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Presenting and preserving the sport's historical accomplishments...written by the author's unique perspective.

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- **Deadline** for content to be included in an issue of **TCFH** is the last Wednesday of the month; however, if need-be, an extension will be given—providing stories or notices will be sent by the first Wednesday of the month to be included in that month's issue. (Questions, contact Tex, ifra.tcfh@gmail.com)

Source: The World of Sport 1914, The *Dating Magazine*

Good News From Princeton

Early indications are favorable for a good football season with many developments. The experts see great possibilities at Princeton where disappointment has been the rule in recent years. The material is good, which is not unusual.

In addition the method of coaching seems sound, which is not so usual. In the fort (four) game fifty per cent of the forward passes attempted by Princeton were completed, which is a good average for even late season play. The line is good, but not brilliant so far. However, Princeton lines usually give a good account of themselves under fire. The great mistake in the past has been in the failure to take full advantage of backfield strength on the attack and end strength on the defensive. The running of the Macs has been based too much on the theory that what was needed was to snake a fast man loose for a long run.

The long gainer is always desirable if you can work it, but the main object is to make your distance. This means accurate timing, a hard drive at the start, and lively and intelligent interference.

That is what Princeton appears to be working for this year.

The College

Other Football Straws

All the larger teams started well in their earlier games, Harvard being perhaps the most imposing in the first contest, that against Bates. Such appearances are not of much value save as they indicate the general line of development.

It is on the cards that this year the "Harvards" will demonstrate that they know more ways to their opponents' goal than through the air.

Reports from Yale suggest that Frank Hinkey is working hard to drive out the Eli bogey of recent years, viz., poor handling of the ball.

The Yale backfield for the last two or three years seems to have been tenanted too much by men who were afraid of a loose ball, whether fumbled or kicked.

Last year a well-known coach inquired in despair if anyone knew how to coach a man to catch a football when said man seemed constitutionally unable to learn.

There is only one way; keep him at it.

Then if he, doesn't improve in a reasonable time, give someone else a chance.

Fortunately, squads are usually large enough so that no one man is absolutely indispensable.

Let Us Keep Our Heads

It has been suggested in some quarters that intercollegiate football should be suspended this year in view of the European war.

The argument is that the horrors of that conflict are so real and so poignant for the whole world that we should not rejoice in the spectacle of a game that presents even so faint an imitation of war. The comparison is rather labored and the conclusion not very logical.

Three great obligations rest on us in the present crisis: 1, to maintain our neutrality; 2, to extend our sincerest sympathy and succor as far as possible to all the sufferers, especially the innocent and non-combatant; 3, to go about our business as much as possible in the usual fashion.

This means our work and our play alike. Hysteria will help no one.

Morbid brooding is equally useless. This is a commonplace, matter-of-fact world, and the best front that we can present to tragedy is the face of every day, as to the suppression of useless expenditure, our own business depression, accentuated by the war, will take good care of that.

Coach on the Bench

The Football Rules Committee has solved the problem of the coach on the field by restricting him to the bench on the side lines. That is, he may not follow the play up and down the field, as in the past and watch his team from a position only a little less advantageous than that of the referee.

This is a good step and probably as long a one as was safe to take, at least at this time. Of course, it might have been possible to put him off the field entirely, perhaps up in the press stand; a coach might find a far worse place from which to see what his team is really doing.

The new rule will not prevent a coach from sending in substitutes as he chooses, whether for purposes of actual substitution or to carry instructions to the quarter-back. This is an evil that can hardly be eradicated by rules. Its elimination must await the growth of sentiment against it.

Now and again even good coaches discover to their sorrow that a quarter-back who knows his business is frequently a better judge of the next play than the expert on the sidelines. A poor quarter-back will probably make a hash of his big crisis, no matter how specific his instructions from headquarters may be.

Rights of the Coach From the standpoint of the coach, that gentleman has certain rights that the Rules Committee was bound to recognize and respect. On his shoulders rests the major responsibility for the formation of the team.

If this is doubted consult the alumni of any college at the end of a disastrous season. Nine times out of ten it was the coach's fault, of course.

Usually the undergraduate sentiment is the same, and probably stronger. That being the case, the coach must be given as free a hand as is consistent with the general good of the game in working out his problems. The big game is the trial by fire for him, no less than for the players on the field.

He stands or falls by the outcome. Then common fairness demands that the support which has been permitted the team all through the season should not suddenly be withdrawn in the crisis, especially since no jot or tittle of condemnation of the coach will be abated in case of failure.

One important change if it were possible to minimize the emphasis now placed on the work of the coach throughout the year, it would not be a matter of so great importance where he sat during the game. But there is no indication that this is likely to happen.

A few coaches are able to efface themselves without damage to the team, but they are few. One result of this estimate of the necessity of the coach is the constant shifting and piling up of rules to which we have been subject.

This year only one other change was deemed necessary in the football rules in consequence of this steady pressure of the coaching staff in devising new plays that are possible under the rules as they find them, but this one change throws the situation out in bold relief.

Last fall Notre Dame demonstrated to the Army how the forward pass might be effectually guarded against interception in case the receivers were all thoroughly covered by the defense.

The expedient was the simple one of throwing the ball on the ground for the loss of a down, the ball going in play at the old position.

The Army noted this maneuver and used it against the Navy. It was then entirely permissible under the rules. The Rules Committee also noted it, and have now prohibited it.

Henceforth the pass must be attempted, or the passer runs the risk of being downed for a loss behind his own line.

Need of Fewer Rules

It is to be regretted that rules are necessary in such complexity and with such constant shifting and variation, but under present circumstances it is unavoidable.

It is one of the penalties we must pay for keeping the game fluid and progressive. The alternative is a static condition with the ever-present danger of a decay in interest consequent on the reduction of the game to routine methods and principles. The great danger in reliance on rules is that we may expect them to accomplish more than can ever be secured by law.

It is an American tendency to expect to make men good by passing laws to punish them for being bad. Examples will spring to mind at once. Morality in sport, no less than in business, can hardly be brought about by passing laws against immorality.

