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❖ *Happy Birthday **USA**. IFRA salutes and thanks our true **American Heroes—the U.S. Military**. A number of our subscribers have served in the Armed Forces— **we thank you for your service to our country.***

Source: Sporting Life, 1916

Code to Cleanse Foot BallGames

A CODE of ethics to govern the game of foot ball beyond the point where the rules now stop was announced last week by E. K. Hall, of Dartmouth, the chairman of the Foot Ball Rules Committee.

It is the first such formulation of principles to be drawn up for any sport in this country, according to those who planned it.

The Rules Committee, which has already revised slightly the playing, rules for next season, is to publish the code as a supplement to the rules for the guidance of the collegiate and. scholastic players who almost invariably follow the collegiate standards.

Summarizing the code, the Committee states:

"You may meet players and even coaches who will tell you that it is all right to violate the rules if you do not get caught. This is the code that obtains among sneak thieves and pickpockets. The crime in their code is in getting caught.

"The football code is different. The player who intentionally violates a rule is guilty of unfair play and unsportsmanlike tactics, and whether or not he escapes being penalized he brings discredit to the good name of the game."

For the benefit' of those who are just beginning to learn the game, the rules committee has decided to publish in the official book of rules the following suggestions:

HOLDING

Holding is prohibited by the rules because it does not belong in the game of foot ball. It is unfair play. It eliminates skill. The slowest man in the world could make a 40-yard run in every play if the rest of his teammates would hold their opponents long enough. The game is to advance the ball by strategy, skill and speed without holding your opponent.

If your coach cannot show you how to gain distance without holding your opponents, get another coach. It is fair to assume that he does not understand the strategy of the game.

SIDE LINE COACHING

Coaching from the sidelines is prohibited in the rules because it is considered an unfair practice. The game is to be played by (be players using their own muscle and their own brains. If an onlooker, having seen all hands in a game of cards, undertook to tell one of the players what card to play, the other players would have cause to object.

BEATING THE BALL

"Beating the ball" by an unfair use of a starting signal is nothing less than deliberately stealing an advantage from the other side. An honest starting signal is good, football, but a starting signal which has for its purpose starting the team a fraction of a second before the ball is put in play in the hope that it will not be detected by the officials, is nothing short of crookedness. It is the same as if a sprinter in a 100-yard dash had a secret arrangement with the starter to give him a tenth of a second's warning before he blew the whistle.

TALKING TO OPPONENTS

Talking to your opponents, if it falls short of being abusive or insulting, is not prohibited by the rules, partly because it ought not to be necessary, and partly because no rules can make a gentleman out of a mucker. No good sportsman is ever guilty of cheap talk to his opponents.

TALKING TO OFFICIALS

When an official imposes a penalty or makes a decision he is simply doing his duty as he sees it. He is on the field representing the integrity of the game of football, and his decision, even though he pay have made a mistake in judgement (sic), is final and conclusive, and should be so accepted.

Even if you think the decision is a mistaken one, take your medicine and do not whine about it. If there is anything to be said, let your captain do the talking. That's his business. Yours is to keep quiet and play the game.

* * * *

Originally published on the Leatherheads on the Gridiron website; used by permission of Joe Williams.

A Crowd of 73,967 See Knute Rockne's Last Game: a recap of the 1930 Notre Dame Football Season

By Tex Noel, Executive Director, IFRA

Notre Dame entered the 1930 season as the reigning *Dickinson Rating National Champions*, which was the source for which college football teams would be ranked from 1926-35.

Many times, his number one team from 1924 and 1925 were also included and counted as a national champion, though they were retroactive selections.

Notre Dame would have one of the strongest units since the days since the Four Horsemen rode off the playing field following the 1925 Rose Bowl.

The Irish of 1930 play three teams that would be included in *Dickinson's Top 10* in the end of the season rankings: numbers 4-6-9, would be met and defeated; as Northwestern, Army and USC would fall in the final weeks of the season.

