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- ❖ *In honor of D-Day, IFRA salutes and thanks our true **American Heroes—the U.S. Military**. A number of our subscribers have served in the Armed Forces—and **we thank you for your service to our country**. And if reader of this issues was in Normandy that day—or WW II— we say a Texas-size thank you.*

“The supreme quality for leadership is unquestionably integrity. Without it, no real success is possible, no matter whether it is on a section gang, a football field, in an army, or in an office.”

-- **Dwight D. Eisenhower** (1890-1969); Military Commander and 34th US President and football at West Point, 1912-14).

Editor's Note: *I forgot to site this source; but this seems like the ideal time to use it.*

When Pvt. Dick Weber, Lawrence, Mass., halfback on the 1941 St. Louis university football team, was sent to a west coast army camp, he spent five days looking for a former teammate, Ray Schmissour, Belleville, Ill.

Then he found Schmissour, a guard on the 1940 Billiken squad, was living only two buildings from his own quarters.

* * *

Attached to this month's issue of TCFH, will be Loren Maxwell's
Classifying College Football Teams from 1882 to 1972, Revisited

Used by permission of the author

Football History: A Stagg Party In Forest Grove

By Blake Timm '98, Sports Information Director (Pacific University)



Amos Alonzo Stagg, "The Grand Old Man Of Football," joins his son, former Pacific Head Coach Dr. Paul Stagg, and Paul's son, Skip, in Spring 1948. "Photo Courtesy of the Pacific University Archives."

The Oct. 26 football game between Pacific & the University of Chicago highlights the historical connections between the programs and its former coaches, Amos Alonzo Stagg & Dr. Paul Stagg.

NOTE: As Pacific hosts the University of Chicago in football for the first time on Oct. 26, there are a number of historical connections between the two schools. This article details the first six years of Dr. Paul Stagg's tenure as head coach at Pacific University, and the role his father played in both his coaching development and its affect on Pacific football. (The game was played during the 2013 season; Pacific was victorious, 21-6.)

As Pacific University searched for a new football coach in 1947, it is certain that the following letter of reference quickly caught vice president Edwin T. Ingles' eye.

"I have not seen Paul for six years, but I have had a chance to know him well as a man because he was a part of our family for twenty five years," the letter began. "It has been my privilege to coach several thousand young men in athletics...I am happy to report that Paul measures high among them in point of character and manhood and dependability.

"He is a fine Christian gentleman and has no bad habits. He possesses good judgment, is capable and a hard worker. He is likable and possesses good leadership and is able to manage men.

"In my time I have written many hundreds of recommendations for young men. There has never been anyone that I could speak more confidently than I can about Paul."

*Sincerely,
Amos Alonzo Stagg[1]*

Within a matter of weeks, Amos' son, Dr. Paul Stagg, would arrive in Forest Grove to begin the greatest

period in the history of Pacific football.

The Stagg name, of course, is well known in football circles and is especially revered at the Division III level. "The Grand Old Man Of Football" coached at the Univ. of Chicago for 40 years, where he made the Maroons a national power. In the process, he created such innovations in the game as the man in motion and the lateral pass. The Division III championship game, held annually in Salem, Va., bears the Amos Alonzo Stagg name.

Both of the elder Stagg's sons, Amos, Jr., and Paul, followed the family line on the gridiron. Paul was the starting quarterback at Chicago through some thin years that would mark the end of Amos' tenure, forced out by university president Robert Maynard Hutchins following the 1932 season.

When he came to Pacific University in 1947, Paul Stagg was already a well-known name in football and academic circles. Following his graduation from Chicago, Paul followed his father to the College of the Pacific in Stockton, Calif., serving as the freshman coach for one season. He went back east the following year, coaching football and serving as athletic director at Moravian College for the three years before moving on to Springfield College and eventually Worcester Tech, where he was again football coach and athletic director for six years.

When 1947 rolled around, Paul Stagg was looking for a new start. "Worcester Tech is a fine engineering college," he wrote in his application letter to Pacific, "but like most engineering schools, the athletic talent is poor and there is not time to develop it."**[2]** In his six-year tenure, Worcester Tech went 6-23-2, a record highlighted only by a 13-0 win over Harvard in 1945. In his previous four years as Springfield (where Dr. James Naismith invited the game of basketball and Amos Alonzo Stagg scored the first ever basket in 1891), he amassed an 11-19-2 record.

He has received his doctorate in physical education from New York University that spring, and it is safe to say that he was looking to move west. His father was had just been pushed away from Stockton and was assisting Amos., Jr., at Susquehanna University in Pennsylvania, but the family still made the Sacramento Valley home. In a letter of interest sent to Pacific vice president Ingles from March 1947, Paul indicates that he had also applied for the same position at Willamette, but his applications was received two days after Jerry Lillie had been appointed to the post.**[3]**

Perhaps Paul saw something in Pacific that made him think he could win. The Badgers had gone 4-3-1 in their 1946 return under Ozzie Gates after the program was shuttered for three seasons during World War II.

"Having recently received my doctor's degree, I would like to change to a liberal arts college, where it is possible to have a normal physical program and where I would be the director," Paul Stagg wrote in his application letter. "I am also interested in changing to an institution where the athletic material offers a reasonable chance to win."**[4]**

STAGGMEN TAKE PACIFIC BY STORM

The arrival of Paul Stagg to Pacific in 1947 hastened changes in the program that showed that he was truly here to win. "The new Badger mentor wasted little time during the first week as he introduced the T formation to the squad," wrote the Pacific Index prior to the first game. True to form, Pacific went 6-2 in their first season under Stagg, scoring shutouts over Lewis & Clark and Portland State in their first two games and coming within 7-6 of Linfield. The Badgers finished second to Willamette in the Northwest Conference standings and saw "Tug" Thorgerson and Stan Russell named to the All-NWC Team.

Although the 1947 season was a success, Stagg was cautious on his outlook for the future. "Although we

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have a fine nucleus returning for next year we need to have a few new boys enter school that are good players to have a top notch team," he wrote in an early letter to alumni, one of the first "Stagg Letters" that Pacific faithful would see over the next 13 years.

