

INTERCOLLEGIATE FOOTBALL RESEARCHERS ASSOCIATION™

## The College Football Historian™

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

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*In honor of Veteran's Day and also the 143<sup>rd</sup> anniversary of the very first game in 1869 (this Sunday)...**The College football Historian** will be sent a week earlier—I don't think anyone will complain!!!*

\* \* \*

*With Veteran's Day coming this Tuesday, the following will be way that one writer remembered them...not just the football players...but also all veterans from all wars and branches of Service; as well as the ones who are subscribers to The College Football Historian—at home and abroad. **THANK YOU one & all!!***

*And if you know of a Veteran in your area, be sure to thank him/her for their service.*

This tribute original appeared on the **Lost Letteman.com** website (July 2010); used by permission of James Weber, who also a TCFH subscriber.

Thank you, Jim for remembering our fallen heroes...off the gridiron.

### **Honoring Lettermen Killed in-service**

With the 4th of July weekend coming up, we want to take the time to honor former lettermen who not

just served our country, but also gave their lives for it. This list is not all-inclusive and any omission is purely incidental. If you know of someone we missed, please let us know in the comments.

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### **Afghanistan**

*Pat Tillman (2004)*

Following the September 11 attacks, Tillman completed the 15 games remaining on the NFL schedule with the Arizona Cardinals and then turned down a three-year, \$3 million contract extension to enlist in the Army. He entered Ranger school and was part of the first invasion into Iraq.

Afterward, he re-entered Ranger school and graduated in 2003. In 2004, during another tour in Afghanistan, Tillman was killed by friendly fire. The circumstance surrounding his death and the aftermath of the military's cover up played out on national television for years following his death. A movie about his life and death will come out at the end of August.

## **Vietnam**

*Bob Kalsu (1970)*

Kalsu was an All-American offensive lineman at Oklahoma and an eighth-round draft pick by the Buffalo Bills in 1968. He was Buffalo's starting guard in 1968 and was named the team's rookie of the year. He entered the Army following his one season to fulfill his ROTC obligation. On July 21, 1970, his unit came under enemy fire at FSB Ripcord. He was killed in action.

*Don Steinbrunner (1967)*

Steinbrunner was a team captain for Washington State College (now

Washington State University) and played one season with the Cleveland Browns in 1953. He joined the Air Force as a navigator and was briefly an assistant coach for the Air Force football team. He was sent to Vietnam in 1966 and on July 20, 1967, he and four other crewmen were shot down during a defoliation mission. He was posthumously awarded a Purple Heart and the Distinguished Flying Cross.

## **World War II**

*Jack Chevigny (1945)*

Chevigny played under Knute Rockne at Notre Dame and has a unique place in Fighting Irish history. He scored the game-tying touchdown against Army in the second half – the half after Rockne's fabled "Win one for the Gipper" speech. Chevigny went on to coaching and even defeated his alma mater as the head coach of Texas in 1934. Chevigny was killed in action during the Battle of Iwo Jima.

A Notre Dame legend following his death involves a pen he received after Texas beat Notre Dame. The pen was inscribed, "To Jack

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Chevigny, a Notre Dame boy who beat Notre Dame." According to the legend, the pen was found in the hands of the Japanese envoy on the

U.S.S. Missouri and was going to be used to sign the surrender documents. The pen was later sent back to his home with the inscription was changed to read "To Jack Chevigny, a Notre Dame boy who gave his life for his country in the spirit of old Notre Dame."

*Waddy Young (1945)*

Young was the first consensus All-American in Oklahoma history and led the Sooners to their very first conference championship and first bowl berth. He played two seasons with the Brooklyn (football) Dodgers before enlisting into the armed forces as a B-17 Bomber pilot. He flew 25 missions against German forces then volunteered to go to the Pacific. On January 9, 1945, after a successful bombing mission in Tokyo, Young flew his unharmed plane back into action to help a besieged plane. He'd be shot down moments later.

*Jack Lummus (1945)*

Lummus was a starting end for Baylor and even played a season for the New York Giants in 1941. Following his one season with the Giants, Lummus enlisted in the Marine Corps. Lummus was killed in action during the Battle for Iwo Jima. After he and his division knocked out three enemy strongholds, Lummus stepped on a land mine, losing both his legs. At

the aid station, he told his doctor, "Well, doc, the New York Giants lost a mighty good end today." He died shortly thereafter. He was awarded the Medal of Honor posthumously.

*Nile Kinnick (1943)*

Kinnick won the 1939 Heisman Trophy his senior season and led the Hawkeyes to a No. 9 national ranking and a 6-1-1 record. Kinnick enlisted in the Naval Air reserve three days before Pearl Harbor. He had written, "There is no reason in the world why we shouldn't fight for the preservation of a chance to live freely, no reason why we shouldn't suffer to uphold that which we want to endure." Kinnick died on June 2, 1943, during a training flight off the coast of Venezuela.

*Al Blozis (1945)*

Blozis was an offensive tackle at Georgetown who was also the national indoor and outdoor shotput champion in 1942 and '43. He played football for the New York Giants in 1942 and '43 and three games in 1944 while he was on furlough with the Army. In January 1945, while his platoon was scouting enemy lines in France, two

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of his men didn't return from their patrols. Blozis went looking for them by himself and never returned. First

listed as missing, his death was confirmed in April that year.

## World War I

### *Hobey Baker (1918)*

Baker is more well-known for his connection to college hockey (the Heisman of college hockey is called the Hobey Baker Award) but Baker was a very good college football player at Princeton. He helped them win the national championship in 1911. Following his college career, Baker worked in banking and enlisted in the Army in 1917 during World War I, becoming a pilot. Baker died just weeks after the armistice ending the war while he was test-flying a plane. His orders to return home were found in his pocket.

