A History of the Athletic Career of E. L. "Dick" Romney

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A HISTORY OF THE ATHLETIC CAREER
OF E. L. "DICK" ROMNEY

RAY MERRILL BOOTHE

1958
A HISTORY OF THE ATHLETIC CAREER OF E. L. "DICK" ROMNEY

by

Ray Merrill Boothe

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

MASTER OF SCIENCE

in

Physical Education

UTAH STATE UNIVERSITY
Logan, Utah

1958
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Ray Merrill Boothe
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INTRODUCTION

Ernest Lowell ("Dick") Romney chose athletics as a career, believing that it was worth-while for himself and for those with whom he would work and teach. He has devoted his entire life to this endeavor and through his many achievements has become one of the most prominent and respected men in his profession. He stands as an example of high ideals and his name is a legend in the Rocky Mountain area.

Placed between Rockne and Roper, in the Football Hall of Fame at Rutgers University in New Jersey, is the name of Romney, E. L. "Dick." Other coaches so honored are Fielding H. Yost, Amos Alonzo Stagg, Fritz Crisler, and Frank Cavanaugh. Included in the roster of famous players are Harold ("Red") Grange, James Thorpe, George Gipp, Bronco Nagurski, Stanley Barnes, and Donald Hutson.

The work of these men personifies the contributions of football in the American way of life. Their names and accomplishments serve as beacons for the young men of today.

Nothing could be more fitting than for E. L. Romney to be honored along with all of the above mentioned people. It is a well deserved climax to an illustrious career. However, Dick has not retired from his chosen field. In 1949 he was appointed Commissioner of the Mountain States Athletic Conference. At present his wisdom is guiding the athletic destinies of eight universities in the states of Utah, Wyoming, Montana, Colorado, and New Mexico.

Statement of the problem

The following phases of Commissioner Romney's career were brought
together to present his athletic and professional life and many of the important things that were associated with him:

1. His early participation and preparation in athletics at the Salt Lake High School and University of Utah.

2. His professional athletic career while he was at Utah State University.

3. Some developments in athletics which took place during Dick's career.

4. His activities as Commissioner of the Mountain States Athletic Conference.

Importance of the study

While Commissioner Romney was at Utah State he served in such capacities as coach, Athletic Director, Dean of Men, Coordinator of Special Services for the military, professor, advisor, and teacher. Yet he was more than all of these. Through his ability and radiant personality, he imparted sportsmanship, character, and integrity. These qualities were all a part of him and he gave abundantly of them.

Commissioner Romney served a total of 31 years at Utah State. In terms of coaching football in a major college, this ranks second in length of time behind the great Amos Alonzo Stagg. During these 31 years he coached almost every sport in which the college participated. For many years he coached all "major" sports without benefit of assistant coaches.

Under his directorship Utah State University pioneered the construction of the first football stadium in Utah. The first fieldhouse in Utah was constructed under the competent leadership of Dick Romney.
Dick founded the Utah State University Coaching School, which is the oldest of its kind in the nation, in point of consecutive years. It features annually prominent, successful and outstanding coaches in most sports including wrestling, football, basketball, baseball, track and field, tennis, swimming, skiing, and golf. Hundreds of college and high school coaches attend this school each year.

His record is an enviable one. His teams have achieved many victories upon the courts and fields of play. He was a good but hard loser and it was this "never say die" philosophy that enabled him to accomplish all the things he did.

Man learns and benefits from history. It was felt that by making a study such as this, the entire Rocky Mountain area would reap many benefits. A study of his life would provide an interesting source of reference for both faculty and students.

**Definition of terms**

**Athletics:** Competitive sports on a team and individual basis played with other teams such as colleges, universities, military, etc.

**Director of athletics:** One who is in charge of administering all school athletics.

**Mountain States Conference Athletic Commissioner:** One who serves as administrator and director of all athletic activities of the conference. The eight universities which are members of the conference are: Utah State, Utah, Brigham Young, Denver, Colorado State, Wyoming, New Mexico, and Montana State.

**Western and Eastern Divisions of the Mountain States Athletic Conference:** This includes schools on the western and eastern sides of
the Continental Divide. Eastern Division schools are located east of the Divide and include Denver University, Colorado State University, New Mexico University, and Wyoming University. Utah State University, University of Utah, Brigham Young University, and Montana State University are in the Western Division.

Major sports: Football, basketball, track and field, and baseball.

Minor sports: Golf, swimming, wrestling, tennis, skiing, and cross country.

State meet or championship: Competition between Utah State University, University of Utah, and Brigham Young University. There is no official recognition of a state championship by the Mountain States Athletic Conference. It is merely a private arrangement between these three schools.

Utah Agricultural College: This was the official name of the college during Dick's first 11 years at Utah State. The legislature of 1928-29, of the State of Utah, passed a law which changed the name of the college from the Utah Agricultural College to the Utah State Agricultural College. This name remained until July 1, 1957.

Utah State University: The present name of the institution. It became official on July 1, 1957. The full name is Utah State University of Agriculture and Applied Sciences.
Commissioner E. L. Romney was contacted for permission to write about his athletic career. After permission was granted, an interview was arranged with him for the purpose of obtaining information about his life. Other interviews were held with people who knew and could give factual information about him. They included: Newell "Hod" Sanders, who was an all-around athlete at Utah State from 1923 through 1927. Mr. Sanders is the present owner of the Clover Club Food Company, and also serves as a member of the Board of Trustees for Utah State University. Joe E. Whitesides, a Lt. Colonel in the United States Army and a former athlete at Utah State (1933 through 1935). Colonel Whitesides is the Fiscal Officer for the Utah National Guard. He coached Freshman football, baseball, basketball, and track and field from 1937 until 1940. After World War II, Colonel Whitesides held the position of head basketball coach at Utah State. He filled this position during the 1947-48 and 1948-49 school years. For the year 1949, he served as Director of Athletics. He then spent two years on active duty during the Korean War, returning to Utah State as Athletic Director, during the 1952-53 school year. He became Dean of Men at the University, and served in this capacity until he left to assume his present office in 1954. Murray Maughan, a former football performer playing under Dick from 1937 through 1940. Mr. Maughan is the only person in the history of football at Utah State to be chosen on the All-Conference team three years in succession. Maughan is presently teaching at Logan Junior High School in Logan, Utah.
Glen Worthington, friend and former athlete under Romney from 1926 to 1928. Mr. Worthington is currently teaching at Logan High School in Logan, Utah.

Franklin L. West, now retired, formerly Professor, Dean of Faculty, and Chairman of the Athletic Council at Utah State. Dr. West figured prominently in Dick’s signing a contract at Utah State. President Emeritus, E. G. Peterson, who has been a lifelong friend of Commissioner Romney’s. Dr. Peterson acted as president of the University from 1916 until 1945. Dr. Hyrum Leo Marshall, M.D., Professor of Preventive Medicine, Dean of the Medical School, Retired Emeritus, Secretary and Chairman of the Athletic Council, and former chairman of the committee which supervised erection of the Medical Center at the University of Utah. He also served as Vice-President of the National Collegiate Athletic Association. Dr. Marshall became acquainted with Dick during his last three years at the University of Utah. When injured on the athletic field, Dick was treated by Dr. Marshall, team physician at that time. Dr. King Hendricks, who is the present Head of the English Department and former Chairman of the Athletic Council at Utah State from 1944 to 1956 and Vice-President of the Seventh District, N. C. A. A. from 1950 to 1956. George "Doc" Nelson, trainer and wrestling coach at Utah State from 1921 to the present (1957). Director H. B. Hunsaker, Director of Athletics, Head of the Department of Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, Professor and teacher at Utah State University. Professor Hunsaker has been a member of the faculty at Utah State from 1927 to the present (1957). Dick and Professor Hunsaker also work together in the affairs of the conference. Mr. A. N. Sorenson, retired, who served as
an Associate Professor in the English Department at Utah State University from 1926 until 1951. He also served as Chairman of the Athletic Council from 1927 through 1945.

Bound copies of Student Life, the Utah State University bi-weekly newspaper, and the Buzzer, which is the school yearbook, were read. The years screened were from 1918 to the year 1957. All applicable information was copied, filed, and organized for use in this history.

Facts were taken from a Thirty-One Year History of Athletics at Utah State (1). University and conference records were also used. Dr. Joel E. Ricks, Professor of History at Utah State mentioned some activities of the University in his Fifty Year History from 1888-1938 (2).

Information taken from records, newspaper items, interviews and all other notes obtained which were in any way connected with the subject, were placed in a special leather notebook and filed accordingly. Correspondence pertaining to the study was similarly filed. Once compiled, the information was readily available for reference in writing this thesis.
BACKGROUND

This history began in Salt Lake City, Utah, on February 12, 1895, when a second son was born to Mr. and Mrs. George E. Romney. This son was christened Ernest Lowell Romney. He was known as Lowell during his early life, but as in the case of almost all youngsters, he acquired a nickname. The name of "Dick" came early in his youthful career, and he is still known by it.

There is an interesting story Dick tells of how he received his new nickname. It was reported in an interview with Dick on May 2, 1956. One bright, warm day, when Lowell was a young boy, he happened to be sitting in an apple tree whistling and singing very cheerily. When his mother came out to shake a tablecloth she heard him. She called out and said, "Well, there's my little Dickie Bird." Some of the neighborhood kids heard his mother call him that and from then on they called him Dick. The name has remained with him from that time on.

Dick had four brothers. They were all active and prominent in sports. Ott was the oldest of the five. At the present time he is known as Dr. G. Ott Romney, having received an Honorary Doctor of Law degree from Montana State College. Ott attended the University of Utah, where he won three letters and All-Conference recognition in football. He completed his B.S. and M.S. degrees at the University of Utah. Dr. Romney also attended the Harvard School of Business and Montana State College. He won four letters at Montana State, and was named an All-Conference and All-Northwest quarterback. At Utah and Montana,
E. L. Romney at the age of four.
Ott captained basketball teams. He later coached at Billings High School in Billings, Montana; East High School in Salt Lake City, Utah; Brigham Young University at Provo, Utah; and Montana State College at Bozeman, Montana. The famous "Golden Bobcats" of Montana State College was Ott's team, and one of the great All-Americans, "Cat" Thompson, was among its members.

During World War I, Ott was a Naval aviator. He was the National Director of Recreation before World War II. During the Second World War he was in charge of Red Cross Club operations in the European Theater of War. The Red Cross program took care of the enlisted man's off-duty time.

Dr. Ott Romney has also served as Head of the Department of Health, Physical Education, Athletics, and Recreation at West Virginia University, at the present time he is Chief Deputy in President Eisenhower's Youth Fitness program. Just previously he directed an important research program for the United States Government. Here he emphasized that the youngster in the army would be, within a few years, the voting citizen. In June of 1954 Montana State College conferred the Doctoral degree upon him.

W. W. "Woody" Romney, another brother, is at present the Vice-President of the Continental Bank of Salt Lake City, Utah. He was a four-year letterman at Salt Lake High School, with letters in four major sports--football, baseball, basketball, and track and field. He attended the University of Utah from 1915 to 1919. There he won three letters during each of his last three years. Woody participated in all sports except track and field. He was captain of the basketball team. During
World War I he was in Naval aviation where he played on the Naval teams at Washington University in 1918.

The Romney family boasts an All-American, Milton A. "Mitt" Romney. Mitt lettered in four sports, football, basketball, baseball, and track and field, while attending East High School in Salt Lake City, Utah. He graduated from high school in 1917, after having been chosen as an All-State performer in football and basketball. During World War I he was an officer in the infantry stationed as an instructor at Ottawa University, Ottawa, Canada. He registered at the University of Utah in the spring of 1918, and won letters in four major sports during his first year. He won All-Conference honors in football while at Utah. Mitt entered the University of Chicago in 1920 and during the 1921-22 school year won letters in four major sports, football, baseball, track and field, and basketball. Damon Runyon chose him on his All-American football team. He was All-Conference and high scorer in basketball. The Chicago White Sox baseball club was interested in securing him. During the 1923-24 year he moved into coaching, acting as head baseball, basketball, and football backfield coach at the University of Texas in Austin, Texas. At the present time he operates a manufacturers' agency in New Jersey.

Floyd Romney carried on the family tradition by being himself, a great athlete. He won five letters at East High School in Salt Lake City before graduating from there in 1919. These letters were in football, basketball, baseball, track and field, and tennis. At the University of Utah, which he attended for three years, from 1919-20 through 1921-22, he won letters in football, basketball, and baseball.
Floyd attended Montana State College during the school years of 1922-23 and 1923-24. There he won letters in football, basketball, baseball, and tennis. He was chosen for the All-Montana football team, and mentioned on several Rocky Mountain Conference teams. Floyd earned his B.S. degree at Montana State University and later his M.S. degree at the University of Utah. He is now a faculty member at West High School in Salt Lake City.