*"Since most of these boys graduate at the end of next season we need to have some boys coming along to take their places if we are to continue to stay at the top of the heap....It is expected that through the years we may not always win as many games, but I hope that the boys will always play good football and be a credit to the institution."***[5]**

The alumni did their part and the "Staggmen," as the headline writers nicknamed his teams, kept winning. The 1948 Badgers went 5-3-1 and again finished second in the NWC, beating the likes of Linfield, Willamette and Lewis & Clark in the process (College of Idaho would win the title).

The 1949 team delivered on Stagg's goal of producing a winner. The Badgers went 8-1-1 that year, the only blemishes coming in a 13-13 season-opening tie with Pacific Lutheran and a 13-6 loss to Lewis & Clark. Pacific shared the NWC title with College of Idaho, their third conference crown, and was selected by the conference to play in the Pear Bowl, a small college postseason game played in Medford at what is now called Spiegelberg Stadium. Pacific would defeat UC Davis 33-15 and running back Stan Russell would be selected as an Associated Press Little All-American.

In a Sept. 5, 1950 edition of the Stagg Letter, Paul recognized that it would take some work for the Badgers to repeat as champs with losses to graduation and the Korean War.

*"Looking towards out season this year there have been many doubts in my mind. We have a number of new men trying for the various positions. It is too early to tell where they will fit into the picture. From the realistic angle we shouldn't be expected to do anything this year, but as a dark horse, I wouldn't sell us short yet."***[6]**

Pacific was far from a dark horse that year, finishing with a 7-2 record and tying for second in the NWC with Linfield behind Lewis & Clark's 5-0 league mark. Pacific opened the season 4-0, a feat that would not be repeated until 2013. The Badgers succeeded despite injuries, with Stagg pointing out the absence of "12 so-called regulars" in a 24-0 loss to the Pioneers. And once again, Stagg seemed to be fixated on what could have been in the final Stagg Letter of the year.

"After the first three games we had our discouraging moments, but I was glad we came back as strong as we did. Incidentally [sic] it is my experience that injuries come in cycles. I had a large number of injuries in 1934, 1941 and 1950. Nearly all our injuries occurred in games, but it was just our bad luck and not due to the rough play of opponents."

*"We broke a tradition this year which I wish we could keep. We lost our first home football game in the four years I have been here. I was afraid that tradition was too good to last."***[7]**

Dr. Stagg ended that letter with the concern of losing another 14 players to graduation and the prospect of losing more to Korea. In the end, he didn't need to be. Pacific returned to the top of the NWC ledger in 1951, going 8-2 and tying with Lewis & Clark for first in the league at 4-1. The Badgers were voted by the conference to return to the Pear Bowl and a rematch with UC Davis. The Staggmen rebounded from a 7-6 deficit to defeat the Aggies once again, 25-7.

While not capped by a bowl appearance (the Pear Bowl was not played again after 1951), the 1952 season proved the high water mark of the Stagg era. The Badgers went undefeated for the first time in the modern era, going 7-0-1 and tying with the College of Idaho for the league crown at 4-0-1. The heartbeat of the squad was Frank Buckiewicz, Sr., who was named All-NWC in both sides of the ball and was selected as an

AP All-American. Buckiewicz would follow Stagg in later years as Pacific head coach from 1965-1980.

In those first years, the entire city of Forest Grove enjoyed the presence of football royalty. The "Grand Old Man" himself often made the trip north from Stockton to assist Paul in spring practices. The elder Stagg seemed to take joy in sharing the latest innovations in the family business, as evidenced in the April/May 1948 edition of the Pacific University Alumnews.

"While he did not feel that Pacific had what is termed 'finished players' yet, Stagg did prophesy a good future for our team which was the essential drive and spirit for the playing the game under adverse conditions.

*"Alonzo Sr. came to Pacific about 8 weeks ago to aid his son...(and) brought with him the double flank formation which he has utilized for the last ten years and which is the system used at Susquehanna University. Whereas our system is based primarily on the T-formation Coach Paul Stagg incorporated some of his father's methods and system in pass plays."**[8]***

END GAME

During his first six seasons, Stagg's teams posted a 39-11-3 record. But as he may have foreshadowed in his 1947 letter to the alumni, success would not last. As Linfield made their initial rise as a conference football power, Stagg's shine wore off. In his final eight seasons, the Badgers finished above .500 just once (in his final season) and never finished better than fourth in the conference standings.

Following the 1960 season, Paul finally decided to join his father in California. In another ironic parallel linking two same-named schools, Paul Stagg resigned from Pacific in 1960 to become athletic director at the University of the Pacific. The elder Stagg was now 98-years-old, and the chance to be closer surely drew the youngest son south.

Paul took over UOP's department of physical education and athletics, but also charged with overseeing dramatic changes to the department and football program. President Robert E. Burns had decreed that the Tigers' athletic programs would no longer take cross-country trips and that football scholarships would be phased out. It was a challenge that Dr. Stagg would not be able to meet, resigning in frustration in 1966. "There were too many problems and too few answers," he noted upon his departure, "and I found myself in the middle."**[9]**

Paul Stagg would never return to college athletics, remaining in Stockton where he operated a direct-mail and printing business with his wife, Virginia.**[10]** University of the Pacific would never again be a top caliber football program again and would discontinue the program in 1995, three years after Pacific University cut theirs.

While football was certain Paul Stagg's main emphasis over the years, he remained committed throughout his career to coaching well-rounded men and the academic side of physical education. He was a regular fixture at NCAA conventions and physical education conventions. His doctoral thesis was a 450-page history of the NCAA. He spoke out against a ban over live television broadcasts for the 1951 season, instead advocating for a tape-delay agreement that would protect Saturday night kickoffs (such as his Badgers had). He also spoke against the dissolution of the NCAA's "Sanity Code," which placed limits under which an athlete could get help from an institution and effectively limited help.**[11]**

While Paul Stagg did prove his value as a football coach at Pacific University, it was high integrity as a professor and coach that endeared him to many. Pacific President Walter Giersbach summed up Dr. Stagg's

persona in 1951, in the midst of his glory years with Pacific football.

