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

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Veteran's Day is Monday; it would be good as we remember not just the football players, but also all veterans from all wars and branches of Service —at home and abroad. A number of subscribers to *The College Football Historian* have served or are currently serving and protection our country... **THANK YOU one & all!!**

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

*This story original appeared on the **Last Lettman.com** site in July 2010 and it is used by permission of James Weber.*

Honoring Lettermen Killed in-service

With the 4th of July weekend coming up, we want to take the time to honor former lettermen who not just served our country, but also gave their lives for it. This list is not all-inclusive and any omission is purely incidental. If you know of someone we missed, please let us know in the comments.

Afghanistan

Pat Tillman (2004)

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

Afterward, he re-entered Ranger school and graduated in 2003. In 2004, during another tour in Afghanistan, Tillman was killed by friendly fire. The

circumstance surrounding his death and the aftermath of the military's cover up played out on national television for years following his death. A movie about his life and death will come out at the end of August.

Vietnam

Bob Kalsu (1970)

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

Don Steinbrunner (1967)

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

World War II

Jack Chevigny (1945)

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

A Notre Dame legend following his death involves a pen he received after Texas beat Notre Dame. The pen was inscribed, "To Jack Chevigny, a Notre Dame boy who beat Notre Dame." According to the legend, the pen was found in the hands of the Japanese envoy on the U.S.S. Missouri and was going to be used to sign the surrender documents. The pen was later sent back to his home with

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the inscription was changed to read "To Jack Chevigny, a Notre Dame boy who gave his life for his country in the spirit of old Notre Dame."

Waddy Young (1945)

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

Jack Lummus (1945)

Lummus was a starting end for Baylor and even played a season for the New York Giants in 1941. Following his one season with the Giants, Lummus enlisted in the Marine Corps. Lummus was killed in action during the Battle for Iwo Jima. After he and his division knocked out three enemy strongholds, Lummus stepped on a land mine, losing both his legs. At the aid station, he told his doctor, "Well, doc, the New York Giants lost a mighty good end today." He died shortly thereafter. He was awarded the Medal of Honor posthumously.

Nile Kinnick (1943)

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

Al Blozis (1945)

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

France, two of his men didn't return from their patrols. Blozis went looking for them by himself and never returned. First listed as missing, his death was confirmed in April that year.

World War I

Hobey Baker (1918)

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

Other players killed in service:

- *Mike Basca* (HB, Villanova) – Killed in France in 1944
- *Charlie Behan* (E, Northern Illinois) – Killed on Okinawa in 1945
- *Keith Birlem* (E, San Jose State) – Killed trying to land combat-damaged bomber in England in 1943
- *Chuck Braidwood* (E, Loyola Chicago) – Member of Red Cross. Killed in South Pacific in the winter of 1944-1945
- *Young Bussey* (QB, LSU) – Killed in Philippines landing assault in 1944
- *Ed Doyle* (E) – Killed during North Africa invasion in 1942
- *Grassy Hinton* (B) – Killed in plane crash in East Indies in 1944
- *Smiley Johnson* (G, Georgia) – Killed on Iwo Jima in 1945
- *Eddie Kahn* (G) – Died from wounds suffered during Leyte invasion in 1945
- *Alex Ketzko* (T) – Killed in France in 1944
- *Lee Kizzire* (FB, Wyoming) – Shot down near New Guinea in 1943
- *Bob Mackert* (T)
- *Frank Maher* (B, Toledo)
- *Jim Mooney* (E-G-FB) – Killed by sniper in France in 1944
- *John O'Keefe* – Killed flying patrol mission in Panama Canal Zone
- *Gus Sonnenberg* (B, Detroit Mecry) – Died of illness at Bethesda Naval Hospital in 1944
- *Len Supulski* (E, Dickinson College) – Killed in plane crash in Nebraska in 1944

- *Don Wemple* (E, Colgate) – Killed in plane crash in India in 1944
- *Chet Wetterlund* (HB, Illinois Wesleyan) – Killed in plane crash off New Jersey coast in 1944

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Congratulations to IFRA webmaster, Mo Johnson on his promotion; he is now JAG Officer with the US Army.

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FOOTBALL

BY WALTER CAMP AND LORIN F. DELAND

BOSTON AND NEW YORK, HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN AND COMPANY published, 1896

CHAPTER IV

HOW TO WATCH A GAME page 36

- ❖ **Drop-Kick.** So the game proceeds in a succession of downs or scrimmages, resulting in runs or kicks, until one side or the other succeeds in getting the ball within kicking distance of their opponents' goal. They may decide to try a drop-kick. The line forms exactly as above described, except that the half-backs go up into the line, too, it may be.

Then the man who is to kick receives the ball and drops it to the ground in front of him; just as it rises, he kicks it.

To the inexperienced spectator it is almost impossible to tell whether he kicked it just after it touched the ground, or at the same moment as the impact. If he succeed in kicking it over the goal bar by this kind of a kick, it counts his side five points, and the opponents take the ball back to the centre of the field, and kick off again.

- ❖ **Kick-Out.** If he miss the goal, the game proceeds as before, save that, if the ball goes over the goal line, the opponents may bring it out, and from some point inside the twenty-five-yard line kick out, that is, kick it as far away from their goal as possible, keeping it, however, within the bounds of the field. There is one exception to this, and that is, if the side threatening the goal try a drop-kick on a first down " inside the twenty-five-yard line, the defenders can only kick out from behind the ten-yard line. This rule was made in order to put a premium upon drop-kicks, which are always popular and usually rare. But the temptations of the running game are still too strong, and drop-kicks are not more used than formerly.

