

INTERCOLLEGIATE FOOTBALL RESEARCHERS ASSOCIATION™

The College Football Historian™

*Expanding the knowledge and information on college
football's unique past—today!*

ISSN: 1526-233x [December 2011... Vol. 4 No. 11] circa: Jan. 2008

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(Website) <http://www.secsportsfan.com/college-football-association.html>

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Merry Christmas to all!

The masses have spoken. Thank you to all who replied to the question of the format of the newsletter. It was close; and for awhile—less there is a call to revert back to the old format—all future issues of *The College Football Historian* will be sent in one column format!

(Editor's note: Three years ago next Saturday, college football lost one of its true legendary players of all-time; as Slingin' Sammy Baugh passed away.

In honor of this memorable player; IFRA presents this story on perhaps one of his best games—the 1935 Sugar Bowl.)

T. C. U. Players' Great Punting Played Prominent Part in Win Over Louisiana State Bengals

BY GEORGE KIRKSEY,
United Press Staff Correspondent

NEW ORLEANS. La., Jan. 2 (UP)—The almost unbelievable exploits of Sammy Baugh, Texas Christian University's quarterback, in the Sugar Bowl game caused coaches, critics and just plain football fans to hail him Thursday as one of the year's greatest gridiron players.

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Until Baugh led Texas Christian to a 3-to-2 victory over Louisiana State Wednesday his national reputation was based largely on his accuracy in passing. But passing is only one of Baugh's many accomplishments. The 180-pound Sweetwater, Texas, boy thrilled a crowd of 37,000 with one of the season's finest all-round performances.

Punts Averaged 48 Yards

Baugh was praised by coaches as the nation's best punter. He booted a heavy, waterlogged ball fourteen times for an average of 48 yards. Once, kicking from behind his own goal, he booted the ball to Louisiana State's 46-yard line.

Ducky Pond, Yale coach, termed Baugh the best kicker he has ever seen in adverse weather conditions. Ted Cox, Tulane coach and former Minnesota tackle, said he never had seen as fine an exhibition of kicking.

In the Big Ten or South with a heavy ball in the mud and Rain.

Baugh had to be good to outkick L.S.U.'s two punters, Abe Mickal and Bill Crass. Between them they averaged 45 yards on thirteen kicks.

"Go back through the records and I don't believe you'll find a game in history where the kicking was any better than in the Sugar Bowl game," said Cox. "And you must remember about Baugh that at least five times during the game he kicked the ball out of bounds purposely, which cut down his average. He had several kicks over fifty yards and one was almost seventy-one."

Will Be Back in 1936

But Baugh, who will be back again next season, can do more than pass and kick. Here are a few of his other feats in the mud and rain New Year's Day:

Made longest run of game, forty-four yards.

Held ball for Tilly Manton's place-kick, which won the game.

Saved touchdowns by two savage tackles near the goal line.

Intercepted three L.S.U. passes, one with a diving catch at a critical moment.

Came up from his safety position eight times to make tackles.

Played the entire sixty minutes.

Source: from the *DALLAS NEWS*, JAN. 3. 1936

* * *

With the start of the bowl season just around the corner, Andrew McKillop presents post-season games that were played on the campus of one the participating teams.

Playing at Home in a Bowl Game

By Andrew McKillop

Bowl	Season	Home Team	Opponent	Score
Copper	1989	Arizona	North Carolina State	W 17-10
Insight	1997	Arizona	New Mexico	W 20-14
Fiesta	1971	Arizona State	Florida State	W 45-38
Fiesta	1972	Arizona State	Missouri	W 49-35
Fiesta	1973	Arizona State	Pittsburgh	W 28-7
Fiesta	1975	Arizona State	Nebraska	W 17-14
Fiesta	1977	Arizona State	Penn State	L 30-42
Fiesta	1982	Arizona State	Oklahoma	W 32-21
Humanitarian	1999	Boise State	Louisville	W 34-31
Humanitarian	2000	Boise State	UTEP	W 38-23
Humanitarian	2002	Boise State	Iowa State	W 34-16
MPC Comp	2005	Boise State	Boston College	L 21-27
Rose	1941	Duke	Oregon State	L 16-20
Tangerine	1973	Florida	Miami OH	L 7-16
Raisin	1945	Fresno State	Drake	L 12-13
California	1982	Fresno State	Bowling Green	W 29-28
California	1985	Fresno State	Bowling Green	W 51-7
California	1988	Fresno State	W Michigan	W 35-30
California	1989	Fresno State	Ball State	W 27-6
California	1991	Fresno State	Bowling Green	L 21-28
Aloha	1989	Hawaii	Michigan State	L 13-33
Oahu	1999	Hawaii	Oregon State	W 23-17
Hawaii	2002	Hawaii	Tulane	L 28-36

Hawaii	2003	Hawaii	Houston	W	54-48
Hawaii	2004	Hawaii	UAB	W	59-40
Hawaii	2006	Hawaii	Arizona State	W	41-24
Hawaii	2008	Hawaii	Notre Dame	L	21-49
Hawaii	2010	Hawaii	Tulsa	L	35-62
Bluebonnet	1969	Houston	Auburn	W	36-7
Bluebonnet	1971	Houston	Colorado	L	17-29
Bluebonnet	1973	Houston	Tulane	W	47-7
Bluebonnet	1974	Houston	North Carolina State	T	31-31
Orange	1934	Miami FL	Bucknell	L	0-26
Orange	1945	Miami FL	Holy Cross	W	13-6
Orange	1950	Miami FL	Clemson	L	14-15
Orange	1983	Miami FL	Nebraska	W	31-30
Orange	1987	Miami FL	Oklahoma	W	20-14
Orange	1988	Miami FL	Nebraska	W	23-3
Orange	1991	Miami FL	Nebraska	W	22-0
Orange	1994	Miami FL	Nebraska	L	17-24
New Mexico	2006	New Mexico	San Jose State	L	12-20
New Mexico	2007	New Mexico	Nevada	W	23-0
Bluebonnet	1961	Rice	Kansas	L	7-33
Holiday	1986	San Diego State	Iowa	L	38-39
Poinsettia	2010	San Diego State	Navy	W	35-14
Cotton	1948	SMU	Oregon	W	21-13
Cotton	1966	SMU	Georgia	L	9-24
Armed Forces	2010	SMU	Army	L	14-16
Armed Forces	2003	TCU	Boise State	L	31-34
Sugar	1934	Tulane	Temple	W	20-14