"Here he has shown himself to be very much a 'chip off the old block'." He has the same fine spirit, the same integrity and purpose, the same dynamic as his father. He has never used intoxicating liquor, nor is he addicted to smoking, off-color stories, or ungentlemanly behavior. He is a refreshing addition to any college or university campus and is well received by the wider community in which he integrates himself, always in the interest of the University and his particular field of endeavor.

*Paul Stagg's greatest love is football. He is aggressive, thorough-going and loyal, especially to the team which he is building to carry the colors of his school."***[12]**

FOOTNOTES

[1] Amos Alonzo Stagg letter to Edwin T, Ingles, Apr. 1, 1947, Pacific University Archives.

[2] Paul Stagg letter to Pacific President Walter Giersbach, Mar. 15, 1947, Pacific University Archives.

[3] Paul Stagg letter to Edwin T. Ingles, Mar. 29, 1947, Pacific University Archives.

[4] Paul Stagg letter to Pacific President Walter Giersbach, Mar. 15, 1947, Pacific University Archives.

[5] Paul Stagg letter to Pacific alumni Nov, 19, 1947, Pacific University Archives.

[6] "Stagg Letter," Sept. 5, 1950, Pacific University Archives.

[7] "Stagg Letter," Nov. 1950, Pacific University Archives.

[8] "Alonzo Stagg Sr. Here For Spring Football," Pacific University Alumnews, April/May 1948, Pg. 16.

[9] Marsh, Tim and Schmidt, Ray, "Another Stagg," College Football Historical Society newsletter, Vol. XVI, No. IV, Aug. 2003.

[10] Marsh and Schmidt.

[11] Paul Stagg report on NCAA and Football Coaches Meeting, 1950. Pacific University Archives.

[12] Walter Giersbach letter, Apr. 20, 1951, Pacific University Archives.

* * *

The following will highlight several accounts of an early college football star, Tilly Lamar (Princeton in 1885)

Source: The Outing Magazine, 1889

American College Athletics II Yale University

By Richard M. Hurd

For the season of 1885 the Football Association embraced but four members, Yale, Princeton, Wesleyan and Pennsylvania, Harvard being forbidden intercollegiate football by the action of their Faculty. At Yale one of the finest elevens ever turned out was

formed from almost entirely new material, and, although defeated by Princeton by six points to five, this material has abundantly repaid the efforts made in its behalf by forming the backbone of Yale's magnificent elevens of 1886 and 1887.

In the first half of the Yale-Princeton game of 1885, Yale scored a goal from the field. In the second half, Lamar, of Princeton, made his famous run, seizing the ball on a long, low punt, and by clever dodging obtaining a clear field for a run, he made a touch-down between the goal-posts, thus winning the championship for Princeton.

It was a marvelous feat, and one to be long remembered

Source: The Outing Magazine, 1909

Great Teams of the Past

By Walter Camp

DeCamp's Princeton team of 1885 seemed to be the cradle for many noted players. Both the Hodges played on it, Adams, Savage, as well as Tracy Harris, while Irvine, now head of the Mercersburg School, was one of its powerful men, as were also Cook and Toler.

Most noted of all were Cowan and Lamar, the latter the man who made the long run, the length of the field, which settled the Yale game in the last few minutes of play, and the former the big captain and tackle who was soon to become the most prominent man on Princeton's team.

This game was a most remarkable one. The Harvard faculty had this year forbidden the team to play any games with other colleges. At New Haven most of the old players had graduated so that there were only two of the teams of the former year left.

Yale had, however, shown remarkable strength for a green team, having been scored on only once during the season and defeating Pennsylvania the week before her Princeton game by a score of 53 to 5.

Princeton came to New Haven and the play was exciting from the very start. Yale forced the ball into Princeton's territory and Watkinson, Yale's full-back, narrowly missed a goal from the field. Finally he secured another try and this time made the goal, making the score by the ruling of those days 5 to 0 in Yale's favor.

In the second half Princeton carried the ball almost to Yale's five-yard line, but was held for downs.

Yale then responded with a succession of running plays which took the ball out once more to the middle of the field. From that point Watkinson made a long punt toward Princeton's goal, but a little to the side. Toler was coming up on it when it struck him squarely on the chest and bounded off to the side, Lamar getting it on the bound just out of reach of the Yale men who had followed the kick down.

This gave the Princeton man a perfectly clear field until he should reach the backs. These he dodged easily and landed the ball behind Yale's goal line after running the length of the field. The goal was kicked and the score stood 6 to 5, with only five minutes left to play; no further score resulted.

Source: The Outing Magazine, 1909

Heroes of the Gridiron

By Walter Camp

Then came Lamar who made the great touchdown against Yale at New Haven in the last few minutes of play, turning defeat into victory; he was later drowned in an attempt to save the life of another.

Athletics at Princeton—A History [© 1902]

On the strength of runs by Watkins, Peters and Beecher advanced the ball back into Yale territory as the team retained possession of the ball when Toler muffed the ball and Yale recovered at its own 40-yard line.

The clock showed 10 minutes left in the game; as Yale was advancing closer to the Princeton goal line and a touchdown to put the game out of reach.

But the drive stalled as, as Peters, unsure what to do—and then decided to kick.

The ball was sent to Watkinson, the Yale full back, who drove it by a long swing punt across the twenty-five yard line towards the Princeton goal. It was a perfect kick and one most difficult to catch. A Princeton man attempted to make the catch, but the ball shot off his breast towards one of the "in touch" bounding lines.

Lamar, with the agility of a cat, bounded after it, and catching it on a rebound, sped a way with it without stopping, along the in-touch line.

Yale's defenders raced toward the muffed kick, hoping to fall on the loose ball.

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Lamar dashed between two defenders and cleared the remainder of the Yale team, as his teammates had secured their blocks.

Princeton regrouped and forced Lamar to the “Southern boundary” but the swift Princeton back, *swerved to the right and with incredible swiftness, threw Beecher over his head...* still while being pursued by Watkinson and Peters. The latter, still running at full speed—but was a few yards back—was the last hope for a Yale victory.

The white five-yard lines flew under the feet of the sharply breathing runners. The last ten-yard line was passed and the arms of Peters were outstretched for a tackle, but Lamar had plunged over the goal line and lay on the ground with the ball under him. With Hodge made the game winning kick, Princeton claimed the 6-4 victory.

