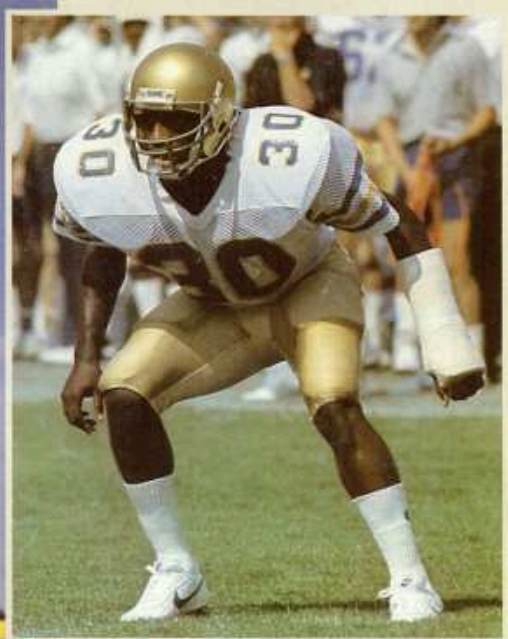
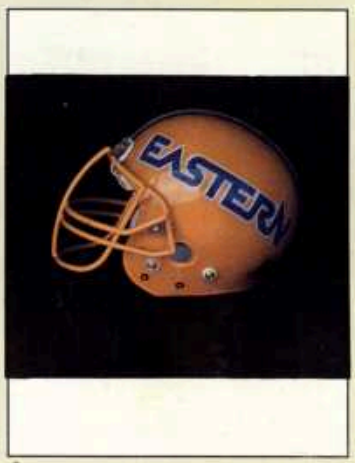
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1989 EASTERN MOUNTAINEERS

1989 EASTERN OREGON STATE COLLEGE
SPORTS SCHEDULES

— CROSS COUNTRY —

Sept. 16	Whitman Invitational	Walla Walla, WA
Sept. 23	Weiser	Weiser, ID
Sept. 30	EASTERN OREGON INVITATIONAL	LA GRANDE, OR
Oct. 7	Willamette Invitational	Salem, OR
Oct. 14	PLU Invitational	Olympia, WA
Oct. 21	EASTERN OREGON INVITATIONAL	LA GRANDE, OR
Nov. 4	NAIA District II Champions	Monmouth, OR
Nov. 18	NAIA National Cross Country	Kenosha, WI

— FOOTBALL —

Sept. 16	WILLAMETTE U	1:30
Sept. 23	Oregon Tech	1:30
Sept. 30	Whitworth	1:30
Oct. 7	LEWIS & CLARK (Homecoming)	1:30
Oct. 14	Central Washington	2:00
Oct. 21	WESTERN WASHINGTON (Parents' Weekend)	2:00
Oct. 28	Western Oregon	1:30
Nov. 4	PACIFIC UNIVERSITY	1:30
Nov. 11	SOUTHERN OREGON	1:30

— VOLLEYBALL —

Sept. 8-9	Willamette Tourney	TBA
Sept. 15-16	George Fox Tourney	TBA
Sept. 19	WHITMAN	7:30
Sept. 22	Western Oregon	4:00
Sept. 23	Concordia	2:00
Sept. 26	COLLEGE OF IDAHO	7:00
Sept. 28	Northwest Nazarene	7:30
Oct. 3	Whitman	7:30
Oct. 6	WARNER PACIFIC	4:00
Oct. 7	COLUMBIA CHRISTIAN	12:00
Oct. 9	College of Idaho	7:00
Oct. 10	NORTHWEST NAZARENE	7:00
Oct. 18	Lewis-Clark State	7:30
Oct. 20	SOUTHERN OREGON	7:00
Oct. 21	OREGON TECH (Parents' Weekend)	1:00
Oct. 23	LEWIS-CLARK STATE	7:30
Oct. 27-28	CCC Tourney	TBA
Nov. 3	District Playoffs	TBA

FOUNDATION FACTS

The Eastern Oregon State College Foundation was created with the purpose of securing funds for the benefit of many varied aspects of College life. One of the aims of the Foundation is to support the athletic program through the Mountaineer Club.

The Mountaineer Club is composed of all those Eastern alumni, friends and businesses that make contributions for the benefit of athletics. A list of those donors for 1989 appears on Page 5

But, as mentioned above, the EOSC Foundation raises funds that support many other aspects of the College. In fact, in 1988 the Foundation provided almost $45,000 in monies for various forms of scholarship aid for Eastern students.

Basically, the Foundation sponsors two major fund-raising drives a year — the Mountaineer Club drive in the spring, an effort which is kicked off by the Mountaineer Classic Golf Tournament at the La Grande Country Club — and, in the fall, the Annual Fund drive. The annual fund drive provides necessary dollars for a great variety of academic needs, from program development to library support to scholarships.

Another important function of the Foundation is to help raise funds for any special projects that occur. And this year there is a *very special* project.

In this regard, one of the most important projects ever at the Foundation is creating a fund to support the programs that will take place in LOSO HALL.

Loso Hall is the brand new, $8.3 million center for the fine and performing arts and classroom/office building which is now near completion. Loso Hall will become the largest building on the Eastern campus. And it will certainly be one of the most used. With two theatres and amenities for visitors to campus, Loso Hall will be a marvelous way for off-campus visitors to become acquainted with Eastern.

The Foundation has undertaken a fund-raising effort to create an Endowment for the Arts at Eastern. This fund will make it possible for the College to present, on a regular basis, fine and performing arts of the very highest quality. It will also help Eastern faculty and students pursue their own expressions of the arts.

If you are interested in contributing to *any* of the Foundation's programs — from athletics to the library to the fine arts — it is a simple matter. Please contact the Development Office, 117 Inlow Hall. The staff will be happy to answer any questions you might have. 962-1844 or 962-1835.

A Message From the President

Welcome to Eastern Oregon State College — home of the Mountaineers.

Our Intercollegiate programs, under the direction of Dr. Peggy Anderson, represent the true spirit of Eastern. It is our belief that athletics help to develop an individual's total character. The coaches' demand for excellence from each athlete helps to develop the courage, the control, the discipline and the positive outlook on life that makes our student athletes true winners.

Eastern provides unique opportunties for a quality education and close student/faculty relationships in a gorgeous mountain setting.

We are celebrating our 60th year of excellence, proudly looking back to our begininnings with an eager eye on our future. The Eastern campus will soon welcome the addition of the Mary Jane Loso Hall which will house our fine arts, performing arts and math and computer science programs.

I personally invite each of you to visit our beautiful campus. For now, sit back and enjoy your fall afternoon watching the Eastern Mountaineers as they *"Strive for the Top in '89."*

David E. Gilbert, *President*



Richard Stenard

David E. Gilbert

A Message From the Dean

We at Eastern Oregon State College are very proud of our athletic program and our student athletes. Athletics provides a major source of involvement in campus life; over 15% of the students are team members and a recent survey revealed that more than half of the student body attends intercollegiate events.

It is our goal that student athletes realize fulfillment from a variety of campus experiences in addition to that derived from competition. Most important, of course, are their academic programs. We take particular pride in our students who have earned recognition as scholar athletes. We also encourage our athletes to become involved and assume leadership in other aspects of campus life such as student government, clubs, publications, and performing arts.

One of the greatest attributes of a small college is the individual contact students learn to expect from faculty and staff. Our coaches and other faculty are readily accessible for advice and counsel. Such interaction contributes significantly to the value and character development of the athletes.

In summary, Eastern views its intercollegiate athletic program as a valuable asset of its community. We strive to provide all our students worthwhile opportunties for personal growth.

Richard Stenard, *Dean of Student Affairs*



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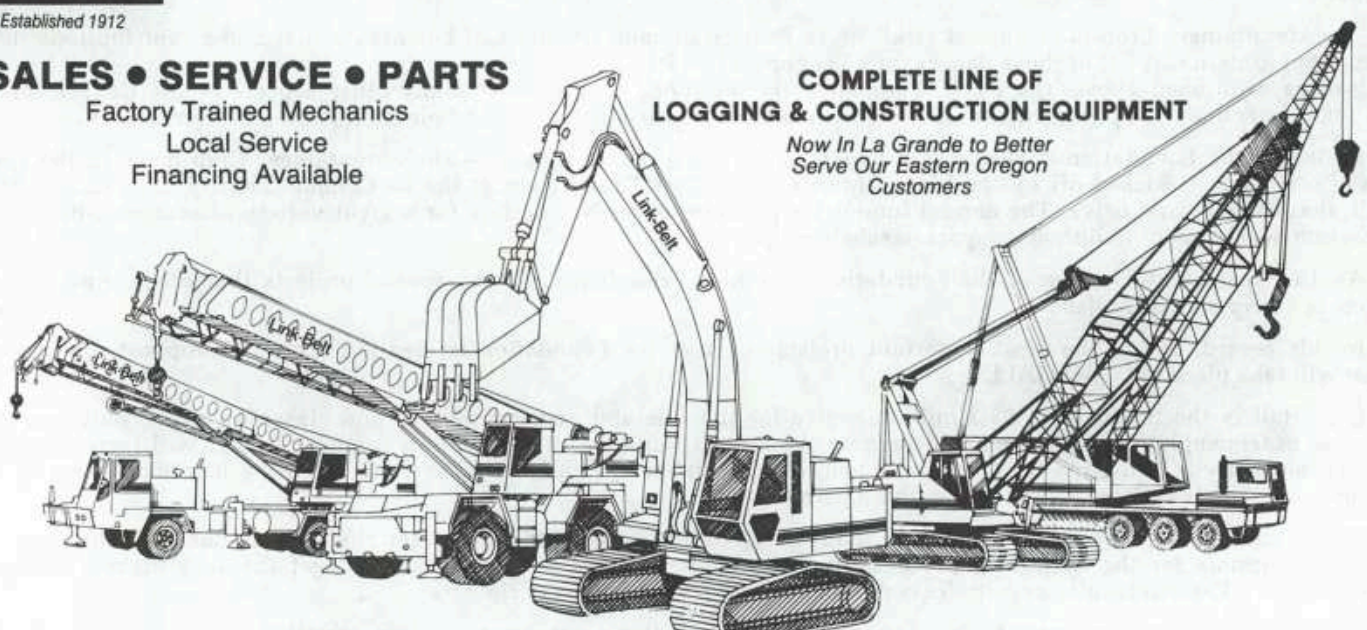
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MOUNTAINEER FACTS



Location: La Grande, Oregon. College Founded 1929
Enrollment: 1,700
President: Dr. David E. Gilbert
Athletic Representative: Dr. John Millay
Dean of Student Affairs: Dr. Dick Stenard
Nickname: Mountaineers
Colors: Royal Blue & Gold
Stadium: Community (3,000 Seating Capacity)
Athletic Director: Dr. Peggy Anderson
Administrative Assistant: Phyllis Arnst
Equipment Manager: Brian Avila
Baseball Coach: Rob Cushman
Men's Basketball Coach: Dr. Bill Ciancio
Women's Basketball Coach: Sharon Campbell
Cross Country Coach: Gary Feasel
Football Coach: Orson Christensen
Rodeo Coach: Jim Lundy
Ski Coach: Dr. Chip Ettinger
Track & Field Coach: Julie Whitten
Volleyball Coach: Sharon Campbell
Athletic Trainer: Bill Vine
Announcers: Dr. Jens Robinson & Dick Townsend
Scoreboard: Merle Comfort & Mike McIntosh
Stat Crew: Sam Ghrist, Rich Sjoroos
Cameras: Dick & Maxine Hermens
Chain Crew: Harry Harris, K. C. Harris, Steve Harris, Mike Lowe, Melvin Frederick
Rally Squad: Valerie Duvall, Kelly Gray, Jodi Scott, Julie Taylor, Heather Turner
Rally Squad Advisor: Heidi Trenkel
Field Preparation: John Evers, Jerry Brown & Eastern's Grounds Crew, Jerry Havel & La Grande School District's Grounds Crew
Tickets: Dr. Bill Ciancio
Ball Boys: Men's Basketball Team
Officials: Northwest Intercollegiate Officials Association
Team Physician: Bradford Stephens, M.D.

