

INTERCOLLEGIATE FOOTBALL RESEARCHERS ASSOCIATION™

The College Football Historian™

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

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Tomorrow is the 10th Anniversary of 9-1-1

- *IFRA remembers the first responders, those who helped in anyway, of course our troops who to this day our fighting for our Freedom—thank you; and ones who lost loved ones during this tragic event!*

The Slide Rule Bowl

*By Andrew McKillop
SportsDelve.com*

In 1963 Lakeland College (WI) and Milton College (WI) played a doubleheader homecoming series, in which the slide rule ultimately became the unofficial MVP of the series. That season the two schools scheduled each other for their school's homecoming on the same date. The schools didn't realize the scheduling error until after the season had started. Instead of cancelling the homecoming activities at one school and not the other, the two schools agreed to play two homecoming games, but also agreed that both games would only count

as one in the conference standings. Statistics for the Gateway Conference tally were averaged over the two games, thus not giving a player an extra game advantage on the statistical leader board. Statistics would be counted normally for NAIA and career statistical tallies.

Lakeland a school located near Sheboygan, Wisconsin hosted the first game of the homecoming "doubleheader" on a Friday night, while Milton a school located near

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Janesville Wisconsin hosted the next night. The two schools agreed that each game would only count as

half a game. In order to get a win in the conference standings, one team would have to win both games, or win one and tie the other. If the teams split the doubleheader it would be tallied as a tie for both in the standings.

Instead of the traditional 15-minute quarters the teams played 11-minute quarters. Game statistics were averaged over the two games, and to make up for the 4 minute deficit in each quarter, 4/15ths of the averaged statistic were added to the final number. In Excel the formula would be calculated as $(x + (x * 4 / 15)) / 2$, with x equal to the statistic being calculated. A touchdown was worth 3.8 points, but rounded up to 4 points. Of course back then they didn't have Excel or even readily available calculators, so the calculations were made with a slide rule. Statistics were only tallied this way for individual accomplishments.

Lakeland won their homecoming game, or should I say half game 25-

Patrick Premo comments on the **USA TODAY COLLEGE FOOTBALL ENCYCLOPEDIA** by Boyles & Guido in the past.

I was in a mall bookstore a few days ago and noticed two editions of this book:

1. One of them was marked "2010-2011" edition on the cover; it was

13. The next night Milton was victorious in their homecoming 6-0, and each team was credited with one tie in the standings. The headline in the October 7th, 1963 edition of *The Sheboygan Press* read "Lakeland Loses, Held to a Tie".

In the first game Lakeland fell behind early 7-0, but took command of the game scoring 25 unanswered points. Lakeland's Al Zipperer scored three touchdowns, but in the eyes of the Gateway Conference he was only responsible for 12 points in the final statistics. The following night Milton scored on the first play of scrimmage with a 75-yard touchdown run by John Casey, and held on for a 6-0 victory.

Lakeland had previously defeated Milton in their last six matchups, so the doubleheader "tie" ended that streak. Lakeland and Milton ended up tied again at the end of the season. Both placed 2nd in the final Gateway Conference standings.

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©2010 and was slightly over 1400 pages and contained annual scores of 70 colleges.

2. The other had no years indicated on the cover, but it was ©2011, had about 1200 pages, and only had scores for about 50 colleges. It would seem that *The College Football Historian-3-*

the book is shrinking in size and content -- remember, too, that it starts with 1953.

So if you are thinking about buying a new edition, look closely!! The last

Book Summary

November Ever After

The 1970 Marshall football plane crash story is well-known and it's forever fascinating. But there are a lot of missing links. *November Ever After* fills in the blanks. The book's author, Craig T. Greenlee, knows all about it.

Greenlee played defensive back for the Thundering Herd for two seasons. He left the team the year before the crash for personal reasons. As a former teammate, he knew most of the players who died. After the crash, he participated in the rebuilding process in the spring of '71.

As compelling as the Marshall story is, there are a number of aspects about this story that have been curiously left out in other media portrayals of the air disaster.

For example: Ed Carter, a former MU offensive lineman who missed the fatal trip, started an evangelical ministry as a result of him not being on that plane. Ed's global ministry is still going strong today.

edition I have is ©2009 -- not sure there is anything earth-shattering that would cause me to buy a newer edition.

* * *

Dickie Carter (no relation to Ed) was one of Marshall's star running backs. DC, though, quit the team a few weeks before the crash. He's been forgotten about; some might say that he's been deliberately overlooked. For the first time, Dickie opens up and speaks his peace. The plane crash more than likely averted what could have been a full-scale race riot on the Marshall campus. That's just a sampling. And there's more ... much more.

Other media presentations have done their part in spreading the word about the Marshall football saga. But those renditions are incomplete. Read *November Ever After* and get the complete story as told by those who were there.

The book is available in paperback and E-Book through iUniverse, Barnes & Noble, Amazon.com and other retail outlets.

The book's blog:

<http://novembereverafter.blogspot.com>

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The book's website:

<http://NovemberEverAfter.com>

* * *

By Walter H. Eckersall

***Famous Western Foot Ball
Player and Critic***

The Origin of Foot Ball Signals

HERE is a most interesting article on the origin of foot ball signals, by R.W. Maxwell, the famous Swarthmore All-American guard of 1905:

"Signals seem to be an absolutely essential part of foot ball, and, yet it was not until 1888 that they were invented.

From the November day in 1869, when Rutgers and Princeton played the first game of foot ball, until 1888, the colleges got along by using systems which varied with every eleven, letters being frequently used. It was left to Pennsylvania Military College to originate the present system of numbers.