In all, Lamar was credited with a 90-yard punt return.

Princeton then killed the last four minutes of the game.

In the season finale against Pennsylvania, Lamar scored three touchdowns and a pair of goals after touchdowns. His last conversion gave the Tigers their 637th point of the 1885 season.

* * *

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- *Please note, if you have a college football-related site or blog and would like to have it highlighted in a future issue, please send description of 1-5 paragraphs to the editor.*

* * *

“Who is John Carroll?” Syracuse Finds Out in 1950

By Timothy L. Hudak

Sports Heritage Specialty Publications

When the football game between John Carroll University and Syracuse University was first announced in April of 1950, there were more than a few in Syracuse, N.Y., who wanted to know “Who is John Carroll?” When the final seconds had ticked off the game clock on Friday evening, November 10, of that

year those same people were probably wishing that they had never heard of “him”.

John Carroll University is a small Jesuit University located in University Heights, Ohio, a suburb to the east of Cleveland with a population that struggles to exceed 10,000. The Blue Streaks have been playing football since 1920. Their schedule traditionally consisted of smaller schools in and around Ohio. Carroll had played, and defeated, Duquesne on one occasion, but this was in the early 1920s before that school had become a national football power. They had also played Villanova a couple of times early in the tenure of Rockne alum Harry Stuhldreher, losing both games. That was about the extent of Carroll’s “big time” football experience.

The Blue Streaks had never won more than seven games in any one season. From 1935-1942 they enjoyed only three winning campaigns and the school, like many others, dropped the sport during the war years of 1943-1945. When Carroll resumed football in '46 it finished with a 1-7 mark.

For the 1947 season John Carroll hired Herb Eisele as its football coach and Athletic Director, and things immediately picked up. Eisele had been schooled in the Notre Dame box formation offense during his collegiate days at the University of Dayton. He had employed this system during much of his very successful high school coaching career in Cleveland, but had switched to the more modern T-formation in 1943. The results were immediate and dramatic as his teams at Cathedral Latin School won five consecutive Cleveland championships (1943-1947) and three consecutive Ohio high school state titles (1944-1946). When he left Latin after 19 seasons and started at Carroll he brought the T-formation with him.

That first season at Carroll, Eisele’s team went 6-3, definitely an improvement over the 1-7 of the previous year. The next two years the Blue Streaks finished with records of 7-1-2 and 6-3.

Besides striving to win games, Herb was always looking for a way to put his team on to the national football map, and when the opportunity came to play Syracuse during the 1950 season he jumped at it. The Orange was not a premiere national eleven, but as the Plain Dealer’s Gordon Cobbledick put it, “In Syracuse they will meet a ‘name opponent’. Not a member of the first rank nationally, but one of the strong eastern teams ...”

Like John Carroll, Syracuse football was also in something of a transition. The Orange had dropped football for just a single year during the war, 1943, but since then the team had not provided its fans with a great many victories. In 1949 the school hired Floyd Schwartzwalder, more commonly known as “Ben”, as its football coach. It was a hiring move that would shortly take Syracuse to the highest reaches of college football.

Thus far during the 1950 campaign both teams had been traveling along parallel courses. Syracuse had opened with a victory over Rutgers, but then dropped a one-point decision to Temple and lost to Cornell the following week.

However, after those two defeats the Orange had rebounded strongly and were currently enjoying a four-game win streak after posting impressive victories over Penn State, Holy Cross, Boston U. and Lafayette. John Carroll also had a pair of losses, losing its first two contests to St. Bonaventure and St. Xavier.

Like Syracuse, Carroll had rebounded after those early setbacks and was now riding a six-game win streak after knocking off Toledo, Kent State, Youngstown State, Case Tech, Marshall and Dayton.

Unlike the average resident of Syracuse, Coach Schwartzwalder and his staff had a very good idea who “he”, i.e. John Carroll was. They had been scouting the Blue Streaks all season, and Coach Schwartzwalder had sent three of his assistants to Dayton, Ohio, the previous weekend to watch the game between JCU and the Dayton Flyers. In seeing Carroll break open a close game by scoring a pair of unanswered touchdowns in the fourth quarter to pull out a 24-12 victory, they would have seen how the Blue Streaks once again used a big fourth quarter to win a game. During the season Carroll had totaled just 51 points in each of the first three quarters, but in the final period they had scored 115 points.

They may also have picked up a few pointers on how to stop Carroll’s star fullback Carl Taseff. But they also learned that if you stop Taseff you also had to stop halfback Don Shula, and that stopping both was a near impossibility. The Flyers held Taseff to only 72 yards rushing, but Shula had exploded for a season best 165.

Who was this Carl Taseff who had earned so much of the Flyers attention? Not only was he a four-year starter and the Blue Streaks best running back, but he was one of the best in the nation. He entered the game against Syracuse with 848 yards rushing, good for third in the country, and he had crossed the opponent's goal line 17 times, which was tops in collegiate football. Carl was also a very able pass catcher when the ball was thrown to him and he was the Blue Streaks punter.

At one of the halfback positions was Taseff's roommate and fellow senior Don Shula, who had already rushed for 666 yards on the season. JCU backfield coach Dan Mormile considered Shula to be the best collegiate back in Ohio, in part because, unlike Taseff, Shula also played defense. Carroll's other halfback was junior Burrell Shields, who had chipped in with 353 yards rushing.

Running the offense at quarterback was Rudy Schaeffer, whose arm had provided an additional 785 yards through the air, 398 of which were caught by end Joe Minor.

Like John Carroll, Syracuse used the T-formation, but Coach Schwartzwalder employed a split, unbalanced line with the wing-T formation in the backfield.

The Syracuse offense was run by senior quarterback Bernie Custis, rated as the best passer up to that point in Orange history. Already in 1950 he had thrown for 566 yards, giving him almost 2,500 yards for his career – a huge total for that time. Custis was also currently 18th in the country in total offense. His primary receiver was sophomore end Joe Szombathy with 204 yards.

While Custis was able to put the ball in the air, the Orange were also very capable of moving it along the ground. In fact, they were ranked 13th in the country with 254 yards rushing per game. Junior fullback Bob Young, 486 yards, and freshman halfback John Colceri, 423 yards, did most of the ball toting for Syracuse, providing Syracuse, like John Carroll, with a balanced offensive attack.