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COACHES PROFILE



Orson Christensen, Head Coach

Veteran coach Orson Christensen enters his third year of a re-building program at Eastern. The 1989 Mountaineer team will be the 29th team coached by Christensen in a career that has been highlighted by his ability to build struggling programs into consistent contenders. Christensen came to La Grande three years ago from Nebraska Wesleyan University in Lincoln where he won two conference championships in five years and was named NAIA District II Coach of the Year in 1983 and 1986. The Washington native has also coached at the University of Puget Sound, Olympic College and in high schools in both California and Washington. Coach Christensen is an Associate Professor of physical education, and he and his wife, Diana, have three grown children, Kriss, Cindy and Gerry. He holds a BA from Pacific Lutheran University and an MA from Seattle University.



Rob Cushman, Defensive Coordinator

The four-year letterman at Puget Sound was an assistant coach at Cal State, defensive coordinating coach at Butte College in California, head football coach at Marysville High School, and head Coach at St. Helena High School. He has also been head baseball coach at Eastern for the past three years. He holds a BA from the University of Puget Sound, and an MA from California State University, Chico.



Wes McAllaster, Defensive Backs Coach

Coach McAllaster enters his fifth season as the defensive backfield coach. He played two years as quarterback at Imperial Valley College in California and earned 2nd team All Conference CFL honors as a defensive back at Eastern.



Brian Keller, Offensive Line Coach/Kicking Game Coordinator

A former assistant to Coach Christensen at Nebraska Wesleyan, Keller is currently completing a master's of education degree at Eastern. Besides his five years of college-level coaching, Keller coached at Steward High School in Nebraska.



Greg Peterson, Offensive Coordinator — Receivers Coach

Twenty-nine-year-old Peterson is a two-time All American standout from Nebreska-Wesleyan University. The wide receiver signed a contract right out of college with the USFL Houston Gamblers. He holds a bachelor's degree in business and physical education from Weslayen, and is just completing his Master's of Education at Eastern. This fall marks his fifth college coaching season, three years at Eastern and two at Wesleyan. He also coached high school football in York, Nebreska for one season.



Dale Peters, Defensive Line Coach

Peters, 37, is a seasoned football coach. He joined the Mountaineer Coaching Staff as a defensive line coach last fall after coaching for three years at North Powder High School, two years at Pacific High School, and six years at Elgin High School. The Union native is a 1976 graduate of Eastern, where he played three years for the Mountaineers.

Student Coaches

Five former Mountaineer players will serve as student coaches in 1989. Savali Vaeao, former all-league quarterback returns for his second year as running backs coach; 1989 all-league linebacker Tim Standlee returns to coach the linebacks; Tyler Miller, offensive line; Rick Fletcher, defensive line; and Michael Mills, defensive backs.

EASTERN FACTS AT A GLANCE 1989-1990



Eastern Oregon State College, a small, friendly, flexible college where students receive individual attention, is Oregon's only four-year multi-purpose college east of the Cascade Mountains. Originally created in 1929 as a normal school to train elementary teachers, EOSC has evolved into a regional institution with programs in teacher education, liberal arts, and numerous professional and pre-professional areas. Additionally, the Division of Continuing Education and Regional Programs operates regional outreach centers in Baker, Ontario, Pendleton, John Day, Burns, Enterprise and Portland. Eastern is accredited by the Northwest Association of Schools and Colleges as well as the National Council for Accreditation of Teacher Education and the Teacher Standards and Practices Commission.

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Of significance during the inaugural western game was a brief battle between James Allison, center for Grinnell's Pioneers, and Frank Pierce, right end for the university team.

Call it an altercation or a misunderstanding—that's what they did back then—it was said by a reporter to have marred the felicity of the occasion.

To Allison and Pierce, then, goes a nod for carrying a tradition to the West that has been testing football's felicity factor to this day.

Perhaps Pierce was frustrated because of a flaw that became readily evident in a system of "signals" the university team had developed for the game.

It was a very simple code.

When "look out" was called for an offensive play, it heralded a run around left end.

A signal of "ready" meant the run was going to be attempted around right end.

"All right" called for a smash into the center of Grinnell's defensive line.

There was really only one problem. The huddle hadn't been invented yet.

So even a country bunch like the Pioneers could quickly break the code.

Depending upon what was shouted by Iowa's quarterback, Bill Bremner, Grinnell massed its defenders in the proper place.

Iowa never whispered, never changed its calls, and never scored.

About the Author: John Egan is a writer for the *Argus Leader* in Sioux Falls, S.D., where he covers Midwest college football.

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by Vic Carucci

DOUBLE TROUBLE



Jonathan Daniel/ALLSPORT USA

When double-team blocking for the run, a "post" man (left) fires straight out at the opposing lineman, while a "drive" man (right) moves over to act as a moving wall, pushing the defender away from the point of attack.

The double-team is an effective weapon on both sides of the ball, but it can also be a double-edged sword.

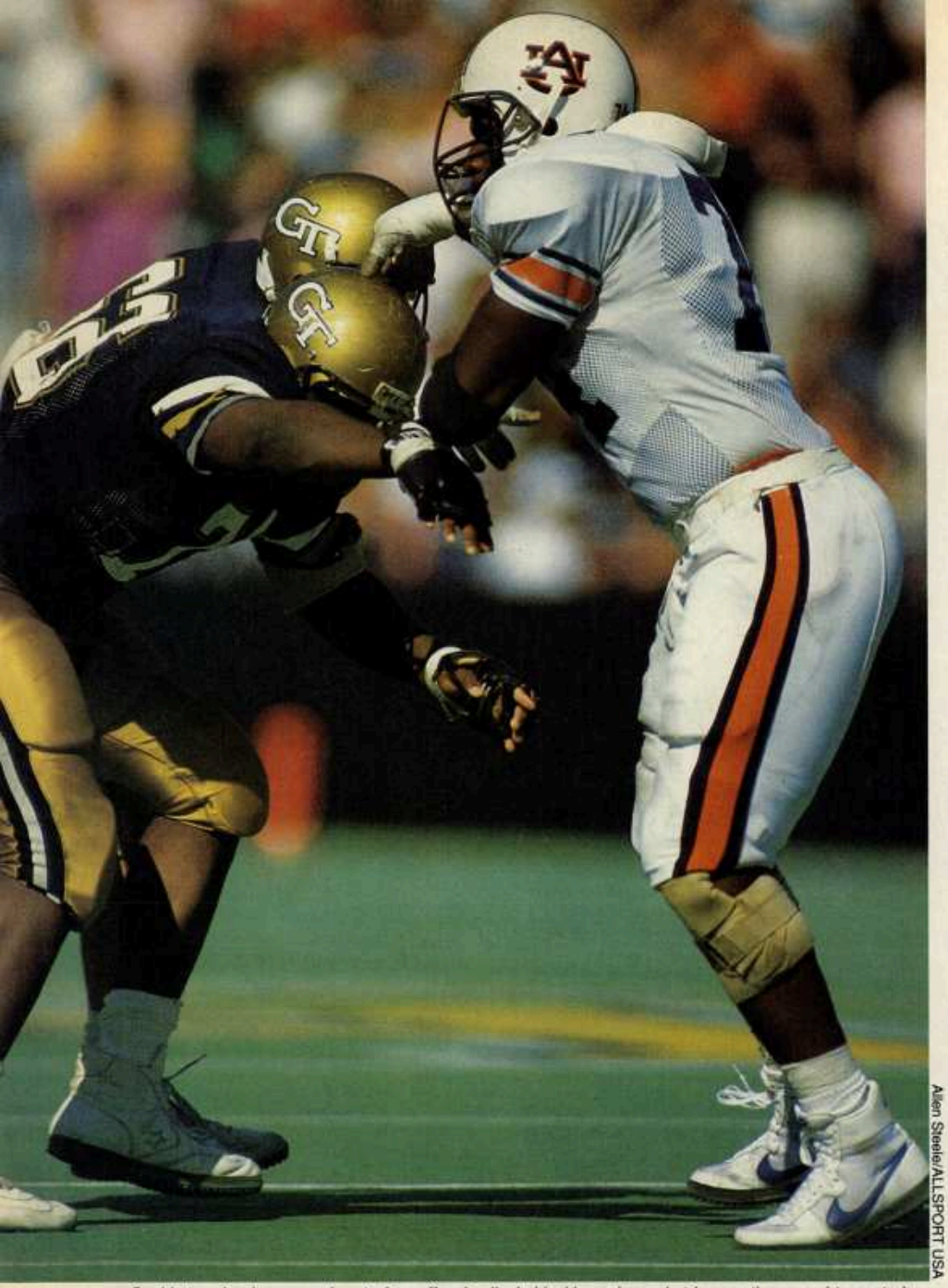
It is said that two heads are better than one. And at certain times during a football game, two bodies are better than one. Double-teaming, as the practice of using players working in tandem is known, has a place in every coach's playbook.

On offense it can enhance the line's effectiveness in putting up a wall for pass protection or plowing open a hole for the run. On defense it can blanket the most dangerous of wide receivers. In both cases it is a not-so-simple matter of getting two players to work together in perfect harmony against one member of the opposition.

Double-teams used on the offensive line vary according to the type of play being run. The personnel and responsibilities involved in pass blocking are very different from those involved in run blocking. And there can be other variations, depending on the defensive front.

"It's not always a case of singling out the opposing team's best defensive lineman and double-teaming him," said Mike Maser, offensive line coach at Boston College. "Line play involves a lot of different angles and intersections, where you try to confuse the defense as much as you possibly can with movement and then create the scheme within a five-man situation. And double-teaming is usually part of the scheme. In fact, nine times out of 10, we won't worry about double-teaming one certain individual—unless we feel he's a really great player."

Let's start with drop-back pass protection. When an offensive line comes up against an odd (or three-man) defensive front, the center is face mask-to-face mask



Allen Steele/ALLSPORT USA

Double-teaming is a normal part of an offensive line's blocking scheme, but is sometimes used to control a dominating defensive player. On the other side of the ball, a double-team can shut down a dangerous receiver.

DOUBLE TROUBLE

with a noseguard, while each tackle usually has an end coming his way at an angle. Therefore, the moment the ball is snapped, the noseguard is the shortest distance from the quarterback. So in an effort to give the quarterback the deepest possible pocket in which he can step up and throw, the center and a designated guard will double-team the nose man.

It works like this. After the ball is snapped, the center pops up and tries to get square with the noseguard, establishing a first line of stoppage. The offensive guard who is part of the double-team acts like a shadow. He gets behind the center but stays off to his left or right, according to his normal position. He shouldn't be directly behind the center because if the initial block is missed the defender can simply go around both of them. By staying off to the left or right the offensive guard can either force the noseguard to work in the opposite direction to try to avoid tangling with two blockers, or move freely to the other side should the nose man beat the center there.

The execution doesn't always go like clockwork.

"They can trip over each other and fall, and the noseguard comes free," Maser said. "Or they can attack too soon. The worst thing you can have is a guard who really wants a piece of the nose man—so much that he comes down real hard, knocks the center off the block and the guy pops out between them like a watermelon seed when you squeeze it between your finger tips."

When an offensive line faces an even (or four-man) front, the center has no one in front of him and is free to help one of the guards block the defensive tackle lined up across from him. Which guard he helps depends on the direction in which the quarterback intends to throw. The center will usually add protection to the quarterback's blind side and work with the guard, much the same way the guard works with him in double-teaming the noseguard.

The basic idea in double-team blocking for the run is to attack a certain area—over center, guard or tackle. Where and when the attacks are waged are left to the discretion of the coach in his game-plan preparation, although power-rushing teams tend to do much more double-team blocking than teams that aren't as bold with their running game. The center can work with either guard or vice versa, the guards can work with the tackles on their side or vice versa, and the tight end can help the tackle on his side.

With every double-team in run blocking there is a "post" man and a "drive" man (each varies according to the offensive lineman involved in the double-team). The post man is lined up across from the defensive lineman who is going to be double-teamed. The drive man is lined up outside or inside the post man, with no down lineman over him. On the snap the post man fires out of his stance and tries to stop the defender's charge at the line of scrimmage. The drive man then shuffles over until his hip touches against the near hip of the post man, so the two form a kind of extra-wide blocker and are able to push the defender back or away from the point of attack.

Double-team pass coverage involves primarily a cornerback and a safety, although there are times when linebackers can be included. It is a blatant attempt to take away a specific receiver or combination of receivers from an opponent. When it is used it is based on tendencies discovered through scouting—the favorite receiver(s) a team will throw to in a certain down-and-distance situation or, perhaps, in a particular part of the field.

