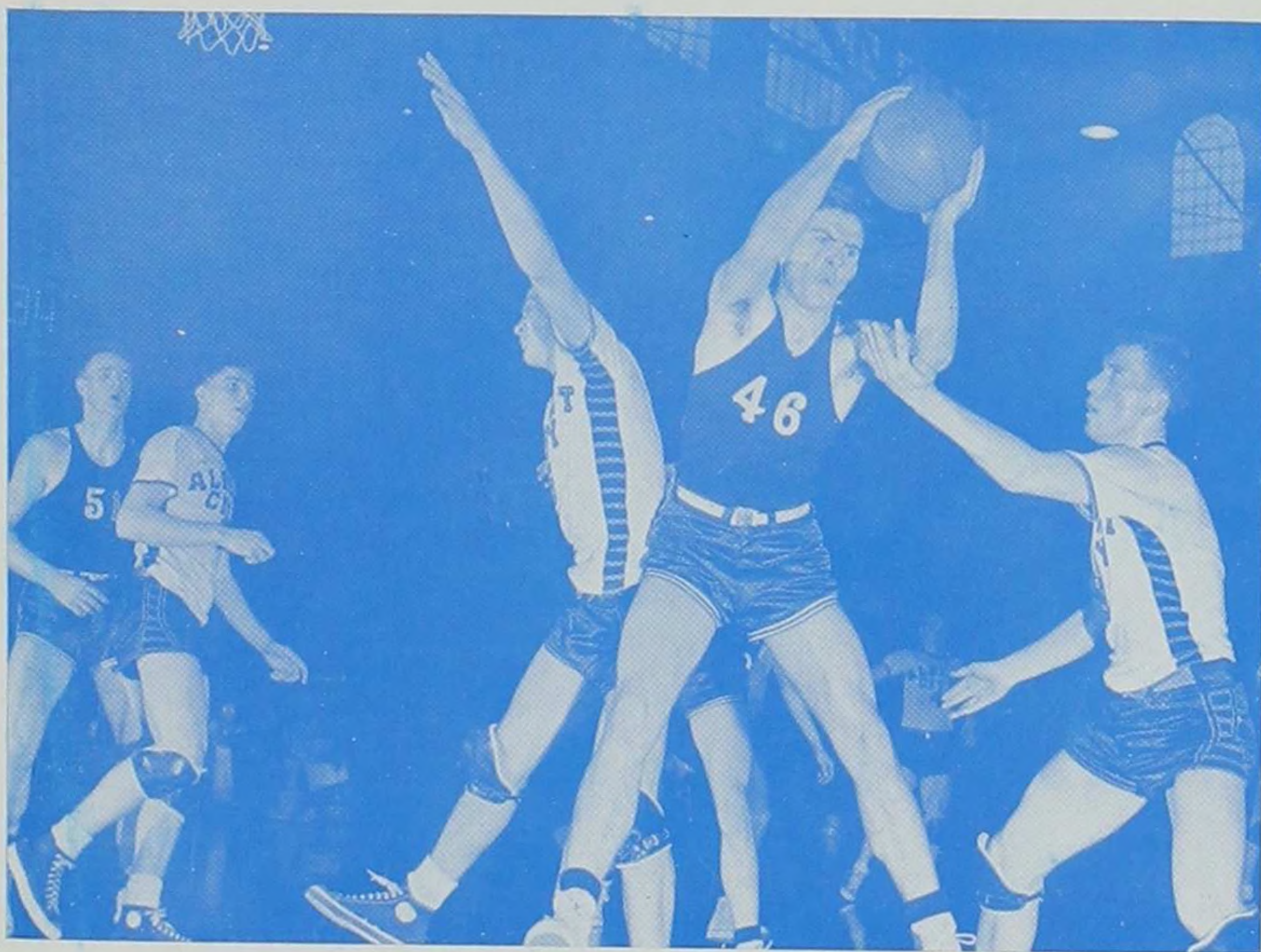


The PALIMPSEST

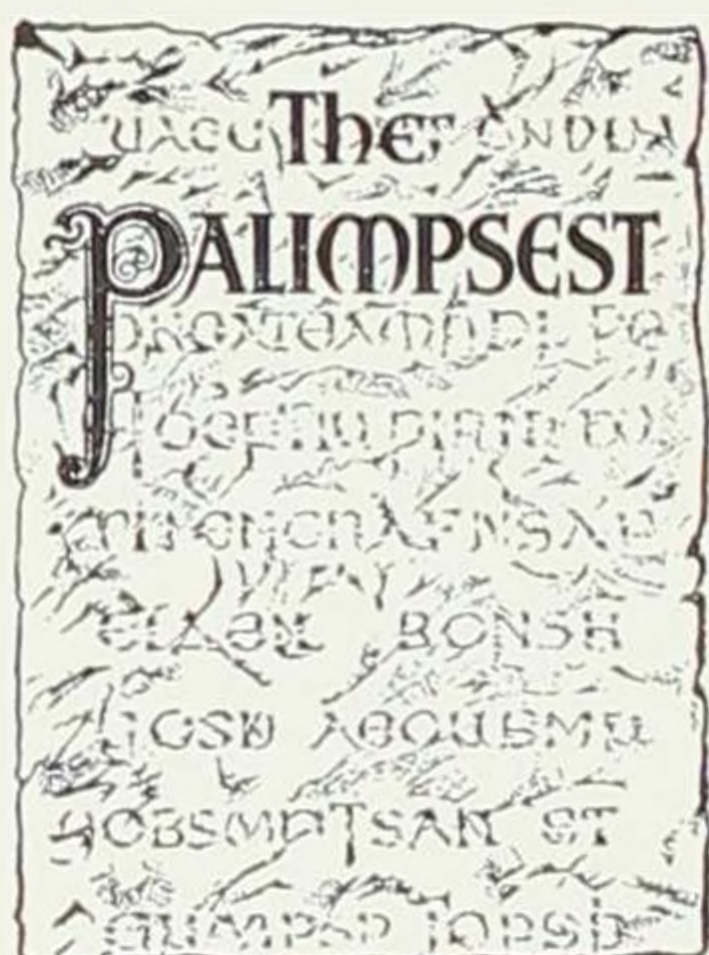


BOYS' BASKETBALL IN IOWA

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The Meaning of Palimpsest

In early times a palimpsest was a parchment or other material from which one or more writings had been erased to give room for later records. But the erasures were not always complete; and so it became the fascinating task of scholars not only to translate the later records but also to reconstruct the original writings by deciphering the dim fragments of letters partly erased and partly covered by subsequent texts.

The history of Iowa may be likened to a palimpsest which holds the record of successive generations. To decipher these records of the past, reconstruct them, and tell the stories which they contain is the task of those who write history.

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Cover

Front — A tense moment as Sioux City defeats Albert City in 1950.

Back Cover — University of Iowa Field House jammed as Davenport defeats Newton in 1949 tournament.

Both photos courtesy Fred W. Kent

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THE PALIMPSEST

EDITED BY WILLIAM J. PETERSEN

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The First Iowa Basketball Game

Basketball was originally a Y.M.C.A. game. It was invented in 1891 by Dr. James Naismith, while he was attending the Y.M.C.A. College at Springfield, Massachusetts. According to one account, basketball,

. . . enjoys the unique distinction of having been invented by a single brain at one sitting. In 1891 a lecturer on psychology in the training school of the Y.M.C.A. . . . speaking of the mental processes of invention, proposed the example of a game with its limitations and necessities. That same night, James Naismith, a member of the class, worked out basketball as an ideal game to meet the hypothetical case; and the next day in the lecture room it was put in practice with the aid of members of the gymnastic class. . . .

At first a soccer ball was used, it being worked up the floor by a team and tossed into a box placed at the end of the gymnasium on the floor. Then boxes (later bushel baskets) were suspended from the wall, and a lighter ball devised. Peach baskets made excellent baskets, until the iron hoop with netting was adopted.

The following year (1892-1893) A. A. Stagg and H. F. Kallenberg, two of Naismith's classmates at Springfield, came out west. Stagg went to the University of Chicago where he won fame as the "Grand Old Man" of football. Kallenberg became Y.M.C.A. physical director at the University of Iowa. Kallenberg taught his students the new game of basketball. Soon G. D. Lees, physical director of the Cedar Rapids Y.M.C.A., organized a basketball team. The Cedar Rapids boys promptly received a challenge from the Iowa City quintet.

On April 22, 1893, the *Vidette-Reporter* of the State University of Iowa informed students that a "match game of basket ball between the Cedar Rapids Y.M.C.A. team and our own team" would be played in the gymnasium in Close Hall on Wednesday evening, April 26. The preliminary program started with a dumbbell drill, followed by exhibitions on the parallel bars, the long and side horse, and the flying rings.

This will be the first match game of basket ball ever played in the State; and as our association is to bear the expenses of the Cedar Rapids team it is hoped that a large audience will be present. The admission will be fifteen cents. Exhibition will begin at 7:45; game called at 8:30.

On the evening of April 26 the two teams met in Close Hall, which housed both the Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. The line-up of the two teams, as chronicled in the *Vidette-Reporter* on April 29, was as follows:

THE FIRST IOWA BASKETBALL GAME 99

C. R. Y.M.C.A.

Carnicle

Bruner

French

Leo

Hanson

G. D. Lees, Sub.

I. C. Y.M.C.A.

Shambaugh

Anthony

Ham

Monnet

Hurst

Pope, Sub.

Umpire: G. D. Lees, Cedar Rapids, Physical Director

Referee: Bert Weiss

The account of the first basketball game reported in Iowa is illuminating:

The players took their positions on the floor in the shape of the letter Z, one man from each side standing in the center to receive the ball when it was first put in play and two men near the goal to throw the ball into the basket. Ham played in the center for the home team and his superior size and quickness gave him a decided advantage over his opponent. Shambaugh and Monnet played near the goal; both played an excellent game. Shambaugh succeeded in throwing the ball into the basket four times, thus scoring 12 points for the home team. Monnet was exceedingly quick and sure in his passes. Two fouls made, one by Monnet and one by Anthony, gave the Cedar Rapids team their two points. On the whole the home team did much better team work and were much more skillful in their passes than the opposing team. The boys from Cedar Rapids were an excellent lot of fellows and received their defeat in a good natured manner. While the game is perhaps not as interesting as Rugby yet it is a very pleasant indoor game.

The rules and procedure followed in this 12-2 victory of the University "Y" over the Cedar Rapids "Y" are worthy of our attention. It was the era of the jump center which was to continue for

more than a generation. Three points were scored for a field goal instead of two. The best player at the foul line was allowed to shoot all free throws. Each team had but one substitute.

The participants in this historic game also deserve further comment. John Ham, the center, was not a student at the University but an outstanding Iowa City athlete who that very evening had "manifested great agility and strength" on the popular flying rings and in other exercises before the game started. Benjamin F. Shambaugh later became head of the political science department at the University and Superintendent of the State Historical Society of Iowa. Julien C. Monnet was a University law student who was destined to become Dean of Law at the University of Oklahoma. The shortage of players and officials is illustrated by the fact that G. D. Lees was both the umpire and lone substitute on the Cedar Rapids team.

From this humble beginning basketball has grown into one of the most scientific, exciting, and popular sports in the nation. And nowhere is it more popular than in Iowa.

WILLIAM J. PETERSEN

Genesis of High School Basketball

Basketball received its initial impetus wherever a Y.M.C.A. was located in Iowa. Within a fortnight after the Iowa City "Y" beat the Cedar Rapids "Y," the Iowa City Academy played the Iowa City Commercial College (Willis & Williams), winning the game by a score of 7 to 2. During this same period basketball was being introduced into other communities by the local Y.M.C.A. As academy, high school, and college students learned the sport they urged that it be placed on their school athletic program, along with baseball, football, and track.

It was easier for small communities to adopt basketball because it required fewer students to make up a team. It also cost less for the physical set-up and equipment. Even the cost of transporting a team on an out-of-town trip was less than for baseball, track, and football.

Since basketball started as a Y.M.C.A. game it is natural that most high school teams in larger cities began as "Y" teams, played in the "Y," or sometimes were made up of boys playing on both the "Y" and high school teams. Generally speaking, basketball started in the larger towns soon after Naismith invented the game in 1891. Fort

Dodge appears to have adopted basketball in 1897, West Waterloo in 1898, and Ottumwa before 1900. Such towns as Boone, Sioux City, and Cedar Rapids organized their first basketball teams in 1902 and played their first out-of-town opponents the same year.

Davenport, Fort Dodge, Mount Pleasant, Oskaloosa, Ottumwa, Sioux City, and Council Bluffs all played their first games in the local Y.M.C.A. Thus, the "Y" was opened at Oskaloosa in 1903; the very next year Oskaloosa organized its first basketball team. The first out-of-town high school was played in 1905. Oskaloosa did not open its own gym until 1917.

West Waterloo had a small gymnasium handling crowds of less than two hundred but played their big games in the "Y." Ames and Cedar Falls Teachers had high school gyms in 1912, Boone in 1913, and Sioux City, Spirit Lake, Cedar Falls, New Hampton, and Diagonal in 1914. Some of these gymnasiums, such as the ones at Boone, Spirit Lake, and Sioux City, were outstanding.

In addition to forming class teams, most early high school schedules included a game with the alumni, the "Y" team, some nearby academy or small college team, and frequently the freshman squad of the larger colleges. A sampling of two Davenport and Ottumwa seasons illustrates the above and also shows how quickly basketball entrenched itself in Iowa.

GENESIS OF HIGH SCHOOL BASKETBALL 103

1907-1908			1908-1909		
Davenport	58	Tipton 8	Ottumwa	43	Burlington Y 17
Davenport	31	West Liberty 44	Ottumwa	66	Keokuk 21
Davenport	23	Alumni 26	Ottumwa	59	Chariton 19
Davenport	24	Iowa City 14	Ottumwa	46	Cedar Rapids 16
Davenport	33	Moline 31	Ottumwa	48	Keokuk 13
Davenport	30	Augustana 24	Ottumwa	89	Chariton 8
Davenport	15	Peoria 57	Ottumwa	58	Muscatine 31
Davenport	34	Clinton 20	Ottumwa	53	Cedar Rapids 50
Davenport	19	Wilton High 36	Ottumwa	36	Grinnell Fr. 16
Davenport	25	Iowa City 13	Ottumwa	43	S.U.I. Fr. 20
Davenport	22	Moline 14	Ottumwa	39	Sioux City 32
Davenport	24	Augustana 12	Ottumwa	30	Muscatine 25
Davenport	24	Galesburg 20	—		
Davenport	32	Clinton 19	Ottumwa	610	Opponents 268
Davenport	44	West Liberty 12			
Davenport	21	St. Albans 23			
Davenport	22	Galesburg 41			
—					
Davenport	481	Opponents 414			

Almost one-half of the Iowa high schools had probably introduced basketball before the first state tournament was held in Iowa City in 1912. During the following decade most of the remaining Iowa schools had adopted the sport. Almost all had been confronted with the problem of building a proper gym, employing a sound coach, and insuring good financial and school support.

The first issue of the *Iowa City Red and White*, printed in December, 1905, presents the typical situation:

Basket Ball in the High School is a new sport, and as a result the teams of the High School have not been of the first class, but this year's team it is hoped, will at least rank with the leaders of the state. At the game played in the High School gymnasium on December 15, there were

only about thirty in attendance. Boys and girls, if you wish to see athletics in the High School flourish, don't be "tight." The admission was only ten cents, the proceeds to go for a new ball and other things needful to the team.

It is not the proper spirit for only fifteen or twenty people to take interest in a school of over three hundred. It is hoped that at the games played in the future, the attendance will be gradually increased. The members of the Athletic Association might as well attend our games to help pay expenses, as to be assessed in order that they may be paid out of the treasury.

Although only two of the previous year's five remained on the team in 1906, the outlook was encouraging. In the opening practice game the first team defeated the second — 57-26. The superiority of girls in a cheering section was revealed in the *Red and White* for December, 1906.

One of the main features of the game was the rooting of the girls. They fairly made the "gym" shake as they gave yell after yell, cheering for everybody from the referee and the first team down to the poor freshies and completely drowning out the boy's section.

Despite the fact that Iowa City lost most of its games, the season of 1906-1907 was a success financially. The team lost two games to West Liberty by scores of 93-25 and 38-16, the latter on the Iowa City floor. Cedar Rapids crushed Iowa City 118-22 in a game in which the optimistic *Red and White* declared that Marshall "played a star game" for Iowa City.

The same situation prevailed at Keokuk. The *Comment*, issued at Commencement, 1905, reveals

that Keokuk high school athletics were at a low tide in the Gate City of Iowa. Keokuk did have a track team for the first time in "some years" but was unable to arrange baseball games with outside clubs because of a "large debt" hanging over the team from the previous year. The football season was the most disastrous in some time; Keokuk had no coach and, with its light, inexperienced boys, lost its games with Quincy, Biggsville, and Ottumwa, but managed to tie the Keokuk Medical College. Basketball had a hard time getting started in many Iowa towns under such circumstances.

Actually, the state athletic program was under close scrutiny by Iowa educators. Football was not permitted by members of the Iowa High School Athletic Association. This organization was backed up by local boards of education. Thus, the Iowa City board approved the following stringent restrictions on April 12, 1905:

1. Football was forbidden.
2. Pupils were prohibited from going away as representatives of the school under its responsibility. That is, all school games were to be played at home.
3. The soliciting of funds for the benefit of athletics was forbidden.
4. All was subject to the regulations of the State Athletic Association rules.

At the last meeting of the Board, November 21, 1906, the *Red and White* was glad to record that the above measures were modified as follows:

1. Base ball, basket ball and track teams are allowed to go away from home.
2. The rules and regulations of the State Athletic Association must continue to be strictly upheld.
3. Students participating in any form of athletics must have written permission from the parent.
4. Teams leaving town must be accompanied by, and under the direction of, a member of the faculty.
5. No pupil can participate in inter-scholastic contests whose school work, behavior, or deportment, is not satisfactory.
6. The prohibition of foot ball and of the soliciting of funds remains the same.

The need for an official arbiter to determine statewide rules was recognized from the start and has done much to maintain a well-balanced sports program in Iowa.

