

INTERCOLLEGIATE FOOTBALL RESEARCHERS ASSOCIATION™

THE COLLEGE FOOTBALL HISTORIAN™

Reliving college football's unique and interesting history—today!!

ISSN: 2326-3628 [June 2013... Vol. 6, No. 64] circa: Jan. 2008

Tex Noël, Editor (ifra.tcfh@gmail.com)

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

Disclaimer: Not associated with the NCAA, NAIA, NJCAA or their colleges and universities.

All content is protected by copyright© by the author.

FACEBOOK: <https://www.facebook.com/theifra>

The Fair Ranking System

By Justin Burnette

The Fair Ranking System is a mathematical standing that was developed to determine the teams most worthy of ranking. Otherwise, the FRS is not based on which teams are perceived as the best, but on each team's body of work. They are ranked according to who they beat and who their defeated opponents had beaten as well as who they lost to and who they lost to were beaten by.

The FRS is an objective system that should be used as a qualifier or gauge for the upcoming College Football Playoff. People are inevitably bias and a mathematical standing would be fairer. Listed below is the explanation and guidelines for the FRS. The rules and penalties would enforce stronger scheduling.

More information and updates about the Fair Ranking System can be found on CollegeFootballUniverse.com. The system is still open to some minor tweaks, but for the most part, it is complete. I decided not to adjust the FRS for teams that play 13 season games or a championship game compared to teams that play the standard 12 game season. It is justifiable for a team to receive the true wins for the 13th opponent since they had to endure another game.

Explanation of the Fair Ranking System

The following statistical measures are included in the Fair Ranking System (true wins statistic is used for the rankings):

True wins - total wins minus total losses

Total wins - team's wins, beaten opponents' wins, and beaten opponents' of beaten opponents wins.

Total losses - team's losses, lost to opponents' losses, and lost to opponents' of lost to opponents losses.

Other stats referred to in the FRS:

Beaten opponents' wins (BOW)

Lost to opponents' losses (LOL)

*True wins is the best statistic listed to determine what team has earned their rank.

Schedule Guidelines & Penalties

Home games would be limited to seven games per year with no consecutive seasons of seven home games allowed to be scheduled without penalty.

There would be only one FCS opponent allowed to be scheduled per season and a maximum of two consecutive seasons allowed of FCS opponent scheduling without penalty. If an FCS opponent is scheduled in the same season as seven home games, then no consecutive season of FCS opponent scheduling is allowed without penalty.

Each team would be penalized by subtracting the amount of true wins garnered from their median opponent (in terms of true wins) for each violation. If a team is winless, then the true wins of the median opponent would be duplicated for each violation (true wins garnered from opponent would be a negative number).

Tiebreakers

- Head to head results
- Head to head competition
- Beaten opponents' wins
- Lost to opponents' losses
- Margin of victory

FRS Top 25 before 2012-13 Bowl Season

1. Notre Dame 488
2. Florida 468
3. Stanford 445

4. Ohio State 399
5. Alabama 390
6. Kansas State 378

The College Football Historian-3-

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| 7. Oregon 373 | 16. Northern Illinois 255 |
| 8. Georgia 341 | 17. Oregon State 241 |
| 9. LSU 338 | 18. San Jose State 227 |
| 10. Oklahoma 336 | 19. Kent State 213 |
| 11. South Carolina 335 | 20. UCLA 206 |
| 12. Nebraska 322 | 21. Utah State 201 |
| 12. Texas A&M 322 | 22. Cincinnati 182 |
| 14. Florida State 270 | 23. Northwestern 178 |
| 15. Clemson 257 | 24. Texas 177 |
| | 25. Louisville 176 |
| | 25. Michigan 176 |

* * *

IFRA congratulates the 2013 the **Divisional College Football Class** on their future enshrinement into *College Football Hall of Fame*. Well done one and all.

Curtsey of NFF:

PLAYERS:

Shelby Jordan, Washington University in St. Louis [Mo.], LB (1969-72)

Joe Micchia, Westminster College [Pa.], QB (1987-89)

Art Shell, University of Maryland Eastern Shore, OT (1964-67)

Jeff Wittman, Ithaca College [N.Y.], FB (1989-92)

COACHES:

Frank Cignetti, West Virginia University (1976-79), Indiana University of Pennsylvania (1986-05); 199-77-1 (72.0%)

James "Boots" Donnelly, Austin Peay State University (1977-78), Middle Tennessee State University (1979-98); 154-94-1 (62.0%)

Jess Dow* – Southern Connecticut State University (1948-65); 108-40-6 (72.1%)

** Deceased*

* * *

Source: FOOTBALL (1896)

BY WALTER CAMP AND LORIN F. DELAND

CHAPTER XIII

FOOTBALL DON'TS (3/4)

What this Chapter Includes. It is not intended to present here a complete collection of the "Dont's" of football, but rather to name a few of the more important ones, and with them to include some of less importance which, by a singular fate, seem always to be overlooked. The player should add to this list any special suggestions which may cover the weakness of his individual play.

The list which we here give, and which is rather to be regarded as a collection of general faults, is as follows:

- ❖ *Don't* magnify your bruises or let them frighten you. When hurt, make up your mind as quickly as possible as to your condition. You either can or cannot play. If the former, waste as little of your friends' sympathy as possible. If the latter, tell the captain at once, without any false pride, and get your release.
- ❖ *Don't* let an opponent know when he irritates you, unless you want more of the same treatment.
- ❖ *Don't* let an opponent ever see you weaken. It will simply redouble the attack at your position.
- ❖ *Don't* rise from the ground rubbing yourself when you have been thrown unusually hard. You will be thrown twice as hard next time, if your opponent sees you mind a fall.
- ❖ *Don't* give an inch in your blocking. If there is to be any space between you and your opponent, let it be on his side of the line.
- ❖ *Don't* forget your instructions to always block the inside man.
- ❖ *Don't* give away the play by your attitude or movements in lining up. Watch yourself constantly in this regard.
- ❖ *Don't* let half the players of your team be in their positions on any line-up before you have taken yours.
- ❖ *Don't* forget the vital principle of team play, which cannot be too often impressed upon the mind. It is this: *Team play begins the instant the centre receives the ball from the hands of the runner.* In other words, it is a part of team play, and the most important part, to line up more quickly

than your opponents. This is the very truest sort of team play, yet the delay of one single man in taking his place will ruin it completely.

- ❖ *Don't* be an automaton. Thoroughly master each principle, and then vary your play as emergencies arise.