### *Other players killed in service:*

- *Mike Basca* (HB, Villanova) – Killed in France in 1944
- *Charlie Behan* (E, Northern Illinois) – Killed on Okinawa in 1945
- *Keith Birlem* (E, San Jose State) – Killed trying to land combat-damaged bomber in England in 1943
- *Chuck Braidwood* (E, Loyola Chicago) – Member of Red Cross. Killed in South Pacific in the winter of 1944-1945
- *Young Bussey* (QB, LSU) – Killed in Philippines landing assault in 1944
- *Ed Doyle* (E) – Killed during North Africa invasion in 1942

- *Grassy Hinton* (B) – Killed in plane crash in East Indies in 1944
- *Smiley Johnson* (G, Georgia) – Killed on Iwo Jima in 1945
- *Eddie Kahn* (G) – Died from wounds suffered during Leyte invasion in 1945
- *Alex Ketzko* (T) – Killed in France in 1944
- *Lee Kizzire* (FB, Wyoming) – Shot down near New Guinea in 1943
- *Bob Mackert* (T)
- *Frank Maher* (B, Toledo)
- *Jim Mooney* (E-G-FB) – Killed by sniper in France in 1944
- *John O'Keefe* – Killed flying patrol mission in Panama Canal Zone
- *Gus Sonnenberg* (B, Detroit Mecry) – Died of illness at Bethesda Naval Hospital in 1944
- *Len Supulski* (E, Dickinson College) – Killed in plane crash in Nebraska in 1944
- *Don Wemple* (E, Colgate) – Killed in plane crash in India in 1944
- *Chet Wetterlund* (HB, Illinois Wesleyan) – Killed in plane crash off New Jersey coast in 1944

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#### **College Football Teams with 700 Wins\***

Michigan, 884	Alabama, 802
Yale (FCS), 865	Tennessee, 789
Texas, 850	Princeton (FCS), 785
Notre Dame, 845	USC, 769

Nebraska, 837  
Ohio State, 831  
Penn State, 818  
Penn (FCS), 813

Fordham (FCS), 748  
Georgia, 737  
LSU, 720  
Auburn, 703

\*Wins at the start of the 2011 season; Wittenberg,  
became the first NCAA III team to make this list.

\* \* \*

Harvard (FCS), 812  
Oklahoma, 811

Wittenberg, 700

## Football's Founding Fathers

*Today's college game shaped by U.Va.*

*By Kevin Edds*

*Part 2 of 2*



Despite new college football rules on “who can play” and “how they play,” it would take another 40 years to determine how much aid could be provided by schools. “Athletic scholarships” were not allowed. Instead, subsidies paid to star players were labeled as “financial aid.” Illicit payments, free cars and fake jobs became commonplace around the country.

To combat the inequity, in January 1948 an NCAA committee of like-minded schools took charge and recommended a “Sanity Code.” Representatives of Tufts, Georgia Tech, Michigan, Southern California and Virginia created a code that eliminated most subsidies for athletes. U.Va.’s representative, athletics director Norton Pritchett, had worked for seven years on the proposal, which decreed that financial aid would cover only tuition and one meal per day while the athlete’s sport was in season. NCAA president Karl Lieb nonchalantly commented, “I doubt there will be any deliberate and intentional violation of the code.”

Overnight the new Sanity Code set up the framework for the NCAA to enforce rules for the first time in its history. From its founding in 1905 until 1948, the NCAA had been an advisory body. It was now a regulatory one, in part because of the actions of U.Va. officials. Violators of the code could now be expelled from the NCAA.

Breaking their own rules was the last thing on the minds of U.Va. officials, who were confident in their latest contribution to the game of football. However, what they envisioned as the great equalizer blew up in their faces. While Pritchett had the best of intentions, the impact of not allowing aid for the “room” in “room and board” or three meals a day was grossly miscalculated. Many needy players would now need to work part-time jobs during the season to pay these expenses.

One year later, U.Va. pulled an about-face. Instead of disobeying the rules in silence,

the University announced that it could not comply. President Colgate Darden argued, “There’s no way ... a student at Virginia can play football, earn enough by working, and at the same time keep up his studies.” Pritchett expounded: “Here a boy gets kicked out of school for lying or cheating. I could not have that same boy protesting to me that he was in a school that ... condoned the same lying and cheating tactics as part of its athletic system.”

After witnessing Virginia’s opening salvo, six other schools joined the fight. Virginia Tech, Maryland, VMI, the Citadel, Villanova, Boston College and Virginia became known as the “Seven Sinners.” NCAA president Lieb pushed for expulsion of the “sinners” at the next conference meeting in 1950. Darden, like Alderman 40 years before, asked to speak on the convention floor to again help save the college game. “We maintain high academic standards,” Darden told the NCAA. “Students cannot take a bunch of assorted courses that lead nowhere. We consider our Honor System more important than the NCAA code.”

Darden wanted to expand the code to include room, all meals during the season, books and laundry. Pritchett told the committee he felt like the man who invented the guillotine and was destroyed by the same instrument.

After seven hours of heated debate, votes for expulsion fell short. As Darden smiled victoriously, Maryland president H.C. Byrd immediately introduced a resolution to revise the code.

In an ironic twist, the University of Virginia, which had helped turn the NCAA into an enforcement agency, became the first to fight against the very restrictions it created.

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While the Sanity Code vanished, the NCAA's enforcement arm remained, changing the very nature of college football yet again—one of three major turning points in the game's history.

College Topics' prediction in 1910 still holds true: Without the University's contributions to the evolution of college football, the game would "hardly be recognizable" to today's fans.

