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When determining National
Champions

Historical Reality is What Counts

By Bob Kirlin

Using the story, *Three Actual Polls from the 1901 season*, from page 4 of *The College Football Historian*, Vol. 2, number 4 (May 2009) the following is presented.

Observation: Is it really a poll when the rankings are done by just one person? Perhaps the New York **Sun** took a poll in 1901 or maybe they assigned just one person to rank the teams.

Also, perhaps Charles Patterson and the New York **Sun** were only ranking eastern teams the way the **Lambert Trophy** voters do today. Or perhaps they thought that the top teams in the east were the top teams in the nation.

Retroactive ratings by such sources as Helms, or anyone today with a computer, have nothing to do with the search for

historical reality. If fifty people, with computers today rate Michigan number one in 1901, they can give the impression that Michigan was the consensus national champion that year, but this still has nothing to do with historical reality and objective research.

We need to know what the football followers who were there at the time were thinking. For example, Caspar Whitney really was there at the time. If the AP poll existed in 1901, given the mindset of the voters then, who would have finished first? It doesn't even matter who you or I think would win if Michigan played Harvard in 1901.

What would the contemporary consensus say? Nothing else represents historical reality.

Bottom line: Of course, Harvard, and not Michigan, is the historically accurate national champion of 1901. That's because Harvard, not Michigan, was considered the contemporary consensus national leading team of 1901. Retroratings only muddy the waters of historical research.

To give an idea of how retroratings with computers have nothing to do with how people thought at the time consider these rankings.

Six well know selectors: Herman Matthews, David Wilson, Ray Waits, Jon Dokter, Kenneth Massey and Clyde Berryman, all rated Iowa as their No. 1 team in 1960, retroactively.

But, the problem is that Iowa was not considered national champion by the people who lived in that year, nor did Iowa consider themselves national champions in 1960. It's the retroratings of this computer age that put them number one, not historical reality.

This was all in the Pre-Bowl poll era; and because of such, Minnesota, despite losing in the Rose Bowl was named National Champion by AP, UPI and NFFHF; while Mississippi was selected by FWAA as its top team.

Noted college football historian, Alexander Weyand, a former Army lineman, was the foremost authority on *Historical Reality National Champions*—here's his #1 teams.

Season	Historical Reality National Champions
1876	Yale

1877	Princeton	1907
1878	Princeton	1908
1879	Princeton	1909
1880	Princeton	1910
	Yale	1911
1881	Yale	1912
1882	Yale	1913
1883	Yale	1914
1884	Yale	1915
1885	Princeton	1916
1886	Yale	1917
1887	Yale	1918
1888	Yale	1919
1889	Princeton	1920
1890	Harvard	1921
1891	Yale	1922
1892	Yale	1923
1893	Princeton	1924
1894	Yale	1925
1895	Pennsylvania	1926
1896	Princeton	1927
1897	Pennsylvania	1928
1898	Harvard	1929
1899	Princeton	1930
1900	Yale	1931
1901	Harvard	1932
1902	Yale	1933
1903	Princeton	1934
1904	Pennsylvania	1935

* * *

THE ROSE BOWL – THE GRANDDADDY OF THEM ALL!!

Part II of IV

By Patrick M. Premo

This article picks up where the last one left off as we continue our chronological single game elimination tournament of Rose Bowl champions.

1905	Yale
1906	Yale

1961 Washington 28
1962 Minnesota 31

The points continue to pile up with the Golden Gophers topping the Huskies!

1963 USC 24
1964 Illinois 31

Some might call this a minor upset as Illinois scored the go ahead touchdown late in the fourth quarter and time ran out on the Trojans.

1965 Michigan 35
1966 UCLA 28

Deadlocked at the end of regulation, Michigan scored in overtime but UCLA was unable to put points on the board.

1967 Purdue 35
1968 USC 34

USC seemed to have the game won when Purdue threw up a Hail Mary pass as time expired-- it connected to tie the game. The extra point was good and the Boilermakers won in a thriller!

1969 Ohio St. 24
1970 USC 21

In one of the greatest comebacks ever, Ohio St. came from 11 points down late in the fourth quarter and scored two touchdowns to pull out a victory.

1971 Stanford 24
1972 Stanford 17

In another battle of same schools, 1971 Stanford beat its 1972 counterpart by a touchdown.

1973 USC 23
1974 Ohio St. 24

These two teams split in the 1973 and 1974 Rose Bowls, so this was the "rubber match," so to speak. It was a very close game, but the Buckeyes squeaked out a win. Some would call this an upset, but Ohio State was a very good team in the 1973 season - and proved it.

1975 USC 35
1976 UCLA 58

This was a monumental upset - not so much that UCLA won, but that they put up 58 points against the Trojan defense!!

1977 USC 30
1978 Washington 24

USC was favored to win, but trailed until late in the fourth quarter when they drove for the winning touchdown. Washington could not respond.

1979 USC 35
1980 USC 42

Another match-up of teams from the same school - and what a match-up it was. The two teams kept trading touchdowns - and it went right down to the wire with

each team scoring **two** touchdowns in the fourth quarter. And the game ended up tied at 35 each. In the overtime, only the 1980 Trojans scored to pull out the win.

1981 Michigan	24
1982 Washington	18

Michigan held on the defeat Washington in one of the lower scoring games!

1983 UCLA	30
1984 UCLA	20

Once again two teams from the same schools clashed – the 1983 Bruins won easier than the score indicated.

1985 USC	17
1986 UCLA	34

UCLA easily defeated USC.

1987 Arizona St.	20
1988 Michigan St.	19

One of the lower scoring games we've had saw newcomer Arizona St. pull this one out by the narrowest margin possible.

1989 Michigan	24
1990 USC	7

Michigan out-defensed USC by only allowing one touchdown while putting up three of their own, plus a field goal.

1991 Washington	24
1992 Washington	23

Still another same school meeting resulted in a very close game, but 1991 Washington gave up a safety as time ran out rather than take a chance on a punt deep in its own territory.

1993 Michigan	18
1994 Wisconsin	21

One of the few meetings of two Big 10 teams saw another close game, but the Badgers pulled it out.

1995 Penn St.	30
1996 USC	15

Heavily favored Penn St. easily handled the Trojans.

1997 Ohio St.	3
1998 Michigan	27

Another Big 10 match-up saw favored Michigan win easily, to the surprise of the Buckeye fans.

1999 Wisconsin	18
2000 Wisconsin	15

Yet another Big 10 meeting, this time of same school teams. 1999 Wisconsin squeaked by the 2000 squad.

2001 Washington	20
2002 Miami, FL	32

Heavily favored Miami had little trouble with the Huskies.

2003 Oklahoma 28
2004 USC 31

This clash of titans saw the Trojans manhandle the Sooners' vaunted defense to pull off the win.

2005 Texas 34
2006 Texas 32

The 2006 Texas team (from the 2005 season) was favored by over a touchdown, and looked like they had the game won with a 12 point lead late in the fourth quarter. But 2005 Vince Young (from the 2004 season) worked his magic by scoring two late touchdowns, the second one with less than a minute to go. The 2006 Vince Young could not answer in what was a surprising upset.

A Backward Glance at the Forward Pass: Giving Credit Where Credit is DU!

© Anthony J. Lisska
Denison University
Granville Historical Society

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Perhaps General Abner Doubleday, putting aside his battle plans, did invent baseball. Maybe Benjamin Franklin, silly man, did fly a kite in the rain.

2007 USC 21
2008 USC 10

Some thought this would be a much closer game, but 2008 (2007 season) USC had a couple bad breaks go their way and they could not recover.

Because of the odd number of teams who have won the Rose Bowl to date, the 2009 winner, USC, will get a bye in this round.

2009 USC - BYE

The stage is now set for **Round 2**. See you next issue when we will continue in our quest to crown the all-time Rose Bowl champion!

* * *

Possibly, Christopher Columbus, looking for Calcutta, did fall upon America.

This kind of legend keeps going on. In "The Birth of the Modern Passing Game, "the reader discovers that" the win revolutionized college football as the forward pass, a legal weapon since 1906, gained popularity as a legitimate offensive tool."

The Pigskin Post this fall noted the following: Notre Dame did not invent the forward pass but . . . they perfected it. Up to this point, the forward pass was more

gimmick play and had never been used as a regular part of a team's offense.

The *Athlon* sports writer suggests that "The cadets found themselves in the cross hairs of a ground breaking aerial assault that would change the game of football in America."

But Gus Dorais and Knute Rockne and Notre Dame did not invent the forward pass. It's a swell legend!

Fenlon goes on to write that it is a fact that "Dorais and the Rock worked out all summer on the beach at Cedar Point perfecting the weapon that they unveiled in the 35-13 upset of Army. "But, Fenlon notes emphatically, "What *isn't a fact* is that the Irish were the first to turn the pass into a killer weapon."

The Granville Connection with Modern Football

Indeed, the primary contender in the historical debate regarding the origin of the fabled forward pass strategy is Granville's own Denison University. In his history of athletics at Denison, *The Big Red: One Hundred Years and More of Athletics at Denison*, by Richard Blackburn devotes some attention to the claim that a full year before the Dorais-Rockne passing combination that devastated the Army football team, famous Denison gridder

and later eminent Cleveland attorney, George Roudebush, passed with a high degree of accuracy, especially in an awesome 68-0 victory over the Wittenberg Tigers. A newspaper account of the day reports that Roudebush threw passes "for all sorts of distance with wonderful accuracy."

Roudebush himself noted that he came to Denison "off the farm where I had practiced throwing stones and corncobs at hogs and chickens."

Legendary Denison coach Walter Livingston, "Livy" to generations of Denison athletes, realized young Roudebush could throw a football as well as corncobs on the farm, so he teamed him up with another Denison sports legend and Roudebush's fraternity brother and roommate, Dave Reese. Reese, who some suggest may have been Denison's all-time greatest athlete, was a stellar basketball player. Livy concluded that if Reese could catch a basketball, he could catch a pigskin. So developed the famous and successful passing combination of Roudebush to Reese, which exercised the forward pass with precision in the autumn of 1912. Thus, by the start of the 1913 football season, in his junior year as a Big Red football player, Roudebush himself had spent more than half a season passing the football with great verve and success.

The Big Red gridders, under the watchful eye of Livy and the talented arm of Roudebush, had developed a mighty passing game a full year before Notre Dame's Fighting Irish pulled the upset of the Army Cadets along the Hudson River that beginning day in November 1913.

The Change in the Rulebook

The claim here is not that the first forward pass in modern football originated in either 1912 or 1913.

What is at issue is when did a team first develop and use the forward pass as a phenomenally successful strategic method to win football games.

Several historical sources suggest that as early as 1906, a kind of forward pass was permitted on the gridiron.

That year Coach Eddie Cochems of St. Louis University experimented with the forward pass.

Legendary coaches Pop Warner and Amos Alonzo Stagg had a couple pass plays in their repertoire but used them sparingly and often only in desperation last minute situations.

Yet the rules prohibited much activity in what today we would call a passing game.

Late nineteenth and early twentieth century football contests often were brutal and bloody encounters. Greatly disturbed by this gridiron violence, in 1905 Theodore Roosevelt summoned to the White House a blue ribbon committee of university administrators with the charge to either clean up football or see it banned in the United States. One item that arose from these discussions, which Carl Mattison Chapin called "The Great Reformation of 1906,"⁶ was the implementation of a modified version of the forward pass. The rule permitting the forward pass was adopted for the 1906 season.

The pass was thought to be an avenue for eliminating some of the more violent situations in the nearly barbarous line play of the day.

Yet there were severe restrictions. The football then had an unwieldy shape that made throwing a forward pass difficult.

An underhand forward lateral was the common forward pass of the day. Furthermore, the passer needed to execute the pass within a five-yard area on either side of the center who snapped the ball. Within a few years, this rule was changed to five yards behind the line of scrimmage.

a pass was declared illegal if it went more than twenty-yards in the air. To assist the referee's calls, the field was chalked off into five-yard squares; this is how the nickname "grid-iron" came about. Moreover, if a pass were touched and then dropped by a potential receiver, a free ball much like a fumble resulted. It is no surprise that many football coaches did not deploy this new option. This was particularly true for Eastern colleges and universities, where the coaches accepted the forward pass only in theory as a way to get Roosevelt off their backs. All of this is important background material in understanding the many historical references to the 1913 Notre Dame/Army football game.

In his thoughtful account of the forward pass and its Denison connection, *Dispatch* sports editor Fenlon interviewed George Roudebush on the front porch of his northern Granville Township farmhouse. "Roudy," who later served as a football official for a quarter century, gave this rendition of the football situation regarding the rules governing the forward pass during the early years of the twentieth century:

But the whole thing was, Rules 6 through 12 provided that the forward pass would be thrown five yards behind the line of scrimmage, but not to exceed 20 yards, and nobody wanted to

throw the ball into the line of scrimmage.

My first year eligible [as a Denison University sophomore], 1912, they [The football Rules Committee] changed it from 20 yards to any distance.

Roudebush points out that what made possible the development of the passing game for modern football was this relaxation of the rules governing the forward pass.

The rule makers did away with the five and twenty-yard restraints. The new rules also prohibited deliberate interference by the defense. These new rules made possible a wide open passing game for college football.

But a problem arose early on, not with the institution of the rules change but with the promulgation of the new set of rules regarding the forward pass.

In 1912, football was still what today would be called a "minor" sport on college campuses, and not every institution bought a copy of the newly printed 1912 edition of the rulebook. Only a few coaches knew about this rule change. Roudebush noted that not even Ohio State knew about it. Before adopting the forward pass as part of its game plan, Denison lost to the Buckeyes that fall 34-0 in the second game of the season.

1912 Denison Team Discovers the Forward Pass

Roudebush went on to tell Fenlon that the Denison trip to engage the College of Wooster's Fighting Scots in the third game of the 1912 season produced the passing game for the Big Red. The Wooster coach, L.C. Boles, had a copy of the new rulebook—Roudebush guessed that it might have been the only one in the whole state! In the Wooster game, Roudebush remarked that the Fighting Scots "threw the football all over the park, and we couldn't find out why. "The game ended in a 3-3 tie.

Reflecting on what the Denison eleven talked about after the game, another member of the 1912 Denison team; tackle Lester Black, told how the Denison players developed a plan from their newly found knowledge of the power and effectiveness of a forward pass strategy: Several of us discussed the uncanny ability of George Roudebush, our substitute quarterback, in throwing a football. As a result of

* * *

In Memory of... **Robert "Cotton" Letner**, 72, Tennessee from 1958-60...**Eddie Ayers**, 54, UCLA...**Norm Daniels**, 102, who coached at Wesleyan (Conn.) from 1934-73... Former Fresno State assistant coach **Bill Stewart**, 65...Southern Miss football standout **Pat Ferlise**,

that discussion, Livy was approached with the idea of playing Roudy at half regularly so that use could be made of his prowess as a passer. Always eager for anything that would improve the team, Livy approved the idea and immediately devised new plays.

Two seniors were our regular ends, Chuck Mitchell was at left end and at the end of the season, *The Denisonian* described him as one "who can handle the forward pass to perfection. "At the other end was Red Brown, also a senior, who was described by *The Denisonian* as "a sure man on the forward pass."

End of Part 2 of 4

➤ If an **IFRA** member knows of a site that post weekly player and team stats once all the games have been played, fellow member Travis Normand would like to hear from you. His email is:
normand99@hotmail.com

80...Former North Arizona athletics director **Norman B. Johansen**, 88...Former San Diego State punter **Brian Simnjanovski**, 27.

In Honor of... Colgate Director of Athletic Communications **Bob Cornell** has announced his

retirement at the end of the 2008-09 season. He is ending his tenure after serving 33 years on the Raiders staff... *West Virginia* will induct **Aaron Beasley, Fred Graham and Jeff Merrow** into its 19th annual WVU Athletics Hall of Fame... Former Delaware RB **Nate Beasley**, the 2009 Delaware Afro-American Sports Hall of Fame... Western Michigan head coach **Bill Cubit** has been inducted into the 2009 Delaware County Hall of Fame in Concordville, Pa

Patrick Tyrance, 1990, of Nebraska is one of 5 2009 inductees into the *College Sports Information Directors of America Academic All-America Hall of Fame*.

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The Greatest College Football Player

By Bob Epling

THE CAMPUS GAME Website/Blog

Is Tim Tebow the greatest college football player of the post-World War II era?

Not yet - at least by one assessment method.

Like many college football fans, the history of the game holds great

allure for me. I grew up reading about the exploits of real and fictional football heroes. Mr. Inside and Mr. Outside (Doc Blanchard and Glenn Davis of Army), Roger the Dodger (Staubach), Archie Who (Manning), and other authentic campus heroes helped introduce me to the sport.

Similarly, there were whole series of Frank Merriwell tales and Matt Christopher short novels to devour as a teenager, books extolling the virtues of sportsmanship, selflessness, and courage. Great stuff.

Watching Tebow sludge through the mud and muck to lead Florida past FSU to close the regular season, then seeing him will his Gators past a tough Alabama team in the SEC title contest, and finally witnessing the big QB dominate the second half of the National Championship game against Oklahoma ... well, Tebow seems cut from the same cloth as those gridiron greats real and fictional.

While calling any player the greatest is a subjective venture, if Tebow

wins the 2009 Heisman Trophy, he will join Glenn "Mr. Outside" Davis of Army atop the list of greatest Heisman winners' points using the points scale below.

Two disclaimers:

- Ranking only Heisman winners excludes defensive standouts like Lawrence Taylor, Dick Butkus, and Deion Sanders.

- Some terrific players (most notably Jim Brown) never won the award.

Here is the points formula used for Heisman finishes:

1st Place = 5 points
2nd Place = 4 points
3rd Place = 3 points
4th Place = 2 points
5th Place = 1 point

Based on that formula ... here are the top Heisman Trophy finishers Tebow can catch or surpass by winning the 2009 award.

1. **Glenn Davis**, Army: 13 points
· 1946: Winner
· 1945: 2nd
· 1944: 2nd

2. **Herschel Walker**, Georgia: 12 points
· 1982: Winner
· 1981: 2nd
· 1980: 3rd

3. (Tie) **Doak Walker**, SMU and **Archie Griffin**, Ohio State 11 Points
· Walker: 1st in 1948 and 3rd in 1947 and 1949
· Griffin: 1st in 1974 and 1975, 5th in 1973

4. (Tie) **Tom Harmon**, Michigan; **Angelo Bertelli**, Notre Dame; **O.J. Simpson**, USC; and **Billy Sims**, Oklahoma 9 Points
· Harmon: 1st in 1940 and 2nd in 1939
· Bertelli: 1st in 1943 and 2nd in 1941
· Simpson: 1st in 1968 and 2nd in 1967
· Sims: 1st in 1978 and 2nd in 1979

5. **Tebow** is tied with **several others** at 8 points:
· Johnny Lujack, Notre Dame
· Billy Cannon, LSU
· Doug Flutie, Boston College
· Ty Detmer, BYU
· Danny Wuerffel, Florida
· Jason White, Oklahoma
· Matt Leinart, USC

6. **Heisman winners** tied with 7 points:
· Frank Sinkwich, Georgia
· Doc Blanchard
· Gary Beban, UCLA

- Tony Dorsett, Pitt
- Charles White, USC

7. **Heisman winners** tied with 6 points:

- Johnny Lattner, Notre Dame
- Paul Hornung, Notre Dame
- Vinny Testaverde, Miami FL

- Ricky Williams, Texas
- Reggie Bush, USC

* * *

Sporting Life, 1909

BARCLAY DEAD

The Noted College Foot Ball and Base Ball Star Called Away

A.J. Reach

Special to "Sporting Life"

Philadelphia, Pa., April 5. Dr. George O Barclay, at one time coach of the Lafayette College football team and base ball star in the National League, died in the University of Pennsylvania Hospital on April 2, following an operation for appendicitis.

Doctor Barclay was 33 years old, and is survived by a widow.

He became ill about a week ago, and was being treated by Dr. Cyrus W. Fridy. Dr. Barclay was

8. All other **Heisman winners** scored 5 points by virtue of winning the award.

For additional reading visit:

THE CAMPUS GAME

Bob Epling's

COLLEGE FOOTBALL

WEBSITE:

<http://thecampusgame.blogspot.com/>

considered the greatest football and base ball player Lafayette College ever produced.

George O. Barclay made the greatest run of his career in the game with the University of Pennsylvania in 1896. He was also a star member of the St. Louis National League Club for several seasons and was known all over the country as "Deerfoot" Barclay, owing to his great speed.

(George O. Barclay was born at Milton, Pa., May 16, 1875. He first attracted attention while a member of the Lafayette College base ball team, of which he was catcher and captain. He was also half back on the Lafayette foot ball team and a sprinter with a record of 10 1-5 seconds for 100 yards and acquired the soubriquet "Deerfoot." After leaving college Barclay played with the Atlantic City team, from which the Rochester (Eastern League) Club secured him.

He helped that club win the pennant in 1899. He played with Rochester until 1902 when he was purchased by the St. Louis National League Club, for which he did phenomenal work that season.

In 1903 illness made his record poor.

In the middle of 1904 St. Louis sold his release to the Boston National League Club.

He played with Boston part of 1905 and was then released to Rochester, where he finished the season.

So, he then retired from base ball to devote himself to his profession and to act as coach of the Lafayette it ball and base ball teams.

Editor "*Sporting Life*."

* * *

The View-Point, 1907

By Caspar Whitney

The football of the early season, when this is being written, has been of an unusually good quality and it is worth remembering that the colleges which had none of the compulsory preliminary training appear to be the ones showing the best game. That, of course, is not the only reason for the good

work, but there is no doubt of its being among the causes. I have always been of the opinion that we overwork the football men and it looks as if some of the trainers are also beginning to feel that way. On this line it will be instructive to watch the result of the sane policy which head coach Crane has inaugurated at Harvard. Mr. Crane believes he can increase the speed and ginger and endurance at no loss to the brute strength by working men less like truck horses than has been customary; and I believe he is right.

The new rules even so early continue the lessons of last year, and are bringing men together in a more sportsmanly spirit than football has seen in many a long year. The forward pass, the ten yards to gain, and separating the rush lines, have opened the game and relieved it of the foul play which formerly was possible and too often common when the opposing rush lines faced close together.

The outlook is indeed very pleasing from a sportsman's point of view, while the indications are that for the first time in several years there may be a distinct advance in the play of the game itself.

Yale gave a suggestion last year of what the forward pass is capable and it remains to be seen how much Yale herself and the others have been able to make of

the opportunities afforded by this new play.

From a mid-season view the most apparent effect of the new rules is its leveling influence which rightfully robs brute strength of its former great advantage and places rather more of a premium on judgment and agility than hitherto. Thus we see Pennsylvania beaten by Carlisle; Cornell beaten by Pennsylvania State; Princeton beaten by Cornell; Harvard held to a single score by the Navy, and Yale to a scoreless tie game by the Army. This is far more interesting to the spectators, and more fun and football learning for the players.

One of the most wholesome signs of the season is the growing interest in Association football, one of the very best games played.

* * *

Outing, 1909

The Funny side of football

By George Jean Nathan

THE REFEREE CARRIED A BLACK EYE FOR SEVERAL WEEKS AS A RESULT OF HAVING LOST HIS BALANCE ON A SLIPPERY FIELD.

With the score a tie in the Trinity-Amherst game last year, Trinity had the ball on Amherst's

ten-yard line with two yards to gain on the third down.

The field judge (the third official), believing quite naturally that Trinity would make a line play, took a position close up instead of remaining at a distance down the field, where he should have been.

Instead of making a line play, however, Trinity started a run around Amherst's right end and the latter player, in attempting to get the man with the ball, collided with the field judge who was close by.

As a result of the collision, both the official and the Amherst player were hurled to the ground under the feet of the rushing teams and the Trinity man scored a touchdown.

The dispute that followed was one of the most picturesque incidents of the season.

Taussig, the referee in a recent Navy-Pennsylvania State game, was twice sucked into the tide of scrimmage and buried in the mass of struggling players, and the referee of a Washington and Jefferson contest two years ago carried a black eye for several weeks as a result of having lost his balance on a slippery field and having fallen into the vortex of the fighting pile.

* * *

From a 1910 edition of *Outing Magazine*

Here are a few features of the new rules practically decided upon by the Intercollegiate Football Rules Committee:

- 1**—Removal of the five-yard restriction on man receiving the ball from the snapper-back.
- 2**—Seven men on the line of scrimmage.
- 3**—Prohibition of flying tackles.
- 4**—Division of the game into four periods.
- 5**—No pushing or pulling the man with the ball, and the same limitations as to use of the hands by teammates as applies to the opponents.
- 6**—Onside kicks not legal unless the ball goes at least 20 yards beyond the line of scrimmage.

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IFRA congratulates the 2009 DIVISIONAL COLLEGE FOOTBALL HALL OF FAME CLASS

PLAYERS:

· Roger Brown - Maryland-Eastern Shore, DT (1956-59)

· Fred Dean - Louisiana Tech, DT (1971-74)

· Sam Mills - Montclair State (N.J.), LB (1977-80)

· Rod Smith - Missouri Southern State, WR (1988, 1990-93)

COACHES:

· Volney Ashford - 197-55-12 (.769); Missouri Valley (Mo.) (1937-71)

· Jim Donnan - 104-40-0 (.722); Marshall (1990-95), Georgia (1996-2000)

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[Sporting Life/1887](#)

Foot Ball Notes.

Pennsylvania is as yet the only college which has responded to the call of President McCosh, of Princeton, for a college convention to reform foot ball.

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The Baseball Magazine

Walter Camp's 1911 Top 5

- 1** Princeton
- 2** Minnesota
- 3** Penn State
- 4** Yale
- 5** Carlisle