Both teams were thus pretty evenly matched on offense. The defenses were also quite formidable, especially along the trenches. The Orange were thought to be the speedier of the two teams, while the weight advantage belonged to the Blue Streaks by about 20 lbs. per man. The Ohioans were also more of a

veteran team, the New Yorkers fielding a team that had only two senior starters, with most of the rest of the starting line-up composed of sophomores.

In the week before the game, Syracuse was considered to be as much as a two touchdown favorite, but off the field circumstances would intervene to considerably cut down the odds for John Carroll. On Thursday, November 9, the day before the game, Syracuse quarterback Bernie Custis was sent to the school infirmary with a fever and sore throat. Custis, who had accounted for fully half of Syracuse's touchdowns with his passing and running, never made it to the train for the trip to Cleveland. His normal back-up was John Donati, but Donati was still pretty banged up from the previous week's game with Lafayette. That left sophomore Avatus Stone, who was also the team's punter. Normally a defensive player when not punting, Stone had been at quarterback only once during the season, and that had come during the fourth quarter of the game against Lafayette. Now he would of necessity be thrust into the role of starter.

Cleveland Plain Dealer sportswriter Chuck Heaton wrote on the morning of November 10 that "With everything to gain and nothing to lose, John Carroll's football team will shoot the works against a good Syracuse eleven tonight in Cleveland Stadium." It was seasonably cold that night, 27 degrees at game time, when 16,724 mostly partisan fans showed up at Cleveland's Municipal Stadium, making this the largest crowd to ever see a Cleveland collegiate team play football.

As the fans were settling into their seats Syracuse took the opening kickoff and started play at its own 27-yard line. Eight plays into the drive a 47-yard Avatus Stone to halfback Don Willis aerial put the ball on the JCU two-yard line. Two plays later fullback Bob Young plunged into the end zone from the one, the extra point giving Syracuse an early 7-0 lead at 4:50 of the opening session.

Late in the first quarter Syracuse punted from midfield, with Don Shula taking the ball at his own eight-yard line and returning it out to the 18. Shula then advanced the ball to the 50-yard line via a pass reception and a 13-yard scamper. After a timeout by Syracuse, successive runs by Carl Taseff and Don Shula advanced the ball to the Syracuse 38 as the first quarter came to an end.

Princeton Seminary Games—setting the record straight

By Mel Smith

In 1894 & 1895, the Seminary played and lost to two of the biggest association football (soccer) teams in the USA - the Philadelphia Phillies Association FB Team, 1g-7g, on 11/24/1894 and the Kearney Rangers, 3g-7g, on 12/07/1895.

Here is another crazy point to this story. The Philadelphia Inquirer on 11/24/1894, calls the game with the Phila. Phillies as played by Princeton University in 1894; not the Seminary. AND, the New York Times on 12/08/1895, calls the game with the Kearney Rangers as played by Princeton University; not the Seminary.

If you go into the archives of *The Princetonian* student newspaper, you will find both games were played by the Seminarians; not the college students. Biggest mistake I have found with two of the greatest newspapers of the country.

AND, the Seminary Boys played and lost, 4-10, in one hell of an American football game with Princeton University on 10/16/1895. Franklin & Marshall had canceled a game with Princeton at the last minute, so they quickly asked the Seminarians to fill in. What a surprise such a hard game was played.

* * *

The Grave of Bo Schembechler

Ann Arbor, MI

By Randy Snow

Any University of Michigan fan knows the name, Bo Schembechler. When he retired as head football coach of the Wolverines in 1989, he was the fifth winningest coach in college football history. But did you know that he is actually buried in Ann Arbor as well? Until recently, I did not. So I recently set out to find his gravesite and to pay my respects.

Glenn E. "Bo" Schembechler, Jr. was born on April 1, 1929 in Barberton, Ohio, a suburb of Akron. He attended and played football at the University of Miami (Ohio), graduating in 1951. The Miami head coach in 1949 and 1950 was Woody Hayes. When Hayes took the head coaching job at Ohio State in 1951, Schembechler went too and became a graduate assistant coaching under Hayes in 1951 and 1952. Over the years, Schembechler also

spent time as an assistant coach at Presbyterian College, Bowling Green State University and Northwestern. He returned to Ohio State as an assistant coach from 1958-1962.

Schembechler then became the head coach at Miami (Ohio) from 1963-1968, leading the team to two Mid-American Conference championships. There is a statue of him in the Cradle of Coaches Plaza outside the Miami football stadium. He is one of several former coaches so honored. All spent time there and went on to even greater success. Others include former NFL head coaches Paul Brown, Weeb Ewbank and Sid Gillman as well as **Notre Dame** head coach Ara Parseghian. Current Baltimore Ravens head coach John Harbaugh is also getting a statue on the plaza this year.

(<http://spec.lib.muohio.edu/cradleofcoaches>)

Schembechler then became the head coach at Michigan for 21 seasons from 1969-1989. Schembechler took the Wolverines to a bowl game in 17 of his 21 seasons, including 10 Rose Bowls. He also won 13 Big Ten titles. His annual battles against Woody Hayes and the Ohio State Buckeyes have become legendary in college football. It was known as the Ten Year War and lasted from 1969-1978. Michigan won 5, lost 4 and tied 1.

Between Miami and Michigan, Schembechler spent 27 years as a head coach. His record at Michigan was 194-48-5 and his overall record was 234-65-8. His teams never had a losing season. He also served as Michigan's director of athletics from 1988-1990 and he is a past president of the American Football Coaches Association. (mgoblue.com)

After he retired from coaching at Michigan, his career took an unexpected turn when he was named president of Major League Baseball's Detroit Tigers from 1989-1992.

He was inducted into the University of Michigan Hall of Honor in 1992 as well as the Rose Bowl Hall of Fame and the College Football Hall of Fame in 1993.

Schembechler died of heart failure on November 17, 2006 at the age of 77.

A larger than life statue of Schembechler was recently unveiled outside Schembechler Hall on the U of M campus as part of renovations that were recently completed. The Statue is accompanied by one of his most famous quotes, "Those who stay will be champions."