* * *

Winning the BCS National Championship- the 60% Rule

By: Steve - CollegeFootballWinning[dot]com

©CollegeFootballWinning [dot]com

With all the talk about playoffs in college football, it is easy to forget that there is one more year of the Bowl Championship Series (BCS). Before throwing your remote control through your flat screen as a justifiable preemptive strike in advance of the final BCS college football season, take solace in the known: There is a remarkably consistent set of predictive correlations to winning a BCS National Championship. It rightfully can be called the “60% Rule.”

In the 15 seasons of the BCS, at least 60% of all the National Champions met each of the following criteria:

- 1) **They had an upperclassman starting quarterback.** An amazing 93.33% of all the BCS Champions (14 out of 15 teams) were led by a junior or senior quarterback. Eleven of them (73.33%) were juniors. The only underclassman was Alabama's sophomore quarterback, A.J. McCarron, in 2011.
- 2) **They had a top-10 scoring defense.** This was the case 86.57% of the time (13 out of 15 teams). The only exceptions were LSU in 2007 (whose scoring defense was ranked 17th) and Auburn of 2010- a true anomaly with a scoring defense ranked 53rd. Scoring defense is so important that 6 out of 15 National Champions (40%) had defenses that ranked in the top-2.
- 3) **They had a top-20 scoring defense the year prior to winning the BCS.** Proof that great scoring defenses are not built overnight is evidenced by 80% of all National Champions (12 out of 15 teams) having top-20 scoring

defenses the year before they won it all. The only exceptions were Tennessee of 1998, Florida of 2008, and Auburn of 2010.

- 4) **They were ranked in the preseason top-10.** The Associated Press (AP) Preseason Poll had 73.33% of all eventual BCS National Champions (11 out of 15 teams) on that first AP top-10 list, and 60% (9 out of 15) were in the top-5. One hundred percent of the eventual BCS Champions were in the top-25 of that same preseason poll.
- 5) **Their head coach had his position at that school for two to four years.** Coaching longevity paid off for Bobby Bowden and Florida State of 1999, but that was unusual; 60% of all BCS Championship head coaches (9 out of 15) had that same position at that same school for two to four years. Aside from Bowden, Phil Fulmer, Mack Brown, and Nick Saban won BCS titles at their schools after coaching there for more than four years, but Saban won two of his four titles when he was right in that sweet spot: coaching his fourth year at LSU in 2003 and his third year at Alabama in 2009. Only Larry Coker at Miami (FL) in 2001 won it all in his first year.
- 6) **They were in the Southeastern Conference (SEC).** This is a familiar storyline: 60% of all BCS National Champions came from the SEC (9 out of 15 teams), including the last seven in a row.
- 7) **They went undefeated.** Remarkably, 9 out of 15 BCS National Champions (60%) had perfect, undefeated seasons. It is noteworthy that all (6) non-SEC schools that won BCS titles had undefeated championship seasons.

Above are seven criteria that correlated to winning the BCS National Championship. Two of those criteria were measured after the season: having a top-10 scoring defense and going undefeated. In advance of this final BCS season, just the predictive set of correlations (those that can be measured before the season starts) would be useful in forecasting the 2014 BCS National Champion. Therefore, removing the two post-season metrics leaves five simple preseason correlates to BCS Championships. The table below shows all 15 BCS National Championship teams and how they would have met the five predictive criteria before their championship season started:

The College Football Historian-7-

| Season | BCS Champion | Upperclassman QB | Top-20 Scoring Defense Year Prior | Preseason Top-10 | SEC | Head Coach, 2-4 Years Coaching at School | Criteria Met |
|---------------|---------------------|-------------------------|--|-------------------------|------------|---|---------------------|
| 1998 | Tennessee | X | | X | X | | 3 |
| 1999 | Florida State | X | X | X | | | 3 |
| 2000 | Oklahoma | X | X | | | X | 3 |
| 2001 | Miami (FL) | X | X | X | | | 3 |
| 2002 | Ohio State | X | X | | | X | 3 |
| 2003 | LSU | X | X | | X | X | 4 |
| 2004 | USC | X | X | X | | X | 4 |
| 2005 | Texas | X | X | X | | | 3 |
| 2006 | Florida | X | X | X | X | X | 5 |
| 2007 | LSU | X | X | X | X | X | 5 |
| 2008 | Florida | X | | X | X | X | 4 |
| 2009 | Alabama | X | X | X | X | X | 5 |
| 2010 | Auburn | X | | | X | X | 3 |
| 2011 | Alabama | | X | X | X | | 3 |
| 2012 | Alabama | X | X | X | X | | 4 |

A close assessment of the table of BCS Champions reveals another layer to the 60% **Rule:** Every single champion met at least three out of the five correlative criteria- 60%. Attempting to project the 2014 BCS National Championship using the 60% Rule

The College Football Historian-8-

reveals just 13 candidates. The table below lists the only schools that meet 60% of the outlined criteria for the 16th and final BCS National Championship.

| 2013-2014 Team | QB's Class (by Eligibility) | 2012 Scoring Defensive Ranking | (Projected) Preseason Top-10 | SEC | Head Coach (Years Coaching at School) | Criteria Met |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------|---|---------------------|
| Alabama | McCarron (Sr.) | 1 | X | X | Saban (7 th) | 4 |
| Ohio State | Miller (Jr.) | 31 | X | | Meyer (2 nd) | 3 |
| Texas A&M | Manziel (So.) | 26 | X | X | Sumlin (2 nd) | 3 |
| Georgia | Murray (Sr.) | 18 | X | X | Richt (13 th) | 4 |
| LSU | Mettenberger (Sr.) | 12 | X | | Miles (9 th) | 3 |
| Stanford | Hogan (Jr.) | 11 | X | | Shaw (3 rd) | 4 |
| Louisville | Bridgewater (Jr.) | 36 | X | | Strong (4 th) | 3 |
| South Carolina | Shaw (Sr.) | 13 | X | X | Spurrier (9 th) | 4 |
| Florida | Driskel (Jr.) | 5 | ? | X | Muschamp (3 rd) | 4-5 |
| Notre Dame | Rees? (Sr.) | 2 | | | Kelly (4 th) | 3 |

*The
College
Football
Historian-
9-*

| | | | | |
|----------|---------------|----|---------------------------|----------|
| Miami-FL | Morris (Sr.) | 83 | Golden (3 rd) | 3 |
| Michigan | Gardner (Jr.) | 19 | Hoke (3 rd) | 3 |
| | Nova (Jr.) | 4 | Flood (2 nd) | 3 |
| Rutgers | | | | |

Only 13 schools entering the 2013-2014 college football season adhere to the 60% Rule. Six schools are from the SEC. Florida is the only school that might meet all five criteria (depending on their preseason ranking). The only criterion that keeps Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina from being perfect is that their coaches have too much job stability, and as discussed above, that should not be held against Nick Saban. The only reason Stanford does not meet all five criteria is because they do not play in the SEC (although that is no trivial matter). It is noteworthy that Miami (of Florida) might not be eligible for post-season play in 2013. If that is the case, the field would be narrowed to just twelve schools, half of which would be from the Southeastern Conference. Although history does not guarantee future outcomes, it would be unwise to ignore this historical data when attempting to determine the 2014 BCS National Champion.