"When you've got double coverage on a receiver, in theory he can't catch the pass," said Jim Lambright, assistant head coach and defensive coordinator at the University of Washington. "You're devoting two people in your coverage strictly

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FOOTBALL FLOURISHES AFTER HISTORIC GAME

Grinnell and Iowa went in different directions after that historic game of 1889.

For the Pioneers, who passed the hat both during and after the game, there was $10 remaining after game expenses were paid. They bought jackets for team members, and the sport prospered.

So much so that by 1900 Grinnell was the guest for the first football game played outdoors under artificial lighting. On Oct. 5 of that season, Grinnell and Drake met at the Western League baseball park in Des Moines.

Football's historians have established that the sport had been played under lights as early as 1890. But that was indoors at New York's original Madison Square Garden.

In Des Moines in 1900 the game was outdoors. Fifty arc lights lined the sideline, but the center of the field was still in relative darkness, and punts disappeared in midflight. Drake won, 6-0.

The game drew 2,500 spectators, making it a financial if not artistic success.

So it was tried again the next season. This time Grinnell won, 6-5. Lights for the 1901 game were strung on wires that stretched to the stadium fences from a tall pole that had been erected in the center of the playing field.

Many of the lights went out during the game due to short-circuiting of the wires when they were hit by punted footballs. As far as spectators were concerned, most of the action was invisible.

Cheering sections entertained themselves by exchanging greetings. A Grinnell success brought: "Grinnell we yell, Grinnell we yell." Good fortune for Drake would bring a counter: "Well, well, Grinnell, why don't you yell?"

This, of course, was great fun. But spectators expected to see football games, not hear them.

So as far as Drake and Grinnell were concerned, they put night football away for 27 years before trying it again—and liking what they saw.

After its baptismal defeat at Grinnell, the University of Iowa stepped up athletic efforts in general and football enthusiasm in particular.

Arthur G. Smith played center for the Hawkeyes in the 24-0 loss to the Pioneers in 1889. He was elected captain of Iowa's 1890 team that held two-hour practices each Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and played two games.

There was a second loss to Grinnell, 14-6 this time, and a 91-0 victory over Iowa Wesleyan on Thanksgiving.

Buoyed by that heady experience, the team attracted both increasing numbers of prospective players and contributions to the program from excited townspeople.

Soon the Hawkeyes were invited to join a football league. Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri were starting what was to become the Big Eight.

For reasons not stated, Iowa declined. Instead, the Hawkeyes entered the Big Ten a few months later, thus continuing the history of hopping the Mississippi in the name of football.

Teams were penalized for one thing, primarily, and that was roughness. Such a call cost a team 25 yards.

Quarterbacks received the center snap on every play, but could not carry the football themselves.

There was a good/bad element to offensive efforts. A team received a first down by either gaining five yards or losing 20 in three plays.

With those ground rules established, there appeared in October of 1889 notices in two Iowa City newspapers—the *Vidette Reporter* and the *State Register*.

Through the press came this call to action: "The State University football team hereby challenges any college or other team in the state to a game of football, American Association rules."

Among the readers of the advertisement were Lou Van Gieson and Frank Everest at Grinnell. They had been introduced to football at prep schools in the East, and they welcomed the opportunity to knock heads with university rivals.

Preceding the first game west of the Mississippi came something else that exists to this day. To host such a game, Grinnell folks needed some expense money. That's right, fund raising. Students, professors, administrators and what passed in that era for boosters kicked in—a quarter from most, a buck from a few.

And so the battle line was drawn.

Now, what to wear?

There were no such things as helmets then, of course. Or shoulder pads. Or hip pads. Or shoes adapted specifically to the sport of football.

What developed in the way of uniforms followed somewhat traditional collegiate lines.

From Iowa City, the university team was said to be anxious to "bag a few cornfield canaries." Yes, an early urban-country confrontation, and the city boys looked grand. Their new white canvas uniforms were spotless. But not for long.

The Grinnell men dressed down for the occasion. In fact, Everest, the team's right end, later said: "A more heterogeneous collection of old clothes never disgraced an intercollegiate contest." Only two—probably Everest and Van Gieson—had what were termed regulation football pants. Most of the hosts wore a type of knickers used for bicycling. There was even one pair of genuine blue jeans.

In this instance, for sure, clothes did not make the man.

Grinnell put on the field a gigantic rush line, said to average 170 pounds from flank to flank. A century ago, that was extremely good-sized. Or didn't you know that Notre Dame's fabled Four Horsemen truly were ponies by today's standards?

These Grinnell rushers, moreover, "were all of them men who can run at an eleven-second gait," said an editorial in the Iowa College newspaper, *The Pulse*.

So there they were on the central campus green one blustery November afternoon—big, fast and owning a world record for the largest number of different colored jerseys across a line of scrimmage.

Grinnell's finest soon became an early football power in the western half of the United States.

Those who traveled from Iowa City to watch their heroes teach the country boys a lesson or two quickly realized that the challenged soon would become the conquerors.

To Grinnell's Otto Savage went the distinction of scoring the first touchdown west of the Mississippi. Harry Macomber later scored twice and Theron Lyman and Van Gieson once each. The bumpkins won, 24-0.

The key to the winner's success was powerful use of a battering-ram flying wedge, later outlawed.

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*EPA estimated MPG city 19 and highway 30.

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to him, so he shouldn't catch the ball. In fact, if it's thrown to him, one of your guys should stand a greater chance of catching it."

And if the receiver still gets the ball?

"If you can't double-cover the guy and stop him," Lambright said, "you're really in trouble."

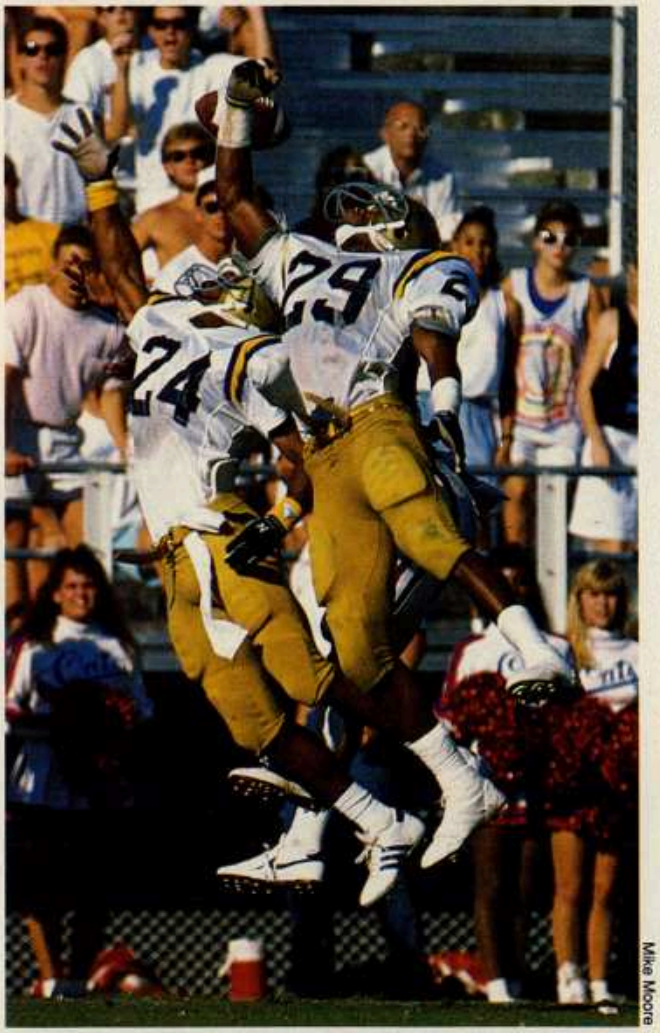
Most of the time a cornerback will work with the free safety. And they generally work together in two ways. In one strategy the cornerback is responsible for any breaks the receiver makes to the outside, while the free safety takes all inside cuts. In the other strategy the cornerback plays the receiver tight for the first 10 yards or so, eliminating any quick passes, while the free safety is responsible for all deep routes. Should the receiver go deep, the cornerback will try to run close enough behind him so the quarterback is forced to loft the ball high enough for the free safety to have a crack at an interception or at getting a good shot at the receiver.

Usually linebackers are involved in double coverage when the passing target is a tight end or an effective receiving back out of the backfield. In general, the strong safety will cover everything outside, while an inside linebacker will have inside responsibility. Or outside and inside linebackers can double-cover, allowing the strong safety to help out with pass coverage elsewhere.

The primary consideration in how often double-teaming will be used against the pass is the quality of the defenders left in single coverage. The better they are, the more double-teaming will be used. The worse they are, the more zone coverage will be employed.

"When you double-cover one guy you usually put a bunch of other people [defenders], who are away from that double coverage, in a big bind because they've got no help," Lambright explained. "The good quarterbacks will read the double coverage and go away from it or to a back or a tight end to get the one-on-one matchup. So you're putting everyone else on an island, where one mistake, and the official's holding his hands above his head."

> *"The good quarterbacks will read the double coverage and go away from it or to a back or a tight end to get the one-on-one matchup. So you're putting everyone else on an island, where one mistake, and the official's holding his hands above his head."*
>
> —Jim Lambright



Mike Moore

When doubling a receiver, the cornerback and the free safety provide blanket coverage. One drawback: The single-coverage men are vulnerable to the big play.

Of course, with some college teams so committed to the run that they hardly ever throw, there are games in which no double coverage is necessary.

"We had games last year where we knew the team wasn't going to throw the ball more than five to seven times, period," Lambright said. "So you're much more concerned about nine people playing the run as opposed to having any double-coverage scheme on. I'd say we use it in maybe a third to a half of our games."

One of the more critical elements of double-teaming, regardless of which side of the ball it is being done on, is communication. Offensive linemen, for example, can use a one-word signal to inform each other of a forthcoming double-team block, such as "Ace" for guard and center, "Deuce" for guard and tackle, and "Trey" for tackle and tight end.

And often they talk with their hands—such as a guard keeping a hand on the center's hip or back (or vice versa) to let him know where he is in their double-team.

Oral and hand signals are also used in the secondary.

"The communication has to travel all the way across the secondary, so that the other receivers are given proper man coverage," Lambright explained. "Safeties communicate to the corners and to each other, as far as where double coverage is going to be and any changes that result from motion or shifting by the offense. Then, once the play starts, communication between the corner and safety is really important. They must make calls that reinforce their responsibilities."

When double-teaming is executed properly, its purpose is usually accomplished. However, if the necessary execution or communication is lacking, the result can be a big play for the opposition.

About the Author: Vic Carucci is a sportswriter at *The Buffalo* (N.Y.) *News*. He is co-author of the book, "They Call Me Dirty," a biography of former NFL lineman Conrad Dobler.



FIRST GAME

WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI

by John Egan

In 1889 Grinnell and Iowa squared off in an unorthodox landmark contest.

It is not without just cause that football players at Grinnell College are nicknamed the Pioneers.

The 140-year-old school in central Iowa lists among its accomplishments the granting of the first bachelor's degrees west of the Mississippi River, a woman graduated by 1867, its first black student in 1871, and formation of the nation's original undergraduate political science department while Chester A. Arthur was president in the early 1880s.

But Grinnell is equally proud of the fact that it was where football first landed when it jumped the Mississippi heading west.

On Nov. 16, 1889, Grinnell—then called Iowa College—hosted and won a football game against the University of Iowa.

The sport had been creeping across the country for two decades since Rutgers launched American college football by beating Princeton, 6-4, in New Brunswick, N.J., in 1869.

In that historic game there were 25 players on a side. Goals, worth one point each, were scored by kicking or butting the ball through posts at each end of the field.

By the time collegiate football received its Iowa baptism some substantial changes had been made.

It didn't resemble the national championship game Notre Dame and West Virginia played at the 1989 Sunkist Fiesta Bowl, but it was getting there . . . very slowly.

Two halves of 45 minutes each were played, rather than continuing the competition until one team or the other had scored six goals.

The length of the playing field had been standardized at 330 feet.

Runners, who by now could carry the football—but by no means throw it—had to shout "down" when stopped.

Touchdowns were four points, goals following touchdowns two points and goals kicked at random from the field five points.