- ❖ **Try by a Punt-Out.** The second and more complicated method of trying for goal from a touch-down is by means of what is called a punt-out. This in reality is only a way of getting the ball more nearly in front of the goal posts for a kick, and is, therefore, seldom used, except when a

- ❖ touchdown is made quite well over toward the side line. When this is the case, a player of the side which has made the touch-down brings the ball in a straight line up to the goal line, and there makes a mark with his heel, but he does not cross the line. Instead, he retires back from the line a step and a little distance away from the goal.

His own men form not less than five yards out from the goal line, and it is to some one of them that he punts the ball for a fair catch.

The player who is to thus catch the ball stands as nearly over in front of the goal as he can go and yet render the kick and catch reasonably safe. The defenders of the goal may line up on either side of the punter's mark at a distance of not less than five feet from that mark, but behind their goal line, and they cannot interfere with the punter until he actually kicks the ball. The man who catches the ball makes a mark with his heel while in the act of catching it, and that mark serves in determining the position of both sides exactly as any fair-catch mark. The rest of the kick at goal is the same as in an ordinary try.

* * *

Statistics from the 1914 and 1915 Washington & Jefferson vs Yale games

From subscriber Lee North's book: *Battling the Indians, Panthers and Nittany Lions*, revealed the following stats:

(In 1914):

- End Runs: W & J 173, Yale, 107...Runs through the line: W&J 169-81
- Passing Yards: W&J 48-12
- Total Offense: W & J 390-200
- First Downs: W&J 20-13
- W&J became just the seventh school to defeat Yale. (13-7)

(In 1915)

After holding on downs, from its own four-yard line..."Two plays later W&J had the ball on its own 20, from whence it passed the Blue dizzy, the drive going 80

yards for a touchdown on a 25-yard pass from (William “Scrubby”) McCreight to (Fritz) Nuss. (Final score: W&J 16-7)

Famed sports historian, Frank Menke, was quoted in *The San Antonio Light* newspaper, dated Nov 7, 1915: “*Never since the forward pass was made a part of the football game has any team used the play with such wonderful effect as W. and J. used it against Yale. It was bewildering, astonishing—and oven beyond. W. and J. tried 38 forward passes during that game and 31 were successful. It was an exhibition, the like of which may not be duplicated for years to come.*”

(Editor’s Note: The 38 pass attempts rank as the second highest total in the Pre-1937 era of college football. [Simpson’s 55 vs Des Moines in 1926 the most]...while the 31 completions were tops during the early era of the sport. **Source:** *Stars of an Earlier Autumn.*

* * *

| November | |
|---|--|
| 1 (1876) James Hogan, County Tipperary, Ireland | 3 (1937) Jim Houston, Massillon, Ohio |
| 1 (1911) Slade Cutter, Oswego, Ill. | 3 (1967) Kirk Baumgartner, Colby, Wis. |
| 1 (1926) John Gagliardi, Trinidad, Colo. | 4 (1930) - Dick MacPherson, Old Town, Maine |
| 1 (1947) Tom Curtis, Cleveland, Ohio | 5 (1891) Greasy Neale, Parkersburg, W.Va. |
| 1 (1947) Ted Hendricks, Guatemala City, Guatemala | 5 (1900) Harvey Harman, Selinsgrove, Pa. |
| 1-(d - 1957) Charley Caldwell, Princeton, N.J. | 5 (1933) Bruce Bosley, Fresno, Calif. |
| 1???-(d – 1986) Henry Ketcham, Seattle, Wash. | 5 (1943) Larry Pugh, New Castle, Pa. |
| 1-(d – 1999) Walter Payton, So. Barrington, Ill. | 5 (1957) Kellen Winslow, St. Louis, Mo. |
| 1-(d – 2001) Warren Amling, Columbus, Ohio | 6 (1914) Everett Daniell, Pittsburgh, Pa. |
| 2 (1903) Myles Lane, Melrose, Mass. | 6 (1916) John Pingel, Mount Clemens, Pa. |
| 2 (1928) Leon Hart, Pittsburgh, Pa. | 6 (1939) Pat Dye, Augusta, Ga. |
| 2 (1959) Mark May, Oneonta, N.Y. | 6 (1968) Alfred Williams, Houston, Texas |
| 2-(d – 1952) Walter Koppisch, New York, N.Y. | 6 (1976) Pat Tillman, San Jose, Calif. |
| 2-(d – 1973) Greasy Neale, Lake Worth, Fla. | 6-(d – 1967) Bernie Moore, Winchester, Tenn. |
| 2-(d – 1999) Billy Nicks, Houston, Texas | 7 (1938) Jake Gibbs, Grenada, Miss. |
| 3 (1893) Charley Barrett, Bellevue, Pa. | 8 (1929) Bobby Bowden, Birmingham, Ala. |
| 3 (1908) Bronko Nagurski, Rainey River, Ontario, Canada | 8 (1964) Chuck Cecil, Red Bluff, Calif. |
| | 9-(d – 1949) Ray Eichenlaub, Columbus, Ohio |
| | 9-(d – 1988) Clarke Hinkle, Steubenville, Ohio |
| | 9-(d – 1969) Gordon Locke, Washington, D.C. |
| | 10 (1879) Neil Snow, Detroit, Mich. |

**10 (1919) Clyde "Bulldog" Turner,
Sweetwater, Texas**

10-(d – 1932) Ed Hall, Hanover, N.H.

