

INTERCOLLEGIATE FOOTBALL RESEARCHERS ASSOCIATION™

The College Football Historian™

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

ISSN: 1526-233x [January 2012... Vol. 4 No. 12] circa: Jan. 2008

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

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*Happy New Year to all...may it be a year of blessings, health, joy and peace
throughout the entire year!*

John Shearer: The Heisman By The Numbers

By John Shearer

While watching the nighttime Valero Alamo Bowl game between Baylor and Washington on Dec. 29 and before dozing off despite the bowl record 123 total points scored, I started pondering some historical facts about the Heisman Trophy.

During the times I was able to make out Heisman Trophy winner Robert Griffin III's jersey number of 10 before he made some dazzling and blurring runs and passes in leading Baylor to victory, I began wondering how many other Heisman winners had worn that number. I could not recall any off hand.

And since Baylor was behind at the half when I went to bed, I also started wondering if the Heisman Trophy winner's team has lost its bowl game more than it has won. Thinking back to Georgia's loss in the Sugar Bowl after Herschel Walker's Heisman accomplishment in 1982 and a couple of Miami bowl losses during Heisman-winning years, I assumed winning the trophy put kind of an extra crutch on the team.

Those two questions were still in my mind the next day, so I began searching an ESPN college football encyclopedia I own as well as the Internet over the next few days and I eventually had every one of my questions answered. In fact, I have not felt so satisfied

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and relieved after dealing with numbers since I finished the math section of the SAT test back in high school.

For the record, Heisman Trophy winners - including Robert Griffin, who had seriously considered attending Tennessee back when Phil Fulmer was the coach - have now led their teams to 26 victories in bowl games. And amazingly, the winners have also led their squads to 26 losses as well in the 77 years the prestigious trophy for the best college football player in America has been given.

And 25 times – mostly in the early years – the winner’s team has not played in the bowl games. Fewer bowl games formerly existed in those days, and Notre Dame and Army – who produced a number of early winners -- did not participate in bowl games for years.

The last time a Heisman winner’s team did not participate in a bowl was in 1989, when Houston’s Andre Ware won.

Chronicling the jersey numbers was the most fun part of the experience. Luckily, I found a site that had photographs of the players in college. And for those early ones shown with no numbers, the College Football Hall of Fame website was helpful.

It turned out I was wrong about Griffin III being the only one who wore No. 10. 2006 winner Troy Smith of Ohio State also wore it, but those were the only two.

Two jersey numbers – 14 and 20 – have the distinction of being worn by five different trophy-winning players, the most of any jersey numbers, while Nos. 7, 11, and 22 have been worn by four different players each.

Nos. 16, 21, 33, 34, and 35 have been worn by Heisman winners three times each, while Nos. 2, 5, 12, 19, 24, 27, 32 and 44 have been worn twice.

Some 22 players, including two-time winner Archie Griffin (No. 45), have been the only winners to wear their numbers.

Jersey numbers that have never been worn by a Heisman winner to date include 1, 4, 6, 9, 23, 25, 26, 28, 29, 39, 43, 46, 47, and 49. Others are all the numbers in the 50s, 60s and 70s except for 54, and all but 81 and 82 in the 80s. And in the 90s, the only jersey numbers worn by Heisman winners were 98 and 99.

Several players wore different college numbers from what they wore in the pros.

For those who cannot get enough college football with the season finally winding down following Monday’s Alabama-LSU matchup in the national championship game, here

is a rundown of all the winners, their jersey numbers and the team's results in their bowls.

See if you can find the one bowl in which Tennessee – which had no Heisman winners but several runner-ups – beat a team featuring a trophy winner.

1935 – Jay Berwanger, Chicago (jersey No. 99), no bowl; **1936** – Larry Kelly, Yale (No. 19), no bowl; **1937** – Clint Frank, Yale (No. 14), no bowl; **1938** – Davey O'Brien, TCU (No. 8), beat Carnegie-Mellon, 15-7, in the Sugar Bowl; **1939** – Nile Kinnick, Iowa (No. 24), no bowl.

1940 – Tom Harmon, Michigan (No. 98), no bowl; **1941** – Bruce Smith, Minnesota (No. 54), no bowl; **1942** – Frank Sinkwich, Georgia (No. 21), beat UCLA, 9-0, in the Rose Bowl; **1943** – Angelo Bertelli, Notre Dame (No. 48), no bowl; **1944** – Les Horvath, Ohio State (No. 22), no bowl.

1945 – Doc Blanchard, Army (No. 35), no bowl; **1946** – Glenn Davis, Army (No. 41), no bowl; **1947** – John Lujack, Notre Dame (No. 32), no bowl; **1948** – Doak Walker, SMU (No. 37), beat Oregon, 21-13, in the Cotton Bowl; **1949** – Leon Hart, Notre Dame (No. 82), no bowl.

1950 – Vic Janowicz, Ohio State (No. 31), no bowl; **1951** – Dick Kazmaier, Princeton (No. 42), no bowl; **1952** – Billy Vessels, Oklahoma (No. 35), no bowl; **1953** – Johnny Lattner, Notre Dame (No. 14), no bowl; **1954** – Alan Ameche, Wisconsin (No. 35), no bowl.

1955 – Howard Cassady, Ohio State (No. 40), no bowl; **1956** – Paul Hornung, Notre Dame (No. 5), no bowl; **1957** – John David Crow, Texas A&M (No. 44), beat Southern Miss, 10-9, in the Tangerine Bowl; **1958** – Pete Dawkins, Army (No. 24), no bowl; **1959** – Billy Cannon, LSU (No. 20), lost to Ole Miss, 21-0, in the Sugar Bowl.

1960 – Joe Bellino, Navy (No. 27), lost to Missouri, 21-14, in the Orange Bowl; **1961** – Ernie Davis, Syracuse (No. 44), beat Miami, 15-14, in the Liberty Bowl; **1962** – Terry Baker, Oregon State (No. 11), beat Villanova, 6-0, in the Liberty Bowl; **1963** – Roger Staubach, Navy (No. 12), lost to Texas, 28-6, in the Cotton Bowl; **1964** – John Huarte, Notre Dame (No. 7), no bowl.

1965 – Mike Garrett, USC (No. 20), no bowl; **1966** – Steve Spurrier, Florida (No. 11), beat Georgia Tech, 27-12, in the Orange Bowl; **1967** – Gary Beban, UCLA (No. 16), no bowl; **1968** – O.J. Simpson, Southern Cal (No. 32); lost to Ohio State, 27-16, in the Rose Bowl; **1969** – Steve Owens, Oklahoma (No. 36); no bowl.

1970 – Jim Plunkett, Stanford (No. 16), beat Ohio State, 27-17, in the Rose Bowl; **1971** – Pat Sullivan, Auburn (No. 7), lost to Oklahoma, 40-22, in the Orange Bowl;

1972 – Johnny Rodgers, Nebraska (No. 20), beat Notre Dame, 40-6, in the Orange Bowl; **1973** – John Cappelletti, Penn State (No. 22), beat LSU, 16-9, in the Orange Bowl; **1974** – Archie Griffin, Ohio State (No. 45), lost to Southern Cal, 18-17, in the Rose Bowl.