Dick married Elizabeth ("Beth") Horlick, September 17, 1917. Beth was born in Salt Lake City, Utah, February 2, 1898, and received her B.S. degree in Physical Education from the University of Utah.

The Romneys have two children, Richard H. and Janice. Richard married Veda Munk and they now have three daughters. He is manager of the Colville Ice Cream Company in Salt Lake City. Richard entered World War II as a Second Lieutenant and was discharged with the rank of Major. While with the First Army he, together with his unit, received the Bronze Star for participation in military action.

Janice married Calvin W. Dunbar, a grand-nephew of Glen ("Pop") Warner, another famous football coach. She attended Utah State University for three years, the University of California at Los Angeles for two years, and the University of Utah one year. She then taught at East High School for three years before her marriage to Mr. Dunbar. They now reside in San Francisco, California.

Dick plays some golf, but his main hobby is fishing. He owns a cabin at Hebgen Lake near West Yellowstone, Montana, where he hunts and fishes to his heart's content. Bear, moose, deer, and trout are found in great numbers in that region.
Dick's Participation in Sports and His Preparation for a Coaching Career

Dick won his first letters in football, baseball, basketball, and track and field at the age of 15 at the Salt Lake High School in Salt Lake City, Utah. This was the beginning of a long and illustrious life in sports totaling 47 years to date and continuing into the present. Dick has lived with sports from the time he began formal schooling. It has been his life; he wanted it that way.

Dick's life in sports has been outstanding in one very important sense: namely, in that he has participated and excelled in almost all activities. He not only played football and basketball, but participated in each and every sport with which he came in contact, either as a player or as coach.

Romney wanted to be a part of everything. This is one of the few criticisms leveled at him. Murray Maughan, who played football under Dick from 1937 to 1940, and who won All-Conference honors three years in a row, had this to say about Coach Romney in his interview of June 25, 1957:

My only criticism of him is that he was willing to take on too many jobs at one time. This cut down his coaching time and it took a lot of hard work on Dick's part to do justice to every phase of his work. It was difficult for him to put first things first, because his time was divided among so many tasks.

This indicates his genial and sometimes too easy going nature. He could probably have accomplished even greater things if he had not taken on or been given so much to do.
Dick has not lost his ability to work hard. He not only performs his duties as director of destinies of the Mountain States Athletic Conference, but he attends meetings in all parts of the country, endeavoring to be of more service to the people he represents. Dick has a certificate hanging in his office attesting to the fact that he does a tremendous amount of traveling. It is a certificate from United Airlines and it states that E. L. Romney is a member of the United Airlines 100,000 Mile Club.

He never has been able to sit back and watch others do the work. If you take a growing plant away from the sunlight it will wither and eventually die. Should Dick Romney be taken away from sports the same thing would probably happen to him. This is the way he started his career and he has never strayed from the original course he chartered for himself.

The University of Utah beckoned Dick in the fall of 1913. It was here that he helped build and maintain the great tradition of the George E. Romney family, a tradition started by Ott, the oldest son and completed by Floyd, the youngest. Dick received his B.A. degree at the University of Utah in the spring of 1917 with a major in business and a minor in physical education.

As a freshman he was an outstanding performer, participating in all major sports. Then during the last three years (1914-1915 to 1916-1917) at the University, he lettered in football, basketball, baseball, and track and field.

Dick was a member of the 1915 mile relay team, which established a conference record. During 1915 he also set a Western Division Conference track record in the 440 yard run. When competing in Western Division
E. L. Romney winning the 440 yard dash against Utah State, 1916.

E. L. Romney in 1915.
meets, it was not uncommon for him to win the 100, 220, and 440 yard runs, and then run anchor on the mile relay team.

Romney was very well known and respected for his running ability. While he was in the Service he was given the nickname "Speed." Even after he had started to coach and was less active physically, he could still hold his own with almost anyone. During his early coaching days anyone who could desire to out-run Dick had to be a very fine runner because he could still beat nearly any of his players in a foot race.

However, there was one instance where Dick met his match. As the Aggies were returning from a road trip to Montana, Dick was challenged by a Negro cook to a foot race. Bets were placed and the race was completed with the Negro several yards out in front of Coach Romney. Little did Romney and his team suspect that the cook was a former Olympic sprint champion. The Student Life of October 29, 1920, gives an excellent account of this match.

COACH ROMNEY FINDS SAMBO TOO FAST

Coach "Dick" Romney of the Utah State Agricultural College is some speedy runner but he met a man who took him completely by surprise. The Aggies in charge of Coach Romney were returning home Monday afternoon after playing a 0 - 0 game with Bozeman.

The train stopped at Blackfoot, Idaho, and the men were limbering their sore muscles alongside the train. The assistant Negro cook on the pullman shuffled his way towards them. No one, not even the Aggie gridder, could suspect him of being more than his cook's garb designated.

"I's got a ten spot dat says I can beat you all at the jump."

"We'll get up a pot on a half-mile race between you and Hart, Sambo," announced the spokesman of the party.

"Now, but I'll just take you on for any distance up to 440 yards; we ain't got time to run any half-mile."

"You're his man, Coach," yelled the fellows and while a collection of $65.00 was made by some, others divested the Coach of his excess clothes and marked off a course of 75 yards.
In a minute they were off. With ten yards gone the colored cook passed the Coach like a streak and won by yards. A big grin overspread his face and laughing with glee he met the Coach with, "I'se Craige, I'se Craige." Craige is from the Michigan Agricultural College, world record man in the 220 with a speed of 21 seconds and 9.6 seconds in the 100 yard dash. Second man in the 100 yard dash and a member of the Olympic team of 1912.

Dick was chosen an All-Conference halfback in 1916 while playing at the University of Utah. After being called into the Service he played for the 91st Division (Fort Lewis, Washington) Army team. During the time he played for them he had the opportunity to participate in one of the early Rose Bowl games. Fort Lewis was chosen to play the Mare Island Marines, who were unbeaten and unscored upon that season.

The huge crowd enjoyed the game very much. The country was at war and a chance to relax and watch two football powers play each other was a real treat. Although his team lost, Dick was one of the stand-out performers in the game. His talent was recognized while playing for Fort Lewis. He was chosen as an All-Pacific Coast, All-Service, All-College halfback.

The Rose Bowl Attraction was played in Tournament Park, Los Angeles, California. It took place approximately nine months before the end of the First World War. The country's effort was exerted towards winning a war and it was only natural that two military powers would meet in such a contest. The following quotation taken from a photostatic copy of the Los Angeles Examiner of January 2, 1918, gives a good picture of the action and some of the highlights of the games:

Marines Beat Army Eleven by 19-to-7 Score

As the shades of night were enwrapping Tournament Park late yesterday afternoon, a venerable old gent in the two-buck section of the stand arose, hat in hand. His thin grey thatch
waved in the breeze as he gazed through the dusk at the
distant scoreboards, where he read: Marines 19; Army 7.
Then he said to the whole world, said he:
"Pity the Germans."
He spoke for the multitude. He hit the corner-stone
of the thoughts of those 25,000 persons who banked the
field, rising tier upon tier until they seemed to blend
into the haze of the nearby mountains.
That mystic maze which Hugo Bezdek brought down from
Mare Island in the disguise of a football team, won as
they were expected to win. They won because they had the
better team, the smoothest working combination, led by
"Jap" Brown, whose generalship throughout the struggle was
superb.

Army Team Falters

The Army team made one slight mistake, which cost
them the football game. Somewhere along in the second
quarter, Romney, an Army back, rambled across the Marine
goal line for a touchdown. It was the first time this
season that the trick had been done. The Marines have
guarded their goal line with great care. They raised their
goal line from a pup, and came to regard it as a precious
thing which no team could touch. Then blouie! Romney tracked
his hoofs on sacred soil, shifting the score to 7 to 3, with
the Army leading.
For one brief second the Marine men stood dazed. Then
the full realization of the disgrace of the thing hit home.
The more they thought about it the madder they became. Sudden-
ly they discarded their loose-going, slipshod style of
play like a sub casting aside a blanket. Back they came
ripping and smashing, sore clear through. They turned the
Army's wings, cut off the flanks, hammered the center, shot
away the fighting top, and harassed the rear. The Marines
were amuck.

Romney and McKay, the two light cruising Army backs,
did all that any two men on any losing team could do to
reverse the score. Behind a line that leaked Marine tacklers
like water going through a sieve, they played wonderful foot-
ball, gaining two-thirds of the ground won by their team.
They are the fastest backs that ever played around these parts,
and it was only the inability of their teammates to stop
Huntington and Brown that prevented these midget men from
bringing joy to Camp Lewis instead of gloom.

Immediately after the Rose Bowl game January 1, 1918, Dick entered
the Fourth Officers' Training Camp at Camp Lewis and after a three months'
period was made a Second Lieutenant.

In basketball, Dick played on the 1916 National AAU championship
Dick as an Artillery Officer in World War I.
team. He was chosen as an All-Tournament player, which at that time was equivalent to All-American recognition in the present day. That team is the only college or university ever to win a National AAU championship. These championships were held before our present collegiate post-season tournaments were instigated. It was tantamount to the undisputed National Championship.

Shortly after graduation from the University of Utah in 1917, Dick was called into the military service. But before his call, he coached for approximately one and one-half months at Granite High School in Salt Lake City, Utah. He had also been recommended for, and received an appointment as, a coach at his Alma Mater. Before anything could materialize he was called into the army.

His first military duty was as a private in the 91st Division of the Army at Camp Lewis, Washington. From the base enlistment of approximately 60,000 soldiers, a lot of interest in sports was generated. Dick was not one to stand by and watch others play; consequently, any athletic activity found him participating. As a result, he participated on the football, basketball, baseball, and track teams representing his Division.

In the spring of 1918, Dick was stationed at Camp Zachary Taylor in Louisville, Kentucky. He was appointed coach of the regimental football team and led them to a championship.

Coach Romney's Regimental Team was outstanding. It was such a fine team that they contracted to play some of the prominent football powers of that time. One of the teams scheduled was Center College located in Kentucky, which had beaten Harvard University 6 to 0 in the fall of 1917. Two of the Center College stars were "Bo" MacMillan and "Red" Roberts.
However, the game after being scheduled never materialized. Because of the flu epidemic the contest was cancelled. Dick mentioned in an interview on May 2, 1956, "that it was the best thing that happened to the team because it would have meant certain defeat if we had played them."

After the Armistice was signed, Dick was released from the Service to resume his coaching career. It so happened that about that time the Utah State University was looking for a Director of Athletics and all-round coach. Romney applied for the position. He was recommended to the Board of Trustees and Athletic Council at the University by prominent men who knew him well.

The Chairman of the Athletic Council at the University, Dr. Franklin A. West, had investigated Romney thoroughly. He had seen Dick play and was impressed with his capabilities. Dr. West stated in his interview on July 20, 1956, that:

Dick was very persistent about the position—persistent in that he visited every responsible person who might have something to do with recommending him for the job. When Romney visited me in the chemistry building on the University campus, he tried to sell himself. Every time he saw me he said that he could coach a team capable of beating the University of Utah.

Dr. Leo Marshall was one man who knew Dick was qualified for the position. After much consideration and investigation, Dick received the contract. He signed in December of 1918, shortly after his release from the Army.
Coaches seem to be judged on the basis of the number of games they win or lose. Terrific pressure is exerted upon them by many different influential groups. They are forced to forget everything else and concentrate upon winning. But the winning of conference titles is not the complete picture. One must look at the results of each and every year even to begin to get an understanding of accomplishments, and even this is far from presenting the entire picture.

Dick Romney's record is one of which any coach could be proud. It would be appropriate to include the won and lost record compiled during Dick's reign, were it not far too lengthy for this history. Therefore, a summary of each sport will be given to show how his teams finished each year that he served as coach. The sports which he did not coach will also be considered since they were under his supervision as the Athletic Director.

This chapter is sub-divided by sports. The following sports are considered: football, basketball, baseball, track and field, tennis, golf, wrestling, swimming, and skiing. Included within each sport will be a resume of the activities of each year.

**Football**

Football was the major sport in Dick's life. He coached it for 31 years and his record appears to be one of the best in the Mountain States Athletic Conference, if not in the entire Western United States.
Dick's record against the traditionally good teams of the University of Utah ranks as the best in the Conference, considering games won and lost.

It appears more outstanding than ever when all facts are taken into account. A lack of money, a lack of manpower, and a lack of coaching assistance have been crucial detriments throughout Utah State's athletic history.

Table 1 shows how the "Aggies" finished in each of the 31 years Dick coached at Utah State. The first column gives the position in the standings; the second column indicates the number of times they

Table 1. Football record

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<tr>
<th>Place</th>
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<td>1927, 1937, 1941</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eighth</td>
<td>One</td>
<td>1929</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
finished in that position; and column three indicates the year.