"It was on a chill November afternoon in 1888 that Pennsylvania Military College flashed the number system on the foot ball world, and

incidentally used the single signals as the means of a coup whereby Princeton was whipped at Chester by 6 to 0. The numbers not only mystified Princeton, but they so speeded up Penn Military's play that it was able to outrush the Tigers at every stage of the game, which was witnessed by more than a thousand persons, a great foot ball gathering for those days. From that day the use of numbers for signals spread rapidly.

"Few realize that Pennsylvania Military College, situated about one-half hour's ride from Philadelphia, once occupied a foremost place in foot ball.

Nor do they realize that the really 'big' games in that section 25 years ago were played between Pennsylvania Military College and the University of Pennsylvania.

"In defeating Princeton, Pennsylvania Military did not use trick plays, spring some new formations or work the 'shoestring' stunt for the first time. The players outgeneraled their opponents, and the outgeneraling was done by using a system of numbers for signals.

"Foot ball signals now being used by all of the teams were used for the first time in

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this contest. Princeton was swept off her feet by the speedy play, and was outclassed and outplayed. It was the most successful 'coup d'etat' ever sprung by a foot ball team. It made such an impression on Princeton that the coach adopted it for his team, and within a year Yale, Harvard, Pennsylvania, and others also took it up. Penn also was defeated in that same year. This revolutionized foot ball."

Source: Sporting Life, 1915

* * *

**Book on the history of
Vanderbilt Football is
available**

IFRA member Bill Traughber latest book, "Vanderbilt Football: Tales of Commodore Gridiron History" is out.

It is paperback, 160 pages, with 55 vintage photos covering the 1890 through 1982 seasons. It can be purchased at historypress.net, amazon.com and certain Nashville area bookstores.

For more information members can contact Bill at wltraughber@aol.com.

* * *

IFRA Remembers

<Halls of Fame>

Former tight end **LaVern Dilweg** and member of the 1937 Cotton Bowl team will enter the *Marquette M Club Hall of Fame*.

<Deaths>

Pete Pihos, Indiana, 87...**Don Chandler**, Florida, at the age of 76...Former Miami (Ohio) football player and assistant coach, Northwestern and Notre Dame assistant coach and Eastern Michigan athletics director **Pete Shoults**; he was 85...William "**Bill**" **Gray Jr.**, who initially played for Oregon State and the after time in the service, he played for USC and participated in the 1944 Rose Bowl. He was 88... **Don Fambrough**, the former Kansas football coach who played or coached in five of the nine bowl games the Jayhawks ever participated in, died Saturday. He was 88... former Oklahoma defensive lineman, Lee Roy Selmon; he was 56.

<Awards>

The *National Football Foundation & College Hall of Fame (NFF)* announced: that longtime voices of college football Verne **Lundquist** and Brent **Musburger** have been named co-recipients of the organization's 2011 *Outstanding Contribution to College Football Award*.... **Woody Durham**, the longtime voice of North Carolina football, has been named the 2011 recipient of the organization's *Chris Schenkel Award*...The *Maxwell Football Club* has **Archie Manning** has been chosen as the winner of the *Francis "Reds" Bagnell Award for Contributions for Football*... **Chris Gilbert** (Texas) was

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named the *Touchdowner of the Year* by the
NFF Touchdown Club of Houston
Chapter...

<Retired>

University of Connecticut athletic director
Jeff Hathaway

Please send any notices of death or
hall of famers—especially ones that
were enshrined from a respective
college to your editor.

Bo Carter Reminds us of the Hall of
Famers in the month of

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 Czarobski, Chicago, Ill.
- 13-(d –2000) Thurman “Fum” McGraw, Ft. Collins, Co

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- 13-(d – 2003) Ron Burton, Framingham, Mass.
14 (1907) John Baker, Denison, Iowa
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, Mi,
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 (1932) Paul Giel, Winona, Minn.
29-(d – 1967) Henry Seibels, Birmingham, Ala.
29-(d – 1988) Vernon Smith, San Diego, Calif.

29-(d – 2009) Ed Sherman, Newark, Ohio
30 (1937) Bill Carpenter, Springfield, Pa.
30-(d – 2002) Len Casanova, Eugene, Ore.

* * *

The following story originally appeared in **The College Football Historical Society Newsletter** (November 2001 issue); the author serves as editor...and is used by permission.

Dr. Louis Baker, Historian

By Ray Schmidt

As historians and students of the great game of college football, we all owe a considerable debt of gratitude to the many who have preceded us in documenting and chronicling the stories of the sport's greatest teams, events, and personalities, since the earliest days of gridiron history.

While this writer has great respect for the College Football Hall of Fame, I also believe that the Hall has been seriously delinquent in not inducting some of the many great historians to whom so much is

owed. I don't mean the many excellent sportswriters who have covered college football over the decades – they're much too plentiful – but rather I believe that the game's "significant" historians – and there have really only been a handful – deserve a place in the Hall of Fame. A few that come to mind include Caspar Whitney, Parke Davis, and Dr. Louis Baker.

Dr. Baker wasn't his real name. His authentic moniker was Louis Henry Levy, and he was a real physician. Born on April 9, 1883 in New Haven, he was always destined to be a Yale man.

He entered Yale in 1901 and graduated with honors, then moved on to teach at Hillhouse High School while he earned a Master's degree in chemistry. Levy next graduated cum laude in 1911 from the Yale Medical School. Specializing in research pathology, Levy worked four years at Mount Sinai Hospital in New York City, but he was deeply disappointed when he did not obtain the long sought-after research position at Yale Medical.

He then went into private practice back in New Haven as an ulcer specialist and soon built up a very lucrative business. In the early 1930s he would return to live in New York Always a devoted fan of both Yale and college football in general, he began a collection of material relating to the sport, and eventually he would accumulate an estimated 30,000 books, 200,000 pictures, 20,000 programs, and a newspaper clippings file that contained approximately 150,000 items – and he knew this because the collection was all organized and cross-indexed.