But before these rank teams would take-on what would be Knute Rockne's final; the Irish would meet a relatively easy but complete schedule.

Joe Savoldi's 100-yard kickoff around 4:00 left in the game would prove to be the key in the first-ever game/victory over SMU, 20-14.

This return would be the first over the century mark in Notre Dame History—on a 100-yard field. Alfred Bergman would return a Loyola of Chicago kick 105-yards in 1911 for the longest in school history—but it was on a 110-yard field.

According to the **1931 Spalding's Official Foot Ball Guide**, the Mustangs, under head coach Ray Morrison, had a daring passing attack this season.

Morrison was in his second stint in Big D; having led SMU when it was a member of the Texas Intercollegiate Conference in 1915-16 (2-13-3); and would spend the 1917 season away from coaching, before taking over for Dan McGugin at Vanderbilt in 1918—as he was involved with WW I.

After coming back to Texas and the SMU campus in 1922; the 1931 season would be his—and the school's—third Southwest Conference title (1923 and 1926, were the others.)

The SMU game was the Irish's first home victory since the 1928 season (32-6 over Drake, October 27.)

The team played the entire 1929 season on the road or playing at neutral sites—Solider Field, in Baltimore or in Yankee Stadium, while waiting for the new Notre Dame Stadium to be built.

Notre Dame's second game of the 1930 season was against the Naval Academy, which was soundly defeated 26-2. It was a down season for the Middies.

Playing before a crowd of 40,593 it was also the dedication game of the new Notre Dame Stadium.

Despite being a down season for the Midshipmen, the school did do something for its country—by agreeing to play in a charity post season contest against Army. The game, under the auspices of The Salvation Army to aid the unemployed, and was played at Yankee Stadium before a capacity crowd. The

Cadets won the 35th meeting between the two service academies. Army won the contest on Ray Steckler's 57-yard run, 6-0.

Carnegie Tech was next on the 1930 schedule for Rockne's charges.

The former team had started-off strong this fall, winning its first three games by outscoring its opponents 158-8.

But in the first of three contests against teams from the *Quaker State* (Pennsylvania), would see the Irish cool-off their opponent's scoring unit, winning 21-6.

The first road trip for Rockne's eleven was against another team from the *Steel City*, this time against Jock Southerland's Pitt Panthers.

Norte Dame would hand the home team its first loss of the season, 35-19; as Pitt would go on to finish 6-2-1 for the second time in the last three years.

Playing back in Indiana since the second game of the campaign, the Irish met the Indiana Hoosiers and would win for the 9th consecutive (and 10th without a loss) to the school from South Central Indiana.

The streak would continue for another 5 victories, before a 20-7 loss in 1950 season snapped it.

With the victory, Rockne would win his 100th career victory—the fourth fastest in the Pre-1937 era. It would take the coach just 117 games to reach the century victory total.

The next up for the future National Champions was against Pennsylvania in the first-ever match-up with the Quakers. The Irish would win 60-20.

In 6 games between the two storied programs, Notre Dame would never taste defeat, compiling a 5-0-1 slate.

In the game against Drake, the Irish were victorious, 28-7; as this was the last time the Bulldogs would score with three games remaining in the series.

As the season would wind down, the stiffest completion would be played in succession as Notre Dame would play Northwestern, Army and USC—which would combine for a 24-4-1 record in 1930.

The toughest game of the three remaining games would be against Northwestern.

Twice the Wildcats had First-N-Goal from the Irish 7-yard stripe and failed to score; as Al Culver would recover a fumble at an opportune time; thus ruining the Northwestern scoring opportunity.

It was a defensive struggle as neither team scored for the first 53 minutes of the fray.

Brill and Mullins were two sterling blockers and defensive men equally at knocking down passes or backing up the line, according to the write-up in the annual Guide.