Sugar	1939	Tulane	Texas A&M	L	13-14
Rose	1982	UCLA	Michigan	W	24-14
Rose	1983	UCLA	Illinois	W	45-9
Rose	1985	UCLA	Iowa	W	45-28
Rose	1993	UCLA	Wisconsin	L	16-21
Rose	1998	UCLA	Wisconsin	L	31-38
Las Vegas	1994	UNLV	Central Michigan	W	52-24
Las Vegas	2000	UNLV	Arkansas	W	31-14
LA Christmas	1924	USC	Missouri	W	20-7
Sun	1936	UTEP	Hardin-Simmons	L	6-34
Sun	1948	UTEP	West Virginia	L	12-21
Sun	1949	UTEP	Georgetown	W	33-20
Sun	1953	UTEP	Southern Miss	W	37-14
Sun	1954	UTEP	Florida State	W	47-20
Sun	1956	UTEP	George Washington	L	0-13
Sun	1965	UTEP	TCU	W	13-12
Sun	1967	UTEP	Ole Miss	W	14-7
Fort Worth	1921	Centre	TCU	L	63-7
Dixie	1925	West Virginia Wesleyan	SMU	L	9-7

* * *

Daily Princetonian, Volume 39, Number 74, 22 January 1917

IS COLLEGE FOOTBALL OVER COMMERCIALIZED?

Parke H. Davis '93, in a Letter to the Yale News, Considers Possible Changes.

PROPHECIES ABOLITION OF

ADMISSION FEES TO GAMES

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All Active Members of the College

Bodies, at Least, Should Not Have to Pay.

Stating that "this year is the open season for football reforms, and that no time should be wasted in patching the roof while our foundation walls need attention," Parke H. Davis '93, in a letter to the Yale News, takes up the question of the gradually professionalizing of intercollegiate football, at the same time prophesying what will happen.

Mr. Davis' letter follows: "Professor. Robert N. Corwin of Yale, behind whose academic doctorates and dignities we football men of an older day see Captain 'Bob' Corwin, a victorious football captain for the Blue in bygone days, has raised an issue for debate as to whether or not the compensation of football coaches are disproportionately large. The faculties of the Middle West also are asking if an Undergraduate football player should not be denied all assistance, either directly or indirectly, if he has undertaken to work his way through college.

Other questions arising here and there along these general lines indicate that it is the "open season for football reforms.

Start Reform at Gate.

"If we are to repair our football establishments between now and spring let us not waste time patching the roof while our foundation wall needs attention. If we are to commence a reform let us start the tumult in the office at the gate. The receipts from football this fall have been so amazing that the public is asking what is to be done with the money. Our ethical scheme of amateurism in intercollegiate sport is relative and somewhat transitory but if these surplus receipts are used for any purpose other than to maintain athletic equipment then the entire football establishment is being professionalized, and the machine as a whole needs attention as well as its parts.

No Surplus Should Remain.

"If there is a surplus after meeting the legitimate expenses of normal athletic establishment then this surplus should be prevented by reducing the price of admission until the latter, so far as the academic body is concerned, wholly disappears. With the enormous patronage of the public practical athletic reform can abolish fees entirely for students and faculties to all games, and perhaps a modified admission fee less than that charged the general public can be fixed for alumni.

The first step, and it inevitably is coming, is the abolition of all admission fees to intercollegiate games for all active members of the college bodies.

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"The Army, Navy and Carnegie Institute charge no admission fees to their games. Many of the institutions of the Middle West, South and far West merely charge a nominal fee, at one large institution it is only twenty cents. Why should this subject in the East not come under the scrutiny of reform?"

* * *

THE FUTURE OF NCAA COLLEGE FOOTBALL

By Patrick M. Premo

The year is 2025 and the NCAA College Football Restructuring Committee has just released its long-awaited report that will change the landscape of college football as we know it. It is no secret that the impetus for this report was the power of college and university alumni. For many years, the media and fans had clamored that the BCS (Bowl Championship Series) was not working and that a playoff in major college football was long overdue, but the NCAA, the BCS, and college presidents in general ignored their pleas. The NCAA college basketball tournament had been expanded to 128 teams by 2020, but major college football never came close to a playoff.

Then in 2017 the unthinkable happened: no fewer than seven major college teams finished the regular season undefeated, and two of them had not allowed a single point to be scored against them all season. Did those two teams meet in the BCS championship game? No. In fact, due to the BCS guidelines, one of them did not even play in a BCS bowl game. The other one did (not in the championship game, however), but it played a 9-3 team which had won its conference playoff game in an upset. The 9-3 team was demolished 57-0. Only two of the seven undefeated teams played one another (and that was in the BCS national championship game), but five unbeaten teams remained after all post-season play had been completed. That 2017 season fiasco seemed to be the straw that broke the proverbial camel's back.

Almost immediately after the 2017 season, alums across the country revolted in what became known as the "Great Alumni Movement." It is doubtful whether an alumni letter campaign would have had much more of an impact than the media and fans had had, but the alums knew where to attack – at the pocketbooks of their colleges and universities. The alums threatened to stop sending contributions to the schools unless the college presidents began pushing the NCAA for a playoff in major college football. This movement started slowly at first, but it gained momentum after there were virtually no responses from the vast majority of the college presidents. Donations began to slide, and after nearly five years, major college donations dropped by almost 50%! The message had been clearly delivered and received. Boards of Trustees actually fired a few presidents before the dust settled. The presidents, acting as a unified group, finally came around and forced the NCAA to listen – at one point

threatening to pull out of the NCAA and start their own new regulatory body if actions were not taken. In fairness to the people who were controlling the BCS, it should be noted that during this period they tried a “plus one” approach in 2019, but it did not provide the desired outcome and resulted in another fiasco.

It took the NCAA a few years of committee work, but results are finally forthcoming. Those who were on the study committee had some difficult times and three members resigned during the course of the heated deliberations. In fact, rumor has it that one high-powered committee member was so enraged during one of the meetings that he stood up, slammed his fist on the table, used some choice words, and walked out of the meeting never to return.

The NCAA College Football Restructuring Committee’s final report abolished the BCS (at least as far as the NCAA was concerned) and established five divisions of college football. Those divisions were labeled: Division I-A, Division I-B, Division I-C, Division II, and Division III. The latter two were basically unchanged from their previous format, but Division I-B was a combination of some of the less powerful teams in the old Division I-A (FBS/BSD) and some of the more powerful teams from the old Division I-AA (FCS/CSD). The remaining Division I-AA teams became Division I-C. All five divisions would have playoffs; Division I-C (the old Division I-AA), Division II, and Division III would essentially continue as they always had. Division I-B’s playoff format would be similar to that of the new Division I-C. But it was the new Division I-A that would see the most drastic change, especially since it had never had an actual playoff in the past.