The story of the beginnings of basketball in high schools a half century ago is typical of the experience of scores of other schools. Since Davenport and Ottumwa have won so many championships their early experiences are especially interesting.

Basketball at Davenport has always been popular. This is attested by the first volume of *The Griffin*, published in June, 1907. During the season of 1906-1907 Davenport lost to the Alumni 29-31, to the Rock Island Maroons 28-32, and to the Morrison (Illinois) Independents 13-27. Davenport did beat West Liberty 49-30 and 48-26 that year, while their "sensational" 52-32 victory over Moline "made up" for a stinging football defeat.

The basketball program was developing fast at Davenport by 1907, and much of its success was attributed to the fact that inter-class games afforded splendid training for future varsity players.

Davenport won 11 and lost 6 during the season of 1907-1908. The team won all its home games except those with the Alumni and Peoria. It was felt that they could have won all the out-of-town games they lost had they been played on their own floor, except Peoria, the Illinois champions that year who had beaten Davenport handily 57-15. Attendance had increased, a good spirit prevailed, and the future prospects were bright, with receipts running ahead of expenses.

The following season (1908-1909) was equally successful. The year book recorded that basketball had always been a paying proposition because of the large attendance. Davenport lost to Grinnell at Davenport 13-14 and Grinnell shortly began laying claim to the state championship. A return game was played at Grinnell which Davenport won 14-9.

The season of 1909-1910 sounds like a page from the exploits of one of Coach Paul Moon's fabulous teams. Davenport won 17 of 19 games, running up 732 points to their opponents' 332. They scored double victories over such teams as Grinnell (22-15 and 53-4), Moline (34-20 and 29-8), Clinton (30-16 and 50-14), and Augustana College (28-21 and 38-33). The only losses

were to Cedar Rapids 27-29 and to Ottumwa 26-54. The overwhelming defeat at Ottumwa was attributed to the nature of the floor, but it was agreed that, except for Ottumwa, the Davenport team was the best in Iowa.

As early as 1910 the Davenport annual declared basketball the "most favored branch" of high school athletics. Undue partisanship was decried, the editor urging that the true sportsman would always want the better team to win. It was hoped that "all who hold basketball in esteem will continue to cultivate the attitude of fair play." During the 1910 season \$50 was paid for bleachers and \$35 for suits, but because of increased attendance the basketball fund was \$100 larger than it had been at the beginning of the season.

Ottumwa, which won the tournaments in 1912, 1915, 1928, 1942, and 1949, stands second only to Davenport in the number of state championships. The history of Ottumwa's basketball teams closely parallels that of Davenport. Actually it appears as though Ottumwa may have introduced basketball before 1900, possibly as early as 1897 or 1898.

In February, 1902, *The Argus* recorded a 43-16 victory over Bloomfield at Ottumwa and a closer game at Bloomfield, 19-11. Two games were scheduled with Fairfield in March, and *The Argus* expressed hope that more students would attend

the game than did the Bloomfield contest. The March issue of *The Argus* reveals the outcome:

The Basket Ball team played the Fairfield High School team at Fairfield on Wednesday, March 12, defeating them by a score of 33 to 11. Owing to the members of the Fairfield team being behind in their studies a return game could not be secured at Ottumwa. But a game on the same date, March 20, was played with the Parsons College team. The game was well attended and a few dollars above expenses were made. Score, Parsons College, 19; OHS 24.

Two years later, in 1904, *The Argus* recorded a situation which was by no means unique.

Basket ball has more than ever captured the enthusiasm of the Ottumwa people. It is a time-worn saying among athletic circles that the public will support a winning team. This has been the case with the basketball teams, both Y.M.C.A. and High School, for neither team was beaten in the state during the season. At first the High School was unable to secure a place in which to play its home games. Although the members of the team were allowed to practice in the Y.M.C.A. gymnasium, it is a rule of that institution that no games can be played on that floor except by a team representing the Association. For this reason O.H.S. played but one game, defeating Central College of Pella, Iowa, by the score of 23 to 17.

The Y.M.C.A. team, however, which played many games and won for itself both the regular and Y.M.C.A. state championship is composed, with the exception of two players, of High School students. Consequently when O.H.S. secured permission to play in the Y.M.C.A., Manager Buckner immediately sent challenges to the high schools of Cedar Rapids and Davenport, both of whom

had claimed the championship. These were refused by both teams in spite of our offers to pay all expenses of the trip both to and from Ottumwa. Considering these things, our school has the champion basketball team of Iowa.

A distinguishing feature about these early high school basketball teams was their willingness to claim the state championship on the slightest pretext. Ottumwa, Davenport, Sioux City, Grinnell, Cedar Rapids, and many more were annually boasting of their fine teams. Some sort of state tournament was inevitable to take care of this situation.

Marvin T. Nodland of Sioux City Central writes that the Little Maroons began their inter-class play and out-of-town play in January, 1903. One of the students served as coach, captain, manager, and player. Many of their early games were with local Y.M.C.A. league teams. Sioux City had one of the finest teams in the northwest. In 1906 they were good enough to play Morningside College. In 1911 the Sioux City Chamber of Commerce sent the team to Evanston, Illinois, to play in the Central States Tournament. Sioux City beat Grundy Center in the first game and Hyde Park, Illinois, in the second game, but lost to Evanston, Illinois, in the third game. The following year Sioux City was invited to the first State Tournament in Iowa City. Sioux City beat Grundy Center (its foe at Evanston) in the 1912 tournament but lost to Ottumwa in the finals.

Measured in terms of modern training, equipment, and facilities, Iowa's first basketball teams were ill prepared. Superintendent R. L. Gowen of Sidney writes that when the Cowboys began playing there was no coach, the boys bought their own suits, practiced outdoors, and scheduled catch-as-catch-can games.

Coach John Webb of Spirit Lake recalls that girls played basketball at Spirit Lake before the boys. The girls actually taught the Spirit Lake boys how to play, a situation which no doubt prevailed in many Iowa communities. Webb, himself a player at the time, recalls that on the occasion of their first game with Hartley, the Spirit Lake boys (accompanied by the girls who were also scheduled to play) took the train to Spencer, where they had to wait all day for the train to Hartley. The Spirit Lake boys and girls spent the time roller skating in Spencer.

When they arrived at their destination without basketball suits the Hartley team was shocked. They refused to play such a nondescript team. The situation was finally resolved when Hartley loaned the Spirit Lake boys their second team's uniforms. But Bert Noll, one of the Spirit Lake players, refused this kind offer, shuddering at the thought of exposing his bare limbs to the public. Noll insisted on playing in long trousers.

The difficulty of securing train connections was doubtless a deterring factor in the adoption of bas-

ketball. In its first season (1916-1917) the Cherokee basketball team, according to Boyd Sinkey, one of the players, went by train to Marcus, a dozen miles away, got caught in a blizzard, and spent the next four days in Marcus.

H. Clay Harshbarger, another member of this Cherokee team, recalls that when a game was scheduled with Correctionville, they found the train did not run on Sunday and would not return them to Cherokee until Monday. So five players went ahead by train while the coach and two players (Harshbarger to show the way) followed in the coach's car to bring the boys back. Unfortunately a blizzard swept across their path, and Harshbarger, the coach, and the other player were marooned at Quimby.

Since the inauguration of boys' basketball numerous lopsided scores have been recorded, many of them prior to 1930, although one still reads about them in this era of the fast break. A survey of some thirty schools that were good enough to go to the State Tournament at one time or another over the years reveals the following one-sided scores:

Cedar Rapids	108	Tipton	0	Ellston	75	Kellerton	6
Sidney	88	Elliott	0	Ames	60	Ogden	6
Luther College	80	New Hampton	0	Council Bluffs	64	Logan	8
Dunkerton	68	Fairbank	0	E. Waterloo	64	Vinton	9
Sioux City Cent.	85	Sergeant Bluff	1	W. Waterloo	64	Manchester	12
Boone	50	Adel	2	Waverly	70	Decorah	10

Many other one-sided victories were often remembered. Diagonal annihilated Gravity 110-0 in 1916 and crushed Conway 117-21 in 1950. Two years later, in 1952, Truro administered an 85-31 defeat on Diagonal. Red Oak crushed Malvern 57-7, Newton trounced Prairie City 80-17, and New Hampton humbled Fredericksburg 67-18. Cedar Falls high school gleefully remembered when they defeated East Waterloo by a score of 43-2 in 1919 but ruefully recalled that Spencer beat them 49-21 in 1920. Davenport's most lopsided victory was an 87-24 triumph over East Waterloo in 1948. The Blue Devils considered their most crushing defeat a 29-13 setback by Moline in 1928. Ames picked their 49-22 defeat by Ankeny in the State Tournament in 1948 as their most humiliating setback. West Waterloo thought their 18-4 man-handling by East Waterloo in 1934 their bitterest pill. Newton could not forget a 66-30 defeat by Waverly, while Boone listed its 46-9 defeat by Fort Dodge as most catastrophic. Waverly considered its 70-10 defeat by Decorah as the most unpalatable basketball experience. Needless to say, it was easier and pleasanter for Iowa high schools to list their most lopsided victories than it was to recall their most crushing defeats.

In addition to such scores, other unusual experiences were recorded. Harry R. McPhail recalls that in 1934 Muscatine defeated Ames by a score

of 3-2. The only points came on a field goal by Bob Craig of Ames and a field goal and a free throw by Muscatine. Illustrative of how teams can go from cold to hot, and hot to cold, is a 1944 game when Rock Island led Davenport 2-0 at the half, only to lose when the final score showed Davenport winning 23-12. A complete reversal of form is shown in a game between Davenport and Ottumwa in 1931. In the first half Davenport led 13-2 and looked like an easy winner. In the second half Ottumwa scored 13 points and Davenport only 1, giving Ottumwa the victory, 15-14. A similar score is remembered by B. C. Berg of Newton. During the season of 1929-1930 Newton scored 6 in the first half while Oskaloosa went scoreless. In the second half Newton was blanked while Oskaloosa scored 8, thus winning the game 8-6. In 1947, when Ottumwa was inundated by the rampaging Des Moines River, Ottumwa played Davenport in a flood benefit game that raised \$1,015 for Ottumwa flood relief.

As the basketball craze swept over Iowa the demand for gymnasiums was sounded in the press, in the service clubs, at PTA meetings, and around corner drugstores. Typical of the feeling in most communities is this editorial by Francis Hansen, of the class of 1917, entitled "Our School in the Future," which appeared in the first volume of *The Purple and Gold* published by "The Washingtonian Literary Society" of Onawa High School.

. . . on another corner could be placed a gymnasium. Basketball for both boys and girls has been practically impossible in Onawa because of the lack of indoor room; this is true of physical training of all kinds, yet every one admits that the physical education of the individual must be looked after if he is to be a fully developed member of society. In such a building rooms could be provided for amusements as well as for religious purposes that would serve the needs not only of the boys and girls of the High School, but of all the young people of the community. The school should be a social center; but until a further investment is made it will be impossible for the community to receive the largest returns on the investment already made.

A dream you say? Yes, but the realities of today were the dreams of the past and the realities of the future are the dreams of today.

Such arguments did not fall on deaf ears. In the period between 1915 and 1920 scores of Iowa communities built high school gymnasiums: Sidney in 1916, Nevada and Oskaloosa in 1917, and Jesup, Mount Pleasant, and Osceola in 1918, to illustrate a few of those who early appeared in the State Tournament. Even such large schools as Fort Dodge, Dubuque, Ottumwa, and Roosevelt of Des Moines did not get their modern gymnasiums until the 1920's. By 1930 most of the fine present-day Iowa gymnasiums had been erected.

The addition of a new gym brought much pleasure, but with it the problem of developing the new sport. Mrs. Katherine M. Falvey found the following item in the *Albia Screech* of 1914.

The winter term brought many happy occasions to the Student body of Albia High School, but amid all of the joy and excitement the High School gym, arena of all winter sports offered the most exciting events. It was here Greek met Greek. It was here the blue and red fell in defeat many times but later scored victories.

The boys who played on the 1913-14 basketball team can boast of the fact that they were members of the first team sent forth from the Albia High School.

Up to this time basketball had never been attempted, owing to the fact that no room of sufficient size could be found, and when the new High School was opened every one looked forward to this phase of athletics. Mr. Hamilton, the coach, found it very difficult to select the men for the team, for no one in school had ever played before. It was only after much practice and careful consideration of the most promising men, that the team was chosen. . . .

Mr. Hamilton's faithfulness to the team must not be forgotten, for his task was long and hard and almost endless. During the season we met the following teams, playing return games with all: Eddyville, Corydon, Beacon, Centerville, Mt. Pleasant, and Moravia.

Meanwhile, the popularity of basketball had reached such heights that by 1912 the Iowa High School Athletic Association determined to do something about the holding of state championship meets to determine which schools were developing the best basketball teams. Regional invitational meetings were already being held in Iowa, and some schools were going out of state to accept challenges. The boys' basketball tournament has developed into one of Iowa's colorful spectacles.

WILLIAM J. PETERSEN

First High School Tournaments

The first high school basketball tournament was held in Iowa City in 1912. It was an invitational meet sponsored by the University of Iowa in which the Iowa High School Athletic Board selected the four teams that had "shown the best form" during the season. The outcome proved the teams (Ottumwa, Sioux City, Grundy Center, and Wilton Junction) had been well selected and deserved to compete for the championship. The 1912 basketball record compiled before Ottumwa entered the tournament indicates a strong team.

<i>Date</i>		<i>Ottumwa</i>	<i>Oppo- nents</i>
Jan. 5	Penn Academy at Oskaloosa	40	23
Jan. 13	Fairfield at Ottumwa	52	15
Jan. 21	Parsons Reserves at Ottumwa	61	9
Jan. 27	Muscatine at Ottumwa	25	27
Jan. 30	Ottumwa YMCA at Ottumwa	25	30
Feb. 2	Oskaloosa at Ottumwa	49	3
Feb. 9	Fairfield at Fairfield	24	15
Feb. 16	Muscatine at Muscatine	34	29
Feb. 17	Grinnell at Ottumwa	29	15
Mar. 8	Iowa U. Freshmen at Ottumwa	45	31
Mar. 27	Fort Morgan, Colo, at Ottumwa	50	11
Total		434	208

The other three teams had compiled equally im-

pressive records. Sioux City had been a power in northwestern Iowa for almost a decade, and had played the best teams in adjoining states. Grundy Center was the pick of north-central Iowa high school teams, while Wilton Junction (a school that had battled powerful Davenport for several years on equal terms) was just concluding its best season.

1912 Tournament

The first Iowa high school basketball tournament opened with Ottumwa playing Wilton Junction. Wilton had the smallest tournament team, but they were like "chain lightning" when it came to speed. Throughout the game the Wilton boys "fought like fiends to overcome their handicaps" with a result that the crowd, "recognizing and admiring their pluck, cheered them heartily and often." Bannick scored 20 out of 31 points for Wilton Junction, which all agreed was remarkable. Unfortunately for Wilton, every man on the Ottumwa five was a star, and the game ended in an Ottumwa victory — 40-31. Sioux City had an easier time "wiping out" Grundy Center by a score of 41-21.

The consolation game on Saturday was a thriller, with Grundy Center finally overcoming the Wilton "midgets" 40-37. Ticktin amassed five field goals for Wilton, while Captain Hasbrook proved the decisive factor for Grundy Center by

throwing baskets in "phenomenal form" — nine baskets and eight free throws for a total of 26 points.

In the championship contest, forward John Nevin was the big factor for the victorious Ottumwa quintet. Whenever Sioux City threatened, Nevin repulsed their onslaught by throwing a goal in "spectacular fashion." Ottumwa guarding was superb and greatly outshone Sioux City. The final score — 38-31 — represented a great team victory for Ottumwa.

The first All-State team was picked by Manager N. A. Kellogg of the University of Iowa.

<i>First Team</i>		<i>Second Team</i>
Nevin, Ottumwa	F	Schafer, Ottumwa
Hasbrook, Grundy Center	F	Shull, Sioux City
Whittle, West Waterloo	C	Lester, Ottumwa
Wormhoudt, Ottumwa	G	Lodwick, Ottumwa
Aldrich, Sioux City	G	Ticktin, Wilton

No sooner was the first state tournament over than Ottumwa accepted an invitation to play at the Tri-State Tournament at Omaha the following week end. The results of this tournament showed the best teams in Iowa, Missouri, and Nebraska were evenly matched: Omaha beat Kansas City 35-33; Kansas City vanquished Ottumwa 39-28; and Ottumwa humbled Omaha 39-35.