Culver, at tackle, was called by Coach Rockne one of the most underrated on publicity in the country. He would make second team All-American in 1930.

This year's backfield, led by Marchy Swartz, according to the publication would state this about the runners: *In all-around usefulness, this back field compared with the famous "Four Horsemen."*

Swartz, known off-tackle plays, would follow his blockers and that would seal Notre Dame's 14-7 win over Northwestern.

Following the triumph, the Cadets of Army would travel from the "Banks on the Hudson" to meet Irish, as they would make a 93-mile trek to the "Windy City" of Chicago.

The two teams have met since 1913 in the major college game one that would bring forth the forward passing as a part of a team's offense; overall since that season, the Irish hold a commanding 12-4-1 record.

Notre Dame's 7-6 win was its third in as many seasons by a composite 14 points; which came on heels of the trilling 7-0 victory a year before when Jack Elder picked-off a Cadet pass and returned it for the longest interception return in school history—the length of the field.

After the thrilling win over the Cadets, which 110,000 witness at Soldier's Field (103,310 paid), Notre Dame would travel to Los Angeles for an intersectional battle with Howard Jones' Southern California eleven.

Entering the game, the teams would combine for 16-0-1 mark; with USC being an early favorite to triumph over the Irish.

Scoring early and often, the Irish behind third-string running back Paul “Bucky” O’Connor keyed the 27-0 whitewashing; as he rambled for 142 yards on just 11 carries and a score.

This was Notre Dame’s first shutout over the Trojans and the school’s 247th all-time.

Culver who recovered a fumble in the win against Northwestern, repeated the feat against USC.

The Trojans would finish the season, 8-2-0; as the other loss coming to *Dickinson Ratings*’ No.2 Washington State by a single point, 7-6.

Notre Dame’s win over the Trojans gave the school its second 10-0-0 season; but first since 1924—the Four Horsemen team—and seventh perfect record team in school history when playing more than 1 game.

The unbeaten streak is currently third longest in school—second at the time it when it occurred—and would cover 26 games (25-0-1)*, dating from Oct. 5, 1929 to Nov. 21, 1931. Notre Dame would finish the 1929 and 1930 seasons with a perfect slate as the streak would stretch into the first 6 games of 1931, before a 16-14 loss to USC snapped it. Army’s season finale defeat of the Irish (12-0) would end the latter’s season with a 6-2-1 record.

Worth Noting: The school standard, at this time, was 27 games (24-0-3), accomplished between the 1910-14 seasons.

A crowd of capacity crowd of 73,967 would see Rockne coach his fifth and final spotless record team.

1930 Notre Dame Statistical Player Leaders:

Rushing: Marchy Swartz, 146-692, 6 TDs

Passing: Schwartz, 17-56 319 3 TDs

Total Offense: Marchy Schwartz, 202-1011 9 TDR

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Receiving: Ed Kosky, 4-76 1 TD

Scoring: Schwartz, 9 TD 54 points

Punt Return Average: Frank Carideo, 37-303, 8.2

Kick-off Return Average: Joe Savoldi, 4-186, 46.5

Interceptions: Carl Cronin, 3-26; Marty Brill, 3-8; Tom Conley, 3-4

TEAM STATISTICS OF THE 1930 SEASON

First Downs

Notre Dame, 130

Opponents, 75

Yds. Gained from Scrimmage

Notre Dame, 3109

Opponents, 961

Forward Passes Completed

Notre Dame, 24 of 93 for 437 yards

Opponents, 46 of 127 for 599 yards

1930 Dickinson Ratings

- 1** Notre Dame
- 2** Washington State
- 3** Alabama
- 4** Northwestern
- 5** Michigan
- 6** USC
- 7** Stanford
- 8** Dartmouth
- 9** Army

10 Tennessee

11 Tulane

Other actual selectors naming Notre Dame No. 1 in 1930

Albert Russell Erskine Award, Azzi-Ratem (William Board); *City Service Football Guide*/Grantland Rice; Dick Dunkel; *Esso Gas College Football Guide*, Deke Houlgate and George Trevor.