As part of the plan to create a postseason playoff tournament for Division I-A, the NCAA realigned all of the previous major conferences into four leagues (geographically based, for the most part), each with two conferences composed of 10 teams each, resulting in 80 Division I-A teams. The NCAA explained that its rationale in selecting 20 teams per league and 10 teams per conference was to provide some solid structure and consistency to the process. Also, the NCAA’s justification for the specific 80 teams was that those were the colleges and universities which were truly competitive among themselves and were determined to be the best traditional programs currently playing at the top level. The committee had initially considered 16-team or 18-team leagues, but some traditionally strong schools would have been left out if either of these approaches had been followed. And since the committee wanted the same number of teams in each league (and conference), it settled on the 80 teams.

The new leagues were initially given neutral names: East, Central, Midwest, and West; the conferences in each league were simply named North and South. While this format was met with some opposition, the substance-over-form approach ultimately convinced the opponents. (See the attached realignment scheme for the teams in each league and conference.) However, the NCAA pointed out that at some future date,

more formal and/or historic names could be determined for these leagues and conferences.

It should be noted that the NCAA did make provisions for allowing schools that may want to change among the major divisions in the future, just as they had been able to do in the past, but admittance into Division I-A would be the most difficult to achieve.

The NCAA also outlined the 12-game regular season schedule that each of the teams in Division I-A would be playing. Each team in each conference would play every team in its own conference once each season (9 games). Each team would also play two games with teams from the other conference in its league, alternating over the years. Lastly, each team would play a game against one other team from among the other three leagues. Each team would play six home games and six away games. The NCAA firmly declared that no teams in any of the five major divisions would play teams in any of the other divisions, nor would any games be played against NAIA opponents or any other non-NCAA associations. Thus, all games would be solid contests within each division.

After the 12 regular season games, the two conference winners in each league would play for the league championship. The four league winners would then be the top seeds in the eight-team postseason playoff tournament. Four at-large teams would later be selected and seeded by the NCAA; it is possible, but unlikely, that all four at-large teams could come from the same league. Major bowls would be utilized (and rotated each year) for all of the playoff games. The rest of the bowls could choose teams from the remaining 72 schools, given certain won-lost and other restrictions.

The NCAA approved the College Football Restructuring Committee's proposal early in 2025 and declared that the 2026 season would be the first to implement all facets of the proposal. The NCAA indicated that the current conferences (e.g., Big 10, ACC, Pac 16, SEC) could retain their affiliations for legal and traditional reasons, but all football play would be in accordance with the new guidelines. A number of schools (Connecticut, Tulsa, UTEP, among others) were already clamoring for admission into the new Division I-A, but the NCAA stated that it would give the new proposal a few seasons before any changes or admissions into Division I-A would be considered. Rumor was that the NCAA was going to stay with the 80-team format in Division I-A and that if one team was admitted, another would have to leave. This would, of course, remain to be seen.

The stage was set for the largest overhaul in the history of college football.

Epilogue

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The year is 2042 and the NCAA has appointed another College Football Restructuring Committee to evaluate the progress of the 2025 proposal during the past 16 seasons. For the most part, all had gone as planned, which is not to say that upsets in the postseason tournament (similar to the college basketball tournament) had not occurred, but that is the nature of sports – at least every one of the teams had a chance to earn its way into the playoffs and win the national championship. College football had changed dramatically over the past 17 years; almost every one of the schools from the other four NCAA major divisions now wanted to be in Division I-A. The sponsorship money for the playoff bowls had surpassed all expectations, and more schools wanted a piece of that pie. In 2031, the NCAA had admitted eight more schools into its top division, two per league, so that the total was now 88. The NAIA has abandoned college football. Practically all of its football members have jumped to the NCAA; those that did not eventually got rid of their college football programs.

The new committee is to convene on June 7, 2042, to once again determine the future of college football.

Author's Note

The inspiration for this article is due in large part to the contents of the following three publications:

1. "How an NCAA Super Division Might Look Like," by Andy Gardiner, Thomas O'Toole, Erick Smith, Eddie Timanus, Kelly Whiteside, and Steve Wieberg, *USA Today*, November 1, 2011, page 7C.
2. *It's Possible! Realignment and Playoffs – College Football's Opportunity*, by Scott N. Galloway, Peoria, Arizona: Intermedia Publishing Group, Inc., 2011.
3. *Death to the BCS: The Definitive Case Against The Bowl Championship Series*, by Dan Wetzel, Josh Peter, and Jeff Passan, New York: Gotham Books, 2010.

Question for Readers

In my **Epilogue** above, I noted that eight teams were added to Division I-A in 2031. Which eight teams do you think would have been added? Remember to remain as true as possible to the geographic areas of each league and each conference within each league when making your selections. Please send your picks to me at pmpremo@gmail.com and I will compile the results for the next issue. I have not really thought about which teams I would add, so this will simply be a compilation of suggestions. I am sure some of your favorites were not included in the initial 80 teams, so here is your chance to voice your opinion. I look forward to hearing from you.

NCAA DIVISION I-A REALIGNMENT PROPOSAL

WEST

North	South
Boise St.	Air Force
Brigham Young (BYU)	Arizona
Colorado	Arizona St.
Colorado St.	California
Oregon	Fresno St.
Oregon St.	Hawaii
Utah	San Diego St.
Washington	Southern California (USC)
Washington St.	Stanford
Wyoming	UCLA

MIDWEST

North	South
Arkansas	Baylor
Iowa	Houston
Iowa St.	Louisiana St. (LSU)
Kansas	Rice
Kansas St.	Southern Methodist (SMU)
Minnesota	Texas
Missouri	Texas A&M
Nebraska	Texas Christian (TCU)
Oklahoma	Texas Tech
Oklahoma St.	Tulane

CENTRAL

North	South
Cincinnati	Alabama
Illinois	Auburn
Indiana	Kentucky
Michigan	Louisville
Michigan St.	Mississippi
Northwestern	Mississippi St.
Notre Dame	Tennessee
Ohio St.	Vanderbilt
Purdue	Wake Forest
Wisconsin	West Virginia

EAST

North	South
Army	Clemson
Boston College	Duke
Maryland	Florida
Navy	Florida St.
Penn St.	Georgia

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Pittsburgh	Georgia Tech
Rutgers	Miami, FL
Syracuse	North Carolina
Virginia	North Carolina St.
Virginia Tech	South Carolina

* * *

Past recipients of the **Chris Schenkel Award**:

(From the NFF website) Every year, The National Football Foundation & College Hall of Fame presents an award to a sports broadcaster who has had a long and distinguished career broadcasting college football. The award seeks to recognize broadcasters with direct ties to college and universities rather than strictly national broadcasters.