MINOLTA

TIPS ON SHOOTING SPORTS

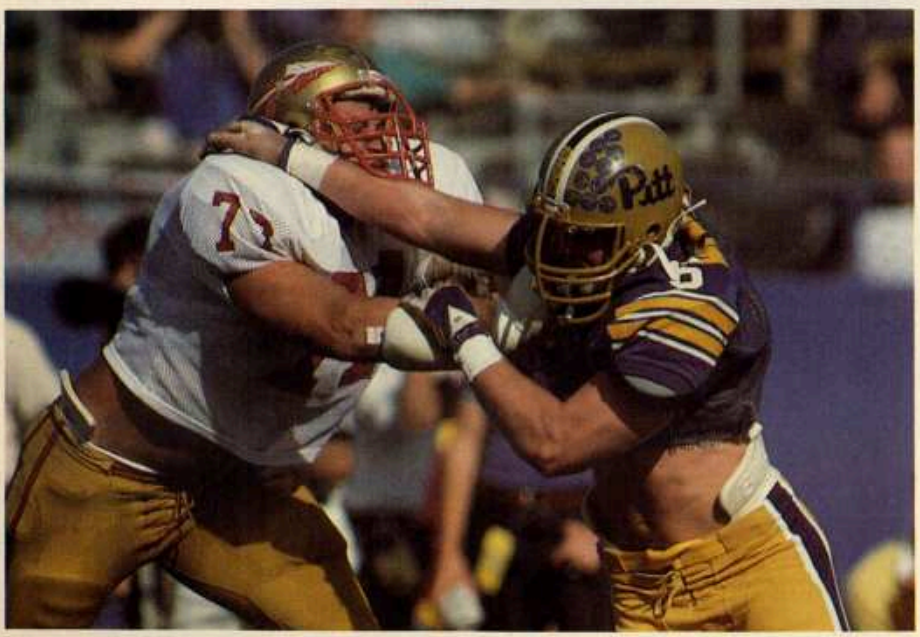
The Basics of Light and Film

In all photography, light is the basic element with which you work. It determines what film you use, what apertures and shutter speeds you choose. . .even the lens you select. Proper lighting can make a common subject great; bad lighting can ruin the best sports shot.

Films are rated according to their sensitivity to light. Somewhere on the film canister, you'll see the letters ISO and a number from, say, 25 to 1000. That number is the film speed, and the higher it is, the more sensitive the film is to light. Generally, fast or highly sensitive filmstocks are also more grainy than their slower, less sensitive brothers. This characteristic can be used for artistic ends, but most photographers like the finer resolution of slower films.

Choosing the right filmstock depends on a number of variables. If you're shooting dune buggies at noon on the Mohave desert, an ISO 25 or 64 film will do just fine. In fact, you might have trouble using an ISO 160 or 400 film: it might be too sensitive to light, forcing you to use very small apertures or very high shutter speeds. If you're going to be shooting a football game on a dull grey afternoon in December, though, you'll need all the speed you can get, especially if you want to use the faster shutter speeds to freeze action.

If you're shooting black and white film, you've got a good deal of flexibility. B&W has a great deal of latitude: you can be off as much as two f-stops from the correct exposure and still get a decent negative. Color films, both negative and slide, unfortunately have less latitude. If you're off by more than about one-half of an f-stop, you'll begin to see a color shift.

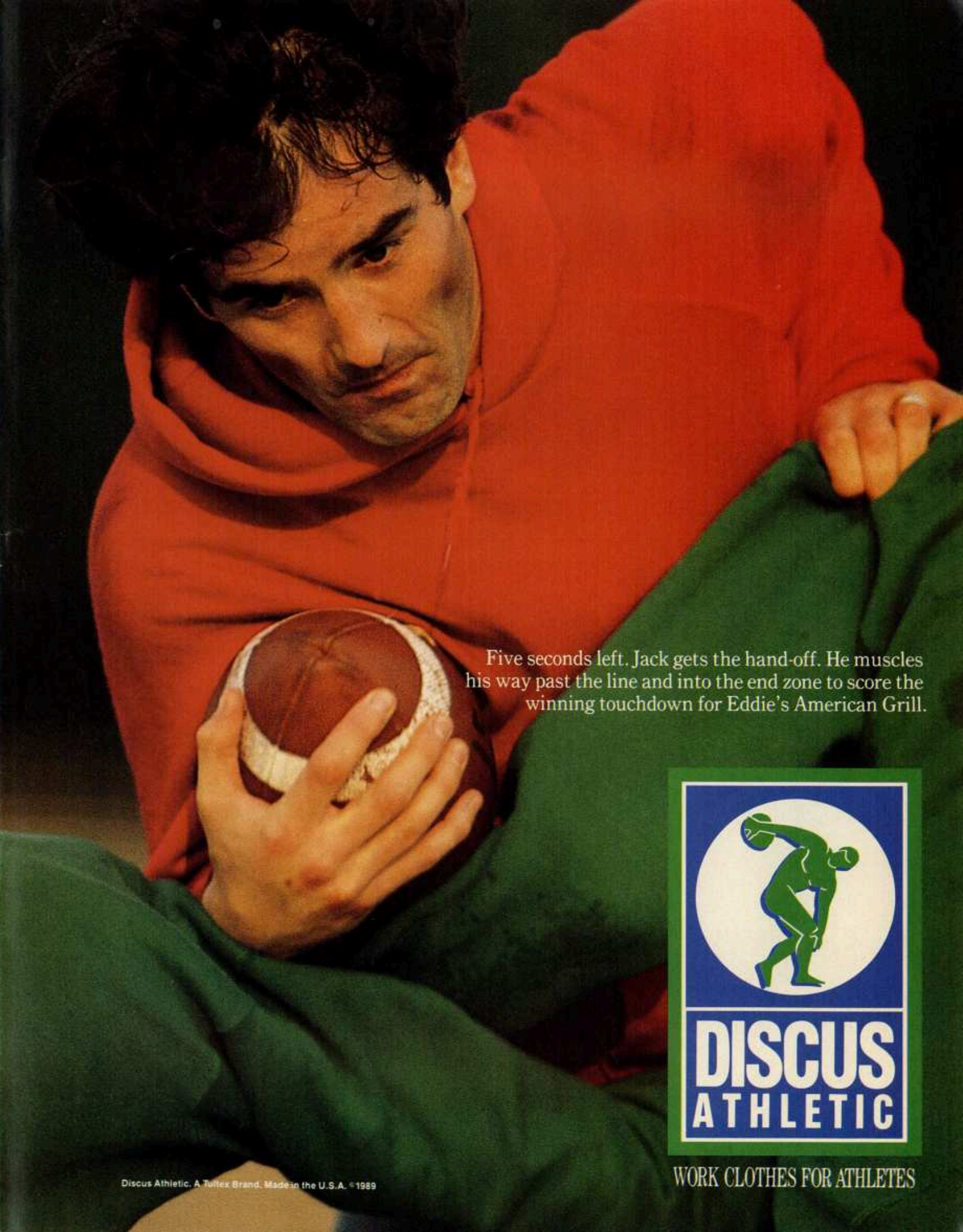


B&W has another advantage, too. The film can be "forced," or exposed as if it had an ISO rating of two or three times its actual number. Your photo lab can compensate for the forced underexposure by "push processing," or extending the developing time. (Among the color films, Kodak's Ektachrome slide film can be forced and push processed.) If the sun hides behind the clouds and you decide to force a film, remember to expose the entire roll at the forced ISO number. Since the compensation is done in the developing process, you can't correct partially forced rolls of film!

What do you do if you load a film that's too sensitive for the light conditions? The best answer is to use an inexpensive accessory called a "neutral density" filter, which mounts in front of your lens and reduces the amount of light passing through to the film. ND filters are available in strengths that reduce exposure by one to three f-stops.

While B&W film is versatile, most photographers prefer to shoot color. Color negative films, which produce prints, are available in speeds up to ISO 1000, and many have a latitude of one f-stop with acceptable results. Color positive film, used to make slides, has less latitude, but there's one filmstock—Kodak's P800/1600—that's designed to be forced and push processed. You can actually shoot this film at ISO 3200!

Sooner or later, though, you're going to be shooting indoors. If you supplement inadequate indoor lighting with electronic flash, make sure that you choose a color film that's balanced for daylight. (If you use daylight film under tungsten lights indoors, you'll notice a decided shift toward the red in all the colors.) Use a tungsten-balanced film for correct color values when shooting indoors. Fluorescent lighting is something of a problem, but using daylight film with an FL-D filter provides a pretty good answer.


Five seconds left. Jack gets the hand-off. He muscles his way past the line and into the end zone to score the winning touchdown for Eddie's American Grill.
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COLLEGE FOOTBALL AWARDS

WALTER CAMP

Barry Sanders, the Oklahoma State running back who topped the nation in rushing and scoring, was awarded the 1988 Walter Camp Award as the outstanding college football player by the Walter Camp Football Foundation.

The foundation also named University of West Virginia head coach Don Nehlen—who led the Mountaineers to an 11-1 season and a No. 5 national ranking—the 1988 Walter Camp Coach of the Year.

In addition to the outstanding player and coach, the foundation names an All-America football team, which this year celebrates its 100th anniversary. As Yale's head coach in 1889, Walter Camp selected college football's first All-America team.

Sanders was awarded the trophy for exhibiting self-discipline, unselfish team play, maturity and leadership—qualities inspired by Walter Camp, "The Father of American Football." The 5-8, 197-pound Sanders averaged 7.5 yards per carry, rushing for 2,628 total yards and 39 touchdowns, both NCAA records. Sanders rushed for 225 additional yards in leading the Cowboys to a 1988 Holiday Bowl victory over Wyoming.

By the end of the 1988 season Nehlen had tallied a 69-36-1 career record, surpassing the legendary Art "Pappy" Lewis for the most victories by a West Virginia football coach. The Mountaineers' 1989 Fiesta Bowl appearance against the Fighting Irish of Notre Dame marked the sixth bowl appearance by West Virginia under Nehlen in his nine seasons.

For nearly five decades, from 1876 until his death in 1925, Camp was an innovative leader in building and directing the American game of football. In his days as a coach at Yale in the early 1880s, Camp was successful in changing many rules of the game, allowing football to take its own path away from its English ancestor, rugby. Camp later moved west to become Stanford's first head coach.

The traditions and ideals established by Camp are carried out by the Walter Camp Football Foundation. In addition to its commitment to football, the foundation supports many charities and other worthwhile organizations.



Walter Camp Award winners: Oklahoma State's Barry Sanders and West Virginia head coach Don Nehlen

Walter Camp Football Foundation PLAYER OF THE YEAR

1967—O.J. Simpson	USC
1968—O.J. Simpson	USC
1969—Steve Owens	Oklahoma
1970—Jim Plunkett	Stanford
1971—Pat Sullivan	Auburn
1972—Johnny Rodgers	Nebraska
1973—John Cappelletti	Penn State
1974—Archie Griffin	Ohio State
1975—Archie Griffin	Ohio State
1976—Tony Dorsett	Pittsburgh
1977—Ken MacAfee	Notre Dame
1978—Billy Sims	Oklahoma
1979—Charles White	USC
1980—Hugh Green	Pittsburgh
1981—Marcus Allen	USC
1982—Herschel Walker	Georgia
1983—Mike Rozier	Nebraska
1984—Doug Flutie	Boston College
1985—Bo Jackson	Auburn
1986—Vinny Testaverde	Miami
1987—Tim Brown	Notre Dame
1988—Barry Sanders	Oklahoma State