Amateurism and the proper attitude on the playing field are matters of the spirit rather than of rules, and the really effective laws are those which are but crystallizations of the spirit.

Too often a new rule is merely an added temptation to break or evade it.

We must have them, of course, but let us have as few as possible.

* * * *

One of our members is selling his vast 19th century football archive on eBay. It includes over 100 original newspapers from the 19th century with many amazing illustrations of the early game and articles by Walter Camp and others.

It's worth checking out, even if you don't bid. This is a rare chance to build a significant vintage football collection in one swoop.

==It can be viewed by clicking on this link==

http://www.ebay.com/itm/152112163700?ssPageName=STRK:MESELX:IT&_trksid=p3984.m1555.l2649

Source: American Gaffer 1923

Harvest Crop of Gridiron Stars

By W.D. Richardson

Passing Out the Laurel Chaplet to Some of the Season's Bright Luminaries

WHENEVER football folk gather to reminisce the name of Sammy White of Princeton is almost certain to come up in the course of conversation. For White's feats, although performed more than a decade ago, are still as fresh in memory as if they had happened during the past season. They constitute a landmark in football lore.

White, it will be recalled, picked up a fumbled ball during the opening period of the Princeton-Yale game at New Haven in 1911 and ran sixty-five yards through the mud for the touchdown that gave the men of Nassau their first victory over the Bulldog since 1903.

The Tiger end was a favored son of Fortune.

Two weeks previous he had single-handedly beaten Harvard. The final score was Princeton 8, Harvard 6. The eight points belong solely to White for he had recovered a fumble and travelled ninety-five yards for a touchdown and later on forced Gardner, one of the Crimson backs, over the goal-line for a safety.

Football is essentially a team game yet it is an indisputable fact that the exploits of the few selected by Fortune give it the hold it has on the American public. Each season adds its quota to the long list of names already inscribed on the tablet of fame.

Sometimes these outstanding deeds are due to the quick-thinking of the performers; in a great many instances to the non-showing aid given by unsung mates. But in almost every case it is Fortune that does the selecting of players—it is the magic touch of her wand that makes heroes.

In the case of White it so happened that he had schooled himself for just such an opportunity as that which came to him in both the Harvard and Yale games. He had learned the physics of a loose ball, bouncing drunkenly on the turf. To scoop up a bouncing ball is one of the most difficult arts in the game; so difficult that most coaches emphasize "falling on the ball" rather than attempting to pick it up.

And the majority of players would have considered their day's work well done by merely recovering the ball. Not so Sammy White! As he saw the pigskin skipping along crookedly his sole thought doubtless was: "Here's my chance to give Princeton a victory over Yale!" For seven long years the Tigers had awaited that opportunity. So he "scooped" the ball into his arms and raced away to Fame—undying Fame! White had entered the game one member of the Princeton team—one out of eleven cogs in a

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machine. He emerged a Tiger hero, a national figure, because he happened to be singled out by Fortune and, being so smiled upon, possessed the wits to realize it and the physical attributes to make the most of it.

Not often does it happen that one player is given two such rare opportunities as those that came to White in 1911. Neither is it often that players would have possessed the keenness and ability combined in Sammy White's make-up.

The end of each season finds only a few sharing the glory but, almost without exception, it is only because of the inconspicuous and unshowing work of one or more of his mates that a player is deified.

A halfback plunges through the line, dodges the secondary defense and runs for a touchdown. His praises are sung and re-sung. To him goes the glory. Close inspection of what actually happened, however, shows that several had a hand in the deed's making. A lineman, listening alertly for the signal, hurling his body at a foe, had blocked off the opposing forward and given the back his chance. Only a coach or an appreciative spectator discerns the lineman's part in making the play possible.

On another occasion a back streaks around the ends, gets clear and speeds across an opponent's goal-line. His praises go booming skyward. Let's see what actually happened. One of his side's ends blocked off the opposing team's tackle, the other, after momentarily checking, cut down the field and smothered the safety. The other halfback "smeared" the opposing end; the fullback put one of the defensive halfbacks out of the play; the centre passed the ball perfectly to the quarterback who, in turn, fed it to the running back and then sped up to get into the interference. All the other linemen had certain tasks to perform and carried them out to the letter.

A whole sequence of things to be done before the play "went" as it did. One man gets the credit; ten others deserve no little share.

To be a football hero, however, one must be seen. And it's generally the backs and the ends who win the plaudits of football throngs because it is only their work that is apparent—that shows!

That is why the appended list of men who have distinguished themselves during the past season shows the backs predominating over the men playing other positions. Occasionally, however, a guard, tackle or centre gets into the spotlight—usually because of some outstanding defensive play.

In the Michigan-Iowa game this year it was Blott, the Maize and Blue centre, who shone. Kipke, Coach Yost's great halfback, stood on his own 45-yard line to try a drop-kick. Two Iowa forwards rushed through and one of them, leaping high into the air, brushed the ball with his finger-tips as it sailed off Kipke's toe.

It was deflected off to the left and, more important, it was a free ball since it had been touched by one of the opposing side. It rolled back of the Iowa goal-line and Fry, the Hawkeye quarterback, unaware of the danger, took his time in getting up to it. Suddenly along came Blott who had heard the cry "free

ball." Hurling his bulky frame through the air like a giant flying squirrel, he pounced on the ball for a Michigan touchdown. Later on Kipke kicked a field goal for the additional three points that gave the Wolverines their victory and kept them in the Big Ten race.

Down in the Princeton horseshoe a few weeks ago, a tall, angular youth was selected by Fortune for hero-worship.

It was Karl Pfam, a substitute halfback who, so the story goes, had to beg the Crimson coaches three years ago to be allowed to remain on the varsity quad. Pfam was in the game only a few seconds but while the watches ticked those seconds away he earned a high place in Harvard's Hall of Fame by booting a field goal for the three points that really won the game.

Comparable with White's feats are those performed by Harold Grange star halfback on the University of Illinois eleven this year. Three times this favored son brought victory to his team by heroic deeds performed in games so closely-contested that a flip of the coin represented the difference between victory and defeat.