### A SUMMARY OF THE U.VA. COMMITTEE'S 1905 ELIGIBILITY RULES

"It is the belief of the Committee that energetic measures must be taken by the Faculty to properly protect the athletic sports of the University students from the degradation which comes from professionalism leading to unfairness, cheating, and deceit, which is at once a menace to the honor of the University and a disgrace to gentlemen. ... we recognize the winning of the game to be of secondary

importance to the benefits to be derived from the playing of the game itself."

The Rules:

1. Membership in a team should be held only by actual students
2. A student should give a pledge in writing, that he had never accepted compensation for his athletic services
3. No student who has been a member of any athletic team at another college should become a member of a similar team at U.Va., until he has been a student for five months (later changed to one calendar year)
4. No professor, instructor, or officer should be a member of any athletic team
5. Each member should be held in good academic standing
6. A maximum period of four years [will] be placed on player eligibility

*About the author: Kevin Edds (Col '95) is the director and producer of the recently released documentary **Wahoowa: The History of Virginia Cavalier Football.***

## Reprinting of Early Spalding Football Guides

Tim Hudak on the reprinting of early **Spalding Football Guide:**

The publications were really great looking. I was expecting small pamphlets, but these reprints are bound in a nice looking trade paperback format book. The 1907 only had a plain green cover, but the 1906 is a reproduction of the original, as are most of the rest. Almost 300 pages –

did not realize that they were so lengthy. The reprints really look like the original that I photocopied for the book pages, which are slightly bigger than the original. Nice job. Hope they plan to re-issue more.

\* \* \*

**Tuxedo Press** is now reprinting early *Spalding's Football Guides* "as we get copies of them to print," said Tom Benjey. For additional information, visit his website: [http://www.tuxedo-press.com/index\\_files/Reprints.htm](http://www.tuxedo-press.com/index_files/Reprints.htm), they are available at discount from both Amazon and

Barnes & Noble. B&N appears to be discounting them a little more than Amazon.

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#### **Jon Dokter's book... "Power Ratings and Predictions, A Primer."**

**Brief description:** The book outlines the basic premises behind common power rating systems applied to sports. The author then applies several of them to historic seasons of college football in an attempt to show how varied the results can be, and to see if there might be a best approach. The basics of prediction are covered, and to help readers who may be intimidated by math, analogies are drawn between science, economics, and the study of power ratings. Some criticism is launched against the current BCS system; in particular the

fact that the NCAA/BCS has not attempted to prove the quality of its computer system by publishing results for seasons prior to 1998.

The book culminates with a description of a power rating that incorporates all the scores of the major teams over the entire history of the team. A #1 team of all-time is crowned.

#### **The Amazon listing:**

[http://www.amazon.com/Power-Ratings-Predictions-Primer-ebook/dp/B005OIXKVO/ref=sr\\_1\\_2?s=books&ie=UTF8&qid=1316719662&sr=1-2](http://www.amazon.com/Power-Ratings-Predictions-Primer-ebook/dp/B005OIXKVO/ref=sr_1_2?s=books&ie=UTF8&qid=1316719662&sr=1-2)

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### ***IFRA Remembers***

#### **<Halls of Fame>**

**Bob Whitfield** will enter the Stanford Athletics Hall of Fame. The school also will pay tribute to the late **Lloyd McGovern**, a co-founder of the Hall and its first curator...**Ray Bellamy, Bryant McKinney, Rich Mercier** and **Ed Reed** are among those selected to the 2012 class of the University of Miami Athletics Hall of Fame...*NJCAA Hall of Fame: Eddie Brown*, Fort Scott Community College, Kan. (1987-88); **MarTay Jenkins**, North Iowa Area Community College (1993-94);**Ray**

**Butcher**, Head Coach, Arizona Western College and the 1972 NJCAA Football Champions, **Arizona Western College... Harry Jones and Pat Jones** have been selected to the University of Arkansas Sports Hall of Fame.

#### **<Deaths>**

Former Syracuse JV football player, assistant coach at The Citadel and USC **Al Davis**. He was 82...Former Notre Dame football player and assistant coach Bob McBride; he was 89...Former Duke football player and assistant coach **Doug Knotts** at age of 77. **George Mooney**, who served as the radio voice of **Tennessee** football from

1952-67; he was 91. . . . Former **Mississippi State** All-SEC lineman **Justin Canale** at age 68... Longtime Oklahoma and Oklahoma State radio voice Bob Barry, Sr. He was 80. . . .

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Former Minnesota offensive lineman Gale Gillingham; at 67.

**<Awards>**

Former football player **Dr. John L. Verkleeren** is among seven former letter winners to be named an "Awardee of Distinction" by the University of Pittsburgh

**<Accomplishments>**

**Kirk Cousins** of Michigan State became the first Spartans quarterback to win three straight games over Michigan. Saturday's win was Cousins' 21st as a starter, tying the school record.

**Tennessee** honored its 1951 national championship team...**Northern Illinois** honored its 1963 national championship team (AP College Division)

**Darrell Brown**, the first black football player in Arkansas history, was honored as part of Arkansas' Trailblazer Series at halftime of the Razorbacks' game with Auburn.

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**To honor the birth of an American institution, the AT&T Cotton Bowl Classic created a holiday held annually on the first Saturday of November. This year marks the sixth annual National College Football Day.**

- **Bo Carter** Presents Members of the College Football Hall of Fame that were born or passed away in the month of...

**November**

- 1 (1876) James Hogan, County Tipperary, Ireland
- 1 (1911) Slade Cutter, Oswego, Ill.
- 1 (1926) John Gagliardi, Trinidad, Colo.
- 1 (1947) Tom Curtis, Cleveland, Ohio
- 1 (1947) Ted Hendricks, Guatemala City, Guatemala
- 1-(d - 1957) Charley Caldwell, Princeton, N.J.
- 1???-(d – 1986) Henry Ketcham, Seattle, Wash.
- 1-(d – 1999) Walter Payton, So. Barrington, Ill.