The data indicate that Utah State won two undisputed championships in football. The first was in 1921, just three years after Dick signed to coach at the Logan school.

Coach Romney's first team of 1919 won over Colorado University 19 to 6, Montana University 47 to 0, Montana State 27 to 0, Wyoming University 6 to 0, and Idaho Tech 138 to 0. Losses during that year came at the hands of Colorado A. and M. (now Colorado State University) by a 27 to 7 score and University of Utah who beat them 10 to 0.

The game with Idaho Tech enabled the Aggies to score 234 points that year against all opponents. Rival teams scored 44 points.

Among the fine players of that first year were Captain Douglas Cannon, Laurn Crookston, Stanley Anderson, Joe Maughan, Clyde Worley, Lester Jarvis, Les Andrus, Louis Falck, Glen Dee, Percy Hansen, James McDonald, Charles Hart, Howard McDonald, and Del Gardner who now teaches in the Business Department at Utah State University.

The team of 1920 finished second in the conference and won the state championship. This team made the breaks in the game and capitalized on them. In a game with Colorado Mines, Morgan Mackay crashed through and blocked a punt. Stanley Anderson scooped it up and carried it over the goal for a touchdown. Clyde Worley scored twice, once on a recovered fumble and another time on a play from scrimmage. The Aggies won 27 to 3. Captain Worley won the contest with the University of Utah by three place kicks, the final score being 9 to 3. Most of the players of 1920 returned the following year and helped the Aggies win the Conference title.
A speedy, wide-open brand of football typified the 1921 championship team. Captain and quarterback, Louis Falk, halfback, Willard "Butch" Knowles, blocking backs, Percy Hansen and Sam Wooley, made a lightning-quick quartet in the backfield. Of course their chores were eased by the sturdy line consisting of Rete Conroy, Joseph Maughan, Sterling Harris, Milton Hansen, A. Caffey, John Croft, and Charles "Chick" Hart. Others who saw a lot of action and played an important part in that year's success were J. Bingham, D. Hendricks, T. Riter, and H. Woodside. The Aggies were defeated only once that year. This lone loss was at the hands of the University of Nevada by a 41 to 0 score. Utah State defeated the "Utes" from Utah University 14 to 3 in 1921.

The first football contest ever staged between Brigham Young University and Utah State came in 1922 with the Aggies emerging victorious 43 to 3. They went on to defeat Montana State College 39 to 6; Montana Wesleyan University 6 to 0; Montana Mines 7 to 0; and Wyoming 25 to 0. Teams which beat Utah State were Utah University by a 14 to 0 score; Arizona University 7 to 6; Colorado Mines 19 to 0; and Colorado A. and M. 34 to 7.

Maurice Conroy captained the team that year. Associated with him were Clarence Leddingham, Willard Knowles, Sterling Harris, Darrell Hendricks, Wesley Schaub, and Jack Croft. Mr. Croft later returned to his alma mater as an assistant coach from 1931-32 through 1935-36, when he became head football coach at Montana State College in Bozeman, Montana. Jack is now living in Logan, Utah, where he owns and operates the Sportsman, a sportswear store.

The men of 1923 captured the state championship by defeating the
Brigham Young University 40 to 0 and the University of Utah 21 to 13. This team was noted for its fine athletic talent, deceptiveness and fighting spirit, characteristics which were evident in the game with Utah. One touchdown was scored on a spread formation play which saw "Butch" Knowles receive the ball, fake it to Clarence Leddingham, who in turn plunged into the line, while Knowles darted around right end for a score. Utah was completely fooled, and the tackle was made on Leddingham.

The lineups that year, in each game, usually consisted of Durrell Hendricks, Armond Jeffs, Captain Jack Croft, Harry Clark, Malcolm Layton, Bertrand Gardner, Howard Woodside, Leddingham, Knowles, Thomas, and Ray Wooley.

The 1924 team tied with Utah for the state championship, defeating Brigham Young 13 to 9 and playing to a 7 to 7 tie with Utah. Knowles made the first touchdown, but in the closing moments of the game, Livingston of Utah made a beautiful run which tied the score. The Aggies that year defeated Denver 16 to 0 and Wyoming 25 to 2, losing to the Colorado A. and M. "Aggies" 17 to 13.

"Eleven Stars" was the name the Logan Herald Journal applied to the 1925 team. The "Stars" justified such praise by winning the state championship and second place in the Conference. Their only loss was to the Conference champions, Colorado A. and M. The score of that game was 13 to 0. W. Geddes and F. Thomas at the halfback positions, were the sensational ball carriers of that year. Geddes suffered an injury midway through the season after compiling a marvelous early season record. He was replaced by Lee Gibbs. At quarterback, C. B. Leddingham proved
very capable. Rounding out the backfield at fullback was W. Hawley, who made many sensational kicks to bring his team out of numerous predicaments. Hawley was also an excellent line backer.

Capitalizing on breaks, Utah State won from their old rival, the University of Utah, by a 10 to 6 score. A blocked punt near the "Ute" goal line, which was later carried over by Hawley, accounted for the lone Aggie touchdown. A few plays later, Thomas carried the ball into position for a field goal try which was made good by Hawley.

For the remaining three quarters the Utah back hacked at the Aggie line, but failed to dent the forward wall of A. Jeffs, Martindale, Howard Linford, R. Gibbons, E. Foxley, "Hod" Sanders, and M. Hamilton.

Some of the other scores were Utah State over Denver 13 to 0; Brigham Young 14 to 0; Wyoming 26 to 13; Montana State College 10 to 7; and Montana State School of Mines 38 to 0.

The Romney men of 1926 won from Colorado College 7 to 0; from Montana Mines 29 to 0; from Denver University 7 to 3; from Colorado A. and M. 13 to 0; and from Western State Teachers 31 to 0. They tied Brigham Young and Wyoming 0 to 0 and 6 to 6, respectively. The traditional game with Utah was won by the Redskins by a 34 to 0 score.

The year 1927 saw the first game in the new Utah State football stadium. Over-crowded conditions at Cummings Field in Salt Lake City indicated the need for a larger stadium.

On Thanksgiving day in 1926 Utah State was scheduled to play its annual game with the University of Utah. It was to be played at Cummings Field which seated six to seven thousand people. There were not enough seats for the huge crowd and many people were turned away. Serious
thinking and positive action by Utah State administrators brought about the construction of a larger playing arena. Under Dick Romney's leadership wheels began to turn and the Aggies pioneered the first stadium built in Utah. On October 8, 1926, ground-breaking ceremonies were held. The stadium was dedicated on November 5, 1927. Although the University of Utah completed its stadium in 1927, it did not announce plans to construct it until the spring of 1927.

The President of the Board of Trustees at the time the stadium was in the planning and building stage was Frederick P. Champ. President Champ and Mr. Assa Bullen, President of the Utah State Building Association, handled finances for the stadium. Dr. Ray B. West, Chairman of the Athletic Council and an engineer, was very active in the planning and construction of it. The contractor was Olaf Nelson of Logan. His bid was the lowest, and he cut costs to a minimum so that this dream could become a reality. Dick reported in his interview of May 2, 1956, "that the stadium might not have been completed if it had not been for the tremendous efforts of everyone concerned."

Utah State defeated Western State Teacher's College of Colorado by a score of 31 to 0 in the first game played in the new stadium. Other games and scores of that first year were: Aggies 42, Wyoming 0; Aggies 22, Brigham Young 0; Aggies 6, Montana State 13; Aggies 0, Denver 13; Aggies 20, University of Hawaii 21. The dedication game resulted in a 6 to 0 score for the Rams of Colorado A. and M. It was a thrilling, hard-fought game, characteristic of the majority of Utah State's games. The Blue and White came within inches of scoring on several occasions, but could not dent the Ram's goal line. The Redskins of Utah played the
Aggies to a 0 to 0 tie in 1927.

Howard "Tuft" Linford led a strong Aggie line that year. Linford is currently teaching at Jordan High School in Sandy, Utah. During the 1947-49 seasons, he served as head track and field coach and assistant football coach under Dick. Other stalwarts on the team were Alma Gardner, Douglas Bergeson, and Addington Martindale (who seemed to be the joker on the team). Glen Worthington in an interview on June 25, 1957, told of a very amusing incident that happened on one of the football trips. Glen reported that the Aggies were riding a train from Laramie to Colorado to play the Western State Teachers College. With game time just a few hours away Dick thought the team ought to be getting serious and thinking about winning the game. "Addie" who often seemed to take things lightly was beating out the tune "Bye, Bye, Blackbird" with some of the silverware, glasses, and dishes when in rushed Dick. Immediately he cautioned Addie that he was not being serious enough about the game which was coming up. Then Dick proposed a bargain with Martindale in which Dick promised to sing a song on the way back if Addie would do as he was told and the team won the game. Needless to say, the Aggies won by a score of 31 to 0 and Dick had to keep his end of the bargain. On the return trip Martindale approached Dick in the train's lounging car where numerous people were seated, and announced to everyone that Coach Romney was going to sing "Bye, Bye, Blackbird."

Mr. Worthington in the same interview related another story about Martindale, the events of which took place on the boat trip to Hawaii in 1928. Dick had set up curfew rules requiring team members to be in bed at 10:00 P.M. every night while on the boat. Another rule was that
there would be no dancing during the trip to the Islands. One night, as Dick and his wife, Beth, were relaxing and watching couples dance to the ship's orchestra, Addington walked up and asked Mrs. Romney to dance. Glen stated that, "This wouldn't have been so reprehensible were it not 10.00."

Other lettermen of the year 1927 besides Glen Worthington were Ellis Wade, Cantril Nielson, Monroe Cranney, George Judah, Wesley Schaub, Edmund Jensen, Golden Welsh, Theron Smart, Warren Hawley, Robert Gibbons, Wesley Sorenson, Eugene Warburton, Alfred Sparks, David Hurren, and Noel Bennion.

In 1928 the Aggies finished fourth in team standings, winning five and losing three. Alma Gardner, Douglas Bergeson, Harry Clark, Joe Day, Ed Jensen, Robert Dahle, and Kenneth Vanderhoff, present golf professional at the Logan City Golf and Country Club near the mouth of Logan Canyon in Logan, Utah, were the linemen of that year. Mr. Vanderhoff returned to Utah State in 1936-37 to serve as an assistant coach under Romney. He helped coach football, track and field, and basketball and served as head swimming coach until 1941-42. Then again in 1946 he came back to coach swimming, holding his position until 1948. He also coached the tennis team in 1947 and 1948, and the ski team in 1948. Theron Smart and Clive Remund ran at the halfback positions, while Joseph Call barked signals and Daniel Gillespie, who in 1930 was chosen as an All-American Honorable Mention player, filled the fullback slot.

The Aggies of 1929 won fame by defeating the All-American "Dutch" Clark and his Colorado College team 10 to 0. Utah State used a five-man line for the first time in the history of Conference play, holding Clark
to short gains. The club reached its lowest finish in history in 1929.

In 1930 Romney's team won three, lost four, and tied one. They defeated Wyoming 13 to 8; Western State 31 to 0; Colorado College 8 to 7; and tied Colorado University 0 to 0. Losses were to the University of Southern California 60 to 0; Brigham Young 39 to 14; Denver 32 to 7; the University of Utah 39 to 0; and the Colorado Aggies 13 to 0.

The men of 1931 were fighters. One of the smallest teams of the Conference in size, they fought their way into the limelight, winning second place in the Conference by beating Denver 12 to 6, Wyoming 12 to 0, and Colorado A. and M. 6 to 0. Delbert Young and Jay Tolman were the backfield stars, while John Vranes was the star lineman. Ike Smith quarterbacked the team. The fight and teamwork of these men gained everyone's admiration.

The team of 1932 likewise experienced some thrilling moments. Rudy Van Kampen caught a pass which defeated the Colorado Aggies 13 to 12. Elmer "Bear" Ward, All-American in 1934, and John Vranes were outstanding linemen. Gordon Dixon played a great season at end, while Jay Tolman, an All-American Honorable Mention, and Howard Schaub played their hearts out in backing up the line. The Aggies' record that year was four won and four lost.

Utah edged the Blue and White 14 to 6 in an outstanding game in 1933. Floyd Rasmussen in the backfield and Elmer Ward at center were noteworthy, with Howard Law at tackle and Ted Lockyer and Thatcher Handly playing well in the backfield. After defeating the Alumni 33 to 2, the Aggies went on to dump Western State College 28 to 0, Montana State College 40 to 6, Wyoming 27 to 0, and Brigham Young 14 to 0. Games
Dick Romney, director and coach at Utah State during the 30's.
lost were with Denver 12 to 0, Utah 14 to 6, Colorado A. and M. 3 to 0, and Montana University 26 to 0.