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Source: *Golf Illustrated, 1926*

October...In any other sport where admission is charged the convenience of the spectators is paramount.

If a tennis, polo, or football enthusiast had to race madly back and forth in order to get a glimpse of the game for which they had paid an entrance fee, there certainly wouldn't be many in attendance.

November..."If a university needs something to sustain or improve its college spirit, or if it needs publicity, football and baseball are without doubt the best sports to emphasize," he said. (Dr. Hough Grant of Columbia University; American Public Health Association at Buffalo, N. Y.)

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**Football Days: Memories of the Game and of the Men behind the Ball ©
1916**

By William H. Edwards

ALEXANDER MOFFAT

Every football enthusiast who saw Alex Moffat play had the highest respect for his ability in the game. Alex Moffat was typically Princetonian. His interest in the game was great, and he was always ready to give as much time as was needed to the coaching of the Princeton teams. His hard, efficient work developed remarkable kickers. He loved the game and was a cheerful, encouraging and sympathetic coach. From a man of his day I have learned something about his playing, and together we can read of this great all-round athlete.

Alex Moffat was so small when he was a boy that he was called "Teeny-bits." He was still small in bone and bulk when he entered Princeton. Alex had always been active in sport as a boy. Small as he was, he played a good game of baseball and tennis and he distinguished himself by

his kicking in football before he was twelve years of age. The game was then called Association Football, and kicking formed a large part of it. At an early age, he became proficient in kicking with right or left foot. When he was fifteen he created a sensation over at the Old Seminary by kicking the black rubber Association football clear over Brown Hall. That was kick enough for a boy of fifteen with an old black, rubber football. If anybody doubts it, let him try to do the trick.



Wanamaker Belknap Finney Travers Harlan
Kennedy Lamar Bird Kimball De Camp
Baker Alex Moffat Harris

ALEX MOFFAT AND HIS TEAM

The Varsity team of Princeton in the fall of '79 was captained by Bland Ballard of the class of '80. He had a bunch of giants back of him. There were fifteen on the team in those days, and among them were such men as Devereaux, Brotherlin, Bryan, Irv. Withington, and the mighty McNair. The scrub team player at that time was pretty nearly any chap that was willing to take his life in his hands by going down to the field and letting those ruthless giants step on his face and generally muss up his physical architecture.

When Alex announced one day that he was going to take a chance on the scrub team, his friends were inclined to say tenderly and regretfully, "Good night, sweet prince." But Alex knew he was there with the kick, whether it came on the left or right, and he made up his mind to have a go with the canvas-backed Titans of the Varsity team. One fond friend watching Alex go out on the field drew a sort of consolation from the observation that "perhaps Alex was so small the Varsity

men wouldn't notice him." But Alex soon showed them that he was there. He got in a punt that made Bland Ballard gasp. The big captain looked first at the ball, way up in the air, then looked at Alex and he seemed to say as the Scotsman said when he compared the small hen and the huge egg, "I hae me doots. It canna be."

After that the Varsity men took notice of Alex. When the ball was passed back to him next the regulars got through the scrub line so fast that Alex had to try for a run. Bland Ballard caught him up in his arms, and finding him so light and small, spared himself the trouble of throwing him down. Ballard simply sank down on the ground with Alex in his arms and began rolling over and over with him towards the scrub goal. Alex cried "Down! Down!" in a shrill, treble voice that brought an exclamation from the side line. "It's a shame to do it. Bland Ballard is robbing the cradle."

Such was Alex Moffat in the fall of '79, still something of the "Teeny-bits" that he was in early boyhood. In two years Alex's name was on the lips of every gridiron man in the country, and in his senior year, as captain, he performed an exploit in goal kicking that has never been equalled.

