the colleges favor the freshman rule, . . . I personally was very active in having it adopted . . . but the financial emergency and the sharply reduced enrollments have brought grave problems not anticipated when the rule was introduced to our by-laws.<sup>1</sup>

In December, 1933, Olivet College once again asked for permission to re-enter the Associations' football race with the stipulation that they be allowed to use freshmen. It was decided by the Board of Directors that Olivet could compete in football for the 1934 season only with the following provisions: (1) No games with Olivet College would count for the championship; and, (2) No Olivet College freshmen would be charged with a year of eligibility. The vote for this measure was carried 8 to 4.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>Letter from President John L. Seaton of Albion College to President Harry Gage, Coe College, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, December 2, 1933.

<sup>2</sup>Minutes of the M. I. A. A. Board of Directors Meeting,  
December 8, 1933.

After everything had been arranged, Olivet College reported in the spring of 1934 that she would be unable to field a football team anyway because of financial difficulties. After this announcement, suspension of the freshman rule was brought to a vote by the Board of Directors and was promptly defeated seven votes to five.<sup>3</sup> The following year (1935) Olivet College was able to field a football team, but once again only if the institution complied with the rules set down by the Association. No football contest in which Olivet College participated would count for the championship.

Extra-mural competition for freshman teams had been in progress ever since the rule was incorporated into the M. I. A. A. by-laws in 1926. In 1935, because of continued financial difficulties and enrollment problems the number of freshman games was reduced. Freshman teams could compete in only three football games, six basketball games, four golf matches, four tennis matches, and four track and field meets. No competition was to be with teams of other M. I. A. A. schools.<sup>4</sup> In 1937, the program was expanded to include four football games, six basketball games, six track meets, six tennis matches, and six golf matches. The provision that teams could not participate with other teams within the M. I. A. A. also was

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<sup>3</sup>Ibid., May 25, 1934.

<sup>4</sup>Ibid., December 6, 1935.

continued. When the freshman rule was discarded at a later date, all freshman competition was disbanded.

The freshman rule caused more trouble for the Association in 1937, when Olivet once again had to ask permission to use freshmen players on their varsity football team.

Olivet has only fourteen men available for the squad, with the prospect of two more to come. Some of these men are in such shape from last season's injuries that their use to the squad is uncertain. Also, as some of these men are inexperienced, the squad will be much weaker than last year's. For these reasons Olivet is faced with only two possibilities: (1) cancel all games; (2) fulfill the schedule by using freshman. Olivet prefers the latter course for two reasons: (1) less inconvenience would be caused the other colleges; (2) this would preserve a continuity of football activity which would greatly aid Olivet in determining its future policy as regards football. It is understood that Olivet's games under this arrangement would not be included in conference standings.<sup>5</sup>

The policy of allowing certain football teams the right to use freshman players but not allowing their games to count for the championship was discarded in 1939. Adrian College at this time, had entered the Association and had requested the same treatment regarding football that was given to Olivet College.

In the spring of 1937 when we were invited to affiliate with the M. I. A. A. we hesitated because of a fear that something like this (inability to field a team) would happen. Our very small freshman class last year simply confirmed our fear, but we decided to wait until this fall to bring the

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<sup>5</sup>Letter to the M. I. A. A. Board of Directors members from Kenneth G. Hance, M. I. A. A. Secretary, September 15, 1937.

matter before the board. At present we have 24 men out for football. Of these 12 are upper-classmen and 12 are freshmen. These figures may change slightly in any direction within the next few days, but obviously the problem will not be altered to any appreciable degree.<sup>6</sup>

The request was granted, and further action by the Board of Directors in 1939 also allowed all games to be counted for the M. I. A. A. football championship.<sup>7</sup>

The question concerning freshman competition on varsity squads became acute in the spring of 1940, as both Olivet College and Adrian College again asked permission to use freshmen on their teams. Male enrollments at other member institutions were also sharply reduced because the army draft prior to World War II was taking many college men to fill the quotas established by the federal government. A report from Hope College concerning the draft situation follows:

It is quite evident that if the draft situation continues, Hope College will be hit very hard and Bud (Hinga) told me (DeGay Ernst) that four or five of his regulars are subject to an early call. If these boys are taken from his squad it will be necessary for Hope to play freshmen.<sup>8</sup>

A request for freshmen use was granted to both Olivet College and Adrian College, but on June 10, 1940, Olivet College

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<sup>6</sup>Letter from Robert M. Vogel of Adrian College to Kenneth G. Hance, M. I. A. A. Secretary, September 17, 1938.

<sup>7</sup>Minutes of the M. I. A. A. Board of Directors Meeting,  
December 2, 1939.

<sup>8</sup>Letter from DeGay Ernst to Allen B. Stowe, M. I. A. A. Secretary, June 10, 1940.

announced that it was going to discontinue football because,

It has ceased to be the wholesome, amateur, sportmanlike activity it once was.<sup>9</sup>

Seventeen days after this announcement the following decision was reached by the Board of Trustees at Olivet College:

In view of Olivet's recent decision to discontinue competitive football and because of the fact that the constitution of the M. I. A. A. requires member colleges to participate in all sports as a permanent policy, Olivet College, through its faculty representative requested permission to withdraw from the M. I. A. A.<sup>10</sup>

Thus, due primarily to the continued enforcement of the freshman rule concerning M. I. A. A. athletics, one college felt the pressure to continue within the Association too great to bear and they withdrew on June 17, 1940. Olivet College had been one of the original Association members in 1888 and had been a member of the Association until this period with the exception of 1919 when World War I had forced the school to close its doors because it lacked the necessary students to keep the school in operation.

After the 1940 football season, Adrian College again asked permission to use freshman in football for the 1941 season. They stated that if they were not allowed this privilege they would also be forced to withdraw from the Association. The action, taken by Adrian,

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<sup>9</sup>News item in the (Albion) Recorder, June 10, 1940.

<sup>10</sup>Ibid., June 18, 1940.





finally prompted the Board of Directors to abandon the freshman rule; but, abandonment was not accomplished until many hard feelings were expressed by exponents on both sides of the issue. The mail vote concerning football only taken on September 26, 1941, proved to be unanimous with the following provisions:<sup>11</sup>

1. All freshmen must score at least 93 or better on the American Council on Education Psychological Examination for 1941.
2. Freshmen entering in February, 1941, need to meet upper-classman eligibility requirements.

At the Board of Directors meeting on November 28, 1941, the Board voted that suspension of the freshman rule would apply to all sports. Thus, the freshman rule, which was not regarded as one of the best policies of the M.I.A.A., was discarded. Freshmen were now allowed to compete on all athletic teams of the Association if they met the requirements for eligibility established by the Board of Directors.

Admittance of Colleges to the M.I.A.A. When Judge Advocate, DeGay Ernst, first assumed his position, there were six colleges in Michigan that were members of the Association: Albion College, Alma College, Hillsdale College, Hope College, Kalamazoo College, and Olivet College. With Olivet's withdrawal from football

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<sup>11</sup>Letter from Allen B. Stowe, M.I.A.A. Secretary, to all M.I.A.A. Faculty Representatives, September 26, 1941.

in 1932, 1933, and 1934, a special meeting was held by the College Presidents Association which passed on the following recommendation to the M. I. A. A. Board of Directors:

It was unanimously voted to recommend to the Directors of the M. I. A. A. that steps be taken to increase the number of colleges in the group. The contests, especially in football, have become too few to mean much except as individual contests. A championship based on four games has little dignity or value. The situation this year (1934) with two teams tied at the top and two tied at the bottom is an illustration of conditions likely to reoccur frequently. Moreover, our series has become so short and our championships are so relatively unimportant that we no longer draw much publicity.