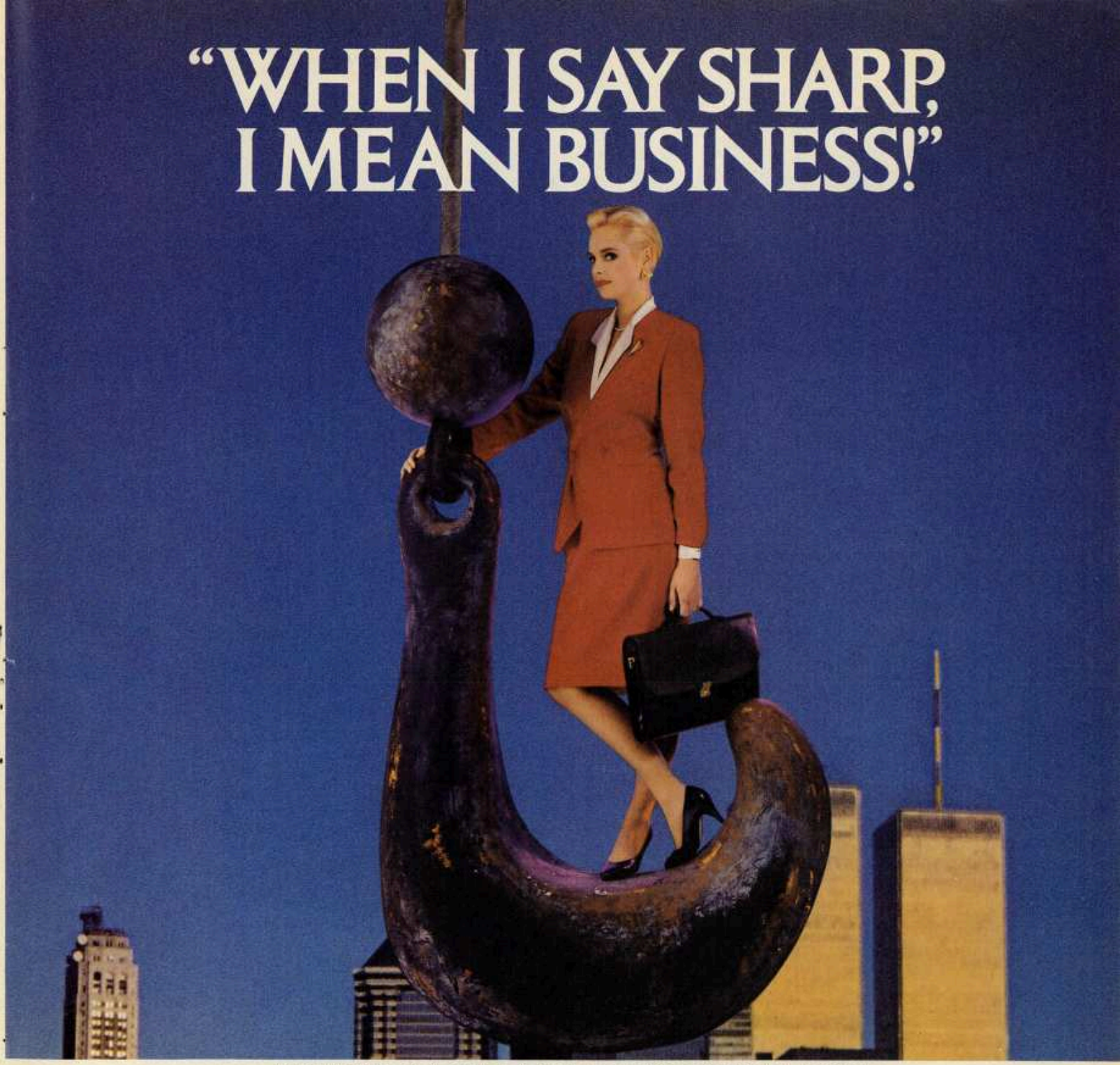
The First Walter Camp All-America Team of 1889

Arthur Cummock	Harvard
Hector W. Cowan	Princeton
John Cranston	Harvard
William J. George	Princeton
William W. Heffelfinger	Yale
Charles O. Gill	Yale
Amos Alonzo Stagg	Yale
Edgar Allen Poe	Princeton
James T. Lee	Harvard
Roscoe H. Channing Jr.	Princeton
Knowlton Ames	Princeton

Walter Camp Football Foundation COACH OF THE YEAR

1967—John Pont	Indiana
1968—Woody Hayes	Ohio State
1969—Bo Schembechler	Michigan
1970—Robert L. Blackman	Dartmouth
1971—Robert S. Devaney	Nebraska
1972—Joe Paterno	Penn State
1973—Johnny Majors	Pittsburgh
1974—Barry Switzer	Oklahoma
1975—Frank Kush	Arizona State
1976—Frank R. Burns	Rutgers
1977—Lou Holtz	Arkansas
1978—Warren Powers	Missouri
1979—John Mackovic	Wake Forest
1980—Vincent J. Dooley	Georgia
1981—Jackie Sherrill	Pittsburgh
1982—Jerry Stovall	Louisiana State
1983—Mike White	Illinois
1984—Joe Morrison	South Carolina
1985—Fisher DeBerry	Air Force
1986—Jimmy Johnson	Miami
1987—Dick MacPherson	Syracuse
1988—Don Nehlen	West Virginia

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HOW SHARP ARE YOU?

1 What player established the benchmark for career total yards?

2 During a rainy day in 1939, a Texas Tech player punted the ball 36 times, an NCAA record. Who was he?

3 Which Big Eight Conference team gained the most first downs in one game?

4 Who holds the season and career records for most rushing touchdowns scored by a quarterback?

5 Name the teams with the highest all-time winning percentages at the Division I-A and I-AA levels.

6 Name the Big Ten Conference quarterback who holds the record for most consecutive passes completed in one game.

7 Who holds the mark for most career passes caught by a tight end?



8 Which Pac-10 Conference kicker holds the season record for most consecutive field goals made?

9 Name the current NFL star who set the Division II record for career touchdown passes while at Grambling.

10 Name the school that won the national championship for three of six years, starting in 1936.

11 Which former Brigham Young University quarterback is the NCAA leader in career passing efficiency?

12 Name the star running back who set the record for most yards gained (754) against Notre Dame in his four-year career at the University of Pittsburgh.

13 Who holds the Division I-AA record for career receptions?

14 What two college football teams have played in the longest uninterrupted series of games?

ANSWERS:

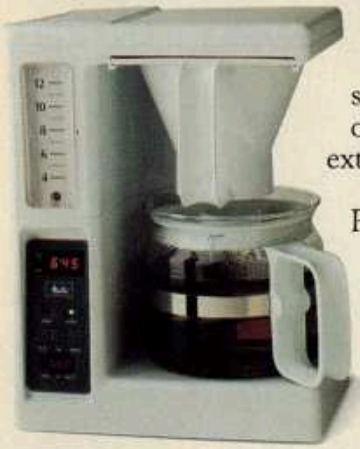
(1) Doug Flutie, Boston College (11,317) (2) Charlie Calhoun (1,318 yards) (3) Nebraska (4) Tampa's Fred Solomon (19 season, 39 career) (5) Division I-A, Notre Dame; I-AA, Tennessee State (6) Chuck Long, Iowa (22) (7) Gordon Hudson, BYU (178) (8) Chuck Nelson, Washington (25) (9) Doug Williams (93) (10) Minnesota (1936, '40, '41) (11) Jim McMahon (12) Tony Dorsett (13) Jerry Rice, Mississippi Valley State (301) (14) Kansas and Oklahoma (86 straight years)

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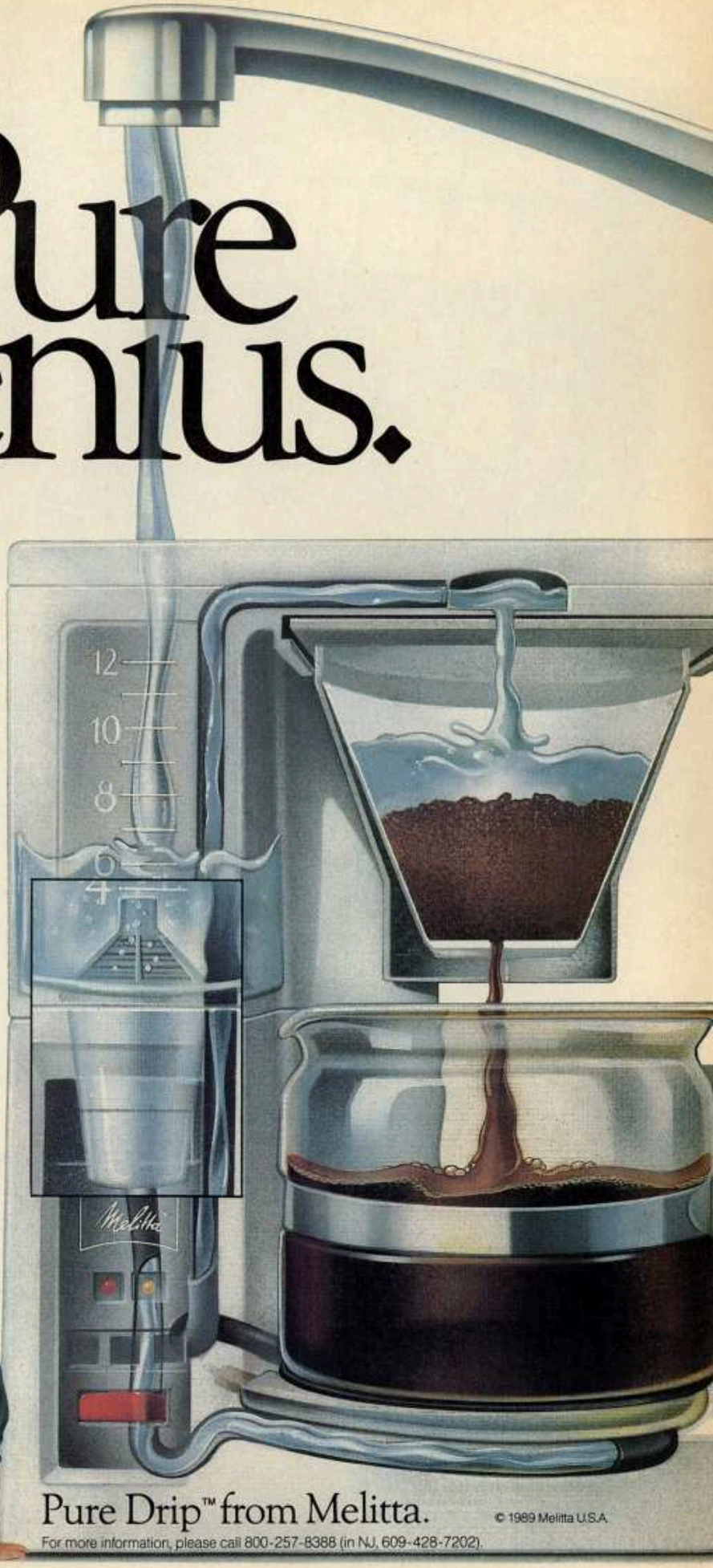