As his material grew and word of his expertise on college football history spread, he was eventually swamped with inquiries and requests for information from schools and fans. Hit hard by the Depression, around 1934 Levy decided to make ends meet by starting a research service on college football under the business name of Dr. Louis Baker.

Beginning with the *1941 NCAA Football Guide*, Baker started serializing his history of the intercollegiate game, entitled

“American Football History;” but the series was ended after the 1929 season in the 1949 Guide. His last article appeared in the 1950 Guide, a piece on all-time All-Americans. In introducing the series in 1941, the Football Guide referred to Baker as “the greatest living historian on the game today.” In 1945, Farrar & Rinehart of New York published Baker’s now classic book, **Football: Facts and Figures**, and a small Supplement was issued in 1948.

Then in 1946 Baker wrote *Do You Know Your Football?* –now very difficult to find. It has also been rumored that Baker left behind a lengthy unpublished manuscript history of Yale football.

Baker once said that he spent an average of 65 hours per week on his college football work.

Baker retired from medical practice in 1958, which is about when his legendary football research collection was sold off, and he passed away on May 26, 1960 in New York City at age 77.

Colleges with the at least 20 former players that make-up...

NFL ACTIVE ROSTER PLAYERS BY PROGRAM as of 9/8/11

By Greg Dayton

1.	Miami (Fla.)	42
2.	Southern California	41
3.	Texas	40
4.	Tennessee	36
5.	Georgia	35
5.	LSU	35
5.	Ohio State	35
8.	Iowa	33
9.	Florida	29
10.	California	28
10.	Maryland	28
12.	Auburn	27
13.	Florida State	25
13.	Nebraska	25
15.	Michigan	24
15.	Penn State	24
17.	Oklahoma	22
18.	North Carolina	21
18.	Oregon	21
18.	Virginia	21
21.	Alabama	20
21.	Clemson	20
21.	Mississippi	20
21.	Notre Dame	20
21.	South Carolina	20
21.	UCLA	20

Editor's note: Greg lists all 120 FBS teams in his compilation. The 3 Service Academies and Western Kentucky are the only members not to have a former player in the NFL.

FOOT BALL VIEWED BY ENGLISHMEN

Too Much Science Required In the American Game to Allow It to Become Popular

Among the spectators at the recent Princeton-Yale foot ball match was an old English player who had been a member both of the Oxford University and the Somerset county teams. He was much interested in the game as the college boys played it, this being the first occasion on which he had seen a game under intercollegiate rules. A reporter had a long talk with this gentleman, in the course of which he furnished an interesting comparison of the American college game with the Rugby Union game as played in England.

THE INTERCOLLEGIATE GAME

It must be remembered that when the Intercollegiate Foot Ball Association was formed in 1876 the English rules were adopted with but slight modifications. Since that time, however, the game has been developing along different lines entirely, the tendency in each case being to afford greater opportunity for team play. The result, as shown in the Yale-Princeton match, is a game brought to the highest perfection of science, but for that very reason a game less interesting than the one of a few years ago, marked only by the brilliant work of individual players. Here is what our

English friend tells the New York *Herald* about our game:

COLLEGE GAME BEHIND THE TIMES

"The game of football as played on Thursday between Yale and Princeton furnishes an example of the intercollegiate game brought to perfection. But in comparison with the Rugby Union game it is ten years behind the age. Fifteen years ago in England a new root ball exponent arose. His name was Vassall, and he was successively captain of Oxford University and the Somerset County teams. He argue that the incessant scrimmaging indulged in, when every two minutes one heap of struggling brawn fell upon another, was in the first place not interesting to the spectator, and consequently the game was losing its popularity; and secondly, that little more than brute force was required, so that the heavier team had everything in its favor, and all players who could not tip the scales at 160 pounds or over were barred out. Skill in running, tackling and dodging was about eliminated, there was so little of it to do, and it became a mere question as to which team had the heavier forwards.

THE RUNNING GAME BEGIN

Vassall inaugurated the fast passing game, with loose scrimmages and plenty of kicking, so that the ball passes from one end of the ground to the other in rapid succession,

and the result of the game is in abeyance until time is called.

"Now the American game possesses all the faults of the old Rugby game, with one great exception, namely, the excellent system of signaling and the admirable team play; moreover, the brawn, muscle and weight is more intelligently handled than in the old Rugby game.

"But there its excellence ends. Who but the college boys comprehend the signals? To the average spectator the game appears to be nothing more than a series of rushes, ending in a struggling heap of bodies, arms and legs. There is no opportunity to mark the excellence of team play. But the plays which do excite the enthusiasm of collegians alike are the fine runs, sharp tackles and the skillful punts when hard pressed. Such plays as those made by McClung, Homans, Poe and Lee in the recent games; such runs as Ames, Lamar and Terry have made in past days. But how rare they are! A run of forty yards is a wonder in the American game.

LONG RUNS IN THE ENGLISH GAME

"Now, just here is where the Rugby game excels. A dozen such runs are made by each team in the course of the game. Greater opportunities are given to the back to run and for the spectator to admire a fine dash brought to a close by a fine tackle.

"The main difference between the two games is that under Rugby Union rules no player may 'block

off' or 'guard' a player of his own side running with the ball. Instead,
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he runs behind him, ready for the ball to be passed when his fellow is likely to be collared, and in this way by a series of fine passes the ball is often carried from one end of the field to the other in a single run, after having changed hands five or six times in its journey down the field. A team, therefore, need not be a heavy one to win, so long as the passing and running are good.