Given annually since 1996 during the College Football Hall of Fame Enshrinement Festival in South Bend, Ind., the award bears the name of its first recipient, Chris Schenkel, whose life-long commitment to excellence in broadcasting and longstanding association with The National Football Foundation & College Hall of Fame reflect the achievements and spirit the award embodies.

1996 - Chris Schenkel (ABC Sports)
1997 - Jack Cristil (Mississippi State University)
1998 - Max Falkenstein (University of Kansas)
1999 - Jack Fleming (West Virginia University)
2000 - Ray Christensen (University of Minnesota)
2001 - Frank Fallon (Baylor University)
2002 - Bob Brooks (University of Iowa)
2003 - Larry Munson (University of Georgia)
2004 - Bob Robertson (Washington State University)
2005 - Tony Roberts (University of Notre Dame)
2006 - Johnny Holiday (University of Maryland)
2007 - Bill Hillgrove (University of Pittsburgh)
2008 - Bob Curtis (University of Idaho) & Dick Galiette (Yale University)
2009 - Larry Zimmer (University of Colorado)
2010 - Joe Starkey (University of California)
2011 - Woody Durham (University of North Carolina)

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IFRA Remembers

<Accomplishments>

Williams (Mass.) College will retire its first number in 126 years of football, honoring former center/linebacker **Mike Reily**, who graduated from Williams in 1964. The two-time All-American passed away from Hodgkin's disease shortly after graduation. The school will also create the Michael Meredith Reily '64 Award to a football player who best exemplifies qualities of performance, leadership and character. . . . Former Hurricane **Jim Otto** served as the honorary captain when Miami hosted Duke... former Oklahoma Coach **Barry Switzer** was honored with a statue dedication. He joins fellow Sooners coaches **Bennie Owen** and **Bud Wilkinson**.

<Deaths>

Former *Colgate* football player and longtime reporter, CBS news correspondent and *60 Minutes* commentator **Andy Rooney** passed away on Friday, Nov. 4. He was 92. . . . Former *Delaware* player **Ralph Borgess** passed away Saturday, Oct. 29. He was 61...**Chester McGlockton**, who played at *Clemson* and graduated from Tennessee-Martin. He was 42... **Nolan Luhn**, 90, played for *Tulsa* in the mid-1940s... **Michael McCrimmons** and **Diondre Johnson**, both 19-year-old freshmen, *Missouri Southern* (car wreck) ...Former Ohio State quarterbacks coach **Joe Daniels** cancer. He was 69...*Oregon State* freshman defensive tackle **Fred Thompson**, 19...**Robert Joseph "Buddy" Shaeffer**, 81, at *Texas A&M*.

* * *

➤ FROM WITHIN THE MEMBERSHIP

Congratulations go out to of our subscribers. Travis Norman and Brad Matthews have successfully completed all the requirements including passing the Bar Exam and have entered the legal profession.

IFRA congratulates these men on this memorable and worthy accomplishment in their lives—and wish them well in their new careers.

* * *

Who is Deke Houlgate?

By Deke Houlgate II

The original Deke Houlgate, my dad, moved around the country frequently as a "Preacher's Kid," son of the Rev. Joseph Everard Houlgate and Gertrude Emma Houlgate. He had an older sister, Louise Emma Houlgate, who became a school

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teacher after graduating first from University of California Southern Branch (now known as UCLA) and earning her teacher's credential at University of

Southern California. A younger brother died as a child in his fourth or fifth year and young Carroll had a sickly young life, which he overcame with a devotion to sports as he grew.

In high school at Ventura, Calif., he couldn't turn out for football, which wasn't offered. So he turned out for track and field. He set a school record in the 440-yard dash which wasn't broken for 30 years and was offered a track scholarship at the University of Southern California. He ultimately turned that down, because he had elected to write for the school newspaper. the Daily Trojan, instead.

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The "stigma" of being a preacher's kid followed him to college, however, and his first byline in the Daily Trojan turned out to be "by Deacon Houlgate." He decided right then to make his pen name "Deke," and to drop all his given names of "Carroll" and "Everard." The name "Carroll" turned up in a Los Angeles newspaper when it reported an athletic feat he performed on the streets of Los Angeles, recorded by the LAPD. He witnessed the theft of a grocery bag from a middle aged lady pedestrian and took off in pursuit of the thief. After a three block chase he tackled the miscreant, recovered the groceries and was hailed as a hero by officers who followed the chase.

Houlgate had no more heroics during college, busying himself with part time jobs driving a cab, working as a hotel desk clerk and other odd jobs to finish SC.

He met a coed studying pre-law, Dottie Penry of Fort Worth, Tex., and their romance led to marriage in 1928, officiated by Rev. Joseph E. Houlgate, his father, at the church he most recently built in Redondo Beach, Calif. At the time of his wedding, Houlgate was working as a proofreader at the Los Angeles Times. Soon thereafter he applied for a job in publicity and was hired at the Southern California Gas Company. This led to a promotion to special

representative for the American Gas Association, representing the gas industry in Hollywood's fast growing entertainment industry.

During the Great Depression, when many of his school chums and other friends in the newspaper business were unemployed or struggling along on a few dollars a week, Houlgate was one of the few among his peers who was employed full time. In that period the Houlgate friends met weekly at his home and brought the ingredients for a dish called Slumgullion. Houlgate supplied the beer and the stove where Slumgullion was concocted. Years later the friends looked back on those parties, where some of them experienced the only complete meal of the week, with pride.

During this period Houlgate compiled a statistical tome he titled "1,001 Scores." He also teamed with a friend named Nat Spieler to create a weekly football tip sheet, titled "Monday Morning Quarterback." After World War II ended he sold the rights to that title to J. G. Taylor Spink, publisher of Sporting News. For his rights to the title, he took out an ad for his soon-to-be life work, "The Football Thesaurus."