11 (1908) Bobby Dodd, Galax, Va.
11 (1908) John Orsi, Newark, N.J.
11 (1914) Dick Colman, New York City
11 (1939) Ed Dyas, Mobile, Ala.
11 (1961) Ricky Hunley, Petersburg, Va.
12 (1890) Claude Reeds, Norman, Okla.
12 (1896) Bill Fincher, Spring Place, Ga.
12 (1933) Grant Teaff, Hermleigh, Texas
12 (1946) Chris Ault, San Bernardino, Calif.
12-(d – 1967) Jack Cannon, Columbus, Ohio
12-(d – 2002) Glenn Dobbs, Tulsa, Okla.
13 (1900) Eddie Anderson, Oskaloosa, Iowa
13 (1934) Bob Pellegrini, Williamsport, Pa.
13-(d – 1967) George McLaren, Towson, Md.
13-(d – 1978) Allyn McKeen, Montgomery, Ala.
14 (1926) Tubby Raymond, Flint, Mich.
14-(d – 1931) Bill Kelly, New York, N.Y.
14-(d – 1969) Ben Stevenson, Houston, Texas
14-(d – 1970) Frank Loria, Huntington, W.Va.
14-(d – 1974) Jim Phelan, Honolulu, Hawai'i
14-(d – 1995) Les Horvath, Glendale, Calif.
15 (1890) Shorty Miller, Harrisburg, Pa.
15 (1898) Frank Thomas, Muncie, Ind.
15 (1907) Volney Ashford, Chicago, Ill.
15-(d – 1949) Charles Wharton, Dover, Del.
15-(d -1974) Johnny Mack Brown, Beverly Hills, Calif.
15-(d – 1992) Carl Hinkle, Little Rock, Ark.
16 (1965) Gordie Lockbaum, Medina, Pa.
16-(d – 1938) George Brooke, Tucson, Ariz.
17 (1908) John Cain, Montgomery, Ala.
17 (1939) Willie Richardson, Clarksdale, Miss.
17-(d – 2001) Billy Vessels, Coral Gables, Fla.
17-(d – 2006) Bo Schembechler, Ann Arbor, Mich.
18 (1896) Slip Madigan, Ottawa, Ill.
18 (1934) Paul Wiggan, Modesto, Calif.
18 (1948) Jack Tatum, Cherryville, N.C.

18-(d - 1977) Davey O'Brien, Ft. Worth, Texas
18-(d – 1992) Ed Franco, Bayonne, N.J.
19 (1947) Mike Phipps, Shelbyville, Ind.
19 (1949) Ahmad Rashad (nee Bobby Moore), Portland, Ore.
19-(d – 1976) Wayne Millner, Arlington, Va.
19-(d – 1982) Ray Morrison, Miami Springs, Fla.
20 (1901) Bill Mallory, Memphis, Tenn.
21 (1897) Aubrey Devine, Des Moines, Iowa
21 (1916) Sid Luckman, Brooklyn, N.Y.
21 (1964) Thomas Everett, Daingerfield, Texas
21 (1966) Troy Aikman, West Covina, Calif.
21-(d – 1981) Bobby Grayson, Portland, Ore.
22 (1946) Mel Long, Toledo, Ohio
23 (1916) Ken Kavanaugh, Little Rock, Ark.
23 (1930) Dick Kazmaier, Toledo, Ohio
23 (1937) Alex Kroll, Leechburg, Pa.
23 (1944) Gene Washington, La Porte, Texas
23-(d – 2004) Harrison Stafford, Edenia, Texas
24 (1893) Bob Higgins, Corning, N.Y.
24 (1905) Jack Mollenkopf, Convoy, Ohio
24 (1912) Dixie Howell, Hartford, Ala.
24 (1924) Dick Scott, Highland Falls, N.Y.
24 (1931) Stan Jones, Altoona, Pa.
24 (1935) Pervis Atkins, Ruston, La.
24 (1959) Terry Kinard, Bitburg, Germany
24-(d – 1977) Joe Utay, Dallas, Texas
25 (1904) Johnny Kitzmiller, Harrisburg, Pa.
25 (1945) George Webster, Anderson, S.C.
25-(d - 1965) Joe Kendall, Owensboro, Ky.
26 (1892) Joe Guyon, White Earth, Minn.
26 (1909) Ernie Smith, Spearfish, S.D.
26 (1947) Roger Wehrli, New Point, Mo.
26 (1953) Harry Carson, Florence, S.C.
26-(d – 1974) Tuss McLaughry, Norwich, Vt.
26-(d – 2002) Jim Butterfield, Ithaca, N.Y.
27 (1889) Dexter Very, Fairdale, Pa.
27 (1960) Ken O'Brien, Rockville Centre, N.Y.
27 (1963) Frank Sheptock, Shamokin, Pa.
27-(d – 1993) Earl Banks, Baltimore, Md.
27-(d – 1999) Rod Franz, Sacramento, Calif.
28 (1868) William Lewis, Portsmouth, Va.
28 (1948) Vern Den Herder, Sioux City, Iowa

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29 (1907) Dale Van Sickel, Eatonton, Ga.
29 (1924) Dick Duden, Pottstown, Pa.
29-(d – 1996) Bob Steuber, St. Louis, Mo.

30 (1927) Jim Butterfield, Tampa, Fla.
30 (1962) Bo Jackson, Bessemer, Ala.
30-(d -1967) Lloyd Yoder, Chicago, Ill.
30-(d – 1991) David Nelson, Newark, Del.

* * *

Ray Bryne, in *All-Sports Records Book* ©1950 wrote:

The Eli Victory Trail

For many years there has been controversy concerning the outcome of the Yale Princeton game played at Princeton, November 25, 1886, from 4-0 favor Yale to a 0-0 game. The game was played in a downpour, and had started over an hour after being scheduled due to the refusal of the chosen referee to serve because of the weather. Innumerable delays by the Princeton team and rooters further prolonged the game so that darkness and the admonishment of the Princeton players and spectators finally forced the referee to call the game “because of darkness” with the score standing at 4-0 in Yale’s favor by virtue of a touchdown (value 4 points in 1886) scored on a fumbled kick by Princeton in her end zone.