Romney's men of 1934 upset the dopesters by defeating the Conference favorite, Denver, 26 to 7 in a night game. Using white jerseys and a white ball, Utah State completely baffled Denver. The veterans Ward, Rasmussen, Whitesides, Carl Simmons, Clayton Wardell, and Junior Mabey were supported by an outstanding group of sophomores, including Kent Ryan, Bob Bunker, Ed Wade, Edwin Peterson, Carl Mulleneaux, and Paul Blanton. Dick's 1934 team finished fourth with a five won, one lost, one tie record. This was the beginning of three of the most successful football seasons Utah State has ever experienced.

The year 1935 found the Aggies finishing in a tie with Colorado University for first place. It was a very good year, one which saw the members of the squad gaining tremendous experience and confidence that reached a climax in the splendid championship team of 1936.

Utah State was defeated twice and tied once in 1935. The University of California at Los Angeles scored a 39 to 0 victory over them and Denver defeated the Aggies 13 to 7. The tie came in the game with Utah University—the score was 14 to 14. This tie with Utah spoiled chances of an undisputed championship. Dick's team got off to a very poor start that year, losing two out of the first three games, but they came back to almost capture the League title.

The first games saw a 33 to 7 victory for Utah State over Montana State College. Then came the big game at Los Angeles with U.C.L.A. The first League game was with Denver in which Denver won to hand Romney's aggregation its second loss. Other scores of that year were: Aggies 53,
Colorado Mines 0; Aggies 13, Colorado A. and M. 0; Utah State 18, Wyoming 0; Aggies 27, Brigham Young University 0.

Floyd Rasmussen and Kent Ryan were the two great ball carriers; yeoman work was performed by Clayton Wardell, although the latter suffered numerous injuries. Ted Lockyer and Willard Skousen alternated at fullback. On the line Elvin Wayment and Karl Ferrin plugged up the center on defense with other aid on the line coming from Ed Peterson, Dallas White, Ed Wade, Lawrence Mathews, Duane Denslocy, John Tribolet, Reese Bullen, and Lyle Tripp. When injuries hit some of the main stringers, Carl Magnusson, Paul Blanton, Dallas Greener, Shirley Jackson, and Grant Boam saw action.

The year 1936 was, perhaps, the greatest year of any Aggie football team. This particular team scored 99 points as compared to 13 for its opponents. Their record stood at six wins, no losses, and one tie.

All-American Kent Ryan was a magnificent ball carrier. Others who played with Kent and contributed to the success of that team were: Tracy Maero as blocking back, Bernard Magnusson at quarterback, Dallas Greener and Paul Blanton as halfbacks. Substituting in the backfield were Ira Winger, Shirley Jackson, Floyd Slater, Cluff Snow, and Grant Boam. On the line were Elvin Wayment and Karl Ferrin, alternating at center; Eddie Peterson and Dallas White at the guard positions; Ed Wade and Lawrence Mathews at the tackle slots; and Captain Robert Bunker and All-American, Carl Mulleneaux, at the ends. Replacements on the line were Harvey England and Grant Andreason as guards; Reese Bullen for either end position; and Joe Lacey at tackle.

This great team beat the B.Y.U. 13 to 0, Wyoming 25 to 0, Utah 12 to 0, Colorado University 14 to 13, Montana State 12 to 0, Colorado State
13 to 0, Idaho University 10 to 0, and played a scoreless tie with Denver.

The game with the University of Colorado was a magnificent struggle. It was a battle of two great teams, with "Whizzer" White, the spearhead of the Colorado attack, and the Aggies' Kent Ryan leading the offense for his team. Ed Wade's point after touchdown made the difference.

The small valiant team of 1937 faced a terrific schedule. It was especially tough because they had just graduated the tremendous Conference championship squad of 1936. The victory over Wyoming by a 34 to 7 score, and the holding of the strong Idaho University to a tie score were the outstanding feats of this team.

In 1938 Utah State placed fifth and won three while losing five. They lost to the College of Idaho 6 to 4, Denver 7 to 0, Utah 33 to 0, Wyoming 27 to 12, and the University of Idaho 14 to 0. Victories came at the expense of Colorado University 20 to 0, Colorado A. and M. 6 to 0, and Brigham Young 3 to 0.

Captain Cliff Poole, now coaching football at Logan High School, Murray Maughan, Seth Maughn who formerly coached at and is now teaching at South Cache High school in Hyrum, Utah, Tracy Naero, Austin Hughes, Mike Stipac, Lawrence Slater, Alden Winchester, Fred Bohman, Sherm Gold, Delmar Miller, Rex Hill, Ira Winger, Garnett Player, Lee Cardon, Harold Gutke, Wallace Braegger, James Randall, Gus Papanickolas, Harold Stoker, Drummand Hoggan, Howard Shurtz, William Whitesides, John Ahern, Carl Smith, Warron O'Gara, and Joseph Woodward all won their letters in 1938.

For the next two years, 1939 and 1940, Utah State finished in fifth place. They won three, lost four, and tied one in 1939; they won two and lost five in 1940. A 7 to 0 decision over Utah on October
19, 1940, was the highlight of both years.

Murray Maughan was the stalwart of the team during these two years and was capably assisted by such players as Warren O'Gara, Wallace Braegger, Seth Maughan, and other in 1939. In 1940 Marvin Bell, Seth Maughan, Fred Allen, Ray Watters, and Wendel "Bill" Reid played well. Only once did Dick's teams finish last in team standings. That was in 1941 when there were seven teams competing. They did not win one game that year. Their best scoring effort came against the University of Utah where they lost 33 to 21. Other games were somewhat closer in terms of point spread. For instance, they lost to Colorado A. and M. 7 to 6. The first game of the season was with San Jose State College of California, which dumped the Aggies 30 to 0. Then the team that has always had trouble from the "Farmers" of Utah State, the University of Colorado, managed to edge them out 12 to 7. Other scores were Utah State 0, Idaho University 16; Utah State 0, Brigham Young 28; Aggies 6, Denver 14; and Utah State 6, Wyoming 12.

Letter winners of that year were Ralph Maughan, brother to Murray, All-Conference tackle two years, and now head track and field coach and assistant football coach at Utah State University; David Clark, Robert Choate, Glen Sorenson, Samuel Merrill, James Martin, Jack Moore, Joe Ingersoll, Ferron Sonderegger, Jack Gilbert, Dick Griffin, Dick Howard, Guy Pace, Marvin Bell, Burns Crockston, Burton Silcock, Hue Jewkes, James Paulos, Dee Whitesides, Fred Allen, Melvin Manning, and Melvin Wood.

Football was suspended in 1943, as in 1918, due to World Wars. There were no official standings in 1944, although four schools did play:
the University of Utah, Utah State, Denver, and Colorado Universities. Colorado A. and M., Wyoming, and Brigham Young University were not represented. Colorado University used Navy (V-12) boys, and Denver allowed airmen from Lowry Air Force Base to play. Colorado was undefeated in Conference competition.

There was some doubt as to a Conference champion in 1945 because some schools played each other twice, while other schools did not. Utah State won one Conference game at the expense of Colorado A. and M. 13 to 0. Utah defeated the Aggies 24 to 6; Colorado beat them 14 to 7; and Denver decisively whipped the "Utags" 41 to 6. All non-Conference contests were won by the Aggies. They included a 45 to 0 win over the Idaho Marines, a 31 to 0 win over the Branch Agricultural College, a 44 to 13 victory over Montana University, a 14 to 0 win over Carbon Junior College, and a 52 to 0 score in a re-match with the Idaho Marines.

Table one indicates a tie for the championship in 1946, with the University of Denver. Dick's team of that year won four, lost one, and tied one in Conference competition. They lost to Colorado University 6 to 0. They might have won if backfield star, Jay Van Noy, had not stepped out of bounds on a long touchdown run. The run was called back and Utah State failed to score. The tie was with Brigham Young 0 to 0. Other Conference games favored Utah State. They beat Wyoming 21 to 7, Utah 22 to 14, Denver 28 to 14, and Colorado A. and M. (now Colorado State University) by a 48 to 0 score. Non-Conference games included victories over Idaho University Southern Branch 47 to 0, Montana State 28 to 14, Montana University 27 to 7, and a post-season loss to San Jose State College in the Raisin Bowl. The score of that game was 20 to 0.
Their opponents scored 82 points that year compared to Utah State's 221.

Among the players of that year who fought for the Blue and White were Nick Caputo, Sid Garrett, Merlin Maughan, Tony Sutich, Mel Manning, Jack and Ewan Sorenson, John Caputo, Mel Wood, Glen Zimmerman, Ted Heath, George Nelson, Clarke Jenkins, Keith Hughes, Nephi and Moroni Schwab, John Worley, Bill Nelson, Jay Van Noy (who is coaching baseball at Brigham Young University), Bill Ryan, Verle Kidman, Dick Howard, Ferron Sonderegger, Norval Hansen, Art Gottfredson, Geral Krutsch, Frank Williams, Demont Walker, Ralph Maughan, Dean Stringham, Burten Silcock, Boyd Hulse, Lloyd Hayes, Cliff Hoopiilaina, Dale James, and Dale Panter.

In 1947 Romney's team won six and lost five. They experienced a mediocre season, after being picked to repeat as Conference champions. One regular was lost from the team of the championship year of 1946. This left a nucleus of 10 returning regulars around which to build the next team. This was the kind of year about which people ask "why?" or "what happened?" and who can explain just exactly what happened to a team with the potential that this team possessed? They played in the Raisin Bowl and lost to the College of the Pacific at Lodi, California, 35 to 21.

Many of the 1946 and 1947 players returned to play in 1948, but they never reached the goal they had been expected to attain. Jay Van Noy led the long list of returnees, along with Lloyd Hayes, Dean Stringham, Moroni Schwab, Ralph Roylance, Norvel Hansen, and others.

E. L. Romney-coached teams won a total of 132 games while losing 91 and tying 16. Ninety-two of the 132 games won were Conference games with 70 losses and 14 ties. Eighty-five games were played in the stadium
during Dick's 31 years there and, of those, he won 68 and lost 17.

**Basketball**

It appears that all sports took a back seat to football, as far as Dick was concerned, but looks can be deceiving. He loved basketball just as much, or more, than he did football. His record proves that he accomplished just as much with his basketball teams as he did with his fine football teams.

Dick coached basketball at Utah State for 23 years. During his first year, 1918-19, he did not coach basketball. It was felt that Professor Joseph R. Jensen, Head of the Physical Education Department, should finish out the season in that sport since he had started the year as cage mentor.

Dick became head basketball coach in 1919-20, and coached every Aggie team through the 1941-42 season, when H. B. Lee became head coach. Lee came to Utah State from Stanford University in Palo Alto, California, where he served as freshman basketball coach from 1939-40 through 1941-42.

Table 2 shows how the Aggies finished during the 23 years Dick was the head coach. The first column gives the place in the standings; the second column indicates how many times they finished in that position; and the year is given in column three.

Seven times they finished second and third, twice they finished fourth, and once they completed the season in seventh place. This record has not been equalled by any succeeding Utah State basketball team. In fact, no Aggie team has won the Conference title since Dick stepped down and relinquished his duties to "Bebe" Lee.

Table 2 also shows that Utah State won three undisputed championships.
### Table 2. Basketball record

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<th>Place</th>
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<td>Seven</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fourth</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Seventh</td>
<td>One</td>
<td>1941</td>
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*In Western Division only.

**Won Western Division and play-off with Eastern Division winner for Conference championship.

***Western Division winner, no Conference play-off held.

No asterisk indicates that competition was on a Conference level.

Table 2. Basketball record

after winning play-offs with Eastern Division teams. There was no play-off in 1930.

Basketball was played on a Western and Eastern Division basis from 1919-20 until 1937-38, when it was changed to Conference competition among all schools. In 1943 no basketball contests of a Conference or divisional nature were held. These were war years and, because the men of the country were serving in the armed forces, no athletics were conducted. Play was resumed again in 1944, but on a Division level once again. (Western schools are west of the Continental Divide and Eastern schools are east of the Continental Divide.) Since the 1944-45 season the Conference has played on a Conference level in basketball and
football. All schools play each other once in football and twice in basketball when playing on a Conference level. In Division play, teams on each side of the Continental Divide play each other and then winners of each Division meet in a play-off to determine the Conference championship.

As has been mentioned, Dick surrendered the basketball coaching duties after the 1941-42 season, completing 23 years of highly successful coaching at Logan's "Hilltop" school. His last year saw the lowest finish of any of his teams. Yet Dick's record in basketball is a most enviable one from the standpoint of games won and lost. Over a 22-year period his teams won a total of 212 games while losing 149. One hundred and twenty-nine victories were in league competition with 83 non-league conquests.

Romney's first team of 1919 consisted of such stalwarts as Captain Lester Jarvis, Leonard Andrus, Andy Mohr, Harvey Kirk, Percy Hansen, Sydney Spencer, and Tommy McMullen. The Aggies started off like a "bolt" of lightning that year in what appeared to be the beginning of a sensational season. They ran roughshod over Brigham Young College 96 to 22, and Brigham Young University 74 to 37. Then came the announcement that Brigham Young and Utah Universities were giving up the sport for that season. Montana State cancelled their games with the Aggies also, as flu prevented them from fielding a team.