"Monday Morning Quarterback" grew quickly into a sponsored tip sheet titled "7-Up Football Form & Digest," which he co-published with Bill Durwin of Pacific Palisades, Calif. The 7-Up paper, in tabloid form, was needed by the bottlers of 7-Up, which were excluded from bars and restaurants by union-supported truck drivers, who protected Coca-Cola brands. The 7-Up strategy was to bypass the bars when they could and place the products in liquor stores and markets. Eventually, a lot of bars and restaurants fell in line, due to the popularity of "7-Up Football Form & Digest." That tabloid expanded its name to "Deke Houlgate's 7-Up Football Form & Digest."

Houlgate had a staff that kept the readers informed and entertained. Starting with a young cartoonist at the Los Angeles Herald-Express named Karl Hubenthal, the Football Form added Maxwell Stiles, a former sportswriter at the Los Angeles Examiner, Lee and Martha Bastajian, turf writers at the Daily News, and others. That was the staff, but most of the work was performed by Deke and Dottie Houlgate, who made up the publication at the offices of the West Los Angeles Independent on Saturday night into the wee hours Sunday.

The publication began in 1937 and continued through 1942. By that time Deke Houlgate had been inducted into the Army Air Corps as a First Lieutenant.

It was only a matter of time before the 7-Up sponsors would seek another publisher. Houlgate's long time friend, Bill Schroeder of Helms Hall, took over the publication and continued it through the rest of the war. Houlgate continued his rating system, which was separate from the Football Form, and by 1945 was ready to publish "The Football Thesaurus," a complete statistical history of college football. Houlgate was released from the Army Air Corps in 1945 with the rank of major.

During his time in the Army Air Corps, Houlgate had several unique assignments. The first was as advance man for Sgt. Gene Autry, who enlisted in the Army in violation of his contract with P. K. Wrigley Chewing Gum Co., sponsor of his Sunday evening radio show. The Air Corps worked out a compromise that called for Autry to tour military bases in the U. S., giving performances for the GI's and sailors during the week and remote his Wrigley show from another base on the weekend. Houlgate and Autry, whose fame as a team owner came when he ran the Los Angeles Angels, became lifelong friends on that tour. Later, when Major Houlgate was operating the PR arm of the Western Flying Training Command in Santa Ana, Calif., he was prevailed on to do a special assignment at the Pentagon. On that tour he revamped the Women's Army Corps and created a PR campaign for low-flying B-24 bombers, which graduate pilots wouldn't sign up to fly in combat. His final assignment was to hype "Winged Victory," the Army Air Corps movie premiered just before the end of the war.

During his days with the American Gas Association, before induction into the Army Air Corps, he originated the phrase, "Now, you're cooking with gas!" and planted it with Bob Hope's writers. They, in turn, wrote it into one of his radio scripts and put it into the mouth of comedian Jerry Calonna, who made it nationally famous.

After the war Houlgate resumed his career at the American Gas Association, but soon left that position to concentrate on promoting his book, "Football Thesaurus," and his rating system. During the early postwar period he helped sportswriter John B. Old develop a basketball team that allowed periplegic (sic) veterans to play in their wheelchairs. That later was expanded to include all victims of missing limbs in every sport. Houlgate's friends in the Army Air Corps elicited his help with several projects, including the development of Air Force Academy sports on the same level with Army and Navy sports. Paul

Helms, founder of Helms Athletic Foundation, elicited Houlgate to support athletic expansion in place of the typical statues commemorating war heroes.

Around 1950 or 1951, Houlgate hooked up with an SC alumnus, Bob Fluor of Fluor Corporation, an engineering company that built refineries and pipelines in the Middle East. Fluor decided to use Deke's football facts and figures to build a newsletter around. It was called the Fluor Forecaster. Fluor hired an artist, Harold Bordelon, to sketch his head shot that was used on the cover. The newsletter was angled toward keeping in touch with his key employees and customers around the world. Nearly all of them were college graduates and had ties to their alma maters.

Houlgate's funeral in 1959 was indicative of his influence in the world of sports. His pallbearers were all sports columnists and editors of leading Los Angeles newspapers.

A special thank you goes to Deke's grandson and newsletter subscriber, John Houlgate, for sending this story to IFRA.

* * *

Sporting Life, 1892

Punts and Kicks

Of 17 games played between Yale and Princeton since and including 1876 Princeton has won 6 and Yale 10.

Yale is still champion, and not a single one of her opponents has succeed in scoring on her during the season, which was brought to a close Thanksgiving Day.

Princeton has scored just once against Yale since 1885. That was in 1889, when Princeton, 10 to 0. Since 1885 Yale has made 65 points to 10 for Princeton.

Walter Camp, the veteran coach, has gone to California, where he will coach the foot ball eleven of the Leland Stanford University. Mr. Camp's trip is do partially in the interests of a clock company of which he is a director. He will be absent a month only.

Yale played 12 games during the foot ball season, and made 419 points to none; Harvard played 11 games, and made 365 points to 41; Princeton played 14 games, and made 433 points to 18. In 1891 Yale made 417 points to 0, making a total in two seasons of 836 points to none.

Next year will probably see some changes in the College Association. A broad rearrangement would unite Yale, Pennsylvania, Princeton, Harvard and Cornell. But that Harvard will agree in anything for the sake of the game is scarcely to be expected, and any prediction made at present would only be guess work. In the meantime it may be said that Pennsylvania's prospects for a good team next year are already bright.

The foot ball season ends with Pennsylvania, for the first time in the history of the game, ranking second only to Yale, as Harvard's anomalous position debars her from any claim to a ranking with the colleges against which she actually plays. A comparison of scores would seem to show that Harvard was intrinsically stronger than Pennsylvania, but it is probable that Pennsylvania would have put up a better game against Harvard, had not the arrangements for a meeting between the colleges failed, than she did against Yale.

NEW RULES

A Plan Suggested to Prevent Teams

From Making Big Scores

NEW YORK, Oct. 10. It is believed that the day of tremendous foot ball scores by strong teams against weak ones is passed, and it is also believed to be improbable that the present season will see any record-breaking in that direction. The reason for this will be found in the new rule adopted by the Intercollegiate Foot Ball Association.

Up to this year the failure to kick a goal from a touch down, the side whose goal had been attacked could only bring the ball out to its 25-yard line, and play was resumed there.

This, of course, gave the team hard pressed but little relief, as the contest was still carried on in dangerous proximity to its goal.