1975 – Archie Griffin, Ohio State (No. 45), lost to UCLA, 23-10, in the Rose Bowl; **1976** – Tony Dorsett, Pittsburgh (No. 33), beat Georgia, 27-3, in the Sugar Bowl; **1977** – Earl Campbell, Texas (No. 20), lost to Notre Dame, 38-10, in the Cotton Bowl; **1978** – Billy Sims, Oklahoma (No. 20), beat Nebraska, 31-24, in the Orange Bowl; **1979** – Charles White, Southern Cal (No. 12), beat Ohio State, 17-16, in the Rose Bowl.

1980 – George Rogers, South Carolina (No. 38), lost to Pittsburgh, 37-9, in the Gator Bowl; **1981** – Marcus Allen, Southern Cal (No. 33), lost to Penn State, 26-10, in the Fiesta Bowl; **1982** – Herschel Walker, Georgia (No. 34), lost to Penn State, 27-23, in the Sugar Bowl; **1983** – Mike Rozier, Nebraska (No. 30), lost to Miami, 31-30, in the Orange Bowl; **1984** – Doug Flutie, Boston College (No. 22), beat Houston, 45-28, in the Cotton Bowl.

1985 – Bo Jackson, Auburn (No. 34), lost to Texas A&M, 36-16, in the Cotton Bowl; **1986** – Vinny Testaverde, Miami (No. 14), lost to Penn State, 14-10, in the Fiesta Bowl; **1987** – Tim Brown, Notre Dame (No. 81), lost to Texas A&M, 35-10, in the Cotton Bowl; **1988** – Barry Sanders, Oklahoma State (No. 21), beat Wyoming, 62-14, in the Holiday Bowl; **1989** – Andre Ware, Houston (No. 11), no bowl.

1990 – Ty Detmer, BYU (No. 14), lost to Texas A&M, 65-14, in the Holiday Bowl; **1991** – Desmond Howard, Michigan (No. 21), lost to Washington, 34-14, in the Rose Bowl; **1992** – Gino Torretta, Miami (No. 13), lost to Alabama, 34-13, in the Sugar Bowl; **1993** – Charlie Ward, Florida State (No. 17), beat Nebraska, 18-16, in the Orange Bowl; **1994** – Rashaan Salaam, Colorado (No. 19), beat Notre Dame, 41-24, in the Fiesta Bowl.

1995 – Eddie George, Ohio State (No. 27), lost to Tennessee, 20-14, in the Citrus Bowl; **1996** – Danny Wuerffel, Florida (No. 7), beat Florida State, 52-20, in the Sugar Bowl; **1997** – Charles Woodson, Michigan (No. 2), beat Washington State, 21-16, in the Rose Bowl; **1998** – Ricky Williams, Texas (No. 34), beat Mississippi State, 38-11, in the Cotton Bowl; **1999** – Ron Dayne, Wisconsin (No. 33), beat Stanford, 17-9, in the Rose Bowl.

2000 – Chris Weinke, Florida State (No. 16), lost to Oklahoma, 13-2, in the Orange Bowl; **2001** – Eric Crouch, Nebraska (No. 7), lost to Miami, 37-14, in the Rose Bowl; **2002** – Carson Palmer, Southern Cal (No. 3), beat Iowa, 38-17, in the Orange Bowl;

2003 – Jason White, Oklahoma (No. 18), lost to LSU, 21-14, in Sugar Bowl; **2004** – Matt Leinart, Southern Cal (No. 11), beat Oklahoma, 55-19, in the Orange Bowl.

2005 – Reggie Bush, Southern Cal (No. 5), lost to Texas, 31-28, in Rose Bowl (trophy award later vacated for recruiting violations); **2006** – Troy Smith, Ohio State (No. 10), lost to Florida, 41-14, in national championship game; **2007** – Tim Tebow, Florida (No. 15), lost to Michigan, 41-35, in Capital One Bowl; **2008** – Sam Bradford, Oklahoma (No. 14), lost to Florida, 24-14, in national championship game; **2009** – Mark Ingram, Alabama (No. 22), beat Texas, 37-21, in national championship game.

2010 – Cam Newton, Auburn (No. 2), beat Oregon, 22-19, in national championship game; and **2011** – Robert Griffin III, Baylor (No. 10), beat Washington, 67-56, in Valero Alamo Bowl.

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* * *

The first year for official statistics: per classification

- Major College (1937-77)
- California Community Colleges (1947)
- Small Colleges (1948-57)
- College Division, (1958-72)
- NAIA 1956; again since 1997; Division I, 1970-96 and Division II, 1983-96
- NJCAA, 1970
- NCAA II, 1973
- NCAA III, 1973
- NCAA 1A, 1978; Bowl Subdivision, 2007
- NCAA 1-AA, 1978; Championship Subdivision, 2007
- NCCAA, 2004

* * *

2011 National Champions...in Retrospect

BSD—**Alabama** (1961-64-65-73-78-79-92-2009)...CSD—**North Dakota State** (Col. Div. 1965-68-69; NCAA II: 1983-85-86-88-90...NCAA I—**Pittsburg State KS** (NAIA: 1957-61; Col. Div. 1961; NCAA II: 1991...NCAA III: Wisconsin-Whitewater (2007-09-10)...NAIA—St. Francis Ill. (first title)...NCCAA—North Greenville (2006-10)...HBCU—Winston-Salem (N.C.) (first title.)

Football nearly banished in 1898

By Bill Traughber, Commodore History Corner

Nashville sports historian Bill Traughber has recently written another book, **Vanderbilt Football: Tales of Commodore Gridiron History**. The 160-page paperback book can be ordered on historypress.net for \$19.99.

Commodore History Corner Archive



The Vanderbilt Commodores are about to complete their 121st year of football. The 2011 edition is preparing for only the fifth bowl game in the university's history with a New Year's Eve game in Memphis against Cincinnati. There have been times in the early years of college football history that the game was under consideration for abolishment. The game was thought to be too rough

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with serious injuries and even deaths being recorded from games and practices.

The October 30, 1898 edition of the *Nashville American* gave a report on the debate to abolish the game. The headline for the story stated, "How Many Lives Are To Be Sacrificed During This Season?" More notices to the story read, "HUMAN BLOOD STAINS GRIDIRON" and "Horrors of the Foot Ball Field Have Given Rise to an Agitation in Favor of Abolishing the Game" and "BEEN FORBIDDEN IN SOME COLLEGES." This is a portion of the story:

"Is foot ball becoming so brutally dangerous as to call for legislative restriction or abolishment? Just as the desire for the superseding, of war by arbitration to straightening out international complications had its birth in the grief and tears of the widow and the fatherless, so does the above question owe its origin to those who have been seen promising young men cut off in the prime or their youth, or maimed for life by the disparate struggle for foot ball honors. Year after year the list of victims grow, until the matter has at last attracted national attention and in the absence of laws, declaring that young men may not risk life and limb in the gridiron contests some college authorities are forbidding the students to play foot ball, and thus it comes about that institutions that have been prominent in this branch of sport will not be heard of during the present season.