The Rocky Mountain Conference championship came to a Romney-coached team for the first time in 1926. Such men as Newell "Hod" Sanders, Warren Hawley, Cantril Nielson, Addington Martindale, Robert Gibbons, Harold Williams, Ellis Wade, and Glen Worthington were outstanding performers. The team that year met and defeated the Colorado State Teachers
College in the Conference play-offs, three games in succession. They won 13 and lost 5 in all games played in 1926.

The following year, 1927, with many of the players returning from the year before, the Aggies finished second behind Montana State's Golden Bobcats. The 1928 and 1929 teams played excellent ball, showing the speed and teamwork characteristic of the teams Romney coached. In 1930 Captain Carl Davis, Seth Parkinson, E. Campbell, C. Young, Warren Alsop, C. Remund, Delos Watkins, Elwood Drysdale, and Ronald Bennion formed a great team filled with fire and determination. This team won the Western Division title and, when Colorado University refused to play for the Conference championship, had to share the title.

The Aggies zoomed into a golden era in the mid-thirties, when they rose to prominence by gaining the Olympic play-offs in Madison Square Garden in 1936. But in 1935, a team consisting of Edward Wade, Eldon Watson, Kent Ryan, Cleo Petty, Rollie Gardner, Harold Hansen, Elmo Garff, Frank McNiel, Willard Skousen, Dean Henderson, and Shelby West won the Rocky Mountain Conference in a two-out-of-three sweep from the Greeley State Teachers of Greeley, Colorado. This superb team won 15 and lost 5, defeating arch rival Utah University four out of four games. The same team entered the National Amateur Athletic Union play-offs in Denver, Colorado, losing out in the second round.

Perhaps one of the greatest thrills in Dick's career was when his basketball team of 1936 won the Olympic Division Number Eight and Rocky Mountain Conference championship in a play-off with the University of Wyoming. This championship earned the Aggies the right to play the Olympic Division Number Seven winners, the University of Kansas Jayhawks.
At Kansas City, Missouri, Romney's team won two out of three from their opponent, and thereby won the chance to participate in the final tournament for the American Olympic Championship and the right to represent the United States in the Olympics.

The Blue and White team consisted of such players as Captain Cleo Petty, All-American football player Kent Ryan, Edward Wade, Rollie Gardner, Eldon Watson, Shelby West, Willard Skousen, Paul Blanton, Dean Henderson, Grant Andreasen, Elmo Garff, and Raeldon Goates. All of these men were tremendous forces in the achievements of that memorable year.

A new brand of play was introduced into the Midwest when Utah State met the Jayhawks in Kansas City. It was called all sorts of names such as: race horse, horse race, fire department, and man-to-man. The Utah team played what is now called a fast-break offense. At that time it was relatively unknown in the United States. High scores were the result, and people in the Midwest seemed to think that offense was stressed more than it should be. This was indicated by Dick in a letter which he wrote to the College newspaper, Student Life, on April 2, 1936. He reported the following:

Upon arriving here we learned that the basketball enthusiasts had the idea that we over-emphasized offense and did not pay enough attention to defensive plays. I explained to them that it was impossible to emphasize both types of game, but that we had a definite plan of defense. They told me that Kansas played a stratified transitional zone defense. I told them that if the game was as deceptive to the boys on the floor as the name was to me, that we had better leave for home right then. To offset their fancy name, we named our defense the perforated trans-continental high scoring defense.

We were also asked how teams in Utah score over 50 points in a basketball contest. They seemed to think that the opposition must have been terribly weak. For that reason alone our boys were happy to run up 50 points on Kansas the last night.
Kansas possessed an unbeaten team that year. They were coached by one of the greatest basketball coaches of all time, the strategist and expert at the game, Forrest "Phog" Allen. Dr. Allen only recently retired from coaching at Kansas University. Coach Romney thought highly of the Kansas team because, as he wrote in the same article printed on April 2, 1936:

The players on the Kansas team were all clean, fine-appearing sportsmen. They played an excellent brand of ball. Dr. Allen's son, Milt, was a very deceptive faker and dribbler. Ebling, the other forward, has already been named on several All-American selections. He is a very excellent player.

The first game went to Kansas in an overtime by a score of 39 to 37. The Aggies led all the way only to see their lead disappear in the final few minutes. The overtime period spelled defeat. This is what the Student Life reported on the game on March 26, 1936:

It was a tough one for the Aggies to lose. They outplayed the Kansas team and made three more field goals than the winners. However, excessive fouling on the part of the Aggies proved costly as the Jayhawks scored 17 points, nearly half their total, from the free throw line.

The second game was just the reverse. Utah State was behind five points with five minutes to go, but the final score ended with Kansas five points behind. The final result was Utah State 42, Kansas 37.

The third and final game was hard fought all the way. It was not until the final ten minutes that the Aggies pulled away to a 50 to 31 win. It was a grand team effort that won. Dick, in his article to Student Life dated April 2, 1936, explained it this way:

The constant guarding of Rollie Gardner, taking the ball off the backboards by Red Wade, the hard fighting of Eldon Watson, the all-around brilliant play of Kent Ryan, the cool passing of Cleo Petty, the basket-shooting of Shelby West, and the stimulating effect of the flashy, fighting Elmo Garff were
all features of the game. In each game, when the substitutions were inserted, either Garff, Petty, or the others, the team took on new life.

It was a tremendous achievement for a small unknown college in the West. Everyone helped in the victory. Students and other Aggie fans aided the team by their moral support and their messages and letters of confidence. Now the team was off for the big city. The Olympic finals loomed on the horizon.

Utah State met the Wilmerding Y.M.C.A. team that won the National AAU championship. They played an excellent game, but finally lost by a score of 62 to 48. Romney's boys jumped out to a quick lead in the opening minutes, but fell behind in the closing seconds of the first half. It was a substitute by the name of Tommy Evans who spelled defeat for the Blue and White. Evans couldn't miss. Whenever he shot it went in, and it was this torrid shooting that gave the victory to Wilmerding. The AAU champs lost the following night when their fabulous shooting fell off.

The 1938–39 season was another good basketball year for Dick. His team represented the Rocky Mountain Conference in the National Collegiate Athletic Association play-offs which were held at the World's Fair in San Francisco, California. Oregon University placed first, Oklahoma University second, and Utah State third. The first night the Aggies lost to Oklahoma by a score of 50 to 39, and then won from the University of Texas, 51 to 49. Again Dick's team heaped glory upon themselves and the entire Conference for the fine showing they made at San Francisco.

The men who were awarded the official "A" for 1938–39 were: Calvin Agricola, Leonard James, Ray Lindquist, Clyde Morris, Floyd Morris,
Charles Clark, Roland Reading, Edwin Izatt, Delbert Bingham, Lloyd Jacobsen, and John Broberg. All of these men figured prominently in the success the team achieved that year.

The following year the Aggies placed third. They were the only team to beat the University of Colorado in Conference play. The score of that game was 31 to 28. Over the entire season they compiled a record of 11 wins and 7 losses.

Lettermen for that year were: Roland Reading, Captain Ray Lindquist, Calvin Agricola, Leonard James, Clyde and Floyd Morris, Evan Baugh, and Delbert Bingham. These men were ably assisted by Austin Hughes, Nick Drakulich, Glen Maughan, Dick Ryan, Charles Clark, Floyd McFarland, Harold Simpson, and Howard Stone.

The lowest finish during his basketball coaching career came in his last year as head cage coach, 1940-41. They won two and lost 16, with the two wins coming over Brigham Young University 48 to 47, and Colorado State College 34 to 27. Many of the games were close in score, but the Aggies just couldn't seem to get enough points to win.

Track and field

Dick's track and field record is presented in table 3. Column 1 gives the position in league standings; column 2 indicates the number of times his teams finished in each position; and column 3 gives the years.

This record indicated in table 3 might appear to be a rather mediocre one, but it is one of the best records of any team within the Conference, except for that of the Colorado University.

The four championships, which Dick's teams won from 1924 to 1927,
Table 3. Track and field record

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Number of times finished in each position</th>
<th>Years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First</td>
<td>Four</td>
<td>1924, 1925, 1926, 1927</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second</td>
<td>Four</td>
<td>1922, 1923, 1930, 1928</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third</td>
<td>One</td>
<td>1946</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fourth</td>
<td>Four</td>
<td>1930, 1931, 1936, 1938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fifth</td>
<td>Seven</td>
<td>1929, 1932, 1934, 1935, 1937, 1939, 1940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sixth</td>
<td>One</td>
<td>1933</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

remained as a Conference record for consecutive titles until 1941 when Colorado University won their fifth in a streak of eight consecutive Conference championships. Dick's teams never finished lower than sixth in a league which, during some years, had a total of 12 teams competing. Before 1949 the Aggies were tied with Brigham Young University for number of titles won, with four each. The University of Utah had won three titles at this time.

Romney's teams won the State Championship in 1919, 1924, 1925, and 1927. During the years of 1943, 1944, and 1945, there were no Conference meets. In 1919 a meet between the Aggies, Utah and Brigham Young Universities was held with Utah State emerging victorious. Only two dual meets were held in 1920 and Utah State won both. Then, in 1921, the year before track and field meets were held on a Conference level, Dick's team placed second in state competition.

In 1941 Delbert "Deb" Young, now Dean of Boys at Pocatello High
School and a former Honorable Mention All-American, and All-Conference football player who played for Dick in 1930 and 1931, became head track and field coach. Deb's teams finished fifth during his two years as track and field mentor.

The work load had become too much and Dick needed more time to devote to his duties as Director of Athletics. However, in 1946 the "Smiler" (another nickname given to Dick) returned to coach the thin-clads to third place in Conference competition.

H. B. Linford, another football student of Dick's (1925 through 1927), became head track and field coach in 1947. Utah State finished third in Conference competition in 1947 under Linford; won the championship in 1948; and finished second in 1949.

During Dick's reign as head coach of track and field, there were many outstanding track athletes. In 1920 Clyde Worley threw the javelin 149.7 feet, which was considered a tremendous effort. Worley also won the shot put. The year 1924 saw the "Blue Team" win the state and Conference titles with firsts in the broad jump, won by Henry Webster, who equaled the Conference record; the 440 yard dash, won by Sterling Anderson with a time of 51.2 (a new state record), and the two-mile run won by Byron Whitney, who held the record for that distance during the early part of the year. The mile relay consisted of Arlo Furlong, C. E. Bailey, Sterling Anderson, and William Geddes. This team established a new Conference record with a time of 3.33.

The four Conference victories won by Utah State University during the years of 1924 through 1927, were accomplished through team effort and cooperation. Outstanding performers were present—no coach wins
consistently without having excellent athletes, but it always takes
effort on the part of an entire team. This was the prominent factor in
Dick's four consecutive track and field crowns.

In 1925 the Aggies had three State and Conference record holders.
Henry Webster set the State and Conference record in a dual meet held
in Logan with the University of Utah on May 9, 1925. He jumped 23 feet
1\(\frac{1}{2}\) inches. In the Rocky Mountain Conference meet he jumped 22 feet
11 3/8 inches. Virgil Norton set the Conference record in the two-mile
run on May 23, 1925, in Provo, Utah, with a time of 10 minutes and 3.2
seconds. Later in the Conference meet he ran the same distance in 10
minutes and 9.9 seconds.

Melvin Burke set a Conference record in the mile on May 9, 1925,
in Logan, Utah. His time was 4:33.6. Later in the season at Boulder,
Colorado, during the Conference meet he bettered his own record with
a time of 4:31.9. This record does not sound like a very fast time com-
pared to our day when several men have run the mile in under 4 minutes,
but Burke's record remained unbeatable in the Conference for over 20
years.

Another State record was made by E. L. Merrill in the shotput with
a distance of 42 feet. Merrill's record was broken later in the season.
H. K. Mortenson heaved the javelin 167 feet 8 inches in a dual meet.
Mortenson also tied the State record in the 100-yard dash with a time
of 10 seconds. The mile relay team of Furlong, Bailey, Beal, and Geddes
turned in a State record of 3 minutes and 31.4 seconds.

The following year, 1926, saw just 10 points separating the top
four schools. The University of Utah won the State meet and came within
3½ points of ending the reign Utah State had enjoyed for two years.

Melvin Burke broke his old mile record with a time of 4:29.3. Virgil Norton also bettered his two-mile record with a time of 9:50.2. Anton Lunt sailed 23 feet and 1 3/4 inches in the broad jump to set a Conference record.

Supremacy in the distance races gave the Aggies of 1927 the Conference title. Melvin Burke continued to improve his time in the mile by posting a 4:25.2 mark. In the National Collegiate Athletic Association meet held in Chicago late in the spring of 1927, Burke finished fourth with a time of 4:19.