1913 Tournament

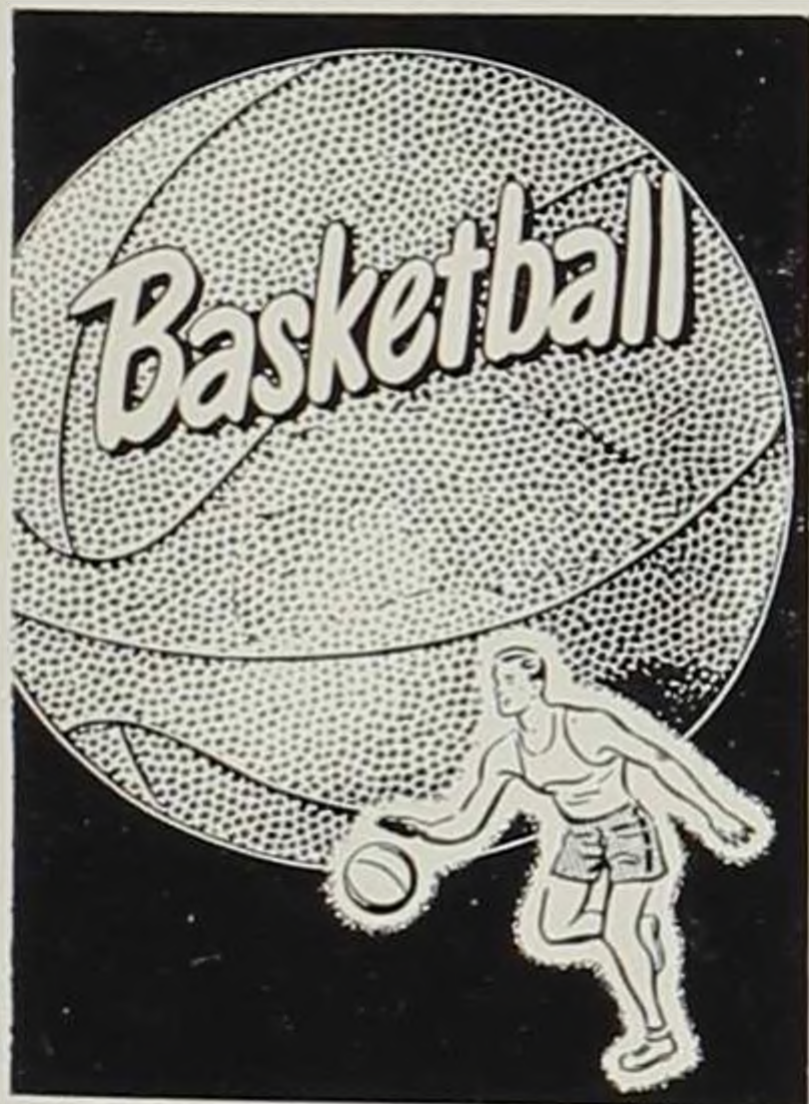
In 1913 the Iowa High School Athletic Board selected eight teams to play in the state tourna-

ment. A committee of three — Principal George E. Marshall of Davenport, Superintendent Eugene Henely of Grinnell, and Principal W. H. Blakely of Fort Dodge — met in Room 31 of the Burkley Imperial in Iowa City to choose eight teams out of the thirty-three that had battled hard all winter for the coveted honor. From a set of records and statistics "four miles high" the committee finally selected Clinton, Charles City, Corning, Davenport, Fort Dodge, Jefferson, Ottumwa, and Sioux City.

The four finalists won their positions in convincing fashion:

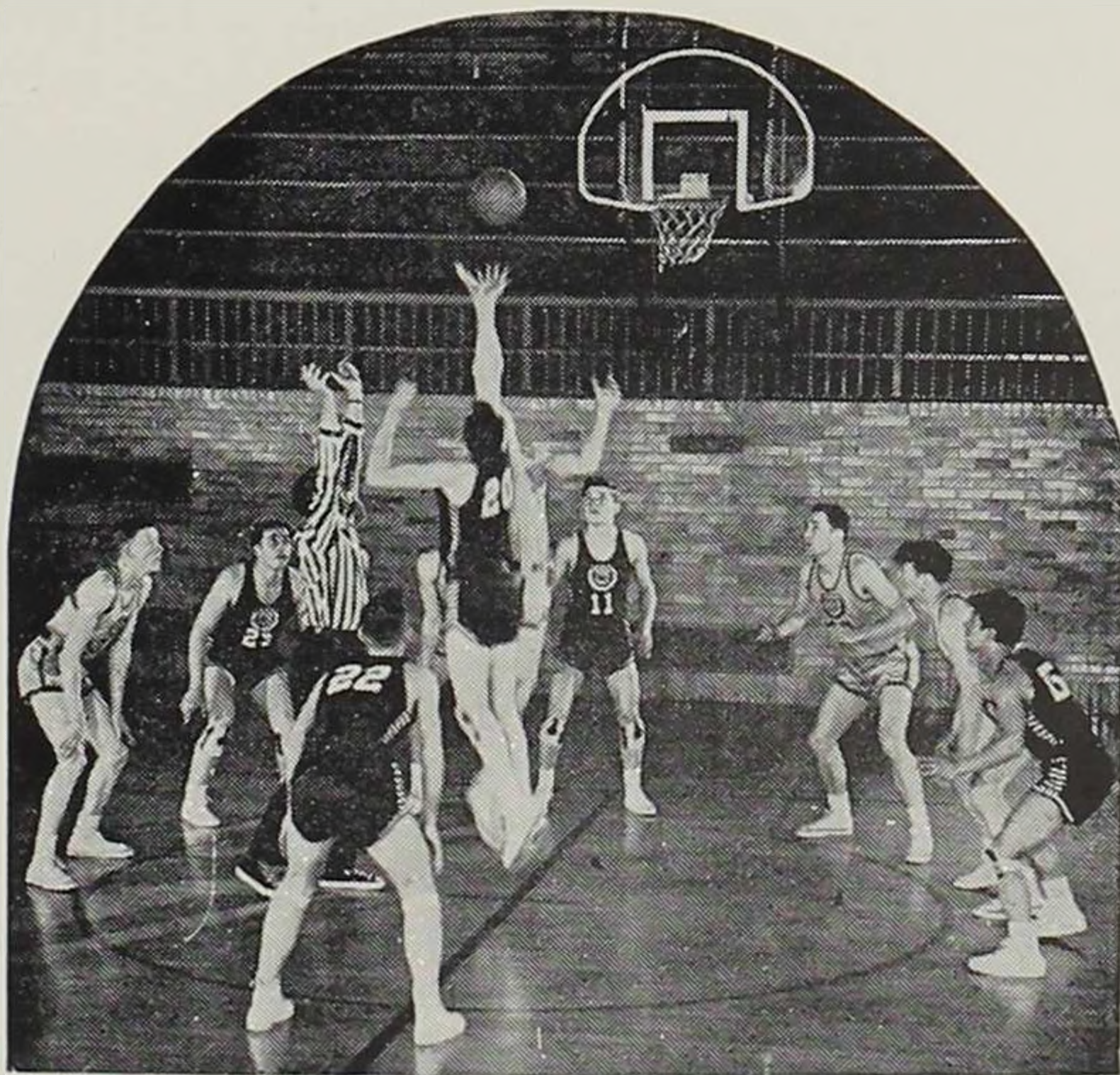
<i>First Round</i>				<i>Second Round</i>			
Davenport	30	Jefferson	11	Davenport	41	Ottumwa	34
Ottumwa	54	Charles City	14	Sioux City	45	Fort Dodge	15
Sioux City	25	Clinton	18				
Fort Dodge	30	Corning	22				

Ottumwa easily disposed of Fort Dodge in the consolation match, taking the curtain-raiser 35-15. The stage was now cleared for the championship, with Davenport facing a considerably larger Sioux City team. Sioux City led momentarily 7-4, but five free throws in a row by Rhodes kept Davenport from being demoralized until Allen and Hanssen began finding the basket. Thereafter, Davenport was never headed, winning easily 34-18. Manager N. A. Kellogg of the University of Iowa basketball team refereed all games, and Captain Hanson of the University baseball team umpired.



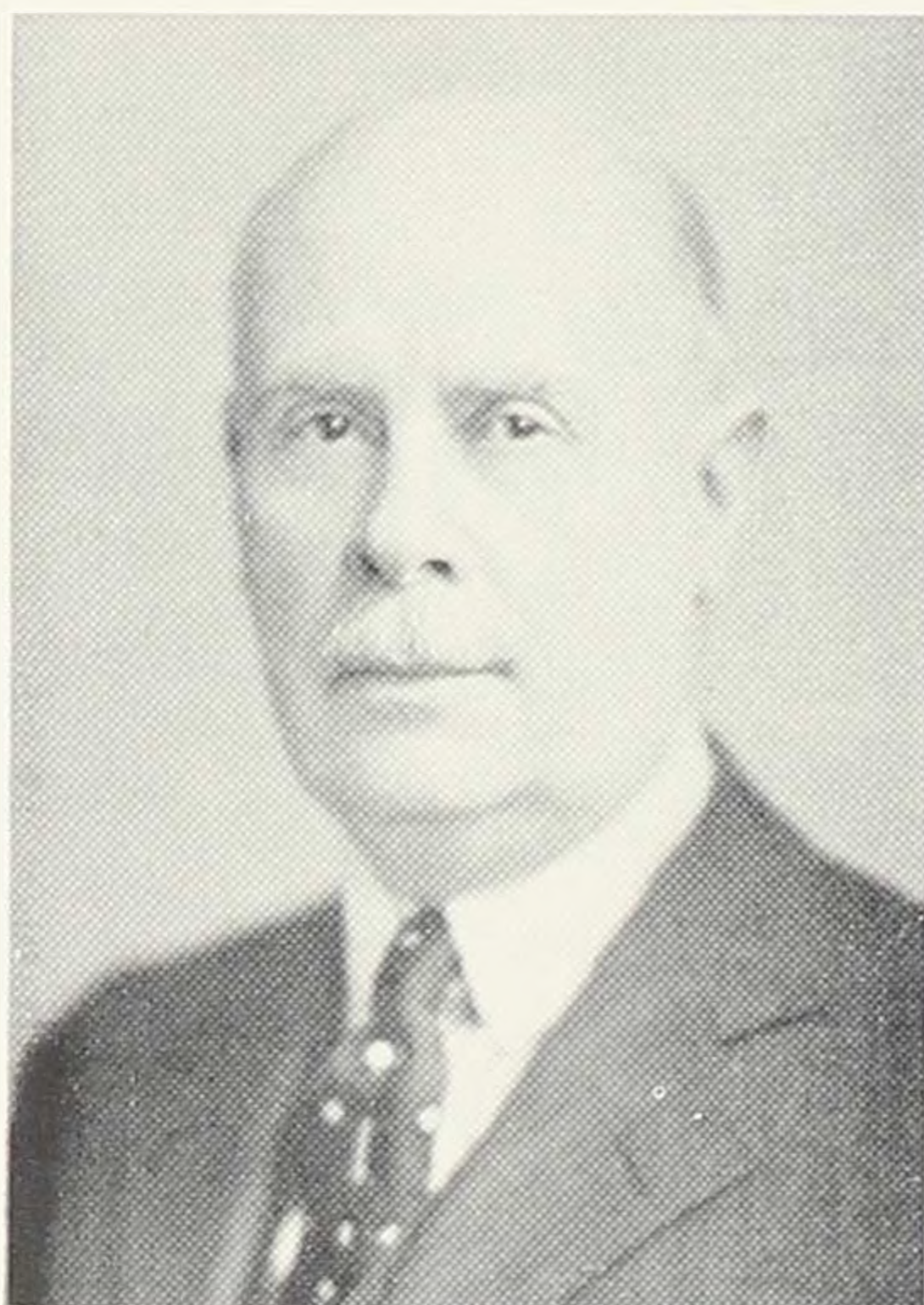
Action
Drama
Team Work
School Spirit
Sportsmanship
Skill

*Basketball is a friendly athletic contest; not a matter of
life and death for player, coach, school, fan,
state, or nation.*