- 1-(d – 2001) Warren Amling, Columbus, Ohio
- 2 (1903) Myles Lane, Melrose, Mass.
- 2 (1928) Leon Hart, Pittsburgh, Pa.
- 2 (1959) Mark May, Oneonta, N.Y.
- 2-(d – 1952) Walter Koppisch, New York, N.Y.
- 2-(d – 1973) Greasy Neale, Lake Worth, Fla.
- 2-(d – 1999) Billy Nicks, Houston, Texas
- 3 (1893) Charley Barrett, Bellevue, Pa.
- 3 (1908) Bronko Nagurski, Rainey River, Ontario, Canada
- 3 (1937) Jim Houston, Massillon, Ohio
- 3 (1967) Kirk Baumgartner, Colby, Wis.
- 4 (1930) - Dick MacPherson, Old Town, Maine
- 5 (1891) Greasy Neale, Parkersburg, W.Va.
- 5 (1900) Harvey Harman, Selinsgrove, Pa.
- 5 (1933) Bruce Bosley, Fresno, Calif.
- 5 (1943) Larry Pugh, New Castle, Pa.

5 (1957) Kellen Winslow, St. Louis, Mo.  
**6 (1914) Everett Daniell, Pittsburgh, Pa.**  
**6 (1916) John Pingel, Mount Clemens, Pa.**  
**6 (1939) Pat Dye, Augusta, Ga.**  
**6 (1968) Alfred Williams, Houston, Texas**  
**6 (1976) Pat Tillman, San Jose, Calif.**

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**6-(d –1967) Bernie Moore, Winchester, Tenn..**

7 (1938) Jake Gibbs, Grenada, Miss.  
8 (1929) Bobby Bowden, Birmingham, Ala.  
8 (1964) Chuck Cecil, Red Bluff, Calif.  
9-(d – 1949) Ray Eichenlaub, Columbus, Ohio  
9-(d – 1988) Clarke Hinkle, Steubenville, Ohio  
9-(d – 1969) Gordon Locke, Washington, D.C.  
10 (1879) Neil Snow, Detroit, Mich.  
10 (1919) Clyde “Bulldog” Turner, Sweetwater, Texas  
10-(d – 1932) Ed Hall, Hanover, N.H.  
11 (1908) Bobby Dodd, Galax, Va.  
11 (1908) John Orsi, Newark, N.J.  
11 (1914) Dick Colman, New York City  
11 (1939) Ed Dyas, Mobile, Ala.  
11 (1961) Ricky Hunley, Petersburg, Va.  
12 (1890) Claude Reeds, Norman, Okla.  
12 (1896) Bill Fincher, Spring Place, Ga.  
12 (1933) Grant Teaff, Hermligh, Texas  
12 (1946) Chris Ault, San Bernardino, Calif.  
12-(d – 1967) Jack Cannon, Columbus, Ohio  
12-(d – 2002) Glenn Dobbs, Tulsa, Okla.  
13 (1900) Eddie Anderson, Oskaloosa, Iowa  
13 (1934) Bob Pellegrini, Williamsport, Pa.  
13-(d – 1967) George McLaren, Towson, Md.  
13-(d – 1978) Allyn McKeen, Montgomery, Ala.  
14 (1926) Tubby Raymond, Flint, Mich.  
14-(d – 1931) Bill Kelly, New York, N.Y.  
14-(d – 1969) Ben Stevenson, Houston, Texas  
14-(d – 1970) Frank Loria, Huntington, W.Va.  
14-(d – 1974) Jim Phelan, Honolulu, Hawai'i  
14-(d – 1995) Les Horvath, Glendale, Calif.  
15 (1890) Shorty Miller, Harrisburg, Pa.  
15 (1898) Frank Thomas, Muncie, Ind.

15 (1907) Volney Ashford, Chicago, Ill.  
15-(d – 1949) Charles Wharton, Dover, Del.  
15-(d -1974) Johnny Mack Brown, Beverly Hills, Calif.  
15-(d – 1992) Carl Hinkle, Little Rock, Ark.  
16 (1965) Gordie Lockbaum, Medina, Pa.  
16-(d – 1938) George Brooke, Tucson, Ariz.  
17 (1908) John Cain, Montgomery, Ala.  
17 (1939) Willie Richardson, Clarksdale, Miss.  
17-(d – 2001) Billy Vessels, Coral Gables, Fla.  
17-(d – 2006) Bo Schembechler, Ann Arbor, Mich.  
18 (1896) Slip Madigan, Ottawa, Ill.  
18 (1934) Paul Wiggin, Modesto, Calif.  
18 (1948) Jack Tatum, Cherryville, N.C.  
18-(d - 1977) Davey O'Brien, Ft. Worth, Texas  
18-(d – 1992) Ed Franco, Bayonne, N.J.  
19 (1947) Mike Phipps, Shelbyville, Ind.  
19 (1949) Ahmad Rashad (nee Bobby Moore), Portland, Ore.  
19-(d – 1976) Wayne Millner, Arlington, Va.  
19-(d – 1982) Ray Morrison, Miami Springs, Fla.  
20 (1901) Bill Mallory, Memphis, Tenn.  
21 (1897) Aubrey Devine, Des Moines, Iowa  
21 (1916) Sid Luckman, Brooklyn, N.Y.  
21 (1964) Thomas Everett, Daingerfield, Texas  
21 (1966) Troy Aikman, West Covina, Calif.  
21-(d – 1981) Bobby Grayson, Portland, Ore.  
22 (1946) Mel Long, Toledo, Ohio  
23 (1916) Ken Kavanaugh, Little Rock, Ark.  
23 (1930) Dick Kazmaier, Toledo, Ohio  
23 (1937) Alex Kroll, Leechburg, Pa.  
23 (1944) Gene Washington, La Porte, Texas  
23-(d – 2004) Harrison Stafford, Edenia, Texas  
24 (1893) Bob Higgins, Corning, N.Y.  
24 (1905) Jack Mollenkopf, Convoy, Ohio  
24 (1912) Dixie Howell, Hartford, Ala.  
24 (1924) Dick Scott, Highland Falls, N.Y.  
24 (1931) Stan Jones, Altoona, Pa.  
24 (1935) Pervis Atkins, Ruston, La.  
24 (1959) Terry Kinard, Bitburg, Germany  
24-(d – 1977) Joe Utay, Dallas, Texas  
25 (1904) Johnny Kitzmiller, Harrisburg, Pa.  
25 (1945) George Webster, Anderson, S.C.  
25-(d - 1965) Joe Kendall, Owensboro, Ky.