Against Iowa, it was his receiving of three long passes from Hall that gave the Illini six of their nine points, Britton's kick from placement adding the others. The final score was Illinois 9, Iowa 6. Two weeks later against Chicago he intercepted a maroon pass and ran sixty yards. He also added forty-two yards and thirty yards to his total and finally drove through centre for the only score of the game. A week later it was his long run that defeated Wisconsin.

The deeds of these three players furnish the dramatic elements of 1923's football season.

But there have been many other performances of note.

Pfam of Cornell, Koppisch of Columbia, Smythe of Army, Wilson of Penn State, Stevens and Neidlinger of Yale, Tryon of Colgate and Miller and Layden of Notre Dame are players whose feats of prowess will go thundering down the ages.

Pfam will doubtless take rank as the outstanding back in the East during 1923.

Throughout the season this human-bullet was a marked man but despite this he carried the burden of the "Big Red" team's offensive. He was a triple-threat man for in addition to being a brilliant open field runner and line-plugger, he was an adept at passing and receiving forward passes and a punter of more than average ability. His forte was slashing off tackle and no rival coach was successful in building up a defense to check his catapultic thrusts.

Space does not permit chronicling all the notable feats of the year, nor even a major portion of them, but following are a few general observations:

Best teams in the country —Yale, Cornell, Syracuse, Notre Dame, Michigan, Illinois, Minnesota, Georgia Tech, Vanderbilt, California, University of Texas.
Best backfield units —Syracuse with McBride, Simmons, Zimmermann and Bowman; Yale with Richeson, Neale, Pond, Mallory, Stevens, Neidlinger; Notre Dame with Stuhldreher, Crowley, Miller and Layden.
Best punters of the season —Wood of Army, Van Gerbig of Princeton, Taft of Wisconsin, Kipke of Michigan.
Year's greatest surprises —Nebraska's defeat of Notre Dame and Colgate's victory over Syracuse.

Following is a list of the players throughout the country who have distinguished themselves by their deeds on the gridiron this fall:

➤ **Backs**—Pfamm, Cassidy and Ramsey of Cornell; Koppisch of Columbia; Wilson of Penn State; Mallory, Neale, Stevens, Richeson and Neidlinger of Yale; Smythe and Wood of Army; Barchet and Shapley of Navy; Tryon of Colgate; Dooley and Kelley of Dartmouth; Bowman, Zimmerman, McBride and Simmons of Syracuse; Gustafson of Pittsburgh; Cheek and Jenkins of Harvard; West of Washington and Jefferson; Hamer of Pennsylvania; Nardacci, Simons and Eckberg of West Virginia; Workman of Ohio State; Kipke, Uteritz and Miller of Michigan; Darling of Boston College Terrill of Rutgers; Taft of Wisconsin; J. Thomas of Chicago; Grange, Britton and Hall of Illinois; Martineau of Minnesota; Noble, R. Dewitz and H. Dewitz and Lewellyn of Nebraska; Stuhldreher, Miller, Layden and Crowley of Notre Dame; Dottera of Swarthmore; Marks of Indiana; De Stephano of Northwestern; Black of Kansas; Dunn of Marquette; Prout of Purdue; Parkins of Iowa; Eckhardt of Texas; Groves of Maryland; Covington of Centre; Reece of Vanderbilt; Wyckoff of Georgia Tech; Tesreau of Washington, Blewitt, King and Nichols of California; Nevers of Stanford.

➤ **Ends**—McRae and Jappe of Syracuse; Frank

and Artelt of Penn State; Luman of Yale; Fisher of Williams; Smith of Princeton; Buckley of Cornell; Hagenbuckle of Dartmouth; Berry of Lafayette; Wilson of Ohio State; Bomar and Wakefield of Vanderbilt; Martin and Curran of Michigan.

➤ **Centers**—Garbisch of Army; Lovejoy of Yale; Crook of Washington and Jefferson; Eckstein of Brown; Blott of Michigan; Richards of Swarthmore.

➤ **Guards**—Bedenk of Penn State; Farwick of Army; Hubbard of Harvard; Carney of Navy; Snively of Princeton; Aschenback of Dartmouth; Dunker of Harvard; Welsh of Colgate; Rohrke of Chicago; Muirhead of Michigan.

➤ **Tackles**—Milstead of Yale; Sundstrom of Cornell; Below of Wisconsin; Wiederquist of Washington and Jefferson; Prevost of Penn State; Diebel of Lafayette; Waldorf of Syracuse; Goodman of Army; Eastman of Harvard; Oberlander of Dartmouth; Petcoff of Ohio State; Oberst of Notre Dame; Leonard of Colgate.

* * * *

1923 All-American Team

First Team

Lynn Bomar, Vanderbilt
 Century A. Milstead, Yale
 Charles J. Hubbard, Harvard
 Jack Balort, Michigan
 Joseph Bedenk, Penn State
 Frank L. Sundstrom, Cornell
 Homer Hazel, Rutgers
 George R. Pfann, Cornell
 Harold "Red" Grange, Illinois
 Earl Martineau, Minnesota
 William N. Mallory, Yale

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

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

By The Associated Press

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

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

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

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

Ranking second to Cornell this year is West Virginia, with a point total of 296; University of Colorado is third with 280; Notre Dame fourth with 275; Holy Cross fifth with 270. Other colleges scoring more than 200 points include, in order: Rutgers, Texas, Syracuse, Army, Colgate, Yale, V.M.I., Maryland, University of Washington and Dartmouth.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Points accruing from safeties figured prominently in deciding the winners, notably in Lafayette's 8 to 6 victory over Pennsylvania. Ames 2 to 0 win over Missouri and Missouri's 4 to 2 defeat of Kansas Aggies and one against Missouri, proved the only scoring plays.

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

* * * *

==Football Rules==

Victor Winnek, an **IFRA** member and also a NCAA Football Official has generously provided copies of the **2016 NCAA Rule Book and 2016 Instant Replay Case Book.**

Also, Vic stated that if any of our members have questions or need an explanation or rules information, he will gladly answer your questions.