It has become necessary to play half or more than half of the football games outside the circuit. For various reasons that is undesirable.<sup>12</sup>

No action was taken immediately to include more colleges in the Association, but a ruling was passed which provided for a double round robin to be played in 1936.<sup>13</sup> In 1937, the double round robin football schedule was abandoned with the inclusion of Adrian into the Association.

The re-entrance of Adrian College into the M. I. A. A. was not a surprise to officials connected with the Association. Adrian had been a member off and on until her withdrawal in 1921, and had

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<sup>12</sup>Letter of recommendations from the College Presidents Association to the M. I. A. A. Board of Directors, December 7, 1934.

<sup>13</sup>Minutes of the M. I. A. A. Board of Directors Meeting, December 7, 1934.

kept up athletic relations with many of the colleges presently in the M. I. A. A. (1936).

An investigation of Adrian College's athletic situation was carried out by Dale R. Sprankle and Kenneth G. Hance, both of Albion College at that time, and on December 4, 1936, Adrian College was asked to join the M. I. A. A.. Adrian College was officially welcomed into the Association at the Board of Directors' Meeting of May 28, 1937.<sup>14</sup>

On December 2, 1938, Calvin College of Grand Rapids, applied for admission to the M. I. A. A.. Calvin was rejected because she did not comply with the Association rules which compelled schools to participate in all sports in order to be members. Ferris Institute, situated in Big Rapids, and Lawrence Institute of Technology also applied for admission to the Association at this time.<sup>15</sup>

The very next spring (1939) the Detroit Institute of Technology applied for admission, but they were rejected when the M. I. A. A. Board of Directors issued the following statement,

It is the concensus of the Board that the M. I. A. A. should be limited to church related liberal arts colleges which will participate in all of the sports of the conference.<sup>16</sup>

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<sup>14</sup>Ibid., May 28, 1937.

<sup>15</sup>Ibid., December 2, 1938.

<sup>16</sup>News item in the (Albion) Recorder, November 24, 1939.

The application of Ferris Institute was rejected because the institution could not be recommended due to financial and eligibility problems. Lawrence Institute of Technology withdrew its application before action could be taken by the Board. Thus, by turning down four of five applications, the Board of Directors did not help to increase the size of the M. I. A. A. With Olivet's withdrawal from the M. I. A. A. in 1940, the Association was once more left with only six members: Adrian College, Albion College, Alma College, Hillsdale College, Hope College, and Kalamazoo College.

Administrative athletic problems handled by the Board of Directors. Many minor athletic problems appeared before the Board of Directors of the M. I. A. A. during the 1933-1945 period. The Board made rulings concerning junior college transfer students, eligibility, publicity, finances, an M. I. A. A. Handbook, and an All Sports Trophy.

Junior College students who transferred to an M. I. A. A. institution were immediately eligible to participate in all Association athletic events until the spring of 1935. In May, 1935, after continued complaints by junior college administrators throughout the State of Michigan, the Board of Directors changed the ruling to read that only after two years of junior college could a student become eligible to participate in the M. I. A. A.<sup>17</sup>

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<sup>17</sup> Minutes of the M. I. A. A. Board of Directors Meeting, May 25, 1935.

All other eligibility rules of the Association remained as they were throughout this period except for the ruling concerning the grade point average of participants. Freshmen were required to maintain a .7 average on the three point scale (A=3; B=2; C=1; D, E, or F=0) and all other students were required to maintain an average of 1.0 or better to remain eligible for competition.<sup>18</sup>

The means of publicity and the method of finance of the M. I. A. A. remained unchanged during this period. Beginning in 1935, only the Judge Advocate, Mr. Ernst, could release information to the several wire services for publication. The 1933-1945 period may be considered a period of transition for the M. I. A. A. publicity from a beginning of loose connections to one of rigid control by the Board of Directors and the Judge Advocate. The financial picture also remained the same even though there was a definite need for increasing the annual fee.<sup>19</sup> Even though an increase in expenditures was felt by the Association, the regular \$75.00 annual fee was kept intact until after World War II.

The final athletic problems contacted by the Board of Directors at this time concerned the inauguration of two motivational devices which were to help create added interest in all M. I. A. A.

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<sup>18</sup>Ibid., November 22, 1939.

<sup>19</sup>Correspondence to the Faculty Representatives of the M. I. A. A. from H. M. Davidson of Hillsdale College, May 14, 1937.

athletic events. The M. I. A. A. Handbook, which contains records, a history, and other general information about the Association, was prepared and presented to the Board of Directors in 1939.<sup>20</sup> The first edition of the Handbook was distributed to the members of the Association in 1939. Subsequent editions have not been published because of the great expense involved in printing the new editions. Another motivational device, the All Sports Trophy, was instituted on December 7, 1934. Proposed by Allen B. Stowe of Kalamazoo College, the Trophy was to be given to the school which achieved the best composite record in all sports sanctioned by the M. I. A. A. This trophy has been in continual existence from the 1934-1935 school year until the present time. Thus, the Association had firmly established itself as a ruler of athletic policy among the member colleges in the State of Michigan; however, the Second World War was soon to disrupt future plans of the M. I. A. A.

World War II. The Second World War, which began for the United States on December 7, 1941, had a very decided effect on the Michigan Intercollegiate Athletic Association. In May, 1942, Adrian College asked permission to remain out of athletics for the duration of the war. No action was taken at this time, but at a special meeting of

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<sup>20</sup>Minutes of the M. I. A. A. Board of Directors Meeting,  
May 25, 1939.

the Board of Directors on June 4, 1942, it was decided by the Board to abolish all championships for the duration of the war and to let the colleges individually contract their own games.<sup>21</sup>

Hope College reported that it would have to discontinue all spring sports for 1943. Many other colleges completely disbanded their sports programs for the duration of the war because of:<sup>22</sup>

1. Limited athletic funds.
2. Transportation difficulties.
3. Limited finances.
4. Shortage of manpower.

If a student had participated during the years that the Association had disbanded because of the national emergency, these years were not counted as participation years on the students eligibility. Beginning in 1946 this plan was altered and limits were once again imposed on athletic participation.<sup>23</sup>

Summary. The problems that faced the various administrations of the M.I.A.A. during the years 1933 to 1945 were overcome mainly by adhering to the wishes of the member institutions. Enrollments at a number of the institutions were reduced (Kalamazoo College from 419 students in 1930 to 271 students in 1940). The financial burden of

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<sup>21</sup>Ibid., June 4, 1942.

<sup>22</sup>News item in the (Albion) Recorder, June 24, 1942.

<sup>23</sup>Minutes of the M.I.A.A. Board of Directors Meeting,  
November 8, 1945.



providing teams for some athletic events was also overwhelming.

This period also saw the abolition of the Freshman Rule which limited students to three years of varsity competition. With the elimination of this rule, policies concerning freshmen athletes were hastily established. The elimination of the rule soon caused more hardship to the policy making board, but the explanation of these hardships must be left to the next period in which they have a greater significance.

At almost the exact moment when the Association was beginning to feel the effects of increased military preparations by the United States government, the Board of Directors voted to preserve the Association and put it "into mothballs" for the duration of World War II.

SECTION VI. THE POST WAR PERIOD OF  
JUDGE ADVOCATE DEGAY ERNST  
(1946-1958)

World War II ended in August, 1945, and as was true following World War I, arrangements were made almost immediately by the M.I.A.A. to resume athletic relations. At a meeting on November 8, 1945, it was decided by the Board of Directors to begin a full slate of sports in the fall of 1946, with football leading the way. Little did the Directors realize that the problems of returning veterans would be overwhelming and that many long hours would be spent in drawing up eligibility rules to include the returning G.I.'s.