26 (1892) Joe Guyon, White Earth, Minn.  
26 (1909) Ernie Smith, Spearfish, S.D.  
26 (1947) Roger Wehrli, New Point, Mo.  
26 (1953) Harry Carson, Florence, S.C.  
26-(d – 1974) Tuss McLaughry, Norwich, Vt.  
26-(d – 2002) Jim Butterfield, Ithaca, N.Y.

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27 (1889) Dexter Very, Fairdale, Pa.  
27 (1960) Ken O'Brien, Rockville Centre, N.Y.  
27 (1963) Frank Sheptock, Shamokin, Pa.

27-(d – 1993) Earl Banks, Baltimore, Md.  
27-(d – 1999) Rod Franz, Sacramento, Calif.  
28 (1868) William Lewis, Portsmouth, Va.  
28 (1948) Vern Den Herder, Sioux City, Iowa  
29 (1907) Dale Van Sickel, Eatonton, Ga.  
29 (1924) Dick Duden, Pottstown, Pa.  
29-(d – 1996) Bob Steuber, St. Louis, Mo.  
30 (1927) Jim Butterfield, Tampa, Fla.  
30 (1962) Bo Jackson, Bessemer, Ala.  
30-(d -1967) Lloyd Yoder, Chicago, Ill.  
30-(d –1991) David Nelson, Newark, Del.

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## **The World of Sport: What Are Athletics Good For?**

*By Walter Camp, 1913, Outing Magazine*

Football this year: Spectators at football games this year will have little difficulty in recognizing the game.

Few changes have been made in the rules, the most important being that which permits a kick being made from any point behind the line of scrimmage, instead of from five yards back.

This will add materially to the versatility of play and give increased opportunities for a skillfully masked attack.

Another change of importance is that which permits a player who has

been removed from the field to return once at the beginning of any period or at any time during the fourth or last period.

Formerly he could return only at the beginning of a period. As an indication of the persistence of old phrasing it is only within the last year that the phrase regarding the snapping of the ball back with the feet has been removed, although the practice has been obsolete for years.

In case of a punt-out, if the punter advances beyond the goal line or nearer the goal than the point at which the touchdown was made, he shall be penalized by being moved five yards farther away from nearest goal post along the goal line. Neither is he allowed to draw his opponents out of position by a feint without giving them time to return to position before actually making the kick.

The other changes are merely for the purpose of greater clearness and make no real changes in the play. This gratifying state of affairs should result in improved play this year,

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especially in more varied maneuvering and a faster attack.

In the early days of football...at the games the spectators stood around the side lines, restrained only by a rope, and with no accommodations whatsoever.

One could easily see that as soon as the number of those desiring to witness the contest became much over one thousand, the question of how to take care of them speedily arose.

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## **FOOT BALL OR NO FOOT BALL**

### **The Question Discussed by Professors Wilson and Wilder.**

Profs. Woodrow Wilson, of Princeton, and Burt G. Wilder, of Cornell, discussed the question, "*Ought Foot Ball to be Encouraged?*" recently before the Art Club of Philadelphia. The former took the affirmative. The meeting was called by the Contemporary Club, and Dr.

Harrison Allen, who presided, introduced the speakers.

### **THE AFFIRMATIVE**

"The question has two sides to it," said Prof. Wilson. "Are we going to encourage the game for the sake of others, or are we going to encourage it for the sake of the game itself? It seems to me unquestioned that anything which the colleges can control they should continue to control in the future for the sake of the athletics of this country, because you will observe that it is only by leadership of gentlemen that this thing can be kept manly and clean.

"Notwithstanding the fact that the game of cricket has become popular in England, it is, nevertheless, a gentleman's game. They set the standard. The question therefore is, Are manly influences and gentlemanly influences to control foot ball and preside over it? I think I can show you that college men can play better ball than others, and, therefore, they can maintain their leadership, and it will win, as it has in the past, in **THE LEADERSHIP** of the most manly crowd."

Then, taking up the other side of the question, Shall the game be encouraged for the sake of the game itself? he said: "I must give a most unhesitating affirmative, because I believe it develops more moral qualities than any other game of athletics. Ordinary athletics produce valuable qualities precision, decision, presence of mind, and endurance. No man can be a

successful athlete without these four qualities.

"This game produces two other qualities not common to all athletics, that of co-operation, or action with others, and self-subordination. These are things to be encouraged, and they

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unquestionably come from the game of foot ball. In to understand all its developments.

"Why is it that Harvard don't win in foot ball? President Eliot says they don't play well because of the elective system of-studies, and I think he is practically right. The elective man is never subject to discipline. Let me assure you that the years in which Princeton was defeated were the years when she had not sense enough to win or, in other words, the men organizing didn't have the qualities of generalship.

"Will the increase of foot ball discourage studiousness? You say it withdraws the attention of the student from his studies. It is the undergraduates that are going to play foot ball. I believe it ought to be the object of college faculties to forbid graduates to play foot ball, as they are now in that field of life where they must specialize themselves."