This year, however, upon such failure to kick goal the ball goes to the middle of the field as at the beginning of the game. As the opposing team must line up

ten yards from the centre line, this not only relieves the hard pressed defenders, but gives them the advantage of that ten yards.

The only other change of importance is the abolishing' of the play known as the "punt out" after a touch-down for position from which to try for a goal. This play has fallen into disuse in late years and its elimination will not affect the game.

* * *

The Annual Meeting of the Intercollegiate Foot-Ball Association for 1886 was held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel in this city on October 16, on which occasion the college delegates were as follows:

Captain R. M. Corwin, '87, and C. L. Hare, '87, represented Yale ; Capt. W. A. Brooks, '87, and C. E. Hamlin, '84, Harvard; Capt. H. S. Savage, '87, and R. P. Bradford, '87, Princeton ; Capt. J. C. Wells, '88, and J. M. Stevens, '87, Wesleyan ; and Capt. F. W. Graham, '87, and N. B. Young, '87, the University of Pennsylvania.

Up to the date of this convention Yale may be said to have had a controlling voice at the annual meetings, and in fact has generally run the conventions the past two or three years; but this time the new element from the Pennsylvania University made itself known, and "pooling their issues" with Harvard and Princeton, out-voted Yale and Wesleyan on every important issue.

The main point in view for discussion was the question of the schedule of games for the champion cup campaign of 1886, and in settling the issue of the Yale and Princeton games the Princeton delegates advocated the playing of their match with Yale at Princeton.

Captain Corwin of Yale said that such a motion was unconstitutional, as the constitution provides that "the game between the two leaders shall be played on the New York Polo grounds on Thanksgiving day."

Princeton said that the decrees of any of the Faculties of the contesting colleges were paramount to the constitution; that her Faculty last year had forbid her forever from playing on other than the grounds of one of the contesting colleges; that this Faculty decree had set aside the constitution last year, and would have to set it aside this year and in all ensuing years; and that she had played in New Haven last year on Yale's promise to play in Princeton this year.

This Yale denied. Harvard and Pennsylvania viewed the matter in the same light as Princeton, while Wesleyan's idea of the subject corresponded with Yale's. The convention set the game for Princeton. Yale threatened to leave the association, but the threat was not heeded, and the date making was gone on with, Yale having nothing to say.

At last she came to terms, and a new schedule was arranged to suit the majority.

On the question of the adoption of a ball it was decided to make the Lillywhite ball No. 5 the regulation ball of the association, the same to be purchased from Spalding Brothers, the American agents on Broadway.

No changes were made in the rules, save that of inserting the words "in play" in the place of "until the ball has been put in motion" in rule.

* * *

THE STAGE

Sporting Life, 1887

FOOT BALL AT RUTGERS

The Excellent Showing Made at One of the Minor Schools of Learning.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 29.
Editor SPORTING LIFE:

Rutgers, although compelled to choose her team from 150 men, has this season made a record to which she can point with pride.

She defeated Stevens in two games, the scores comparing very favorably with those made against Stevens by the members of the Eastern Foot Ball League.

Her score with Princeton was remarkable more than that, phenomenal as is no game except the ones with Harvard and Yale has Princeton been compelled to content herself with 30 points, which was all she could make against Rutgers. Lafayette fairly out-played us and won two games in a style that showed her to be Rutgers' superior at foot ball.

Our games with the University of Pennsylvania and Williams we fairly won,

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although in both cases the score showed against us. In the former Pennsylvania, with both referees, refused to call the game when time was up, and forced five minutes more play, in which the game was lost.

At Williamstown, after holding the lead 6 to 4 until within a few minutes of time, the referee allowed two foul passes, both of which resulted in touchdowns and the loss of the game. Our score with Yale shows our superiority over Williams, as we played Yale 74 0 at New Haven, the same score which Williams, with her own referee, held her to at Williamstown; 74-0 with Yale and 30-0 with Princeton is indeed a record to which the friends of Rutgers can point with pride.

An effort will be made to enter the Intercollegiate Association this year, and Rutgers will be heard from next year on the field, as only one man of the present team leaves college.

* * *

Early College Football Records Books

By Tex Noel, Editor *The College Football Historian*

One of college football's traditions has, what a player that suits-up; but yet to see action would call it: "Never seen the field!"

As with most early college football happenings, one man was in the middle of the fray; so, in 1885 that one gentleman began the annual tradition, the college football records book—which started out as a Rule Book.

Written and edited by rules guru, Walter Camp. His publication would explain: do this should this happen; but don't do this if this doesn't happen.

Throughout the early years of college football, a number of companies would produce its version of a guide.

Pre-1937 Annual Guides/Rule Books/Publishers (listed by year published)

- o American Inter-collegiate Association Rules Book, (1876-82); American Intercollegiate Association
- o Rugby Football Rules (1876-81)
- o The American Intercollegiate Football Rules (1882), [William Morgan]

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- o Football Rules (American Intercollegiate Association), 1883 [Walter Camp]
- o Football Rules and Referee's Book (1884-89) [Walter Camp]
- o Football Rules and Referee's Book (1885-86, 88-90) [Walter Camp]
- o Published as Spalding's Inter-Collegiate Association Football Rules, 1885-86
- o First Official Rule Book by Walter Camp (1887)
- o Spalding Football Guide, (1885-1936 et al)
- Other names: Spalding Official Football Guide (1887-1920);
- *Spalding Intercollegiate Football Guide, (1921-1936)
- *Included with Spalding Guide—Football Rules and Referee's Book (1891-95)
- o Football Rules as Recommended to the University Athletic Club by the Rules Committee (1896-99)
- o Football Rules as Recommended by the Rules Committee (1900-02)
- o Wright & Ditson's Rugby and Association Football Guide (1890)
- o Wright & Ditson Football Guide (1883-90) Wright and Ditson
- o Intercollegiate Football Review (1904) S.M. Meyer and R.W. Baremore
- o Spalding Official Football Guide, Sectional editions (1906-32)
- *Eastern and Western editions, 1906-32; Midwestern and Southeastern, 1910; Pacific Coast, 1910, 1923-24
- o Wilson's Football Guide and Annual Review (1907), Harry W. Wilson
- o Rawlings Official Football Guide (1921) Rawlings Manufacturing Company
- o Atchison's College Football Record G.A. Atchison (1925)
- o National Intercollegiate Football Schedule, Rules, Scorecard (1925-27), Stall and Dean
- o The Football's Dope Book (1928-36) B. A. Snively
- o Heffelfinger Football Facts (1935-36) C.H. Pearson
- o Gluek's Football Dopester 1936 Rollie Johnson

There could possibly be others from the Pre-1937 era; if so, I would like to hear from readers who can provide the information as listed above with them.