Schembechler is buried in the Forest Hills Cemetery just about a mile and a half northeast of The Big House in Ann Arbor. The cemetery address is 415 South Observatory Street at Geddes Avenue. His grave is in Section 54 and is right next to the road. It is a modern looking, black stone that seems a little out of place in such a historic, gothic-style cemetery, which dates back to 1856. If you go, stop in at the office and get a map of the cemetery. It will be much easier to find his grave that way.

Forest Hills Cemetery is also the final resting place for a couple of other icons associated with Michigan football, head coach Fielding Yost, legendary Michigan radio announcer, Bob Ufer and former U of M quarterback, Peter Elliott. I will have more on those Michigan legends in a future article.

Bo Schembechler may have been born and raised in Ohio, but he will forever be known as a "Michigan" man.

* * *

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The Growth of Foot Ball

By Walter Camp.

Only a few years ago the Harvard Stadium and the Yale Bowl were the only very large structures designed of special character for the seating of the crowd attending a foot ball game. These were followed by the Palmer Stadium and by other structures of a similar character at other universities.

Within the last year, however, there have been put in process of construction stadiums of enormous seating capacity at many other college athletic fields, and by the time the season of 1921 opens most of these big structures will be completed. Nothing can attest more strongly the permanent popularity of this sport.

At the time when the Harvard Stadium, the first of its character in the country, was erected, Professor Hollis, who was then chairman of the Harvard Athletic Committee, came to the writer before accepting the responsibility of putting up such a structure, and queried quite strongly whether it was advisable to put an

amount of money, which was then considered quite large, into seating arrangements for a game like foot ball.

But he and the Committee finally determined to go ahead and the Harvard Stadium was the result. As originally constructed, it was designed to seat only between twenty and twenty-five thousand people. Today, with its additional end stands, forty or fifty thousand can be accommodated, and at the Yale Bowl some eighty thousand.

But these new stadiums that are being built in other places, in some cases contemplate a seating capacity of one hundred thousand. No greater evidence could be given as to the increasing popularity of the game. As to its extension throughout the country, this phase of its development has astonished, for schools, colleges, universities—all recognize that foot ball is practically the central power plant of their athletic system.

From this in most of the larger institutions come the financial sinews of war by means of which all the other sports are kept in operation. In the larger universities the receipts from the foot ball games are the ones which go to make up the deficits in a majority of the other branches, also paying the upkeep of stands and fields.

Base ball is next to foot ball in this respect, but that for the most part does well to break even without making contributions toward other sports or the general upkeep.

In other words, and it is something which certainly has the full consideration of all university authorities, if it were not for foot ball the college athletic exchequer would be bankrupt and the graduates and undergraduates be obliged to finance all the other sports except base ball, if they were to be maintained.

Turning to the other phase of it, which has developed so rapidly in the last decade—that of intercollegiate relations: Ten years ago intersectional games were the exception. Annually there would be one or two of these contests, but so far as general relation between different sections being close, they were almost negligible for the last few years these intersectional games have grown in number and importance to such an extent that foot ball in the 'country is now like one big school.

Men on the Coast, in the Middle West, on the Eastern Seaboard, in the South, and in the Northwest—all talk one language in foot ball and the style of play is gradually becoming more and more homogeneous. One section develops for a short time a particular phase of the play, and by these intersectional games this is spread until the whole country is trying it out. This tends towards a large increase of interest, because it makes intelligible the various methods which can hardly be conveyed on paper, but which are quite patent when observed in an actual game.

Harvard, one of our oldest universities, sent its team clear across the continent to the Pacific Coast for a game. Brown, Pennsylvania and Dartmouth have all made the transcontinental trip. Ohio State last year went out as champions of the Middle West Conference and took on California for the big game in Pasadena, and California proved the conquerors in a most decisive battle.

Incidentally, California sent its track team East and cleaned up the Intercollegiates,(sic) and its crew finished a fine second in the intercollegiate regatta on the Hudson at Poughkeepsie. A great many foot ball enthusiasts turned out at the intercollegiate track games at the Harvard Stadium to see "Brick" Muller and Sprott, the heroes of California's gridiron struggles.

Every man in the United States navy (sic)and in the United States army,(sic) wherever stationed, listens for the news of the Annapolis-West Point game at the end of the foot ball season, as one of the things that outside actual war he is most interested in.

As to the probabilities and possibilities of the game this season, we can be sure, under the former, that there will be a still further increase in interest, and, under the latter, that there may be in this game, which offers such an opportunit (sic) for the development of tactics, some new phases of play, or some remarkable progress along lines already experimented with, as to stimulate coaches and players to increased effort.

The forward pass has become a most remarkable phase of the play and has so threatened the defense that many are inclined to think that it will have to be put under restrictions. So far, however, no team relying on the forward pass alone, without a very strong background of good running play, has been able to win a decisive victory.

The forward pass has been the added touch, but has not proven sufficient in itself to settle the issue of contests. It may grow. There may be some method of

using it so as to pit it almost by itself against a running play, or a combination of running play and forward pass; but this is yet to be demonstrated.

Teams which so far have relied upon a forward pass and have not developed the other phases of play sufficiently, have not been able to win by this means alone.

Altogether, the prospects for the 1921 season are almost limitless, and the possibilities and further development of the game, great.