The score of 4-0 stands, however, and the subsequent Convention held the same evening of the game unanimously declared that “although no championship could be awarded, the (the Convention) voted that Yale was the winner.” The score, 4-0 was established and published by both Princeton and Yale in all subsequent publications to 1900 the final result was remained with Yale. Then appeared several and sundry histories of football and he result was changed to read 0-0 contest by virtue of the referee declaring a no contest game.

Through the efforts of Joshua B. Waterworth, Yale, 1908 the error has been brought to the attention and corrected herewith, although the final score of the game was 4-0 Yale established the 1886 according to the rules prevailing at that time.

This would have given Yale a 48-game winning streak.

Worth Noting: *Games without a Loss, 1869-1936*

| G | (Record) | Team | Seasons |
|----------|-----------------|--------------|----------------|
| 63 | (59-0-4) | Washington | 1907-17 |
| 56 | (55-0-1) | Michigan | 1901-05 |
| 52 | (46-0-6) | Morgan State | 1931-36 |
| 50 | (46-0-4) | California | 1920-25 |

| | | | |
|-----------|-----------------|-------------|----------------|
| 47 | (42-0-5) | Yale | 1879-85 |
| 47 | (46-0-1) | Yale | 1885-89 |
| 46 | (42-0-4) | Tuskegee | 1923-28 |
| 44 | (42-0-2) | Yale | 1894-96 |
| 42 | (39-0-3) | Yale | 1904-08 |
| 37 | (31-0-6) | Princeton | 1877-82 |
| 37 | (37-0-0) | Yale | 1887-89 |
| 37 | (37-0-0) | Yale | 1890-93 |

--STARS

* * *

“Plus ça change, plus c'est la même chose”

By Ron Evans

Years ago arguably the greatest college football coach of all-time said “there is nothing new in college football; we just come up with different names for it”. The game has not fundamentally changed since the advent of the forward pass. For example, there was a Veer before a Wishbone and a Single Wing before the Spread.

What has changed is the perspective of many of today’s CFB fans. Ball control offenses, reliance on a solid kicking game, and defenses designed to stop the run used to be common among championship teams. Many in today’s generation of players define the characteristics listed above as “old man football.” The media is complicit in this changing perception with their ‘always on’ spin machines hyping this era of no huddle offenses scoring at dizzying pace. This is even happening in the last bastion of defense first football, the SEC. This season, Texas A&M’s high octane attack orchestrated by Johnny “Football” scored 21 points on Auburn before the Tigers even gained at first down and then coasted to a 671yard, 63-21 victory.

Going into week eight of the 2012 CFB season Dana Holgorsen was the *Crown Prince* of CFB. Holgorsen’s fast break, football flinging flurry of an offense was all the rage in national media. In late September while ESPN commentators gushed their praise on Holgo he said, “We’re not too concerned about our defense right now.” Then the Mountaineers gave up 104 points in two October games, losing both while scoring a total of only 28 points. The second loss was in Morgantown against the KSU Wildcats and Bill Snyder, who was coaching football nine years before Holgorsen was born. On a recent Big 12 coaches teleconference, Snyder was asked to give his opinion of “style

points” in rankings; the 73 year-old Snyder commented he did not know the meaning of the term. Snyder has never been “not too concerned” about his defense.

During the 2012 pre-season media pundits drooled over the return to CFB of Washington State coach, Mike Leach. At least once a day ‘Sportscenter’ reported the ‘Pirate’ (Leach) was back and bringing his “Air-Raid” offense to the PAC 12. CFB history as written in Bristol, Connecticut gives Hal Mumme credit as the father of the “Air-Raid”. Mumme who had unsuccessful stints at Kentucky and New Mexico State purportedly taught it to his followers, Mike Leach, Tony Franklin (current OC at Louisiana Tech) and Dana Holgorsen. The “World Wide Leader” in sports is never shy about trumping a new story even when far from the full story.

The CFB version of the “Air-Raid” was accomplished by a coach with a stone-faced persona and little interest in self-promotion, Lavell Edwards at BYU. Former players emphasize Edwards’ talent as a teacher focused on life and football lessons, communicated intensely but quietly and in as few words as was necessary. In the mid 1970’s, Edwards decided BYU's athletic limitations could be enhanced by a passing focused attack. In 1976, Doug Scovil replaced Dave Kragthorpe as OC for BYU. Scovil showed Edwards an old Sid Gillman playbook and suggested the Gillman plays would allow BYU to stretch the field vertically, horizontally and unpredictably. Edwards and Scovil took the Gillman plays and built a simplified playbook that a college QB with an average arm could execute.

Sid Gillman started his coaching career in 1938 and ended it after the 1974 season. He is a member of the NFL and College Football Halls of Fame. Gillman's coaching tree is extraordinary. It includes fourteen Super Bowl winners and leads down to today's coaches, John Harbaugh, Lovie Smith, Mike Tomlin and others. Gillman had the first NFL propensity to throw deep often and labeled it 'feast or famine'. He also used lots of motion to negate blitzes and maintained enough run balance that Keith Lincoln rushed for over a 1000 yards in 1963 despite only carrying the ball about 10 times a game.

Early in their careers Mumme and Mike Leach made many visits to Provo to learn the BYU system and have used it with minimal derivations ever since. Tony Franklin learned it from them and so on. Leach ultimately found the perfect environment for the “Air-Raid” in Lubbock, Texas and led the Red Raiders from the cellar to a Big 12 contender. Dana Holgorsen was a Texas Tech assistant and learned the “Air-Raid” from Leach. Holgorsen has said Leach's genius is that he took what he learned (from BYU) and didn't make many changes and kept it simple.

Today's anointed offensive guru Dana Holgorsen modified the West Virginia spread to

accommodate the "Air-Raid". His team's 70 points against Clemson in last season's Orange Bowl basically ran Clemson DC Kevin Steele out of big-time coaching. Holgorsen's has explained his newest wrinkle of the "Air-Raid" is getting rid of the ball quickly to counter his offensive line's inability to hold their blocks.