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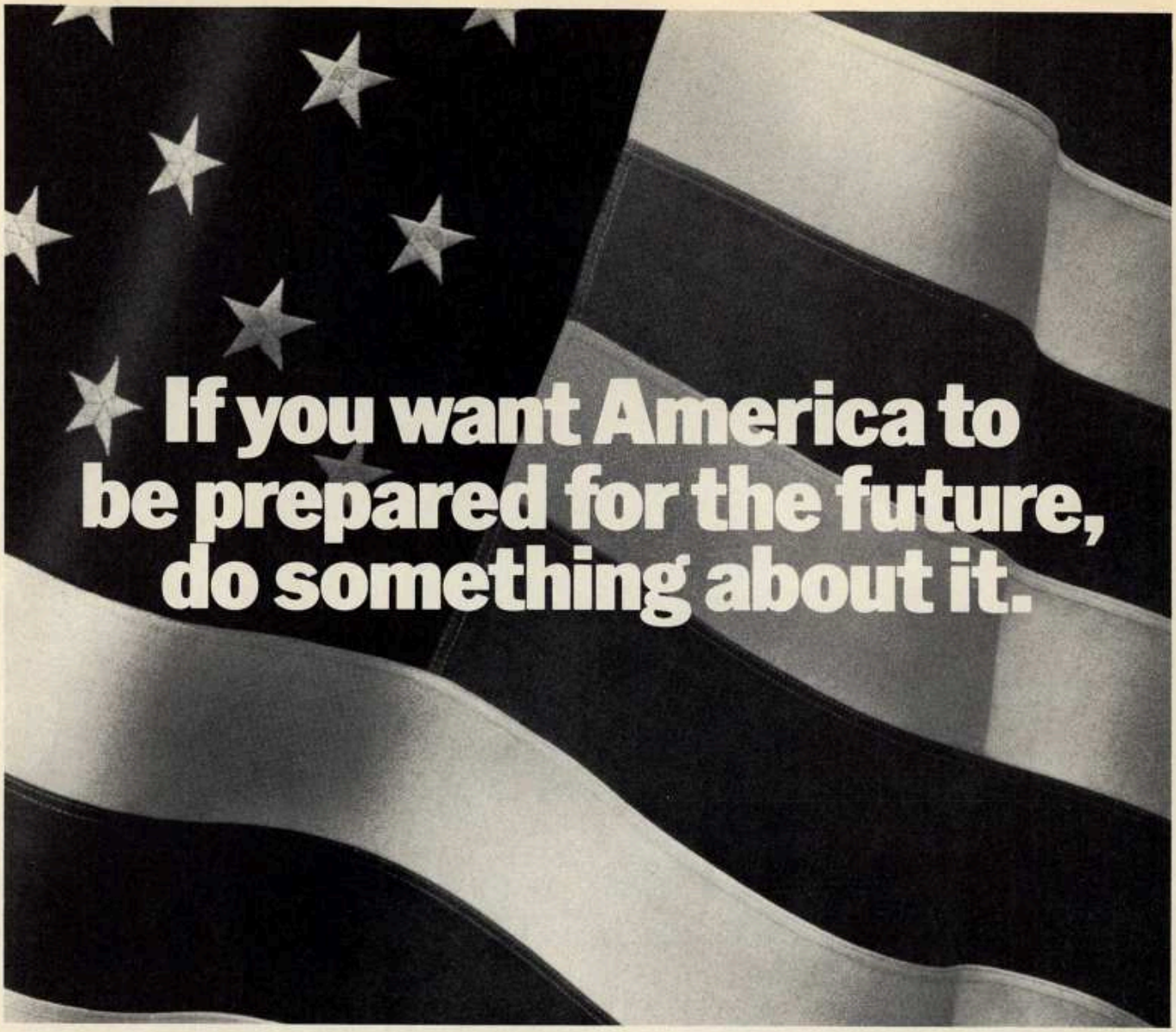
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unsuccessful try by the Seminoles. Miami drew even at 19-19 with its two-pointers, then went for one point after its final touchdown for a 26-19 advantage. Florida State scored with 42 seconds remaining, then said no to playing for a tie and lost its two-point conversion attempt—and the game—on an incomplete pass.

The drama produced in the final seconds of those games was exactly what the NCAA Football Rules Committee had in mind when it conceived the two-point play 31 years ago. Today there is little opposition to the two-point rule. In the beginning, however, that was not the case.

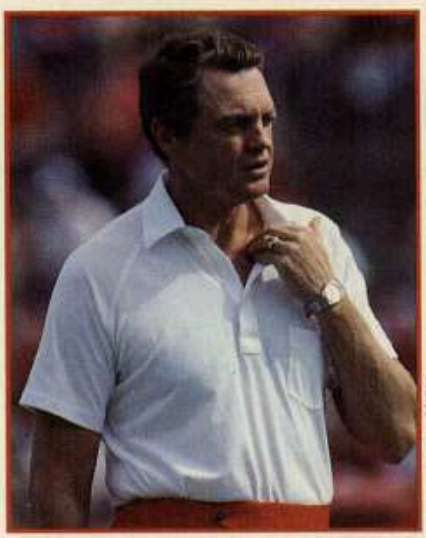
The historic 1958 rules committee session was held in a residential hotel in Fort Lauderdale, Fla.—the Lago Mar. Michigan athletic director Fritz Crisler, who was chairman of the committee, had a friend who owned the hotel. There were no meeting rooms, so after the bar closed at 2 a.m. some tables and chairs were placed on the dance floor for the 8 a.m. committee gathering.

"There was a feeling among committee members that something had to be done to spice up the game because there weren't enough field goals and the extra point was too simple a play," said Dave Nelson, secretary-editor of the rules committee, who attended his first meeting in 1958, when he was coach at the University of Delaware.

One of the suggestions for adding some excitement to the game was to move the goal posts back to the goal line, but it was rejected for reasons of safety. The next proposal was to widen the goal posts. That was also turned down. E.C. "Irish" Krieger, the Big Ten technical advisor for football, then mentioned that prior to World War II a two-point conversion play had been discussed.

"I was sitting next to Bud Wilkinson [the Oklahoma coach] and we both thought it was a good idea," said Nelson. "After a while it came up for a vote. The idea lost 12-2. That night former Alabama and Duke head coach Wallace Wade [who was representing the Southern Conference] said he thought the two-point conversion would be good for football. He got Illinois coach Ray Eliot, who had voted against the original proposal, to bring it up again the next day. After a lot of discussion, the matter came to a final vote. Eliot voted against it.

"Crisler said that because it was a controversial rule change the committee should have a unanimous vote," Nelson recounted. "Eliot said if we moved the ball back from the three-yard line to the five-yard line he would vote for the change. Crisler told him no. Eliot then lobbied to put the ball on the four-yard line. Crisler again said no, then asked Ray why he was so upset. Eliot responded, 'Sir, let me tell you, Sir, that in my league if we put the ball on the three-yard line, Woody Hayes [the Ohio State coach] will score two points every time [his team] puts the ball in play.'"



Malcolm W. Emmons

Tom Osborne's choice to go for two in the 1984 Orange Bowl cost Nebraska a national championship—but he never second-guesses his decision.

But coaches throughout the country were intrigued with the new rule. Many thought it would be almost as easy to score via the run or the pass as it would be with a kick, so 51.4 percent of the extra-point attempts in 1958 were for two points. The success rate was 44.7 percent compared with 68.6 percent for the kick. In 1959 coaches began to see the light. Only 40.2 percent of the PAT attempts were two-point conversions. The success rate dropped to 40.3 percent, while kickers were successful with 75.4 percent of their attempts.

At the same time there was a strong movement to do away with the rule. The leader of the opposition was Georgia Tech coach Bobby Dodd. "I was coaching at Delaware at the time and in 1958 we lost 8-7 to Lafayette and 7-6 to Lehigh, both games revolving around the two-point play," said Nelson. "Dodd sent me a telegram. It contained the two scores and said, 'It couldn't have happened to a nicer guy.'"

Not long after the two-point rule was passed, Lou Little of Columbia was named chairman of the rules committee. He came to the general meeting armed with a resolution supporting the two-point rule and widening of the goal posts. The opposition quickly faded.

In 1960, the third year of the plan, the percentage of PAT attempts for two points dropped to 29.9. The low point was 1986, when just .095 percent of the tries were for two points. In 616 games last season, only 10.8 percent of the PATs were for two points. The success rate was 43.5 percent.

"The rule has added a great deal of interest to the game, but it doesn't compare in importance with the free-substitution rule," said Nelson. "That rule is the reason we have so many field goals these days. It permitted teams to have a specialist to snap the ball, a specialist to hold the ball and a specialist to kick the ball."

A recent addition to the rule book has given another new look to the extra point. This change permits the defense to score two points on a PAT attempt if they return a blocked kick, an intercepted pass or a fumble interception for a touchdown. These things happened 19 times in about 2,500 games last season and involved all levels of NCAA teams. "We made the change because the thinking was that 'total football' wasn't being played on the extra point," said Nelson. "I think the rule will have a greater impact this season. I heard that one team is thinking of using a 6-10 basketball player to try to block kicks."

Coach John Mackovic of Illinois, who also wears the athletic director hat, said he believes that the number of two-point attempts will increase this season. "With the tee being taken away from the kickers, the number of long-range field goals will not be so high," observed the coach. "People will be looking for other ways to score points, and I see them opting for the two-point conversion."

Mackovic is very familiar with coaching at a level where there was no two-point option. "It is an exciting part of the college game," said the Illini coach, formerly the number-one man with Kansas City in the NFL. "I was never in favor of the two-point rule in the NFL, but if it ever comes to a vote at the college level, I'll vote 'yes.'"

About the Author: Sportswriter John Bansch of *The Indianapolis Star* has reported on college and professional football for 31 years. He currently covers the Indianapolis Colts.

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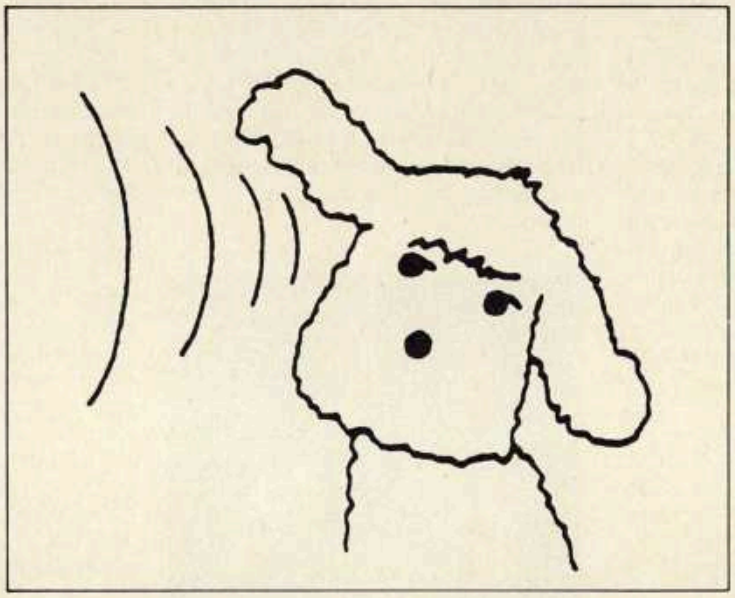
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THE TWO-POINT GAMBLE

As Notre Dame fans held their breath, free safety Pat Terrell batted away Miami's two-point conversion try in the waning moments at South Bend last year.

by John Bansch

Showing a disdain for the game-tying extra point, daring coaches would rather go for the win, perhaps risking a national title.

The stoic expression on Coach Jimmy Johnson's face gave no hint of the tragedy that was unfolding just 50 yards away on the hallowed turf of Notre Dame Stadium on Oct. 15, 1988. But what Johnson was feeling inside was a different story.

He was witnessing the end of a 36-game winning streak and with it the destruction of a dream—the winning of a second successive national college football championship for his Miami Hurricanes. His team fell 31-30 on a failed two-point conversion attempt 45 seconds before the final gun. Quarterback Steve Walsh, who completed 31 of 50 passes for 424 yards and four touchdowns, lofted the ball in the direction of halfback Leonard Conley in the corner of the end zone in an attempt to win the game. Notre Dame free safety Pat Terrell knocked it away.