If anyone would like a PDF copy of either publication, please email Tex at ifra.tcfh@gmail.com

Any questions for Vic should be sent to Tex and he will forward them for his response.

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==ANY THOUGHTS??==

I just stumbled across a book written by Walter Scott in 1822 called, 'The Pirate,' that mentions Cleveland. With the Cavaliers still alive in the NBA playoffs, sportswriters of all stripe might be looking for an unusual hook or trivia for a column.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Pirate_\(novel\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Pirate_(novel))

Thought you might share with the membership. I can't remember ever hearing the name, "Captain Cleveland."

Robert B. Stevenson, DDS, MS

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10 Impact Stats to Build a Championship Team

AFM has researched and ranked the top statistical categories that you must excel in on the field to win a championship.

by: *W. Keith Roerdink*

© July 2005

There are lies and myths in the game of football. There are tried-and-trues that coaches cling to. But one thing is for sure: Statistics don't lie. American Football Monthly examined every statistical category among the top ten teams in NCAA Division I-A football over the past five years in search of the numbers that define success among the best of the best. But moreover, these are numbers that define success at every level of the game: Pro, Div. I-A, Div. I-AA, Div. II, Div. III, NAIA, Junior College and High School. By charting the teams ranking in each category, we were able to come up with a five year total. The lower the overall number, the greater impact that category had on winning.

As it turns out, the old adage that "defense wins ball games is a pretty true statement. Out of the 20 statistical categories compiled by the NCAA that were common over the last five seasons, defense dominated with five of the top six overall rankings, led by Scoring Defense. Stop your opponent from putting up points, and you're going to win a lot of games.

But it's not so much a matter of being No. 1 in a particular category, even a key one, that equates to success. North Carolina State was tops in Total Defense last season, but finished 5-6. Instead, it's ranking high in the right combination of categories that results in the "W's." USC was 6th in Scoring Offense and 3rd in Scoring Defense and Passes Intercepted, went 13-0 and won the National Championship. They had four No. 1 rankings overall, out of 20. Penn State was 5th in Scoring Defense in 2004 and tied for 17th in Passes Intercepted. But their 109th ranking in Scoring Offense had a lot to do with their 4-7 record.

Two coaches of the year, Tommy Tuberville of Auburn, whose Tiger's went 13-0 and finished second in the nation and Todd Dodge of Southlake Carroll (Texas) High School, whose teams have gone 47-1 over the past three seasons and collected consecutive state championships, offered up their input on the list, relating it their own teams' success. Here's a breakdown of the top ten statistical factors that determine success on the gridiron.

#1. SCORING DEFENSE

When they talk about the best offense being a good defense, what they're really saying is that if you keep the other team out of the end zone, you need not be as concerned with how much you're scoring. Teams that excel in this category are the teams at the top of the polls at season's end. The last five National Champions ranked 3rd, 1st, 2nd, 1st and 7th in this category and at least half of the top ten teams over the past four seasons ranked in the top ten in Scoring Defense. The Auburn Tigers led the

nation last year giving up a mere 11.3 point per game on average. Coach Tuberville, who also coached defense at the University of Miami from 1986-1993 and was part of three National Championships, wasn't surprised at all that this statistic was the most important factor among winning teams.

"I know the years that we were at Miami when I was coaching defense we very seldom gave up over 100 points a year and when you do that, that means you're getting the ball back for your offense," Tuberville said. "That's more possessions per game. And you might give up a few more yards but the points are what it's all about when it comes down to it. That's what we try to win every year. We try to give up as few points as we possibly can.

"If you can keep it somewhere below 15 points per game, you should have a successful year and that should get you somewhere in the top ten."

#2. RUSHING DEFENSE

Running the ball, as it turns out, is ranked 15th in the listing, so say the statistics. Stopping the run isn't. Make the other team one-dimensional and you're halfway to victory. The last three National Champions; USC, LSU and Ohio State, ranked no lower than 3rd in this category. Though Miami ranked a mediocre 40th against the run in 2001, their rankings of 1st in Scoring Defense and 3rd in Scoring Offense more than offset the low mark. In 2000, Oklahoma ranked 23rd. The top teams in Rushing Defense when the Hurricanes and Sooners hoisted up the hardware? UAB and Memphis. So it's safe to say that while important, it's no guarantee to a successful season on its own.

"On defense you have to be able to stop the run, not give up the big play and cause turnovers. That's the three things that we try to do," said Tuberville, whose Tigers were 12th best in the country stopping opposing runners.

#3. SCORING OFFENSE

The category you thought might be No. 1 still rates high at No. 3. When you've got more firepower, good things are going to happen. But this is a category that becomes even more meaningful when a team combines this with a high ranking in key defensive categories. In 2002, Ohio State ranked 41st in Scoring Offense but still won it all. The year before, Miami ranked 1st in Scoring Offense and Scoring Defense and won it all. But few offenses have put up points in recent years like Boise State. They ranked 2nd in 2004 averaging 48.92 points per game. They led the nation in 2003, 2002 and 2000. Their rank in the year end coaches poll the last three seasons were 13th, 15th and 12th.

In the high school ranks, Dodge's Dragon's put up almost as many points as Boise State. Led by quarterback Chase Daniel, the Texas State Player of the Year, Southlake Carroll High put up 46 points per game. Over a three year span, Dragon quarterbacks have thrown 151 touchdown passes in their high octane, no-huddle offense.

"We averaged about 580 yards a game last year, but bottom line is that it doesn't matter how you get it

in the paint so to speak, as long as you get it in the paint,” Dodge said. “And it doesn’t matter if it’s rushing or passing. The last two years, being in a one-back offense and shotgun, our quarterback and our running back have averaged over 1,500 yards rushing and the quarterback was over 4,000 yards passing.”