Paul Bryant probably did not knowingly paraphrase a 19th century Frenchman but as was often the case, the greatest college football coach of all-time knew well of what he spoke. Today's "Air-Raid", more than anything, is the old "feast or famine" offense of Sid Gillman. The more things change, the more they stay the same.

Dana Holgorsen might need to study the genius of the game's great coaches. In the late 1960's, Paul Bryant and Alabama had a bad run of football. During the Sunday statewide broadcast replay of an Alabama loss, Bryant's host opened the show saying, "Coach the Lord wasn't with us yesterday." Bryant quickly replied, "The Good Lord expects you to block and tackle." Young Mr. Holgorsen might want to jot that down on a 'post-it' and stick it to his "Air-Raid" playbook.

* * *

Source: *The Kingston Daily Freeman, 1934*

SPORT SLANTS

By ALAN J. GOULD

Associated Press Sports Editor

Perhaps no figure in American college sports experienced a more poignant pang of feeling than Parke Hill Davis. Princeton '93, upon reading the charge of Secretary of Agriculture Henry Wallace that our universities not only have failed to develop or produce leadership but that "our college life has expressed its vitality in such rackets as organized football."

To Mr. Davis, a giant of a man, whose athletic experiences and memories go back to the days of Heffelfinger and Muldoon, this must have seemed like the blow from a blunt instrument in the dark.

A lawyer in Easton, Pa., Mr. Davis has devoted much of a lifetime to the tabulation of football records an analysis of its history, following long service as a coach and rules-maker. He founded football at Wisconsin. He originated a number of the standard regulations of the gridiron code. Now, as the game's

more or less official historian, he has to his credit the authorship and compilation of amazing amount of information.

Having all this in mind, as I say, Mr. Davis must have trembled indignation, born of knowledge that he has personally compiled page after page of name of presidents and cabinet men, congressmen and senators, generals, and a admirals, governors and mayors, prelates and college presidents, figures high in the judiciary, finances and industry—all with a background of football playing experience or connection with the game.

“Our Racketeers”

I have seen this list many times. It has grown, of course, with the years and the increasing industry w or research of Mr. Davis. I have another copy before me. It’s customary heading of “Graduates of the gridiron is supplemented in pencil with the ironic words, “Our Racketeers.”

The first name on the list is that of Franklin D. Roosevelt, who played tackle and fullback at Groton School and on the informal class teams while he was studying at Harvard.

There follows the names of four presidents—Woodrow Wilson who coached football at Princeton and also Wesleyan; Calvin Coolidge, who helped coach one year at Amherst and is likewise identified as “informal counselor of Parke Davis.” Theodore Roosevelt, the elder, who was vitally interested in the reform of football rules in 1905; and Herbert Hover football team in 1934.

Great names fairly swarm over the remaining pages. It is impressive company and it seems as Mr. Davis so consistently has pointed out, to emphasize the qualities of leadership or ability stimulated by the greatest of college sports.

Big Men All

Chief Justice Stone played guard at Amherst. The late Gen, Leonard Wood was a halfback at Georgia Tech. Senator George Wharton Pepper played in the Pennsylvania line. Former Ambassador Robert Bacon was a Harvard captain and halfback.

Vance McCormick, head of the war-time Trade Board was captain and quarterback at Yale. Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania played guard for Old Eli. Secretary Durkee was a captain and tackle at Nebraska. John Reed Kilpatrick, head of Madison Square Garden, was an All-America end at Yale.

Willie Heston of Michigan and Wally Steffen of Chicago, other famous All-Americans, now judges.

* * *

**November 6, 2012.....College Football celebrated its 143rd birthday—
celebrate it, by remembering the first game you ever saw in person!!**

Source: The Bee, Danville, Virginia, Dec 4, 1923

Defensive Play Better or Offensive Play Is Less Effective, Statistics For Leading Football Games Reveal

By The Associated Press

NEW YORK, Dec. 4—The season's football scoring statistics for 100 leading colleges representing all sections of the country reveal one of the two things: Either that defensive play has improved since 1922 or offensive play has become somewhat less effective.

The elevens of these institutions participated in 814 games, and piled up a grand total of 12,684 points. This would make the average per team for the season approximately 197 as compared with the 133 of last year and would make the average per game 15 1-2 as compared with the 19 of one year ago.

Further indications of the greater effectiveness of the defense, or less effectiveness of the offense, may be seen in the actual records of leading teams. (sic)

Last year California with a total of 393 points was the highest scoring team, and Cornell, with 330 was in second place. This year Gil Dobie's Ithacans, although having scored ten less points than in 1922, led the country with a total of 320.

Ranking second to Cornell this year is West Virginia, with a point total of 296; University of Colorado is third with 280; Notre Dame fourth with 275; Holy Cross fifth with 270. Other colleges scoring more than 200 points include, in

order: Rutgers, Texas, Syracuse, Army, Colgate, Yale, V.M.I, Maryland, University of Washington and Dartmouth.

The low scoring or better, no scoring record for the year in the list considered is held jointly by City College of New York. Villa Nova and Rhode Island State, none of which tallied a point during the season.

University of Kansas boasts the best defensive record. Its goal line was not crossed during the year and but six points, the results of two field goals, were registered against.

California, against which seven points were scored a touchdown and the point following touchdown, is second on the defensive list Michigan which yielded 12 points; Boston College which yielded 14 and Syracuse which yielded 19, follow in order.

In contrast to the records of these capable defensive elevens are the records teams which showed little defensive strength. Lebanon Valley, on which 270 points were scored, showed the worst defensive record.

Wyoming which yielded 265 points, Washington College of St Louis which yielded 220 Susquehanna 191; Boston University 181, Villa Nova 172 and Tennessee and Springfield 167 each, wore others in the often-scored upon group.