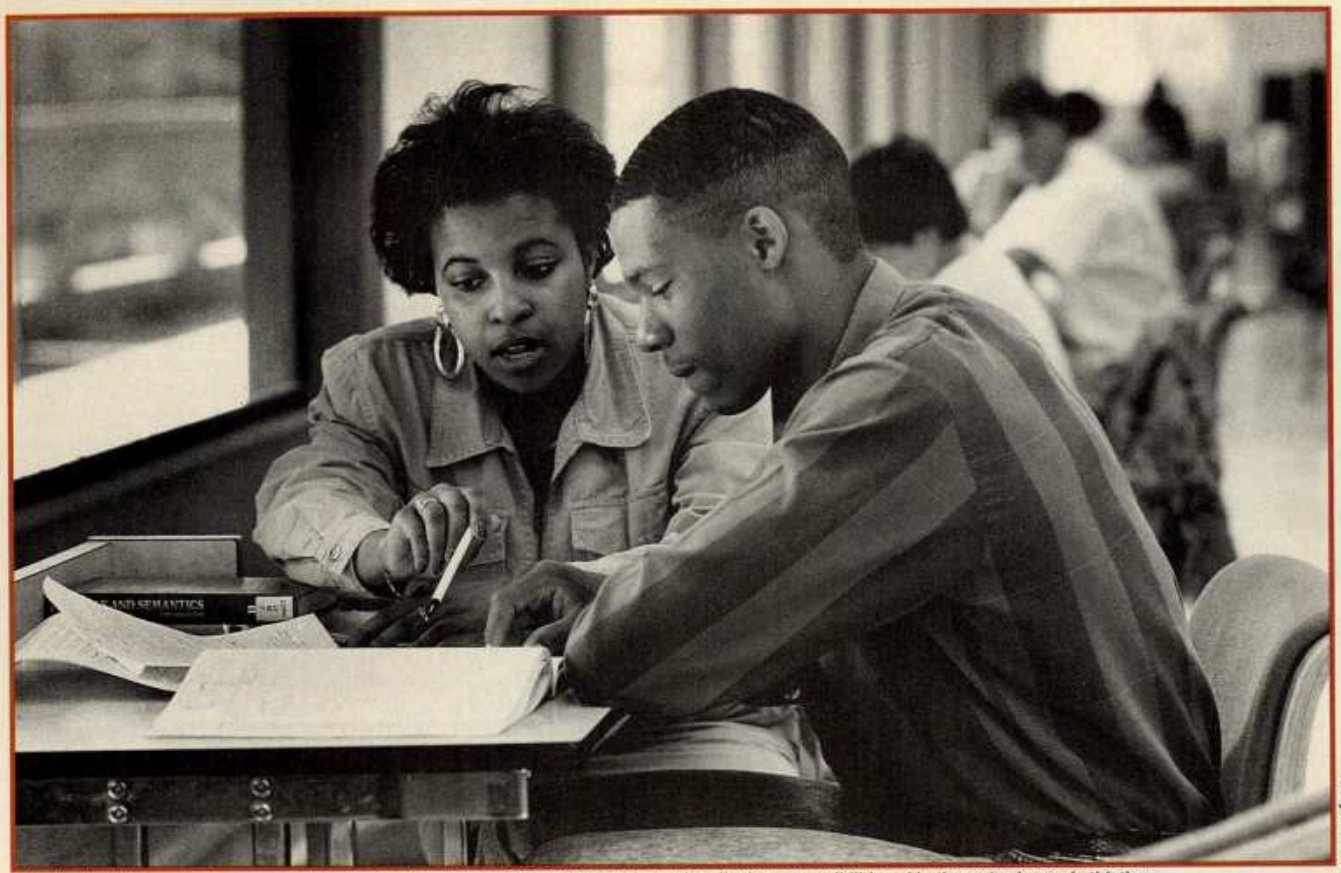
If Miami had opted to kick the extra point the Hurricanes most likely would have walked off the field in a 30-30 deadlock with the Irish and still in control of their destiny. As losers, they had to hope that another team would defeat Notre Dame and put the Hurricanes in position to retain their national title. But that was not to be.

Johnson—who as the new head coach of the NFL's Dallas Cowboys no longer has to determine whether to go for one or two points following a touchdown—has no second thoughts about the decision to go for two. "We always play to win," he said. "That's the way you play the game. There is no consideration of anything else."

In the past the two-point conversion—made a part of the game in 1958—was good to the Hurricanes. It played a major role in their No. 1 ranking in the 1983 and 1987 seasons.

Who will ever forget Nebraska misfiring on a two-point pass attempt with 48 seconds remaining in the 1984 Orange Bowl and losing the national title to Miami in another 31-30 conflict? Cornhusker coach Tom Osborne would not have been criticized if he had gone for the extra point. After all, Nebraska needed only a tie to finish as the nation's lone unbeaten team. Osborne, like Johnson in 1988, never wavered in going for the deuce. He played his hand the only way he knew how—by using every tactic available to try to win.

In 1987 the Hurricanes fell behind Florida State, 19-3, then rallied to pull out a 26-25 triumph, thanks to a pair of successful two-point conversions and one



Gary Mahoso

Academic advisors may recommend tutoring for the student-athlete who is trying to handle the responsibilities of both academics and athletics.

by Sue Levin

THE ACADEMIC GAME PLAN

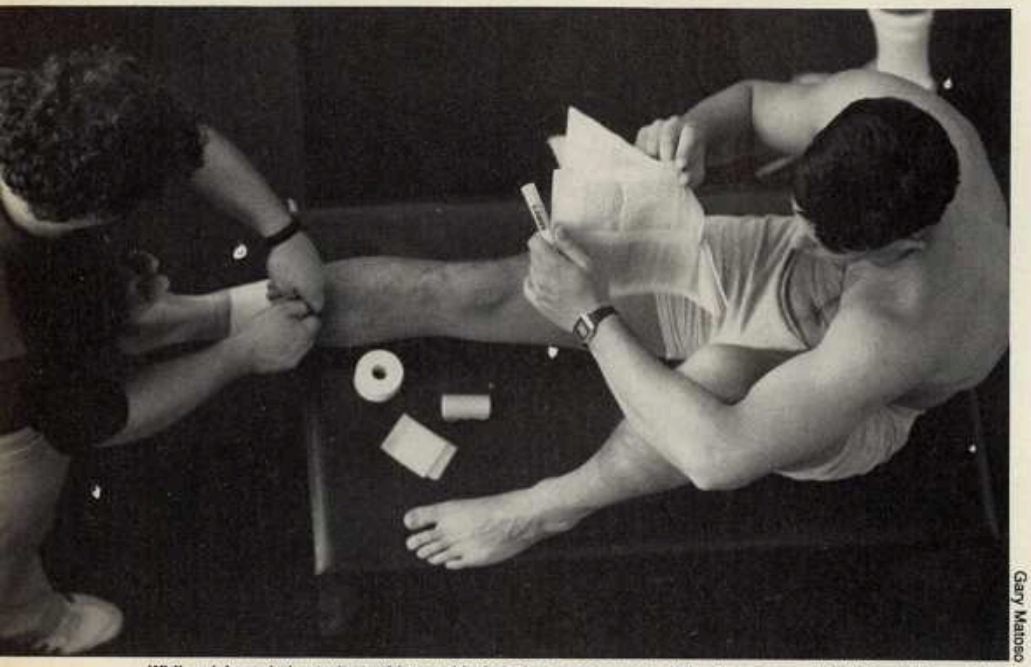
Academic advisors use a 'prevent defense' to help athletes succeed in the classroom.

The difficult act of balancing athletics and academics was in the news once again last winter, after the passage of Proposition 42 and a temporary walkout by Georgetown basketball coach John Thompson. The coach was one of the more outspoken opponents of Proposition 42, which tightens certain academic requirements already put in place by its more comprehensive forerunner, Proposition 48. While the controversy still rages, hundreds of academic advisors at Division I-A and I-AA universities continue the balancing routine that is more than editorial-page rhetoric: It's their job.

These professionals are charged with making sure that the student-athlete *is* both student and athlete. It's a job that requires the advisor to serve as a mediator, an enforcer, a counselor and, at times, a mother hen.

"The academic advisor needs to understand the athletic, legal and administrative portions of this business," said Theophilus Gregory, assistant athletic director in charge of academic affairs and compliance at the University of Colorado. "But mainly you have to be an educator, because the ideal should be one of an educated person—not just an academically eligible person—winning football games."

This is a long way from how the role of the academic advisor was viewed just 10 years ago. In fact, few schools had full-time advisors in the 1970s. At that time the job was generally filled by a part-time coach or a graduate assistant. But in the late '70s and the early '80s there was a



Gary Mabbo

While advisors help student-athletes with their time-management skills, it's up to each individual to juggle the demands of academics and athletics, which may mean a study session in the training room.

growing awareness among university administrators and within the general public that reform was needed in college athletics. Suddenly people were interested in what percentage of a school's athletes had graduated, and whether those graduates were prepared for careers other than pro sports.

Although the trend toward greater emphasis on academics had already begun, it was the passage of Proposition 48 in 1983 and its actual enactment in 1986 that cemented the role of academic advisors in major-college athletic departments. Reports of academic deficiencies, along with a greater emphasis on university responsibility for the education of its student-athletes, created the need for more oversight of athletes' course work.

Clemson University's academic advisory department evolved in a fairly typical manner. The school simply expanded its program in 1983, from one full-time employee with a couple of graduate assistants to six full-time advisors. The change, said Clemson academic advisor Ian Davidson, allowed the department to become "actively involved, rather than sitting around waiting for final grades, when it's too late to do anything about them."

Academic advisory departments have a number of different strategies for helping students. In general, advisors encourage students to think about academic goals and to get on track toward them. They help students select courses wisely and develop a schedule that will be manageable when combined with practices. Also, mandatory study halls are established for freshmen to help them get a footing, and for upperclassmen who need extra support. Tutors are made available to all students, as well.

Advisors are also called on to solve specific problems, such as resolving conflicts between exams and games or helping a student who misses classes because of a sports-related injury.

Finally, advisors monitor the student's progress, reporting it to the coaches and, in some cases, to the NCAA. At some schools academic advisors are responsible for reporting athletes' eligibility to the NCAA, while at others this task is completed by a member of the athletic director's staff.

But the advisor's real work begins when a student has difficulty—and there is always a small percentage of students who have trouble making good grades. "These are kids who have always been reinforced and rewarded for everything athletic, and now they are being asked to excel in academics," said Bob Bradley, assistant director of athletics for academic affairs at the University of Kentucky and past president of the National Association of Academic Advisors for Athletics (NAAAA). "A lot of them have the innate ability, but others struggle, and it's frustrating for them. They've never had to produce before, but now it's expected. They're told, 'What's wrong with you?'"

When a student runs into trouble, the advisor contacts the student's professors to determine the nature and the extent of the problem. Said Davidson, "Lots of professors will call us before we call them and say, 'So-and-so made an "F" on the first test, and he needs to see a tutor.'" The advisor can then alert the coach to the problem and schedule more tutoring and study hours. Students are also referred to other support personnel on campus—for counseling or career planning, or for help with study and time-management techniques.

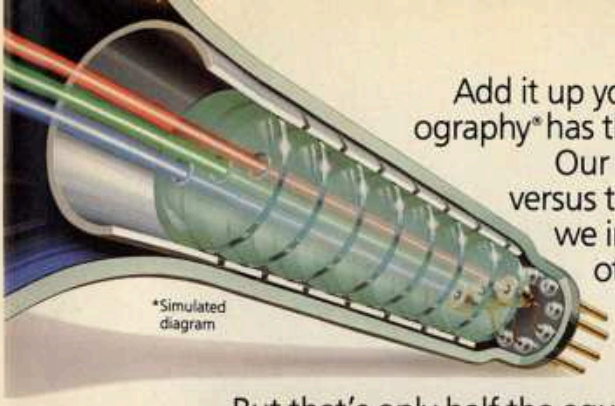
Whether these efforts are successful depends mainly on the student—it is ultimately his or her responsibility. But a major role is also played by the coach, according to Bradley. "No academic advisor can do anything with a kid unless the coach expects it," he said. "If the coach says, 'You're going to do it or you're not playing today,' it's going to happen."

Bradley speaks highly of Kentucky football coach Jerry Claiborne's stance on academics. "We had a kid who was the number one offensive lineman out of high school. He came in for Jerry, and he thought all he had to do was play football. But Coach Claiborne let him go. He went to another school, and now he's playing pro ball," Bradley said. "He was 6-7, 232 pounds as a sophomore, but Coach Claiborne said, 'If you don't want to go to class and take care of yourself, you don't belong here.' After that, the rest of the team fell right in line. They thought, 'Hey, if they let *him* go. . . .'"

Bradley acknowledges that not all teams work that way, but he hopes that in the future more coaches will realize they are involved. "Academics is a coach's job," he insisted. "I guarantee that the coach tells [a recruit's] parents that he'll do everything he can to help the kid graduate. I think he has a responsibility to do that."

Even so, the coach has to think about what's best for the team or for the individual as an athlete, just as every professor has the right to expect the individual to get the most from his or her experience in the classroom. It's up to the advisor to try to balance those demands—and it's a difficult balance. Often, Bradley explained, "You're trying to do what's best for the kid and you're making the coach *and* the professor mad. The faculty says, 'You're just trying to keep the kid eligible,' and the coach says, 'You do everything the faculty wants.'"

Bradley said that academic eligibility is what's best for the student. "If the kid's ineligible, he's going to leave school, and



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This 1917 press section put reporters close to the action, but subjected them to the wind and the cold.

enjoy the game from luxury booths. But some of the most important features of a press box are the utility booths—places for the official timekeeper, public address announcer and coaches, who use that vantage point to analyze the teams' performance on the field and shoot important game films.

Still, the main focus of the press box remains the press. Boston College kicked off its 1988 football season with a new, $25 million athletic complex that includes a state-of-the-art press box that rivals professional news studios, said Reid Oslin, assistant athletic director for sports publicity. The two-tiered deck spans 50 yards and seats more than 200 people. The media center itself offers high-quality services for all levels of sportscasting, including space for 85 writers, four radio booths, one network broadcast booth, two large photo bays and smaller booths for statisticians, the public address announcer and the official timekeeper.