“When a man is collared and downed the sides do not wait to line up, as in the American game, but the ball is at once put in play, usually by the player who last ran with it. The game is thus made a quick and lively one, a great amount of unnecessary scrimmaging being done away with.

A GOOD GAME FOR BUSINESS MEN

A great point in favor of the Rugby game is that it is much better adapted to the man of business than is the American game, for the entire success of the latter depends upon the proper understanding of the signals given and the harmonious working together of the whole team on a concerted play. Now this is something almost impossible to obtain except among college men or those who have leisure to practice frequently, as it is an impossibility to get a dozen business men together oftener than once a week, and no concerted team

play can be acquired under such circumstances."Lastly, a player is likely to sustain fewer injuries in the intercollegiate than in the Rugby game; more, perhaps, on account of the personal antagonism engendered through the same two players facing one another during the whole game in the rush line; and this, perhaps, operates as much against its popularity among business men as any other cause, since it is undesirable to appear at one's office on Monday morning with an eye which bears traces of having come in contact with an adversary's fist."

THE POPULARITY OF FOOT BALL What it Shows of Public Sentiment and the Lesson it conveys.

If anyone imagine from the failure of the base ball season that the tide had turned and that public interest had begun to abate in athletic games, be was probably undeceived by the attendance at the Thanksgiving Day foot ball game in Eastern Park, Brooklyn.

When a crowd numbering perhaps 25,000 people, and limited only by the accommodations, waits patiently for hours for a game to begin, and then recognizes and applauds every good play, it is proof that the public interest in athletics, has not lessened. At no time was this concern so great as now, and in base ball.

Battered any during the past season it was because the public did not

believe that it was being honestly treated.

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The popularity of foot ball has shown an advance just in proportion as the brutal features have been eliminated. The game of Thursday was marked by fewer of these characteristics than any contest of recent years.

It was disgraced by no slugging or ungentlemanly conduct, though the struggle was fierce from beginning to end. It was a thorough trial of strength, with enough of the savage in it to show how terribly in earnest the combatants were. All the leading games of the season just closed have shown this absence of ungentlemanly conduct, and it may be taken as a permanent improvement. The contests in future will be decided by pure pluck and endurance, supplemented by science and generalship.

There will be no difficulty in keeping and increasing public interest in games so conducted. Say what we will, there is enough of the savage left in nine out of ten men to enjoy a trial of strength between two athletes or two athletic teams when controlled by gentlemanly rules. There are too many crises in life when the tide can be turned one way or the other by sheer brute force to lead men to discourage the development of physical courage. This tendency has been greatly strengthened in recent years, when

it has been proved that the study of athletic sports is not incompatible with intellectual pursuits. The men who have brought fame to their colleges by their achievements on the athletic field have shown themselves the equal of their fellows in the class room.

The Canadian experts who attended the Yale-Princeton game to study the college game, are unanimously of opinion that the English game is the best. Says the *Toronto Empire*; "It is agreed that Canadians have little to learn from the American game. Their combination play and code of signals may be used to advantage to a certain extent, and there are a few minor points in their rules that seem worthy of adoption.

The general opinion of most Rugby players in Ontario is, however, in favor of the reduction of the members of a team from fifteen to eleven. At these points it will behoove Rugby players in Ontario well to consider before the annual meeting next February, which promises to be an eventful gathering in the history of the game."

Source: *Sporting Life*, 1890

* * *

*The College Football
Historian* is being sent to 373
subscribers

Knowlton L. Ames...Just a bit over thirty years ago "Snake" Ames of Princeton could outkick any man on the gridiron, and when it came to romping through a broken field he wasn't any harder to tackle than a sprinting eel. He was something more than a great football player—he was also one of the best college ball players of his generation. [He scored 62 TDs, 26 goals from the field 176 goals after TDs and, for a total of 730 points—highest in Pre-1937 stathistory/career scoring.]

Source: *Grantland Rice*, 1920 American Golfer

* * *

John R. Hubbard dies at 92; USC president, historian and diplomat

John R. Hubbard, who served as president of USC from 1970 to 1980

Hubbard's loyalty to Trojan football was well-known and led to what he conceded was a passionate goof. During a 1978 game against the University of Hawaii, Hubbard became aggravated about what he saw as lopsided calls against the visiting USC team. Rushing from the sidelines, he confronted the referee and denounced him, Hubbard later recalled, as "a disgrace to his profession." As a result, the referee called a non-contact penalty against USC.

The Trojans won 21-5 that day, but Hubbard afterward had an assistant coach assigned to him at games to prevent outbursts.

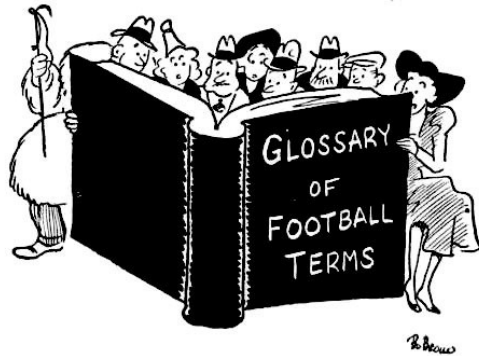
--Contributed by Bo Carter

* * *

Top 10 Teams with most Losses to Weekly AP #1

Northwestern	1	18		0.053
Michigan	3	17	1	0.167
Notre Dame	8	16	1	0.340
Wisconsin	4	16		0.200
Minnesota	3	15		0.167
Indiana	0	15		0.000
Michigan St	3	14	1	0.194
Oklahoma	7	13	2	0.364
Arkansas	4	13		0.235
Kansas	1	13		0.071
Pittsburgh	0	13	1	0.036

--Courtesy SportsDelve.com



GLOSSARY OF FOOTBALL TERMS

MAYBE you have the same trouble that we do. We go to a football game and see University beat State, 6-0, on an end run. Then we pick up our Sunday paper and we read about razzle-dazzles, inside-outside spinners, mouse-traps, triple laterals, bronzed young giants, heroic stands in the face of disaster, and a lot of other mouth-filling things.