In the game with Harvard in the fall of '83, he kicked five goals, four being drop kicks and one from a touchdown. His drop kicks were all of them long and two of them were made with the left foot. Alex grew in stature and in stamina and when he was captain he was regarded as one of the most brilliant fullbacks that the game had ever known. He never was a heavy man, but he was swift and slippery in running, a deadly tackler, and a kicker that had not his equal in his time.

Alex remained prominent in football activity [Pg 85]until his death in 1914. He served in many capacities, as member of committees, as coach, as referee and as umpire. He was a man of happy and sunny nature who made many friends. He loved life and made life joyous for those who were with him. He was idolized at Princeton and his memory is treasured there now.

Parke H. Davis...from 1895-97, Lafayette's team was coached by a former Princeton football player who was also at the game. He coached the 1896 team to a mythical national championship. According to the October 22, 1917 *Daily Home News*, "Parke H. Davis, the Princeton football authority and statistician acted as head linesman, through the request of Coach (George Foster) Sanford. Both Lafayette and Rutgers had agreed on Eberle of Swarthmore as the head linesman, but when the game was started, (Rutgers trainer) Jake Besas detected that Mr. Bruce, the Lafayette track coach, was going to officiate in that position. Coach Sanford thought a more neutral official would be preferable and with Lafayette's consent, held up the game until Mr. Davis was located in the stands and called down to act in the emergency. While Mr. Davis has followed football for years, it was the first time he has officiated in 12 years. It is a coincidence that he came back in an official capacity on the same field where he last officiated. Mr. Davis remembers his last appearance distinctly, as he was attacked and given a bloody nose by one of the Villanova players, after being called on to render a delicate decision against that team."

Football Days: Memories of the Game and of the Men behind the Ball ©
1916

By William H. Edwards

WYLLYS TERRY

One of the greatest halfbacks that ever played for Yale is Wyllys Terry, and it is most interesting to hear this player of many years ago tell of some of his experiences. Terry says:

"It has been asked of me who were the great players of my time. I can only say, judging from their work, that they were all great, but if I were compelled to particularize, I should mention the names of Tompkins, Peters, Hull, Beck, Twombly, Richards; in fact, I would have to mention each team year by year. To them I attribute the success of Yale's football in my time, and for many years after that to the unfailing zeal and devotion of Walter Camp.

"There were no trainers, coaches, or rubbers at that time. The period of practice was almost continuous for forty-five minutes. It was the idea in those days that by practice of this kind, staying power and ability would be brought out. The principal points that were impressed upon the players were for the rushers to tackle low and follow their man.

"This was to them practically a golden text. The fact that a man was injured, unless it was a broken bone, or the customary badly sprained ankle, did not relieve a man from playing every day.

"It was the spirit, though possibly a crude one, that only those men were wanted on the team who could go through the battering of the game from start to finish.

"The discipline of the team was rigorous; men were forced to do as they were told. If a man did not think he was in any condition to play he reported to the captain. These reports were very infrequent though, for I know in my own case, the first time I reported, I was so lame I could hardly put one foot before the other, but was told to take a football and run around the track, which was a half mile long and encircled the football field. On my return I was told to get back in my position and play. As a result, there were very few players who reported injuries to the captain.

"This, when you figure the manner in which teams are coached to-day, may appear brutal and a waste of good material, but as a matter of fact, it was not. It made the teams what they were in those days—strong, hard and fast.

"As to actual results under this policy, I can only say that, during my period in college, we never lost a game.

"Training to-day is quite different. I think more men are injured nowadays than in my time under our severe training. I think further that this softer training is carried to an extreme, and that the football player of to-day has too much attention paid to his injury, and what he has to say, and

the trainer, doctors and attendants are mostly responsible for having the players incapacitated by their attention.