A Tense Moment: Jump Ball

BOARD MEMBERS



GEORGE EDWARD MARSHALL
(Deceased)
Sioux City-Davenport
Board Member 23 Years

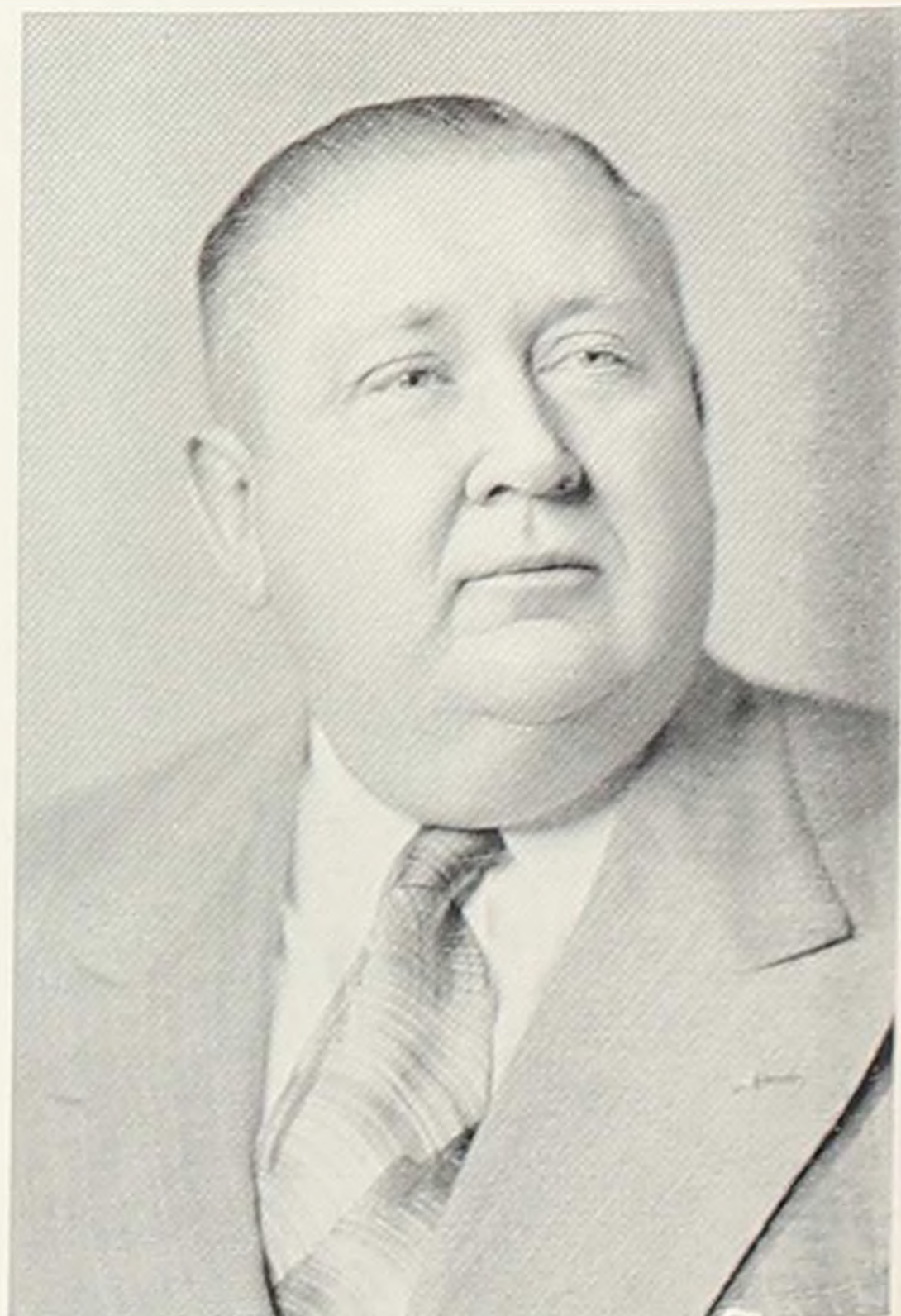


FRANK W. DOUMA
Ottumwa
Chairman

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIES



GEORGE A. BROWN
(Deceased)
Des Moines, 1927-1941

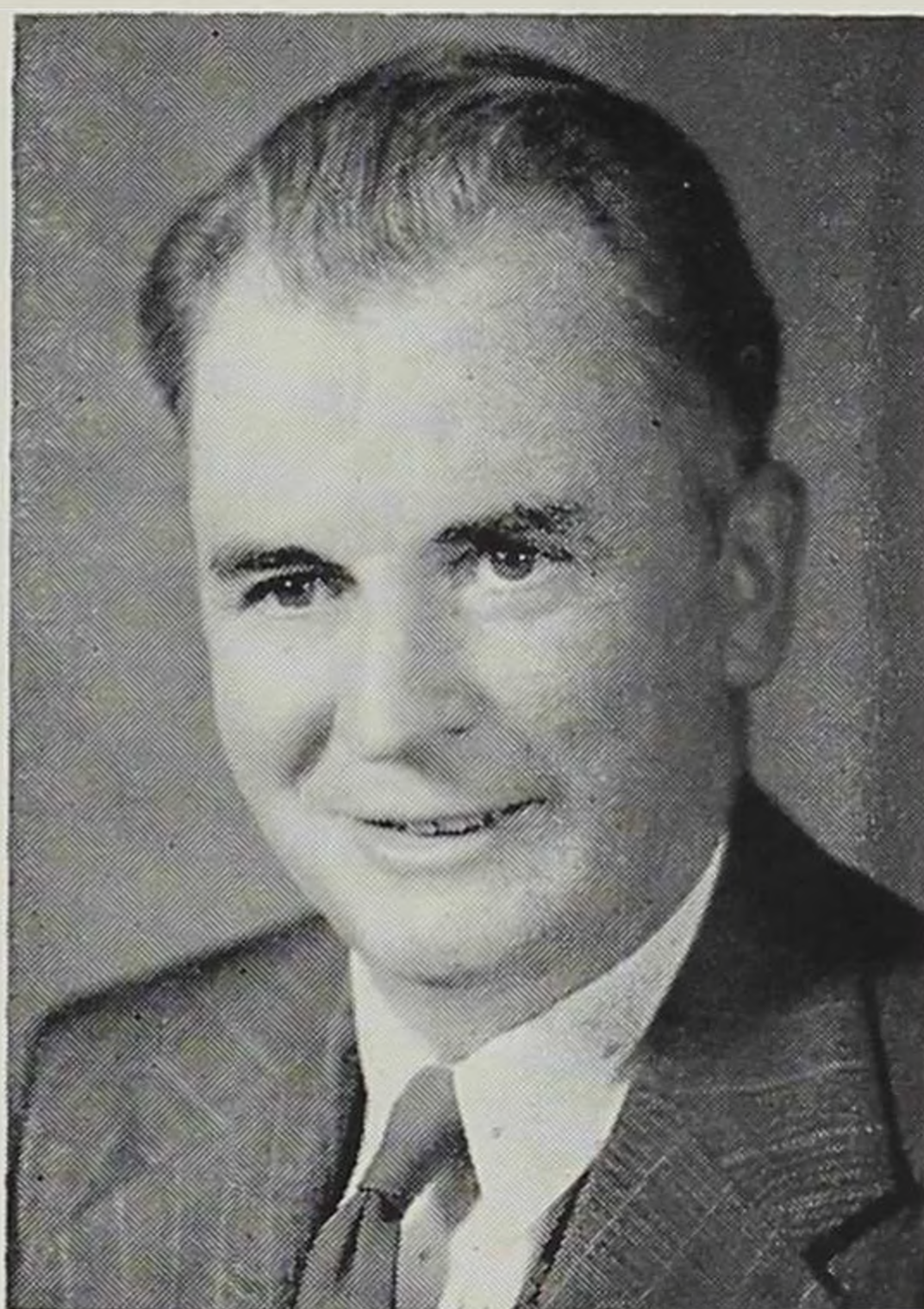


LYLE T. QUINN
Boone, 1941-

BOARD MEMBERS — 1952-1953



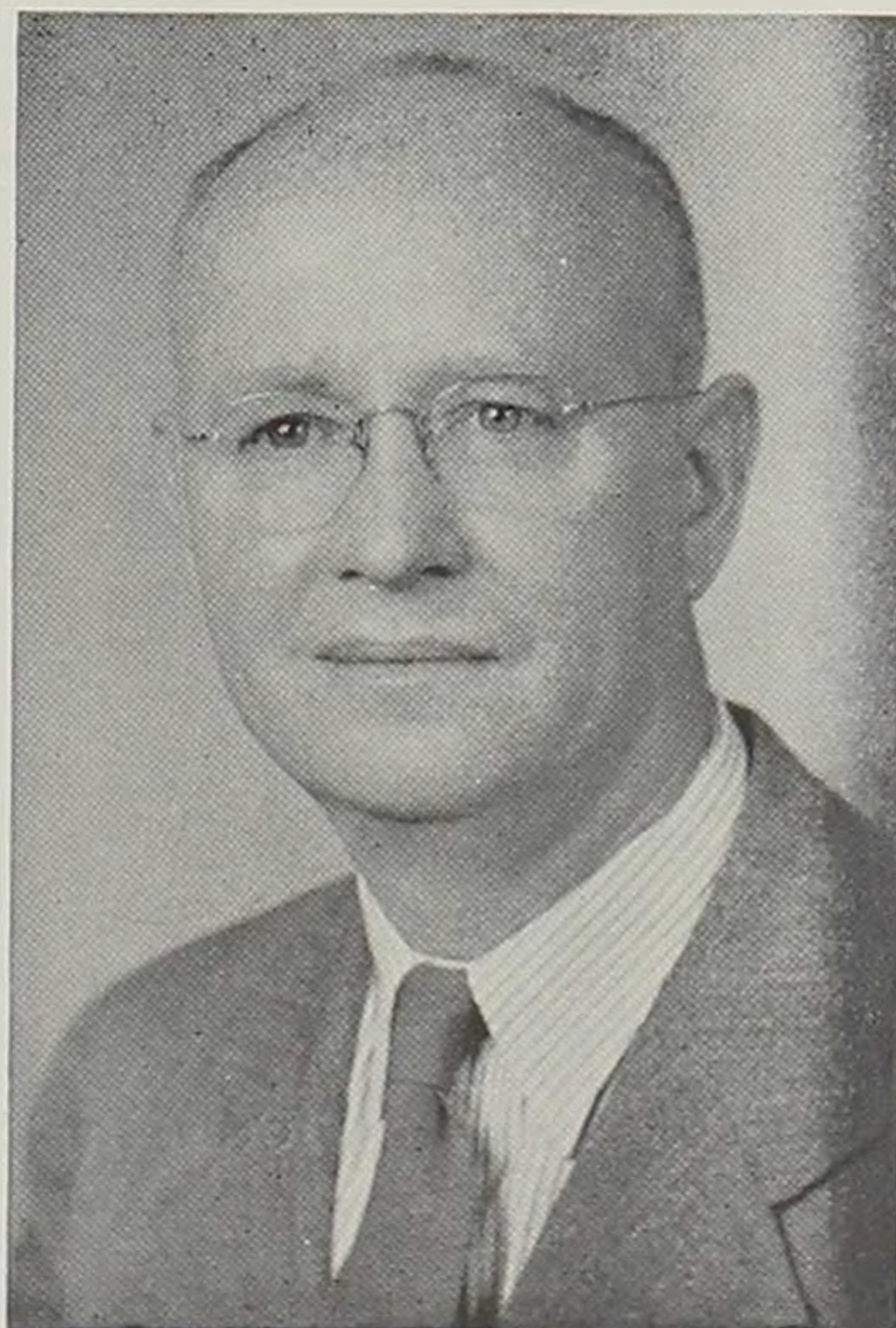
A. H. SCHULER
Atlantic
Vice-Chairman



R. R. WATSON
Sheffield
Treasurer



H. P. GRAEBER
Melbourne
Board Member

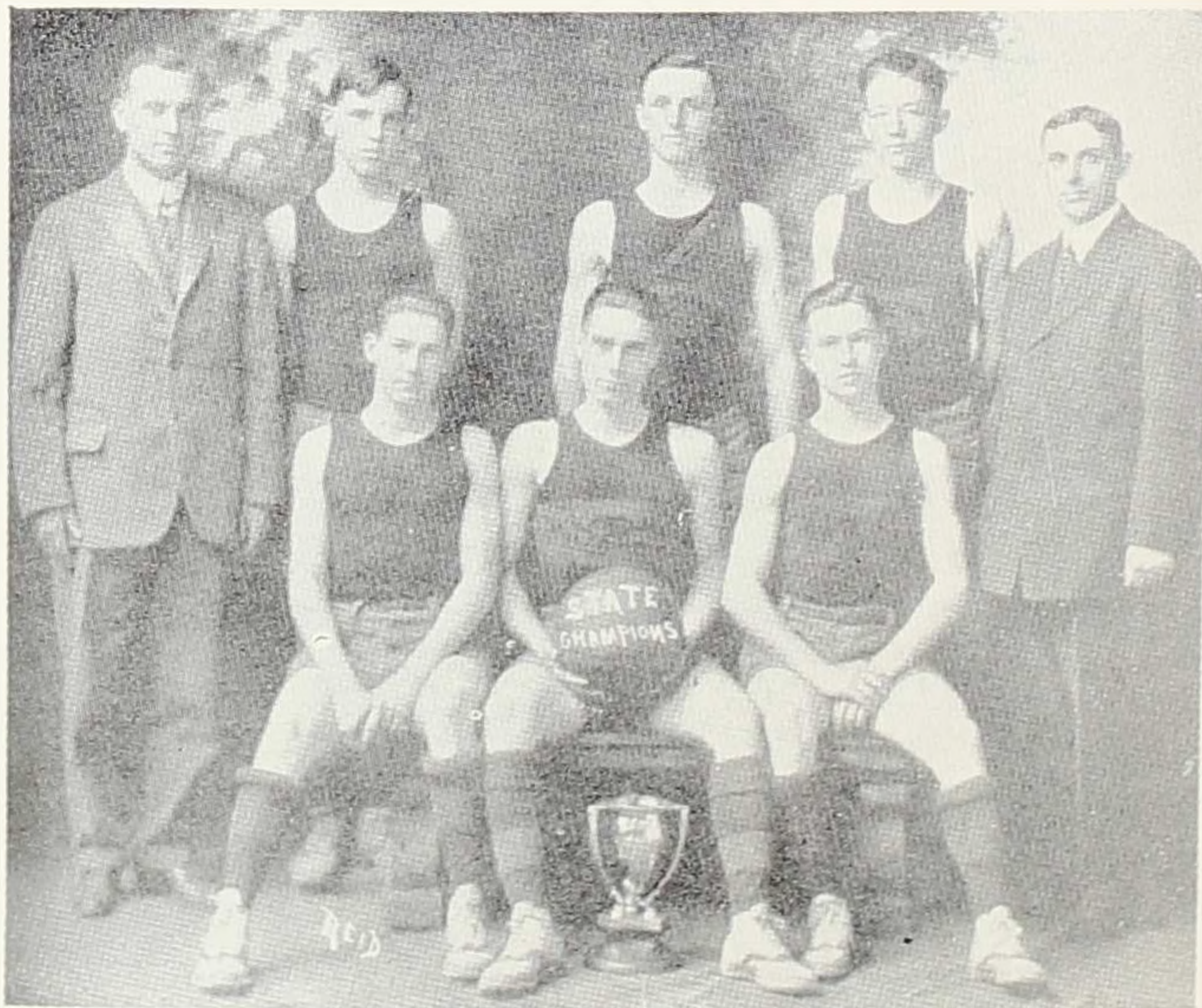


R. E. CREEL
Cherokee
Board Member

TWO EARLY STATE CHAMPIONS

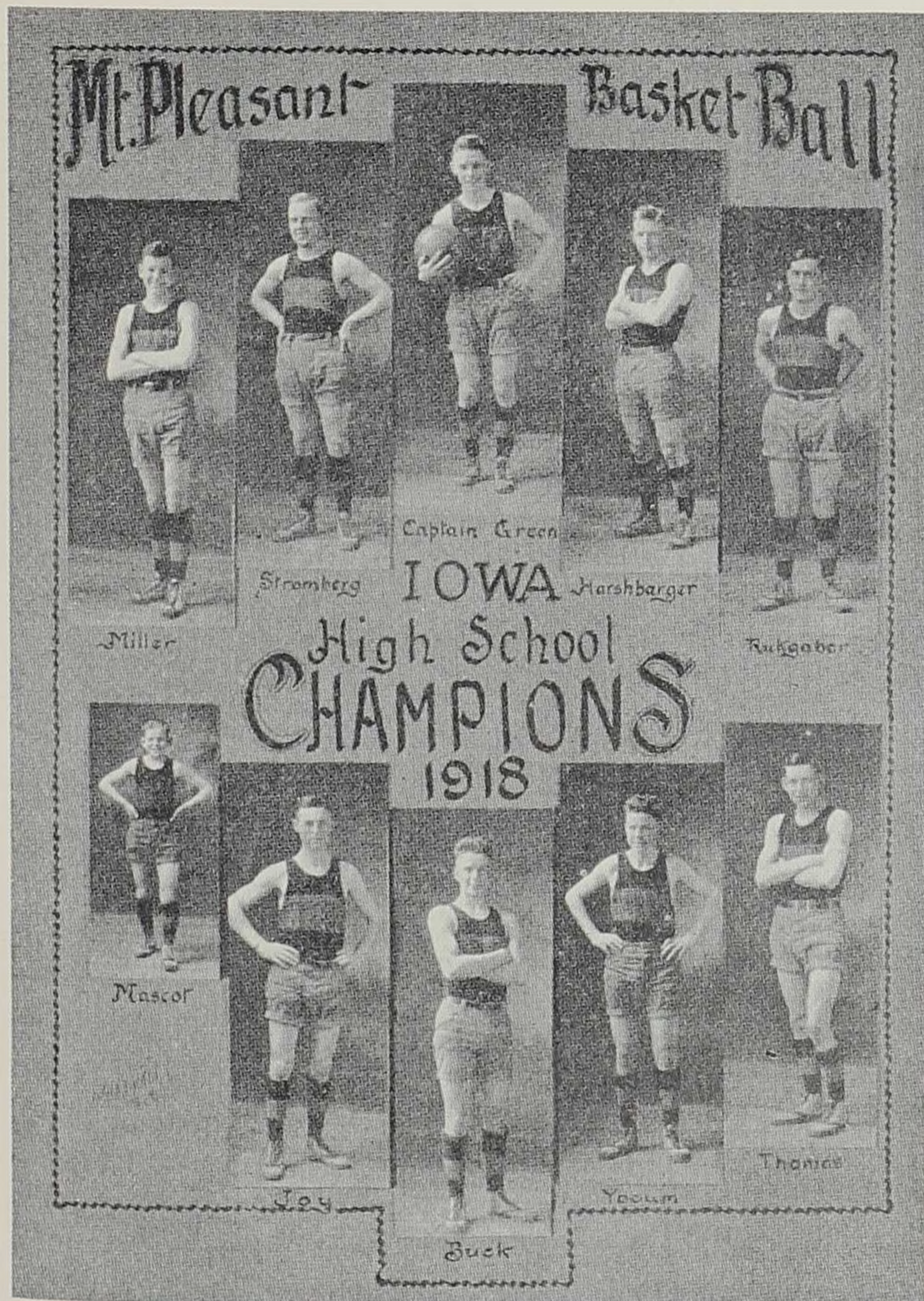


Ottumwa High School — 1912



Cedar Rapids High — 1914

FIRST TWO STRAIGHT CHAMPIONS

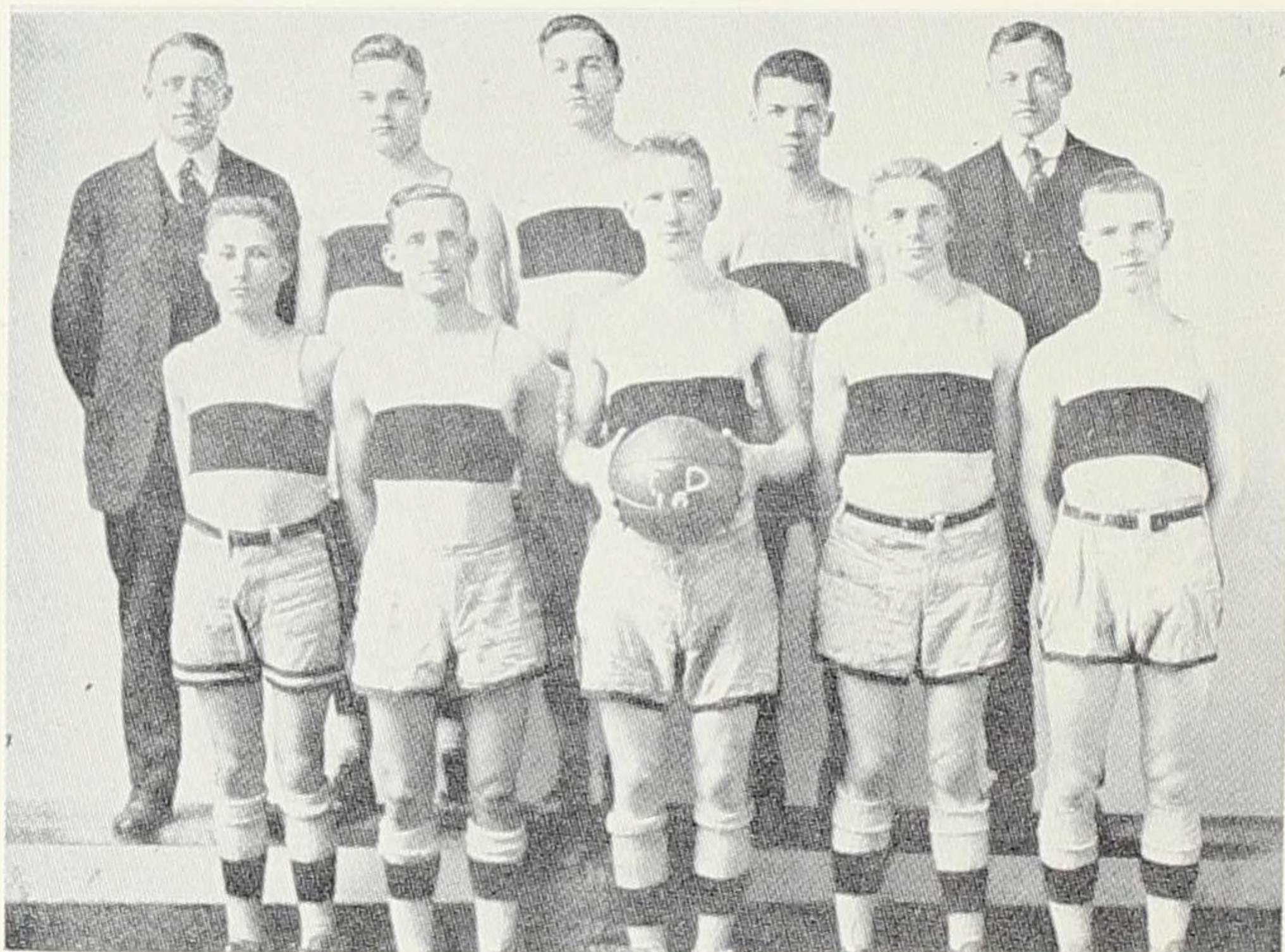


Mount Pleasant — 1918

A Word of Appreciation to Our Business Men: The business men of Mt. Pleasant are the loyal supporters of the High School. . . . This year, when we were in danger of ruin due to the fact that our athletic coach was called to the colors, they brought an experienced coach from Ottumwa to put our team in shape. When, through his assistance, we were again able to take the Southeastern Iowa championship; they sent our team to Iowa City to compete with the strongest schools in the state. . . . By reason of hard fighting and good team work and the support of the whole town, our team again brought home the honor of being the best basketball team in the state of Iowa.