"A study of the casualties of the foot ball fields proves that those who oppose the game on account of its brutality and danger are justified in their views. Here are a few of the causes of death on the foot ball field or injuries received that resulted in death later:

"Two opposing players running. A careless tackle by one caused the heads of the two to come violently together. Result, one man serious hurt that concussion of the brain, ensued ending in death.

"A scrimmage. Man holding ball went down with as many men atop of him as could get near enough to add their weight to the heap. Lower man did not rise when the mass disentangled itself. Examination showed that his neck had been broken, killing him instantly.

“Four players fell in a heap. In the struggle one lashed out with his foot, catching another on the head with the heel of his heavy shoe. Kicked man died three days later.

“The list could have been extended half way down the column, and a perusal of the news pages of the daily journals will show that deaths or injuries, broken bones, dislocated shoulders, smashed noses and sprained ankles are of daily occurrence among foot ball players.

“Were it not for the fact that foot ball men of the colleges are young giants who have hardened their muscles and rendered themselves proof against lighter injuries by reason of the fact that they are trained athletes, and have practiced falling and tackling so as to reduce the possibility of accident to a minimum, the list would be much larger. Nevertheless, pertinently query the opponents of foot ball, what youth, however well trained, can be a foot ball-accident immune, which at stages of the game he is pretty sure to be the pivotal point of a squirming human pyramid weighing 2,000 pounds? If the game cannot be played without such dangerous features as this, they say, then better strike it from the list of sports.

“If the hardened college athlete is not able to play the game without risk of injury, or death what hope is there for the young bank clerk or schoolboy who pits his small muscles against these of others of his class and is thumped and pounded in the line or banged to earth in the tackling?”

The story also reported on the concerns at West Point on the injuries by its cadets occurring on the football field. It was pointed out “the lives of the West Point students were too much importance to the country with them in rough-and tumble rushes on the foot ball field.”

The story also printed comments from various college administrators in the eastern part of the country where football began.

President Hall of Clark University—I consider foot ball a splendid game, and think its merits far outweigh the brutality, which I think is very rare, indeed. I think there is not enough in modern life to develop the natural instinct of pugnasticity and the nation suffers for lack of individual independence and

game more fit for savages—with whom I supposed it originated—that for college students. But until some game is invented which taxes and rewards pure

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physical energy without calling out the brute in a man, I suppose football will have to be tolerated among young' men's sports. But purely the brutal instincts, which it calls out, should be put under severer restraint than they are now.

E. M. Cavarth, the president of Nashville's historically black Fisk University weighed in—We are contemplating no change in regard to foot ball in Fisk University the coming year. We have found the same healthful and proper when played under proper restrictions.

During the Theodore Roosevelt administration a meeting was held at the White House with various college athletic officials in attendance to discuss the violence in football. President Roosevelt was also concerned about the deaths and serious injuries football was recording. Over the decades injuries have been reduced with rule changes, better equipment and advancement in training habits. But it is a contact sport with serious injuries and occasional deaths still occurring.

The drawings accompanying this story are from the 1898 Nashville American story.

Traughber's Tidbit: Vanderbilt's 1898 record was 1-5. Its lone win came over the University of Nashville (Peabody), 5-0. Losses were to Cincinnati (10-0), Georgia (4-0), Virginia (15-0), Central University of Kentucky (10-0) and Sewanee (19-0).

Tidbit Two: Vanderbilt has played the University of Cincinnati seven times and has a record of 4-3. The victories came in 1934 (32-0), 1977 (13- 9), 1993 (17-7) and 1994 (34-24). Losses came in 1898 (10-0), 1899 (6-0) and 1976 (33-7).

Tidbit Three: Good Luck to the Commodores in the Liberty Bowl! Go 'Dores!

If you have any comments or suggestions you can contact Bill Traughber via email WLTraughber@aol.com.

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“Broadcasting” the 1917 Rose Bowl

By Paul Land

benzduck in 1916, Perspective, Rose Bowl, athletic directors

Ever wonder how fans back home followed an away football game as it was being played back in the day?

Consider that KDKA, the nation’s first radio station, didn’t begin broadcasting from the Westinghouse factory in Pittsburgh until November of 1920, and the first football game broadcast – West Virginia at Pitt – wasn’t until October of 1921. It didn’t take long for the new medium to explode in popularity, but the Rose Bowl wasn’t broadcast nationally until the 1927 game pitting Alabama and Stanford.



Guy with a megaphone.

Without a play-by-play, or a knowledgeable sidekick explaining the action on the field, what was a fan to do?

In Eugene, on New Year’s Day in 1917, the solution involved a theater, a Western Union guy, a contraption on a stage and a guy with a megaphone.



Heilig Theater, circa 1958. The theater was the Heilig, on Willamette Street between 6th and 7th, a venerable, balconied Vaudeville edifice,

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later a movie house, eventually among the many victims of urban renewal in the Seventies (the Hult Center occupies its former location).

The Western Union guy was J.A. “Mac” McKeivitt, manager of the Eugene



A telegraph operator.

Western Union station. McKeivitt started work in 1906, when the Western Union office was established, on what is now West Broadway, with one “lady operator” and a part-time messenger boy on his payroll. Starting in around 1915, all road games were reported via Morse code from the remote site to Eugene.

The contraption on the stage was a miniature football field, slightly inclined at



Something like this. the back for ease of visibility to the crowd, made of plywood. Above the field was suspended a small football, connected to a series of pulleys and strings that allowed an operator to move the ball back and forth. Western Union ran a telegraph line from the Broadway station to the Heilig, where McKeivitt would set up his portable “ticker” backstage.

McKeivitt would translate the dots and dashes received from the remote game transmitter into English, relay them to the guy with a megaphone, who would in turn announce the play by play results to the Heilig’s audience, while the

boy running the pulleys would move the ball back and forth across the field, and another would track the score on a small scoreboard.

In a 1931 interview, McKevitt said one of his greatest thrills was in the 1917 Tournament of Roses football game, when Oregon defeated Penn by two touchdowns:

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McKevitt took the results of that game play-by-play off the wire and gave them to the announcer at the Heilig theater. The house was packed, Eugene fans were standing in the aisles and clear back to the top of the balcony. The little gridiron was rigged up on stage, and the miniature football was being worked back and