* * *

This story original appeared in the newsletter of the College Football Historical Society; and it used by permission of the author and TCFH subscriber.

Baldwin-Wallace and its Aerial Circus, 1934-36

By Timothy L. Hudak

A downpour of sleet and rain that turned the gridiron wet and muddy did not slow down the Yellow Jackets against Kent State. Ken Noble and Norm Schoen each completed a pair of TD passes in the 39-0

The College Football Historian-10-

triumph. The season finale against Akron was not as lopsided, but the B-W defense pitched another shutout in the 12-0 win.

With a final record of 7-1-0 the Yellow Jackets had set a team record for the most wins in a season. They finished second in the Ohio Conference only because the College of Wooster had played one more game, and six B-W players made the All-Conference team. Passing stats are incomplete for 1934 (as they are for all three years under study here), but from the partial figures available the team completed about 48% of its passes, with seven going for touchdowns. B-W averaged 21.5 points per game which, as football historian Mark Purcell points out, was the usual scoring average for a good team of any size in 1934.

If B-W fans thought that their '34 team had produced an "Aerial Circus", what were they going to think of the '35 team that used the forward pass and lateral pass, separately and combined, to produce one of the most exciting teams in all of college football – and one that would lead the nation in scoring?

In the season opener against the University of Buffalo the Yellow Jackets took an early 7-0 lead in the first quarter. In the second stanza, however, the Aerial Circus struck with a frenzy. Its first score came on a Norm Schoen to Ward Powell pass, with Powell then lateralling to Adams who took it in for his second TD of the game. Later in the quarter it was a Schoen to Ken Noble pass, who then lateralled to sophomore runningback Larke Suber (an early African-American star of Cleveland area collegiate football) to complete the touchdown play. After posting a 21-0 lead at the half the Yellow Jackets added five more TD's in the second half for a 55-0 win. Bud Haerr and Norm Schoen each tossed a pair of touchdown passes, with Schoen catching one of Haerr's passes at midfield and taking the ball all the way to the end zone. Haerr even scored on an interception.

The Yellow Jackets cruised past John Carroll, 33-6, and Bowling Green, 41-0, the next two weeks. Norm Schoen put B-W ahead to stay against Carroll with a 56-yard TD run, a game that the *Plain Dealer* noted featured "those passes that the fans love. Southpaw Noble to Schoen to Powell, forward and lateral." The B-W scoring machine was also in full gear the next week against Bowling Green, "stunning the opposition with a concoction of laterals, forwards, forward-laterals and tricky open field running"(PD) as Ray Watts' team scored in every quarter. B-W outgained the Falcons 485-82, with 201 yards coming through the air. All of B-W's points came on the ground, but its dazzling passing and lateral attack (including triple laterals) helped to set up every score.

On October 19 would come the big game of the season, a Big Four contest pitting the Yellow Jackets against Western Reserve's Red Cats before 21,000 at Cleveland's League Park. The game was looked upon as pitting the passing attack of B-W against Reserve's formidable running game; but, the Yellow Jackets suffered a key loss during practice that week when quarterback Bud Haerr came up with a knee injury and was unable to play. Ironically, it would be Reserve's passing game (196 yards that day) that would prove to be the difference.

The College Football Historian-11-

After falling behind 7-0 in the second quarter, the Yellow Jackets unleashed the aerial attack for which they were justifiably famous and it catapulted them to a 14-7 lead. On the first play following Reserve's touchdown "Norman Schoen passed a long, low lateral to Ken Noble, who in turn threw a long forward to Ralph Adams." (PD) Adams made the catch and took the ball all the way for the score, a spectacular play that covered 90 yards. Later in the quarter the Yellow Jackets regained the ball on a Ken Noble interception. The Aerial Circus immediately went to work, this time Schoen passing to end Oliver Davidson, with Davidson then lateraling to Ward Powell who carried the ball down to the Reserve nine. After B-W lost six yards on the next two plays, Schoen and Adams combined on a 15-yard touchdown pass play. Art Goldsmith added both PATs.

Reserve scored late in the half to make it a 14-14 game at the intermission. The Red Cats would add two more touchdowns in the third quarter to come away with a 27-14 win. The Aerial Circus had been "held" to 164 yards through the air by the Red Cats, still a formidable amount at that time, but far below the Yellow Jackets season average. According to the box score they added another 45 yards on laterals.

Except for a game played in the mud and muck on Thanksgiving morning against the University of Akron, the Yellow Jackets ran roughshod over, around and through the remainder of their opponents. It did not matter if the B-W offense stuck to the ground or took to the air, they thoroughly dominated everyone – and the team's ball movement through the air made it all the more spectacular. The Yellow Jackets would outscore their opponents 295-24 in their final six games, crossing the goal line in 21 of their final 24 quarters.

First up was Ashland College, which was whitewashed 60-0. The Yellow Jackets completed 19 of 27 aerials for 233 yards and five touchdowns. Perhaps the most spectacular play came in the fourth quarter when Norm Schoen tossed a pass to Ward Powell, who then lateralled to Sylvester Del Corso, who then pitched the ball to Ralph Adams – with Adams taking the ball the final 50 yards for the TD.

The following Saturday it was the final Big Four game of the season for B-W, taking on Case Institute before 4,000 fans at Case's Van Horn Field. The *Plain Dealer's* Gordon Cobbledick's lead-in to his game day article noted that "Case's strategy ... has been planned to break up the brilliant forward and lateral passing attack of the Bereans and the Riders believed that if they could succeed in that endeavor they could hold the Yellow Jackets even." Cobbledick followed that with "They didn't succeed. They didn't even come close to success."

In defeating Case, 33-0, the Yellow Jackets again passed for more than 200 yards, 211 to be exact, on 15 of 29, scoring four of their TDs via the airways. The stars of this game, as they were in pretty much every B-W game in '35 and '36, were Schoen and Noble, for as Cobbledick noted, "The passing of Norm Schoen and Kenny Noble, the pass receiving of Noble and Schoen and the running of Schoen and Noble – these were the main items in the relentless onslaught of the boys from Berea."

The onslaught continued in B-W's "Dad's Day" game the following week as the Yellow Jackets pummeled Kent State, 40-18, "employing, as usual, intricate forwards, laterals, forward-laterals and reverses." B-W then destroyed Findlay, scoring 12 touchdowns in a 79-0 victory; the Yellow Jackets gained 128 yards and scored three TDs through the air.