CLASS OF 1918

THE NEAR VICTORS DESERVE OUR RESPECT

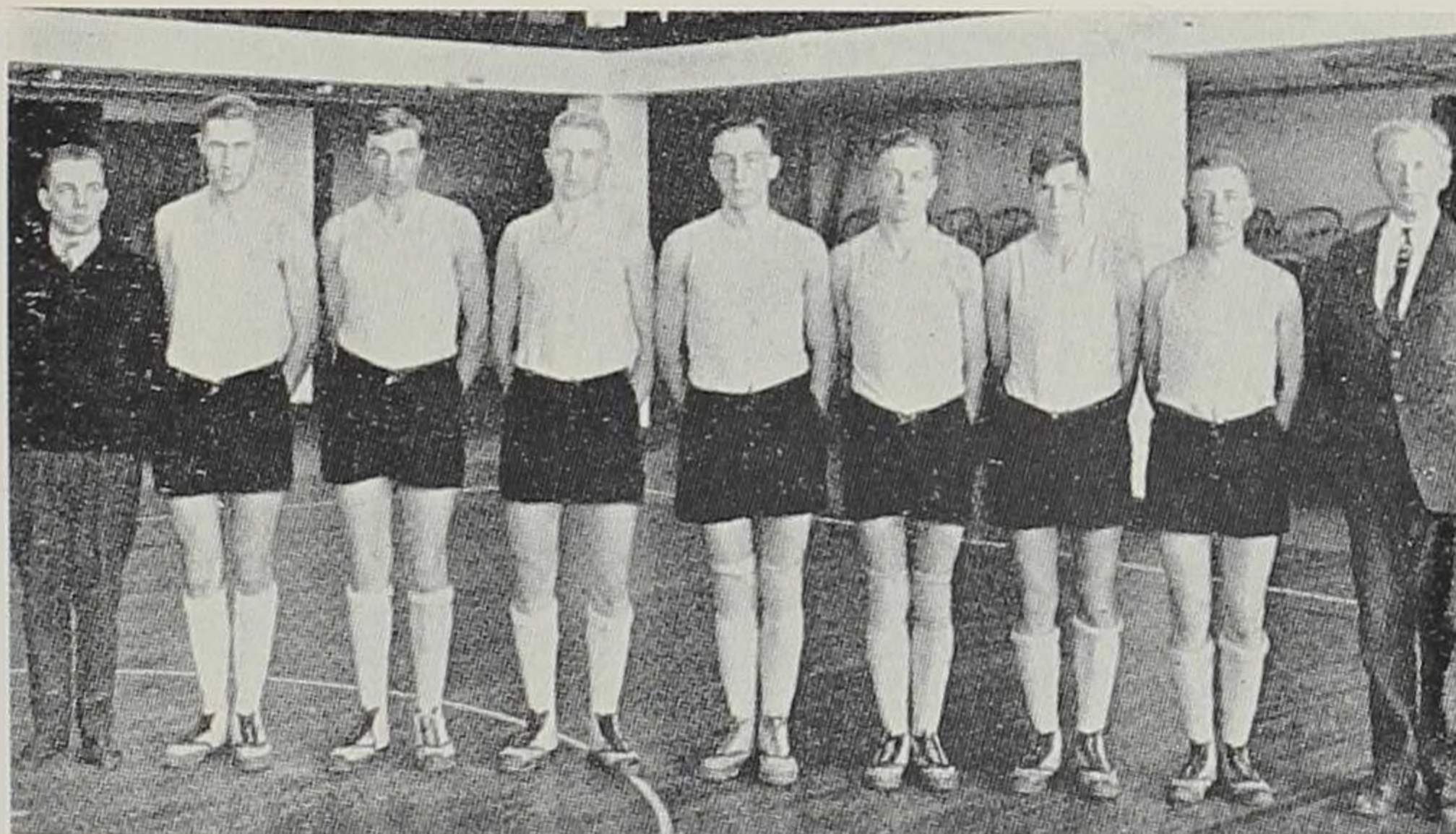


Fort Dodge lost to Cedar Rapids in 1916



Iowa City (1918 team) Was Second to Mt. Pleasant in 1917 and 1918

TEAMS FROM NORTHWEST IOWA

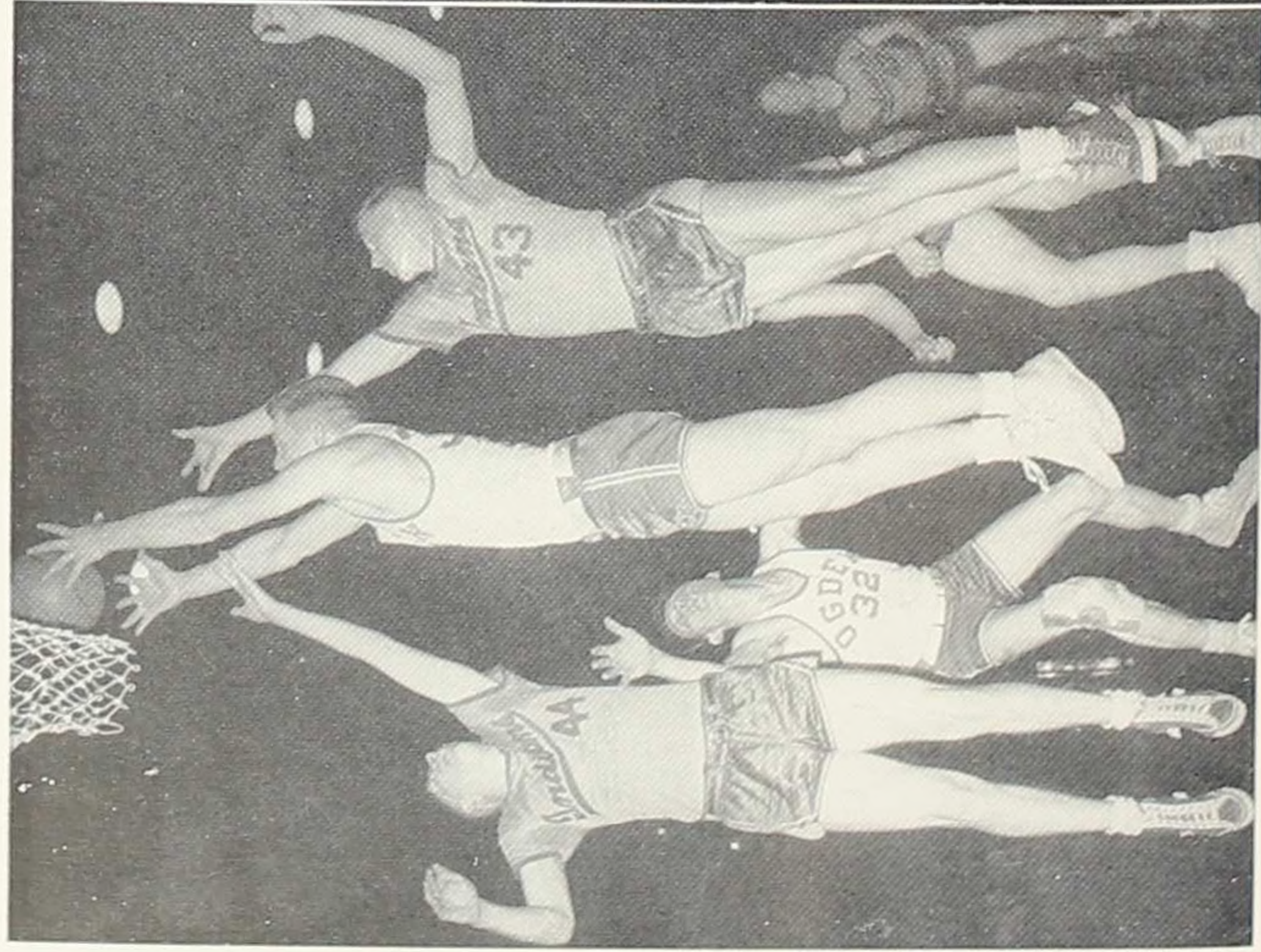


Spirit Lake High School — 1918

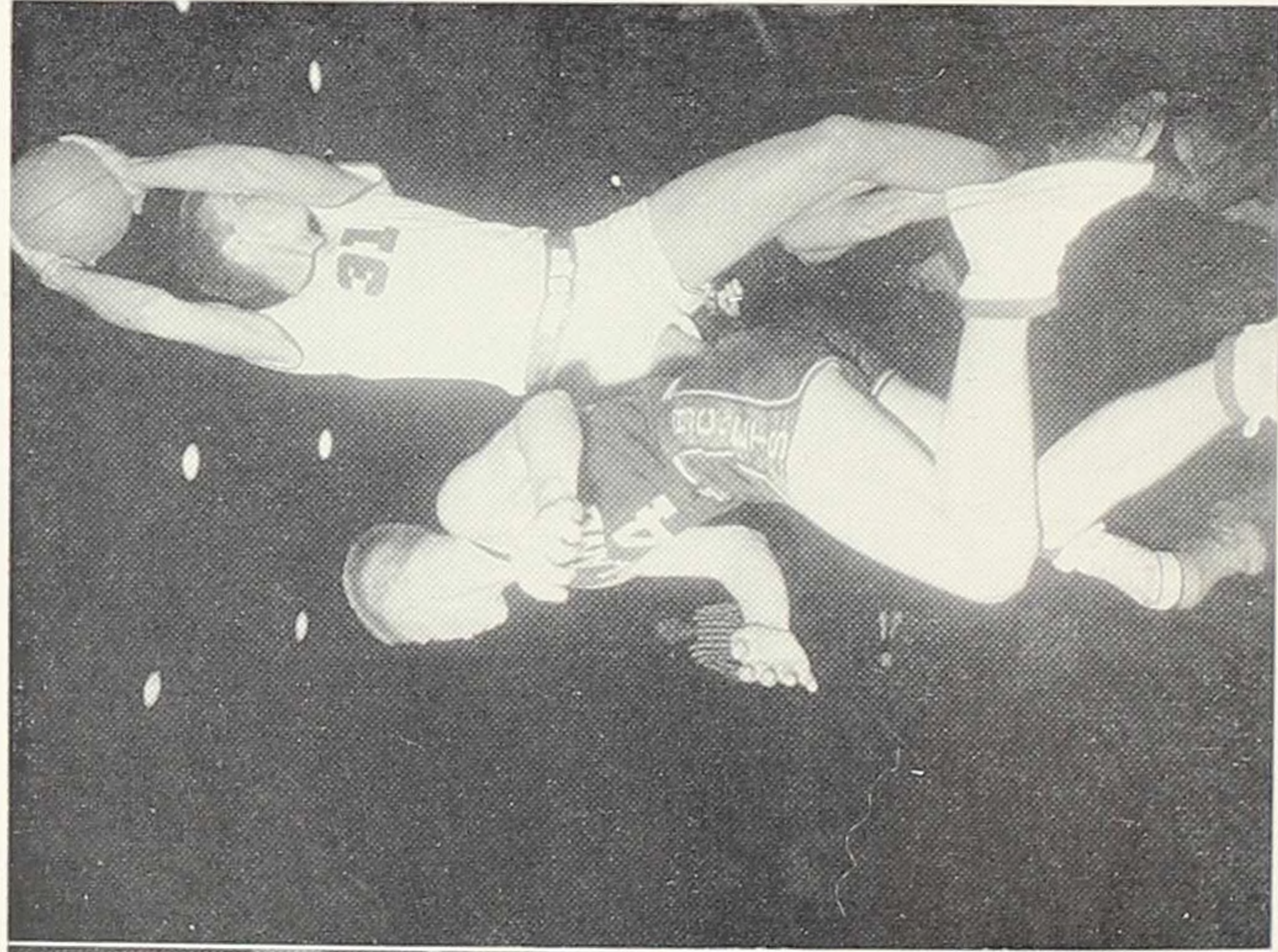


Cherokee High School — 1917

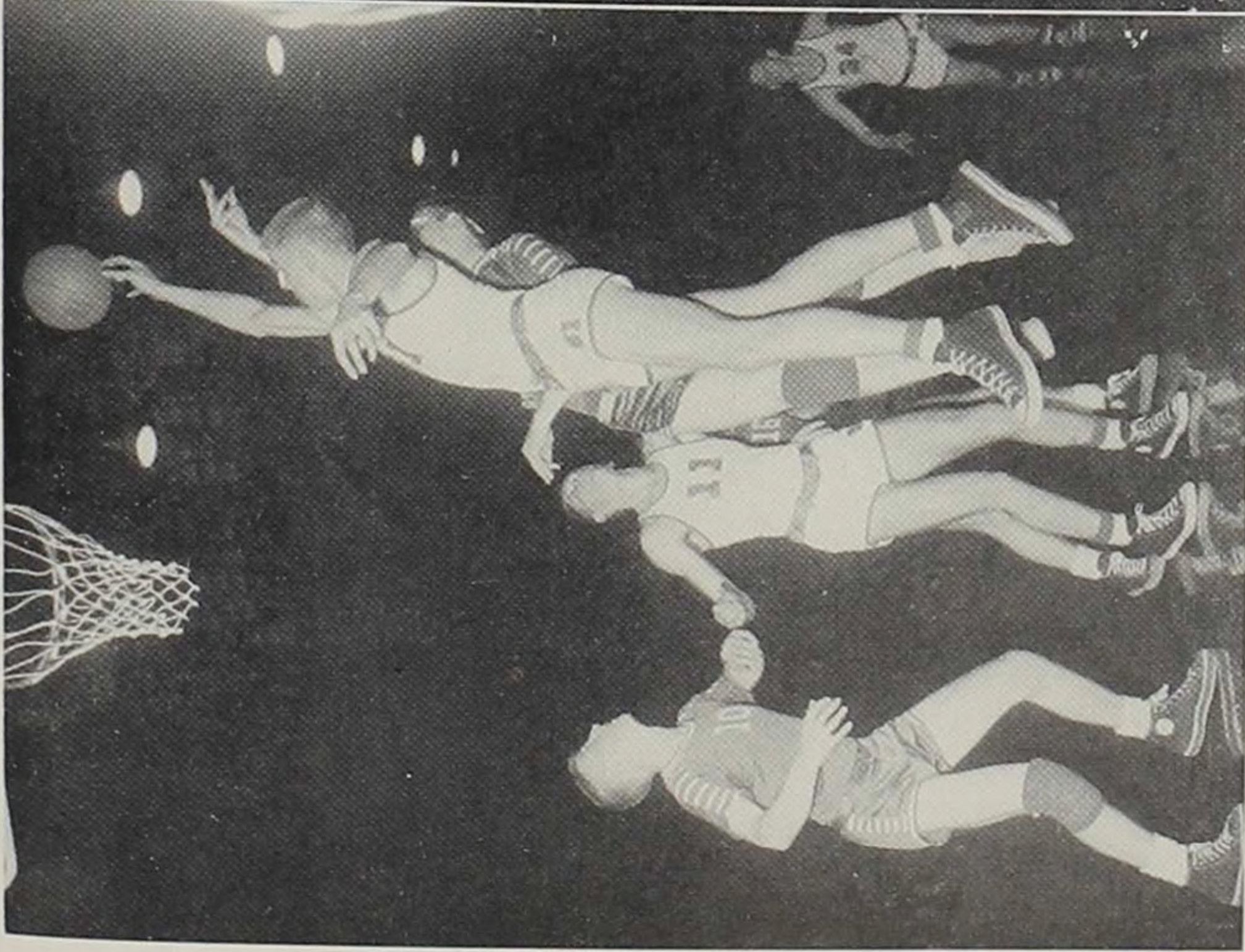
SOME HIGHLIGHTS OF 1952 STATE TOURNAMENT