This major problem was not the only one that faced the M.I.A.A. in the beginning of 1946. The Board was soon to make major decisions concerning: (1) Finances, (2) M.I.A.A. Handbook revision, (3) Eligibility requirements, (4) Publicity, (5) Admission of new members, and, (6) Remuneration for the Judge Advocate. Many problems also developed out of the use of rules which were made prior to World War II. At this time many of the existing rules had small significance when compared to the changes made in athletic philosophy and policy.

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<sup>1</sup>Minutes of the M.I.A.A. Board of Directors Meeting, November 8, 1945.



Development of M.I.A.A. eligibility requirements. When the first meeting of the Board of Directors was held after World War II, it was decided that all eligibility rules that applied during the 1941-1942 school year were to apply to the present school year, 1945-1946. The return of hundreds of veterans soon changed the minds of the Directors, and they began to incorporate rules early in 1946 which governed the eligibility of the G.I.'s.\* These rules stated that all G.I.'s that were properly enrolled were eligible for competition the first semester of 1946-1947 regardless of their previous status, but it was ruled that they must: (1) carry the proper work load required by the Veterans Administration, and (2) be eligible for G.I. compensation. The rules also stated that a G.I. would be eligible his second semester regardless of his first semester academic record. All G.I.'s enrolled either the first or the second semester of 1946-1947 had to meet the regular Association eligibility requirements for the 1947-1948 school year.<sup>2</sup>

The initial rule concerning G.I. participation was continued through 1949-1950. The rule was dropped for the 1950-1951 and the 1951-1952 school years but was renewed again in 1952 when many males returned from service in the Korean War. A problem was

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\* See Appendix D for rules effective September, 1946.

<sup>2</sup>Ibid., May 18, 1946.

created for the Board as the rules which applied to the World War II G. I. 's were not applicable to the Korean situation. Service men were now made eligible immediately upon entrance to or returning to their former college. If they returned to another college in the M. I. A. A. , they would be subject to the eligibility rules which called for a one year non-participation period.<sup>3</sup> The eligibility rule concerning Korean War veterans was continued for the one school year 1952-1953; at which time it became a permanent eligibility rule for the Association.

Another eligibility rule which entered once again into M. I. A. A. affairs concerned the freshman rule regarding varsity participation. By dropping the freshman rule in all sports in 1941, the M. I. A. A. had allowed all freshmen the right to participate on varsity teams if they: (1) passed the psychological examination set up by the American Council on Education for 1941 (a score of 93 or higher was required), and (2) met the upperclassman requirements their second semester if they had entered college in February of the school year.

Much discussion centered around the possible waiver of the examination for freshman entrants who maintained at least a C average in high school. In October, 1948, the situation became acute and a

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<sup>3</sup>Ibid., October 1, 1952.

special meeting was held at which the following proposal was presented and adopted:

Any student who is regularly admitted to the freshman class of any member college in the M. I. A. A. as a graduate of a senior high school or its equivalent and who is carrying twelve or more semester hours of work, as elsewhere provided for in M. I. A. A. eligibility rules, shall be eligible for athletic competition during his first semester of residence (thereby dropping the use of the psychological examination) and that this rule shall become effective at the end of the 1948 football season.<sup>4</sup>

A few of the Directors recommended that the C average be maintained, (Professor Kleis of Hope College and Professor Gilbert of Albion College) but this average was not required for quite some time. In 1951, all freshmen were required to maintain a .7 average after their first semester (Average based on A=3, B=2, C=1, D=0, E or F= -1). After the second semester a freshman had to maintain a C average (1.0) or better to remain eligible for varsity competition in the Association. A drastic change came in 1953, when the Board voted to raise the freshman grade point average to 1.0. This ruling did not stay in effect long, for on November 20, 1954, it was reversed to the previous .7 average.<sup>5</sup>

A final major eligibility rule which changed because of outside pressure upon the Association was the ruling concerning junior

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<sup>4</sup>Minutes of the Special M. I. A. A. Board of Directors Meeting,  
October 7, 1948.

<sup>5</sup>Minutes of the M. I. A. A. Board of Directors Meeting,  
November 20, 1954.

college transfers. One college in the Association had been outwardly accused of raiding junior college teams of their players. Other schools had been accused of the same action, but not in an outward fashion. The raid, brought out in most State newspapers, was reported by Palmer Hern of Bay City who was the President of the Michigan Junior College Conference (M. J. C. C.). He reported as follows:

The M. I. A. A. could end these raids with one change in its eligibility requirements . . . . Now it allows all Junior College transfer students to become eligible immediately. We wish they'd rephrase that rule to read, 'Junior College Graduates' instead. Then our players would be safe the full two years.<sup>6</sup>

After this revealing action the M. I. A. A. Board of Directors passed the ruling which satisfied both the M. J. C. C. and the M. I. A. A. The ruling stated that,

Junior College graduates or attendants at Junior Colleges for a period of two years who otherwise meet scholastic standards are immediately eligible for competition (in the M. I. A. A.), however, junior college students of less than two years residence must complete one semester's residence and meet eligibility requirements (of the M. I. A. A.) before being declared eligible.<sup>7</sup>

Thus, aside from a few minor interpretations of existing eligibility rules, the rules have remained the same up to the present period (1959).

#### Changes in athletic events and policies. Eligibility rule

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<sup>6</sup>News item in The Detroit Free Press, October 18, 1949.

<sup>7</sup>Minutes of the M. I. A. A. Board of Directors Meeting, May 19, 1950.

additions were not the only policy changes made by the Board of Directors of the M. I. A. A. during this period. Many changes also occurred in the type of athletic contests sanctioned by the M. I. A. A. and in the rules governing these athletic events. The major changes occurred in baseball, cross-country and football.

Baseball was the first sport to be readmitted to the Association's list of events. This sport was previously dropped after the 1929 season due to financial reasons and lack of adequate manpower. On May 16, 1947, baseball was once again reinstated as a sanctioned sport. It began full operations in the spring of 1948 with Adrian College and Kalamazoo College not participating for a few years.<sup>8</sup>

The baseball schedule was first organized as a double round-robin of single games and a tournament consisting of the first four place teams was held at the Annual Field Day. In 1950, the Field Day Tournament was dropped in favor of staging only a double round robin of single games. This plan also proved unsuccessful since many games were rained out. In 1951, a single round robin of double-headers was played, and with the exception of the 1955 baseball season this scheduling plan has been in effect.<sup>9</sup>

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<sup>8</sup>Ibid., May 16, 1947.

<sup>9</sup>Ibid., May 19, 1955.



At the same meeting in which baseball was voted as an M.I.A.A. sport, cross-country was also readmitted into the Association's list of events. Cross-country had been abandoned as an official Association sport in 1932 because of a lack of interest by member schools to promote such a program. But, on May 16, 1947, cross-country was voted once again to be an M.I.A.A. sport.<sup>10</sup> In November, 1948, the official distance of four miles was set for the run, and beginning in 1952, the Annual Cross-Country Meet was held at the several colleges in order of alphabetical listing. In 1951, all cross-country meets during the season were counted as 1/2 points toward the championship; the other 1/2 points was based upon the results of the Annual Conference Meet. This plan of operation is still in effect today.