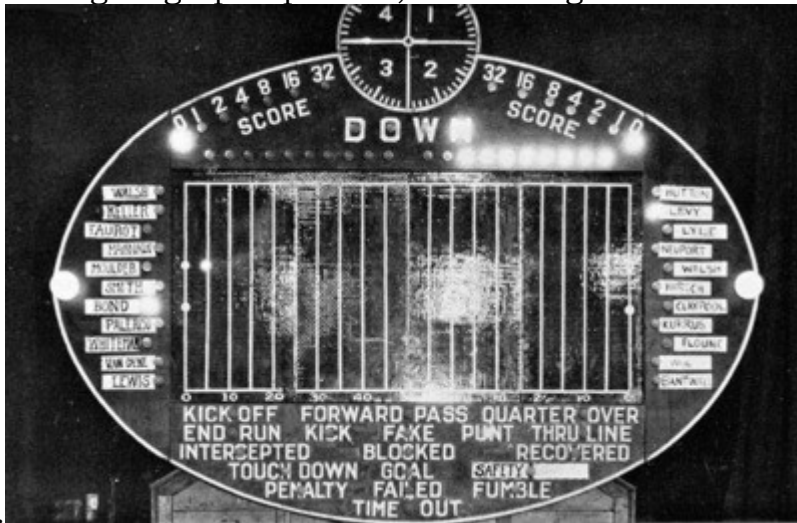


forth with the plays. “Mac” Shy Huntington.

remembers getting the message and giving it a word at a time to the announcer: “HUNTINGTON MAKES TOUCHDOWN!” Pandemonium broke loose, and Mac couldn’t find out whether Oregon converted the [extra] point because the place was so full of noise that he couldn’t hear the ticker, even with his ear down against it. McKevitt was sitting on the stage, with the footlights turned on, and he said as he looked out over the glare of the lights, the theater looked like a giant fountain with hats, coats, sweaters, everything being thrown into the air.”
— Roy Craft, *Eugene Register-Guard*, 1931

In the mid-1920s, Jack Benefiel, graduate manager of the football team (the equivalent of today’s athletic director), upgraded the “broadcast” technology by purchasing a “grid-graph,” a vertical board equipped with electric lights, that showed the position of the players on the field. But the back end of the system was the same; McKevitt would receive the telegraph updates, communicate

them to the grid-graph operator, and the lights would be changed to show the



action.

A "grid-graph" from

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the early 1920s. Note the 7-bit scoring system at the top. Presumably, games would never top 63 points.

Of course, the Human Element could occasionally intrude in an event interpreted by grid-graph, with farcical results:

When the Huskers opened their season against the University of Illinois, it was an historical game for several reasons. It was the first Nebraska game to be broadcast on the radio, and the first to be depicted on the Grid-graph. Of even greater importance, it featured the varsity debut of one of the footballs greatest heroes, 'the Galloping Ghost', 'Red' Grange.



Red Grange

Nebraska held its own for most of the game, but ended up losing 24 - 7. The performance of 'Red' Grange was too much to overcome. He scored three

touchdowns, including a punt return. He showed more brilliant open field running after catching a pass, rambling for 50 yards and the score.

Back in Lincoln, Nebraska, the crowd at the Armory were the only ones to see the most spectacular play of the day. They were the only ones to see the play because it never really happened. The play was the result of confusion by the operators of the Grid-graph and the radio station. The play by play account of the game was being relayed to the Armory by a special wire from Western Union. The same account of the game was being shared by the radio station in its broadcast of the game.

The telegraph operator would type the information, and hand it to the operator of the Grid-graph . When he was done, another man would take the same card and phone the information to the radio station. Occasionally the Grid-graph operator would fall behind, and the dispatches would pile up.

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On one occasion, the man relaying the information to the radio station eagerly snatched up the dispatch before the Grid-graph operator had a chance to post the information. The papers that were taken out of sequence contained the record of a touchdown. When it was discovered that a mistake had been made, the Grid-graph operators realized that their score was incorrect. They resolved the situation by showing the crowd a spectacular 70 yard run, by 'Red' Grange. A run that never really happened.

— [**“Watching Away Games Before TV,” Leather Helmets Illustrated**](#)

By the late 1920s, radio had come to any household that wanted it; all the major college games were broadcast, and the grid-graph technology, along with the theater dates, fell by the wayside (although the concept of packing a house for a transmitted event continued well into the late 20th century, with closed-circuit broadcasts of boxing matches; and of course the modern “sports bar” is essentially performing the same service, *sans* exclusivity).

Next time another off-the-cuff inanity by ~~Craig James~~ Brock Huard makes you want to throw your remote at the big screen, consider how far we’ve come in 95 years.

Then, go ahead and throw it.

Article originally appeared on duck downs: oregon football history (<http://www.benzduck.com/>). Used by permission.

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become more aware of not just where the first game played but as well, the total atmosphere as the history of the game unfolds as your adventure through the various facts and links found throughout the site.

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Games Today at the Oldest Football Fields

by B.B. Branton, Chattanooga.com [contact B.B. Branton at william.branton@comcast.net]

While LSU-Alabama steals most of the headlines and attention on this first Saturday in November there are other notable collegiate contests around the nation played on hallowed grounds.

Hours before the roar of the crowd from Bryant-Denny Stadium in Tuscaloosa

transcend across the nation via television and radio, smaller, but no less faithful crowds will gather to watch young men do battle on a few of the oldest college football fields (not stadiums) in the nation. (Note: oldest college football fields which are in original on-campus locations)

From the northeast and Amherst and Wesleyan College down the Eastern seaboard to legendary Franklin Field where Princeton and Penn will kickoff at 1 p.m. and over to the Tennessee Cumberland Plateau where tradition-rich the University of the South hosts Austin (Texas) for Homecoming and the anniversary of its first home game.

While Wesleyan (Conn.) hosts Williams on Andrus Field, the nation's oldest college football field, the marquee game among small colleges is Amherst (6-0) hosting Trinity (6-0) at the Pratt Field, the nation's third oldest field. Both games have 1 p.m. kickoffs.

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Six Oldest College Football Fields

(*games played at home today)

1. *Andrus Field ... Wesleyan Univ. (Conn.) ... Oct. 31, 1881
2. Weston Field ... Williams College ... Nov. 1883
3. *Pratt Field ... Amherst (Mass.) ... fall, 1891
4. *McGee Field ... Sewanee (Tenn.) ... Nov. 7, 1891
5. Wilder Field ... Ill. Wesleyan ... fall, 1893
6. *Franklin Field ... Pennsylvania ... Oct. 1, 1895

Today's Games:

ANDRUS FIELD – Wesleyan Univ. (Conn.) ... oldest college football field in the nation

First Game: Oct. 31, 1881 ... lost to Amherst

Today's Game: 1 p.m. - Williams (4-2) at Wesleyan (3-3) ... Williams leads series 74-37-5 ... Williams' home field, Weston Field, is the second oldest football field in the nation.

Andrus Field is named for John Emery Andrus (class of 1862) ... varsity

baseball is also played on Andrus Field located at Corwin Stadium in the middle of campus

Closing in on 500 wins ... Wesleyan is 495-492-42 entering today's game

PRATT FIELD – Amherst (Mass.)... The Amherst Lord Jeffs play on the nation's third oldest field ...

First Game: Fall, 1891

Today's Game: Trinity (Conn.) (6-0) at Amherst (6-0) ... battle for sole possession of first place in the New England Small College Athletic Conference

Quick Facts: founded in 1821 ... Noah Webster (yep, the dictionary guy) played a vital role in fund raising and shaping the institution.

The Little Three: Amherst, Wesleyan and Williams form "The Little Three" conference ... it is believed to be America's oldest, continuous intercollegiate athletic conference without a membership change ... Little Three

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championships are contested in 24 sports throughout the academic year.