Despite an incredible season in which his team had already scored 355 points, Ray Watts made a point of reminding his team that Baldwin-Wallace had lost all eight of its previous games with their next opponent, Wooster College. His players had taken heed, for as was reported in the *Plain Dealer* the morning after the game, the "Baldwin-Wallace gridgers displayed the most accurate forward passing attack ever seen in Wooster College Stadium to overwhelm the Scots, 57 to 0". It just may have been the Yellow Jackets most accurate passing attack of the season as they completed 16 of 20 aerials for exactly 300 yards, eight touchdowns and two PATs. The 57 points pushed the team's point total for the season to 412.

The season finale came on Thanksgiving morning in a game played on a muddy Buchtel Field in Akron, Ohio, against the University of Akron Zippers before about 5,300 hardy football fans. It looked to be another B-W romp as the Yellow Jackets took a 6-0 lead just four minutes into the game, but the Zips soon tied it up and from then on it was a real struggle until a 14-point fourth quarter assured B-W of its team record ninth victory, 26-6. The sloppy field conditions helped to limit B-W to only 95 yards passing, but the Jackets defense held Akron to only 31 yards of total offense.

One of the most incredible seasons of college football was now completed. The Yellow Jackets finished with a team all-time best mark of 9-1-0 and had captured the Ohio Conference championship. They had scored 438 points, easily the most in the country at any level of college play, an average of 44 points per game. Six players made the All-Ohio Conference squad: Ken Noble and tackle William Krause on the first team, Norm Schoen and end Ward Powell on the second team and end Bill Davidson and quarterback Bud Haerr on the third team.

As noted earlier, the statistical picture for the Yellow Jackets' season is incomplete, but what remains paints an incredible picture of what the Aerial Circus could, and did, do. Surviving records show the team to have completed approximately 58% of its passes, with 30 of those completions going for touchdowns, many coming on the team's famous pass and lateral combinations. All of this passing accounted for close to 2,000 yards, while the ground game accounted for at least another 2,100 yards. All of this ball handling did have one down side as the Yellow Jackets committed 32 known turnovers, 22 interceptions and 10 lost fumbles, but it is obvious that these miscues hardly dented the team's offensive output.

While the Yellow Jackets spectacular offensive ball handlers received most of the glory and praise, this was not a "one man show." The offense could not function without a stalwart line and B-W had one of the best that averaged about 191 pounds, a good size for that time. As the *Plain Dealer* noted in one

game account, "As usual, the Yellow Jacket line tore gaping holes in the defensive forward wall" to give its corps of runningbacks room to roam, and the O-line's pass protection was obviously top notch as well.

Complimenting the offense was a stonewall defense. While the Yellow Jackets produced more than 4,100 yards of offense, its defense held the opposition to less than 1,500 total yards and just 44 points, or about what B-W scored in an average game.

END OF Part 2 of 4

Source: 1920 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL FOOT BALL GUIDE

Centre College Typifies Foot Ball's Evolution

There are a few points which, while touched upon in some detail in the "Review of the Season," require more than a passing notice on account of their relation to sports in general throughout the country. There is no question that in the olden times interest was too largely confined to the few large colleges in the East which had, since the early 70's, continued the American game of foot ball, resulting from Harvard's adoption of Rugby in the early part of that decade.

Harvard had her initiation in Rugby at the hands of the Canadian colleges, and the first start towards its introduction was a game played in 1875, in sort of a compromise set of rules between Harvard and Yale.

These rules permitted running with the ball, but also permitted batting the ball. The compromise, so far as developing a real sport was concerned, was a failure, but it led the following year to the introduction of Rugby Union Rules as they then stood. As was experienced with all British colonies, however, these rules underwent at once certain modifications, and from that simple beginning developed the present American foot ball.

Today it is widespread over the entire country. The point most notable in the last decade has been the development of first-class teams in institutions whose prominence was less, so far as knowledge by the general public was concerned. In other words, foot ball and the publicity connected with it have distinctly led to a greater dissemination of the sport. Last season was typical of this spread of interest. Perhaps the most notable instance of all was the coming to prominence of the Centre College team of Kentucky, coached by Charles Moran. The remarkable showing of this so-called "Mountain College" was made even more prominent by the sequence of events. Boston College had defeated

Yale, and this was the first of the upsets of the season. Then West Virginia, considerably better known on account of its teams in the last year or two than Centre, defeated Princeton decisively. Centre then had its glorious opportunity and realized upon it by the defeat of West Virginia. These results therefore placed Centre in a most remarkable position, and the result has been the scheduling of a game with Harvard for this season.

Notre Dame also came into prominence last year with a good team and a fine record, but Notre Dame has been put on the map before. Her first entrance into large publicity was at the expense of Michigan, and later of West Point. Altogether, the season was one peculiarly adapted to the wider dissemination and distribution of the game in every state in the Union.

--Walter Camp

Source: 1920 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL FOOT BALL GUIDE.

An intimation of Centre's strength in Kentucky collegiate foot ball maybe noted in the following composite All-State selections of the Kentucky college coaches. Centre men won every position on this team.

COMPOSITE ALL-KENTUCKY COLLEGIATE ELEVEN

Robb (Centre) and Gordy (Centre), ends.
James (Centre) and Montgomery (Centre), tackles.
Roberts (Centre) and Cregor (Centre), guards.
Weaver (Centre), center.
McMillin (Centre), quarter-back.
Armstrong (Centre) and Whitnell (Centre), half-backs.
Tanner (Centre), full-back.

Source: Janesville Daily Gazette...Copyright 1915 by the Central Press Association

* * *

Why Small Colleges Have Been So Successful In Football

By *FIELDING H. YOST*

The small college football teams have been remarkably successful during the season just closed. Colgate defeated Yale 16 to 0, and trimmed the Army 13 to 0. Virginia beat Yale 21 to 0, and Washington and Jefferson disabled the Elis with a score of 16 to 6. The Michigan Aggies showed remarkable strength. The University of Pittsburgh and Washington and Lee won their share of games.

Why is it that small colleges, each with a meager student body, are able to defeat teams selected from universities with enrollments of thousands?

I have been asked this question number of times, and believe I know the answer.

In the first place, the one-year residence rule and the three-year playing limit of the large universities keep away natural athletes, the husky boys who are anxious to make a varsity team immediately on entering college.

Add to these facts the secondary consideration that the large universities as a rule have higher entrance requirements and insist upon a higher standard of scholarship. The big universities are in the limelight. Even if they were disposed to more lenient toward athletics, their prominence does not admit of any such leniency.