One of the most popular established M.I.A.A. sports, football, was not effected by many rule changes until the National Collegiate Athletic Association (N.C.A.A.) abolished two platoon football in January, 1953. Except for minor variations the M.I.A.A. abided by the rules instituted by the N.C.A.A. until the completion of the 1958 football season.\* All rules of other sanctioned athletic events (basketball, tennis, golf, and track) have remained unchanged but for

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<sup>10</sup>Ibid., May 16, 1947.

\*See Chapter IV, Section VII, page 118 for 1959 football rule change.

a few minor additions or interpretations.

Other events which changed the complexion of the M. I. A. A. sports program include: (1) Voting by the Board of Directors to discontinue the Indoor Track program on November, 23, 1948. (Discarding this plan was recommended by the Coaches Association which felt that the added expense and the unsuitable training period warranted its discontinuance);<sup>11</sup> (2) A decision by the Board of Directors to discontinue spring football practice. (The suggested rule was made law on November 18, 1949, after a recommendation from the College Presidents Association for no between season practice of any sport);<sup>12</sup> and, (3) A decision to stage an all M. I. A. A. mid-winter basketball tournament which would increase the monies in the depleted treasury. (The tournament was eventually held at Albion College on January 5, 6, and 7, 1950. It was regarded as a financial failure and the several colleges voted not to continue the tournament).<sup>13</sup>

Admission of new members. As the sports program of the M. I. A. A. was increasing in the number of events sponsored, likewise the number of participating member institutions was also increasing.

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<sup>11</sup>Ibid., May 23, 1948.

<sup>12</sup>Ibid., November 18, 1949.

<sup>13</sup>Contents of a letter from H. M. Dividson of Hillsdale College to W. J. Gilbert of Albion College, January 31, 1950.

At the end of World War II there were six colleges that remained members of the M. I. A. A. (Adrian College, Albion College, Alma College, Hillsdale College, Hope College and Kalamazoo College). In 1952, Olivet College applied for readmission to the Association and was granted immediate entrance. Olivet was also encouraged to enter into a full program of sports as soon as possible.<sup>14</sup> The following report indicates Olivet's relationship to the Association:

Olivet left the league 12 years ago because of the small male enrollment, but has maintained basketball and baseball relations with Albion much of the intervening time. It has also played Adrian regularly and had some contests with the other M. I. A. A. members.

Olivet is now said to have a few more men students than a year and a half ago, but 1952 football schedules are already fully drafted without its participation in that sport.

Olivet was one of the early members of the league, but several times has had enrollment declines that forced it to partially or fully pull out of championship competition.<sup>15</sup>

Olivet College did not participate in football in 1952, but did field teams in this sport beginning in 1953.

On May 21, 1953, a very controversial measure was passed which stated that,

A member college can remain in good standing if it participates in any six of the seven (M. I. A. A.) sports,

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<sup>14</sup>Minutes of the M. I. A. A. Board of Directors Meeting, May 22, 1952.

<sup>15</sup>News item in the (Albion) Recorder, May 24, 1952.

notice of non-participation to be given to the Secretary not less than 12 months in advance of expected participation.<sup>16</sup>

Even though this ruling was passed unanimously there is continued agitation among Association members concerning this ruling.

Later, at the same meeting, an application was received from Calvin College of Grand Rapids for entrance into the Association. Calvin College had been refused admittance on a number of occasions previous to this meeting because she did not participate in all the sports sanctioned by the Association. However, with the ruling just passed, Calvin's application could be considered as the Knights participated in all M. I. A. A. approved sports but one. The required two-thirds vote was reached and Calvin College was admitted conditionally into the M. I. A. A. on May 21, 1953. After serving a one year probationary period, Calvin College was fully accepted into the M. I. A. A. on May 20, 1954.<sup>17</sup>

With the admission of Olivet College and Calvin College the Association had expanded to include eight institutions--the largest membership in the history of the M. I. A. A.

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<sup>16</sup> Minutes of the M. I. A. A. Board of Directors Meeting, May 21, 1953.

<sup>17</sup> Ibid., May 20, 1954.

Other administrative advances made by the M.I.A.A. As the number of institutions increased the membership of the M.I.A.A. , administrative problems arose concerning the means of finance for the Association and the methods to be used to enhance M.I.A.A. publicity. The concept of operating the Association on a non-profit basis with non-paying positions was soon to become a method of the past. The dues charged to each member school remained at \$75.00 per year until November, 1946, when the Board voted to increase the fee to \$150.00 per year. The fee was payable in two installments. An increased economy and a higher cost of living were given as the basic reason for this raise. The full \$75.00 fee per semester was not always assessed because there were times when an excess was noticed in the M.I.A.A. treasury. It was not until 1954 that the flat \$75.00 fee per semester was stabilized and the monies in the treasury were kept intact.

On May 20, 1954, the treasurer was authorized, on a motion by Allen B. Stowe, to purchase \$500.00 worth of Postal Savings Certificates. This action is the first evidence shown by the M.I.A.A. for investing monies of any sort. An additional \$1000.00 was invested in government securities in November, 1956.

The major increases in M.I.A.A. expenses during this Period were: (1) The establishment of a petty cash fund of \$50.00



for the Secretary of the M. I. A. A.;<sup>18</sup> (2) An increase from five to eight cents per mile for M. I. A. A. travel for all members of the Board of Directors; and, (3) The addition of a token salary for the services of DeGay Ernst, the Judge Advocate. Small amounts of cash had been given to Mr. Ernst from time to time beginning in 1938, but it was only when the annual honorium was increased to \$100.00 that the position of Judge Advocate became an added expense for the Association.<sup>19</sup>

Along with the administration of finances, the problem of publicity releases by the M. I. A. A. to the several wire services was ever present. The publicity of the M. I. A. A. had been in a sorry state for a number of years. The Judge Advocate had been given the power to make all releases to the press news services, but there were times when information leaked out to the wire services which was not in the best interest of the M. I. A. A. The Board of Directors now regulates the Judge Advocate's power somewhat. They summarize what items are to be released to the wire services before the Judge Advocate is allowed to make the actual release.<sup>20</sup>

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<sup>18</sup>Ibid., November 18, 1957.

<sup>19</sup>Ibid., May 20, 1954.

<sup>20</sup>Ibid., November 17, 1958.

The M. I. A. A. has also appointed a Publicity Director whose duties have mainly centered in the preparation of brochures and in the gathering of statistics from the several colleges for publication.<sup>21</sup> Dick Kishpaugh of Kalamazoo, Michigan, presently holds this position in the Association.

Summary. The post war period of the M. I. A. A. with Judge Advocate DeGay Ernst may best be considered as a period of growth in many directions. The Association adopted the statement of Principles on Intercollegiate Athletics published by the North Central Association as its guide in policy formation and as criteria for the conduct of its (M. I. A. A.) athletic program. This period also experienced: (1) Rejection of another M. I. A. A. Handbook publication; (2) Adoption of a Sportsmanship Trophy; (3) Organization of publicity under the strict auspices of the Association; (4) Stabilization of M. I. A. A. finances; (4) Clarification of eligibility rules; and, (5) Increased M. I. A. A. membership. The ground work for the present constitution and by-laws was formed during the period 1946-1958, and few changes in the organizational set-up of the Association have occurred since the end of the 1957-1958 school year.

Considering all periods of Michigan Intercollegiate

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<sup>21</sup>Ibid., November 20, 1950.



Athletic Association history, the post war period may be considered to be one of the most strongly organized. Never in the history of the Association had so great a number of institutions been joined together to promote a Christian attitude in all athletic endeavors.