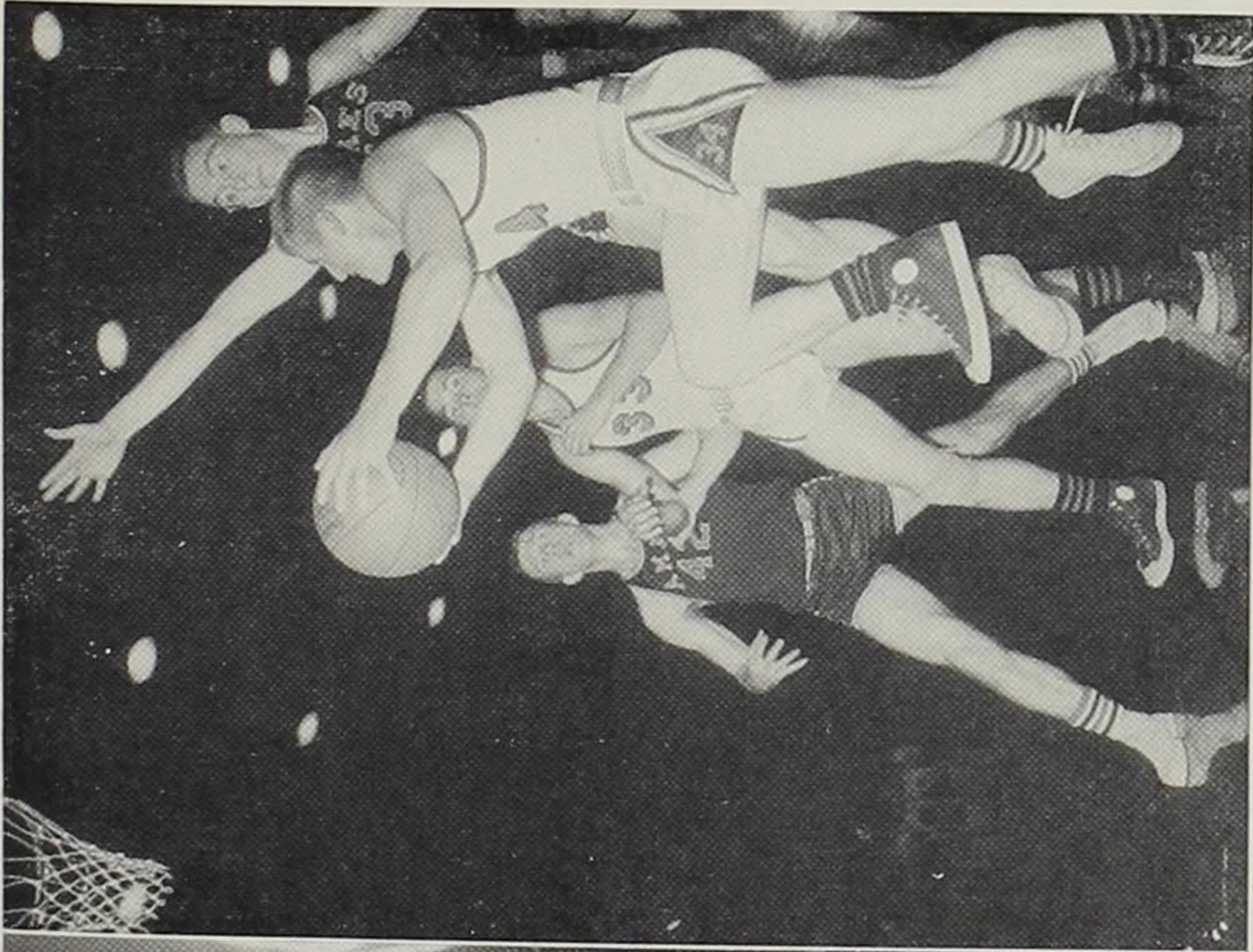
Marion 72, Ogden 42



Keokuk 55, Roland 43



Davenport 47, Danville 20

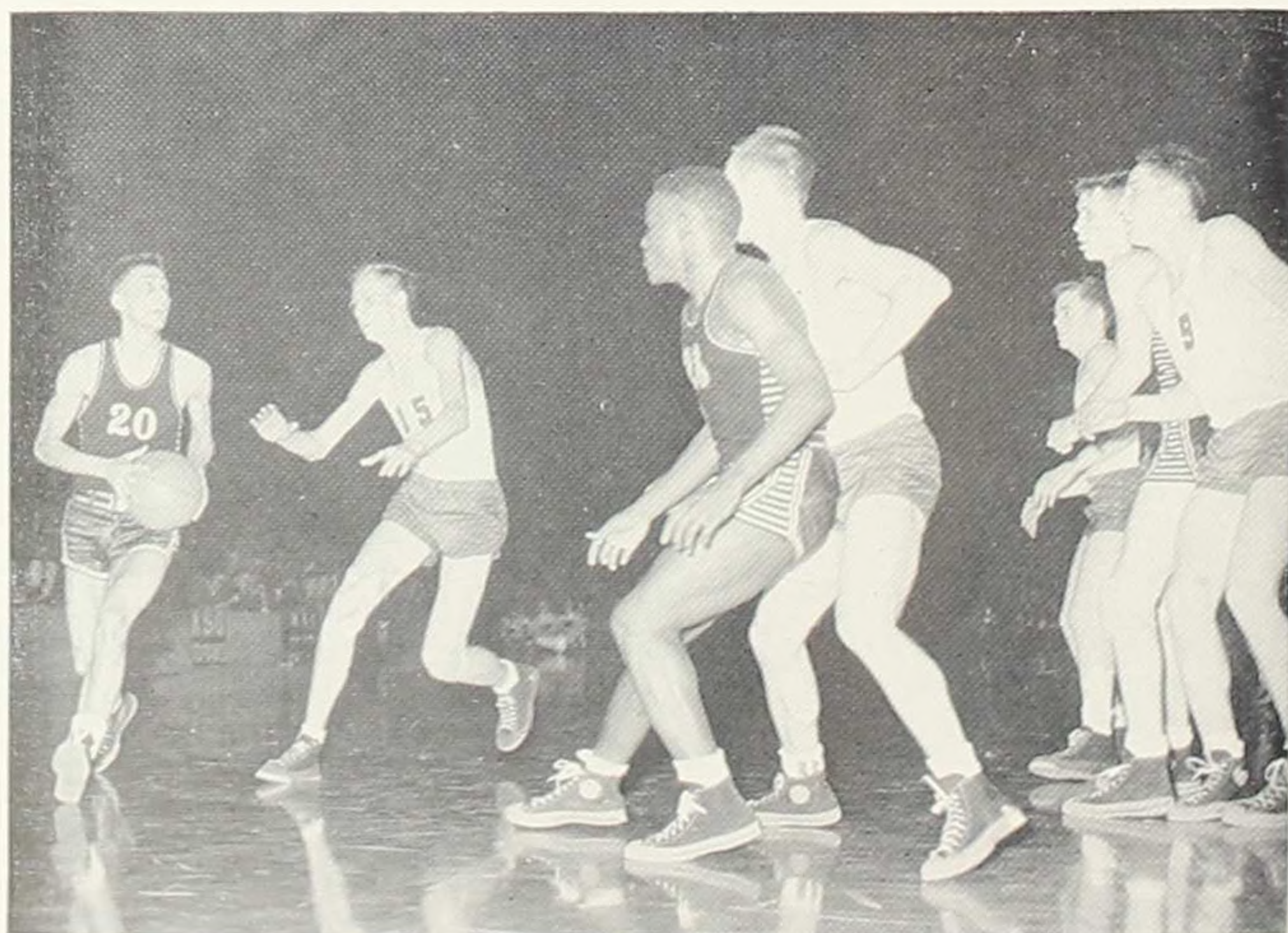


Ames 47, Cherokee 45 (semi-final)

EXPERT OFFICIATING . . .