Further, the boy of average means who has to work for his college course is apt to feel an easier environment in a small school, where there is not much show of wealth, or aristocracy.

Most of the good football players have been poor boys, or boys in very ordinary circumstances. It is natural that boys of this class should be attracted to the small colleges, where they can "work their way through and still feel no social disadvantage.

But the big think to emphasize is this: The ambitious, aggressive football player just out of school is attracted to the small college because he stands a chance of making the varsity immediately and playing all of his four years. He is a bit afraid of the entrance requirements of the big universities—in fact he often knows that he couldn't get in without conditions.

He also knows that eligibility rules are not very strictly observed sometimes, in the small schools: He knows that he has a chance to play summer baseball without being barred? Why? Because nobody takes the trouble to question the eligibility of the men from small colleges.

The small colleges are spared the limelight of eligibility inquiry that floods the big university teams. The past season furnishes plenty of illustrations.

Yale lost LeGore, star fullback; Galvin of Wisconsin, another star fullback, had to drop out, and Minnesota had to give up Solon, its fullback and captain, all because they had played summer baseball. In the meantime, nobody bothered to inquire whether any small college men had played baseball or not.

A four year football player has the wonderful asset of experience! The team playing four-year men has more of its old team left over from the previous season with which to build a new team than can be the case in the large universities.

The small colleges usually play longer schedules, which also helps materially in training and seasoning men. The man who gets a chance to play in a maximum of not over fifteen or twenty games in his whole

college career has not the opportunity for development afforded the man who plays in eight or ten games every season for four years.

Briefly, the ambitious preparatory school football player finds it easier to get into a small college, easier to stay there, easy to make the team the first year if he is a star, and easy to escape too searching inquiry about his eligibility. He has a chance to play four full years.

My own opinion is that young men should find it far preferable to master the higher scholarship requirements of the large universities rather than take the easier way. They would be much better off in the end in compensation for the greater effort.

As further reward, they would the greater prestige the large university affords. Football men are born, and then developed. It is impossible to develop some men as they do not have the native ability. As good a coach as "Pop" Warner found this out when with poor material at Carlisle during the season of 1914 he lost nine games.

The size of a student body has very little to do with the success of a football team. The number of first-class athletes who choose to enroll themselves determines results.

Source: Baseball Magazine, 1908

Needed: A New Ball and Widened Field

By Edward B. Cochems

Director of Athletics, St. Louis University

WHEN first the ten-yard rule was suggested by Walter Camp of Yale, there were many skeptics in the football fraternity who claimed that it could not be made possible.

Moreover, when they further suggested that the five big centermen, who usually occupy the position of tackles, guards and center, were not to be permitted to carry the ball, except that they were back five yards from the line of scrimmage, and that six men must be on the line of scrimmage, and the man drawn back must have both feet outside of the foot of the end man, most men who were in authority claimed that it would be impossible to make the ten yards successfully, and that the great contests or match games of the country would necessarily result in a tie or be won by a mere chance. The Rules Committee, in order to make the game more open, and to debrutalize it, were compelled to increase the number of yards from five to ten, in order that the team in possession of the ball would be compelled to resort to more chances of running wide end runs, trick plays, and, in fact, all styles of open attack.

Moreover, it would compel the defense to disintegrate its usually compact formations.

The Rules Committee, in order to make these new conditions possible, were forced to make a number of concessions to the offense or the attacking team.

The most radical of these concessions was the permission of the forward pass, that is, the team in possession had a right to throw the ball forward, not backward as formerly, and any distance to the two men at the end of the line, or to any man back of the scrimmage line, so long as the ball crossed the line of scrimmage five yards out from the point at which it started.

However, they limited the use of this pass and made it very hazardous by the rule that if the ball struck the ground before touching a man on either side it belonged to the opponents at the spot where it was passed from. In fact, this made the forward pass to the offense so speculative and so dangerous that most coaches in the country were afraid to make use of the same. Indeed, the use of the forward pass inside one's own thirty-yard line, is extremely hazardous, since, if not successful, it would go back to the spot where it was passed from, and at once gives the opponents, especially if they had a good drop-kicker or placement kicker, a chance for a field goal, whether they were able to make the necessary ten yards or not by straight football.

In this respect the forward pass certainly is no concession, or at best, a very slight advantage to the offensive team in this territory.

The second concession to the offense is the rule which allows the team to gain possession of the ball on a kick the moment it touches the ground.

Formerly the kicking side was never "on side," or had a right to the possession of the ball unless it had a man or two behind the ball when it was kicked, or unless it struck an opponent and he fumbled it, which gave them equal opportunity to gain possession. The rule stands now that the entire kicking team is put "on side" the moment the ball touches an opponent or hits the ground. This kick was used more than the forward pass by the coaches throughout the country, because it was less hazardous, since even if the kicking side did not obtain possession of the ball, at least, they gained the distance that the ball traveled, whereas in the case of the forward pass they did not gain the length of the throw, but the ball would be taken from them and placed back where it started from.

Another concession to the offense was the change in regard to the rule governing tackling. A player, not one of those in the line of scrimmage, was not allowed to tackle below the knees. Of course, if the player could not tackle below the knees, a big man would not go down as easily as formerly when tackled, and consequently could carry the player with him for some extra yards. However, this was practically a dead letter during the past two seasons, as few officials enforced the rule.

Another concession was in regard to the matter of hurdling. A man could not hurdle in the line, and could not jump over a player in the open if he were standing up.

These concessions to the offense I believe, after two years' practical experience with them at St. Louis University, St. Louis, Mo., have proved to my satisfaction that the ten yards can be made more easily than the five yards under the old rules; also that it has in a great degree lessened the chance of numerous, although not acute, and fatal injuries to the game. It likewise has been the means of saving the game to the people of the country by making it more open and spectacular, and enlivening it every once and while with the brilliance of a forward pass that bring the bleachers to its feet.

However, I do not believe that the "on side" kick is a good concession since at the best it makes nothing more or less than a scramble for the ball, and is based upon chance conditions.

With all the advantages, that have been gained through the foresight of the Rules Committee in adopting these new rules, I believe that they have overlooked one very important condition that makes these concessions a matter of chance, dependent upon weather conditions.

The use of the forward pass and the "on side" kick are absolutely useless, or practically so, on a muddy field in the rain, snow or under high wind conditions.

Under this state of affairs, ten yards is harder to gain than five yards would have been under the old rules, or ten yards would have been under the old rules.

Why? Simply because in order to make ten yards most of the original enterprising coaches of the country have developed a brilliant versatility of attack, dependent mostly upon fake and trick plays, end runs, open play of all

kinds, in which quick turning, accurate and deceptive passing is absolutely necessary. It can be easily seen that sharp turning, fast and accurate passing, and the open style of attack would lose half its force with a wet and slippery ball.