#4. TOTAL DEFENSE

Only one National Champion (LSU in 2003) ranked No. 1 overall in this category. Perhaps the bigger surprise is that when Oregon was the second best team in the country in 2001, they ranked 81st and were 110th in Passing Defense. The Ducks 81st ranking in Total Defense was the lowest ranking by any top ten team over the past five years, but there are exceptions to every rule, or in this case, statistic. TCU led in Total Defense twice in the past five years (2000 and 2002), but last seasons’ leader, North Carolina State, gave up the fewest yards per game over that timeframe, just 221.36. Tuberville’s Tigers placed 5th in Total Defense, giving up 277.62 yards per game, but surrendering just 19 total touchdowns, the second lowest total given up in 2004.

“If you look at most of the coaches now across the country that have been successful, myself, Nick Saban, Pete Carroll, Bob Stoopes, all those guys are defensive guys and again, going back to my Miami days, everybody talked about how good we were offensively and how many points we scored, but it really didn’t make a lot of difference because we never gave up any points,” Tuberville said.

“When you’re good on defense it gives your offense a lot of chances to go for big plays, you’re going to give them more turnovers, you’re going to give them balls in better field position and to me, that’s where it really starts is defense. You can look at some teams that are averaging 40, 45, 50 points a game, but sooner or later someone’s going to stop you and you’ve got to be good on defense to win consistently. You can win games offensively, but to win consistently, to win the close games and to consistently stay in the top echelon, you’ve got to play consistent defense.”

#5. PASS EFFICIENCY DEFENSE

This category uses similar criteria to Pass Defense, 17th on our list of important factors, but it throws out yards per completion and average yards per game allowed and factors in touchdown percentage. What that means is that while it’s good to keep your opponents passing game in check, it’s even better to keep them out of the end zone. Top ten teams were most successful at this in 2003, when five of the top ten were in the single digit rankings in this category. LSU was second, Oklahoma was third, Miami was fourth and Washington State was fifth.

#6. PASSES INTERCEPTED

At the end of most games, you can look back on a handful of key plays that turned the game in your favor. Few plays are more meaningful than an interception. Only two top ten Division I-A teams over the past five seasons ranked 1st in Passes Intercepted (No. 5 Oklahoma in 2002 and National Champion Miami in 2001). Troy led the nation with 25 interceptions in 2004, followed by Boise State (23) and USC

(22).

Fumbles bring an offense to the same screeching halt as a pick, but it's what happens in the seconds that follow that matter most. Most players are taught to fall on a fumble. But with interceptions often occurring in space, they take on a whole different dimension.

"That interception for some reason, it just swings momentum a little bit more for some reason. Interceptions you can turn into an offensive weapon." Dodge said.

As for Fumbles Recovered coming in 12 spots lower on our list, Dodge wasn't quite sure what to make of it.

"The only thing I'd read into that is that in the age that we're in with so many people throwing the ball, they can overcome fumbles a lot more than they used to. And maybe now not as many people are running the ball as much as they used to."

#7. PASSING EFFICIENCY:

You can make a pretty convincing argument that the quarterback is the most important player on the field in most games, but you'll notice this category isn't Passing Offense. In fact, that's much farther down the list. This category isn't about yards per game or yards per completions, it's about efficiency. That's why touchdown percentage is factored into the formula for each team's rating. Last year saw the best pass efficiency in the past five seasons, with six of the top ten teams ranking in the single digits, led by Louisville at No. 1, with an 11-1 record and a 174.36 rating. This category combines pass attempts, completions, completion percentage, interceptions, yards, yards per attempts, touchdowns and touchdown percentage.

"We have a goal to average 21 completions per game and we've done it the last three years and that's a big deal for us," Dodge said. "And then the touchdown passes just skyrocketed so that says a lot to the efficiency of the passing and our quarterbacks."

On the collegiate level, Auburn ranked second in the nation in Passing Efficiency. Led by quarterback Jason Campbell, the Tigers compiled a rating of 173.61.

#8. TOTAL OFFENSE

Rushing Offense and Passing Offense rank low at 15th and 16th, respectively, but total yardage can add up to total domination. With six of the top ten teams in the polls ranking in the top ten in Total Offense and nine of ten in the top 25 statistically, 2000 was the most offensive year in the past five, though last year Louisville and Utah finished 1st and 3rd. The glaring exception to this statistic is Idaho in 2001. They ranked sixth in the nation in Total Offense, racking up 464.82 yards per game. But their record was 1-10. How? Easy. Their ranking in Total Defense was 110 and they gave up 478.55 yards per game. Again, it's the combination of high rankings in key categories that lead to victory and the ability to strike a balance on both sides of the ball.

“Our philosophy at Auburn is we play a football game and the relationship has to be very united, they have to work together,” Tuberville said. “You can’t just say, here’s the offense, you do your thing, defense you do your thing. I’ll tell our offensive coordinator, “~listen, we’ve been out there for 12 plays, let’s grind some first downs, let’s not go for big plays... unless it’s there.’ But we work hand-in-hand to make sure our defense gets a breather and doesn’t go right back out there.”

#9. TURNOVERS GAINED

There’s a joke about a quarterback who opened up a bakery specializing in turnovers. But seriously, this is a category that can be a great equalizer, and it has more to do with interceptions (Passes Intercepted was the 6th most important statistical category) than fumbles (Fumbles Recovered came in at 18). Iowa was 101st in Total Offense, but they were 2nd in Turnovers Gained. For the Hawkeyes, this meant they were consistently stopping their opponents offense, even if they weren’t doing a lot with the ball once they got it. At least not on the ground, where they ranked 116th in Rushing Offense. But at the end of the season, those 32 Turnovers Gained had a lot to do with being No. 8 in the coaches poll.

“I think turnovers are a huge factor,” Dodge said. “If you turn the ball over, there’s a high percentage of times it equals a touchdown for the other team and that’s a point I always want to get across to our offensive players. We’re basically giving them a touchdown. And they may not get you now, but it will come back to haunt you.

“A goal of our defense is to force three turnovers a game. And I tell our offense that it doesn’t do our defense any good to force turnovers if we don’t score. So one of our goals is to score after a turnover. When the defense gets one, we need to go rev it up and put it in the end zone. And I think coaches across America preach that: turnovers, turnovers, turnovers.”