SECTION VII: THE PRESENT PERIOD OF THE COMMISSIONER OF  
ATHLETICS, DEGAY ERNST  
(1959)

On May 19, 1959, the office of M. I. A. A. Commissioner of Athletics was organized and Judge Advocate DeGay Ernst was appointed to the office. The following rules were adopted by the Board of Directors which govern the activities of the Commissioner of Athletics:<sup>1</sup>

1. The title of the office shall be Commissioner the M. I. A. A.
2. The officer shall be selected and appointed by a majority vote of the Board of Directors.
3. The appointment shall be made for a period of three (3) years.
  - (a) The election of the Commissioner shall be made at the spring meeting of the Board of Directors.
  - (b) At the fall meeting preceding the termination of office, the Board of Directors shall arrange for recommendations to be made relative to tenure.
  - (c) In an emergency situation resulting in the vacating of the office of the Commissioner, the secretary of the Board of Directors shall assume the authority and responsibilities of the office until such time as a call meeting of the Board of Directors shall select and appoint a new Commissioner.

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<sup>1</sup>Minutes of the M. I. A. A. Board of Directors Meeting, May 19, 1959.

4. Duties and responsibilities of the Commissioner.
  - (a) He shall assist the Conference in enforcement of the constitution.
  - (b) He shall serve as a clearing house for all reports and records.
  - (c) He shall decide on all cases of a controversial nature involving conference members.
  - (d) He shall interpret and clarify any point of law involving the Constitution and By-laws.
  - (e) He shall specify to the secretary of the Board of Directors the method of procedure followed.
  - (f) Any decision shall be subject to appeal to the Executive Board (Committee). Any school or the Commissioner may present the appeal by letter or in person.
  - (g) He shall be in attendance at all meetings of the M. I. A. A.
  - (h) Any neglect on the part of a member institution to fulfill its obligations will be reported by the Commissioner to the Board of Directors of the M. I. A. A. and to the comparable authority of the offending institution.

The compensation level established for the office of Commissioner was set at \$400.00. Another \$400.00 is provided to the Commissioner per year to be used for travel expenses, secretarial expenses, and other miscellaneous items. To meet the added expense the Board of Directors voted to increase the annual fee levied on each school. The fee was increased from \$75.00 per semester to \$100.00 per semester.<sup>2</sup>

An Executive Committee was also established at this meeting. Three faculty members compose the committee. It is their

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<sup>2</sup>Ibid.

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duty to assist the Commissioner of the M. I. A. A. , interpret the Constitution, and consider any grievances that may arise.<sup>3</sup>

Other matters acted upon at the spring meeting of 1959 include: (1) Establishing a method of contracting officials for all intercollegiate contests; (2) Dispensing with the N. C. A. A. football rule concerning limited substitution and incorporating the free substitution rule; and, (3) Eliminating the Sportsmanship Trophy which had been instituted one year previous.

Summary. The present period is definitely a period of administrative reorganization for the Association. The creation of two new administrative agencies is a step forward in the organization of a stronger central-powered Association. Whether these improvements will be carried out to their fullest measure will only be seen in the actions of the Association in the years to come.

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<sup>3</sup>Ibid.

## CHAPTER V

### EVALUATION OF HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS

The Michigan Intercollegiate Athletic Association, the second oldest athletic conference in the United States, was organized by four small institutions in the State of Michigan. The institutions wanted to promote a broadened athletic program based upon high Christian ideals and fair play. After the Association's initial organization, many administrative problems became evident. Professional athletes appeared, student control proved faulty, ineligibility prevailed, and administrative control was weak. Not all methods used to correct these problems have been satisfactory; in fact, the last athletic problem listed is still in evidence today. Many questions concerning the past and present policies enforced by the administrators of the M. I. A. A. must also be answered in the near future. Will the freshman rule, which limits varsity participation to sophomores, juniors, and seniors, be revived once again because of a slight increase in enrollments of member institutions? Will the Board of Directors (including the Commissioner of the M. I. A. A.) continue their policy of loose administrative control over member institutions? Will adequate entrance requirements be established by the M. I. A. A. for those institutions which will seek admission in future years? Will all present

member institutions be able to remain active in the M. I. A. A. ?

The problem concerning entrance requirements must be discussed first. Until 1926, any institution gained admittance to the Association that was in the State of Michigan, would comply with all rules established by the Association, and was voted a member by the Board of Directors. After 1926, the M. I. A. A. limited its membership to only privately endowed colleges in the State of Michigan. This rule is further strengthened by the Constitution of the M. I. A. A. which states that only liberal arts colleges in the State of Michigan may be admitted to the Association.<sup>1</sup> Therefore, by adhering to a strict interpretation of the constitution, any institution that is a liberal arts college in the State of Michigan and which receives the required two-thirds vote of approval from the Board of Directors may be admitted to the Association.

There are no requirements or criteria to be met for entrance into the Association other than those listed above. There is no minimum enrollment figure; no qualifications have to be met by staff members; there is no specific religious preference (the procedure has been to limit membership to church related colleges); and the institutions are not required to be accredited before admittance.<sup>a</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>Constitution and By-laws of the Michigan Intercollegiate Athletic Association, revised to January 1, 1956.

<sup>a</sup>One member institution was allowed admittance to the M. I. A. A. recently which was not an accredited college upon admittance.

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Enrollment figures for the second semester of the 1958-1959 school year indicate that the highest total college enrollment of an M. I. A. A. member is 1,819 and the lowest total college enrollment is 410.<sup>b</sup> With this wide enrollment difference from which to draw athletic participants, an institution with 400 students can hardly be expected to compete on the same level with an institution with over 1,800 students. (This fact has been self evident over the past eight years). The ideal arrangement in forming an administrative inter-collegiate athletic association is to have all members of about equal strength.<sup>2</sup> Thus the equalization of M. I. A. A. members must begin in enrollments.

It is also very noticeable that all present member institutions are affiliated with Protestant religious denominations. What would result if an institution which was not affiliated with a Protestant faith made application to the M. I. A. A.? How would their application be handled? Would they be able to gain admittance? When members of the Board of Directors were approached with these questions, they were divided in their opinions concerning what course to take. It is very evident that no substantial criteria has been instituted which will adequately prepare the Association for new members.

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<sup>b</sup>See Appendix B.

<sup>2</sup>Harry A. Scott, Ibid., p. 231.



The loose administrative control exercised by the Board of Directors of the M. I. A. A. is another real problem. The only time in the history of the M. I. A. A. that a member institution was punished for a violation of rules occurred in 1912. At that time Adrian College used two ineligible players in a football game. The college was suspended for one year from M. I. A. A. competition.<sup>c</sup> All other cases of rule infractions seem to have been handled in a haphazard manner.

Two excellent examples of loose administration are as follows: Example I. In 1932, Olivet College was unable to field a football team. They asked permission to be excused from participation in football. Their request was granted; and, even though it was against the rules of the Association, they were allowed to remain a member of the M. I. A. A. A complete change of heart appeared three years later when Calvin College applied for admittance to the M. I. A. A. Calvin met all the requirements needed for admittance, except that they did not compete in all of the sanctioned M. I. A. A. sports. They were not admitted at that time.<sup>d</sup> In one instance the rules were clearly violated; in another, they were strictly followed.

Example II. Presently, Article III of the M. I. A. A. Constitution reads,

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<sup>c</sup>See page 46.

<sup>d</sup>Refer to Chapter IV, Section 5.

A member college can remain in good standing if it participates in any six of the seven sports, notice of non-participation to be given to the secretary not less than twelve months in advance of expected non-participation.<sup>3</sup>

This rule was included in the Association rules in May 1953, so that Calvin College could gain admittance to the M. I. A. A. Since this time other member institutions have taken advantage of and have violated the existing rule.