Throughout the years Dick coached the thin-clads at Utah State; many outstanding track and field stars were produced. Some came back to teach and coach at their alma mater. It would be too lengthy to include all of them here, but it seems proper to name a few. Jack Croft, Ken Vanderhoff, Delbert Young, Howard Linford, Ralph Maughan, and Dale O. Nelson are just a sampling of outstanding performers who have returned to coach or teach at Utah State. Dr. Dale Nelson is on the Physical Education staff and coaches skiing and track and field. Ralph Maughan is on the coaching staff at Utah State University, acting as head track and field coach and assistant football coach. The others mentioned are serving in various other professions, having gone elsewhere after coaching during Dick's time at the University.

Jack Croft came to Utah State as an assistant trace and field and football coach in 1931 where he remained until after the 1935-36 school year. Ken Vanderhoff was hired when Croft resigned to become head football coach at Montana State College. Ken assisted Romney in football,
basketball, and track and field. Vanderhoff left Utah State in 1942, but returned again in 1946 to serve as head swimming, tennis, and skiing coach. He retained this position until Dick left in 1949.

Delbert Young has been mentioned previously. Howard "Tuft" Linford coached the Aggies' track and field team to the only Conference championship which it has garnered since 1927. This was in 1948, one year before Dick became Mountain States Athletic Conference Commissioner. Linford is teaching at Jordan High School in Sandy, Utah.

Ralph Maughan has been coaching at Utah State since 1950. Besides being an All-Conference football player for two years, he was one of the best weight men ever to perform for the Blue and White thin-clads. He threw the hammer, javelin, and shotput to many State and Conference records. Ralph is line coach in football and head track and field coach.

Dr. Dale O. Nelson starred in the distance events for Utah State running the 440 and 880. He lettered in 1939-40, 1940-41, and 1941-42. He was captain of the track and field team in 1942.

Baseball

Under Dick's coaching Utah State won or shared the baseball titles the three years it was played before 1948. The Aggies tied for the bunting in 1919 and 1921 and won an undisputed championship in 1920. The sport was then discontinued until 1948 when Marvin T. Bell coached the team to a second place finish in Western Division play. Under coach Bell the Aggies also finished second in 1949.

Conclusion

Dick's main responsibility was for football, basketball, and track and field. He very seldom, if ever, coached other sports. Generally
some other faculty member coached such sports as tennis, skiing, swimming, and golf (which had its beginning as a minor sport in 1947). A regular member of the coaching staff, George "Doc" Nelson, has coached wrestling since arriving at Utah State in the fall of 1921. Doc has served as trainer in all major sports and coached wrestling since that time.
DEVELOPMENTS OTHER THAN THOSE CONNECTED WITH
E. L. ROMNEY'S COACHING RECORD

So many of our accomplishments are recorded in the printed word. We remain unknown; our deeds are silenced forever. However, we might be remembered longer if there were something which honored us in such a way that future generations might be reminded of what we have done. The football stadium and fieldhouse are such memorials to Dick Romney. The stadium bears his name. The fieldhouse, though it bears the name of the beloved Aggie athletic trainer, George "Doc" Nelson, and deservedly so, is also a standing memorial to Dick because it was under his leadership that it was constructed.

The year 1914 saw the athletic field at the Utah State University located behind the main administrative building where the present "Quad" is located. The following year the athletic field was moved to Adams Field, the location of the Adams Elementary School, between Fourth North and Fifth East in Logan, Utah. This is the field Dick used for football until 1927 when the E. L. Romney stadium was constructed.

Adams Field proved to be inadequate and could not house all sports. The cinder track had right-angle corners and many times runners would fall down while making the turns. Baseball and track and field were then moved back to the campus behind "Old Main" where these sports were held until the construction of new buildings on campus forced track and field to be moved back to Adams Field. The baseball diamond was moved farther east from the Quad.
During World War I, President E. G. Peterson asked for, and received, permission to use the money which the government had appropriated for construction of temporary buildings on campus to build permanent buildings. The present Engineering, Animal Husbandry, and Plant Industry buildings are the products of that foresightedness on the part of President Peterson. Temporary buildings would have contributed nothing towards the future growth of the school, whereas war effort purposes were accomplished along with the provision of these buildings toward future college development. Tribute must be accorded President Peterson for this action and achievement.

The Engineering building was constructed on part of the 440 yard dash track, and the field no longer met the needs of the Aggie track and field teams. When track and field returned to Adams Field, the right angle corners were cut off so that the field was oval in shape. Dick stated in his interview of May 2, 1956, that "it was still inadequate because it took an engineer to run a track meet." Each race finished in a different place and each distance had to be properly measured.

During all this time football continued to be played on Adams Field. The people who watched the games were always very friendly and the University enjoyed its activities off-campus. The seating capacity was approximately 3,500. College enrollment was about 1,200; consequently, little space was left for townspeople. Automobiles were allowed on the field at the open ends of the playing area. Spectators sat in their cars and watched the Aggies in action.

Golf

Another development during Dick's career at Utah State had to do
with the golf course now located at the mouth of Logan Canyon. It might not have held much significance at the time it began, but the Logan Golf and Country Club course is the source of much enjoyment and relaxation for hundreds of people in Cache and adjoining counties, and Dick was instrumental in its development.

Golf seemed to undergo a period of rejuvination about 1927. A short five-hole course had been constructed east of "Old Main." However, this course was inadequate. It was not a regular-sized course, nor was it developed well enough so that people would utilize it to the fullest.

As interest grew, a few of the townspeople suggested that a course be erected at the site of the Cache County Fairgrounds in Logan. Finally, a meeting was held to find out if a golf course could be constructed and, if so, where, and how much it would cost.

On June 25, 1928, a meeting was held to discuss matters concerning the building of a course somewhere east of the main administrative building at Utah State. Those present at the meeting were College President E. G. Peterson; Mayor of the City of Logan, A. G. Lundstrom; N. W. Merkeley, Logan Commissioner; Logan City Attorney, T. H. Humphreys; B. G. Thatcher of the Logan Kiwanis Club; John E. Olsen of the College East Bench Canal Company; P. V. Cardon, George Dewey Clyde, and E. L. Romney of the Utah State faculty.

The following minutes are quoted with the approval of Commissioner E. L. Romney. They give a good picture of what thinking was being done:

President E. G. Peterson, who called the meeting, was in the chair, and explained that some definite action would be necessary in the immediate future if the people of Logan and the College expected to be prepared to play golf on a course
in Logan by the spring of 1929. He then pictured the property that experts had suggested for such a course, gave probable costs of construction, made mention of the ways that the city had indicated it would cooperate, and pointed out that one of the hardest and most expensive items to be solved would be the water line. He indicated that it might be of advantage to both the city and the College for the College to construct a new water line through this suggested golf course providing certain adjustments on the College water taxes could be made with the City Commissioners. He indicated that it might be of advantage to Logan City, the College East Bench Canal Company, and to the College to jointly construct such a water line, and if any of these plans were thought advisable that he would present them to the Board of Trustees for their consideration.

A committee consisting of Leon Fonnesbeck, T. H. Humphreys, John E. Olson, G. D. Clyde, Eugene Schaub, and E. L. Romney, was formed to study the project and report back to the regular committee. This group was to report on the following:

1. A plan giving a legitimate cut in the College water bill providing that the College construct a new pipe line.

2. A map showing the new plan of water distribution.

3. Suggestions for distribution of costs of construction of the new water line providing the city, College, and East Bench Canal Company should jointly construct it.

It was also suggested at the meeting that the Logan City Commission be prepared by the next meeting to give provisions under which the city would give or lease property for the suggested golf course.

This was the beginning of the present Logan City Golf and Country Club golf course. As you look at it now you realize how important such a project was to the city, valley, and state.

Fieldhouse

The George Nelson Fieldhouse is another product of the Romney era. The first buildings of this type were constructed at Utah State and the University of Utah simultaneously. Prior to the 1939-40 school year,
all basketball games and other sports events which required indoor facilities were played in the Smart gymnasium. Athletics out-grew this arena, and a larger one became an absolute necessity.

The plans for the fieldhouse were a facsimile of the plans used for the same type of building at Washington State College, Pullman, Washington. The money for the building came from the state.

Ground-breaking ceremonies were held on November 30, 1938. It was dedicated January 8, 1940, and for the dedication a basketball double-header was scheduled with Utah State and the University of Utah serving as host teams and the University of California and St. Mary's of California, offering the opposition. Both Utah teams scored victories. California bowed to the Aggies 43 to 33, and Utah took the measure of St. Mary's 53 to 31. Since that time the Aggie fieldhouse has been the scene of many thrilling contests, not only in basketball, but in other activities such as wrestling, dancing, special floor shows, etc.

Coaching school

Another product of Romney's reign was the establishment, in 1927, of the Utah Aggie Summer School for coaches. It is generally held the week preceding regular Summer School. It runs a full week with registration on Monday and final classes held Friday. The school has become famous and attracts coaches from great distances. In the summer of 1956, for example, the clinic was attended by Mohammed Habib, a Major in the Egyptian Army. Major Habib was the Olympic basketball coach for Egypt. Adolph Rupp, head basketball coach at the University of Kentucky, was guest instructor.

Notre Dame's immortal Knute Rockne opened the first school in 1927.
Coach Rockne taught football, and Forrest "Phog" Allen of the University of Kansas, taught basketball. These men set the precedent and since that eventful beginning only the nation's leading coaches have been presented.

Not only has the school offered top-flight instruction in football and basketball, but at various intervals, very competent people have been invited to offer instruction in golf, swimming, wrestling, track and field, six-man football, and in the art of training.

The following tables contain lists of coaches who have served as guest instructors at the Utah State University Coaching School.

Table 4. Football instructors (4, p. 69)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>School</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1927</td>
<td>Knute Rockne</td>
<td>Notre Dame University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1928</td>
<td>Glen &quot;Pop&quot; Warner</td>
<td>Stanford University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1929</td>
<td>Robert Zupke</td>
<td>Illinois University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>Howard Jones</td>
<td>University of Southern California</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>Wallace Wade</td>
<td>University of Alabama</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1932</td>
<td>B. W. &quot;Bernie&quot; Bierman</td>
<td>Tulane University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1933</td>
<td>Harry Kipke</td>
<td>University of Michigan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1934</td>
<td>H. O. &quot;Fritz&quot; Crisler</td>
<td>Princeton University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1935</td>
<td>Clark D. Shaughnessy</td>
<td>University of Chicago</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1935</td>
<td>William H. Spaulding</td>
<td>U. C. L. A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1936</td>
<td>Francis A. Schmidt</td>
<td>Ohio State University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1937</td>
<td>Dana X. Bible</td>
<td>Nebraska and Texas Universities</td>
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<tr>
<td>1938</td>
<td>L. E. Allison</td>
<td>University of California</td>
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<tr>
<td>1939</td>
<td>Lynn &quot;Pappy&quot; Waldorf</td>
<td>Northwestern University</td>
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<tr>
<td>1940</td>
<td>Carl Snavely</td>
<td>Cornell University</td>
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<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>Clark D. Shaughnessy</td>
<td>Stanford University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1942</td>
<td>Lon Stiner</td>
<td>Oregon State College</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1943</td>
<td>Henry Frnka</td>
<td>Tulsa University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1944</td>
<td>Clark D. Shaughnessy</td>
<td>University of Pittsburgh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1945</td>
<td>Jeff Cravath</td>
<td>University of Southern California</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1946</td>
<td>Frank Leahy</td>
<td>Notre Dame University</td>
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<tr>
<td>1947</td>
<td>Wallace Butts</td>
<td>University of Georgia</td>
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<tr>
<td>1948</td>
<td>H. O. &quot;Fritz&quot; Crisler</td>
<td>University of Michigan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1949</td>
<td>Lyn &quot;Pappy&quot; Waldorf</td>
<td>University of California</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Many of these men have been, or are, among the most outstanding personalities in the coaching field. The clinics are exceptional because of the wealth of information which these people present to those in attendance.