Professor Wilson held that foot ball contests should be played only in

the large cities. He had heard the game called a "prize fight" and a "bull fight," but it was because the men who played were in their athletic suits. The only reason they did not appear in evening dress was because it was inconvenient, and, as to the large gate receipts, the players did not share in them, as the money was devoted to keeping grounds in order, maintaining an organization, etc.

### **THE NEGATIVE**

Professor Hurt G. Wilder, of Cornell University took the negative side of the question, and said that he played foot ball forty years ago, but it was eighteen years since, after a most careful consideration of his own experience and observation of what was going on in his own university and in others, that he hart come to the conclusion that there should be no intercollegiate athletic contests whatever. He had hoped to hear Professor Wilson discuss the difference between foot ball as it is and as it might be.

He believed that the student of an American university was worthy of being told that he should lay aside all kinds of competition which pertain to athletic sports when he ceases to be a boy and begins to be a man. If it is true, he said, that college men are the best foot ball players, it is because the young men of the colleges are the power of the land'. If foot ball be so noble a mine, if it be a game which has such possibilities for the training of youth, why, then, doe: an ex-foot ball captain, under his own name,

state that an umpire in the shape of a perfect sport should be employed to keep the" young men in order?

Professor Wilder believed that it was possible to have the game so modified as to become the best outdoor cold-weather exercise for vigorous young men, who like

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personal contact with their fellowmen.

He was in favor of a game rid of its present undesirable features. The surest way, he said, to do away with foot ball would be to compel every student in a university to play unless asked by his parents to be excused.

*Atlanta stockholders have elected as president J. W. Heisman, football coach, theatrical man and magazine writer, formerly of the University of Pennsylvania.*

--*Sporting Life, 1907*

#### FOOT BALL NOTES in 1885

At Springfield, Mass., Oct. 24, the Tufts College eleven played the Amherst eleven, at Amherst, in the intercollegiate foot ball series.

At the beginning of the second half Tufts protested the game on a decision of Mr. Ferine, the referee, the score standing 22 to 10 in their favor.

The game will be replayed.

\* \* \*

## **MORE FOOTBALL TROUBLE**

### **Yale Reported to be Unwilling to Play Harvard Next Fall**

*Sporting Life, 1895*

It is learned that Captain "Brink" Thorne, of the Yale Foot Ball team has stated that Yale will not play the Harvard eleven next fall only on certain conditions. These conditions are of a most extraordinary nature. In a few words they stipulate that someone of authority in the Harvard Athletic Committee must make amends to the Yale players for the disagreeable things that were said about Captain Hinkey and some of his men after last fall's game at Springfield.

Yale's captain goes so far as to say that the Harvard coaches must practically make a public apology to ex-Captain Hinkey and to Yale for their criticisms.

This remarkable demand by the Yale captain was made in reply to

correspondence from Captain Arthur Brewer, of Harvard, relating to a game for next fall.

Immediately after the Harvard faculty finally decided, about ten days ago, not to interfere with intercollegiate foot ball this year Captain Brewer wrote to New Haven, seeking a conference with Captain Thorne in regard to next November's game. For some reason

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they have as yet been unable to meet, but come letters have passed between them.

In these letters Captain Thorne has asserted that before he can consider any arrangements for next fall there must be an apology made to Captain Hinkey and his players. *(These two teams did not meet for the next two seasons.)*

\* \* \*

## **Wade started UA's tradition and made his mark at Duke before the Bear**

*By Chase Goodbread  
Tuscaloosaneews.com*

Duke University's Dr. W.H. Wannamaker opened the letter some time in late February, 1930, with no idea that a history-making change of course for both his own football program and that of the University of Alabama was enclosed. Earlier

that month, Wannamaker had sent a letter to UA coach Wallace Wade asking for recommendations on Duke's coaching vacancy. After winning two national championships at Alabama in his first seven years, Wade's opinion would weigh cinderblock-heavy.

Wannamaker, no doubt, was shocked that Wade not only offered his opinion in replying, but his services as well. The letter read in part:

"If you decide to wait until the season of 1931 I should be glad to talk with you about this position for myself. If you care to discuss the matter further I expect to be in Atlanta March 2-4 for the conference basketball tournament."

Wade recommended four other coaches, but also noted he believed none would be willing to take the job for the coming season in 1930. He suggested Wannamaker wait a year to make his move, and that if he were willing to wait that long, Wade himself might just be ready to leave the Crimson Tide.

### **Why he left**

Historical accounts suggest Wade was somewhat rankled by growing criticism of his previous three UA teams from the 1927-29 seasons, which had combined for 10 losses.

There was also an administrative disconnect.

“There was some tension between coach Wade and (UA) President (George) Denny. They didn’t exactly go to lunch together,” said Lewis Bowling, who authored an intensely-researched biography of Wade, “Wallace Wade: Championship Years at Alabama and Duke.”

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Though Wade’s job at Alabama was apparently in no jeopardy, a private institution such as Duke offered him more control of the program. That, and a more lucrative salary.

The concept of Duke wooing an Alabama football coach with a pay raise is hard to fathom in today’s college football environment, but a much different setting existed in 1930. Duke was named for the family of James B. Duke, who revolutionized the tobacco industry by filling his factory with the new invention of Virginia teenager James Bonsack: a cigarette-rolling machine. Bowling’s book, which includes the Wannamaker-Wade letter exchange in full, described the school as “flush” with cash as a result.

Wade agreed to a five-year contract worth \$12,500 per season, along with a percentage of gate receipts --

ground-breaking money for coaches of the day. The deal’s estimated total worth was more than \$100,000.