We look at the little woman and we say, "Gosh — was THAT where we were!"

And so, to those of you who have the same difficulty we do in understanding the vocabulary of the football sports writer, we dedicate this little glossary of favorite football terms:

OFFSIDE—Starting before the ball.

COACH'S PRE-GAME STATEMENT—Bawling before the start.



EXPERT—Writer who picks your team to win.

BUM—Sunday morning name for expert—also applied to losing coach or quarterback.

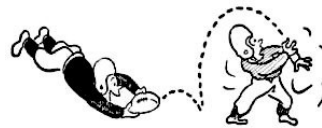
STATISTICS—Figures showing that your team really deserved to win.

COMEBACK—part of popular air, "Come back to Erin."

MORAL VICTORY—Opponents 54, your team 2.

BREAK OF THE GAME—Opponents recover your fumble.

HEADS-UP FOOTBALL—You recover opponents' fumble.



DECISIVE VICTORY—Your team 7, opponents 6.

FLUKE—Opponents 7, your team 6.

MOUSE-TRAP—The thing which, if you build a better one than anybody else, though you live in a forest, the world will beat a footpath to your door to get.



CONFIDENCE—Your team's attitude on Friday night.

OVER-CONFIDENCE—Your team's attitude on Friday night, as seen on Sunday morning.

RAZZLE-DAZZLE—Triple-lateral pass good for 24 yards.

LACK OF GENERALSHIP—Calling same play and losing 24 yards.

OFFENSIVE (NOUN)—Ability of your opponents to gain ground at will through your line.

OFFENSIVE (ADJECTIVE)—Their attitude as they keep on gaining ground at will.



QUARTERBACK—Nitwit who couldn't hear the instructions you shouted to him during the game.

RALLY—Scoring two points—all in one quarter.

QUAGMIRE—A muddy field which bogs down your attack.

FIRM FOOTING—Same field, if it bogs down your opponents' attack.

QUICK-KICK—Something which a quarterback pulls out of his bag of tricks, or a fan gets out of a glass container.

SPIN—Queer sensation following a quick-kick.



The above was contributed by Paul Land. [<http://www.benzduck.com/the-program-project/2011/9/4/november-29-1941-osc-at-oregon-civil-war.html>]

* * *

CONGRATULATIONS to the Wittenberg University football team which opened the 2011 season with a landmark win; as it became the Small College program to reach the 700-win plateau with a 45-28 victory over visiting Capital University.

Schools with the most all-time victories

Michigan, 884
Yale (FCS), 865
Texas, 850
Notre Dame, 845
Nebraska, 837
Ohio State, 831
Penn State, 818
Penn (FCS), 813
Harvard (FCS), 812

Oklahoma, 811
Alabama, 802
Tennessee, 789
Princeton (FCS), 785
Southern California, 769
Fordham (FCS), 748
Georgia, 737
LSU, 720
Auburn, 703
WITTENBERG, 700

* * *

Inventions in Football

By J. W. Heisman

Coach of Georgia School of Technology

NO single individual ever perfected, alone and unaided, any science or any art, and no one man in the history of the game of football is to be credited with all its discoveries and improvements.

Until recent years it was, however, quite customary in the East to regard all new plays and formations as having originated there. This was almost as great an error as to assume that they were all hit upon by one man. True, Yale was the author of the "Tackle Over"

formation, and Princeton of the "Revolving Wedge," and Harvard of the "Flying Wedge," and Pennsylvania of the "Guards Back," and flying interference, but Stagg at Chicago, Williams at Minnesota, Yost at Michigan and hosts of other Western and Southern coaches were the original inventors of a great many improvements, some of major and some of minor importance, that the East seldom had a chance to learn about ; because, firstly, Eastern experts had few opportunities to observe football outside their own sections, and, secondly, they took no interest in Western and Southern football even if they had the opportunity to observe.

I have been asked to detail what my specific share has been in the work of advancing and developing the present great college game being assumed, I imagine that after five years of active varsity playing and sixteen consecutive years of coaching at five different institutions in four different states. I must have been something of an originator or I could not have hoped for such success as to warrant my being willing, or even allowed, to continue in the profession for so long. Certain it is, at any rate, that to continue holding good positions as a football coach one must win, and to win one must have originality, ability to invent, and to adapt one's team and game to new rules and changing conditions as readily and as rapidly as they appear.

THE DOUBLE PASS

The Oberlin College team of 1892 was the first I ever coached, and though we won every game played, including one with Michigan, I cannot claim credit for anything for that year except a double pass from tackle to half-back. If anywhere else this form of play had ever been sprung before then, I had neither seen nor heard of it. Previous to that time the only double pass used had been from half-back to half-back.

THE DIRECT SNAP-UP IN 1893

While I, in common with all coaches of long experience, have invented and experimented with scores of plays that could be recalled I have

no space to treat, or even mention any, except those that have not merely stood the test of time, but which have also been adopted by practically all teams.

In 1893 while coaching Buchtel College I hit upon the idea of having the center rush snap or toss the ball directly up to the quarter, instead of rolling it back on the ground on its lacing or snapping it end over end, as was the method employed throughout the East—even in 1894 yet . My method of putting the ball in play has been universally adopted as incontrovertibly the best.

At this time, too, the idea of the center rush making a fake snap and holding the ball under him, tight up in his crotch, first occurred to me.