* * *

Bo Carter, Correspondent for the National Football Foundation, presents the date of birth and date of death for members of the College Football Hall of Fame for June.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 (1901) Edgar Miller, Canton, Ohio | 6-(d – 2009) Jim Owens, Bigfork, Mont. |
| 1 (1916) Ki Aldrich, Rogers, Texas | 7 (1932) Bob Reade, Monticello, Iowa |
| 1 (1930) Carmen Cozza, Parma, Ohio | 8 (1895) Ike Armstrong, Fort Madison, Iowa |
| 1 (1933) Alan Ameche, Kenosha, Wis. | 8 (1917) Byron White, Ft. Collins, Colo. |
| 1-(d – 1963) Century Milstead, Pleasantville, N.Y. | 8 (1928) Clayton Tonnemaker, Ogilvie, Minn. |
| 2 (1895) Homer Hazel, Piffard, N.Y. | 9 (1928) Al Brosky, Cincinnati, Ohio |
| 2 (1909) Ben Schwartzwalder, Point Pleasant, W.Va. | 9 (1938) Fisher DeBerry, Cheraw, S.C. |
| 2 (1950) Jeff Siemon, Rochester, Minn. | 9 (1952) John Cappelletti, Philadelphia, Pa. |
| 2-(d – 1943) Bill Ingram, Los Gatos, Calif. | 9 (1954) Woodrow Lowe, Columbus, Ga. |
| 2-(d-1943) Nile Kinnick, Over the Pacific Ocean, Gulf of Paria in combat | 9 (1973) Tedy Bruschi, San Francisco, Calif. |
| 3 (1959) Sam Mills, Neptune, N.J. | 9-(d – 2005) Slade Cutter, Annapolis, Md. |
| 3-(d – 1930) Sam Thorne, New York City | 10 (1880) Louis Salmon, Syracuse, N.Y. |
| 4 (1870) George Sanford, Ashland, N.Y. | 10 (1963) David Williams, Los Angeles, Calif. |
| 4 (1876) Mike Donahue, County Kerry, Ireland | 10-(d – 1963) John Brown, Middletown, Del. |
| 4 (1891) Bob McWhorter, Athens, Ga. | 10-(d – 2001) John McKay, Tampa, Fla. |
| 4 (1908) Skip McCain, Enville, Okla. | 10-(d – 2008) John Rauch, Oldsmar, Fla. |
| 4-(d – 2005) Banks McFadden, Ormond Beach, Fla. | 11 (1892) Josh Cody, Franklin, Tenn. |
| 6 (1879) Jimmy Johnson (Carlisle, Northeastern), Edgerton, Wis. | 11 (1903) Ernie Nevers, Willow River, Minn. |
| 6 (1901) Walter Koppisch, Pendleton, N.Y. | 11 (1924) Earl Banks, Philadelphia, Pa. |
| 6 (1919) Darold Jenkins, Pettis County, Mo. | 11 (1924) Doug Kenna, Jackson, Miss. |
| 6 (1963) Rueben Mayes, North Battleford, Saskatchewan, Canada | 11 (1930) Johnny Bright, Ft. Wayne, Ind. |
| 6-(d – 1969) Bob Higgins, State College, Pa. | 11-(d – 1964) Lynn Bomar, Nashville, Tenn. |
| 6-(d – 1998) Eddie Talboon, Dunedin, Fla. | 12 (1901) Harold Muller, Dunsmuir, Calif. |
| 6-(d – 2000), Sandy Stephens, Minneapolis, Minn. | 12 (1905) Len Casanova, Ferndale, Calif. |

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- 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.
13 (d- 2012) Jerry Tubbs, Dallas, Texas
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.
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 (1950) Dave Butz, Lafayette, Ala.
23 (1979) LaDarian Tomlinson, Rosebud, Texas
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, Santa Clara, Calif.
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.

* * *

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FROM WITHIN THE MEMBERSHIP...

This will be a regular feature when the information becomes available...consisting of when one of our members is recognized for his/her accomplishment.

Congratulations to Jim Lefebvre

Coach For A Nation: A National Award Winner!

Rockne Biography Earns 2014 IPPY Award

Coach For A Nation: The Life and Times of Knute Rockne has been awarded an IPPY -- the 2014 Independent Publisher Book Awards. Author Jim Lefebvre and publisher Great Day Press produced this comprehensive biography of the legendary Notre Dame coach and national icon.

For more information on the award, the author, and how you can order an autographed, inscribed copy of the book, please visit www.CoachForANation.com.

Congratulations to Scott McGuinness, SID at Washington & Jefferson College (and alum Lee North)

For the 10th consecutive year, the Washington & Jefferson College men's athletic program has won the Presidents' Athletic Conference All-Sports Trophy. W&J, which totaled 62.5 points, has won every PAC men's all-sports trophy since the 2004-05 academic year and 15 of the last 22 awarded since 1992.

* * *

IFRA Remembers

➤ Obituaries

- Bobby Denton, who worked as Neyland Stadium's public address announcer for nearly half a century, has died. He was 73.

-Francis Wm. "Bill" Doolittle, The Ohio State University. He was 90. Doolittle coached, collegiately at Brown University, USMA (Army) and Western Michigan--coaching the team to the 1966 MAC Championship.

-Fred W. Enke, University of Arizona; he was 89. In 1947 he was All-American and All-Border Conference Quarterback; as he set the UA total offense mark—his 1941 total yards led the nation.

-Robert "Bobby" Harold Holmes, he was 85. He played first for Perkinston Junior College, helping lead the Bulldogs to the 1948 National Junior College Championship and earning Little All-American honors. He completed his college career at Mississippi Southern College; where returned a pair punts—87 and 95 yards--in the same against Alabama.

- Angelo Correale, "The Sunderland Ghost", Springfield College. He was inducted into the school's Hall of Fame in 2002. He was 86.

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-Robert Heard, an AP reporter out of Austin, Texas and author. He was 84. His notable sports contributions Inside Texas, a newsletter on University of Texas sports.

-Earl Morrall, Michigan State; he was 75. As a senior, he led the Spartans to a 9-1 record, defeating UCLA in the Rose Bowl. He was a consensus All-American as a senior, being named on 6 of 7 selectors' choice.

-David Langner, who played for Auburn; he was 62. He starred in one of the most memorable games in Iron Bowl history, has died. He was 62. Langner blocked a couple of punts in the 1972 Iron Bowl—"Punt Bama Punt" Game—returning both for scores—propelling the Tigers to a 17-16 victory, His picked sealed the triumph.

-Dennit Elton Morris of Tulsa, a former OU football star who was part of the school's record 47-game winning streak, before going on to a brief professional career, died Monday. He was 78.

- **Dale Maxwell Evans**, 77, of Spartanburg, SC. He had been an assistant coach at Salem College; West Virginia, Texas Tech, South Carolina and Colorado universities.

-Robert J. Brigham, 90 years of age, a World War II veteran, whose association with Northern Illinois University began in 1946 as a football player and wrestler and continued for more than 50 years, including 19 as the Huskies' director of athletics. He was an assistant coach on NIU's 1963 College Division National Championship team.