#10. TURNOVER MARGIN:

Tucked just behind Turnovers Gained and two ahead of Turnovers Lost, this category proves it’s better to receive than give when it comes to football. Over the past five seasons, 2001 champion Miami had the best Turnover Margin, with a 2.36 rating. They collected 18 fumbles and 27 interceptions, while losing just ten balls on the ground and nine through the air. USC has finished 1st, 2nd and 5th in Turnover Margin in the past three years, while finishing 1st, 2nd and 4th in the polls. Like any other category, a high ranking here doesn’t automatically translate to wins, but a pretty good team becomes nearly unbeatable when they do well here.

- If there is enough interest from the members to read each of individual stories mentioned above, **TCFH** will publish each in subsequent issues...*let the editor know.*

* * * *

College Football Coaches: Sons following Fathers on the Sidelines

By Tex Noel, Executive Director IFRA

It is known that there have been 41 father-son combinations patrolling a college football sideline.

Fives would coach in the season immediately after his father.

Terry Malley's career at Santa Clara began in 1985—following the death of long-time Bronco coach, Patrick.

Patrick's father would lead the San Francisco Dons for 5 seasons, starting with the 1936 season; winning only 18 of 48 contest that included 4 ties.

Scott Westering would be the next mentor to following his father; he replaced his College Football Hall of Fame coach, Frosty Westering, in 2004.

Perhaps the largest shoes for a son to follow would be Vince Kehres. You see, his father is Larry Kehres; the mentor who lead Mount Union to not only just 11 of the school's 12 NCAA III National Championship Game victories; but also the elder Kehres compiled the sport's highest winning percentage of any who has been on the sideline, regardless of level—.931—[Min. of 10 years as a head coach]; he won 344 games over a 27-year career.

In his third season, Vince led the Purple Raiders to the school's 12 D3 title; in doing so, he won his 43rd career game in 45 starts.

In Larry's third year at Mount, his record was 23-8-1...his losses would be a third of his career setbacks; as he compiled a 344-24-3 slate. At this juncture of his outstanding career, his Purple Raider elevens had zero 500+ point season to date; but would have 19 in his career.

Vince on the other hand, has continued the high-scoring offensive teams that his father would put on the field, with one in each of his first three seasons—giving the school 22, 10 more behind Northwest Missouri State (D2) and BSD's Boise State with 11.

Larry won his 43rd in 1993—in the process of compiling a career-to-date standard of 60-13-3; while winning his first championship and seeing the Purple Raiders tally their first season of scoring 500+ points, with 582 points.

*The College
Football Historian-17-*

Fathers-Sons Career Records

Coach	College	Years	Tenure	W	L	T	G	WIN%
Patrick Malley	Santa Clara	26	1959-84	141	109	3	253	0.582
Terry Malley	Santa Clara	8	1985-92	47	39	1	87	0.546
		34		188	148	4	340	0.565
Frosty Westering	Pacific Lutheran	31	1972-2003	261	70	5	336	0.784
Scott Westering	Pacific Lutheran	9	2004-12	47	35	0	82	0.573
		30		308	105	5	418	0.743
Larry Kehres	Mount Union	27	1986-2012	344	24	3	371	0.931
Vince Kehres	Mount Union	3	2013-15	43	2	0	45	0.956
		30	1986-2015	387	26	3	416	0.934
John Thorne	North Central IL	13	1982-2014	118	30	0	148	0.797
Jeff Thorne	North Central IL	1	2015	7	3	0	10	0.700
		2	1982-2015	125	33	0	158	0.791
Steve Staker	Coe	1	2008-15	8	55	29	0	0.655
Todd Staker	Coe	1	2016					
		2	2008-15	8	55	29	0	0.655

* * * *

June's Date of Birth and Death of College Football Hall of Famers...compiled by Bo Carter

1 (1901) Edgar Miller, Canton, Ohio
 1 (1916) Ki Aldrich, Rogers, Texas
 1 (1930) Carmen Cozza, Parma, Ohio
 1 (1933) Alan Ameche, Kenosha, Wis.
 1-(d – 1963) Century Milstead, Pleasantville, N.Y.
 2 (1895) Homer Hazel, Piffard, N.Y.
 2 (1909) Ben Schwartzwald, Point Pleasant, W.Va.
 2 (1950) Jeff Siemon, Rochester, Minn.

2-(d – 1943) Bill Ingram, Los Gatos, Calif.
 2-(d-1943) Nile Kinnick, Over the Pacific Ocean, Gulf of Paria in combat
 3 (1959) Sam Mills, Neptune, N.J.
 3-(d – 1930) Sam Thorne, New York City
4 (1870) George Sanford, Ashland, N.Y.
4 (1876) Mike Donahue, County Kerry, Ireland
4 (1891) Bob McWhorter, Athens, Ga.

4 (1908) Skip McCain, Enville, Okla.
4-(d – 2005) Banks McFadden, Ormond Beach, Fla.
 6 (1879) Jimmy Johnson (Carlisle, Northeastern), Edgerton, Wis.
 6 (1901) Walter Koppisch, Pendleton, N.Y.
 6 (1919) Darold Jenkins, Pettis County, Mo.
 6 (1963) Rueben Mayes, North Battleford, Saskatchewan, Canada
 6-(d – 1969) Bob Higgins, State College, Pa.