Additional information on Pre-1937 college football stathistory can be found in *Stars of an Earlier Autumn*.

* * *

GRIDIRON HISTORY (THE FORWARD PASS)

THE forward pass was written into the football rules only after a stubborn fight by baseball players who were taking up the gridiron game.

These ball players were accustomed to throwing things, such as balls, bats and fits. In fact, one manager even intimated they threw a game. Inasmuch as football then did not permit the ball to be thrown (except in passing to runner or quarter-back) the ball playing element insisted upon a change in the rules.

The rules committee, however, stood pat; they pointed out that ball players ought to enjoy the game as it stood, since lots of fumbling and kicking occurred in most football games.

Johnny Evers pointed out the fact then that whereas in football, when one player kicked, another ran the BALL back; in baseball when a player (he himself, for example) did the kicking, the UMPIRE ran the PLAYER back.

The question was argued pro and con (mostly con) for a long time. Finally Edward Walsh, a Chicago player, decided it. He pointed out that as it was impossible to throw a spitball with the pig skin, you might as well allow forward throwing or passing.

* * *

December

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|---|--|
| 1 (1892) Charlie Bachman, Chicago | 4 (1908) Tommy Yarr, Dabob, Wash. |
| 1 (1931) Steve Eisenhauer, Sheffield, Pa. | 4 (1931) Roy Kidd, Corbin, Ky. |
| 1 (1938) Mike McGee, Washington, D.C. | 4 (1942) Frank Emanuel, Clio, S.C. |
| 1 (1971) Rob Waldrop, Atlanta, Ga. | 4-(d – 1975) Jack Mollenkopf, West Lafayette, Ind. |
| 1-(d – 1986) Bobby Layne, Lubbock, Texas | 5 (1892) Jim Phelan, Sacramento, Calif. |
| 2 (1901) George Owen, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada | 5 (1927) Frosty Westering, Council Bluffs, Iowa |
| 2 (1953) Randy Rhino, Atlanta, Ga. | 5 (1936) Tom Brown, Albert Lea, Minn. |
| 2 (1974) Pat Fitzgerald, Orland Park, Ill. | 5 (1947) Jim Plunkett, San Jose, Calif. |
| 2-(d – 1997) Endicott Peabody, Hollis, N.H. | 5 (1963) Larry Station, Omaha, Neb. |
| 3 (1887) Bob Fisher, Boston, Mass. | 6 (1893) Lou Little, Leominster, Mass. |
| 3 (1894) Bert Baston, St. Louis Park, Minn. | 6 (1898) Benny Lee Boynton, Waco, Texas |
| 3 (1923) Tom Fears, Los Angeles, Calif. | 6 (1918) Nick Drahos, Ford City, Pa. |
| 3 (1957) Keith Dorney, Allentown, Pa. | 6 (1921) Otto Graham, Waukegan, Ill. |
| 3-(d – 1970) Clarence Swanson, Lincoln, Neb. | 6-(d – 1979) Mal Stevens, Bronx, N.Y. |
| 3-(d - 1982) Dutch Meyer, Fort Worth, Texas | <i>The College Football Historian- 24-</i> |
| 3-(d – 1998) Ed Widseth, St. Paul, Minn. | |
| 3 (1885) Francis Schmidt, Downs, Kan. | 6-(d -- 2010) Don Meredith, Santa Fe, N.M. |
| 4 (1901) Adam Walsh, Churchville, Iowa | 7 (1888) Hamilton Fish, Garrison, N.Y. |

7-(d – 1980) Paul Schwegler, Newport Beach, Calif. 14 (1922) Charlie Trippi, Pittston, Pa.
7-(d – 1998) Vic Markov, Seattle, Wash. 14 (1939) Ernie Davis, New Salem, Pa.
7-(d - 2001) Charles McClendon, Baton Rouge, La. 14-(d – 1914) Lee McClung, London, England
7-(d – 2006) Jackie Parker, Edmonton, Canada 14-(d -1920) George Gipp, South Bend, Ind.
8 (1914) Bobby Grayson, Portland, Ore. 14-(d – 1941) Art Hillenbrand, Waubay, S.D.
8 (1941) Bob Brown, Cleveland, Ohio 14-(d – 1983) Johnny Bright, Edmonton, Alberta,
8 (1958) George Rogers, Duluth, Ga. Canada
9 (1892) Forrest Geyer, Southaven, Kan. 14-(d – 1985) Charlie Bachman, Port Charlotte, Fla.
9 (1898) Duke Slater, Normal, Ill. 14-(d – 2004) Alex Sarkisian, East Chicago, Ind.
9 (1942) Dick Butkus, Chicago, Ill. 15-(d – 1973) Emil “Red” Sitko, Ft. Wayne, Ind.
9 (1947) Steve Owens, Gore, Okla. 15-(d – 1981) Aubrey Devine, San Diego, Calif.
9 (1955) Jim Haslett, Pittsburgh, Pa. 16 (1913) Gust Zarnas, Ikaris, Greece
9-(d - 1956) Calvin Jones, Hope, British Columbia, 16 (1914) Steve Reid, Chicago, Ill.
Canada 16 (1963) Tim Green, Liverpool, N.Y.
9-(d - 2000) Tyrone McGriff, Melbourne, Fla. 17-(d – 1954) Fred Miller, Milwaukee, Wis.
9-(d – 2007) Harold Davis, Bloomfield Heights, Mich 17-(d – 1959) Bob Butler, Canton, Ohio
10-(d – 1933) Bill Roper, Philadelphia, Pa. 17-(d – 1969) Harvey Harman, Highland Park, N.J.
10 (1883) Jesse Harper, Paw Paw, Ill. 17-(d- 1973) Wally Butts, Athens, Ga.
10 (1916) Parker Hall, Tunica, Miss. 17-(d – 1996) George Pfann, Ithaca, N.Y.
10 (1933) Larry Morris, Decatur, Ga. 17-(d – 2003) Otto Graham, Sarasota, Fla.
10-(d - 1944) Joe Routt, In Combat in Belgium 17-(d – 2008) Sam Baugh, Rotan, Texas
10-(d – 1967) Bernie Shively, Lexington, Ky. 18 (1956) Jerry Robinson, San Francisco, Calif.
10-(d – 1978) Ed Healey, South Bend, Ind. 19 (1909) Frank Hoffman, Seattle, Wash.
10-(d – 2007) – George Morris, Highlands, N.C. 19 (1926) Bobby Layne, Santa Ana, Texas
11 (1910) George Sauer, Stratton, Neb. 19 (1961) Reggie White, Chattanooga, Tenn.
11 (1924) Doc Blanchard, McColl, S.C. 19 (1964) Randall McDaniel, Phoenix, Ariz.
11 (d - 1960) Mike Donahue, Baton Rouge, La. 19-(d – 1971) Bart Macomber, Woodburn, Ore.
12 (1881) Zora Clevenger, Muncie, Ind. 20 (1867) Pudge Heffelfinger, Minneapolis, Minn.
12 (1900) Lloyd Jordan, Punxsutawney, Pa. 20 (1953) Chet Moeller, Fairmont, Ohio
12 (1904) John Smith, Hartford, Conn. 20-(d – 1917) Art Wheeler, Philadelphia, Pa.
12 (1914) Bob Herwig, Pomona, Calif. 21 (1916) Vic Bottari, Vallejo, Calif.
12 (1962) Brad Calip, Hobart, Okla. 21 (1926) Joe Paterno, Brooklyn, N.Y.
12 (1967) John Randle, Hearne, Texas 21 (1935) Henley Garney, Elgin, N.D.
12-(d – 1936) Bert Herschberger, Chicago, Ill. 21 (1940) Tom Beck, Chicago, Ill.
12-(d – 1965) Frank Schwab, Spangler, Pa. 21 (1960) George Floyd, Tampa, Fla.
13 (1911) Buzz Borries, Louisville, Ky. 21-(d – 1918) Hobey Baker, Tours, France
13 (1955) Brad Crawford, Logansport, Ind. 22 (1949) Ray Guy, Swainsboro, Ga.
13-(d – 1963) John McGovern, LeSeur, Minn
13-(d – 1971) Eddie Kaw, Walnut Creek, Calif.
13-(d – 1979) Edgar Garbisch, Cambridge, Md.
13-(d – 1983) Jim Daniell, Pittsburgh, Pa.
13-(d - 1983) John Merritt, Nashville, Tenn.
13-(d – 1994) Charlie Richard, Baldwin City, Kan. 22-(d – 1957) Bob Zuppke, Champaign, Ill.