From NFF: Former Duke captain and 1954 ACC Player of the Year **Jerry Barger**; he was 82...Former Colorado College athletics director and head football coach **Jerry Carle**, he was 90...Former San Jose State football player **Dan Colchico**; he was 76...Former South Dakota State defensive tackle **D.J. Fischer**; he was 30... Former Bemidji State (Minn.) athletics director **Vic Weber**; he was 91... Former Maryland football player **Bob Clemons** he was 77...North Carolina A&T football player **Jermame Clark**; he was 22...**Herbert Muschamp**, a former North Carolina football player he was 79...Former Tulane football player **Freddie Wilcox**; he was 79... Former Arkansas State assistant coach and running back **Bill Templeton**; he was 80... Former UCF team captain **Jameil McWhorter** passed away.

➤ **Honored**

-The 83rd annual Ohio State University football coaches' clinic has honored college football's all-time winningest coach by percentage Larry Kehres of Mount Union.

Kehres went 332-24-3 in 27 years; a .929 winning percentage. He also won 11 NCAA III National Championships.

-2013 Charles Morris Administrator of the Year - Dr. Scott Crawford of the Kansas Collegiate Athletic Conference (KCAC)

This prestigious honor, initiated in memory of former NAIA Associate Executive Director Charles Morris, recognizes an NAIA member who has made significant contributions as an administrator of intercollegiate athletics, while exemplifying the loyalty and enthusiasm Charles Morris had for the NAIA.

-Former Wisconsin head coach Barry Alvarez has received the Duffy Daugherty Memorial Award.

-The National Football Foundation (NFF) announced that recently retired University of Michigan play-by-play announcer **Frank Beckmann** will be the 2014 recipient of the NFF Chris Schenkel Award. Presented annually since 1996, the award recognizes individuals that have had long, distinguished careers broadcasting college football with direct ties to a specific university.

- Courtesy of the NFF:

NFF Chris Schenkel Award Recipients:

1996 — **Chris Schenkel** (ABC Sports)

1997 — **Jack Cristil** (Mississippi State)

1998 — **Max Falkenstein** (Kansas)

1999 — **Jack Fleming** (West Virginia)

2000 — **Ray Christensen** (Minnesota)

2001 — **Frank Fallon** (Baylor)

2002 — **Bob Brooks** (Iowa)

2003 — **Larry Munson** (Georgia)

2004 — **Bob Robertson** (Washington State)

2005 — **Tony Roberts** (Notre Dame)

2006 — **Johnny Holiday** (Maryland)

2007 — **Bill Hillgrove** (Pittsburgh)

2008 — **Bob Curtis** (Idaho) and **Dick Gaiette** (Yale)

2009 — **Larry Zimmer** (Colorado)

2010 — **Joe Starkey** (California)

2011 — **Woody Durham** (North Carolina)

2012 — **Bob Barry, Sr.** (Oklahoma)

2013 — **Gene Deckerhoff** (Florida State)

2014 — **Frank Beckmann** (Michigan)

-Frank Broyles has announced that he is calling it a career at the University of Arkansas. Broyles, has been associated with the school for 56 years; is 89 years of age.

➤ **Hall of Fame**

State of South Dakota Hall of Fame:

-Arnold "Nig" Johnson (South Dakota State) 1956, when he led the NCC in total offense. He set several school passing records.

-Herb Bartling (South Dakota State) was an All-American quarterback on the undefeated 1950 South Dakota State football team (9-0-1). SDSU hasn't gone unbeaten since.

-Ted Kessinger (Bethany Kansas). He was the winningest active NAIA football coach at the time of his retirement. Twenty times the Swedes were nationally ranked in the season-ending NAIA top 25. Ten times Bethany reached the NAIA playoffs.

-Mel Tjeerdsma (Northwest Missouri State) 83-43 record and three NCAA Division II titles in 17 seasons. Northwest was 0-11 in Tjeerdsma's first season in 1994, then went 183-32 the next 16 years. The

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Bearcats won back-to-back national titles in 1998 and '99 and added a third title in 2009 that capped an unprecedented run of five national championship game appearances that began in 2005. The 1998 team was the first NCAA Division II team ever to go 15-0.

-Pacific Northwest Football Hall of Fame:

Jon Kitna, a NAIA All-American during his senior season at Central Washington University ; during the school's national championship run (1995 NAIA II co-champion, tying Findlay; he completed 364 of 576 passes for 4,616 yards and 42 touchdowns. His career numbers show that he completed 911 of 1,550 passes for 12,353 yards and 99 TDs.)

Lawyer Milloy, an All-American safety his senior season at the University of Washington. He led the Huskies in tackles as a sophomore and junior.

Also inducted were former head coach Chris Tormey; he compiled a 49-54 record at Idaho and Nevada. In 1991 an assistant on Washington's Co-National Championship Team—winning the Coaches' Poll; splitting the crown with Miami of Florida.

-Washington & Jefferson College announced its 16th Athletic Hall of Fame Induction. Burleigh Cruikshank '15 (Posthumous) and Bobby Swallow '09.

➤ **CoSIDA Hall of Fame Class of 2014**

Four current and one former sports communications professionals will be inducted into the CoSIDA Hall of Fame:

-Wayne Block, Sports Information Director at Mesa Community College and former longtime SID at Christopher Newport

- Alan Cannon, CoSIDA past president and Associate Athletic Director of Media Relations at Texas A&M

-Samuel Jefferson, Jr., a former CoSIDA board member and retired sports information director after serving a long tenure at Jackson State

-Nick Joos, also a CoSIDA past president and the Executive Associate Athletics Director for External Affairs at Baylor University

-Bill Wagner, Director of Sports Information at DePauw University.

Jefferson was selected to the Hall of Fame by the Veterans Selection Committee. The other four were selected by a vote of over 80 CoSIDA Hall of Famers.

➤ **Worth Noting**

-Williams College football team will open the 2014 season in its new stadium. The facility will also have a new name. The venue will be called Farley-Lamb Field. (Farley coached the football team 1987-2003 (114-19-3) and Lacrosse coach Renzie Lamb. He was an assistant coach from 1968-2003.