Among the high scores for a single game was that made by Cornell when it ran up 84 on Susquehanna. West Virginia 81 points against Marshall. Notre Dame's 74 against Kalamazoo, William and Mary's 75 against Guilford and Army's 73 against Lebanon Valley, were the other noteworthy high scoring games.

Of the 814 games involved 44 resulted in ties and 20 of these were scoreless ties. Unusual in this array was the 23-23 tie played by Colgate and Ohio State.

Nine games resulted in one point advantages to the winning team. In each instance the winner scored the point following touchdown while the loser failed on its attempt.

Points accruing from safeties figured prominently in deciding the winners, notably in Lafayette's 8 to 6 victory over Pennsylvania. Ames 2 to 0 win over

Missouri and Missouri's 4 to 2 defeat of Kansas Aggies and one against Missouri, proved the only scoring plays.

Five field goals also proved the means by which games were won or lost. Blewitt, of California; Arnold, of Virginia, and Rutherford, of V.P.I. each kicked three in a single game, while Malory of Yale registered two against Princeton and two against Harvard.

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FOOT BALL Improved by Rule Changes

By George Daley/ Sporting Life, 1916

COLLEGE foot ball will be the better next Fall for the hours of careful thought and study devoted to it by the members of the Rules Committee, who held their yearly meeting at the Hotel Biltmore, in New York City, on February 25 and 26. No changes were made in the basic structure of the game none was expected, as the feeling is general that a remarkably even balance between the attack and the defense has been evolved after several years of experimenting. But many changes of real importance of a technical nature were adopted after a thorough discussion which will tend to simplify the work of the officials, to clarify the code on certain moot questions and to avoid a conflict in interpretations. Perhaps the most important ruling had to do with

INTERFERING WITH A PLAYER

eligible to receive a forward pass. The penalty was increased from 10 to 15 yards, although some members held out for a time for greater punishment by giving the ball to the attacking side at the place where the interference occurred. A happy medium was struck, however, on the ground that if the penalty was too severe officials would be prone to laxness in enforcing it. The necessity for this ruling grew out of the evasion last season by some teams when players were instructed to purposely interfere with the receiver of a long forward pass when the chances appeared in favor of the pass being completed. The theory was that a 10-yard penalty was

THE BETTER OF TWO EVILS

next of importance, perhaps, was the adoption of a resolution empowering E. K. Hall, the Chairman, to appoint a committee of three to draft a brief code on foot ball ethics to be published in connection with the rule book. This code will undertake to establish certain standards and put the seal of official disapproval on objectionable practices, thus showing what is expected by true

lovers of the game as to good sportsmanship and clean tactics. This code is designed more particularly for school elevens, as it is felt that in some cases the youngsters in a formative period are at the mercy more or less of unscrupulous coaches.

THE PUNT-OUT FROM TOUCHDOWN

was retained, but in order to make it slightly more difficult to gain that additional extra point, it was ruled that a player on the defending side may bat the ball in an effort to prevent it being caught, and further that the defending side has the same opportunities for catching or spoiling the catch as the attacking side. In case of a collision under these conditions, a foul cannot be charged. In other words, a player must not run into the receiver of a punt-out except in a bona fide attempt to catch or bat the ball.

Arthur Poe's suggestion to limit the damaging results of fumbles when recovered by opponents by loss of distance and not loss of ball was not approved. Numbering the players was not made compulsory. The forward pass took up a huge amount of time and

A NUMBER OF MINOR CHANGES

were evolved, as follows: When the side is defending A forward pass made on the first, second or third down which becomes incomplete by striking the ground, behind the goal line is a safety; on the fourth down the ball goes to the opponent at the spot where the scrimmage occurred. And a forward pass on the first, second or third down which strikes the goal post or cross-bar is a safety; if on the fourth down it goes to the opponents at the spot where the scrimmage occurred. When the side is attacking—If a forward pass on the first, second or third down strikes the goal post or cross-bar, it becomes a touchback, and on the fourth down if it strikes the goal post or cross-bar it goes to the opponent on the spot of scrimmage.

The Central Board of officials will be constituted the same as last year, with Dr. Babbitt, of Haverford, Chairman, except that Dr. Lambeth of Virginia, will take the place of J.W. Cope, while Harvard's representative will take the

PLACE OF PERCY D. HAUGHTON,

if the last-named does not coach the Crimson eleven. Those present at the meeting were E. K. Hall, Dartmouth, Chairman; Walter Camp, Yale, secretary;

F. W. Moore, Harvard; Dr. Al Sharpe, Cornell; Parke H. Davis. Princeton; Dr. Henry L. Williams, Minnesota; A. A. Stagg, Chicago; Dr. James A. Babbitt, Haverford; Dr. W. A. Lambeth, Virginia; Lieut. Paul Dashiell, Annapolis; Lieut. Philip Haves, West Point; Clyde Williams, Iowa State, and Prof. C.W. Savage, Oberlin. H. S. Langford also was present in an advisory capacity. Some of the minor changes made in the foot ball rules may be summed up as follows: If a foul is committed behind the goal line when the

BALL IS IN POSSESSION

of neither side and the foul deprives an opponent of the opportunity to get possession of the ball, it will be counted as a touchdown, provided the side of the player on whom the foul is made would have been in a position to make a touchdown had there been no foul. If, however, the ball is in the air, it will be counted as a safety. This means that on a fumble behind the goal line the committee is aiming to stamp out unnecessary roughness.