The reason that the ruling was instituted into the M. I. A. A. is self evident, but it has since caused hardship to both the Board of Directors and Athletic Directors connected with M. I. A. A. affairs. A twelve month notice of non-participation must be given before a school is allowed to drop any particular sport. This part of the ruling has never been followed (except for Calvin College), and many times notice of non-participation has been given less than a month in advance. To further add to the disregard for rules, the violating schools have never been punished in any way for their late actions (The ruling itself is not actually feasible. It is almost impossible for an athletic coach to know one year in advance the type and amount of material that he will have available for his team.)

Once again, it is evident that a stronger administrative body is needed which will institute new control measures. These new

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<sup>3</sup>Constitution and By-Laws of the M. I. A. A., revised to January 1, 1956.

controls will then, strengthen the central organization of the Association.<sup>e</sup>

The one year residence rule required before varsity participation is the last present administrative problem which faces the Board of Directors of the M. I. A. A. (Freshman Rule). When the ruling was instituted in 1926, the Board of Directors felt that all freshmen athletes, for their own protection, needed one year to mature physically and socially. The enrollment figures before the depression were also high, and the number of students participating on athletic teams at that time was not as great as the number participating today. However, with the advent of the depression, a few schools dropped considerably in enrollment and in their ability to finance intercollegiate athletics. Olivet College and Adrian College had repeatedly to ask permission of the Board to use freshmen athletes on their varsity teams. After struggling nine years with enforcement measures to keep the rule intact, the Board of Directors decided to abandon the rule in 1941.<sup>4</sup>

The possibility of readoption of the one year residence rule is remote. The question has been brought to the attention of the Board numerous times since the rule was discarded. (May and November, 1947; October, 1948; May, 1949; November, 1949; May, 1950). Activity concerning the rule has centered around private discussion

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<sup>e</sup>See Summary and Recommendations, page 112.

<sup>4</sup>Minutes of the M. I. A. A. Board of Directors Meeting,  
November 28, 1941.

over the past few years; however, the question is not a dead issue. Basically, the larger institutions are in favor of readoption as they have the manpower in the top three grades to support all athletic teams; however, the smaller schools are definitely against the measure. Thus, readoption of the freshman rule will not occur until all institutions have reached an enrollment, financial, and competitive level which warrants the use of the rule.

Not all the affairs of the Association have been clouded by inefficient administration. The M.I.A.A. has contributed much good toward the development of an amateur spirit and high athletic ideals among the member institutions in the State of Michigan. The Association has limited collegiate competition to four years in the aggregate, appointed worthy officials, established a close faculty control over all athletic endeavors, instituted standardized eligibility rules which curbed the activities of professional athletes, organized suitable schedules for member institutions, created the Commissioner's position, and served as a medium for a closer relationship between the smaller institutions in the State of Michigan.

The Association has had the fortunate experience of a low turnover of member institutions. Only two institutions, other than the eight present members, were at one time members of the Association. Michigan Agricultural College (Michigan State University) and Michigan State Normal College (Eastern Michigan University)

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retained membership in the M.I.A.A. until their enrollment figures and athletic powers reached a much higher plane than other members of the Association. Many institutions have sought admission to membership in the M.I.A.A. , but most have been refused after an investigation by Association officials. The criteria used for these decisions were determined by the investigators for each individual case.

The Association has also performed a service to its member institutions by backing and supporting them when local athletic problems were evident. Little or no publicity has been given to unsavory incidents which occur from time to time in Association affairs. When radical publicity was given, the Association stood by its members; however, the Board of Directors also analyzed their own rules, and, when necessary, made the proper changes in order to keep high standards of athletic participation in the State of Michigan.<sup>5</sup>

The influence of outside occurrences (world interaction) on the growth and development of the M.I.A.A. has been distinct. Both World War I and World War II eliminated all athletic actions of the member institutions. The M.I.A.A. disbanded active relations in 1917-1918 and in 1942-1946. The Korean War, beginning in 1950, did

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<sup>5</sup>Ibid., May 19, 1950.



not effect the organization to any appreciable degree. The world wide depression of the early 1930's greatly reduced Association activities. It did not, however, completely curtail action. The depression lowered college enrollments and also created financial situations which made it difficult for institutions to support athletic teams. Through this undesirable situation, however, the Board of Directors succeeded in keeping the M. I. A. A. intact.<sup>f</sup>

Present day influences of world interaction on the M. I. A. A. are effecting the Association in only one way. Presently the Board of Directors has felt the increased cost of supporting the organization. To counteract the increased cost the membership fees charged to the institutions were increased. Prosperity, then, has also put its mark on Association development as well as world war and depression.

With the world status continually changing, the future relationship of the M. I. A. A. with world developments is difficult to predict. However, prediction is also interesting and profitable. If a major war were to occur within the years to come, the M. I. A. A. would continue to follow the established pattern (athletic inactivity without total disbandment). If a major depression were to occur, the the activities of the Association would be limited, but this reduction

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<sup>f</sup>See Chapter IV, Section IV.



could not completely annihilate M. I. A. A. activities.

Continued prosperity raises another problem which the Board of Directors must face if the M. I. A. A. hopes to continue its existence. There seems to be little reason to expect the present pattern of prosperity to be otherwise in the future. An increased economy has created higher wages which in turn has increased tuition costs and operating expenses for all schools. State supported institutions have not had to raise their tuition costs or board and room costs to such a marked degree. Increased taxes also help state supported institutions provide for salaries and operating expenses. The facilities which a state supported institution can provide are also greater than those of privately endowed colleges. Therefore, it is reasonable to assume that the small colleges in the State of Michigan will find it more difficult in the future to attract adequate numbers of students to their campuses.

One way in which the small schools will be able to attract students to their campuses is through their athletic program. With this fact in mind, the M. I. A. A. will have to improve its administrative control over athletics in the Association. Through improved control, the Association will be able to provide the type of athletic program which continually promotes the amateur spirit, constantly develops a keen attitude toward athletic competition, and always strives for clean,

Christian sportsmanship. Thus, changes are definitely needed in the administrative organization of the Association.

Summary and suggested remedial measures. Since its inception in 1888 the Michigan Intercollegiate Athletic Association has provided its members many services. However, to further provide the services that have previously been mentioned, the Association will have to eliminate some of the present problems facing its development. The two following changes in administrative policy must occur if the M.I.A.A. is to continue as an influential organization in athletics in the State of Michigan. (1) Association entrance requirements will have to be re-examined by the Board of Directors in order to establish a well defined set of criteria upon which membership in the Association is based. (2) The administrative control of the Association will have to be revamped in order to establish exacting methods of leadership in an uncertain future. §

The following suggestions are recommended by the writer, an outside observer, as possible solutions to the existing problems:

1. The Association should establish sound criteria for the admission of new members into the M.I.A.A. This criteria should be

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§Agreeing with these policy changes are: DeGay Ernst, Commissioner of the M.I.A.A.; Paul L. Cook, present Secretary of the M.I.A.A.; and William J. Gilbert, past Secretary of the M.I.A.A.

included in the M. I. A. A. Constitution. The criteria should include: (a) Specific type of institution to be admitted; (b) Specific lower and upper enrollment figures; (c) Location limitation; (d) Faculty control of athletics; (e) Participation in all sanctioned sports; (f) Staff qualifications; (g) Coach qualifications; (h) Financial capabilities; (i) Exacting entrance requirements and graduation requirements; and, (j) Institutional acceptance by a major accrediting agency. A two-thirds vote of approval from the Board of Directors should be met before final approval.

2. The Board of Directors of the M. I. A. A. , with a strong Commissioner as a leader, should strictly interpret the Association's Constitution.

3.<sup>h</sup> Penalties should be levied on any member institution who violates any Association rule. Due warning should be given the institution so that it may instigate remedial action. However, if remedial action is not taken, some penalty should be levied against the institution by the Commissioner. (Example: The Intercollegiate Conference of Faculty Representatives [Big Ten] imposes the following penalties on institutions for violation of rules:

- (a) The offending institution or staff member may be reprimanded by the Commissioner and warned

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<sup>h</sup>Note: The writer is cognizant of the fact that the Commissioner of the M. I. A. A. has been granted vast powers; however, a clearer definition of his powers is needed.



against repetition of the offense.

- (b) The staff member found in violation may be denied the privilege of contact with any prospective athlete for a period of one year; and the same penalty may be imposed upon all staff members of the sports involved.
- (c) The institution may be denied the right to schedule games with other Conference members in the sport in in which the violation occurred.
- (d) The Commissioner may order severance of athletic relations with the offending institution.
- (e) The Commissioner shall report promptly by mail to the Presidents, the Faculty Representatives, and the Athletic Directors of the member institutions all impositions of reprimands and penalties.

The decision of the Commissioner may be appealed by the penalized institution.)<sup>6</sup>

4. A secretary should be hired by the Association (part time would suffice) who will keep all M.I.A.A. files, records, contracts, eligibility reports, and other miscellaneous items up to date and accurate.

5. The Presidents of the member colleges should investigate the athletic status of their individual institution. The athletic program should follow all rules and regulations established by the M. I. A. A.

If these measures are acted upon, the M. I. A. A. will

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<sup>6</sup> Handbook of the Intercollegiate Conference of Faculty Representatives, published by the Conference, revised March 10, 1958, p. 15.

become a stronger administrative organization and will continue to be able to offer the type of athletic program necessary for the survival of intercollegiate athletics in the small colleges in the State of Michigan.



## CHAPTER VI

### SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Summary. It was the purpose of this study to: (1) Present as accurate an account as is possible of the formation and development of policy of the M. I. A. A. from its inception in 1888 until the close of the school year 1958-1959; (2) Show the effect of an economic crisis and two world wars upon Association growth; (3) Report several instances when it would seem that organizational and policy mistakes have been made and show the effects of these mistakes on the growth of the Association; (4) Show ways and means by which a large representative college athletic organization solves many of its intercollegiate athletic problems; and, (5) Provide a concise tabulation of Association events which were related to present day activities.

Most historical studies of athletic associations have fallen into one of three basic patterns. These patterns are as follows: (1) The pointing out of weaknesses in an association at the time of writing along with appropriate corrective measures; (2) A compilation of records which show the trends of athletic power in the Association; and, (3) The recording of data to show where and why administrative errors have been made in athletic association organization and development. Along with the third pattern we find and attempt to



organize methods of preventing the reoccurrence of these administrative errors.

Examples of the first pattern include Lester Coit Belding's Master's thesis, "A History and Survey of Physical Education and Athletics in the South Dakota Intercollegiate Athletic Conference," and Charles P. Lantz's Master's thesis, "A History of the Illinois Intercollegiate Athletic Conference." The second pattern in the development of historical studies is exemplified by Thomas Oliver's, M.I.A.A. Handbook. Records of all M.I.A.A. athletic events (until 1939) are listed. The third pattern (followed closely by the present study) may be evidenced in the work by Carl D. Voltmer, A History of the Western Intercollegiate Conference.

The following steps were used in the procedure of locating and analyzing historical data concerned with the M.I.A.A.

1.\* A questionnaire was prepared which located the richest sources of data, determined that there was an interest in an historical study, and showed that the persons contacted would be willing to help. The following Athletic Directors answered the questionnaire favorably: Robert J. Gillis of Adrian College, Dale R. Sprangle of Albion College, Arthur L. Smith of Alma College, Barney Steen of Calvin College,

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\*See Appendix A.

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Frank Waters of Hillsdale College, Alvin W. Vanderbush of Hope College, Rolla Andersen of Kalamazoo College, and Henry S. Paul of Olivet College.

2. An interview schedule was arranged and interviews were held with Association administrators. The schedule was based on the writer's judgement of the importance and need for the existing data in specific locales.

3. Data were collected, recorded and given proper identification.

4. A subjective analysis of the historical data of the M. I. A. A. was produced. The following persons who are affiliated with the Association offered assistance in the analysis: Paul L. Cook of Albion College, William J. Gilbert of Albion College, Harold M. Davidson of Hillsdale College, and DeGay Ernst, the Commissioner of the M. I. A. A.

Conclusions. The following conclusions may be derived from the present historical investigation:

1. A shifting national economy, interspersed with two world wars, has definitely effected Association growth and development.

2. The rule which limits varsity participation to three years (Freshman Rule) will not reappear until college enrollments warrant its readoption.

3. Small colleges in the State of Michigan are having an increasingly difficult time attracting students to their campuses. Large universities offer more facilities, less expense, and a larger curriculum.

4. The M. I. A. A. is in definite need of:

- (a) Revised entrance and membership requirements.
- (b) Increased administrative control. (Increased, exacting powers given to the Commissioner of the M. I. A. A.)
- (c) Constitution revision and addition.

Recommendations. The following recommendations are given to indicate what future studies are needed concerning athletic association administration:

1. Rules and regulations (constitutions) of all athletic conferences and/or associations in the United States should be analyzed. This study should arrive at criteria which would act as guide posts for the organization of an ideal athletic association.

2. An athletic association should be developed and studied which is organized and operated with strong college presidential control. Faculty representation should still be necessary in this type of an association; however, the total athletic program would be firmly under the auspices of the college presidents.

3. The interrelations between conferences of the same locale should be analyzed.

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## APPENDICES

## APPENDIX A

### MATERIALS QUESTIONNAIRE

1. I will cooperate in this study. Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_
2. At \_\_\_\_\_ College we have the following materials which may be of value in the present investigation: (check those which apply and complete the chart).

	<u>Years available</u>
a. _____ City newspaper records	
b. _____ School newspaper records	
c. _____ College yearbooks	
d. _____ College record books	
e. _____ College histories	
f. _____ Association records	
g. _____ Association histories or studies	
3. These records may be examined only at \_\_\_\_\_ College. \_\_\_\_\_
4. I will be glad to schedule an interview with you anytime \_\_\_\_\_.  
Specific times \_\_\_\_\_.  
State convenient times \_\_\_\_\_.
5. I would like to receive an abstract of this historical document.  
Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Additional comments:

The following Athletic Directors answered this questionnaire favorably:

Adrian College . . . .	Robert J. Gillis
Albion College . . . .	Dale R. Sprankle (retired--Spring, 1959)
Alma College . . . .	Arthur L. Smith
Calvin College . . . .	Barney Steen
Hillsdale College . . .	Frank "Muddy" Waters
Hope College . . . .	Alvin W. Vanderbush
Kalamazoo College . .	Rolla Anderson
Olivet College . . . .	Henry L. Paul

## APPENDIX B

### Data Sheet - Present Members of the M. I. A. A.

Adrian College

Adrian, Michigan

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Enrollment:

1889-1890 -	217
1899-1900 -	239
1909-1910 -	273
1919-1920 -	118
1929-1930 -	276
1939-1940 -	305
1949-1950 -	684
1959 -	564

Date College was founded: 1845

Date College was voted into M. I. A. A.: 1908-192 and 1938

Colors: Black and Canary

Nickname: Bulldogs

Athletic Facilities:

Ridge Gymnasium (Seating capacity-2,500)

Adrian College Field (Seating capacity-2,500, lighted)

Baseball field

Director of Athletics: Robert J. Gillis

Denomination: Methodist

Albion College

Albion, Michigan

Enrollment:

1889-1890 -	529
1899-1900 -	475
1909-1910 -	500
1919-1920 -	530
1929-1930 -	867
1939-1940 -	879
1949-1950 -	1402
1959	1310

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\*Enrollment figures from 1889 to 1950 include the total school student population for the whole school year. 1959 figures indicate second semester enrollment only.



Date college was founded: 1835

Date College was voted into M. I. A. A.: 1888

Colors: Purple and Gold

Nickname: Britons

Athletic Facilities:

Stanley S. Kresge Gymnasium, 1925 (Seating capacity-1,500)

Kresge Swimming Pool, 1938 (Seating capacity-400, six lanes)

Alumni Athletic Field (5 tennis courts, 1/4 mile cinder track,  
football field, lighted)

Director of Athletics: Elkin R. Isaac

Denomination: Methodist

Alma College

Alma, Michigan

Enrollment:

1889-1890 - 218

1899-1900 - 201

1909-1910 - 274

1919-1920 - 276

1929-1930 - 326

1939-1940 - 419

1949-1950 - 724

1959 648

Date College was founded: 1886

Date College was voted into M. I. A. A.: 1902

Colors: Maroon and Cream

Nickname: Scots

Athletic Facilities:

Memorial Gymnasium, 1922

Bahlke Field (Seating capacity-3,100)

Football

Track

Baseball diamond

Director of Athletics: Arthur Smith

Denomination: Presbyterian



## Calvin College

Grand Rapids, Michigan

## Enrollment:

1889-1890	-	
1899-1900	-	48 (including Seminary)
1909-1910	-	204 (including Seminary)
1919-1920	-	253
1929-1930	-	369
1939-1940	-	495
1949-1950	-	1365
1959	-	1819

Date College was founded: 1876

Date College was voted into M.I.A.A.: 1953

Colors: Maroon and Gold

Nickname: Knights

## Athletic Facilities:

Christian High School Gymnasium

Franklin Park

Baseball

Tennis

Director of Athletics: Barney Steen

Denomination: Christian Reformed

## Hillsdale College

Hillsdale, Michigan

## Enrollments:

1889-1890	-	515
1899-1900	-	310
1909-1910	-	476
1919-1920	-	321
1929-1930	-	392
1939-1940	-	445
1949-1950	-	916
1950	-	703

Date College was founded: 1844

Date College was voted into M.I.A.A.: 1888

Colors: Royal Blue and White

Nickname: Dales

**Athletic Facilities:**

Harold F. Stock Fieldhouse, 1925-27 (Remodeled, 1945-49)

Swimming Pool

Stadium (Seating capacity-2,000, lighted)

Martin Field (baseball)

Director of Athletics: Frank "Muddy" Waters

Denomination: Baptist

Hope College

Holland, Michigan

**Enrollments:**

1889-1890 - 47

1899-1900 - 81

1909-1910 - 347

1919-1920 - 405

1929-1930 - 423

1939-1940 - 525

1949-1950 - 947

1950 - 1088

Date College was founded: 1848

Date College was voted into M.I.A.A.: 1926

Colors: Orange and Blue

Nickname: Flying Dutchmen

**Athletic Facilities:**

Carnegie Gymnasium (Remodeled, 1954)

Holland Civic Center

Riverview Park (Seating capacity-4,500)

Football

Baseball

Director of Athletics: Alvin W. Vanderbush

Denomination: Dutch Reformed

## Kalamazoo College

Kalamazoo, Michigan

## Enrollments:

1889-1890 - 168  
 1899-1900 - 232  
 1909-1910 - 160  
 1919-1920 - 293  
 1929-1930 - 419  
 1939-1940 - 391  
 1949-1950 - 662  
 1959 - 610

Date College was founded: 1883

Date College was voted into M. I. A. A.: 1896

Colors: Orange and Black

Nickname: Hornets

## Athletic Facilities:

Arthur C. Tredway Gymnasium, 1911

Angell Field, 1946 (lighted)

Football

Track

Calder Field House, 1958

MacKenzie Field (intramurals)

Woodworth Baseball Field

Stowe Tennis Stadium, 1946

Director of Athletics: Rolla L. Anderson

Denomination: Baptist

## Olivet College

Olivet, Michigan

## Enrollments:

1889-1890 - 328  
 1899-1900 - 268  
 1909-1910 - 238  
 1919-1920 - 141 (no accurate account)  
 1929-1930 - 291  
 1939-1940 - 271  
 1949-1950 - 161  
 1959 - 410

Date College was founded: 1844

Date College was voted in M. I. A. A.: 1888-1940 and 1952

Colors: Cardinal and White

Nickname: Comets

Athletic Facilities:

MacKay Memorial Gymnasium, 1928 (Seating capacity-1,000)

Reed Field (Seating capacity-1,000+, lighted)

Football

Baseball

Track

Tennis

Director of Athletics: Henry L. Paul

Denomination: Congregational

## APPENDIX D

### M. I. A. A. Temporary Rules Concerning G. I. 's

In Effect September, 1946

Any undergraduate transfer student, properly enrolled at any member college of the M. I. A. A. at the beginning of school in September, 1946, except those who enroll at some other college after September 1, 1946, and then transfer to that particular member college in question, shall be eligible for competition in the M. I. A. A. during the first semester of the academic year 1946-1947. Any undergraduate G. I. student properly enrolled in any member college of the M. I. A. A., who is not a transfer student, shall be eligible for athletic competition in the M. I. A. A. during the first semester of the academic year of 1946-1947, regardless of his previous status. It is further understood that if any undergraduate G. I. student who is not a transfer student properly enrolled at a member college of the M. I. A. A., at any time during the first semester of the academic year 1946-47, he shall be eligible for athletic competition in the M. I. A. A. as soon as he is properly enrolled provided he is carrying an academic load acceptable to the Veteran's administration in all details so that he is certified by the Veteran's Administration as eligible for G. I. compensation.

Such student shall be eligible also for the second semester of the academic year 1946-47, regardless of the record he makes during that part of the previous semester in which he was enrolled at a member college of the M. I. A. A., provided of course that he is properly enrolled and is carrying an academic load acceptable to the Veteran's Administration in all details so that he is certified by the Veteran's Administration as eligible for G. I. compensation. Any undergraduate G. I. student properly enrolled at any member college of the M. I. A. A. at the beginning of the second semester of 1946-47, except those who have been enrolled at some other college since being discharged from the service, shall be immediately eligible for competition in the M. I. A. A.

Each undergraduate G. I. student who is not transferred, who either enrolls at a member college of the M. I. A. A. sometime during the first semester of the academic year of 1946-47, or who enrolls at the beginning of the second semester of the academic year 1946-47,

## APPENDIX C

### Faculty Secretaries of the M. I. A. A. Board of Directors

Professor Henry L. Ewbank (Albion College)	1920-1926
Professor E. Roscoe Sleight (Albion College)	1927-1928
Professor Albert J. McCulloch (Albion College)	1928-1932
Professor Kenneth G. Hance (Albion College)	1933-1940
Professor Allen B. Stowe (Kalamazoo College)	1940-1948
Professor William J. Gilbert (Albion College)	1948-1957
Professor Paul L. Cook (Albion College)	1957-



shall satisfy all eligibility requirements in order to be eligible to compete in the M.I.A.A. at the beginning of the first semester in the academic year 1947-48. Any competition during the year 1945-46 is not to count as a year of competition.

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