Wade coached Alabama in 1930 having already agreed to leave for Duke at season’s end. Call it a parting gift -- Wade silenced any critics with a third national championship in his final year at Alabama, a 10-0 season capped with a Rose Bowl win. He went on to lead Duke to such prominence that the Blue Devils’ venue now bears his name.

Some 80 years after Wade left UA for Duke, the Crimson Tide is making the same trip, through the same tobacco fields that once helped finance the now-legendary coach’s departure. But unlike Wade, the Crimson Tide football team will have no intention of staying very long. In front of a national television audience, Alabama will play in Wallace Wade Stadium this afternoon.

### **Highest respect**

Wade’s exploits in eight years as coach at Alabama include the school’s first three national championships, the first two coming in back-to-back seasons in 1925 and ’26. He is credited for planting the flag of Southern football in the Rose Bowl turf with a stunning upset of Washington, 20-19, to cap

the 1925 national championship. Until then, football in the South was said to be inferior.

As daunting as his on-field success, however, was his off-field presence. By all accounts, Wade could silence a room with his entrance alone.

“I got called to Coach Wade’s office when Duke had recruited me, and I was trembling in my boots,” said

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Byrd Looper, who began playing at Duke just before Wade retired. “He just had such a reputation.”

Players respected him the way players did many other coaching greats, with a combination of love and fear. Yet, Wade was said to have been a textbook Southern gentleman, tipping his hat to every lady he passed and removing it in every building he entered.

Perhaps the University of Kentucky would have been wise to use a woman to try to hire him. According to an archived account from Time magazine, Wade had all but agreed to leave his job as an assistant at Vanderbilt to become Kentucky’s head coach in 1923 when he was sent to a waiting room while UK administrators discussed terms of

his contract out of his presence. After being left to wait beyond his patience, Wade stormed back into the room and declared to UK brass that he no longer wanted the job, that he would instead become the coach at Alabama, and furthermore, that no Kentucky team would ever beat a team of his.

He made good on the prediction: Wade’s career record against Kentucky was 11-0.

Jeff Moore, who once worked in the Duke sports information department, attended a reunion of one of Wade’s Duke teams in Raleigh, N.C., in the 1970s. By this point, Wade was well into his 80s, and the former players who had gathered were approaching 60. But they acted as if Wade was still capable of making them run laps after practice.

“I took Coach Wade to the party,” said Moore. “I sat there and watched every last one of them put a cigarette out or set down a drink before they would walk over to see him. It was very impressive.”

Booze and cigarettes weren’t the only things Wade didn’t appreciate in his players’ lives, either.

“He just put the fear of God into them. There were tales of him walking on the campus at Alabama,

and, at the time, he didn't believe in messing with girls while you were playing football," said Bowling. "If they thought Coach Wade was anywhere near them, players wouldn't hold their girlfriends' hands. They would see him coming out of his office and let go of their hands."

### **Weak need not apply**

A gallon of gas cost 21 cents in Wade's day at Alabama, and Walt

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Disney had just introduced Mickey Mouse. Football was a rougher game than it is now, and Wade coached it through some of the nation's roughest times. There was no water at practice, and Wade teams scrimmaged in full gear on a near-daily basis. He was known as "Bear" to his players -- but only outside his presence -- before Paul W. Bryant took the same moniker.

Even at the end of his coaching term at Duke, by which time the game had evolved more than 25 years since he first arrived at the Capstone, some of Wade's ways would be unheard of by modern standards.

"In March of 1949, me and about 15 recruits got invited to try out for Duke football. We came to Durham, still not even students there yet, and they put some heavy pads on us," said Looper. "We did some head-on tackling. It was not sugar-coated, and we were out there for hours. The ones who were left standing at the end were pretty much the ones who were offered."

The results, however, were staggeringly effective.

Wade's defenses at Alabama posted 47 shutouts in his 77 games as coach. His 1938 Duke squad finished the regular season 9-0 without being scored upon. Defense and the kicking game were stressed first, while the offensive playbook included just a few plays, executed to perfection, from a single-wing formation.

His manner with players could at times be difficult to read. Players didn't always know if he was speaking from sarcasm or criticism. A defensive back once told him two wide receivers were coming at him at once, and asked which of them he should cover. Wade replied, according to his biography: "Why, cover the one who they're going to throw the damn ball to."

As challenging as playing for Wade might have been, it was still a mere

distraction from the social and economic hardships of the time. Wade coached through the Great Depression, when record numbers of unemployed had far greater concerns than sport. World War II would not spur the U.S. economy back to life for another decade.

### **Off to war**

In 1941, Wade's Duke team earned a No. 2 ranking in the final Associated Press poll of the regular season, and a Rose Bowl bid.

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Despite his team's dominance, however, World War II had begun to occupy Wade's thoughts more and more. That season, Wade saw to it that servicemen could attend Duke games for a reduced price of 50 cents per ticket. Wade loved few things more than football, but in March of 1942, he proved love of country was one of them. At the age of 49, Wade walked away from a brilliant coaching career to volunteer for military service.

"When I speak to groups or when I'm asked about Coach Wade, that's the story I tell most often," said Bowling. "Nothing illustrates what a man and a patriot he was more than that. At that age, he certainly could

have just stayed at Duke and retired as a coach."

Wade had hoped to see combat in the war, and was disappointed to have been assigned to coach the Army's football team. A broken leg sustained in an automobile accident delayed him from seeing action as well. In the latter years of the war, Wade finally got his wish. He rose to the rank of lieutenant colonel, and commanded the 272nd Field Artillery Battalion into various battles, including the Battle of Normandy. He was awarded multiple medals, including the bronze star.

According to Bowling's biography, Wade was constantly in range of enemy fire and "went through the entire European campaign without a day's leave despite being 52 years old."

Wade returned to coach the Blue Devils after the war, but met with less success than he had before and eventually settled into a 10-year term as commissioner of the Southern Conference, the precursor to today's Southeastern Conference.