So, too, when a player attempting to make a fair catch has one foot outside the field of play, which, if he actually caught the ball. Would result in its being called out of bounds, and he is interfered with before touching the ball, it is to be regarded as interference with the catch, because it could not be ascertained that the player signaling would not

ACTUALLY PULL IN HIS FOOT

before making the catch. Another ruling which strikes at plays which had wide use last season makes it illegal for a lineman not on the end of the line to receive a forward pass. Under the old wording of rule 9, section 4, guards, tackles or the centers might drop back for any purpose and would thereby become eligible to receive the forward pass. It often happened that when one of these players dropped back for this purpose the man who was to make the pass was hurried and abandoned his pass, thereby making the lineman who had been drawn back an additional interferer. Now to receive a forward pass, according to the amendment, the lineman eligible must be on the end of the line of scrimmage.

Under rule 9, section 1, it was decided that the formation was not illegal if the ball

IS SNAPPED TO A HALFBACK

instead of to a quarterback, but if the quarterback is to take a forward pass he must be at least one yard back of the line of scrimmage. This prevents a quarterback's knifing his way through the line and getting a short pass over the forwards. The referee can call the game on account of darkness. A player

who is substituted illegally behind the goal line is thereby disqualified. A player on a kicked ball when it becomes a free ball may push another player in order to get it. If a side is late in appearing for the second half and is penalized, the offending side has the choice of goals. The ball is out of bounds when a man with a foot outside of the sideline touches a forward pass and the ball comes back

INTO THE FIELD OF PLAY

If a player on the defensive side viciously strikes an opponent in the face with the heel of his hand it is unnecessary roughness. (Rule 23, section 1.) There shall be no striking with locked hands on the defense at any time. No one, not even a physician, may come on the field of play, without the consent of the officials. (Rule 24, sections 3 and 4.) When the receiver of a forward pass jumps on the back of another player of the same side to receive the ball, it is illegal unless the other player take a step, and thus aid the receiver. When the kick-off goes over the goal line and an extension of the line of scrimmage and is recovered by the kicker's side, it is a touchdown. After a fumble on the fourth down there must be an

ACTUAL ATTEMPT TO GET POSSESSION

by the defending side before recovery by the attacking side may recover and claim a first down. (This is to prevent intentional fumbles.) These are the suggested ground rules that will be incorporated into the playing code and made a part of the rule book:

- (a) A kickoff or free kick that goes over goal line into stands or crowd is a touchback.
- (b) Where a kick is blocked and bounds over goal line into the crowd, it is a safety.
- (c) A ball passed back over the goal line into a crowd is a safety.
- (d) A blocked kick going over sideline fence goes to side that blocked kick where it went over.
- (e) A fumbled ball over sideline fence belongs to player who last touched ball at point where it crossed sideline.
- (f) These rules may be recodified (sic) by two captains before game starts.

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IFRA Remembers

<Obituaries>

Darrell Royal, former coach at *Mississippi State, Washington and Texas*, he was 88. His career record was 184-60-5 (167-47-5 at Texas; winning AP titles in 1963 and 1969 and UPI in 1970.)...**Dr. Don Steinberg**, who helped *Ohio State* win its first national championship in 1942, he was 90... **Edward Boyle**, *Fordham*; he was 83...**Walter Duda**, *North Carolina*; he was 87... **E. Wayne Amstutz**, 90 and **James Miller, Sr.** both of *Bluffton College*... **Terry Owens**, *Jacksonville State University*; he was 68... **William Wayne Jones III**, *Tennessee State*, 19... **Bill Gene Williams**, 59; *Tulsa*... **William W Dipman**, *Oberlin*; he was 91... **J.D. Rayburn**, *Murray State (Kent.)* head coach; he was 100...**Samuel J. DuPre, Jr., 100**, *The Citadel*...**Richard J. (Dick) Christie**, *Butler*; he was 65...**Robert B Shortal**, *University of Dayton* (and school hall of fame), age 68...**Milt Campbell**, *Indiana*, 78...**Ray Allen Adams**, age 79; *Murray State (Kent.)* and *Illinois State*...**Dr. Myers Hicks**,90; *Furman*... **Wallace A. "Wally" Mullinax**, he was the first to use FM radio for syndication, helped make college football games available in small markets in the Carolinas and Georgia.... **Thomas Carmody**, 83; *Arkansas State*

<Hall of Fame>

Chris Morris, *National Association of Wabash Men*...**Robert Yates (Syracuse)**, a member of the inaugural class of the *Vermont Sports Hall of Fame*...**Langston Rogers (Ole Miss/SID)**, **Earnest Larry "Doc" Harrington (Southern Mississippi/Trainer; Senior Bowl)** and **Jimmy Giles (Alcorn State)**, *Mississippi Sports Hall of Fame*... **Rashaan Salaam**, **Matt Russell**, **Frank Bernardi**, **Joe Garten**, **Boyd Dowler** and legendary radio play-by-play man **Larry Zimmer**, *Colorado*...**Lurtis "Tommy" Thompson (Tulsa)**, **Maxie Baughan**, (*Georgia Tech*), **Joe Klecko**, (*Temple*), **Fred Campbell**, (*Duke*), **Larry Marshall**, the late **Richard P. McCabe**, **James J. Sweeney**, *Pennsylvania Sports Hall of Fame*... **Harry Jacobs (Bradley)**; brothers **Ron Wolfley (West Virginia)** and **Craig Wolfley (Syracuse)**, *Greater Buffalo Sports Hall of Fame*... **Elliott Giles**, **P.J. Mays** and **Herb Williams**, *Youngstown State*...former football coach **Sandy Buda** and **Adam Wright**, *University of Nebraska at Omaha*... **Terry Storm**, *Concordia-Moorhead*...**Neil Lomax**, (*Portland State*), *the Fellowship of Christian Athletes Hall of Champions*. .. **Warren Moon (Washington)** and **Drew Bledsoe (Washington State)**, *State of Washington Sports Hall of Fame*... **Bill Stanley** and **Eric Johnson**, *Western Carolina University*... **Eddie Conti**, *Delaware*... *NJCAA Football Coaches Association Hall of Fame*: *Mississippi Gulf Coast CC* defensive lineman **Terrence Cody**, *Alfred State* head coach **Mick Caba** and the **1983 Coffeyville Community College** national championship team. ..**Orlando Pace (Ohio State)**, *St. Louis Sports Hall of Fame*...**Robert Hooper** and **Eddie Conti**, *Delaware*...**Bill LaRock**, *St. Lawrence University* ... *University of Massachusetts* **Khari Mitchell-Samuel** and **Phil Vandersea**... **Greg Kovar**, **Rich Robinson** and **Steve Slocum**, *Wagner College*... **Ernie DeCourley**. *Morehead State University*... **Alex Dominguez**, **Kevin Greve** and **Chris Isaac**, *Eastern Kentucky*... **Tory Atkins** and **Andre Kwasnik**, *Gardner-Webb*...**Curtis Deines**, **Judd Hoos**, **Doug Lytle** and **Curt Moffat**, *Chadron State College*...**Bethany (Kansas)**