The quarter would fake to receive it from the center and fake to pass it to the backs, who would fake out to the open field, while in reality the guard would take the ball out of the center's hands by reaching down behind and under him, then hand it slyly to the end-rush who would shoot down the boundary line after the opponents had all been drawn away from it to the open field by following the fake interference this play was freely copied, and was the direct forerunner of Pennsylvania's famous Delayed Pass near the boundary line in 1896, which play has been the forefather of all the present forms of delayed passes.

THE HIDDEN BALL

The hidden-ball trick which the Carlisle Indians played successfully on Harvard about 1898 or 1899 first

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originated with me, I believe; though I take no great pride in the matter as I used the play but one year, coming to the conclusion that it was a play open to question from the standpoint of pure and clean sportsmanship.

I played it, however, in 1895 with my Alabama Polytechnic Institute team, and remember that we scored a touchdown with it against Vanderbilt University. I could trace its appearance at Carlisle but it would be uninteresting and is unnecessary .

THE FULL BACKING UP ON DEFENSE

Until so late as 1894 no one had ever heard of a man playing any different position on defense from what he played on offense: if he was a halfback on offense that ' s what he played on defense, and that ended it. But in that year, while coaching at Oberlin College again, I became impressed with the senselessness of my left half-back, a very fast but very light man, battering himself to pieces helping to repel the heavy onslaughts while my full-back—a big, strong, husky fellow stood away back practically doing nothing for nearly all the time that opponents had the ball. So I put the little fellow at full-back's place and rested him up whenever we lost the ball, and had my big full-back come up close and help back up the line. The plan worked like a

charm and spread like Mohammedanism in the eighth century—only that as it was the quarter-back who was usually the lightest man on a team; it was and is usually he who trades places with the full-back on defense.

THE ON-SIDE KICK

I have often been credited with being the original discoverer of the on-side kick and the forward pass. I do not think there is any dispute as to my having been the first to suggest the forward pass as a means of opening up the game, but I distinctly am not the man who first thought of an on-side kick. That honor belongs to George Woodruff, who brought out the play about 1893. As he played it then, and as many teams played it for years afterwards, the kick was made by the quarter-back, standing in his usual position, and the regular backs—all onside—were the ones deputed to recover it.

What I did--and that not till several years later--was to invent a new way of performing the play, and my way is probably the father of the many new and complex ways in which the play is performed today.

My method consisted of the quarter passing the ball to a half-back as usual, who with the full ran across to the opposite side and transferred the ball to the other half-back as he passed him; then kept on going.

This latter halfback, standing still in his tracks, kicked the ball in the opposite direction from the way the

full and first half were going, and the end and quarter recovered it—they having run back of the kicker then out to the side while the pass

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was being made. This was in effect a "delayed kick," and was a vast improvement over the old quarter-back kick in that it pulled opponents after the fake interference and away from the spot where the ball was eventually to land.

The play opened up a much wider vista as to the strategic possibilities of the on-side kick, which have since been developed to the full.

THE FORWARD PASS

It was in 1901, 1902 and 1903 that the cry for a more open style of play began to become prolonged and insistent.

All sorts of suggestions to open up the game appeared in print, some good, some bad. In 1903 after the season I wrote Mr. Walter Camp of the Rules Committee and suggested, that if the committee really wished to open up the game no easier or more certain way of doing it could be devised than by allowing forward passing. This opinion I also confided at the time to several of my friends and other football experts.

Nothing came of it that year and the "howl" grew louder. In December, 1904, I wrote Mr. Camp again and to the same effect. In December, 1905, I wrote him again and to the same effect—and then came the

forward pass. It came with limitations and governing conditions, of course, whereas my suggestion was general only. I meant it merely as a hint, and the hint Mr. Camp was broad enough to grasp, and when he brought forth the "proposition" it was evident to me he had been giving my general suggestion much careful detailed consideration.

Source: [Baseball Magazine, 1908]

* * *

NAIA POLL STATRESEARCH

*By Chad Waller, NAIA Director of Sports
Information & Media Services*

- Carroll leads the group of No. 1-ranked teams in the Preseason Top 25 (since 1997) – 2011, 2008, 2006, 2005, 2004, 2003, followed by former member Sioux Falls (S.D.) (2010, 2009, 2007, 1997), Georgetown (Ky.) (2002, 2001), Northwestern Oklahoma State (2000), Azusa Pacific (Calif.) (1999) and former member Findlay (Ohio) (1998).
- Since 2000, Carroll holds the most No. 1 positions with 56; Sioux Falls had 55, while Georgetown has 14, Northwestern Oklahoma State 11 and Saint Francis with three.
- Only two teams have been ranked No. 1 since the 2006 Postseason Top 25 Poll (Jan. 18, 2007), with Carroll being one of them – Saint Francis was the last team outside of those two programs to

earn the No. 1-spot on Nov. 12, 2006 – a streak of 56 polls.

- Carroll has now been ranked in the top five in the last 79 straight polls dating *The College Football Historian-20-*

back to Jan. 17, 2005 (2004 Postseason Top 25 Poll).

- Saint Francis boasts the longest consecutive stretch of being named in the Coaches' Top 25 Poll – 143 straight mentions. The last time Saint Francis was not mentioned in the Top 25 was Oct. 19, 1999.
- After Saint Francis, Carroll is the next team in line with 130 straight Top-25 rankings... Sioux Falls holds the record (since 1997 when both divisions merged) for consecutive No. 1 rankings at 26 straight polls, accomplished from Jan. 12, 2009 (2008 Postseason) through Nov. 14, 2010 (final regular season).

* * *

FOOTBALL AGED College Game First Played at Rutgers and Princeton in 1869

YALE IS NEXT IN LINE

Starts Two Years Later, and Then Sport Soon Becomes Almost Universal

Of the thousands of persons who see the annual football games between the large college elevens in different sections of the country only a few actually may know when and where the great college sport was organized. The game of college football was first organized in this country in 1869, and since that time has undergone many changes, until today it stands out as the foremost branch of athletic endeavor in the American colleges.