Secondly, the Rules Committee has disallowed the use of the five big center men, who formerly could have been pulled back of the line, and on a sloppy field, have massed their combined weight against the opposing team. Any one knows that a light, active man is not in his element in such conditions, and thus it can be seen that the ten yards it practically impossible to gain them, and that even five yards would be harder to gain with all these concessions than they were formerly.

The Chicago-Minnesota 1906 game, in a drizzling rain, ended four to two in favor of Minnesota, not because Stagg's team was not superior, but simply because Minnesota had a heavier team.

The entire year's work and labor of Coach Stagg was thus marred by weather conditions, over which he had no control.

Now what remedies can be offered in order to keep the great Rugby game in its present state?

Very few coaches in the country but are in favor of the game, simply because it has developed the golden mien between too much open work, as we find in the Socker and LaCrosse game, or too heavy and close, as in the old mass play of former years.

End of part 1 of 2

* * *

Bo Carter presents College Football Hall of Famers who were born or passed away in the month of June.

1 (1901) Edgar Miller, Canton, Ohio

1 (1916) Ki Aldrich, Rogers, Texas

1 (1930) Carmen Cozza, Parma, Ohio

1 (1933) Alan Ameche, Kenosha, Wis.

1-(d - 1963) Century Milstead, Pleasantville, N.Y.

2 (1895) Homer Hazel, Piffard, N.Y.

The College Football Historian-20 -

- 2 (1909) Ben Schwartzwalder, Point Pleasant, W.Va.
2 (1950) Jeff Siemon, Rochester, Minn.
2-(d – 1943) Bill Ingram, Los Gatos, Calif.
2-(d-1943) Nile Kinnick, Over the Pacific Ocean, Gulf of Paria in combat
3 (1959) Sam Mills, Neptune, N.J.
3-(d – 1930) Sam Thorne, New York City
4 (1870) George Sanford, Ashland, N.Y.
4 (1876) Mike Donahue, County Kerry, Ireland
4 (1891) Bob McWhorter, Athens, Ga.
4 (1908) Skip McCain, Enville, Okla.
4-(d – 2005) Banks McFadden, Ormond Beach, Fla.
6 (1879) Jimmy Johnson (Carlisle, Northeastern), Edgerton, Wis.
6 (1901) Walter Koppisch, Pendleton, N.Y.
6 (1919) Darold Jenkins, Pettis County, Mo.
6 (1963) Rueben Mayes, North Battleford, Saskatchewan, Canada
6-(d – 1969) Bob Higgins, State College, Pa.
6-(d – 1998) Eddie Talboon, Dunedin, Fla.
6-(d – 2000), Sandy Stephens, Minneapolis, Minn.
6-(d – 2009) Jim Owens, Bigfork, Mont.
7 (1932) Bob Reade, Monticello, Iowa
8 (1895) Ike Armstrong, Fort Madison, Iowa
8 (1917) Byron White, Ft. Collins, Colo.
8 (1928) Clayton Tonnemaker, Ogilvie, Minn.
9 (1928) Al Brosky, Cincinnati, Ohio
9 (1938) Fisher DeBerry, Cheraw, S.C.
9 (1952) John Cappelletti, Philadelphia, Pa.
9 (1954) Woodrow Lowe, Columbus, Ga.
9-(d – 2005) Slade Cutter, Annapolis, Md.
10 (1880) Louis Salmon, Syracuse, N.Y.
10 (1963) David Williams, Los Angeles, Calif.
10-(d – 1963) John Brown, Middletown, Del.
10-(d – 2001) John McKay, Tampa, Fla.
10-(d – 2008) John Rauch, Oldsmar, Fla.
11 (1892) Josh Cody, Franklin, Tenn.
11 (1903) Ernie Nevers, Willow River, Minn.
11 (1924) Earl Banks, Philadelphia, Pa.
11 (1924) Doug Kenna, Jackson, Miss.
11 (1930) Johnny Bright, Ft. Wayne, Ind.
11-(d – 1964) Lynn Bomar, Nashville, Tenn.
12 (1901) Harold Muller, Dunsmuir, Calif.
12 (1905) Len Casanova, Ferndale, Calif.
12 (1947) Steve Kiner, Sandstone, Minn.
12-(d – 1980) Ernie Godfrey, Columbus, Ohio
12-(d – 1987) Bill Edwards, Springfield, Ohio
12-(d – 2010) Les Richter, Riverside, Calif.
12-(d – 2010) Bobby Davis, Gastonia, N.C.
13 (1903) Red Grange, Forksville, Pa.
13 (1909) Jack Riley, Chicago, Ill.
13-(d – 1958) Charley Brewer, Waltham, Mass.
13-(d – 1992) Edwin Horrell, Beverly Hills, Calif.
14 (1898) Bill Ingram, Jeffersonville, Ind.
14 (1918) John Kimbrough, Haskell, Texas
14 (1924) Leo Nomellini, Lucca, Italy
14-(d -1931) Henry Williams, Minneapolis, Minn.
14-(d – 1932) Bob Peck, Culver, Ind.
14-(d – 2007) Robin Olds, Steamboat Springs, Colo.

The College Football Historian-21 -

14-(d – 2012) Bob Chappuis, Ann Arbor, Mich.

15 (1889) John Kilpatrick, New York, N.Y.

15 (1892) Sean Pennock, Syracuse, N.Y.

15 (1892) Wallace Wade, Trenton, Tenn.

15 (1923) George Brown, San Diego, Calif.

16 (1894) Eddie Casey, Natick, Mass.

16 (1943) Donny Anderson, Borger, Texas

17 (1886) Walter Eckersall, Chicago, Ill.

17 (1891) Harvey Ketcham, Englewood, N.J.

17 (1923) Elroy "Crazy Legs" Hirsch, Wausau, Wis.

17 (1940) Bobby Bell, Shelby, N.C.

17-(d – 1961) Josh Cody, Mt. Laurel, N.J.

17-(d – 1964) Andy Wyant, Chicago, Ill.

18 (1893) John McEwan, Alexandria, Minn.

18 (1912) Harrison Stafford, Wharton, Texas

18 (1921) Angelo Bertelli, West Springfield, Mass.

18 (1937) Bob Reifsnyder, Brooklyn, N.Y.

18 (1963) Bruce Smith (Va. Tech), Norfolk, Va.

19 (1906) Merle Gulick, Jackson, Mich.

19 (1919) Bob Westfall, Detroit, Mich.

19-(d – 1957) Tad Jones, Hamden, Conn.

19-(d – 1975) Edward Mylin, Lancaster, Pa.

19-(d – 2010) Jack Cloud, Annapolis, Md.