College **Winfred Foster Banbury, John Quincy Banbury, Mike Zeyen, and Scott Gentine...** **Antonio Broadnax and Nick Nicastro, Wilmington College...** The **1976 Knox football team** (coached by Al Reilly), which won a share of the Midwest Conference championship, along **Seth Kopf, Mark McIntosh** and football coach **John McLean** who coached from in 1901-02. **Doug Morgan and Rex Hoon, Muskingum University ... Gary Sheeler and Robert "Gug" Williams, Albright College...** **Tony Jaso and Bill Marsh, Moravian College Athletic Hall of Fame...** **Bill Stanley and Eric Johnson, Western Carolina.**

<Honored>

Louisiana-Monroe has honored its *1987 NCAA 1AA National Championship Team* (then, known as Northeast Louisiana University).

Kansas Athletics had a special recognition for former football head coach and recipient of the 2011 K Club Lifetime Service Award **Don Fambrough**. In honoring his commitment to KU through his coaching and his work with the University and Lawrence community, several Jayhawks through the Family Promise Organization requested and funded a portrait of Fambrough be painted by KU alum and artist John Martin which was unveiled just prior to the inductions. Fambrough, who passed in September 2011, was represented by his family at the ceremony. (NFF Release)

<Retired>

McKendree University football coach **Carl Poelker** and **Florida A&M** head coach, **Joe Taylor** retired after 5 years with the Rattlers and 40 years in coaching. He has compiled a 233-96-4 record as a head coach, 1983-2012.

<Worth Noting>

Southeastern Conference Associate Commissioner **Charles Bloom** is rejoining his alma mater, South Carolina, as a senior associate athletics director for external affairs.

<In Season Milestones>

Mount Union's **Larry Kehres** is currently the third winningest coach in NCAA-all levels history. Entering into the school's season finale Nov. 10, he has compiled a 326-24-3 record.

Earlier this year, he surpassed legendary Paul "Bear" Bryant.

East Stroudsburg's **Denny Douds** became the first coach in Division II history and the 15th in college football history to coach 400 games Sept. 22 against Cheyney; winning 59-27.

Michigan's 12-10 victory over rival Michigan State provided the difference; as the Wolverines became the first school with 900 all time victories.

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(Used by permission)

The following appeared in the Sept. 13, 2012 edition of the *Rose Bowletin*:

Prior to the 2012 college football season, Michigan Stadium has drawn crowds of over 100,000 in 231 consecutive games dating back to the 1975 season.

When Fielding Yost was the head coach at Michigan he envisioned the day when 100,000 fans would show up to cheer on the Wolverines. Yost, in fact, had a hand in the original concept and design of Michigan Stadium (which opened in 1927) and even had extra pilings driven in the original construction in anticipation of future expansions that he believed was inevitable and would eventually climb past 100,000 seats.

Legendary ABC college football announcer, Keith Jackson is credited with giving Michigan Stadium the nickname "The Big House."

Because of efforts with a couple of prior projects, I haven't begun the IFRA Directory. So, if you would still like to be included, please send me your info. Or if you have any questions, email me. Thanks, Tex.



<http://onepointsafety.com/>

Contact: Travis Normand, travisnormand@gmail.com

Are you interested in a **FREE LISTING FOR YOUR** college football-related blog or website in a future issue of *The College Football Historian*...if so, please send me the link and your contact info...I will try and copy your masthead to fit our format.

From the University of Cincinnati Media Guide, page 160

UC football can lay claim to a first of sorts.

During the 1961 season, the Bearcats featured a soccer-style kicker in Heinrich "Hank" Hartong.

A native of Eindhoven, Holland, Hartong caught the eye of the coaching staff in preseason drills when he successfully made 48-of-50 extra point tries.

Used on PATs and short field goals (under 40 yards) during the campaign, Hartong kicked five extra points and two field goals during the 1961 season.

In the opening game against Dayton on Sept. 16, Hartong kicked two points after touchdown.

This was four days before Pete Gogolak made his first conversion for Cornell. Later he and his brother, Charlie Gogolak received much attention for this style of kicking which has now become commonplace.

Hartong can claim being the first, if not the more noteworthy player, in this department.

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**Don Peden Will
Remain Coach at
Ohio University**

Athens, Ohio (AP), Jan. 7—Don Peden, who had been prominently mentioned as a possible successor to Alonzo Stagg as football coach at the University of Chicago, today announced he would coach Ohio University again next year.

Peden made the announcement after a conference with the university president. E. B. Bryan, and also denied reports he had received an offer from Michigan State College.

Peden came to Ohio University in 1924 after giving up a possible career in professional baseball. His football teams won the Buckeye Conference championship in 1929, 1930 and 1931.

HAPPY THANKSGIVING
EVERYONE!!