Rutgers and Princeton were the first institutions to take up the game, and it is interesting to note the number of games which have been played by the leading universities and colleges since the game was organized at various institutions of learning. The statistics have been compiled by Parke H. Davis, the representative of Princeton University on the rules committee.

Yale Eleven Next in Line

Following the advent of football in Rutgers and Princeton in 1889, Yale was the next university to fall in line. Old Eli organized its first eleven, in 1872. Two years later Harvard took up the sport, and its example was followed the next year by Wesleyan. In 1876 Pennsylvania students took to the game, and two years later Amherst and Brown joined the ranks.

Football was seen in the West for the first time in 1878, when a team was organized at Michigan. Since that time the Wolverines always have been a factor in the gridiron game, and the prowess of the players on the chalk line field is too

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well known for comment. Notre Dame was the next of the large Western universities to play football, and the South Bend institution was represented by its first team in 1887.

Illinois organized an eleven the following year. Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and Missouri took to the game in 1890, and Chicago had its first football eleven in 1892, when the university was founded. The other Institutions dropped into line during the interval between the time Michigan first played the game and Chicago joined the ranks. Of course, the brand of football was crude, and few attempts were made to develop the game to its present high point of efficiency.

Equal Stars of Today

There were stars in those olden days who would compare favorably to the great players of the present day.

The old gladiators did not have all the paraphernalia that is used for protection by players at the present time, but the games were just as

bitterly fought. The flying wedge, mass on tackle, and hurdle back formations were used, and it was worth a man's life to get in front of some of these attacks.

A peculiar fact about that compilation of statistics is that Pennsylvania has played the greatest number of games, although football was not organized until seven years later than at Rutgers and Princeton. Penn teams have played 393 games, of which 288 have resulted in victories, 93 in defeats, and 12 in ties.

The sons of old Ell have participated in 366 battles. Three hundred and ninety-nine contests have been won, 21 lost, and 18 have resulted in ties. Harvard and Princeton each has played in 343 gridiron struggles. Crimson elevens have been victorious in 257 battles, 47 have been lost, and 9 have resulted in draws.

The Tigers have won 296 games, lost 35, and been held to ties in 12.

Lafayette Wins Majority

Of the other Eastern colleges, Lafayette has played 291 games. Of this number 170 have been won, 107 lost, and 14 have resulted in draws. Wesleyan has engaged in 273 conflicts, Amherst in 272, Rutgers, 269; Williams, 268; Lehigh, 257; Cornell, 253; Brown, 241;

Dartmouth, 219; Carlisle, 217 and the Navy in 211.

Since the organization of the game at Michigan In 1878 the Wolverine institution has been represented in 248 contests. Ann Arbor teams are credited with 195 victories, 45 defeats, and 8 ties, a record which

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compares favorably with Eastern universities. Michigan always has had strong and powerful elevens, which have upheld the football reputation of the West In important intersectional struggles.

Notre Dame, the second Western college to take up football, has played 133 contests. The Catholics have won 94, lost 29, and tied 19. Illinois, the third to take to the sport, has played 201 games. Orange and Blue elevens have won 134 contests, lost 56, and 11 have resulted in ties.

Iowa Leads in Games

Of the other Eastern colleges, Lafayette in 1890, Iowa has played the greatest number of games. The Hawkeyes have taken part in 210 struggles. Of this number 137 have been won, 62 lost, and 11 have been ties. Minnesota teams have played 186 contests, and its teams have been victors in 148 struggles; 32 have been lost, and 5 have been draw affairs.

Wisconsin warriors have engaged In 168 combats. One hundred and twenty-two have resulted in victories, 32 in, defeats, and 9 in ties. Missouri has been represented in 144 games. Forty-four contests have been won. 77 lost, and 9 have been ties.

Although Chicago fell in line in 1892, two years later than some of its bitterest rivals. Maroon teams have played 207 contests.

Stagg's aggregations have won 137 battles, lost 56, and have been held to ties in 14. Ames, which had its first team in 1892, has played 142 games, of which 94 have been won, 41 lost, and 7 resulted in ties.

Source: Washington Post, Nov. 19, 1913

* * *

WHAT READERS THINK

Two Letters About Amateur Athletics

THE question of amateurism has evoked a number of valuable comments already, and there are more to come. It is not a matter that can be settled at a sitting—if ever—and we are glad to carry the discussion along. Golfers are being agitated along the same line, and it is possible that the U. S. G. A. will be moved to take up officially the question of the effect of writing for publication on the player's amateur status. The athletic world is a merry

one, and the two letters that follow may add to the merriment.

Editor, OUTING:

Society has been persuaded that exercise is a good and a necessary thing. Athletics are the interesting and the popular form of exercise. The result is a growing public attention with a correspondingly

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wider field for material profit. There never will be lacking those who are willing to receive material return for athletic ability. There is nothing in the Sermon on the Mount against it. Athletics are about the only form of honorable human activity where talent is not free to be capitalized without entailing any limitations.

When, therefore, the same field for exploitation opens to both amateur and professional, when in many of the lines of athletic endeavor there is equally high grade made by the amateur and the professional, when there is far from any general loss of social standing from lapsing into professionalism, it can easily be seen that the arbitrary rulings which pretend to distinguish between those who take money for athletics and those who do not, have to suffer severe strains. It results in our being wearied with rules that vainly attempt to combat strong natural tendencies.