22-(d – 2006) Sam Chapman, Kentfield, Calif.
23 (1871) Frank Hinkey, Tonawanda, N.Y.
23 (1892) Gus Welch, Spooner, Wis.
23 (1924) Dan Devine, Augusta, Wis.
23 (1935) Paul Hornung, Louisville, Ky.
23 (1948) Jack Ham, Johnstown, Pa.
23 (d -1931) Knowlton Ames, Chicago, Ill.
23-(d – 1942) Chris Cagle, New York City
23-(d – 1948) Gil Dobie, Boston, Mass.
23-(d – 1954) Hunter Scarlett, New York City
24 (1871) Charlie Gelber, Hawley, Pa.
24 (1919) Bill Dudley, Bluefield, Va.
24 (1924) Frank Broyles, Decatur, Ga.
24-(d – 1897) Marshall Newell, Springfield, Mass.
24-(d – 1941) Tommy Yarr, Chicago, Ill.
24-(d – 1970) Zora Clevenger, Bloomington, Ind.
25 (1941) Dave Parks, Muenster, Texas
25 (1943) Howard Twilley, Houston, Texas
25 (1946) Larry Csonka, Stow, Ohio
25-(d – 1965) Joe Kendall, Owensboro, Ky.
25-(d – 1979) Harold Ballin, Clearwater, Fla.
25-(d – 1988) Eddie Cameron, Durham, N.C.
25-(d – 1996) Bill Osmanski, Chicago, Ill.
25-(d – 1996) Clayton Tonnemaker, St. Paul, Minn.
26 (1905) Tom Hamilton, Hoopeston, Ill.
26-(d – 1916) Stan Pennock, Newark, N.J.
26 (1924) Glenn Davis, Burbank, Calif.
26 (1927) Bill Yeoman, Elnora, Ind.
26 (1960) Scott Reppert, Appleton, Wis.
26-(d – 1971) Tad Wieman, Portland, Ore.
26-(d – 1995) Al DeRogatis, Spring Lake, N.J.
26-(d – 2000) Gust Zarnas, Bethlehem, Pa.
26-(d – 2004) Reggie White, Cornelius, N.C.
27-(d – 1963) George Wilson, San Francisco, CA
27-(d – 1971) Joe Guyon, Louisville, Ky.
27-(d – 2007) Bill Willis, Columbus, Ohio
28 (1894) Ed Healey, Indian Orchard, Mass.
28 (1915) Vic Markov, Chicago, Ill.
28 (1920) Alvin Wistert, Chicago, Ill.
28 (1935) Clendon Thomas, Oklahoma City, Okla.
28-(d – 1953) Doug Bomeisler, Greenwich, Conn.
28-(d – 1956) Ed Hart, Toronto, Ontario, Canada
28-(d – 1971) Joe Aillet, Ruston, La.
28-(d – 1984) Ricky Bell, Los Angeles, Calif.
29 (1909) William Grinnell, Boston, Mass.
29 (1911) Tay Brown, Compton, Calif.
29 (1915) Bill Osmanski, Providence, R.I.
29 (1924) Warren Amling, Pana, Ill.
29-(d – 1915) Tom Shevlin, Minneapolis, Minn.
30 (1896) Homer Norton, Birmingham, Ala.
30 (1941) Mel Renfro, Houston, Texas
30 (1946) Barry Alvarez, Langeloth, Pa.
30-(d – 1925) Frank Hinkey, Southern Pines, N.C.
30-(d – 1967) Lloyd Yoder, San Francisco, Calif.
30-(d – 1976) Harry Baujan, Dayton, Ohio
30-(d – 2004) Bob Ferguson, Columbus, Ohio
31 (1875) Charles Rinehart, Uniontown, N.J.
31 (1918) Ray Graves, Knoxville, Tenn.
31 (1928) Hugh McElhenny, Los Angeles, Calif.
31 (1932) Don James, Massillon, Ohio
31-(d – 1963) John Minds, Philadelphia, Pa.
31-(d – 1967) Bishop Frank Juhan, Sewanee, Tenn.
31-(d – 1992) Bill Spears, Harriman, Tenn.