"He lost his heart for coaching after he came back from the war," said Moore, who spent much time with Wade in the years before he died of pneumonia, at age 94, in 1986. "He actually sent kids off into battle,

and he knew the estimates how many would come back. He talked about how hard the war was on him, and you could just see the toll it took on him.”

From Parke H. Davis’ composite lists

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## **College Football Statistics— an early overview of**

*Compiled by Tex Noel,  
Executive Director IFRA*

College football’s fans, statisticians and researchers today can find any number of statistics with a click of a mouse.

Before that, annual NCAA and NAIA records books would annually provide such information as most points scored; the highest rushing or passing yards in a game; single-season or career or any other number could be found by just flipping through countless pages of these documents.

As the popularity of the sport grew so did the need for statistical accounts.

Thanks goes to Homer Cooke, considered the “Father of College Football Statistics” the NCAA began the 1937 season with what is

Wade was later quoted to say: “When you try just to stay alive for two years, football doesn’t amount to much.”

\* \* \*

considered first season of official statistics.

But, listed that season in the annual **Spalding’s Official Foot Ball Guide** statistics were listed as they have been for the previous 24 seasons—longest plays.

Back in the 1913 Guide, Parke H. Davis, who if Cooke is attributed as the *Father of Statistics*; then Davis would be considered its “Grandfather.”

Davis’ compilations would contain a variety of compilations—all using the same format—longest scoring plays by different methods of finding the end zone; along with other key sets of statistical data.

More on Davis’ use of data shortly.

Since the beginning of time—of official statistics that is—the initial set of annual leaders would appear for the first time in 1941—after a five year build-up of mostly team’s numbers.

A limited set of player’s accomplishments were included in the 1941 edition—but mostly they were revert back to the original

method—the recording of the distance traveled into the end zone on a scoring play.

Since 1942, more detailed player statistics have been included.

Please note, that early numbers included all schools that reported their annual totals to the NCAA; a practice that would stop in 1967.

From 1913-40 players scoring from the various spots on the field was the norm for the annual publication.

Davis would also compiled three all-time lists:

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- *Famous Runs, 1873-1934*
- *The Field Goal Record, 1873-1934*
- *Famous Forward Passes, 1906-1934*

\* \* \*

## **Out of Position Statistical Leaders**

*By Tex Noel/Editor, TCFH*

Many times during a game because of a trick play to simply to fool the opposition, players will line-up at a

position that he normally does not play.

While he may haul in a reception, run a reverse or what seems to be a forgotten play—the quick kick (surprising the defense with a punt on third down when the yardage seem to in surmounted able to make up.)

The accomplishments a part of his game/season or career statistics, but as a rule it is a one-time shot.

As with any rule, there is always an exception to it...here are some notable exceptions.

The following players won individual statistical titles, but were not normal to one who would normal play that position.

### **Passing:**

Ray Evans, Kansas, 1942, led nation in Passing and Interceptions...

*Passing (completion-attempts-interceptions) 101-200-9, 9 TDs, 50.5%\*.*

*Interceptions: 10-76*

\*Passing leader was determined by player with most completions.

### **Punting:**

*QBs—*

Bob Waterfield, UCLA, 1944, 60 punts, 42.9 average.

Zeke Bartkowski, Georgia Tech,  
1953, 50-42.6.

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John Hadal, Kansas, 1959, 43-45.6.

Tom Tupa, Ohio State, 1987, 63-  
47.0.

**Receiving:**

(TE) Mark Templeton, Long Beach  
State, 1986, 99 Receptions, 9.0  
Receptions/Game

*Other Positions—*

(RB) Charlie “Cho Cho” Justice,  
North Carolina, 1948, 62-44.0.

**Interceptions:**

(LB) Kurt Lawson, Michigan State,  
1988, 8 Interceptions, 0.73  
Interceptions/Game

(LB) Joe Don Looney, Oklahoma,  
1962, 34-43.4.

**Scoring:**

(QB) Stacey Robinson, Northern  
Illinois, 1990, 20 TDs-120 points  
and 10.9 Points per Game.

\* \* \*

Source: Outing 1897

**YALE, 18; BROWN, 14**

Brown sprung a decided surprise on Yale in their game at New Haven, October 20th.

The wearers of the blue had expected an easy victory, but the Brown men developed such unexpected strength that Yale was forced to put her best players into the line to win the game.

Each scored three touch-downs, and had the Providence men had a good goal-kicker on their team, the score would have been tied. As it was, the clever kicking of young Cadwallader, the freshman guard and center, won the day for his team.

Much of the credit for the good showing of the visitors was due to Fultz and Gammons, the two brilliant half-backs of the team, who fairly ripped up the Yale line at frequent intervals or long gains. Rodgers, Kiefer and McBride did the best work for Yale.

This was the first game in the history of foot ball at Yale in which any team (except in the case of Princeton last season) ever scored three times in one game.

\* \* \*

- John Heisman was born two weeks before the inaugural intercollegiate game on Nov. 6, 1869-- (October 23)—Princeton-Rutgers game ...and passed away 17 days—(October 3)—before the first “official” Associated Press major college football poll on Oct. 20, 1936.
- The Ohio State University hasn’t lost to an Ohio school since a 7-6 defeat to Oberlin in 1921. The closest any instate rival has come since was a 7-7 tie achieved by Wooster in 1924.
- The faculty of Princeton Theological Seminary have dealt a deadly blow to foot ball in that Institution. Oct. 26 the seminary team was informed that they must cancel all dates for this season. President Greene says that the game must be abolished, as it is beneath the dignity of a divinity student to play so rough a game. [Source: **THE SPORTING LIFE**]

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**<http://www.benzduck.com/>**

From TCFH Subscriber, Paul Land's website: