

INTERCOLLEGIATE FOOTBALL RESEARCHERS ASSOCIATION™

The College Football Historian™

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

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**The 2012 College Football Season has begun...here's hoping that all subscribers have a great season and your teams do well;
and at season's end, will be able to proclaim "We're #1!"**

Source: 1908 issue of *Baseball Magazine*

Recent Changes in Football Tactics

*By Walter Camp
Author of "The Substitute"*

Baseball Magazine EDITOR'S NOTE—This is the second in Mr. Camp's splendid series of articles on football, the first having appeared in the October number of THE BASEBALL MAGAZINE. There will be two more in the series to be published in consecutive numbers. The set should be preserved for they speak with authority on football questions.

THE history of legislation in football, while comparatively rapid in its Development, shows that legislation has been along conservative lines, and has for the most part only eliminated plays that had become a serious menace to the game. Growth in football has been steady, and what is more, has not been erratic. But the growth has been remarkable when it is considered that it has been into a future that had no guiding goal.

One of the first early steps in legislation, and one of the greatest importance, was the introduction of the five yard rule. Up to that time it had been unnecessary for a team to make any required distance in any specific number of downs. At this day this seems queer, but any game in its incubation must of necessity be crude. The result was that in the big contests what was known as the "block game" was played, one team practically holding the ball through an

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entire half, then the other doing the same through its half. The howl that would go up today if this were the case can only be imagined.

This proved the dullest and most uninteresting period of American football, and it is only fair to say that the game would hardly have survived another season of it. Experts at that day had little idea that the game would ever develop into such a wonderful institution as it is at the present day.

At this time, as a representative of Yale, I proposed in the convention that a rule be enacted providing that a team should gain five yards in three trials, or lose ten, or forfeit the ball to the opponents.

This caused a lively discussion, and many hands went up in horror. Much serious discussion ensued, and the suggestion was not generally approved, but finally one of the Harvard delegates joined with me, and as a result the rule was tentatively adopted with the proviso that if upon the occasion of the next meeting, which was to be held in October, the rule had not proved a success, it should be abandoned.

When this was settled another question came up—how were the five yards to be measured? This very nearly sealed the fate of the proposed innovation. The objection was brought forward that we should have to have two men with a tape line on the field all the time. This was got around through my suggestion of marking off the field at the distance of every five yards with white lines. The peculiar look given the field led to it being called the "gridiron." At first this was used in derision. By the middle of the fall the rule had proved successful, and the principle has continued ever since as a governing factor in the game.

Several years later, when the tendency toward mass play had increased to such an extent as to demand action, I proposed a further increase of five yards, making it ten, but it required nearly another decade of experimentation along all sorts of lines in which every year it was stated that the game would now be "opened," before it was recognized that the only way to make the mass plays less valuable was to increase the distance to be gained. Then the ten yard rule was adopted.

There have been many plays that were successes in their day. One of the most effective was that in which the end rusher was put back of the line and repeatedly sent in between the tackle and the guard, on his own side. The ball was passed to him quite a little distance from the quarter. When the play was made, the ball was passed directly over the head of this end-rusher to the half-back, who in the meantime had crept out beyond. He thus had a free field and could make a long run.

Whenever a free kick is attempted under the present rules, it must be an actual kick of not less than ten yards into the opponents' territory. The introduction of this rule

made all the flying wedge opening plays of a few years ago disappear. It also sealed the doom of the formed wedges from fair catches.

The captain now has to perform the principal parts of his strategic play, outside of the kick, from ordinary downs, instead of from the so-called free-kicks, which were in reality "free wedges." Later changes in the rules put a premium on proficiency in running, quick kicking, and forward passing.

Of late the change in the rules concerning the quarter-back has been toward the old rules, so far as running is concerned. A few years ago it was possible for the man receiving the ball from the snap-back to carry it forward. Some three years ago this rule was again enacted, providing, however, that he must go out at least five yards from the point at which the ball was snapped.

The on-side kick has great equity in it, for in a way it replaces the privilege existing in the original Rugby of the kicker running up and putting men on-side.

Owing to the practice of knocking over this full-back in order to prevent his running up and putting men on-side, and owing to the increasing brutality of this play, it seemed wise to make him immune from such knocks by forbidding their purpose. Hence, now a man who kicks the ball from behind the time of scrimmage, may not put men on-side by running up, and correspondingly he may not be touched or knocked about as of old.

Now it will be readily seen that some sort of privilege to the forwards going down the field should follow such a deprivation of original Rugby rights, and this privilege the "on-side" kick provides. The rule decrees that a kicked ball striking the ground puts on-side all the men on the kicker's side. This bit of legislation seems to have worked itself into a permanency, as there have been no changes in it since its adoption more than two years ago, while there has been constant tinkering with the forward pass.

Hence, it seems probable that this and the conduct of interference are still liable to change as the exigencies of the game brought through another playing season may determine.

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FROM WITHIN THE MEMBERSHIP—*News, accomplishments and highlights of our members*

- New member Alan Grosbach is now the Manager of Communications and Sports Information at the NAIA, where his main responsibility will be with football. He is the former SID at McPherson College in Kansas.

- Shane Melling has been hired as the SID at Incarnate Word; he previously worked for Texas A&M-Kingsville.

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- Michael Hurd's book, **Collie J.** on legendary Grambling SID, Collie J. Nicholson is now available on Amazon Kindle. To view the book in this format, visit the <http://www.amazon.com/dp/B0090QDCA0>.

- TCFH subscribers are invited to subscribe to the publication **Gridiron Greats** for \$25.

Issues are published four times—every three months—Fall, Winter, Spring and Summer; and each contain stories on the history of the game and its memorabilia.

Gridiron Greats is a quarterly publication that covers not only the history of all levels of the gridiron sport; but also its memorabilia—this includes football cards; uniforms and more.

To subscribe to **Gridiron Greats**, send a check or money order to:

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- The Best Sports Blog is sponsoring a "Best Sports Writer" contest offering free cash prizes for the best articles.

Read more about it at <http://www.thebestsportsblog.com/the-best-sports-writer-contest.html>.

Also, anyone interested in writing or having a book published and marketed on kindle (and other platforms), please contact Mo Johnson at SEC Sports Fan [<http://www.secsportsfan.com/contactus.html>].

He will do it at no up-front cost; just a share of profits.

- Regardless of the sport, fans enjoy watching and reading about their favorites teams, players and accomplishments.

Gus Niewenhous' love of sports and their history has led him to the creation of an interactive digital sports history magazine; online and free.

The pilot for the publication will be summer 2013; with January 2014 being scheduled for the beginning of the monthly publication on North American sports history. The main focus will be college and pro football along with Major League Baseball.

In addition, if you like to write, Gus would like to hear from you as well. He can be reached at sportshistorymag@gmail.com.

Authors are asked to submit a summary of their work experience; area of specialization and current feature article rate.

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Attention authors: have you written a book and would like to have it promoted? If so, contact Gus at the above email to discuss this as well.

- In 2007, IFRA member Robert Lemieux devised an historical ranking of FBS (Division I) teams that was featured in USA Today.

As a follow-up, Lemieux has created a website – College Football Legacy Rankings. The site presents the rise (and fall) of teams over the decades and provides a fascinating historical look at the great debate: Who's #1? The website can be found at (collegefootballlegacyrankings.com):

http://collegefootballlegacyrankings.com/Site/College_Football_Legacy_Rankings.html

- **“I Love Georgia/I Hate Florida”** (Published by Triumph Books)

By Patrick Garbin

This handy 320-page manual – “I Love Georgia/I Hate Florida,” Patrick Garbin's fifth book on UGA football – as to why the Bulldog Nation loves the Georgia Bulldogs and why it absolutely cannot stand the Florida Gators spotlights a program that holds the edge in a series dating back to 1904.

A pep talk from acclaimed assistant Erk Russell is featured as is beloved mascot Uga, and the “Gator Stomp” that made Tim Tebow look even goofier than usual is highlighted for good

measure. This entertaining chronicle argues for adoring quarterback Buck Belue while raking Rex Grossman over the coals, relating the fantastic coaching stories of the legendary W. A. Cunningham, Wally Butts, and Vince Dooley as well as up-close and personal chats with Fran Tarkenton, Herschel Walker, Boss Bailey, and more. Combining the legacy of a timeless rivalry with challenging trivia and insider knowledge, this definitive account grapples with a southern clash as broad as the Georgia–Florida state line.

Retailing for \$14.95, this book can be directly ordered from the author for only \$14 by emailing book@patrickgarbin.com, expressing your interest. Your book will be shipped FREE of charge and can be signed by Patrick.

You can follow “I Love Georgia/I Hate Florida” on Facebook – www.facebook.com/LoveGeorgiaHateFlorida. Also, please visit Patrick’s website at www.patrickgarbin.com and his blog at www.patrickgarbin.blogspot.com.

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AMERICAN & CANADIAN FOOTBALL HISTORY MODELS - III

By Melvin I. Smith

The American Football History One-Sport Model begins in 1869. From this year forward, all forms of football games played in the USA are treated as one game and called forerunners of the American Gridiron Football Game. This tenet includes both the kicking/association football and the carrying/rugby games. In essence, the World’s two-sport model is treated as a one-sport model. So the association football game and the rugby football game stop being accepted as unique sports in their own right. This would be similar to the British approach before the 1840s. Of course, the World’s football history still continues with their two-sport model approach after 1869.

On Nov. 6, 1869, Rutgers College played Princeton College in the first ‘Intercollegiate Football Game in America’. It is etched in stone on the Rutgers’ campus. Today, if you look at all the descriptions on the internet, it looks like about half the discussions mention ‘the game was more an association football game than the American football game’. So both soccer and football historians say this is their game. However, if you check all college association football games played right after 1869, you will only find these games listed under the American college gridiron football web pages; never under association football or soccer historical listings.

Harvard and McGill Universities played a two game series of carrying the football. The first game was played on May 14, 1874 using Boston carrying rules and the second game on May 15TH using the Canadian Rugby rules. You will not find much information on both games in either Harvard's or McGill's Rugby web pages. These games are listed in their American and Canadian college gridiron football web pages. So from 1874, in the one-game model, you will find both games of association football and rugby football listed together at the same time by colleges under the banner of American Football. To the outside World, if you research contemporary newspapers and college journals, there are plenty of accounts as to what types of foot-ball games were actually being played during this period. The presence of two different games can be pulled out from these contemporary articles. In the American Football one-sport model no one is looking for different games, whereas in the two-sport model the differences in the games can be found. The two original games have become 'hidden' within the history of American gridiron football.

England was the first country to definitely separate the early kicking game from the carrying game as two different sports in their own right. By the 1840s, differences were noted and were made conclusive in 1863(1). Scotland is recognized as the second 'country' to accept the 1863 London Football Association (FA) rules. The delegates of several Scotch Association Football teams met in March 1873 and accepted the FA rules of play. In America, on

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Oct. 19, 1873, four major colleges met in New York City to consolidate their association football rules into one. Although a formal league or conference was not formed, they agreed to play games under their 1873 consolidated rules and did so through the Princeton-Pennsylvania games of November 1876(2). The 1863 London code was, for all practical purposes, accepted at this 1873 meeting. Under the two-sport model, it becomes important to state, 'America became the third country to accept the 1863 London FA code'. Of course, this statement is not important under the single-game American model because the association football game is not counted as its own sport. American football historians have noted the important issue of Harvard's omission from the meeting, 'because they played a game so at variance with that played at the other institutions that no advantage could come from their attendance' at this meeting(3).

Tufts College students attended the two-game foot-ball match between Harvard and McGill in May 1874. During the next fall, two teams were formed at Tufts with 11 men-a-side. They played five games during October 1874 and the A team could only score one goal during one of those five games. Tufts then challenged Harvard and in one of the first big college upsets won the first completely American intercollegiate rugby game 1 goal, 1 try(touchdown)-0, on June 4, 1875(4). Yale became the third American college to play the rugby game when they played the 'concessionary rules' game with Harvard on Nov. 13, 1875. Basically, this game was also a carrying game of football, but tries

(touches or touchdowns) would not be counted. Yale wanted the scoring to remain the same as the previous association football games played by their teams. Princeton then called Yale, Harvard and Columbia together the following year to accept the British rugby union rules of 1871. The scoring rules accepted at that Nov. 23, 1876 meeting were such:

A match shall be decided by a majority of touchdowns; a goal shall equal four touchdowns. In case of a tie a goal from a touchdown shall take precedent over four touchdowns(5).

I will now show how association and rugby football teams are treated today and listed together in the USA for the 1876/77 season. Rating and ranking experts use the teams and games researched by accepted American football historians. If you read contemporary newspaper renditions of these games of foot-ball played during 1876, you will find Rutgers, Stevens, Pennsylvania and the All-Philadelphia Team played the association football game. Rugby football was played by Harvard, Yale, McGill and the Foot-Ball Association of Canada. Princeton played three association games and two rugby games. Columbia played three association games and one rugby game. All these teams are ranked and rated together under American football for 1876. All rugby

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touches or touchdowns are not counted in the scoring. Only goals are counted. This way the experts are able to rank and rate these different games and teams without question(6). Two rugby teams, Yale and Harvard, are ranked 1ST and 2ND. Princeton and Columbia, playing both games, are ranked 3RD and 4TH. Pennsylvania, Stevens and Rutgers are ranked 5TH through 7TH. They strictly played the association football game in 1876. Contemporary newspaper renditions of the games note their differences,

but football historians have never discussed this issue because of the one-sport model approach. All these games are just considered forerunners of the American gridiron football game. The two-game approach does not work very well with this situation.

To compare the association and rugby football games in Canada, let us look deeper at the University of Toronto (UofT) for 1880. In the one-sport model, that college played fourteen gridiron football games. According to contemporary newspaper reports, eight of these games were association football and six were rugby football games. On Nov. 3, 1880, there were two different foot-ball games played on the UofT college campus. The UofT beat the Galt Collegiate Institute 3g-0 in an association game and then beat the Hamilton FBC 2t-0 in a rugby game. The Toronto Globe newspaper lists the UofT eleven players used in the association game(7) and the fifteen players used in the rugby game(8). Only two men played on both teams for the UofT. Clearly

there were two different football teams in existence at this college at the same time. The rugby and soccer web pages of the UofT do not help because their game listings for both sports do not go back any further than the 1920s. The UofT acquired their first rubber ball in 1863 and vastly increased its 'dribbling' of the ball along the ground with the foot. But since the UofT also had the rule where they could bounce the ball along the ground like a basketball, soccer historians have not accepted any of UofTs kicking games before 1876. Wales became the fourth 'country' to accept the 1863 London code in 1875. Canada would be the fifth country to do so in 1876.

In acceptable USA college history, the big colleges drop the association game and 'evolve' (switch would be a better term to use in the two-game model) to the rugby game after 1876. Some of the colleges who continued to play the association game after 1876, would continue to list their association games in their gridiron football histories. Lately, there have been a few changes. Let us follow Washington & Lee University (W&L) for an example. Up to just recently, this college used to list all their 1873 through 1888 association games in their football lists. Now the school begins their football game listing in 1890. I looked at the W&L men's soccer web pages and they do not start their game listing until 1947. This school is still not sure where to put these old association football games(9). But most colleges in the USA have continued to go by the one-sport model and still list both early soccer and rugby games in their gridiron football listings from 1869.

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The relatively weak introduction of the kicking/association football games in Canada before 1860 and in America before 1869 have precluded any early acceptance of the association football game being its own sport. The same can be said for the carrying/rugby game in both countries. Harvard University's intramural carrying games of the late 1850s and the Boston high school carrying games through the 1860s were not teams of high enough standing to boost the rugby game as being its own sport before the 1870s. The big colleges in the northeast United States drop the association game after 1876 and the rugby football game quickly evolved from the scrum to the scrimmage and became the focal sport in the American Gridiron Football model until the 1880s.

Most Canadian gridiron football historians do not pay much attention to the UofT's kicking games after the first 'important' 1861 'gridiron' game. Although several Canadian colleges played the association game from the 1860s to 1900, most historians only mention these games in passing. In the Maritimes, Dalhousie College of Halifax only played the association game for a couple years during the early 1870s before they began the rugby game. So the gridiron historians quickly go to the emerging carrying/rugby games being played in Montreal in the 1860s and the Maritime Provinces in the 1870s. The

beginnings of the rugby game in Montreal in the 1860s combined with the dropping of the kicking game helped in maintaining a one-sport model in Canada. But calling the rugby football game a gridiron football game makes no sense until 1901 when a gridiron pattern is first used on a field. The Canadian carrying game also evolved from the 'closed' game using the scrum to the 'open' game with the scrimmage during the 1876-1900 period.

In all written American football history, there is no mention of the possibility that a new game may have begun in 1882 with the passage of the series-of-downs rule in the USA. Reading contemporary newspapers and articles show that Walter Camp and the Intercollegiate Football Ass'n delegates from Harvard, Yale and Princeton ignored the demands of the British rugbeans of New York City in a big meeting on Apr. 8, 1882(10). The rugby purists demanded a stop of the scrimmage. Walter Camp and the delegates refused to capitulate and quickly followed with the adoption of the series-of downs rule on Apr. 29, 1882 which became law on Oct. 14, 1882(11). On Nov. 11, 1882, Harvard prints an article claiming, 'now there are three games of football' (12). Several newspapers would agree to this statement in the next few months. An article in the Montreal Herald on Nov 17, 1882 calls the new game, the American Intercollegiate Football game(13). To date, no American football historian has acknowledged any of this information ever being printed in the USA. There were no contemporary historians writing at this time. Parke H. Davis is the only early historian to acknowledge the name of the new game

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called by the newspapers in 1882; the Intercollegiate Football game. The title of his 1911 book is *Football: The Intercollegiate Game*.

Around the mid-1880s, Walter Camp and some former football players from Yale, Princeton and Harvard began to write contemporary articles about football in the Outing Magazine. Instead of using the name of Intercollegiate Football used by the newspapers from 1882, they began to call the one-game sport Rugby Football. This term had been used in Canada in the late 1870s when they were changing from the scrum to the scrimmage. Canada did not accept the series-of-downs rule in 1882, and continued to play the 'open' rugby game with scrimmaging in many areas of the country until after 1900.

The next article will show how long the original two-sports of association and rugby football remained hidden in the one-sport models called American gridiron and Canadian gridiron football. The process would take another 35 to 40 years from 1882 before the association football/soccer game and the rugby union game start to become sports again in their own right.

(1) Adrian Harvey, 'Football: The first Hundred Years, The Untold Story', 2005,

Routledge Publishers.

(2) F. Presby & J. H. Moffatt, 'Athletics at Princeton', 1901, p.282.

- (3) Parke H. Davis, '*Football: The Intercollegiate Game*', 1911, p. 59.
- (4) Rocco J. Carzo, '*Jumbo Footprints: A History of Tufts Athletics*', 1852-1999', 2005, pps. 37-38.
- (5) Parke H. Davis, '*Football: The Intercollegiate Game*', 1911, p. 70.
- (6) Internet: '*American College Football (RSFC)*', Click #15 History & then #9 National Champions; Check Rankings and Teams for 1876.
- (7) Toronto Globe, Nov. 3, 1880.
- (8) Toronto Globe, Nov. 4, 1880.
- (9) Washington & Lee University, Athletic Archive Web Pages for Football & Men's Soccer.
- (10) Melvin I. Smith, '*1881/82 College Foot-Ball Summary*', College Football Historical Society, Vol. XXIV, #3, May 2011.
- (11) Melvin I. Smith, '*1882/83 College Foot-Ball Summary*', Intercollegiate Football Researchers Ass'n, College Historian, Vol. 4, #5, June 2011.
- (12) Harvard Crimson, '*The Game of Foot-Ball*', Nov. 10, 1882, Harvard University.
- (13) Montreal Herald, Nov. 17, 1882.
- (14) Parke H. Davis, '*Football: The Intercollegiate Game*', 1911, Scribner Publisher.

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Bo Carter present's this month's College Football Hall of Famers' dates of birth and death.

September

- 1 (1904) Johnny Mack Brown, Dothan, Ala.
 1 (1916) Ed Bock, Ft. Dodge, Iowa
 1-(d – 1979) Aaron Rosenberg, Los Angeles, Calif.
 2 (1925) Eddie Price, New Orleans, La.
 2 (1948) Terry Bradshaw, Shreveport, La.
 3 (1930) Tom Scott, Baltimore, Md.
 3 (1966) Bennie Blades, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.
 3-(d – 1989) Augie Lio, Clifton, N.J.
 4 (1874) Clint Wyckoff, Elmira, N.Y.
 4 (1894) Bart Macomber, Chicago, Ill.
 4 (1916) Roland Young, Ponca City, Okla.
 4 (1932) Vince Dooley, Mobile, Ala.

4-(d – 1933) Bill Hickok, Harrisburg, Pa.
4-(d – 1967) Chet Gladchuk, Northampton, Mass.
4-(d – 1983) Buddy Young, Terrell, Texas
4--(d-- 2011 Lee Roy Selman, Tampa, Fla.
5 (1873) Dave Campbell, Waltham, Mass.
5 (1909) Harry Newman, Detroit, Mich.
5 (1939) Billy Kilmer, Topeka, Kan.
5 (1946) Jerry LeVias, Beaumont, Texas
5-(d – 1978) Arnold Galiffa, Glenview, Ill.
5-(d – 1984) Chuck Carney, Manchester, Mass.
5-(d – 1992) Harold Burry, New Castle, Pa.
5-(d – 2002) Frankie Albert, Palo Alto, Calif.
6 (1879) Gordon Brown, New York City
6 (1890) Bill Sprackling, Cleveland, Ohio
6 (1901) George Wilson, Everett, Wash.
6-(d – 1972) Charlie Berry, Evanston, Ill.
6-(d – 1992) Pat Harder, Waukesha, Wis.
7 (1883) Bob Maxwell, Chicago, Ill.
7 (1902) Mort Kaer, Omaha, Neb.
7 (1923) Emil “Red” Sitko, Ft. Wayne, Ind.
7-(d -1954) Pop Warner, Palo Alto, Calif.
7-(d – 1982) Thad “Pie” Vann, Jackson, Miss.
7-(d – 1985) Bruiser Kinard, Jackson, Miss.
8 (1904) Bud Sprague, Dallas, Texas
8 (1912) Bob Hamilton, Sewickley, Pa.
8 (1915) Duffy Daugherty, Emeigh, Pa.
8 (1952) Anthony Davis, San Fernando, Calif.
8-(d – 1935) Ted Coy, New York, N.Y.
9 (1878) Willie Heston, Galesburg, Ill.
9 (1908) Bill Murray, Rocky Mount, N.C.
9 (1941) Pat Richter, Madison, Wis.
9 (1944) Jim Grabowski, Chicago, Ill.
9 (1949) Joe Theismann, New Brunswick, N.J.
9-(d – 1963) Willie Heston, Traverse City, Mich.
10 (1883) Andy Smith, DuBois, Pa.
10 (1902) Jim Crowley, Chicago, Ill.
10 (1940) Buck Buchanan, Gainesville, Ala.
10-(d – 1952) Jonas Ingram, San Diego, Calif.
11 (1897) Stan Keck, Greensburg, Pa.
11 (1908) Biggie Munn, Grow Township, Minn.
11 (1913) Paul Bryant, Moro Bottom, Ark.
11-(d – 1973) Belford West, Cooperstown, N.Y.

11-(d - 2010) Ron Kramer, Fenton, Mich.
12 (1891) John Brown, Canton, Pa.
12 (1964) Lynn Thomsen, Sioux City, Iowa
12-(d – 1951) Frank Murray, Milwaukee, Wis.
12-(d – 1975) Joe Alexander, New York City
13 (1898) Glenn Killinger, Harrisburg, Pa.
13 (1904) Joe Aillet, New York City
13 (1906) Chuck Carroll, Seattle, Wash.
13 (1915) Clint Frank, St. Louis, Mo.
13 (1922) Ziggy Czarowski, Chicago, Ill.
13-(d – 2000) Thurman “Fum” McGraw, Ft. Collins,
Colo.
13-(d – 2003) Ron Burton, Framingham, Mass.

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14 (1934) Dicky Maegle, Taylor, Texas
14 (1935) John Brodie, Menlo Park, Calif.
14-(d –1950) John Maulbetsch, Ann Arbor,
Mich.
14-(d – 1972) Harry Kipke, Port Huron, Mich.
14-(d – 1983) Ike Armstrong, Flagship, Conn.
15 (1887) John McGovern, Arlington, Minn.
15 (1895) Chic Harley, Columbus, Ohio
15 (1908) Gene McEver, Birmingham, Ala.
15 (1924) Jack Green, Kent. Ind.
15 (1928) Reds Bagnell, Philadelphia, Pa.
15 (1929) Jerry Groom, Des Moines, Iowa
15 (1940) Merlin Olsen, Logan, Utah
15 (1961) Dan Marino, Pittsburgh, Pa.
15 (1971) Will Shields, Ft. Riley, Kan.
15-(d – 1978) Larry Bettencourt, New Orleans,
La.
15-(d – 2001) Tank Younger, Inglewood, Calif.
16 (1927) Bob Ward, Elizabeth, N.J.
16 (1954) Wilbert Montgomery, Greenville, Miss.
16-(d – 1986) Darold Jenkins, Independence, Mo.
16-(d – 2007) Buster Ramsey, Chattanooga, Tenn.
17 (1897) Ed Travis, Tarkio, Mo.
17 (1909) Bill Morton, New Rochelle, N.Y.
17 (1910) Cliff Montgomery, Pittsburgh, Pa.
17 (1913) James Moscrip, Adena, Ohio
17 (1960) Anthony Carter, Riviera Beach, Fla.

18 (1910) Ernie Rentner, Joliet, Ill.
18 (1926) Skip Minisi, Newark, N.J.
18 (1955) Billy Sims, St. Louis, Mo.
18-(d – 1959) Jim McCormick, Duxbury, Mass.
18-(d – 1982) Ed Travis, Chesterfield, Mo.
19 (1873) Sam Thorne, New York, N.Y.
19 (1919) Mike Holovak, Lansford, Pa.
19 (1921) Charlie Conerly, Clarksdale, Miss.
19 (1930) Don Heinrich, Bremerton, Wash.
19 (1954) Reggie Williams, Flint, Mich.
19-(d – 1933) John Tavener, Columbus, Ohio
19-(d – 1944) Francis Schmidt, Seattle, Wash.
19-(d – 1952) Hugo Bezdek, Atlantic City, N.J.
20 (1943) Tommy Nobis, San Antonio, Texas
20 (1972) Ronald McKinnon, Ft. Rucker, Ala.
20-(d – 1966) Shorty Miller, Harrisburg, Pa.
20-(d – 2001) Abe Mickal, New Orleans, La.
20-(d - 2006) Frank “Muddy” Waters, Saginaw, Mich.
21 (1934) Brock Strom, Munising, Mich.
21 (1940) Sandy Stephens, Uniontown, Pa.
22 (1898) Hunk Anderson, Tamrack, Mich.
22 (1905) Larry Bettencourt, Newark, Calif.
22 (1907) Thad “Pie” Vann, Magnolia, Miss.
22 (1922) Ray Evans, Kansas City, Kan.
23 (1918) George Franck, Davenport, Iowa
24 (1909) George Munger, Elkins Park, Pa.
24 (1946) Joe Greene, Temple, Texas
24 (1953) Joe Washington, Crockett, Texas
24 (1973) Eddie George, Philadelphia, Pa.
24-(d – 1977) Harry Young, Richmond, Va.
24-(d – 2000) Jerry Claiborne, Nashville, Tenn.
24-(d – 2002) Leon Hart, South Bend, Ind.
25 (1902) Scrappy Moore, Chattanooga, Tenn.
25 (1907) Ralph “Shug” Jordan, Selma, Ala.
25-(d – 1962) Jerry Dalrymple, Little Rock, Ark.
25-(d – 1985), Bill Banker, New Orleans, La.
25-(d – 1987) Duffy Daugherty, Santa Barbara, Calif.
26 (1871) Joe Thompson, County Down,
Ireland
26 (1922) Creighton Miller, Cleveland, Ohio
27 (1862) Alex Moffat, Princeton, N.J.
27 (1912) Bill Shakespeare, Staten Island, N.Y.
27-(d – 1965) Louis Salmon, Liberty, N.Y.

27-(d – 1980) Dexter Very, State College, Pa.
27-(d - 1998) Doak Walker, Steamboat Springs, Colo.
28 (1881) Harry Van Surdam, Hoosick Falls,
N.Y.
28 (1907) Glen Edwards, Mold, Wash.
28 (1919) Tom Harmon, Rensselaer, Ind.
28 (1935) Lou Michaels, Swoyersville, Pa.
28-(d – 1976) Bill Reid, Brookline, Mass.
29 (1902) Edwin Horrell, Jackson, Mo.
29 (1926) Pete Elliott, Bloomington, Ill.
29-(d – 1967) Henry Seibels, Birmingham, Ala.
29-(d – 1988) Vernon Smith, San Diego, Calif.
29-(d – 2009) Ed Sherman, Newark, Ohio

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30 (1937) Bill Carpenter, Springfield, Pa.

30-(d – 2002) Len Casanova, Eugene, Ore.

* * *

Over confidence Will Not Be a Tech Fault Saturday; Fierce Game Is Expected

By Dick Jaminson, THE CONSTITUTION, 1916

Tech's football coaches will not have to harp on the danger of overconfidence all this week, as they have had to harp in seasons gone by and prior to the games already played this season. The current run of events makes it unnecessary.

One would think that after handing North Carolina the splendid drubbing they did, there would be a semblance of overconfidence on the part of the Jackets. There would be if—Alabama had not beaten Tech in 1914, 13 to 0, when the dope figured the Jackets to win handily and they entered the game expecting a romp.

The knowledge of this defeat, coupled with Alabama's splendid triumph over the Sewanee Tigers Saturday, is all the tonic the Jackets will need of course,

the coaches will remind them of "the fighting spirit" and other slogans just to keep things natural, but it will not be as necessary as in the past.

The Jackets are out for revenge and they intend wiping out that 1914 defeat and with something to spare.

Alabama Determined.

What is Alabama going to do? A plenty. Any team that can hand they intend wiping out that 1914 defeat trimming is not to be bowled over without a fight Atlanta football fans can expect a great football game and they are not going to be disappointed.

Reports from both camps Monday are that the squads were out hard a work preparing for the game, but most of the work was in the nature of getting the men limbered up after their hard games Saturday.

The real grind will start today, and the coaches will be able to tell In just what condition their men are in after the scrimmages. This will be the same program for Wednesday and Thursday.

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The Jackets have several crippled men as the result of the Carolina game The injuries are not serious, being game legs or ankles in the main, which caused the coaches to -work them easily Monday.

How Strong is Tech?

The Tech team has not yet uncorked a single one of their trick plays, using line smashes, end runs, simple forward passes and their famous shift.

Therefore it is difficult to decide whether or not they are capable of scoring more than they have scored or showing a better offense. Their defense is looking better with every game rather puts It up to Alabama The Jackets can be expected to be stronger in every department, barring injuries, than they were last Saturday or the Saturday previous, and the Tuscaloosa's can, therefore, not hope to do much unless they also show an improvement.

As the week progresses and reports come from the two fields, the fans will probably be better able to get a line.

Regardless, it's going to be some game.

* * *

Credit: *The National Football Foundation.*

September 16, 1989 - In a much-anticipated early-season showdown, College Football Hall of Fame coach Lou Holtz and No. 1 Notre Dame defeated College Football Hall of Fame coach Bo Schembechler and No. 2 Michigan 24-19 in Ann Arbor, Mich. The game between the traditional powers was the earliest of the 25 meetings between the AP's top-ranked teams, and Fighting Irish wide receiver Raghib Ismail stole the show by returning kickoffs 88 and 92 yards for touchdowns. Ismail remains the only player in college football history to twice register two kickoff returns for touchdowns in the same game, accomplishing the feat against Rice one season prior.

* * *

IFRA Remembers

< Obituaries >

Richard "Dude" McGarry, *Ohio Northern University*; he was 44...**Robert "Bob" Houser, Sr.**, Wyoming; he was 81... **James E. Craine**, *Wisconsin*; he was 82. **Bob Baccarini**, who led *Henderson County Junior College* (Athens, Texas) to the 1965 and 1966 Junior Rose Bowl Games, has passed away. He was 87. His record was: 55-27-1; coaching from 1964-71...**Wayne "Scotty" S. Gudmundson**, *George Washington University*; he was 91...**Jimmy Carr**, [NAIA Hall of Famer], *Morris Harvey* (now the University of Charleston), he was 79...**Grant M.**

Rome, *Mankato State College*; he was 90... Former *Memphis* quarterback **Russ Vollmer**; he was 70...**Steve Van Buren**, *LSU*; he was 91...**Lt. Colonel Robert Cutler USAF Ret**, *San Jose State University*; he was 90...**Roger Ray Owens** *Oklahoma University*; he was 57...**Willard "Swede" Dietz**, *North Dakota State College of Science*; he was 87... **William G. Copeland**, *University of Pennsylvania*; he was 86...**Tom Keating**, *Michigan*; (he was 2 days shy of his 70th birthday)... **Jerry Murphree**, *LSU*; he was 55...**William Wallace**, former New York **Times** sportswriter; he was 88

<Honored>

- ❖ *Ole Miss* will celebrate the 50th anniversary of its unbeaten 1962 team coached by John Vaught.
- ❖ **Donny Anderson, E.J. Holub and Dave Parks** will be the first Texas Tech players-- will be enshrined into the school's inaugural Football Ring of Honor—having their names and numbered engraved on the west side of Jones AT&T Stadium...
- ❖ *Wagner (N.Y.)* will rename its football field Hameline Field in honor of former athletic director and head football coach **Walt Hameline**.
- ❖ *Ohio University* football head coach **Frank Solich** is the

recipient of The Nebraska Chapter of the National Football Foundation Hall of Fame Coaching Award for his 29 years on the Nebraska coaching staff. Solich is the first person to achieve Hall of Fame status both as a player (1962-65) and head coach (1998-2003)

- ❖ *Auburn* has established the *James Owens Courage Award*. Owens became the first African-American football player in Tigers history in 1969...*Arizona State* will honor **Emerson Harvey**, who became the school's first African-American football player in 1937
- ❖ **Pete Nevins**, former SID at East Stroudsburg, will be honored with the nationally-recognized *Nevins Award* presented by **USA College Football** which will recognize media and communications excellence at the Division II level.

The award, commissioned by **USA College Football**, is one of many that will be presented annually to small college football athletes, coaches, media and contributors. **USA**

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College Football will be presenting this and additional

awards annual small college football all-star games.

- ❖ The inaugural **Meineke Car Care Bowl Legends class of Gridiron Legends** (presented by Wrangler Jeans and Cavender's Boot City), will induct former *Texas* coach **Darrell Royal** and long-time *SMU*, *North Texas* and *Iowa* head coach **Hayden Fry** and *BYU*'s **Ty Detmer** into the Class of 2012 Hall of Fame.

- ❖ Former college football coach **Lou Holtz**, currently an ESPN analyst, has been selected receive the 2012 *Centennial Alumni Award* recipient for Kent State University's College of Education, Health and Human Services (EHHS) third annual Hall of Fame Awards.

- ❖ Georgia Tech will honor its 1951 and 1952 teams when the team meets Virginia. The teams won a pair of SEC and bowl victories; while compiling a 23-0-1 record.

- ❖ **Lee Corso**, 2012 *Distinguished Citizen Award* by the AutoZone Liberty Bowl.

<Hall of Fame>

Bobby Bowden, *Florida State*...**Jim Kleinsasser**, *University of North Dakota Letterwinners Athletics Hall of Fame*...**Charlie Jackson** and **Bob Biastoch**, *Wendy's Bobcat Hall of Fame (Montana State)*...**Mike Vrabel**, **Ray Griffin**, **Pete Cusick**, **Joseph Gailus**, and **Dick Schafrath**, the *Ohio State Athletics Hall of Fame*...**William E. "Bill" Amos** (Posthumous) and **Brian Dawson** *Washington & Jefferson*...**Lee Roy Selmon**, *University of South Florida*.....*Columbia Hall of Fame*, **William Morley and Harold Weekes** and the **1933 Rose Bowl Team**... ..**Mark Farley**, *Northern Iowa Athletics Hall of Fame*...**Donald Dykes**, *Southeast Louisiana*...Players enter the *State of Nebraska Hall of Fame* (for ties with all schools within the state) include: **Steve Manstedt**, **Dale Klein**, **Bill Weber**, **Ahman Green**, **Josh Heske** and **DeJuan Groce**--*University of Nebraska Lincoln*. Players from other state colleges or universities include **Mitch Johnson** and **Jim Irwin**, both played for the school now known as *Nebraska-Kearney*...**Carl Banks** and **Clinton Jones**, *Michigan State University Athletics Hall of Fame*...**Dick Fisher**, *University of Minnesota-Duluth*...**Thomas Dendy**, **Paul Dietzel (football coach/athletics director)**, **Jay Lynn Hodgin** and **John LeHeup**, *South Carolina*...**Brian Brekke**, *Gustavus Adolphus College Athletics* ...**Adrian Peterson**, *Georgia Southern Athletics Hall of Fame*...Jeff

Stenslokken, Nebraska-Kearney... **Joey Harrington**, **Chad Cota** and **Phil Knight**, *Oregon Hall of Fame*...**Dr. O. Kenneth Karr, Jr.**, athletic director; **Mike Malano** and **J.R. Toliver**, *San Diego State Aztec Hall of Fame*...**Jack Fanning**, **Steve Ostermann** and **Bud Roffler** have been chosen to the *Washington State University Athletic Hall of Fame*...*Arizona State* standouts **Junior Ah You**, **Bob Bruenig**, **J.D. Hill** and **Jim Jeffcoat**...**Shante Carver**, **Larry Kentera**, assistant football coach (1966-1978); **Darryl Rogers**, head football coach (1980-1984) Football have been selected to the *Arizona State University Ring of Honor*...**Robert Christiansen** and **Jeff Peters**, *Coast Guard*... **Charles Gulley**, *Southeastern Oklahoma State*... Former football players **Nate Bursleson** and **Mike Maxwell**, *University of Nevada Athletics Hall of Fame*...**Kent Hull**, *Mississippi State Ring of Honor*... **Cory Raymer**, **Lawrence Johnson** and **Jim Haluska**, *University of Wisconsin Hall of Fame*... **Willie Jackson**, **Jeff Parker**, and former coach **Charles Wesley Moore**, *Bethune Cookman Hall of Fame*...**Craig Phalen**, *Western Illinois*...**Barry Roach**, **Thomas Washburn** and the **1964 and 1965 football teams** hold the distinction of being the only Warrior football teams to successfully win and defend the PSAC (then Pennsylvania Conference) championship, *East Stroudsburg University*.

<In Season Milestones>

- Ken Sparks, head coach at Carson-Newman (Tenn.) won his 300th career game.
- Kevin Donley, St. Francis (Ind.) tied the all-time mark of 256 victories for a NAIA coach.
- Mount Union became the second NCAA III School and the 21st NCAA football team to achieve 700 or more all-time victories.
- The University of Maine played its 1000 game of all time (493-469-38 .512)
- Gallaudet wins over Catholic; first win in a 106 years: 47-27.
- Eureka College quarterback Sam Durley threw for an all-NCAA level record of 736 yards against Knox to open the 2012 season. He was 34 of 52, with 5 touchdowns.

* * *

Getting to know more about Pop Warner...

- *Sporting Life*, 1915...**Glenn Warner's Escape From Army**

NOBODY would ever accuse Glenn Warner of being a slow thinker, but according to his own admission his failure to think quickly enough is responsible for him being one of the greatest foot ball coaches instead of an Army officer. Here's the way Warner tells it: "Funny how little things often turn your whole career. When I was a boy I wanted to go to West Point and be a soldier. I took the physical examination and, passed, and then the other exams were started. I did my arithmetic problems all right, but I was too slow, for I did not hustle to put them on the examination papers after working them on scratch paper. Before I could get started I heard the party giving the examination cry out: "Hand in your papers, examination over."

- *Outing Magazine*...**Playing for What There is in It Money for Teaching Other Men**

Fielding H. Yost, of the University of Michigan, draws an annual income from that institution said to be \$5,000.

Alonzo A. Stagg, physical director at the University of Chicago, annually receives a sum which is believed to be as large. The latter's duties are perhaps broader than those of the average man who has charge of a college football team. He governs all sports at that institution. Glenn S. Warner, football coach at the Carlisle Indian School, is reported to draw between \$3,000 and \$4,000 a year.

- *Outing*, 1909...**The View-Point: On the forward pass** By Glenn S. Warner

The rules, allowing forward passing, putting every one onside when a punted ball strikes the ground and making it necessary to gain ten yards in three downs, have now been in operation three years and there can be no doubt but that the game has been greatly improved.

However, there is one great fault with the rules as they now stand, and this is that they are altogether too complicated. There are so many technical points involved in construing and applying the rules, so many lines to be marked upon the field of play and so many competent officials needed to enforce the rules, that a severe hardship is imposed upon school and smaller college teams.

Innumerable disputes arise which cause a great deal of dissatisfaction and often hard feeling over the results of many games.

The forward pass has so many restrictions placed upon the execution of it that it is a dangerous play to use. These should be removed or the play prohibited altogether. If the restrictions were removed there would be a preponderance of passing and little punting, and it

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is probable that if the forward pass was prohibited beyond the line of scrimmage and the players of the offensive team were allowed to secure kicked balls before they touched the ground instead of having to wait, as they do now, for the ball to touch the ground or another player, a much better game would result and one in which accurate and distance punting would be at a great premium.

The game would retain all of its open features, and it would still be football without so much of a basket ball appearance.

The rules prohibiting forward passes and the first man to receive the ball from the snapper-back from crossing the scrimmage line within five yards of the center should by all means be revoked, as it is hard to see what useful purpose they accomplish.

Then, too, it is these rules which make it necessary that the field be marked length-wise with lines five yards apart, and which cause so many disputes and differences of opinion and which put so much responsibility and work upon the officials.

The rules should be such that three officials could run the game satisfactorily.

The referee should be the only official standing within the field of play and he should have sole charge of enforcing all the rules, being assisted by a linesman who, in addition to his duties as now outlined in the rules, should be authorized to report any infraction of the rules which he sees to the referee. An assistant linesman should be stationed upon the opposite side of the field and, besides marking where the ball or the man carrying it goes out of bounds, watch for and report to the referee any violations of the rules.

The rules could easily be put in such shape that these three men could handle the games much more satisfactorily and with much less bickering than the four officials do under the rules as they now stand. This would simplify and benefit the game greatly.

While a great many different suggestions have been made and will continue to be made in regard to how the rules should be changed, there seems to be an almost unanimous opinion prevailing among those most interested in the game, that the Rules Committee should at least put forth every effort to simplify them so that players can more readily learn them, spectators better understand the game, and also to enable the officials to render better and more satisfactory service.

It is a difficult matter to determine satisfactorily the standing of the teams, and it is probable that very few critics will place them in the same order. In placing the teams in the order of their strength, as will be attempted in this review of the season, the form shown throughout their

schedule will be taken into consideration, but more importance will be placed upon the results of the final games and the judgment of the writer will be based, not only upon personal observation, but upon the accounts and criticisms of the various games and teams in the public press, and upon opinions and views expressed in conversation and correspondence with coaches and officials, many of whom differ greatly in their estimates of the ability of the different teams and player.

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Career Reception Progression of Divisional Players

Compile by Tex Noel, Executive Director, IFRA

Player	College	Division	Years Played	Catches	Years of Record
Cliff Coggin	Mississippi College	Small College	1948-49	72	1948-54
Dick Beetsch	Northern Iowa	Small College	1952-55	153	1955-62
Hugh Rohrschneider	Northern Illinois	College Division	1961-63	183	1963-68
Bruce Cerone	Yankton/Emporia State	College Division	1965-66; 68-69	241	1969
Chris Myers	Keynon	College Division	1967-70	253	1970-75
Jeff Gosa	Wisconsin-Stevens Point	NAIA II	1973-75	276	1976-83
Jerry Rice	Mississippi Valley	NCAA 1-AA	1981-84	301	1984-93
Chris George	Glennville State	NAIA II	1991-94	430	1991-98
Scott Pingel	Westminster Mo.	NAIA II/NCAA III	1996-99	436	1998-2010
Michael Zweifel	University of Dubuque/Wisconsin-River Falls	NCAA III	2007-11	463	2011-

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Football. Review of the Season of 1896.

By Walter Camp. 1897 Outing,

Of the teams, who have played good football outside Princeton, Pennsylvania, Harvard and Yale, Lafayette deserves the first place. Brown is probably next, as her average game was good, and in her match with the Indians she showed of how great value versatility is and what it can do for a team. Dartmouth kept well above her two league mates Williams and Amherst; while West Point held her position as a good match for, though not the equal of, Princeton and Yale. Cornell seemed to go "off her feet," if the expression can be permitted, in the earlier games, being fairly swamped by Princeton, but in the final game with Pennsylvania, showed what she had lacked before, scoring ability. The Carlisle Indians have already been spoken of. Annapolis, Wesleyan, Lehigh and Trinity turned out good teams In the Middle West, Wisconsin, Northwestern, Michigan and Chicago universities played first-class football at one time or another of their season.

* * *

Rule Changes...1888

At the meeting of the executive committee of the Intercollegiate Football Association, the most radical changes, says *The Dartmouth*, in the rules were concessions to Harvard. A tackle may now be made anywhere above the knees. Interference was strictly defined and the rule re-enforced

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Source: Outing 1888

FOOTBALL

The Boston *Herald*, in a dispatch from New Haven, gives the following changes in the football rules, adopted by the Intercollegiate Football Association:

1. To allow tackling above the knees.
2. To permit the snapper back to rush the ball.
3. To prohibit the rush line from using their hands or arms in blocking.
4. In putting the ball in play from touch, it "can be either bounded in or touched in with both hands at right angles to the touch line."

(1.) In tackling, the line has always been drawn at the hips. In actual play, however, the tackler cared very little if his hands slipped below the hips so long as he checked his man, and the umpires, when called upon to declare it intentional, hesitated, and seldom disqualified. The new rule permits a dangerous tackle, and is not an improvement.

(2.) This was the disputed point in the Yale-Harvard game last year, the rule (29) was ambiguously worded, and Yale, by a little headwork, easily overcame it and the referee could not very well decide against them. Last year the snapper-back could not rush the ball until it had touched a third man.

(3.) The new rule reads: "No player can lay his hands upon or interfere with, by use of hands or arms, an opponent, unless he has the ball.

And interference is defined “as using the hands or arms in any way to obstruct or hold a player who has not the ball.”

The intent of this rule is to make the rushers keep their arms down when lined up, or when covering one of their own men who is making a run. It looks easy enough on paper, but in actual practice it will probably be as easy to keep a rusher’s arms down as to keep a duck away from water.

To the casual spectator, and to those not experts in the technical points of the rules, the game will be as it has been—simon-pure football.

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Source: *Football Review of the Season of 1897... Outing, by Walter Camp*

Harvard vs Yale, 1897

Harvard gained

Punting Yards: *1st half—193...2nd half—364...Total—557*

Rushing Yards: *1st half—150...2nd half—70...Total—220*

Yale gained

Punting Yards: *1st half—250...2nd half—340...Total...590*

Rushing Yards: *1st half—109...2nd half—95...Total—204*

Yards Lost: *Harvard -19...Yale some 42—this was due to the fumbles and blocked kicks charged against Yale.*

* * *

Winningest College Football Teams

Compiled by Larry Happel, SID, Central Iowa

School	Wins	Losses	Ties	Win Pct.
Mount Union (Ohio)	376	58	4	0.863
Central (Iowa)	311	71	1	0.813
Linfield (Ore.)	292	68	3	0.809
St. John's (Minn.)	317	75	5	0.805

Dayton (Ohio)	323	79	3	0.801
Washington and Jefferson (Pa.)	364	94	3	0.793
Wittenberg (Ohio)	298	82	2	0.783
Nebraska	351	99	2	0.779
Pittsburg State (Kan.)	324	95	4	0.771
Ithaca (N.Y.)	295	96	1	0.754
Grand Valley State (Mich.)	314	102	2	0.754
Augustana (Ill.)	276	91	1	0.751
Florida State	322	106	4	0.750
Ohio State	317	106	7	0.745
North Dakota State	303	103	3	0.744
Pacific Lutheran (Wash.)	274	93	5	0.743
Oklahoma	325	112	6	0.740
Michigan	320	116	5	0.731
Baldwin Wallace (Ohio)	264	98	3	0.727
Miami (Fla.)	313	119	0	0.725
Penn State	316	121	2	0.722

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Georgia Southern	316	121	2	0.722
Wis.-La Crosse	279	109	6	0.716
Indiana (Pa.)	278	114	4	0.707
Cal.-Davis	282	116	5	0.706
Boise State (Idaho)	303	126	1	0.706

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****Reminder****

If you haven't submitted your name, state (not address) email and interest to be included in the IFRA Directory; please do so by the end of September...if you want only wish to have your name listed in the directory without any of the additional information, this would be ok.

With over 470 members, it would be good to have a directory; so that display where the membership is from and their state and interest; plus as a reference should a need to assist arrive.

The College Football Playoff began in 2014 and is a four-team postseason tournament for NCAA FBS schools. A playoff committee selects four schools to compete in semifinals with the winners meeting in the title game. All three of the games are played on neutral fields and the venues are rotated on an annual basis. Ohio State, the No. 4 seed, won the inaugural College Football Playoff National Championship by defeating Alabama in the semifinals and Oregon in the title game. The Buckeyes were listed as underdogs in both games, cashing money-line odds as high as 7/2 and 2/1 in the postseason affair. The College Football Historian-15 -. In all quarters there was an increased interest in the sport which was displayed in larger attendances, greater enthusiasm and an increase of newspaper publicity. The competition between natural rivals was never greater. The death list this season was 16 no greater than in some other seasons. If anything, the list of injured was smaller than usual, despite the hard nature of the playing. As usual, the majority of the injuries and all of the deaths were confined to school and club players and minor colleges, the well trained athletes of the larger institutions not suffering.