McGEE FIELD – Sewanee (Tenn.) ... oldest field in the South

First Game: Nov. 7, 1891 ... lost to Vanderbilt, 22-0

Today's Game: 1 p.m. (CDT) ... Austin College (Texas) (0-8) at Sewanee (4-5)

Today is the 120th anniv. of Sewanee's first home game ever ...

Sewanee closes out its season with Homecoming on the mountain ... The Tigers were unbeaten for 20 years at home, 51-0-4, 1894-1913 ... three alums are in the College Football Hall of Fame ... other famous alums include, Senator Howard Baker, hall of fame basketball coach Joe B. Hall, soccer great Kyle Rote Jr. and former SEC commissioner and Olympic coach Bernie Moore.

FRANKLIN FIELD – Pennsylvania ... oldest Div. I football field

First Game: Oct. 1, 1895

Today's Game: Princeton (1-6) at Penn (4-3) ... Ivy League contest and its Homecoming at Franklin Field at 1 p.m.

The Army Navy Game was once played here, the Penn Relays have been run every year since 1895 and the Philadelphia Eagles beat the Green Bay Packers

and coach Vince Lombardi for the NFL title in 1960.

* * *

In the Final Poll

AP's No. 3 with more First Place Votes than No. 2

By Tex Noel, Executive Director IFRA

In the 76-year history of the Final Associated Press (AP) College Football Poll, just 4 times saw the team ranked third received more first place votes than the school finishing second.

The most recent being in the final 2011 poll as Oklahoma State edged LSU, 4 first place votes to 1; but the latter would received more overall votes and thus be ranked No. 2 in the final poll, after being ranked No.1 for most of the 2011 season.

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Prior to the 2011 final poll, the 1983 season when Auburn claimed a 7-3 margin over the Nebraska Cornhuskers, which had slipped to No. 2 following a 31-30 Orange Bowl setback to Miami of Florida. This was the school in South Florida's first title in school history.

The Hurricane would go-on to win three AP National Championships in a 9-year period that ended in 1991.

During that nine-year run, the school known as the "U" had an average final poll ranking of 1.50 and averaged 29.5 first place votes.

In 1973, Notre Dame claimed the AP title; while third place Oklahoma easily out-distance No. 2 Ohio State in first place votes, 16-11.

Can you imagine, if the Sooners were No. 1 in 1973 that would have jumped-started them as National Champion. Oklahoma would be AP's No. 1 in back-to-back seasons of 1974-75.

The Buckeyes, during the WW II era of college football, are the only school that has made this list twice.

In the final poll of 1944, Army winning in its first of two consecutive (and only) championships as the Buckeyes finished second.

That season third place finisher Randolph Field (Texas), a military installation picked-up 17 first place while OSU managed just three.

With a number of schools dropping football (and other sports for the duration of WW II) the wire service selected a number of service team to be included in weekly and final AP Poll.

In between the 1973 and 1983 seasons, the 1981 campaign to be more precise saw No. 3 Penn State receive alone first place finish, a year before winning its first AP title a year later.

And in 1986, when PSU won its second title, Oklahoma following the 1985 National Championship Season would earn 3 final poll first place votes.

Over a 33-year period beginning in 1938, AP's No. 2 would hold an average of margin 27.6 in first place votes over the team that was ranked third.

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Included in this was a run of 11-year consecutive seasons (1950-60) which No. 2 held an average margin of 49 votes over the nation's third ranked team.

Season	No. 2	FPV	No. 3	FPV	Difference
1950	Army	38	Texas	4	34
1951	Michigan State	104	Maryland	18	86
1952	Georgia Tech	36	Notre Dame Michigan	4	32
1953	Notre Dame	141	State	8	133
1954	UCLA	133	Oklahoma	35	98
1955	Michigan State	88	Maryland	55	33
1956	Tennessee	48	Iowa Michigan	15	33
1957	Ohio State	71	State	30	41
1958	Iowa	17	Army	13	4
1959	Mississippi	47	LSU	6	41
1960	Mississippi	16	Iowa	12.5	3.5

In exclusively, the polls would show Numbers 2 and 3 in consecutive seasons with the latter would hold a slim 5-to-3 margin for the number successive seasons beginning with the final poll of 1938.

The final poll of 2011 was the first time since 2000 that the third ranked team would earn more first place votes than No. 2. (Georgia in 2007 held a slim 3-1 margin over USC; marking the first time since 1990 when No. 3 would even receive any first-place vote recognition.

2007	2	Georgia	3	3	USC	1
2008	2	Utah	16	3	USC	1
2011	2	LSU	1	3	Oklahoma State	4

Top 10 Margins between AP's No. 2 and No. 3 Ranked teams:

The largest margin

Year	No. 2	FPV	No. 3	FPV	Difference
1953	Notre Dame	141	Michigan State	8	133
1954	UCLA	133	Oklahoma	35	98
1951	Michigan State	104	Maryland	18	86
1948	Notre Dame	97	North Carolina	31	66

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1942	Georgia	62	Wisconsin	4	58
1957	Ohio State	71	Michigan State	30	41
1959	Mississippi	47	LSU	6	41
1940	Stanford	44	Michigan	5	39
1950	Army	38	Texas	4	34
1955	Michigan State	88	Maryland	55	33
1956	Tennessee	48	Iowa	15	33

The lowest margins:

Year	No. 2	FPV	No. 3	FPV	Difference
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1966	Michigan State	8	Alabama	7	1
1975	Arizona State	5	Alabama	3.5	1.5
2007	Georgia	3	USC	1	2
1962	Wisconsin	5	Mississippi	2	3
1960	Mississippi	16	Iowa	12.5	3.5
1958	Iowa	17	Army	13	4
1974	USC	6	Michigan	2	4
1970	Notre Dame	8	Texas	3	5
1964	Arkansas	11.5	Notre Dame	6	5.5
1982	SMU	9	Nebraska	2	7

Bo Carter Presents the Birthdays and date of death of the College Football Hall of Famers

January

1 (1901) Century Milstead, Rock Island, Ill.
 1 (1901) Frank Sundstrom, Middleton, N.Y.
 1 (1925) Jack Cloud, Britton, Okla.
 1 (1927) Doak Walker, Dallas, Texas
 1 (1936) Don Nehlen, Canton, Ohio
 1 (1940) Mike McKeever, Cheyenne, Wyo.
 1 (1962) Pierce Holt, Marlin, Texas
 1-(d – 1949) William Lewis, Boston, Mass.
 1-(d – 1967) Pete Mauthe, Youngstown, Ohio
 1-(d – 1968) Andy Oberlander, Mt. Vernon, N.Y.
 1-(1 – 1991) Edgar Miller, Annapolis, Md.
 2 (1890) Vince Pazzetti, Wellesley, Mass.
 2 (1912) Tony Blazine, Canton, Ill.
 2 (1930) Bob Williams, Cumberland, Md.

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2-(d – 1977) Dale Van Sickel, Newport Beach, Calif.
 2-(d – 1999) Raymond "Rags" Matthews, Ft. Worth, Texas
 3-(d – 1954) Gus Dorais, Birmingham, Mich.
 3-(d – 1969) Buzz Borries, West Orange, Fla.
 3-(d - 2003) Sid Gillman, Carlsbad, Calif.
 4 (1898) Jess Neely, Smyrna, Tenn.
 4 (1898) Jack Harding, Avoca, Pa.
 4 (1925) Johnny Lujack, Connellsville, Pa.
 4 (1929) Darrell Mudra, Omaha, Neb.

4-(d – 1943) Bill Edwards, New York, N.Y.
 4-(d – 1973) Albert Exendine, Tulsa, Okla.
 4-(d – 2000) Tom Fears, Palm Desert, Calif.
 5 (1891) Hube Wagner, Monaca, Pa.
 5 (1892) John Beckett, Eight Mile, Ore.
 5 (1910) Ed Widseth, Gonvick, Minn.
 5 (1919) Al Blozis, Garfield, N.J.
 5 (1921) Paul Governali, New York City
 5 (1924) Arnold Tucker, Miami, Fla.
 5 (1938) E.J. Holub, Schulenburg, Texas
 5 (1926) Buddy Young, Chicago, Ill.
 5 (1965) Tracy Ham, Gainesville, Fla.
 5-(d – 1975) Claude "Monk" Simons, New Orleans, La.
 6 (1910) Doyt Perry, Croton, Ohio
 6 (1913) John Weller, Atlanta, Ga.
 6 (1937) Lou Holtz, Follansbee, W.Va.
 6 (1947) Frank Loria, Clarksburg, W.Va.
 6 (1964) Charles Haley, Lynchburg, Va.
 6-(d – 1990) Gerald Mann, Dallas, Texas
 7 (1884) Albert Exendine, Bartlesville, Okla.
 7 (1930) Eddie LeBaron, San Rafael, Calif.
 7-(d – 1938) Philip King, Washington, D.C.
 7-(d – 1979) Andy Gustafson, Coral Gables, Fla.
 7-(d – 1990) Bronko Nagurski, International Falls, Minn.
 7-(d – 2003) Vic Bottari, Walnut Creek, Calif.
 8 (1909) Ben Ticknor, Canton, Mass.

- 8 (1922) Steve Suhey, Janesville, N.Y.
8 (1927) George Taliaferro, Gates, Tenn.
8 (1959) Mark Herrmann, Cincinnati, Ohio
8-(d - 1977) Steve Suhey, State College, Pa.
8-(d – 1996) Paul Cleary, South Laguna, Calif.
8-(d – 1998) Bill Corbus, San Francisco, Calif.
9 (1916) Brud Holland, Auburn, N.Y.
9 (1956) Ken MacAfee, Portland, Ore.
9 (1956) Gary Spani, Satanta, Kan.
9-(d – 1945) Roland Young, Tokyo, Japan
10 (1892) Alex Weyand, Jersey City, N.J.
10 (1909) Harvey Jablonsky, Clayton, Mo.
10 (1921) John Tavener, Newark, Ohio
10-(d – 1973) Glen Edwards, Kirkland, Wash.
10-(d – 1979) Herbert Sturhahn, Princeton, N.J.
10-(d - 2006) Dave Brown, Lubbock, Texas
10-(d – 2007) Ray Beck, Rome, Ga.
11 (1895) Paddy Driscoll, Evanston, Ill.
11-(d – 1941) Bob Torrey, Philadelphia, Pa.
12 (1895) Bo McMillin, Prairie Hill, Texas
12 (1899) Fritz Crisler, Earlville, Ill.
12 (1943) Tucker Frederickson, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.
12-(d – 1965) John Tigert, Gainesville, Fla.
12-(d – 1974) Orin Hollingbery, Yakima, Wash.
12-(d – 1980) Lawrence “Biff” Jones, Washington, D.C.
12-(d – 1992) Mort Kaer, Mount Shasta, Calif.
13 (1907) Gerald Mann, Sulphur Springs, Texas
13 (1947) Bill Stanfill, Cairo, Ga.
13 (1958) Tyrone McGriff, Vero Beach, Fla.
13-(d – 1985) Brud Holland, New York City
13-(d – 1985) Adam Walsh, Westwood, Calif.
13-(d – 1987) Matt Hazeltine, San Francisco, Calif.
13-(d – 2002) Bob MacLeod, Santa Monica, Calif.
14 (1908) Vernon Smith, Macon, Ga.
15 (1892) Hobey Baker, Bala-Cynwyd, Pa.
15 (1898) Dutch Meyer, Ellinger, Texas
15 (1953) Randy White, Wilmington, Del.
15 (1957) Marty Lyons, Takoma Park, Md.
15 (1959) Ken Easley, Chesapeake, Va.
15-(d – 1986) Jim Crowley, Scranton, Pa.
15-(d – 1990) Don Lourie, Wilmette, Ill.
16 (1882) Henry Phillips, Philadelphia, Pa.
16 (1894) Guy Chamberlin, Blue Springs, Neb.
16 (1914) Monk Simons, New Orleans, La.
16 (1953) Dave Brown, Akron, Ohio
16-(d – 1936) Charlie Gelbert, Philadelphia, Pa.
17 (1933) J.C. Caroline, Warrenton, Ga.
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17 (1937) Buddy Dial, Ponca City, Okla.
17-(d – 1974) Bill Shakespeare, Cincinnati, Oh.
18 (1897) Eddie Kaw, Houston, Texas
18 (1950) Pat Sullivan, Birmingham, Ala.
18-(d – 1926) – Andy Smith, Philadelphia, Pa.
18-(d – 1991) Hamilton Fish, Cold Spring, N.Y.
19 (1892) Eddie Mahan, Natick, Mass.
19 (1932) Joe Schmidt, Pittsburgh, Pa.
19-(d – 1936) Dan McGugin, Nashville, Tenn.
19-(d - 1942) Jimmy Johnson, San Juan, Puerto Rico
19-(d – 1980) D.X. Bible, Austin, Texas
19-(d - 2011) George “Sonny” Franck, Rock Island, Ill.
20 (1929) Frank Kush, Windber, Pa.
20 (1960) Ronnie Mallett, Pine Bluff, Ark.
20-(d – 1951) Stan Keck, Pittsburgh, Pa.
21 (1879) Gil Dobie, Hastings, Minn.
21 (1901) Lynn Bomar, Gallatin, Tenn.
21 (1925) George Connor, Chicago, Ill.
21 (1952) Billy “White Shoes” Johnson, Boothwyn, Pa.
21-(d – 1969) – Bowden Wyatt, Kingston, Tenn.
21 (d – 1989) Morley Drury, Santa Monica, Calif.
22 (1958) Charles White, Los Angeles, Calif.
22 (1964) Joe Dudek, Boston, Mass.
22 (d – 1914) Neil Snow, Detroit, Mich.
23 (1890) Morley Jennings, Holland, Mich.
23 (1935) Jerry Tubbs, Throckmorton, Texas
23-(d – 1963) Benny Lee Boynton, Dallas, Texas
23-(d – 1976) Paul Robeson, Philadelphia, Pa.
23-(d – 1983) George Kerr, So. Weymouth, Mass.
23-(d - 2011) Ed Dyas, Mobile, Ala.
24 (1881) Bill Warner, Springville, N.Y.
24 (1920) Chuck Taylor, Portland, Ore.
24 (1936) Don Bosseler, Weathersfield, N.Y.
25-(d – 1988) Glenn Killinger, Stanton, Del.
25-(d – 1999) Herman Wedemeyer, Honolulu, Hawai’i
25-(d – 2007) Ken Kavanaugh, Sarasota, Fla.

26 (1899) Marty Below, Oshkosh, Wis.	28-(d – 1999) Everett Daniell, Pittsburgh, Pa.
26 (1905) Allyn McKeen, Fulton, Ky.	28-(d – 2004) Elroy Hirsch, Madison, Wis.
26 (1906) Fred Miller, Milwaukee, Wis.	29 (1896) Edwin “Goat” Hale, Jackson, Miss.
26 (1926) John Merritt, Falmouth, Ky.	29 (1927) Arnold Galiffa, Donora, Pa.
26 (1948) Mike Kelly, Troy, Ohio	29 (1945) Jim Donnan, Laurens, S.C.
26 (1950) Jack Youngblood, Monticello, Fla.	29-(d – 1970) Gus Welch, Bedford, Va.
26 (1960) Jeff Davis, Greensboro, N.C.	30 (1925) Bump Elliott, Detroit, Mich.
26-(d – 1965) Harry Stuhldreher, Pittsburgh, Pa.	30 (1923) Frank “Muddy” Waters, Chico, Ga.
26-(d - 1983) Paul Bryant, Tuscaloosa, Ala.	30-(d – 1977) Joe Donchess, Hinsdale, Ill.
26-(d – 1996) Frank Howard, Clemson, S.C.	31 (1909) Bert Metzger, Chicago, Ill.
27 (1894) Fritz Pollard, Chicago, Ill.	31 (1913) Don Hutson, Pine Bluff, Ark.
27 (1907) Peter Pund, Augusta, Ga.	31 (1913) Wayne Millner, Roxbury, Mass.
27 (1920) Frankie Albert, Chicago	31 (1938) Chris Burford, Oakland, Calif.
27-(d – 2002) Edgar Manske, Los Angeles, Calif.	31 (1953) Roosevelt Leaks, Brenham, Texas
27-(d – 2008) Mike Holovak, Ruskin, Fla.	31-(d – 1945) Al Blozis, Vosges Mountains, France
27-(d – 2011) Vaughn Mancha, Tallahassee, Fla.	31-(d – 1992) Mel Hein, San Clemente, Calif.
28 (1937) Charlie Krueger, Caldwell, Texas	
28-(d – 1991) Red Grange, Lake Wales, Fla.	

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FOOT BALL NOTES from the 1885 season

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

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

The game will be replayed.

>>>Richard Topp, IFRA's resident score researcher, reports on the Amherst-Tufts game of 1885:

There is no forfeit. I read the account in the *Springfield Republican* (10-25-1885) and it just said that in the 2nd half, Tufts protested the call by the ref. The Jumbos didn't leave the field; they disputed the call and said that this game should be played over. The ref never gave the win to Amherst.

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SPALDING'S OFFICIAL FOOT BALL GUIDE

PRES. ROOSEVELT'S SPEECH
BEFORE THE HARVARD STUDENTS.

FEBRUARY 23, 1907

EXTRACTS FROM NEW YORK SUN.

"In speaking here at the Harvard Union I wish to say first a special word as one Harvard man to his fellow Harvard men.

"It is idle (sic) to expect, nor, indeed would it be desirable, that there should be in Harvard a uniform level of taste and association. Some men will excel in one thing and some in another; some in things of the body, some in things of the mind, and where thousands are gathered together each will naturally find some group of especially

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congenial friends with whom he will form ties of peculiar social intimacy.

"These groups, athletic, artistic, scientific, social, must inevitably exist. My plea is not for their abolition. My plea is that they shall be got into the right focus in the eyes of the college men; that the relative importance of the different groups shall be understood when compared with the infinitely greater life of the college as a whole.

Democracy in Athletics.

"One reason why I so thoroughly believe in the athletic spirit at Harvard is because the athletic spirit is essentially democratic. Our chief interest should not lie in the great champions in sport. On the contrary, our concern should be most of all to widen the base, the foundation, in athletic sports ; to encourage in every way a healthy rivalry which shall give to the largest possible number of students the chance to take part in vigorous outdoor games. It is of far more importance that a man shall play something himself, even if he plays

it badly, than that he shall go with hundreds of companions to see someone else play well, and it is not healthy for either students or athletes if the terms are mutually exclusive.

"But even having this aim especially in view, it seems to me we can best attain it by giving proper encouragement to the champions in the sports, and this can only be done by encouraging intercollegiate sport. As I emphatically disbelieve in seeing Harvard or any other college turn out mollycoddles instead of vigorous men, I may add that I do not in the least object to a sport because it is rough.

Rowing, base ball, lacrosse, track and field games, hockey, foot ball, are all of them good. Moreover, it is to my mind simple nonsense, a mere confession of weakness, to desire to abolish a game because tendencies show themselves or practices grow up which prove that the game ought to be reformed.

No Need of Abolishing Foot Ball.

"Take Foot Ball, for instance. The preparatory schools are able to keep Foot Ball clean and to develop the right spirit in the players without the slightest necessity even arising to so much as consider the question of abolishing it. There is no excuse whatever for colleges failing to show the same capacity, and there is no real need for considering the question of the abolition of the game. If necessary, let the college authorities interfere to stop any excess or perversion, making their interference as little as possible and yet as rigorous as is necessary to achieve the end. But there is no justification for stopping a thoroughly manly sport because it is

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sometimes abused, when the experience of every good preparatory school shows that the abuse is in no shape necessarily attendant upon the game.

"We cannot afford to turn out of college men who shrink from physical effort or from a little physical pain. In any republic courage is a prime necessity for the average citizen if he is to be a good citizen, and he needs physical courage no less than moral courage, the courage that dares as well as the courage that endures, the courage that will fight valiantly alike against the foes of the soul and the foes of the body.

"Athletics are good, especially in their rougher forms, because they tend to develop such courage. They are good also, because they encourage a true democratic spirit; for in the athletic field the man must be judged, not with reference to outside and accidental attributes, but to that combination of bodily vigor and moral quality which go to make up prowess.

Sport Not an End in Life.

"I trust I need not add that in defending athletics I would not for one moment be understood as excusing that perversion of athletics which would make it the end of life instead of merely a means in life. It is first-class, healthful play, and is useful as such. But play is not business, and it is a very poor business indeed for a college man to learn nothing but sport.

"Play while you play and work while you work, and though play is a mighty good thing, remember that you had better never play at all than to get into a condition of mind where you regard play as the serious business of life, or where you permit it to hamper and interfere with your doing your full duty in the real work of the world.

Scorn for Over-Refined Men.