"The spirit of Yale in my day, a spirit which was inculcated in our minds in playing games, was never to let a member of the opposing team think he could beat you. If you experienced a shock or were injured and it was still possible to get back to your position either in the line or backfield—get there at once. If you felt that your injury was so severe that you could not get back, report to your captain immediately and abide by his decision, which was either to leave the field or go to your position.

"It may be said by some of the players to-day that the punts in those days were more easily caught than those of to-day. There is nothing to a remark like that. The spiral kick was developed in the fall of '82, and I know that both Richards and myself knew the fellow who developed it. From my experience in the Princeton game I can testify that Alex Moffat was a past master at it.

"One rather amusing thing I remember hearing years ago while standing with an old football player watching a Princeton game. The ball was thrown forward by the quarterback, which was a foul. The halfback, who was playing well out, dashed in and caught the ball on the run, evaded the opposing end, pushed the half back aside and ran half the length of the field, scoring a touchdown. The applause was tremendous. But the Umpire, who had seen the foul, called the ball back. A fair spectator who was standing in front of me, asked my friend why the ball was called back. My friend remarked: 'The Princeton player has just received an encore, that's all.'

"While the game was hard and rough in the early days, yet I consider that the discipline and the training which the men went through were of great assistance to them, physically, morally and intellectually, in after years. Some of the pleasantest friendships that I hold to-day were made in connection with my football days, among the graduates of my own and other colleges.

"When fond parents ask the advisability of letting their sons play football, I always tell them of an incident at the Penn-Harvard game at Philadelphia, one year, which I witnessed from the top of a coach. A young girl was asked the question:

"If you were a mother and had a son, would you allow him to play football?"

"The young lady thought for a moment and then answered in this spirited, if somewhat devious, fashion:

"If I were a son and had a mother, *you bet I'd play!*"

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From the IFRA Archives...

Early college football dominance came from three schools—Yale, Princeton and Harvard—collectively known as the “Big Three.”

The stats below, found in an old issue of the Spalding Foot Ball Guide, show these three schools won by domination as the combined for 248 shutouts from the 328 games that were played over a 10-year period, beginning in 1883.

- **Big Three's dominance:** Over a 10-year period (1883-1892)

- Yale 112-3-2, 100 shutouts

- Princeton 95-8-2, 76 shutouts

- Harvard 92-14-0 72 shutouts

Courtesy of the Stat Sheet...

- John Heisman, at Georgia Tech, where he coached for 16 years, his teams of 1915-16-17 won 25 straight and rolled up 1,129 points to their opponents' 61.
- (1925) Prevailing strategy said that a team scored upon can choose to kick off. Cornell keeps kicking off. Swede Oberlander throws six touchdown passes. Dartmouth wins, 62-13.
- Statistics of last season (1916) show that among the college teams 156 completed forward passes were made which either resulted in a touchdown or a run to a touchdown. The longest traveled forty- eight yards. There were fourteen passes of Forty yards or over, ten of thirty-five yards, twenty of thirty yards, ten of twenty-one of twenty-five yards, forty-three of twenty yards, thirty-five of fifteen yards, forty-three of twenty yards, thirty-five of fifteen yards and twenty-one of ten yards. [Sporting Life, 1916]

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- Yale, 1889-91 (54-2) 2329-49 [1888: 13-0/694-0; 1889: 15-1/661-31; 1890: 13-1/486-18; 1891: 13-0/488-0]
- Fielding “Hurry-up” Yost, began his career at Michigan in 1901; compiled a 64-0-1 mark in his first 65 games. The Wolverines scored 2746 points while allowing the opposition to record just 40. (A 6-6 tie against Minnesota was the only blemish on his standard.
[Fielding Yost once said to us that a defense could he devised which would be perfect both against the forward pass and the rushing attack. The only difficulty, he added, was that such a defense would require the use of twelve men instead of eleven.]

* * * *

Source: The Golden Rankings.com

Play-by-Play Transmission; Little Brown Jug

According to the [University of Michigan Athletics History](#) website, the first transmission of the progress of a football game over a distance occurred in 1903.