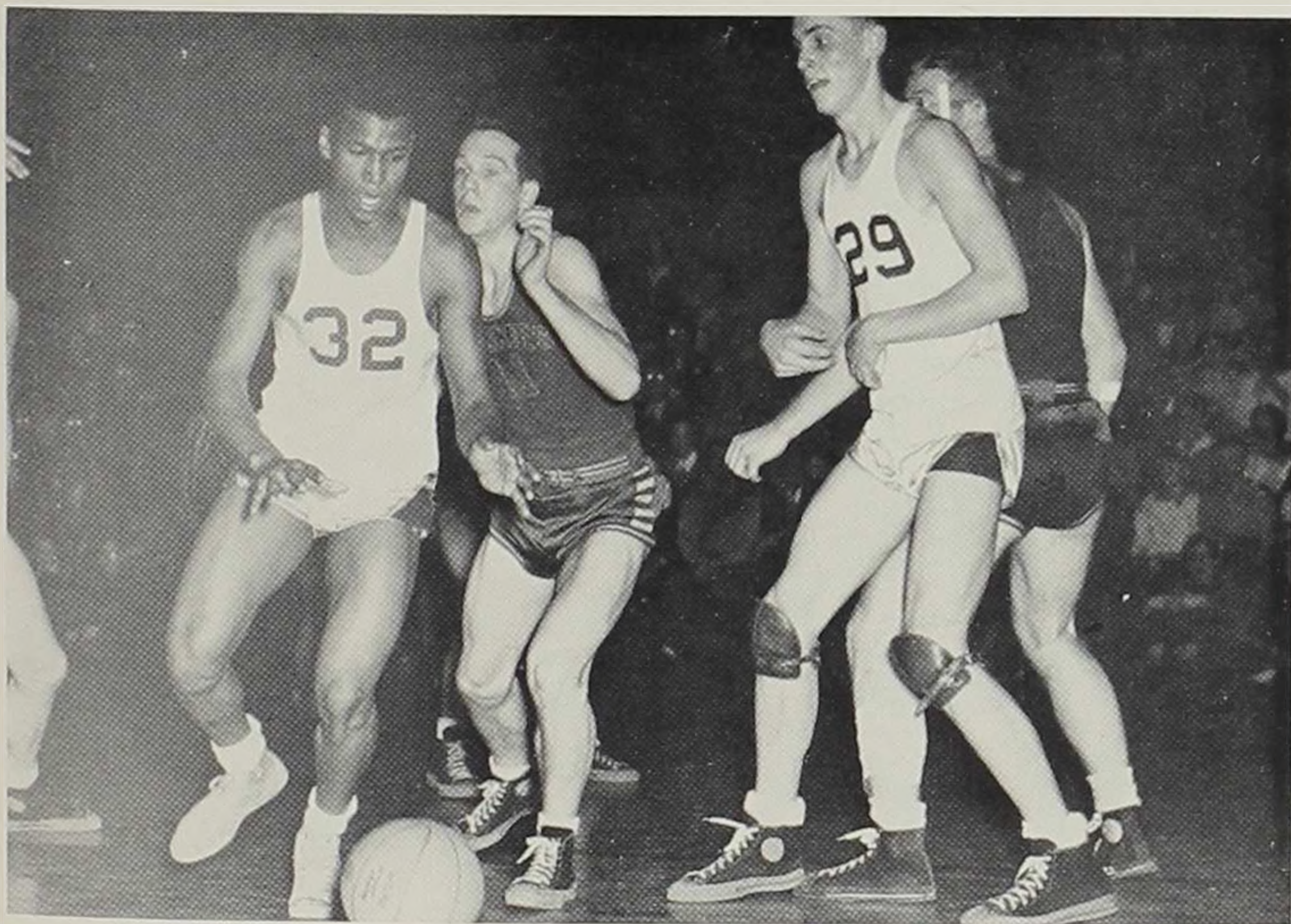


Referee Beckerman Calls a Foul

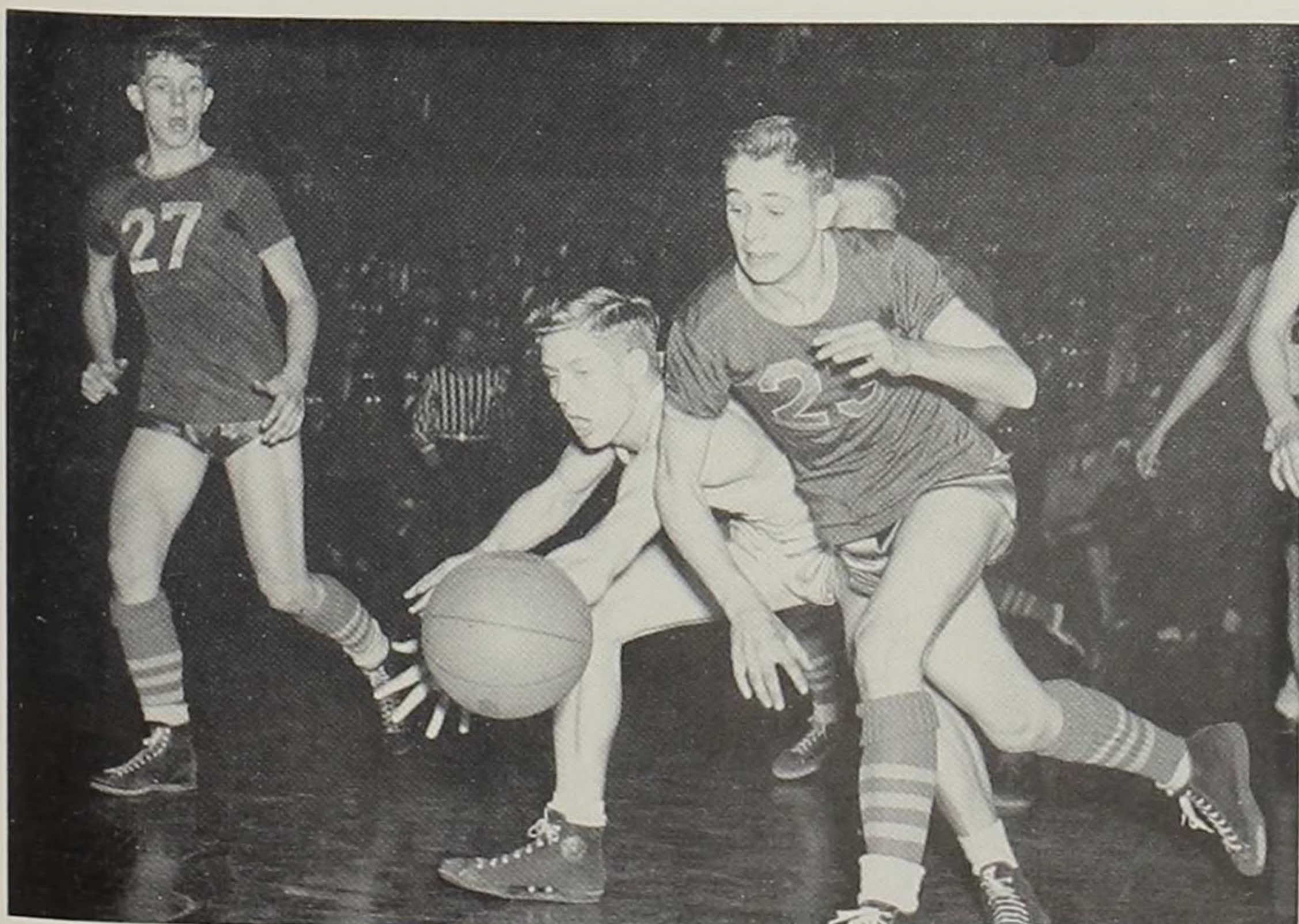


Close Quarters Under the Basket

. . . DAZZLING SPEED



Ottumwa *versus* Muscatine



Ottumwa *versus* Burlington

STUDIES IN CONTRAST



Happy Cheer Leaders — Their Team's Ahead

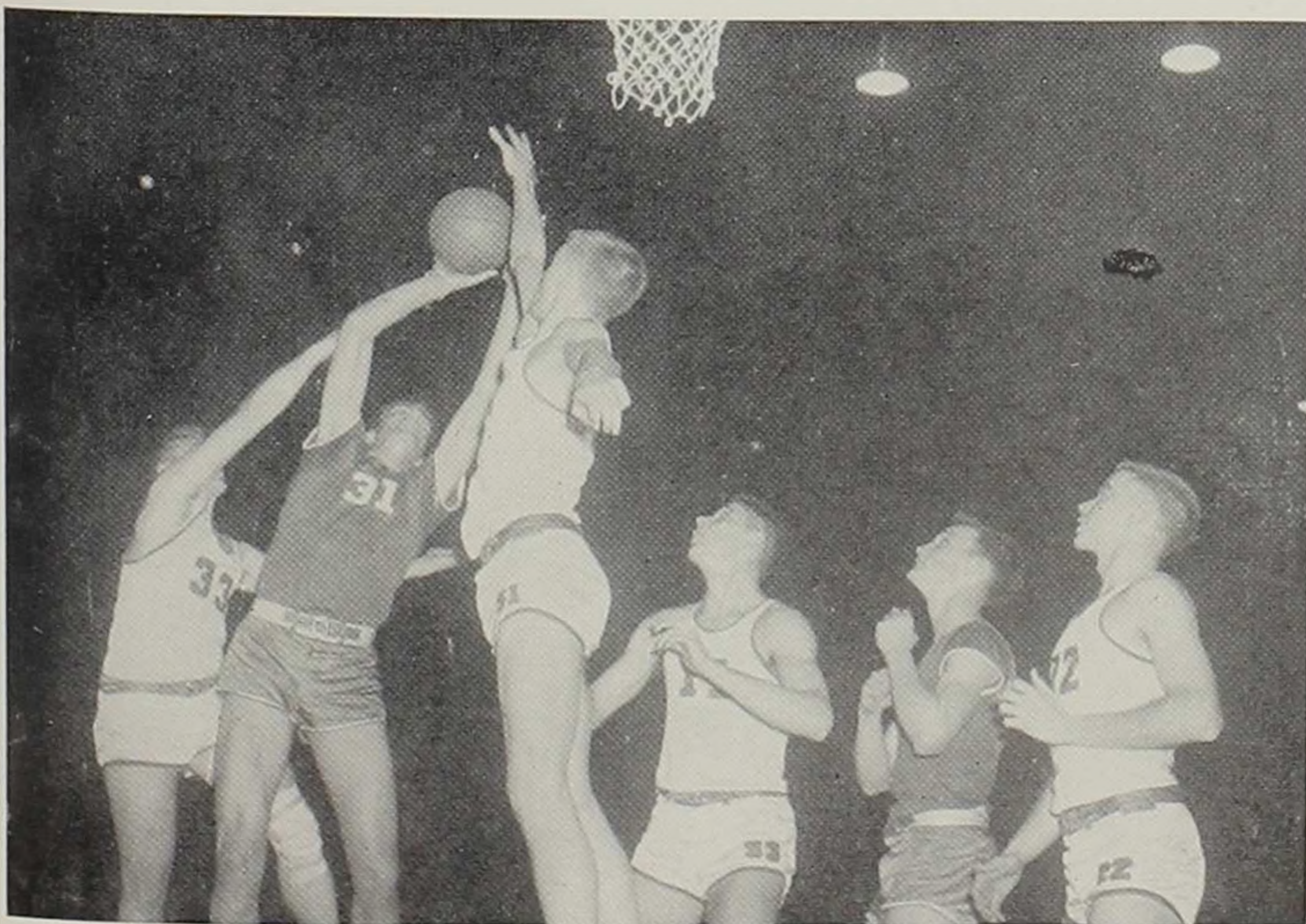


A Study in Faces — The Fans on Their Feet

THE PRESSURE IS ON — TWO MINUTES TO GO

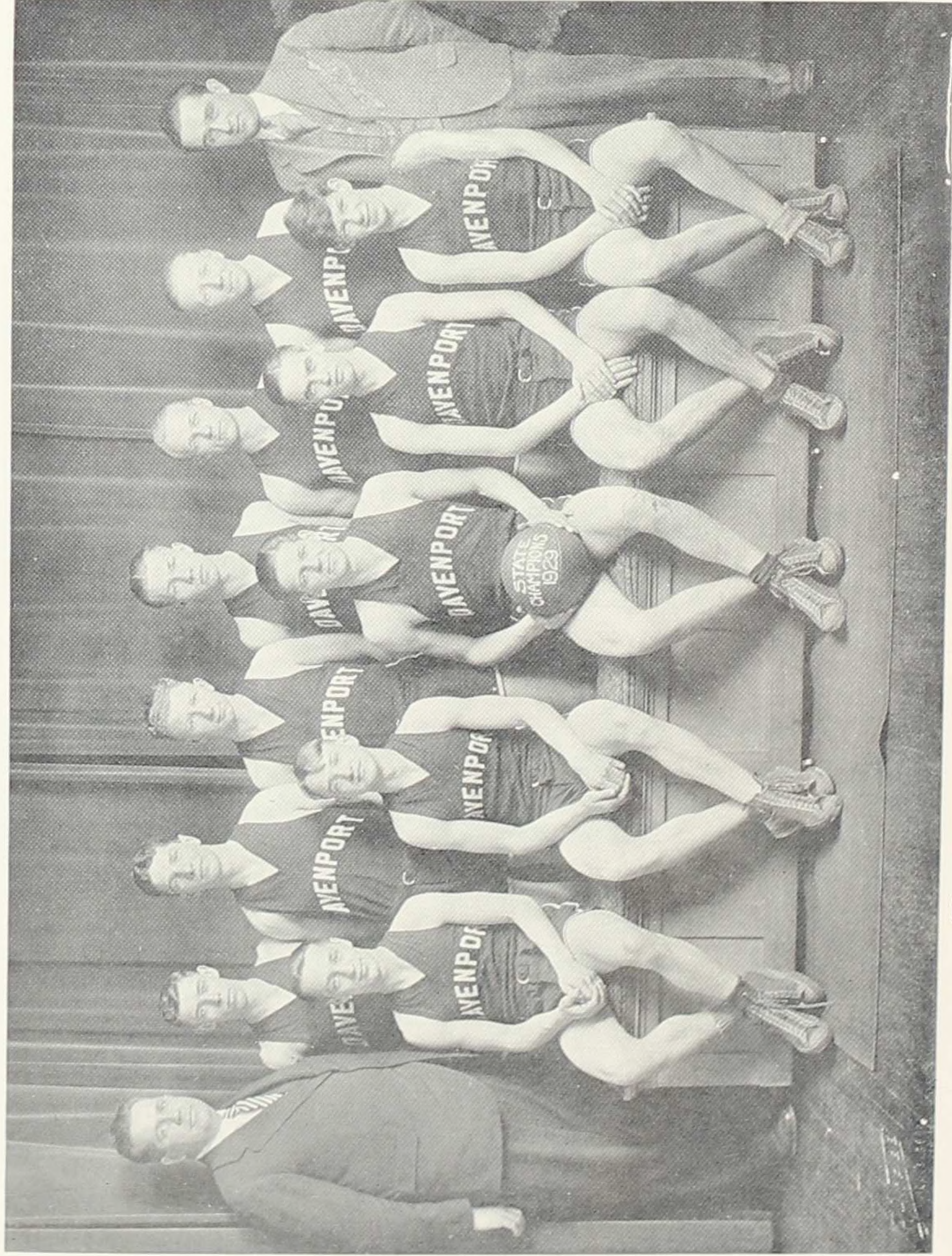


Something's Gone Wrong — The Coach Is Worried

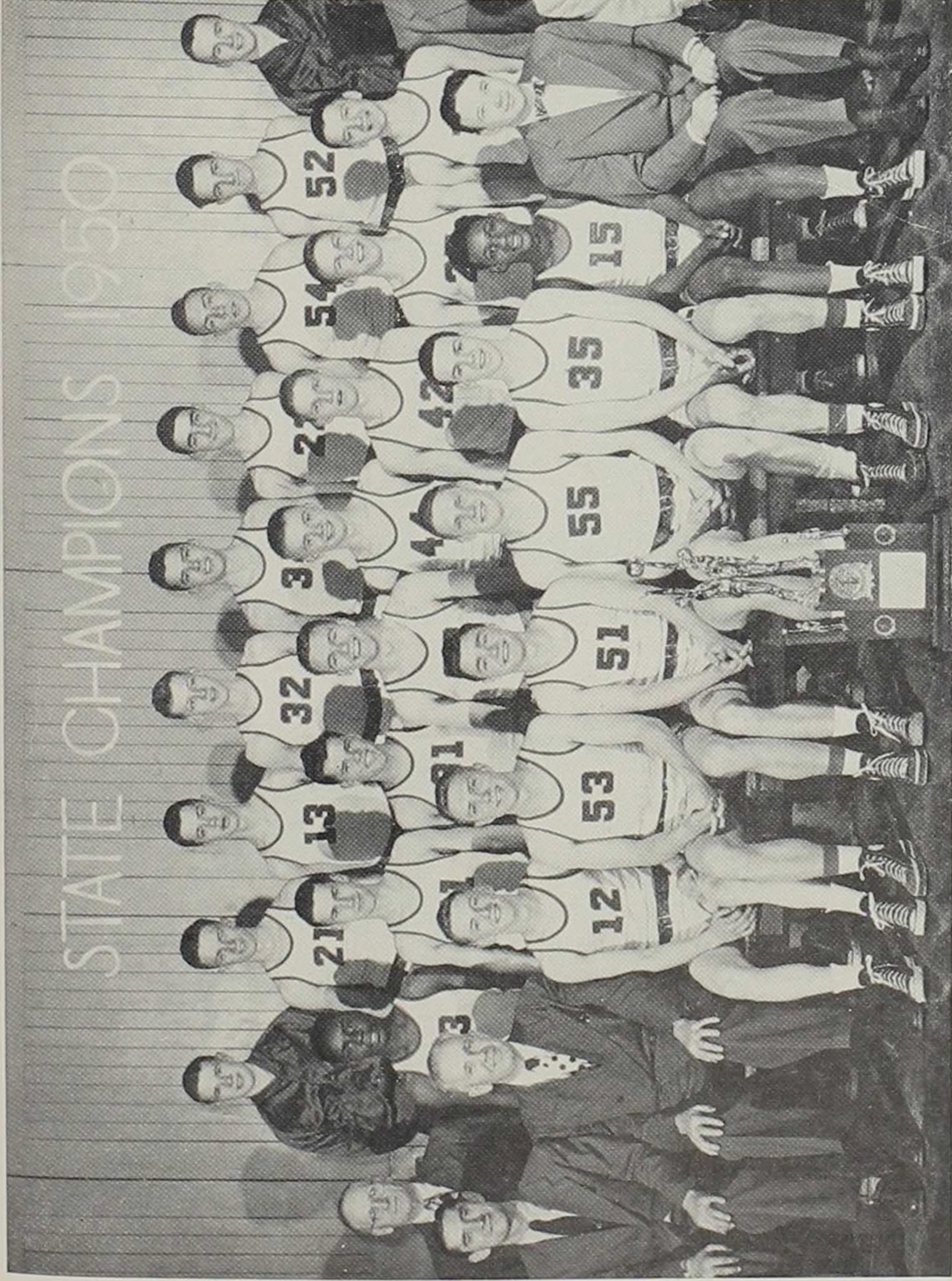


Keokuk v. Davenport — Logan and Widseth Contend

COACH PAUL MOON — MAKER OF CHAMPIONS



Moon's First State Champions — Davenport, 1929



Moon's Greatest Championship Team — Davenport, 1950

CARRYING OFF THE CHAMPIONSHIP TROPHIES



Davenport Defeats Keokuk for Championship in 1952



Keokuk Carries Off Second Place Trophy in 1952

FIRST HIGH SCHOOL TOURNAMENTS 121

The "sporting authorities" of Iowa City picked the following men for the mythical 1913 All-State team:

<i>First Team</i>		<i>Second Team</i>
Rhodes, Davenport	<i>Forward</i>	Hanssen, Davenport
Schafer, Ottumwa	<i>Forward</i>	Strong, Sioux City
Allen, Davenport	<i>Center</i>	Kline, Clinton
Tomson, Davenport	<i>Guard</i>	White, Cedar Rapids
Hollenbeck, Sioux City	<i>Guard</i>	Murphy, Sioux City

1914 Tournament

The system of sectional tournaments was introduced in 1914. Both winner and runner-up entered the state meet from the preliminary games held at Des Moines, Ames, Grinnell, and Cedar Falls. Only 39 high school teams played in the preliminaries compared with 925 in 1953. The winning teams were Cedar Rapids, Clinton, College Springs, Corning, Davenport, Grinnell, Fort Dodge, and Sioux City.

Sioux City had been scheduled to play Fort Dodge in the first round, but the team failed to show up for the tournament, so Davenport played two games in one day, winning the first and losing the second. Davenport's victory over Grinnell allowed her to play in the consolation as seen by the following:

<i>First Round</i>				<i>Semi-Finals</i>	
Davenport	20	Grinnell	9	None — see 1st round	
Cedar Rapids	22	Davenport	16		
Corning	30	College Spr.	23	Clinton	27
Clinton	24	Fort Dodge	17		
				Corning	23

<i>Consolation</i>				<i>Championship</i>			
Davenport	32	Corning	23	Cedar Rapids	28	Clinton	23

The Davenport-Cedar Rapids game in the first round caused the most excitement in 1914. Davenport had been expected to win by a close margin. According to the *Iowa City Citizen*: "Cedar Rapids high school was down in force and had a big bunch of rooters on the ground to exchange compliments with the bunch up from Davenport, and the two factions kept lively. The game was a fight from start to finish, thirteen fouls being called on Davenport, and five on Cedar Rapids." Cedar Rapids led 12 to 9 at the half and increased the score to 22-16 when the final gun sounded.

In the championship match Cedar Rapids beat Clinton 28-23, while Davenport humbled Corning 32-23, after trailing at the half 15-19.

In 1915 fully 68 high school teams entered the sectional tournaments, compared with 39 the previous year. The ever widening interest coupled with the development of stronger teams is attested by the 112 high schools that entered the sectionals in 1916. The following year 144 high schools competed in the sectionals.

1917 Tournament

The 1917 tournament was noteworthy for several reasons. In the first place, the eight teams emerged from the largest preliminary field. Secondly, because of the number of new teams to ap-

FIRST HIGH SCHOOL TOURNAMENTS 123

pear for the first time — Mount Pleasant, Nashua, Indianola, Council Bluffs, and Iowa City. Thirdly, two of these new teams were destined to become champion and runner-up in both 1917 and 1918. Thus, Mount Pleasant defeated Iowa City twice in succession, a coincidence that has occurred only once in over forty years of tournament history.

The record of the eight teams competing in the 1917 high school tournament is worth recording:

<i>First Round</i>				<i>Semi-Finals</i>			
Mt. Pleasant	12	Nashua	8	Mt. Pleasant	9	Marshalltown	4
Marshalltown	9	Council Bluffs	5	Iowa City	28	Indianola	10
Iowa City	12	Sioux City	11				
Indianola	13	Fort Dodge	12				
<i>Consolation</i>				<i>Championship</i>			
Marshalltown	16	Indianola	12	Mt. Pleasant	28	Iowa City	22

1918 Tournament

In 1918 five new teams entered the state tournament — Dallas Center, Ellston, Goldfield, New Hampton, and Sioux Center. The record of this tournament left three tournament veterans in the top three positions:

<i>First Round</i>				<i>Semi-Finals</i>			
Mt. Pleasant	30	Dallas Center	11	Mt. Pleasant	31	Ellston	12
Ellston	30	Goldfield	22	Iowa City	19	Cedar Rapids	9
Iowa City	29	New Hampton	9				
Cedar Rapids	20	Sioux Center	16				
<i>Consolation</i>				<i>Championship</i>			
Cedar Rapids	37	Ellston	15	Mt. Pleasant	17	Iowa City	16

Since 1912 the state basketball tournaments

have been held in six different Iowa towns. Iowa City played host for the first five tournaments.

In 1917 the state tournament was held in Ames for the first time. Since that year tournaments have been held in Iowa City, Ames, Boone, Ottumwa, Des Moines, and Cedar Falls. Iowa City and Des Moines have been the most popular, playing tournament host 22 and 12 times respectively. For the eighth straight year thousands of Iowa basketball fans will jam the huge University of Iowa fieldhouse in 1954 to cheer on their favorite teams. Iowa City is truly a colorful mecca at tournament time.

WILLIAM J. PETERSEN

Tournaments Under the I. H. S. A. A.

We come now to the period of close supervision of the high school basketball tournaments by the Iowa High School Athletic Association. It has already been shown that prior to 1923 considerable confusion had grown up in conducting the state basketball championship tournaments. Although the IHSAA had helped run previous meets, it was not until the winter of 1923 that direct control was assumed.

Methods of qualifying for the state meet have varied from time to time. Even today the Representative Council and the Board of Control annually consider the best method of conducting the popular tournament series. In 1923 four district winners met in round robin play at Boone. That method continued for four years. In 1925 and 1926 there were two state champions — one in Class A, the other in Class B.

From direct selection by the Board of Control to the present progression through sectional, district, sub-state, and state finals, many methods of qualifying have been tried. Teams have been held in classification until the final meet. Teams have played through to district titles in two classes and then met for the right to go to the state meet.

There was one year when no meet winners were declared, the semi-finalists advancing until the state title was settled.

Currently the schools are divided into three classes on the basis of average daily attendance. Class B covers those schools with less than 101 Average Daily Attendance; Class A from 101 ADA up to the top 40 schools; Class AA the 40 largest schools in Iowa.

Now let us briefly run down through the thirty-one meets which have preceded the 1954 meet scheduled for Iowa City, March 16-20.

1923 Tournament

Osage was the first state champion to win under the firm guidance of the IHSAA. Coach of that team was J. Randall Perry. "Buzz" Hogan was the first tournament "hero" as he led his team to three straight wins, stopping Spirit Lake, Oskaloosa, and Abraham Lincoln of Council Bluffs. Hogan scored a total of 30 points in the three games, an output today's shooters exceed many times in a single game. In fact, no less than four players have one-game totals better than that in tournament play. Scoring champion of that meet was Madsen of Spirit Lake with 36 points.

1924 Tournament

In 1924 R. H. (Pinkie) Green coached Sioux City Central to the title as Coan scored 33 points. That was tops for the meet, too. The champions

needed four games, since they were tied with Council Bluffs at the end of the three games. Green, as a player, had led Mount Pleasant to a pair of titles in 1917-1918.

1925 and 1926 Tournaments

West Waterloo won the Class A championship in 1925, defeating Spirit Lake, Oskaloosa, and Osceola. Ralph Saarf was the coach and his top scorer was Burton with 15 points! Madsen, who won the 1923 scoring title, did it again for Spirit Lake with 23.

Lawton was the Class B champion with wins over Dysart, Rippey, and Grandview. J. H. Denius was the winning coach. Ludwig scored 27 points for the champs, but Erbe of Dysart edged him by a single point for the scoring crown.

Newton won the last state title under the round robin system, defeating Webster City, Cedar Rapids (Washington), and Boone in 1926. John Wassenaar was the coach. His top scorers were O'Connor and Grant. Along with Cummings of Cedar Rapids they scored 22 points.

Irwin won the Class B title in 1926 with victories over Keystone, Lake View, and Grandview. E. G. Williams was the coach. Woods led the team and the meet in scoring with 33. Ken Wells, the Lake View center, was to make the complete cycle of tournament play — he coached Ames in the 1940 and 1948 meets and later was an official in the state finals.

1927 Tournament

In 1927 the state meet took the first of many trips to Iowa City in the modern era. It also returned to the eight-team meet of 1913-1918. Muscatine was the winner, stopping Oskaloosa, Vinton, and Burlington. Their coach was George (Zip) Kloos, the star of the Iowa City teams which were runners-up in the state meets in 1917 and 1918. Muscatine trailed 4-3 at the first quarter; 14-10 at the half; and 19-16 at the third quarter. The team rallied in the fourth quarter to outscore Burlington 8-2 and win the game, after stalling the last minute, by a score of 24-21. Muscatine used only five men.

Buck McIntyre was the top Muskie scorer with 21 points. But the memory of this writer is still stirred by the four long shots from center by Hooks Valett that let Muscatine defeat Vinton, 12-10. Koch of Burlington and Farris of Vinton were the top scorers with 26 each.

1928 Tournament

Ottumwa dominated the 1928 meet, but Dysart was just 30 seconds away from the same role. Dysart had a two-point lead but could not hold off the eventual champions. Dick Davis moved the scoring record to 43 points, getting 23 of them against Spirit Lake in the finals. Other victories for Coach Harry Wing's team were over Dysart and Cedar Falls Teachers.

1929 and 1930 Tournaments

A long shadow cast itself over the meet in 1929 — that of Paul Moon and his Davenport team. Moon, whose first team was an undefeated girls' combination in Illinois, brought the Blue Devils home a winner in 1929, the first of seven for the team of Moon and Davenport. Moon has had more teams in the meet, won more games, lost more games (as a natural consequence of multiple trips to the finals), in fact has done more of "everything" in the meet than any other coach.

Bertossa scored 23 points to lead Davenport, whose victims included the Ottumwa champions, East Sioux City, and Des Moines Roosevelt. Baskerville of Des Moines was the scoring king with 29 points.

Davenport duplicated its 1920-1921 feat of repeating, by winning again in 1930, as Des Moines became the tournament scene for the first time. The meet was enlarged to 16 teams in 1930, and Davenport beat Fort Dodge, Atlantic, Henderson, and Newton. Patterson of Henderson was the meet scoring king with 41 points.

1931 Tournament

Boone won the 1931 title as Coach Harold (Bud) Fisher directed the Toreadors to wins over Henderson, Alta, Des Moines, and Muscatine.

One of Iowa's all-time greats made his first tournament appearance in 1931. As a freshman,

Marcellus (Mike) McMichael led the meet in scoring with a record 58 points. McMichael played in four meets, was All-State four times. He scored a career total of 175 points in state meet games, a total that stood until Bill Logan moved it to 195 in the 1952 meet. McMichael played for Des Moines Roosevelt.

1932 Tournament

As a sophomore McMichael led the Roosevelt Roughriders to the state title, the only one ever won by a Des Moines school. Carl Harris was the coach. His team stopped Mount Ayr, Marshalltown, Boxholm, and Sioux City Central. Top scorer was Swanson of Boxholm with 45.

1933 Tournament

The first Class B champion (except in 1925-1926) came in 1933 when Wally Gaddis flamed across the basketball skies. Gaddis led little Dunkerton to victories over Granger, Cumberland, Burlington, and the defending champions from Roosevelt. Gaddis scored 43 points to dominate the meet.

This was the first tournament won by a Class B school. Dunkerton used only five men who played like champions from the start and had no fear of a "jinx." They won wearing red in their first two games, switched to white and won, and then returned to red and won the finals. Dunkerton wore

numerals in the 60's although there were less than fifty boys in the school, which had a total enrollment of ninety-one.

Roosevelt had a 9-4 lead which melted to a 12-12 tie at the half. Roosevelt went scoreless in the third quarter but tied the game at 20-20 with two minutes remaining. Gaddis made the winning shot with 17 seconds remaining and won the game 22-20. Gaddis scored 15 of his team's 22 points. Mike McMichael made a 28-point one-game splurge for a modern record and scored 56 points in the tournament. But for Iowa fans it was all Gaddis and Dunkerton. Harold Hartman coached Dunkerton.

1934 Tournament

In 1934 the scene shifted to Cedar Falls for a two-year period. East Sioux City won with Les Davis (now a Sioux City radio and television star) as the coach. Elmer Bratten of West Waterloo was the scoring leader with 57 points. Sioux City defeated Diagonal, Elma, Burlington, and Waterloo.

1935 Tournament

Mason City won its first title in 1935 with colorful and dapper Judge Grimsley as the coach. The Mohawks defeated Independence, Murray, Davenport, and Grinnell. Davenport's Sonny Gamber, now a highly rated cage official, was the top scorer for the meet with 40 points.

1936 and 1937 Tournaments

Ames counted its first title in 1936, beating Wellsburg, Creston, Ottumwa, and the defending champions on the way. Ray Donels was the coach. Shelton of Webster City was the top scorer with 45 points.

Walt O'Connor and "Thin Jim" Thynne made Melrose the second Class B team to win the state crown in 1937. The Gaels stopped Geneseo, Newton, Rolfe, and Marshalltown. Al Budolfson of Rolfe proved another great performer as he led scorers with 50 points. Thynne led Coach Ad Hlubek's team with 46 points.

1938 and 1939 Tournaments

Diagonal, the team that represented Class B in more meets than any other small school, won the 1938 meet to keep the little schools on top two years in a row. The last Class B champion, Diagonal, was always a sentimental favorite of the crowds. The boys from Ringgold County won over Dike, Cedar Rapids Franklin, Ames, and Rolfe in convincing fashion in 1938. The Diagonal coach was another popular figure, O. C. (Pop) Varner. Marshall Davenport led Diagonal with 43 points, but Budolfson set a record with 62 for Rolfe.

Diagonal tried to make it three in a row for the "B" teams, but Creston stopped that march in the finals by beating Diagonal 25-20. Coached by

Harold Hopkins, Creston defeated Cedar Rapids Roosevelt, Kalona, Marshalltown, and Diagonal. Ben Trickey scored 37 points for Marshalltown to top the meet. Trickey is now the Marshalltown coach.

1940 Tournament

Mason City was at its peak in 1940 and won the state meet as a climax to an undefeated campaign. Final victories were over McGregor, Keystone, Muscatine, and Ames. Grimsley was still coach. One All-State selector simply named the Mason City starters, they were so dominant in the field. Pickell led the Mohawks and the meet in scoring with 45 points.

1941 and 1942 Tournaments

Davenport won the 1941 crown as the field dropped to eight teams. The Blue Devils stopped Everly, Cromwell, and Holstein for the title. It was the third title for Coach Moon and his Davenport teams. Mullin of Cromwell was the top meet scorer with 36 points.

Davenport tried to make it two in a row again in 1942, but Ottumwa stopped the Blue Devils 37-30 in a torrid game at Des Moines. The Bulldog coach was Butch Kaltenbach. Al Farrington led the champions with 29 points, but Nevada's great Bill Evans was the high scorer with 45 points. Ottumwa also beat Chariton and Spirit Lake.

1943 and 1944 Tournaments

In 1941 the Day twins — Loran and Lawrence — helped Davenport win the state title. By 1943 they were residents of Mason City and helped give Judge Grimsley and the Mohawks another title. Victories were over Montour, Davenport, and Webster City. The latter was crushed in the finals — 39-21. John Holmes of Mason City led the scorers with 42 points.

The 1944 meet, coming as it did in the middle of World War II, was cut to four teams. Waverly, coached by Mart Brandes, defeated Harlan and Cedar Rapids Franklin for the championship. Frank Calsbeek of Hull, later a star at the University of Iowa, was the top scorer with 34 points.

1945 and 1946 Tournaments

Two clutch baskets featured the 1945 meet. Charley Mason hit the first one to sideline favored Ottumwa at the gun. But Charley and his Muscatine mates got the same treatment from Jim Buch as Ames won the title. Other Ames victims were the defending champions from Waverly and Sioux City Central. The Little Cyclone coach was Ole Tiller. Charley Mason led the scorers with 29 points.

None of the 16,000 witnesses will ever forget the finish of the 1946 tournament. Towering Le Mars led Iowa City, 40-35, with 55 seconds to play in the final game. Thirty seconds later Iowa

City had a 41-40 lead which it held to win the title. Bob Freeman had fired three times on three Little Hawk thefts — all from 30 feet out — and hit on all three. Gil Wilson, now coach at Cornell, was the Iowa City mentor. Other Iowa City wins were over Lansing, Harlan, and Danbury.

Mention of Danbury is to recall another "Little" team that drew and held the crowd's fancy. Without reserves, the Danbury team ran out of gas eventually but whipped big Clinton before losing to Iowa City in the semi-finals. The team was back again in 1947, winning the consolation from Ottumwa 28-27.

1947 and 1948 Tournaments

Davenport and Paul Moon — that efficient cage combination — came back again in 1947 for their fourth championship. Victims were Diagonal, Alton, Ottumwa, and Sioux City Central. Top scorer in the meet was Dick Riecks of Danbury with 51 points.

Another surprise team — the real fan essence of every meet — went all the way in 1948. Manning, coached by Bill Steneker, moved methodically through Livermore, Galva, Sioux Center, and Davenport for the title. Dan DeRuyter of Sioux Center led the scorers with 58 points.

In 1949 Ottumwa again won the title, defeating Fort Dodge, Davenport, Moorhead, and Forest City. Fred Maasdam was the Ottumwa coach,

and the team scoring leader was Jerry Davis with 45. Herb Thompson, a kangaroo-rebounder from Forest City, set the meet record with 69 points.

1950, 1951, 1952 — Davenport

The menacing shadow of Davenport was cast over the meet once more in 1950 — this time to stay for a record three-year run. What many writers called the greatest Iowa high school team of all time swept to lopsided wins over Newkirk, Shelby, Dinsdale, and Ankeny, piling up a total of 286 points to their opponents' 93. The 67 points against Ankeny were the fewest counted by Paul Moon's champions. Ray Fontana, Ankeny center, salvaged some of the wreckage with a 36-point game and an 81-point total, both records.

Davenport and the 1951 tournament brought a repeat, with Waverly, Sioux Center, Keokuk, and Roland the victims. This time, however, Roland stole the show and almost the tournament. Led by Gary Thompson and Ralph Johnson, the Roland Rockets took the meet by storm and almost ruined Moon's record of never losing to a Class B team. A tiny sophomore, Gary Thompson was to make both All-State and All-Tournament teams three years in a row, ranking only behind Mike McMichael of the 1930's in that respect. Bill Logan of Keokuk set a new scoring record of 86 points. Carl Widseth of Davenport was another fabulous performer in the meet.

Davenport beat Danville, Ames, Dinsdale, and Keokuk in the 1952 meet, and its run was complete. The next year Davenport was to bow to crosstown St. Ambrose in the district and failed to get to the state meet for the first time since 1946.

The top scorer again was Logan with a record of 104 points. His total was 195 for his three years. Widseth, now an outstanding star at Tennessee, trailed with 185 for his play.

The year 1953 saw another popular upset of pre-meet charts. St. Mary's of Clinton nearly did not field a team because of a lack of funds. The fans of Clinton campaigned to get enough money to play for the year. The state title was the prize for that effort. The Irish burned with a ruthless flame throughout the meet to stop East Waterloo, Sioux Center, Roland, and Ottumwa. Dick Lingle led his team with 75 points. Chuck Vogt, center on the Clinton public high school team, was the top tournament point getter with 80.

The 1953 meet was the first boys' state basketball finals to be televised in Iowa. Truly brilliant has been the history of the state tournament since the first meet in Iowa City in 1912. The future appears equally brilliant as other great crowds await with eager expectancy more of the thrills, upsets, favorites, great players — all on hand every year for the state basketball finals of the Iowa High School Athletic Association.

HARRY G. BURRELL

The I. H. S. A. A.

As the twentieth century opened Iowa high school athletics were in a sorry plight. There were few rules and those that existed were not uniform. Athletes were expected to be enrolled in the school, but many "ringers" somehow found their way to the gridiron and diamond. Confusion and lack of uniformity finally brought the high school principals together. In 1903 the Iowa High School Principals' Club acted to end the jumble of regulations by appointing a rules committee to draft a uniform code. Out of this action came one set of rules for all schools participating in Iowa scholastic sports. Thus school officials paved the way for the founding of the Iowa High School Athletic Association.

The first rules committee had two members — Forest C. Ensign of Council Bluffs and Maurice Ricker of Burlington. Their labors resulted in the Ensign-Ricker report which the principals adopted in 1904. Carrying out one of the recommendations on December 28, 1904, the superintendents and principals formed the Iowa High School Athletic Association. The idea that had been forming for so many years at state teachers conventions was now a reality.

Board members over those early first years included D. A. Thornburg, Grinnell; George Edward Marshall, Sioux City; Frank L. Smart, Dubuque; A. V. Storm, Cherokee; R. S. Whitley, Sioux City; M. M. Bedall, Boone; R. B. Crone, Washington; Eugene Henely, Grinnell; and Seth Thomas, Fort Dodge. These men served at various times during the first years of the IHSAA. Marshall, indeed, was off the board after his first term, moved to Davenport, and was then elected to a new term. The board of control governed often by "what it thought was right." When the schools had legal problems they frequently called in lawyers to help settle the difficulties.

George Edward Marshall — he was never just George Marshall — more than any other man gave of his time to the IHSAA. A member of the board for twenty-seven years, his imprint on the high school athletic field went far beyond the confines of his state. He played a leading part in the formation of the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations. That group, working with the various state organizations, has moved high school athletics to a level of the highest ideals of play and sportsmanship.

Marshall died in 1932, but the impact of the man is still felt in the state and nation wherever high school athletics are conducted.

Seth Thomas, now a United States District Court Judge and still residing in Fort Dodge, in

discussing the period when he served on the board of control, said there were few "kicks" over decisions. Often, he said, Marshall would simply explain the decisions by mail and that would end any problem. School men, he pointed out, realized the need for organization and ethics, and accepted the early rulings most gracefully.

As the IHSAA moved along it became too large an organization to be handled solely by the part-time work of the board members. On January 1, 1927, George A. Brown of Des Moines was appointed executive secretary of the IHSAA. He served in that capacity until he resigned in 1940. During his period of office the IHSAA grew larger and larger and had the usual growing pains.

During the 1930's when the IHSAA was expanding rapidly there developed a difference of opinion over how much supervision it should exercise. There was wide disagreement among board members, and often Brown disagreed with the board. As a result of these differences of opinion Brown resigned in 1941. Lyle T. Quinn, who had been named assistant secretary in February, 1940, was named manager of the IHSAA on March 29, 1941. His term was to expire August 31, 1942. In November of 1941 Quinn was elected executive secretary for a three-year period. His contract has been renewed by the Board of Control at three-year intervals since that time.

The IHSAA has continued to grow and expand

as it has sought to improve play, coaching, and sportsmanship among the players of the Iowa high schools. In 1953-1954 nearly 950 schools held membership in the association.

Member schools now direct their activities through three organizations: the Representative Council, the Board of Control, and the office of the executive secretary. The council meets twice each year to determine policy for the group; the board meets periodically to conduct the matter of policy execution; the executive secretary handles the details for both groups in the matter of directing the affairs of the association.

Where early activities included some supervision of track meets and later fairly casual contact with basketball tournaments, the IHSAA today directs one of the largest athletic programs in the nation. It includes the basketball tourney, one of the biggest in the nation; state-wide programs for track, baseball, wrestling, swimming, cross country, golf, tennis, and related activities. The association also holds two coaching clinics each year at a minimum cost to coaches and officials. In addition it holds more than fifty rules clinics each year in football, basketball, baseball, and wrestling. This is to improve the caliber of officiating and to promote uniform understanding and interpretation of the rules.

In 1939 the Iowa High School Insurance Company began operation to give low-cost medical

protection for the high school athletes. This group pays out far better than 90 per cent of its premiums to lessen the economic burden when high school athletes are hurt.

The offices of the IHSAA were located from 1923 to 1944 in Des Moines. In 1944 they were moved to Boone, where the association now owns its own building.

Perhaps the great work done by the Iowa High School Athletic Association can best be explained by reading the precise language of the group's constitution:

The purpose of this Association shall be: to promote, develop, direct, protect, and regulate amateur interscholastic athletic relationships between member schools and to stimulate fair play, friendly rivalry, and good sportsmanship among the contestants, schools and communities throughout the state.

HARRY G. BURRELL

Tournament Time

It's tournament time in Iowa City. From the four corners of the state sixteen of the best boys' basketball teams have arrived to battle for the state championship. The Jefferson Hotel has been taken over by the Iowa High School Athletic Association — to house the teams, coaches, superintendents, game officials, sports writers, and announcers — three hundred people in a 128-room hotel.

The streets are crowded with thousands of high school boys in colorful athletic jackets whose teams fell by the wayside in the Sectionals, Districts, or Sub-state, but who will be in there cheering for their favorites. Five hundred of these will be housed in the University field house and eight hundred more in Iowa City public school buildings. Thousands more will be transported daily by school buses.

These students come from all sections of the state and from hundreds of Iowa communities. They lend color, enthusiasm, and dash to the tournament scene as they stroll about the University campus and jam the huge field house to capacity — a happy, boisterous, game-loving crowd that knows the score.

Much history has been written in the sixty years that have elapsed since basketball was first played in Iowa. The same is true of the nation. Iowans can well be proud that basketball is America's gift to the world. It is more widely played than any other team sport. As early as 1920 it had been adopted by 49 nations. It was played for the first time in the 1936 Olympiad by teams from 20 nations. At Helsinki in 1952 there were 23 basketball teams from all over the world. The United States defeated Russia in the 1952 Olympic finals by a score of 36-25. Happily, Russia has thus far made no claim to inventing basketball.

It has been estimated that 98 per cent of our American high schools have varsity teams, and approximately eight million persons play the game, more than in any other sport. The annual attendance at college, scholastic, independent, and professional games in the United States is 100,000,000. In our Iowa high school, college, and Y.M.C.A. teams we find mirrored a cross section of this most popular of all American sports. The climax of a year of hard training, good coaching, phenomenal individual skill, and team play is exemplified each year in the Iowa high school boys' basketball tournament — when the champions are crowned.

WILLIAM J. PETERSEN

IOWA HIGH SCHOOL BOYS BASKETBALL TOURNAMENTS

1912-1953

Year	FINALS	CONSOLATION	Location
1912	Ottumwa 38, Sioux City 31	Grundy Center 40, Wilton Junction 37	Iowa City
1913	Davenport 34, Sioux City 18	Ottumwa 35, Fort Dodge 15	Iowa City
1914	Cedar Rapids 28, Clinton 23	Davenport 32, Corning 23	Iowa City
1915	Ottumwa 46, Clinton 23	Davenport 34, Fort Dodge 24	Iowa City
1916	Cedar Rapids 24, Fort Dodge 14	Council Bluffs 24, Sioux City 14	Iowa City
1917	Mount Pleasant 28, Iowa City 22	Marshalltown 16, Indianola 12	Ames
1918	Mount Pleasant 17, Iowa City 16	Cedar Rapids 37, Ellston 15	Iowa City
1919	Fort Dodge 16, Council Bluffs 11	Boone 9, Cedar Rapids 7	Ames
1920	Boone 20, Spirit Lake 15	Boone 23, Nashua 17	Ames
	Davenport 21, Springville 20	Spirit Lake 26, LuVerne 24	
		Davenport 27, Union 14	Iowa City
		Springville 28, Oskaloosa 12	
1921	Davenport 28, Anamosa 21	Davenport 18, Grinnell 12	Iowa City
	Boone 23, LuVerne 10	Anamosa 19, Nevada 17	
		Boone 28, Cedar Falls Teachers 23	Ames
		LuVerne 29, Nevada 23	
1922	Grinnell 30, Waterloo East 15	Grinnell 30, Boone 15	Ames
	Cedar Rapids 26, Mount Vernon 14	Waterloo East 24, Jesup 16	
		Cedar Rapids 16, Osage 14	Iowa City
		Mount Vernon 16, Sidney 11	
1923	Osage 21, Council Bluffs 14	Osage 28, Oskaloosa 18	Boone
		Council Bluffs 21, Spirit Lake 20	
1924	Sioux City 22, Council Bluffs 21	Sioux City 19, Fairfield 16	Boone
		Council Bluffs 19, Mason City 10	
1925	A—Waterloo West 17, Spirit Lake 15	Waterloo West 19, Oskaloosa 16	Ottumwa
	B—Lawton 20, Dysart 17	Spirit Lake 21, Osceola 14	
		Lawton 30, Grandview 8	Boone
		Dysart 25, Rippey 15	
1926	A—Newton 23, Boone 21	Other three teams tied for second	Ottumwa
	B—Irwin 24, Keystone 22	Irwin 22, Grandview 11	Ames
		Keystone 30, Lake View 21	
1927	Muscatine 24, Burlington 21	Vinton 19, Ida Grove 12	Iowa City
1928	Ottumwa 38, Spirit Lake 20	Chariton 30, Dike 27	Iowa City
1929	Davenport 26, Des Moines (R) 21	Sioux City (E) 22, Reinbeck 16	Iowa City
1930	Davenport 16, Newton 11	Paton 32, Henderson 24	Des Moines
1931	Boone 16, Muscatine 11	Des Moines (R) 43, Gilman 23	Des Moines
1932	Des Moines (R) 24, Sioux City (C) 18	Boxholm 31, Livermore 16	Des Moines
1933	Dunkerton 22, Des Moines (R) 20	Council Bluffs 37, Burlington 19	Des Moines
1934	Sioux City (E) 19, Waterloo West 18	George 22, Burlington 20	Cedar Falls
1935	Mason City 28, Grinnell 17	Davenport 43, Diagonal 22	Cedar Falls
1936	Ames 26, Mason City 12	Webster City 41, Ottumwa 31	Des Moines
1937	Melrose 35, Marshalltown 17	Rolfe 42, Sioux City (E) 27	Des Moines
1938	Diagonal 31, Rolfe 29	Ames 25, Ida Grove 12	Des Moines
1939	Creston 25, Diagonal 20	Marshalltown 39, Mason City 31	Des Moines
1940	Mason City 41, Ames 30	Holstein 36, Muscatine 25	Iowa City
1941	Davenport 31, Holstein 26	Cromwell 36, Mason City 24	Des Moines
1942	Ottumwa 37, Davenport 30	Nevada 31, Spirit Lake 30	Des Moines
1943	Mason City 39, Webster City 21	Waverly 33, Davenport 26	Des Moines
1944	Waverly 30, Cedar Rapids (F) 21	Hull 43, Harlan 34	Iowa City
1945	Ames 35, Muscatine 33	Sioux City (C) 32, Storm Lake 18	Des Moines
1946	Iowa City 41, Le Mars 40	Waverly 41, Danbury 28	Iowa City
1947	Davenport 42, Sioux City (C) 23	Danbury 28, Ottumwa 27	Iowa City
1948	Manning 43, Davenport 36	Sioux Center 73, Ankeny 63 (Overtime)	Iowa City
1949	Ottumwa 39, Forest City 27	Moorhead 41, Winfield 35	Iowa City
1950	Davenport 67, Ankeny 28	Winfield 50, Dinsdale 45	Iowa City
1951	Davenport 50, Roland 40	Keokuk 45, Des Moines (E) 43	Iowa City
1952	Davenport 48, Keokuk 45	Dinsdale 48, Roland 46 (Overtime)	Iowa City
1953	Clinton St. Mary's 61, Ottumwa 44	Clinton 66, Roland 37	Iowa City