20 (1890) John Maulbetsch, Ann Arbor, Mich.

20 (1892) Doug Bomeisler, Brooklyn, N.Y.

20 (1899) Herb McCracken, Pittsburgh, Pa.

20 (1949) Dave Elmendorf, San Antonio, Texas

20-(d – 1944) Dave Schreiner, In Combat in Okinawa

20-(d – 1964) Andy Wyant, Chicago, Ill.

21 (1905) Bill Edwards, Massillon, Ohio

21 (1929) Bob Gain, Akron, Ohio

21 (1965) Jeff Bentrin, St. Paul, Minn.

21-(d – 1973) Frank Leahy, Portland, Ore.

21-(d – 1982) Cotton Warburton, Culver City, Calif.

21-(d – 1988) Bobby Dodd, Atlanta, Ga.

21-(d – 1991) Jackie Hunt, Proctorville, Ohio

22 (1917) Davey O'Brien, Dallas, Texas

22 (1962) Gordon Hudson, Everett, Wash.

23 (1883) Hunter Carpenter, Louisa County, Va.

23 (1902) Don Faurot, Mountain Grove, Mo.

23 (1934) Marino Casem, Memphis, Tenn.

23-(d – 1959) Jimmy Hitchcock, Montgomery, Ala.

23-(d – 1985) Cecil Isbell, Hammond, Ind.

23-(d – 2003) Chuck Carroll, Seattle, Wash.

24 (1895) Gaylord Stinchcomb, Sycamore, Ohio

24 (1905) Bill Kelly, Denver, Colo.

24 (1928) Hollie Donan, Montclair, N.J.

24 (1932) Doug Dickey, Vermillion, S.D.

24 (1935) Ron Kramer, Girard, Kan.

24 (1944) Terry Donahue, Los Angeles, Calif.

24-(d – 1971) Kenny Washington, Los Angeles, Calif.

25 (1928) Tank Younger, Grambling, La.

25-(d – 1997) William Grinnell, Centerville, Mass.

26 (1905) Jack McDowall, Micapony, Fla.

26 (1916) Alvin Wistert, Chicago, Ill.

26 (1933) Ralph Gugliemi, Columbus, Ohio

26-(d – 1949) Huntington Hardwick, Cuttyhawk, Mass.

26-(d – 1986) Ed Molinski, Memphis, Tenn.
26-(d – 1987) Wayne Meylan, Ludington, Mich.
26-(d - 1997) Don Hutson, Rancho Mirage, Calif.
26-(d – 1999) Angelo Bertelli, Clifton, N.J.
27 (1931) Bobby Reynolds (Neb.), Grand Island, Neb.
27 (1932) Kurt Burris, Nowata, Okla.
27 (1966) Mike Favor, Athens, Ga.
27-(d- 1955) Harry Agganis, Boston, Mass.
27-(d – 2000) Larry Kelley, Highstown, N.J.
27-(d – 2002) Jay Berwanger, Downer's Grove, Ill.
28 (1902) Ralph Baker, Rockford, Ill.
28 (1911) Jimmy Hitchcock, Inverness, Ala.

28 (1937) Charlie Flowers, Marianna, Ark.
28 (1960) John Elway, Port Angeles, Wash.
28-(d – 1968) Paddy Driscoll, Chicago, Ill.
29 (1898) Dan McMillan, USC, ??????
29 (1908) Wes Fesler, Youngstown, Ohio
29 (1949) Dan Dierdorf, Canton, Ohio
29-(d – 1955) Henry Phillips, Boone, N.C.
29-(d – 1960) Bob McWhorter, Athens, Ga.
29-(d – 1983) Joe Delaney, Monroe, La.
30 (1930) W.C. Gorden, Nashville, Tenn.
30-(d – 1922) Bob Maxwell, Norristown, Pa.
30-(d – 1949) Dave Campbell, Cambridge, Mass.
30-(d – 1973) Elmer Layden, Chicago, Ill.
30-(d -1983) Matty Bell, Dallas, Texas
30-(d – 1984) Marty Below, Evanston, Ill.

* * *

FOOTBALL
BY WALTER CAMP AND L O R I N F. D E L A N D
BOSTON AND NEW YORK
HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN AND COMPANY
1896

CHAPTER VI
EXPLANATION OF TECHNICAL WORDS AND PHRASES, SLANG
TERMS, AND COINED EXPRESSIONS OF COLLEGE FOOTBALL

Back. A term used for either full-back or half-back, usually the former.

Backs. All the men behind the rush-line. More generally applied to the two half-backs and the full-back; that is, the three men farthest back from the rush-line.

Blocking. Interposing the body in front of a man to prevent his getting through the line.

Blocking-Off. Interposing the body between the runner and the would-be tacklers.

Block Hard, Block Long, Block Close, Block Low, Block High.

Terms applied to the blocking: *hard* means with a forward push; *long* means to prevent the opponent for a considerable time from getting free *close* means when the line blocks the inside men, that is, leaving any unblocked man or men at the ends of the line rather than at any other place.

Butting. Striking a man with the shoulder or head.

Canvas. A term applied to the jackets of the players.

Centre. A term applied to the snap-back, or the middle man of the rush-line, and also the middle spot of the field from whence a kick-off is made.

Centre Trio. Applied to the snap-back and his two guards.

Charging. Rushing forward to seize the ball or tackle a player.

Cleats. The small pieces of leather on the bottoms of the players' shoes.

Cocking the Ball up. Tilting it up, so that the point is higher from the ground.

Cork-Screw. A kick of a similar kind as a twister; also applied to a revolving wedge.

Cross-Bar. A stick that goes across the two uprights in the goal.

Dash. A term used to indicate spirited play; also the sudden run of a player breaking away from the rest.

Dead. A term used to signify "out of play." The ball is dead whenever the umpire or referee blows his whistle; when a goal has been obtained; when a touch-down, safety, or touch-back has been made; when a fair catch has been heeled, or the ball has been downed, having gone out of bounds.

Down. When the runner with the ball is tackled and held.

Drop-Kick. A kick made by letting the ball fall from the hands, and kicking it the very instant it rises from the ground.

Egg. A term applied to the leather ball.

End Rusher. The last man on either end of the forward line.

Fair. (Used as a noun.) Putting the ball in play when it has gone out of bounds.

Fair Catch. A catch made direct from a kick by an opponent, or from a punt-out by one of the same side, provided the man making the catch makes a mark with his heel, when the ball is caught, to signify instantly that he does not intend to run with it.

Fake. A pretense; a bluff; an endeavor to make the opponents believe that a different play is to be made than the one actually used. Thus, a fake kick is always a run.

Falling on the Ball. The action of dropping quickly to the ground, and covering the ball with the body, in order to secure it more certainly than by attempting to pick it up.