A UM student, Floyd (Jack) Mattice, the Athletic Association, and the Bell Telephone Company collaborated to bring Wolverine fans in Ann Arbor a "live" account of the Minnesota game played on October 31 in Minneapolis.

In Minneapolis, Bell engineers erected a wooden tower 40 ft high at the 55-yard line (midfield on the 110-yd field of the time). Mattice climbed to the wooden booth at the top of the tower and donned a headset. When he spoke into the transmitter, he was answered by a professor speaking from University Hall on the UM campus in Ann Arbor.

The telephone company ran special phone lines to the University Hall Auditorium. (The Bell company also connected several other cities into the same transmission.) 3,000 people paid 25 cents each to hear Mattice's description of the game. However, they didn't hear it directly. The Bell engineers placed 10 telephones on 10 tables backstage in University Hall. Ten students, who knew football and the opposing teams, sat at the tables in numbered order.

Following the plays through binoculars, Mattice described the progress of the game from his vantage point high above the 20,000 spectators. The first student listened on telephone #1 to as much of Mattice's description as he could remember, dropped the receiver and rushed to the stage. By megaphone he told the crowd what he had heard. Meanwhile, the student

at the second telephone picked up more of Mattice's play-and-play and in turn rushed to the stage to give his account. Then the third man picked up where the second had left off. In this manner, the 10 students dashed back and forth to relay the description.

The course of the game was also charted on a large diagram of a football field on the auditorium stage. As play progressed, a marker charted the position of the ball.

On Thanksgiving, the same system was employed when Michigan visited the University of Chicago. Lacking a tower, Mattice described the action as he walked along the sideline.

The 1903 Michigan-Minnesota clash also inaugurated the Little Brown Jug tradition. Fearful that Minnesota would contaminate the drinking water, Wolverine Coach Fielding Yost brought Ann Arbor water in a jug for his team. After UM led 6-0 most of the game, the Gophers scored late to tie. When the crowd stormed the field, the officials ended the contest. The visiting squad exited so quickly that they forgot their water jug. The Minnesota manager found it and offered it as the prize for the next year's game. The jug, later painted brown, has been awarded in the rivalry ever since.

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Source: The Golden Rankings.com

NCAA TV Schedule

In 1952, the NCAA voted 161-7 to give control of telecasts of football games to a TV committee and prohibited any school from scheduling its own telecasts.

- After receiving bids for the telecast package, the committee awarded the contract to NBC, which bid \$1,144,000. NBC also promised to create a production unit solely for the telecast of college football.
- General Motors signed a contract with NBC to sponsor the telecasts.

The first NCAA national telecast schedule called for one game each Saturday as follows.

1. September 20: **TCU @ Kansas**
2. September 27: **Princeton @ Columbia**
3. October 4: **Michigan @ Stanford**
4. October 11: **Texas A&M @ Michigan State**
5. October 18: **Cornell @ Yale**
6. October 25: **Purdue @ Illinois**
7. November 1: **Ohio State @ Northwestern**
8. November 8: **Oklahoma @ Notre Dame**
9. November 15: **Alabama @ Georgia Tech**
10. November 22: **USC @ UCLA**

11. November 29: **Army** vs. **Navy** @Philadelphia

Games would be televised only if the competing schools agreed. No team could be televised more than once. However, that prohibition didn't apply to conferences, some of which were more amenable to tv than others. Six of the Big Ten teams appeared on the slate. Also included were two games from the Ivy League, still considered a major conference in 1952.

In line with the NCAA's objective of giving TV exposure to smaller schools, NBC allowed its stations to substitute a local game on at least one Saturday. As a result, 51 different teams appeared on TV during the 1952 season.