The act itself for which the performer is penalized (by limitations) is not inherently vicious

or wrong. He will say it is wrong only in the light of a wrong rule. "Law is the expression of the general will." There is no doubt that the "general will" fails to be inspired with the somewhat idealistic interpretation of the amateur-professional status. Is there any more doubt in our minds, also, of the impotence of dead-letter laws? So we have amateur blanks certifying to anything.

Nevertheless, if we have competition in athletics, we must have the distinctions between the true amateur and the real professional, because the very heart of competition is the equality of chance to win.

There must be a fair ground of comparison. Men who exercise simply for sport do not compete on equal basis with the man who makes this sport his prime business. Rules have to be framed and lines must need be drawn. Here is where the trouble comes.

Some of these rules appear to many people to glare with inconsistencies, and consequently as worthy to be honored in the breach.

Amateur and Professional

I suspect that some of us are confusing these terms with "novice" and "expert." At present there is a far more evident line of cleavage between these than between the professional and many of the so-called amateurs.

I take it that an amateur in athletics is one who participates in sport for pleasure or recreation. This assumes that the party has other main occupation, the sport being merely incidental. He may be either a novice or an expert, but we believe the spirit of gain has made relatively few the number who are averse to linking profit with pleasure.

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A professional in athletics is one whose exercise of sport is a business, or one who capitalizes his connection with sport. He is supposed to be an expert, but novices are limited only by the laws which govern the marketable value of any talent.

Some of us have never had an over high appreciation of rules that style as amateurs such youth as, well provided with financial means (by inheritance or by friends of amateur (?) sport), are free to make it their sole business to train under athletic club coaches for the glory (?) of said club and their own profit in convertible jewelry. Equally to the point is the case of the college idler whose only "credits" are taken on the athletic field, and whose training there is standardized and systematized in the most approved professional way and whose rewards must be correspondingly compelling.

On the other hand, an earnest, industrious youth may toil for six and a half days to earn his twelve dollars for the week, but if he accepts three dollars for participating in an exhibition game of baseball on the afternoon of his half holiday he is a professional, suffering certain limitations. His acquaintance of the brownstone front, daily training at the club to win the diamond-studded watch and other honors and *emoluments*, remains a simon-pure amateur all the while. To our mind the "pot-hunter" and the junketer are many times the professional that the college boy *may* be who is incidentally helping out a mediocre wage by playing baseball once or twice a week.

These are merely examples of the inconsistencies that prompt the evasions. It is certain that some sharp lines must be drawn, but possibly, as some very good friends of amateur sport believe, some changes in the classification could well be made.

It is widely charged that low ethical standards obtain in intercollegiate athletics. Possibly some of the charges are:

(1) Lack of high-principled control and a failure to conduct a campaign of education in the student body. Possibly the responsible heads of the institution and the department do not deem it either wise or necessary to hew too closely to the line. We are firm in the belief that the overwhelming majority of our American college youth lean

strongly to right 127 ideals and only need a reasonable position to sustain.

(2) The desire to win, even more, the practical necessity of winning under the present status, gives a bad atmosphere.

(3) The rewards of the athlete, especially the winning one, make the competition as severe as business, and business is not always clean and honorable. What shall we say of the likelihood of doing away with all unfairness when
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most of it is outside the statutes of the state? Insignia, sweaters, trophies, special privileges, newspaper notoriety—all are the trail of a condition where athletics are popularized and athletes are the people.

We believe the spirit in which contests are conducted is better today than ever before, and that the ethical standards of sport which are a part of our whole social life will stand or fall with the main structure. At present in the colleges there is much to inspire hope.

We need to reclassify and to make the spirit of professionalism tally more closely with the letter. We seem to many to be treading the road Greece trod from early amateurism to later professionalism, but who will deny that there is more decency and equity in our public life

than ever before? The university is in no small measure responsible for this.

Proper standards of sport in our schools and colleges may be the preserving factor in our athletic life.

C. C. STROUD,
Athletic Director,
Louisiana State Univ.
Baton Rouge, La.

Editor, OUTING:

I was most interested in reading the letters regarding the subject of "amateurism," but was disappointed that there were not more opinions expressed. Can't we have more short ones like Mr. Bowen's?

I would like to forward my opinion regarding the questions you ask in "The World of Sport" about amateurs. I trust that you will not misconstrue my interest into an effort to take too much of your attention. The subject is a keen one with many amateurs, who are enthusiastic followers of one or more sports, and personally I am disgusted with the haphazard, illogical rulings of the "A. A. U." A positive standard is badly needed.

It seems to me that my definition of an amateur covers the questions you ask—"One who does not accept, directly or by subterfuge, any financial reward for the quality of his performance."

Taking your questions in order:

a. The golfer who works for pay in a sporting-goods store is not accepting pay for playing golf if he really works at the store, not simply drawing pay there and playing golf under the direction of his employer.

b. The golfer who gets a receipted hotel bill certainly takes pay directly for his services.

c. A tennis player who accepts his tournament expenses

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should be classed as a professional unless the

d. expenses are paid by a club which he represents in the tournament.

e. I certainly think an athlete can accept a job secured for him by friends, because of his reputation, and remain an amateur, even if the job is coaching for money. He then sells his knowledge and is not competing for money.

f. Using the fact that one expects to enter a tournament and securing legitimate business as a help seems way off the subject to me. Why shouldn't he? If he gets real business and not a "donation," he is well within his rights.

g. I would "O. K." the football player who writes for money while playing.

h. I would "O. K." the amateur who uses his reputation to sell goods.

The whole question to me seems to be: Does he compete for a money prize, or is he paid money as an inducement to compete, or does he sell his trophies? If he wins a money prize, sells his medals, etc., for cash or its equivalent, or accepts pay as an inducement to compete, he is a professional in the sport in which he competed under those conditions.

Chicago, Ill. WM. C. STEVENS

Source: *Outing Magazine*, 1914