Field-Kick. Technically, a goal kicked either from a place-kick, a drop-kick, or from a bounding kick, — in fact from any kind of a kick except a punt.

Field Tactics. An expression intended to cover the general direction or management of the play.

First Down, Second Down, and Third Down. (See 56 FOOTBALL *Down*.) These are terms used to indicate the number of attempts made to advance the ball. The first down is

the one following an advance of the necessary distance, which must be a total of five yards in three consecutive downs.

The second down is when one attempt has been made without succeeding in advancing it five yards. The third down is when two attempts have been made without securing a total gain of the necessary five yards. On the fourth down, which comes at the end of the third attempt, if the necessary five yards have not been gained, the ball goes to the other side. As soon as five yards have been gained it is the first down again.

First Half. The first thirty-five minutes of the game.

Flying Wedge. A wedge that is in motion before the ball is put in play. (Now prohibited by the rules.)

Forwards. The seven men occupying the positions of end, tackle, guard, and centre. (See *Rushers*.)

Foul. Any violation of a rule.

Free Kick. A ny kick where the opponents are restrained by rule from advancing beyond a certain point.

Full-Back. The man nearest the goal, and the man who usually performs most of the kicking.

Fumble. To handle the ball with uncertainty; to drop it when it is in play.

Generalship. Used in contradistinction to field tactics, as meaning a broader consideration of the general methods to be adopted.

Getting Down, or Getting Down the Field. Going forward under a kick so as to be at the spot where the ball falls.

Getting Through. Breaking through the opponents' line on a scrimmage.

Ginger. Life and dash. A man has ginger when he plays very spiritedly.

Gridiron. A term applied to the football field on account of the white lines across it.

Ground-Gainer. A term applied to a man who, when running with the ball, is usually successful at making his required distance.

Goal. The sticks which are set up in the middle of the goal line over which the ball must be kicked. Also the act of kicking a goal; also, the territory behind the goal line.

Goal Line. The line running through the goal posts and at right angles to the side lines.

Goal Tend. Another term for full-back.

Guard. The player in the line next to the centre.

Hacking. Kicking a player in the shins.

Half-Backs. The two men standing next behind the quarter when the team is in possession of the ball and lines up to play. Half-backs are usually the men who do the greater part of the running. Designated also as right half and left half.

Held. Applied to a player when his progress is stopped, and the movement of the ball checked.

Heeling. The act of marking a fair catch by pointing the heel into the ground.

Heeling Out. A term applied in the Canadian game when the ball is put in play by being drawn back with the foot.

Holding. In general, unfair interference in the rush-line. Applied usually to detention of an opponent by use of the hands or arms.

In Goal. Over the goal line.

Interference. Interposing the person between any man and the object of his attack. It is usually applied to the assistance rendered a runner by his allies. It is fair interference when they do not use their hands or arms ; it is unfair (or foul) when they do.

Intermission. An interval for rest; a period of ten minutes between the first and second half of a match.

In Touch. Out of bounds.

Kick-Off. A place-kick from the centre of the field of play; it is used to open each half of the game, and also whenever a goal has been obtained.

Kick-Out. A drop-kick, place-kick, or punt made by the player of a side which has touched the ball down in its own goal.

Lacing. A term applied to the leather thong which fastens up the ball; also, the string which fastens the canvas jacket.

Lacing Out and Lacing In. Terms used by the place kicker to indicate to the man holding the ball in what direction to turn the centre seam.

Leather. A slang term for the ball.

Line Breaking. Advancing into the line with the ball, and passing through an opening made usually by the assistance of the line men.

Line Bucking. Dashing straight into the line with the ball.

Line Men. Forwards or rushers.

Linesman. The man who marks the distance gained and lost.

Line-Up. The taking of positions by the team after each scrimmage.

* * *

Source: El Paso Herald-Post

Phelan Says Pitt **Better** Than Minn.
By International News Service

PASADENA, Cal., Jan. 2.—Pittsburgh has a better team than Minnesota, Coach Jimmy Phelan of the University of Washington Huskies, declared today following the Panthers' smashing 21 to 0 victory in the annual Rose Bowl game.

IFRA Remembers

➤ **Obituaries**

Former [Notre Dame](#) fullback Asaph Schwapp died Wednesday at the age of 26. Charles David "Babe" Howell, Western Carolina; he was 84. George Sauer, Texas; he was 69; Curtis L. Rouse, Tennessee-Chattanooga; he was 52. Jack Butler, St. Bonaventure; he was 85.

Michael "Hemmi" Hemminger, Mount Union; he was 68. Robert L. "Bob" Hardin, Troy State; he was 65; Leonard "Leo" Palizza, Brown University; he was 83. Dave Costa, Northeastern Oklahoma Junior College, University of Utah; he was 71.

Cullen Finnerty, Grand Valley State University; he was 30. George William ("Pop") Seel, Jr., Clemson; he was 77. Kenneth "Bubba" Blackburn, SMU (1946-49); he was 88. Jerry Morris, Tennessee; he was 86.

➤ **Hall of Fame**

National Football Foundation and College Hall of Fame Lehigh Valley Chapter: **Don Clemons (Muhlenberg); John Marcante (East Stroudsburg University); Fred Ross (Millersville University); Bob Shriver (Geneva College); Jim Tkach (Lycoming College) and Bob Clark (Kutztown)**

Members of the 2013 CoSIDA Hall of Fame Class include: **Justin Doherty**, CoSIDA past president and Associate Athletic Director for External Relations at the University of Wisconsin; **Bernadette "Bernie" Cafarelli**, Assistant Athletic Director for [Media Relations](#) at University of Notre Dame; **Jim McGrath**, Associate Athletic Director at Butler University; **Wally Johnson**, Director of Sports Information at St. Lawrence University; **Jim Seavey**, Director of Sports Information and Compliance at the Massachusetts Maritime Academy and **Fred Stabley, Jr.**, who retired as Central Michigan University Director of Sports Information in 2005

Arizona State University standout linebacker **Pat Tillman**, **Dr. Terry Schroeder**, **Lycoming College football star and current United States Circuit Court Judge Thomas Vanaskie** and **United States Coast Guard Academy gridiron great and NASA astronaut Commander Bruce Melnick** as this year's 2013 inductees into the Capital One Academic All-America® Hall of Fame, as selected by CoSIDA.

Marshall Hall of Fame: **George Chaump** (coach), **Chris Crocker** and **Cecil Fletcher** (football), **Buddy Graham** (assistant athletic director),

Alabama Sports Hall of Fame: Nick Saban, Alabama

Rickey Young and [Hanford Dixon](#), 25th class Mobile Sports Hall of Fame.