"Above all, you college men, remember that if your education, the pleasant lives you lead, make you too fastidious, too sensitive to take part in the rough hurly burly of the actual work of the world, if you become so over-cultivated, so over-refined, that you cannot do the hard work of practical politics, then you had better never have been educated at all. The weakling and the coward are out of place in a strong and free community. In a republic like ours, the governing class is composed of the strong men who take the trouble to do the work of government; and if you are too timid or too fastidious or too careless to do your part in this work, then you forfeit your right to be considered one of the governing and you become one of the

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governed instead—one of the driven cattle of the political arena.

Educated Aloofness a Harm.

"Small is the use of those educated men who in after life meet no one but themselves, and gather in parlors to discuss wrong conditions which they do not understand, and to advocate remedies which have the prime defect of being unworkable.

"The educated man who seeks to console himself for his own lack of the robust qualities necessary to bring success in American politics by moaning over the degeneracy of the times instead of trying

to better them, by railing at the men who do the actual work of political life instead of trying himself to do the work, is a poor creature, and, so far as his feeble powers avail, is a damage and not a help to the country.

"Moreover, remember that normally the prime object of political

life should be to achieve results and not merely to issue manifestoes save of course, where the issuance of such manifestoes helps to achieve the results. It is a very bad thing to be morally callous, for moral callousness is disease. But inflammation of the conscience may be just as unhealthy, so far as the public is concerned ; and if a man's conscience is always telling him to do something foolish he will do well to mistrust its workings.

"In short, you college men, be doers rather than critics of the deeds that others do. Stand stoutly for your ideals, but keep in mind that they can only be realized, even partially, by practical methods of achievement. Remember always that this republic of ours is a very real democracy and that you can only win success by showing that you have the right stuff in you."

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IFRA Remembers

<Accomplishments>

Recently, Florida State radio announcer Gene Deckerhoff called his 400th Seminoles football game.

A bronze statue of **Chuck Bednarik** (Penn) was unveiled at the University of Pennsylvania.

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<Deaths>

Joe Restic, who won or tied for five Ivy League football championships during 23 years as coach at *Harvard*, has died. He was 85... *Georgia radio broadcaster* **Larry Munson**; he was 89. **Lecounte Conaway**, Director of The Heritage Sports Radio Network; he was 61...**Norman Arthur Pelletier**, *Kings Point Maritime Academy*; he was 61...*Texas A&M senior offensive lineman* **Joseph Villavisencio**; he was 22...**Edward William (Ned) Thompson**, former football player at *Sam Houston State Teachers College* . **He was 101!**...Former *Clemson All-American safety* **Jackie Calvert**. He was 82. . . . Former *Arkansas State and Tulane head coach* **Bennie Ellender** passed away; he was 86...**Duane Jennett**, age 80, *Minnesota*, playing football under the coaching of Murray Warmath...**Robert Rosswell Durkee, Jr.** at the age of 82; *Texas*...**Bill Jackson**, *University of Tennessee, Martin*; 55...**Houston Antwine**, *Southern Illinois*; 72...**Col. James Barbour Macon**, age 90, *College of William and Mary*... **Darrell R. "Squirrel" Sawyer**, 87, who first played a for *Amarillo Air Field football team during WW II* and then at *Arnold College*...**James Buford Collins**, 95, *Middle Georgia College*...Former **Colorado** football player **Walter A. Koelbel, Sr.** He was 85.. Former *Maine head coach* **Harold Westerman**. He was 94. . . Former *DePauw University (Ind.) head coach* **Tommy Mont, Jr.** He was 89...**W.O. Johnston** who played for *Elon University*; he was

83....**Roy Frush, Jr** who played for *Shippensburg State Teachers College*; he was 86....**Woodrow Simmons**, a member of *Western Kentucky* 1964 winning Tangerine Bowl; he was 67....**Charles Lee Easter**, 86; he was a member of the *Rice University* winning Orange Bowl team of 1947...**Frank Bernard Wambach**, age 92, *College of St. Thomas Minn.* (1938-41)...**Peter S. Sarno**, 87, *Boston University*; **Thomas F. Cowan**, 55, *Glenville State College*...**Vince Gibson** who coached at *Tulane, Kansas State and Louisville*; he was 78...**Bill Jones**, associate athletic director at Ohio State; he was 48... **Raymond C. Scussel**, 91, AP All-American, played for *Connecticut* (1941-42) and *Yale* (1943)...Former *UAB* athletics director **Gene Bartow**; he was 81. . . . Former *Kansas State, Louisville and Tulane* head coach **Vince Gibson** passed. He was 78. . . . Former *Maine* head coach and athletics director **Harold Westerman**; he was 94. . . . Former *Oklahoma State* athletics director **Myron Roderick** and football coach Jim Stanley; both men were 77... William H. Lucky, Jr., 80, Baylor University.... Former SMU player Dan Shipley.

<Awards>

Marty Lyons (Alabama) has been named the recipient of the 2011 Heisman Humanitarian Award...**Chris Spielman** (Ohio State) has been named the 2011 Walter Camp Alumni Award recipient...**Tommy McDonald** (Oklahoma) has been named the 2011 PwC Doak Walker Legends Award recipient. .**Floyd Little** (Syracuse) has been named the 2011 recipient of the Walter Camp Football Foundation Distinguished American Award.

<Retired>

Ohio Wesleyan University head football coach **Mike Hollway** will retire. (25-year record: 139-110-1)

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<Hall of Fame>

Alabama athletics director **Mal Moore**, formers **Alabama** players **E.J. Junior** and **Charley Pell** and former **Iowa** player and Birmingham native **Andre Tippett** have been inducted into the Alabama Sports Hall of Fame... **Danny Ford** (Clemson), **Michael Irvin** (Miami, Fla.) and **Spencer Tillman** (Oklahoma), the Orange Bowl Hall of Fame...**Emmitt Thomas** (Bishop College, Tex.), former Missouri wide receiver Mel Gray and head coach Al Onforio and Clyde Lear, former Chairman and CEO of Learfield Communications, Inc., have been selected to the state of Missouri Sports Hall of Fame...Former *Wisconsin* running back **Ron Dayne**, NBC broadcaster **Dick Enberg** and *Washington* running back and former U.S. Senator **George Fleming** were inducted into the Rose Bowl Hall of Fame.

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Cornell Football

Football was played the first term of college, but possessed very few of the finer points which have distinguished the game of late years.

The number on aside varied according to previous agreement, ranging from twenty to whole classes.

The settling of the question of class athletic superiority by football games was begun in '70, and has continued ever since.

A change from the old kicking game to the Rugby has been made, however, within a few years.

In the old game the goal posts were 250 yards apart, and the ball was placed in the centre of the field and rushed and kicked between the posts.

The game consisted of best three in five goals.

In '85 a few Rugby games were played. The game was one of the tests of superiority of '89 and '90 in '86.

In '87 a university team was formed, but was beaten by everybody. A game with Lehigh at Elmira marked the close of the season of '88.

Athletics At Cornell.

Outing, by G. H. Lohmes. 1890