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- 6-(d – 1998) Eddie Talboon, Dunedin, Fla.
6-(d – 2000), Sandy Stephens, Minneapolis, Minn.
6-(d – 2009) Jim Owens, Bigfork, Mont.
7 (1932) Bob Reade, Monticello, Iowa
8 (1895) Ike Armstrong, Fort Madison, Iowa
8 (1917) Byron White, Ft. Collins, Colo.
8 (1928) Clayton Tonnemaker, Oglivie, Minn.
9 (1928) Al Brosky, Cincinnati, Ohio
9 (1938) Fisher DeBerry, Cheraw, S.C.
9 (1952) John Cappelletti, Philadelphia, Pa.
9 (1954) Woodrow Lowe, Columbus, Ga.
9 (1973) Tedy Bruschi, San Francisco, Calif.
9-(d – 2005) Slade Cutter, Annapolis, Md.
10 (1880) Louis Salmon, Syracuse, N.Y.
10 (1963) David Williams, Los Angeles, Calif.
10-(d – 1963) John Brown, Middletown, Del.
10-(d – 2001) John McKay, Tampa, Fla.
10-(d – 2008) John Rauch, Oldsmar, Fla.
11 (1892) Josh Cody, Franklin, Tenn.
11 (1903) Ernie Nevers, Willow River, Minn.
11 (1924) Earl Banks, Philadelphia, Pa.
11 (1924) Doug Kenna, Jackson, Miss.
11 (1930) Johnny Bright, Ft. Wayne, Ind.
11-(d – 1964) Lynn Bomar, Nashville, Tenn.
12 (1901) Harold Muller, Dunsmuir, Calif.
12 (1905) Len Casanova, Ferndale, Calif.
12 (1947) Steve Kiner, Sandstone, Minn.
12-(d – 1980) Ernie Godfrey, Columbus, Ohio
12-(d – 1987) Bill Edwards, Springfield, Ohio
12-(d – 2010) Les Richter, Riverside, Calif.
12-(d – 2010) Bobby Davis, Gastonia, N.C.
13 (1903) Red Grange, Forksville, Pa.
13 (1909) Jack Riley, Chicago, Ill.
13-(d – 1958) Charley Brewer, Waltham, Mass.
13-(d – 1992) Edwin Horrell, Beverly Hills, Calif.
13 (d- 2012) Jerry Tubbs, Dallas, Texas
14 (1898) Bill Ingram, Jeffersonville, Ind.
14 (1918) John Kimbrough, Haskell, Texas
14 (1924) Leo Nomellini, Lucca, Italy
14-(d -1931) Henry Williams, Minneapolis, Minn.
14-(d – 1932) Bob Peck, Culver, Ind.
14-(d – 2007) Robin Olds, Steamboat Springs, Colo.
14-(d – 2012) Bob Chappuis, Ann Arbor, Mich.
15 (1889) John Kilpatrick, New York, N.Y.
15 (1892) Sean Pennock, Syracuse, N.Y.
15 (1892) Wallace Wade, Trenton, Tenn.
15 (1923) George Brown, San Diego, Calif.
16 (1894) Eddie Casey, Natick, Mass.
16 (1943) Donny Anderson, Borger, Texas
17 (1886) Walter Eckersall, Chicago, Ill.
17 (1891) Harvey Ketcham, Englewood, N.J.
17 (1923) Elroy “Crazy Legs” Hirsch, Wausau, Wis.
17 (1940) Bobby Bell, Shelby, N.C.
17-(d – 1961) Josh Cody, Mt. Laurel, N.J.
17-(d – 1964) Andy Wyant, Chicago, Ill.
18 (1893) John McEwan, Alexandria, Minn.
18 (1912) Harrison Stafford, Wharton, Texas
18 (1921) Angelo Bertelli, West Springfield, Mass.
18 (1937) Bob Reifsnyder, Brooklyn, N.Y.
18 (1963) Bruce Smith (Va. Tech), Norfolk, Va.
19 (1906) Merle Gulick, Jackson, Mich.
19 (1919) Bob Westfall, Detroit, Mich.
19-(d – 1957) Tad Jones, Hamden, Conn.
19-(d – 1975) Edward Mylin, Lancaster, Pa.
19-(d – 2010) Jack Cloud, Annapolis, Md.
20 (1890) John Maulbetsch, Ann Arbor, Mich.
20 (1892) Doug Bomeisler, Brooklyn, N.Y.
20 (1899) Herb McCracken, Pittsburgh, Pa.
20 (1949) Dave Elmendorf, San Antonio, Texas
20-(d – 1944) Dave Schreiner, In Combat in Okinawa
20-(d – 1964) Andy Wyant, Chicago, Ill.
21 (1905) Bill Edwards, Massillon, Ohio
21 (1929) Bob Gain, Akron, Ohio
21 (1965) Jeff Bentrim, St. Paul, Minn.
21-(d – 1973) Frank Leahy, Portland, Ore.
21-(d – 1982) Cotton Warburton, Culver City, Calif.
21-(d – 1988) Bobby Dodd, Atlanta, Ga.
21-(d – 1991) Jackie Hunt, Proctorville, Ohio
22 (1917) Davey O’Brien, Dallas, Texas
22 (1962) Gordon Hudson, Everett, Wash.
23 (1883) Hunter Carpenter, Louisa County, Va.
23 (1902) Don Faurot, Mountain Grove, Mo.
23 (1934) Marino Casem, Memphis, Tenn.
23 (1950) Dave Butz, Lafayette, Ala.
23 (1971) Sean Brewer, Pascagoula, Miss.
23 (1979) LaDarian Tomlinson, Rosebud, Texas
23-(d – 1959) Jimmy Hitchcock, Montgomery, Ala.
23-(d – 1985) Cecil Isbell, Hammond, Ind.
23-(d – 2003) Chuck Carroll, Seattle, Wash.
24 (1895) Gaylord Stinchcomb, Sycamore, Ohio

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24 (1905) Bill Kelly, Denver, Colo.
 24 (1928) Hollie Donan, Montclair, N.J.
 24 (1932) Doug Dickey, Vermillion, S.D.
 24 (1935) Ron Kramer, Girard, Kan.
 24 (1944) Terry Donahue, Los Angeles, Calif.
 24-(d – 1971) Kenny Washington, Los Angeles, Calif.
 25 (1928) Tank Younger, Grambling, La.
 25-(d – 1997) William Grinnell, Centerville, Mass.
 26 (1905) Jack McDowall, Micapony, Fla.
 26 (1916) Alvin Wistert, Chicago, Ill.
 26 (1933) Ralph Gugliemi, Columbus, Ohio

26-(d – 1949) Huntington Hardwick, Cuttyhawk, Mass.
 26-(d – 1986) Ed Molinski, Memphis, Tenn.
 26-(d – 1987) Wayne Meylan, Ludington, Mich.
 26-(d - 1997) Don Hutson, Rancho Mirage, Calif.
 26-(d – 1999) Angelo Bertelli, Clifton, N.J.
 27 (1931) Bobby Reynolds (Neb.), Grand Island, Neb.
 27 (1932) Kurt Burris, Nowata, Okla.
 27 (1966) Mike Favor, Athens, Ga.
 27-(d- 1955) Harry Agganis, Boston, Mass.
 27-(d – 2000) Larry Kelley, Highstown, N.J.
 27-(d – 2002) Jay Berwanger, Downer's Grove, Ill.
 28 (1902) Ralph Baker, Rockford, Ill.
 28 (1911) Jimmy Hitchcock, Inverness, Ala.
 28 (1937) Charlie Flowers, Marianna, Ark.