The national telecasts drew huge audiences. The opening game, carried on 63 stations, gathered a 61.8% audience share. The final game, Army-Navy, achieved an incredible 75% share of sets in use. However, the NCAA continued to be concerned about the continued downward trend in attendance at football games. Members were concerned that telecasts of games nationally hurt live attendance at not only the televised games but at other games in areas where the telecasts were aired.

Reference: *NCAA: The Voice of College Sports*, **Jack Falla**

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Source: **1914 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL FOOT BALL GUIDE**

Alterations in the Rules for 1914

The interpretations which were passed at the officials' meetings last fall are incorporated in the rules and thus made a part of the regular code.

The principal alterations are as follows:

The last privilege of the head coach has been removed and in 1914 no one will be allowed to walk up and down the side lines.

Those who witnessed one of the principal games of 1913 will remember the safety made by a player caused by his failure to diagnose between an ordinary punt in the field of play and a free-kick hitting the goal post. In order to have no complication of this kind arise again, the rules have been altered so that a free-kick hitting the goal post and bounding back into the field of play becomes automatically a touchback just as though it was an ordinary punt.

The Field Judge is to be brought back (optional) to act as assistant to the Referee and Linesman in the big games. This was voted by the Rules Committee, although, on account of the expense in small games, the addition of this official is left optional.

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The words "running into the full-back after a kick" have been changed to "roughing' the kicker," etc., in order that a man coming through and trying to block the kick will not necessarily incur a penalty if he happens to run against the kicker.

A rule is also added putting a penalty on a man who roughs a man who has just made a forward pass.

A forward pass that goes out of bounds either on a fly, direct, or after being touched by an eligible player of either side, goes to the opponents.

It has also been determined that the receiver of a forward pass in the end zone, regardless of the position of his hands and the ball, must have both his feet within the end line or side line to make the catch legal.

One of the most important changes is the cutting out of the kick-out. After a touchback or a safety, the ball must always be scrimmaged on the 20-yard line.

Another important alteration is designed to prevent a man taking advantage of the rules when he finds himself attempting to make a forward pass and forced back. The trick was cleverly worked last year of throwing the ball to the ground and thus, by the loss of a down, having the ball go back to the place where it was scrimmaged. This is now prevented by a 10-yard penalty, measured from where the ball was put in play, against any man thus intentionally grounding a forward pass.

In the case of a player out of bounds when the ball was put in play, the play is not made over again, but a 5-yard penalty is exacted.

"Hiding" on the side lines is classed under unsportsmanlike conduct.

Teams will no longer be allowed to encroach upon the neutral zone in making shift plays. As soon as either team is lined upon the offensive, any shift must be made without a player passing into this neutral zone under a penalty of five yards.

A clause is inserted to include "tripping by hand" under the rule of tripping which formerly only covered tripping with the foot and leg.

* * * *

Source: Sporting Life 1892

A new adventure departure has been taken by the *Princetonian*, which in future issues after each foot ball game will print a summary, giving the following items of individual work: runs, times gained, times lost, yards gained, yards lost, tackles, punts, punts caught, falls on balls, touch-downs, goals and safeties.

It is expected that this will stimulate to a further degree the rivalry between candidates for the team by furnishing a convenient record of each man's work.

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Source: *Baseball Magazine, 1916*

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 playingelement insisted upon a change in the rules.

The rules committee, however, stood pat; they pointed out that ball players ought to enjoythe 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 pigskin, you might as well allow forward throwing or passing.

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I apologize for the delay in sending-out the July 2015 issue of *The College Football Historian*.

My relocation to California has gone well. However, once I started to set-up my office and computer...I found out that my IOS was severely outdated and needed to get a new one.

After spending a week-to-10 days of transferring files from the old hard drive to a thumb drive and then on to the new system; I can say a high majority of the files have a new "home" and sometime in the near future, a quick check will be made to be sure what files that were left can be added to my new IOS.

As one subscriber said: "welcome to the XXI Century, Tex." (lol) [Thanks, Edd.]