Table 5. Basketball instructors (4, p. 69)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>School</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>1927</td>
<td>Dr. Forrest Allen</td>
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<tr>
<td>1928</td>
<td>Dr. Forrest Allen</td>
<td>University of Kansas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1929</td>
<td>Dr. Forrest Allen</td>
<td>University of Kansas</td>
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<td>1930</td>
<td>Dr. H. G. Carlson</td>
<td>University of Pittsburgh</td>
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<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>Sam Barry</td>
<td>University of Southern California</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1932</td>
<td>G. O. Romney</td>
<td>Brigham Young University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vadal Peterson</td>
<td>Utah University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>E. L. Romney</td>
<td>Utah State Agricultural College</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1933</td>
<td>G. O. Romney</td>
<td>Brigham Young University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vadal Peterson</td>
<td>Utah University</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>E. L. Romney</td>
<td>Utah State Agricultural College</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1934</td>
<td>John Bunn</td>
<td>Stanford University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1935</td>
<td>G. O. Romney</td>
<td>Brigham Young University</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1936</td>
<td>John Bunn</td>
<td>Stanford University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1937</td>
<td>A. A. Schabinger</td>
<td>Creighton University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1938</td>
<td>C. S. Edmundson</td>
<td>Washington University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1939</td>
<td>Forrest B. Cox</td>
<td>Colorado University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940</td>
<td>Howard Hobson</td>
<td>Oregon University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>Forrest B. Cox</td>
<td>Colorado University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1942</td>
<td>A. T. &quot;Slats&quot; Gill</td>
<td>Oregon State College</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1943</td>
<td>Everett Shelton</td>
<td>University of Wyoming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1944</td>
<td>Wm. H. &quot;Little Bill&quot; Miller</td>
<td>Tulsa &quot;Diamond X Oilers&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Frack Friel</td>
<td>Washington State College</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Henry Iba</td>
<td>Oklahoma A. and M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1947</td>
<td>Lee Patton</td>
<td>West Virginia University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1948</td>
<td>Jack Gardner</td>
<td>Kansas State College</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1949</td>
<td>Eddie Hickey</td>
<td>St. Louis University</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 6. Track and field instructors (4, p. 70)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>School</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1927</td>
<td>E. L. Romney</td>
<td>Utah State Agricultural College</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1928</td>
<td>E. L. Romney</td>
<td>Utah State Agricultural College</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dr. Creed Haymond</td>
<td>University of Pennsylvania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1929</td>
<td>Joe Pipal</td>
<td>Occidental College</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>E. L. Romney</td>
<td>Utah State Agricultural College</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 7. Wrestling instructors (4, p. 70)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>School</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1927</td>
<td>George Nelson</td>
<td>Utah State Agricultural College</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1928</td>
<td>George Nelson</td>
<td>Utah State Agricultural College</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1929</td>
<td>George Nelson</td>
<td>Utah State Agricultural College</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>George Nelson</td>
<td>Utah State Agricultural College</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Here are the comments Dick made on some of the coaches who instructed at the clinic (4). His comments give an insight into the characteristics of many of these prominent men.

Knute Rockne of Notre Dame: Colorful, dynamic, magnetic and creative. A great man who just happened to be a football coach.

"Pop" Warner, Stanford University: Colorful, inventive, and philosophical.

Bob Zupke of Illinois: Daring, resourceful and versatile.

Bernie Bierman of Minnesota: Quiet, friendly, imaginative, and thorough.

Clark Shaughnessy of Stanford: A great imagination, especially on offense. Ability to get favorable results with little material. Remarkable sincerity.
Lon Stiner of Oregon State: Young and full of fire; gave excellent demonstration of line play; his coaching showed good balance of offensive and defensive tactics.

Frank Leahy of Notre Dame: A polished gentlemen, extremely thorough, equally capable with defense and offense. (4, pp. 71-72)

Table 8. Swimming, golf, six-man football, and training instructors (4, p. 70)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>School</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Swimming</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1927</td>
<td>C. S. Leaf</td>
<td>Brigham Young University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1928</td>
<td>C. S. Leaf</td>
<td>Brigham Young University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1929</td>
<td>C. S. Leaf</td>
<td>Brigham Young University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Golf</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>Alex McCafferty</td>
<td>Salt Lake County Club Pro.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1932</td>
<td>Alex McCafferty</td>
<td>Salt Lake County Club Pro.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1933</td>
<td>Alex McCafferty</td>
<td>Salt Lake County Club Pro.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Six-man football</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>C. L. Crovert</td>
<td>Wauneta Public Schools, Nebraska</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Training</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1948</td>
<td>Roland Logan</td>
<td>Los Angeles, California</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1949</td>
<td>Roland Logan</td>
<td>Los Angeles, California</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Subsidation and rules

Perhaps one of the greatest developments during Dick's 31 years at Utah State had to do with financial aid to athletes. This is one of the greatest problems facing colleges today. If a school cannot go out and attract good prospective players, then it cannot hope to remain in competition. Dick saw this problem grow and develop with coaches traveling all over the entire country attempting to lure top men to their particular school.
The following is taken from a letter written to the author by Dick on July 15, 1957. He explains the problem as it was when he first began coaching.

In the early 1900's, the athletes played for the love of the game. There were no eligibility rules; and, in many cases, faculty members played on the teams. Of course, as the teams started to play each other and developed a desire to win, they started in a meager way to proselyte and subsidize. The practice of subsidizing grew in proportion to the size of gates and interest of alumni, townspeople, etc.

In speaking about Utah State, when I first came on the campus the only help that we could give a boy would be to find him a night watchman's job for very small pay; or some other job where he really worked. It is a fact that few boys had any employment at all. At that time we knew nothing about grants-in-aid or athletic scholarships. If a man didn't work for what he received, he was declared a professional. Of course, the increased public and student interest in the contests influenced the desire to have better athletics and a winning team. The fact that the programs became so intense with longer seasons, more coaches, spring practice, longer practice periods each day, etc., etc., brought about a condition that made it impossible for an athlete to compete with other students on campus for part-time work. Also, important people interested in the program came to believe that the athlete should be given an opportunity to be at least an average student. He should have time to study; he should have good meals, etc. All these and other factors led to rules that permit grants-in-aid, athletic scholarships, or whatever they might be called.

During the years that I first served at the College, athletes would either come to the College to inspect it by themselves or some relative or loyal alumnus would accompany them. We had no money nor did we have any program in respect to transporting of prospective students. We did have a high school day when all seniors would visit the campus. In this way many high school boys were able to look the campus over. During those days most of the athletes that attended an institution would do so because members of the family had attended the institution; because they lived in that vicinity; because they decided to study in a certain field; or were probably influenced to attend by former students at the College.

Before I left the College, the idea of subsidy had made some headway. Besides a few jobs on the campus, the only help
that we had was from money taken from the athletic budget, and the student-athletes worked at the fieldhouse and stadium. During most of that period, the athletes did all of the janitorial work at those places. The total expenditure for those purposes amounted to a few thousand dollars. I doubt that a great four-letter man such as Kent Ryan, averaged over $15.00 a month and he worked at a certain job.

At the time I left the College it was quite evident that to successfully compete it would be necessary to secure more help for the student-athletes. I can easily see why a quarterback club (booster club) was organized.

You could sum it all up by saying that as interest increased, game attendance increased, desire to win increased, and a demand for better scholarship, and the pressure on the athlete (longer practice sessions, larger schedules, etc.), it was believed just reasonable that he should receive some sort of financial aid.

Financial support was difficult to obtain during Commissioner Romney's early career at Utah State. Athletics had to depend upon receiving a certain, and comparatively small, percentage of the student-body fees, plus gate receipts. The institution (Utah State) purchased most of the equipment and paid salaries. Thus, for financial reasons, the Aggies played where the gate receipts would enrich them the most.

The Thanksgiving Day game with the University of Utah became an annual affair. Each year this game was played in Salt Lake City, because gate receipts were larger there.

Utah State played Denver almost every year in Denver because the Aggies were a good drawing card and the gate receipts were larger. Many times a single trip of ten days resulted in Utah State playing Colorado University, Colorado State University (formerly Colorado A. and M.), and Wyoming. Twice Dick's teams played the University of Southern California at Los Angeles; also the University of California at Los Angeles (U.C.L.A) once in the bowl at Pasadena. The Aggies receive big guarantees for those games. At some of the games there were about 35,000 people in
attendance.

After the stadium was completed in 1927, gate receipts increased. In 1936, the year the Aggies were unbeaten and won the Conference championship, temporary seats were installed and a crowd of 14,000 people watched the Blue and White team defeat the University of Utah. Several times the Aggies played in Ogden, Utah, for the purpose of creating interest in the over-all athletic program and, of course, to bring in greater gate receipts.

Since Dick left in 1949, athletics have become a big business. Athletes are given as much as $75.00 per month, plus tuition, room and board. No longer is the athletic situation one of merely finding a part-time job for each athlete. It is a battle to be able to offer an individual the most profitable situation in order to get him to enroll in your institution. Many schools have felt the wrath of the National Collegiate Athletic Association or their own Conference leaders because they have offered aid over and above what was permitted.

The fact that athletics might be classified as "big business" is indicated by an article in the Salt Lake Tribune, November 14, 1957. This information was given to the International News Service by an Ohio State University faculty committee. In this report they recommended that colleges and universities "... quit pretending that big time football is amateur and recognize it as a big business." The writer of the newspaper article explained that such ideas are not new, but that it is strange to hear them coming from representatives of the colleges.

In 1949 the Sanity Code was initiated by the N.C.A.A. This code was based upon the needs of the athlete. It allowed only tuition, fees,
and scholarships of any size to high school graduates who were in the upper 25 per cent of their class. The initial effort of this code covered three years and was abandoned because it was unrealistic and unenforceable. In 1952, an N.C.A.A. Committee on Infractions was established to make certain academic and athletic requirements were met.

Commissioner Romney said this about the Committee on Infractions in a letter dated July 15, 1957:

The Committee on Infractions has done a marvelous job. It has dealt with many kinds of violations and has inflicted penalties. It is a highly-thought-of committee and in general, its work is greatly appreciated and respected.

In order to give the reader an idea of the official procedure of this committee, certain rules are quoted below:

1. The Council shall designate a Committee on Infractions to serve as the fact-gathering agency of the Council. The Committee shall be composed of four members. The Executive Director of the Association shall serve as an ex-officio, non-voting member.

2. All allegations and complaints relative to a member's violation of the legislation or regulations of the Association shall be channeled through the Executive Director to the Committee. The Committee, so far as practicable, shall make a thorough inquiry and investigation of all reasonably-substantiated charges received from responsible sources. The Committee may conduct a preliminary inquiry to determine whether there is adequate evidence to warrant an official inquiry and investigation. It also may initiate an inquiry on its own motion when it has reasonable cause to believe that a member is or has been in violation of its obligations as a member of the Association.

3. If the Committee on Infractions determines that an allegation or complaint warrants an official inquiry, it shall direct a letter to the Chief executive officer of the member involved (with copies to the Faculty representative and athletic director of the member, to the executive officer of the conference of which the institution is a member, and to the Association Vice-President of the District in which the member is located) fully informing him of the matter under inquiry and requesting his cooperation to the end that the facts may be discovered. By this letter, the Committee shall call
upon the Chief executive officer of the member involved for the disclosure of any relevant information and may arrange for his appearance or the appearance of his representative before the Committee at a time and place which is mutually convenient, if such appearance is deemed necessary by the Committee. Similarly a member which is subject to inquiry shall, upon its request, be given the opportunity to have representatives appear before the Committee.

4. When the Committee has completed its investigation it shall submit a written report to the Council. This report shall include:

(a) A statement of the history of the case, including the charges of misconduct.

(b) A detailed summary of the evidence before the Committee.

(c) The findings of fact made by the Committee, its conclusions as to whether the member has been in violation of its obligations as a member and, if so, the particular respects in which the member has been in violation.

(d) Disciplinary or corrective actions taken by the institution or conference or any other agency involved in the particular incident.

(e) The Committee's recommendations for the disposition of the case. (The Committee's recommendations shall be advisory only.)

The report of the Committee, less its recommendations, if such are made, shall be made available to the member involved and it shall be notified that it is entitled to appear before the Council to challenge the findings of fact and the evidence upon which the report is based, to produce additional evidence and to argue such matters of Association law as may be involved. The Council shall not act upon the report of the Committee until the report has been forwarded to the member involved and the member has had an opportunity to appear before the Council.

5. The Constitution of the Association provides that disciplinary or corrective actions other than termination or suspension of membership may be effected during the period between annual conventions by a two-thirds vote of the members of the Council present and voting at any duly called meeting thereof, provided the call of such meeting shall have contained notice of the situation presenting the disciplinary problem. Among the disciplinary measures which may be adopted by the Council are reprimand and censure, probation for one year,
probation for more than one year, probation and ineligibility for National Collegiate events and a specified list of invitational and post-season meets and tournaments. This listing is not all inclusive.

When the N.C.A.A. Council finds that there has been a violation of Article III, Sections 1, 3, or 4, of the Association's Constitution affecting the eligibility of an individual student-athlete or student-athletes, the institution involved and its conference (if the institution holds such affiliation) shall be notified of the violation and the name(s) of the student-athlete(s) involved, it being understood that if the institution (or its conference) fails to take action, the involved institution shall be cited to show cause why it should not be disciplined for failure to do so. It is understood that if an institution or its conference concludes that enforcement of the rule(s) would work an injustice on any individual or individuals involved, an appeal shall be submitted to the Council and promptly acted upon by that body.