28 (1960) John Elway, Port Angeles, Wash.
 28-(d – 1968) Paddy Driscoll, Chicago, Ill.
 29 (1898) Dan McMillan, USC/Cal, Santa Clara, Calif.
 29 (1908) Wes Fesler, Youngstown, Ohio
 29 (1949) Dan Dierdorf, Canton, Ohio
 29-(d – 1955) Henry Phillips, Boone, N.C.
 29-(d – 1960) Bob McWhorter, Athens, Ga.
 29-(d – 1983) Joe Delaney, Monroe, La.
 30 (1930) W.C. Gorden, Nashville, Tenn.
 30-(d – 1922) Bob Maxwell, Norristown, Pa.
 30-(d – 1949) Dave Campbell, Cambridge, Mass.
 30-(d – 1973) Elmer Layden, Chicago, Ill.
 30-(d -1983) MattyBell, Dallas, Texas
 30-(d – 1984) Marty Below, Evanston, Ill.

On June 1, 2016, the National Football Foundation released the names of players and coaches on the ballot for those eligible to be enshrined into the College Football Hall of Fame.

From **BSD** 75 players and 6 coaches....**Divisional Teams** would be represented by 20 players and 23 coaches.

--per NFF website.

Background:

To be eligible for the ballot, players must have been named a First Team All-American by a major/national selector as recognized and utilized by the NCAA for their consensus All-America teams; played their last year of intercollegiate football at least 10 full seasons prior; played within the last 50 years and cannot be currently playing professional football. Coaches must have coached a minimum of 10 years and 100 games as a head coach; won at least 60 percent of their games; and be retired from coaching for at least three full seasons. If a coach is retired and over the age of 70, there is no waiting period. If he is over the age of 75, he is eligible as an active coach. In both cases, the candidate's post-football record as a citizen may also be weighed.

Of the 5.12 million individuals who have played college football since Princeton first battled Rutgers on Nov. 6, 1869, only 977 players have earned induction into the College Football Hall of Fame, or less than two ten-thousandths (.0002) of one percent of those who have played the game during the past 147 years. From the coaching ranks, 211 individuals have achieved Hall of Fame distinction.

About the National Football Foundation & College Hall of Fame

Founded in 1947 with early leadership from General Douglas MacArthur, legendary Army coach Earl "Red" Blaik and immortal journalist Grantland Rice.

* * * *

Source: **UNIVERSITY FOOT-BALL**

THE PLAY OF EACH POSITION TREATED BY A COLLEGE EXPERT

EDITED BY JAMES R. CHURCH

NEW YORK, CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, 1893

Pages 109-

THE REFEREE AND UMPIRE.

UNLESS one is familiar, thoroughly familiar, with the game ; unless one has a good memory, a quick eye, and cool head; above all else, unless one has the ability to give a decision on a close point with the utmost fairness and without the least suspicion of bias, — the best advice on the subject is that which *Punch* gave to people thinking of marrying, — " Don't! "

It seems a very easy thing to decide on the field whether a ball be "down" at one spot or four feet away from that place; whether a gain of five yards has been made, or only three; whether a man has muffed a punt, or lost it through wanton interference: all these things, to the onlooker in a match game, seem easy and plain, yet there is no duty which requires more painstaking carefulness and attention than that of the judges in a contest.

It looks simple, and seems easy; yet it is strange how many men, and old foot-ball players too, will give decisions which are much in discord with the facts of the play.

If one is to serve either as referee or umpire at a known date ahead, it is a good plan to practice for it, as he would if he were to play instead of give decisions. Nothing will quicken his perceptions more, nor show him more surely on what points he is hazy, than the actual fact of having them brought before him in scrub games for a ruling.

Aside from this, there are points which are not covered definitely by the rules, and these he must get at by exclusion and the benefit of former decisions as a precedent. For instance, suppose a fair catch be made, and the catcher place the ball on the ground, without claiming either a fair catch or a down; is the ball in play, or not? It has been claimed that it is, since, in a fair catch, it is in play as soon as it touches earth; and it has been decided that it is not, since the rules state only two ways of playing from a catch, — dropkick with its modifications of place-kick and dribble, and a down: it has also been ruled that the ball has been played, and the side holding it has made a down.

Many things of this kind may come up, and the only way to be prepared to meet them is to have gone over them in practice.

Do not despise the rule-book. Familiarity with its contents may save many a vexatious minute of hunting for a rendering all of which you can remember is "that it is somewhere on the right-hand page near the bottom." Before starting in a game, it is well for the referee and umpire to confer and determine just what part of the decisions each understands as belonging to his province.

One of the most annoying things connected with the referee's duties is to have a multiplicity of captains on the field, each one of whom feels himself privileged to make claims and kick on decisions; if allowed, it will confuse and rattle the coolest man. It is well to take it at the start and state firmly, emphatically, and finally that protests from the captains *only* will be received, and then proceed on that basis.

Always make up your mind fully on a point before giving a decision, and when it is once given, let it stand. Your authority is final, and few times will any decided protest be made in the face of a firm ruling unless it be manifestly wrong. Some captains always start out with the design of browbeating the referee and umpire. If they succeed, so much more advantage for their team; if not, they generally stop and play foot-ball.

With a cool head, a mind of his own, a knowledge of the game, and no interest in either team, it ought not to be a difficult matter to referee or umpire for any twenty- two men who can abide by honest, square decisions.