6. The Committee on Infractions and the Council shall treat all cases before it as confidential, except as provided above, until the same have been reported to the Council and announced by it. (2)

This gives an insight into what this committee does because several cases of infractions have been handled in recent years. Colleges in many different sections of the country have felt the power of the N.C.A.A. Committee on Infractions.

An important football rules change had to do with the platoon system in football. Each team would have specialized players for both offense and defense. During Dick's term on the Football Rules Committee (1948-1953) this platoon system was abolished and rules were adopted similar to the rules in effect today.

The platoon system, with its many specialists, encouraged more proselyting and subsidizing. Newspaper men and others disliked the confusion of the platoon system. Small schools could not attract enough players and this system favored large institutions which had the money and means to go out and get the needed manpower.
It is fitting, at this time, to mention the progress made in the scholastic end of an athlete's college career.

The same newspaper article quoted previously, taken from the Salt Lake Tribune of November 14, 1957, mentions that financial aid is not the only problem. The faculty committee stated that some professors were giving athletes "unearned" grades. The author of the article then told of an incident which pointed out such a situation.

It seems that an Army Captain, who was a West Point graduate, and who had spent four years directing an ROTC program at a midwestern football power, mentioned a grid star who, according to the Army Captain, could not pass an honest eighth grade examination. He couldn't see how the boy ever got through grade school, high school, and college. The boy came from a wealthy small town family, and his father was a factory owner and a leading citizen. Since the father was a member of the school board, the teachers found it expedient to promote the boy along. High school teachers were equally considerate, and more so, since his feats on the gridiron began to attract the attention of college football scouts.

In college the boy continued to move very easily from class to class as nicely as he could turn the ends of a weak football team. Yet he was definitely not a scholar. His senior year he got the idea that he would like to go to West Point. The only entrance test he might pass would be the physical examination.

It appears that this type of thing does happen in rare cases. Athletes are given higher grades than they deserve, thus making them eligible to compete.

This is what the rules stated after revision and adoption by the
Rocky Mountain Conference in 1917:

Rule 1. He (an athlete) must have completed 15 units of preparatory credit as accepted by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

Rule 2. He must have been in residence for at least one-half of a college year.

Rule 3. He must have been registered in person and regularly at work within two weeks of the beginning of the semester in which he is to participate.

Rule 4. He must be earning passing credits in at least two-thirds of what is considered full work in his institution, that is not to include physical training or military drill.

Rule 5. He must have made passing grades in at least two-thirds of what is considered full work at his institution. (1)

At this time all schools were on the semester system, in which the school year is divided into two halves. Currently, some schools operate on a four-quarter system, while others remain on the two semester basis. Schools on a quarterly system divide the 12 months in a year into four quarters, including a summer quarter. Schools on a semester basis have their nine-month school year divided into two equal periods.

Many improvements have been made in the rules since 1917. In order to compare the rules now with the ones quoted above, the following is quoted from Conference regulations:

Rule 1. He (an athlete) must be a bona-fide student regularly enrolled in the institution.

Rule 2. He must have been in residence three quarters, or two semesters prior to the quarter or semester of his first varsity participation. Freshmen students may participate in individual spring sports (only outdoor track, golf, and tennis) provided they have completed satisfactorily two (2) quarters (or one semester) of residence prior to the season of competition.

Rule 3. He must have registered in person within the first two weeks of the quarter or semester in which he participates.
Admission standards, as announced in official publications, shall apply to all students, athletes and non-athletes alike. All admission procedures should be handled by the regular admissions officers and committees of the institution.

Rule 4. In order to be eligible for intercollegiate competition, a student shall be enrolled in an academic program leading to a recognized degree, and shall be making normal progress, both quantitatively and qualitatively, toward the degree.

Rule 5. To be eligible for intercollegiate athletic participation a student shall have earned a minimum of 36 quarter credits (24 semester credits) with a "C" average in the twelve months immediately preceding the quarter (semester) of proposed participation, except that a student who was a freshman may, in lieu of earning 36 quarter credits (24 semester credits) with a "C" average in any three of the four quarters (two semesters) of the preceding twelve months.

Rule 6.

(a) A student attending a summer term may use that term to satisfy academic eligibility requirements, providing attendance is at a four-year institution.

(b) Freshmen who are in no wise transfers may use the summer term for the purpose of satisfying Rule Two.

(c) The summer term may not be used by transfers for the purpose of satisfying Rule Two, except as provided in Rule 23. (1)

In Dick's opinion the present rules are far superior to those of 1917. Student-athletes enroll in college primarily for the purpose of receiving an education and also to satisfy their desire to participate in athletics. To be eligible to participate in intercollegiate athletics, it is necessary that the student-athlete maintain certain grade averages.

As mentioned earlier, Dick served on the National College Football Rules Committee from 1948 to 1953, inclusive. He also served for a four-year term on the National College Basketball Rules Committee during the early '30's. He was one of the vice-presidents of the National
Football Coaches' Association in 1931 and during that same year he was president of the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast Coaches' Association.

It is of great significance that Dick Romney served on the National Football Rules Committee for a period of five years and in addition, he served for a term on the National Basketball Rules Committee. It is doubtful that anyone else has served on both committees, so this appears to be a unique distinction for Dick Romney.

In addition to Dick's many other great achievements he has been a Rotarian for a period of 17 years and for the past two years has served as a director on the Board of Directors of the Union Bank and Trust Company.

Very few people have contributed so much and served so well. Dick's life has always been full of achievement affecting the welfare of many people.
E. L. ROMNEY'S ACTIVITIES AS M. S. A. C. COMMISSIONER 1949-1957

After serving for 31 years at Utah State, Dick retired from coaching and the member schools of the Conference convinced him that his talents could not be wasted in retirement. He was chosen as the first Commissioner of the Mountain State Athletic Conference and has served in that capacity for approximately eight years.

His deeds have only added more prestige and honor to his name. Still greater than glorifying himself, he has represented the Conference well, bringing respect to this area of the country.

"Tug" Wilson, Commissioner of the Big Ten Athletic Conference, which included such schools as Ohio State University, Michigan and Michigan State Universities, Iowa, Purdue, Northwestern, Indiana, and Wisconsin Universities, reported to John Mooney, sports writer for the Salt Lake Tribune, the following:

You folks in the mountain country of the Skyline Conference will never know the affection and respect we in the coaching and administrative end of athletics feel toward Dick Romney.

I can assure you that the Skyline Conference would not be on the National Collegiate Athletic Association television program now if it weren't for the respect we have for Commissioner Romney's administration of his Conference and his determination to get his league in the proper sphere nationally.

There are few men in the athletic fraternity who can claim the love and loyalty of his fellow coaches, directors, and commissioners that Dick Romney warrants.

Mr. Mooney goes on to say in the same article, "... in a great
many ways, Dick Romney put the Aggies and then the Rocky Mountain, Mountain States, and Skyline Conferences on the athletic maps throughout the nation."

Because of Dick's success, both as a coach and as Commissioner, the Mountain States Athletic Conference has become very well known throughout the United States.

**Activities on television committee**

Since 1951 Dick has served on the National Collegiate Athletic Association Television Committee, and acted as chairman of the 1955 committee. Through his activities on this committee, a tremendous amount of publicity and financial support has come to the Conference and to the Rocky Mountain States.

In 1953 the entire nation watched Utah and Brigham Young Universities tangle in a nationally televised game. The television receipts from the game reached the tremendous figure of over $140,000.00. This money was divided between all schools of the Conference and was a terrific boost for many slumping athletic budgets.

In 1954 half of the United States watched Montana and Brigham Young Universities play. On Thanksgiving day, November 28, 1957, Denver and Wyoming Universities played before approximately one-third, or the Western part, of the United States.

At the end of the 1957 season television receipts received from these games will have reached a figure of well over $300,000.00

It has been estimated that over a million dollars worth of publicity came to the state of Utah from the Utah-Brigham Young game. The Utah State Senate enacted a special resolution expressing appreciation
to Commissioner Romney for the favorable publicity the state received through this venture.

The Mountain States Athletic Conference is fortunate because teams from such conferences as the Missouri Valley and Border Leagues have never appeared on the television program.

**Naming of E. L. Romney stadium and entry into the football Hall of Fame**

Since the beginning of football as a sport in this country, back in 1869, only 34 coaches have been chosen from thousands eligible to have their names entered in the National Football Hall of Fame. Such an honor was given E. L. Romney on October 15, 1955, in Logan, Utah. On that same day the stadium at Utah State University was officially named after Dick.

No one has more richly deserved such an honor. In the brochure printed for the Honor Program at the naming of the stadium, President Elmer George Peterson paid tribute to Dick in the following statement:

Dick Romney was more than athletic director over the long years of his service at the College. He was this, and his teams played hard and played to win and they won more than our share of victories. But far above and beyond mere winning was that important something Dick imparted to his teams and to the men individually—the spirit of sportsmanship which was an expression of the character and integrity which was part of him and all that he did for the College.

He helped significantly to build the College toward true greatness. He served under my direction from December 24, 1918 to June 30, 1945.

**Philosophy**

Dick believes that "In general, people are good, healthy, and naturally happy." He feels that "If a day doesn't produce a laugh, some wholesome fun, and some real satisfaction for a person's efforts, that day is a loss." Furthermore, he believes, the "People can assure themselves of goodness, health, and happiness by properly choosing
activities to participate in, and by cleverly arranging a day's program.1/

Dick goes on by expressing thoughts along these lines:

People should show great diversity in their interests. Participating, and particularly in excelling in some degree, in diversified activities gives one a feeling of security as well as contributing to peace of mind. I believe that a well-planned and diversified program of activity should include participation in events where the participant can actually record results of his efforts. To catch a fish, even a minnow, is stimulating and a great victory. To achieve success in woodwork and other crafts is encouraging to the participant. Of course, the daily diet of activities should include participation in things where one can actually at the moment, see the results of his efforts.

I am trying to emphasize the fact that diversity of activities is stimulating and contributes to one's feeling of security which is very necessary. I have always felt that there is great strength in things that are simple. Humility, sincerity, and simplicity are great contributors to soundness and eventual success. It seems to me that the adoption of the true Christian spirit and the Golden Rule, "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you," is assurance of a better world to live in. The universal application of the Golden Rule would eliminate the necessity of the major part of our rules, laws, and regulations. If the rule were adopted in athletics and actually lived up to, the rule books for our various sports could be a few pages instead of many, many pages. In other words, simple principles, sincerity, and a spirit of humility are contributors to health, happiness, goodness, and, eventually success. (E. L. Romney's letter dated August 10, 1956)

This philosophy is indicative of the kind of man who has devoted his life to serving others. Everyone should profit from this down-to-earth, warm, human way of thinking and living.

After spending his entire life doing the thing he lives for, which is working in sports and associating with the many people who also work in this field, Dick has this to say about the collegiate athletic program:

I believe that the intercollegiate athletic program of today is far superior to that of the past. The program offers competition in more branches of sports. The coaches are

1/ Quoted from a letter written by Dick addressed to the writer on August 10, 1956.
better qualified for their work, and there are more coaches assigned to each sport. The health and physical welfare of the athletes are better protected; and to participate in the various intercollegiate sports, the athletes must be better students. Intercollegiate athletics have become so popular and have demanded so much attention of not only the students and alumni but of the people in general that additional and serious problems have been created.

Huge stadiums and fieldhouses; large financial returns from gate receipts, television, bowl games, etc.; and abnormal interest of thousands of spectators, newspapers, radio and television, have built the program to such proportions and prominence that without the guardianship of capable, courageous, and well-informed persons, the entire program could turn into a monster that will eventually demolish itself. I have high hopes that the guardians of the intercollegiate athletic program will measure up to their task and preserve the many good and needed things in the program. Intercollegiate athletics is an integral and important part of American life and the program is worthy of the most serious attention of our biggest and finest people. The guardians of the program have recently regulated the length of seasons, have discarded the platoon system in football, have accepted standards that should eliminate cheating by individuals and institutions, and are now giving serious consideration to the subsidizing of athletes and other major problems.

Personally, I am not frightened by the largeness of the program, but I am greatly interested in the goodness of it. For the welfare of intercollegiate sports, we must always keep in mind that the program should be conducted for the welfare of the participant and within the bounds of rules and regulations becoming to fine educational institutions.
(Taken from a letter addressed to the author and dated July 10, 1956.)

E. L. Romney has been, and is still, shaping the destinies of hundreds of men each year. He has always tried to develop fighters in the game of life. He made winners not only on the athletic field, but in the field of life.

We might say that Dick accomplished this:

Plan more than you can do,
then do it.

Bite off more than you can chew,
then chew it.

Hitch your wagon to a star,
keep your seat and there you are.

Anonymous
(1) Conference Regulations. Mountain States Athletic Conference publication. Revised June 1957. (Mimeographed)

(2) National Collegiate Athletic Association Committee on Infractions Yearbook of 1956-57.


(6) Student Life. All applicable issues from 1918 to 1949.