The convenience and comfort of today's press box can sometimes be offset by a long-distance view of the field.

Not all schools grade their press boxes so highly. "I like to use the word 'antique,'" said University of Pittsburgh's Larry Eldridge, assistant AD for public relations, when describing the 12-year-old "temporary" press box at Pitt Stadium. The cramped quarters are too small for the crush of the national media, but they still offer all the phone lines, statistical reports and player guides necessary to cover a game, he said.

Eldridge said he feels that smaller, more humble press boxes are better than larger, more "sterile" ones. "They stir up more camaraderie among the reporters, as in the old days," he said. However, many of the older press boxes are open-air, which makes for a chilly afternoon's work at some of the colder-climate schools.

For sports columnist Monte Poole of *The* (Oakland) *Tribune*, the needs of a reporter are simple: "A quick elevator and a good view." He said that a slow elevator down to the locker rooms can hamper a reporter's ability to talk with a player or coach right after a game, when the emotion is still running high. And a good view of the action on the field is vital, he explained.

The press box at the University of Washington's Husky Stadium in Seattle offers a great view—of the Cascade and Olympic mountain ranges. But with the field 165 feet below the press box, reporters have to look almost directly downward to see the game. Chip Lydum, assistant SID, said that while the nearly 500-seat Husky press box is a good vantage point from which to diagram play formations, its height and older structure can cause frightening shakes and shudders when the wind blows or when the crowd starts to clap hands and stomp feet. Poole said he agrees. "You catch yourself rooting for the other team, just so the Husky fans don't get excited," he said.

Most Division I college press boxes are plugged in to the high-tech needs of the media. By using computerized statistics sheets, instant-replay screens and prepared pregame and postgame quotes, a reporter may not need to even be at the game. Are game-site press boxes soon to be obsolete?

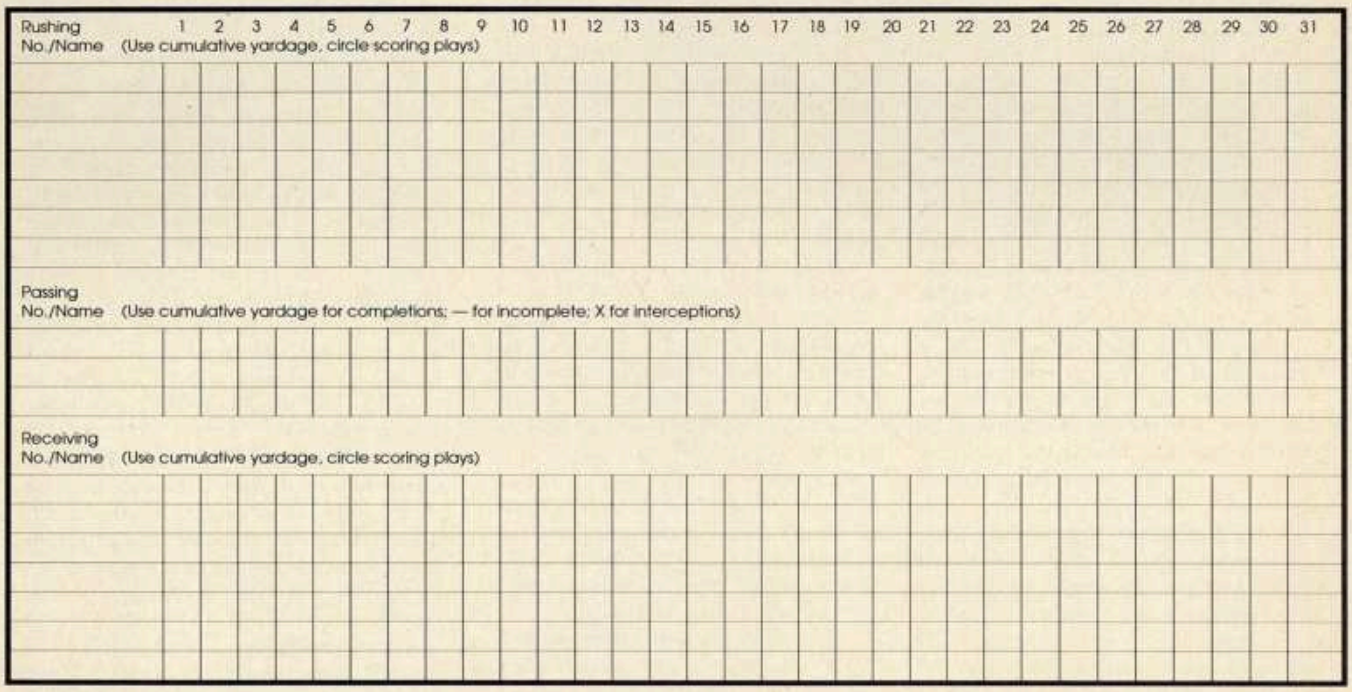
"Football isn't like golf," Poole said. "As a reporter you need to feel the game, as well as watch it."

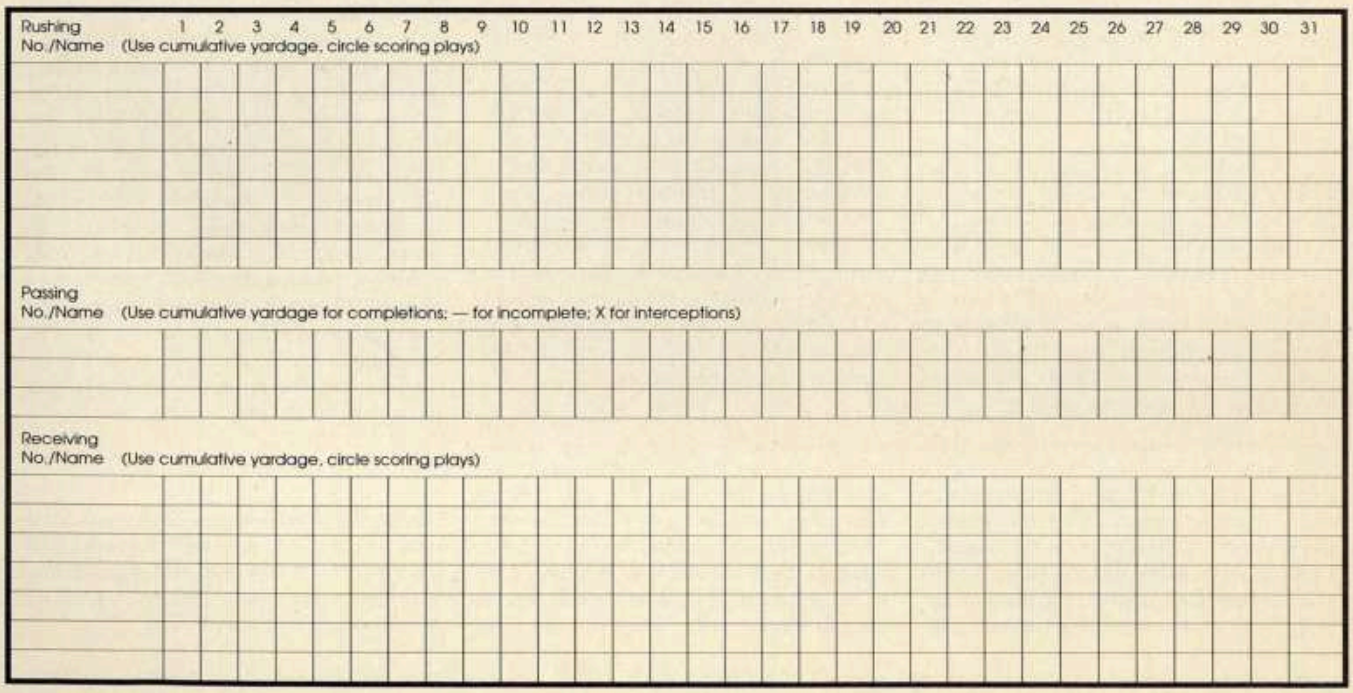
Oslin perhaps best summed up the importance of an on-site press box. "An off-campus press box would need to have a lot of electricity, but it could never replace the electricity of the game itself."

DO-IT-YOURSELF STATS

Every football fan knows that the score doesn't always give a good picture of a game. A few statistics, like those that can be kept on this page can make the picture clearer, show what the individual stars contribute and help to win post-game "debates." Besides, it can be fun to second guess the official scorers whose statistics will appear in tomorrow's papers. But before you start, here are some pointers on being a statistician:

1. Keep cumulative totals to be informed "up to the minute" and to simplify your figuring of team totals. Example: Jones gaines 3, 6, 9, 2 yards and you write 3. 9, 18, 20 on his line.
2. On plays involving penalties measured from the point of the foul, credit the rusher or pass receiver with yardage only to the point of the infraction.
3. Charge gains and losses on fumbles to the player who, in your judgment, contributed most to the error.
4. Don't score two-point conversion attempts after touchdowns as rushing or passing plays.





WHAT'S ALL THE CONTROVERSY ABOUT?

Trying to find a happy medium between academics and athletics concerns not only the individual student-athlete but university administrators, faculty and coaches, as well. That's why the NCAA membership passed Proposition 48 in 1983. There was widespread concern that many college freshman athletes were unprepared to handle the rigors of both higher education and athletics.

Prop 48 requires that all Division I scholarship athletes must have graduated from high school, recorded a grade of "C" or better in 11 core classes, and scored a minimum of 700 on the SAT or 15 on the ACT college entrance exam.

If a student is a high school graduate but fails to meet the core-curriculum requirement and record the minimum SAT or ACT test score, that student becomes a nonqualifier and may not practice, play or receive athletically related financial aid during his or her first year in college. Further, a nonqualifier has only three years of athletic eligibility.

A student who fails to satisfy the core-curriculum requirement and/or the minimum test score but has a 2.0 overall high school GPA (the equivalent of a "C" average) is considered a partial qualifier. He or she is eligible for athletically related financial aid, but may not practice or play during the first college year and has only three years of eligibility thereafter.

A student-athlete who fails to meet the Prop 48 standards must successfully complete 24 units (two full semesters of course work) for sophomore eligibility.

Proposition 42, passed at the 1989 NCAA Convention and due to become effective in 1990, modifies Prop 48 by eliminating the category of partial qualifier, thus ruling out athletically related financial aid for such a student.

The bottom line of the Prop 48 and 42 legislation is to improve the academic caliber of student-athletes.

"We're talking about preparation," said Charles Whitcomb, a faculty representative and chairman of the Department of Recreation and Leisure Studies at San Jose State University. "Is the student ready to accept the challenge of the university? We're an academic institution, not just an athletic institution."

The debate arises over whether the end justifies the means.

Temple University basketball coach John Chaney, a leading opponent of the legislation, is distressed over the use of SAT scores as a measurement of academic ability and the repeal of athletic financial aid to partial qualifiers.

Many feel that test scores, such as those from the SAT, are not a good measurement of academic skills and are especially unfair to minorities because cultural differences affect language, speaking and writing patterns.

"The importance of sports is that it gives a youngster a vehicle," Chaney said. "It's no different than if you're a musician, an actor or a scholar. Any talent a young person has, he should be able to use as a means of getting a degree."

Steve Sloan, University of Alabama athletic director, supports the legislation. "We felt [42] was an added process from Proposition 48 and it would eliminate the partial qualifier," Sloan said. "Forty-eight was set up to set minimum requirements so universities would be getting better student-athletes from an academic standpoint. It was implemented to send a message to high schools to educate athletes properly and advise them on taking proper courses."

—Larry Gray

then you don't have him to work with anymore." And he added, "Kids stay eligible when they're working toward a degree." Unfortunately, academic eligibility doesn't always guarantee that an athlete is learning, just as graduation doesn't always indicate that an individual has received an education. Said Colorado's Theo Gregory, "The word 'graduation' doesn't indicate quality; it's a quantitative measure. I try to focus on the student becoming educated and employable. What will he contribute to the world of work?"

Dandre DeSandies, Ph.D., an academic advisor at Stanford University, underscores that point. "We've got to educate people for life beyond football, life beyond tennis," said DeSandies. "The university's responsibility is to educate. It's not just entertainment." But the student has a responsibility as well. "You can't pin all your hopes on one dream," he cautioned. "Academic advisors are the hedge against that bet."

Are academic advisors improving the odds for athletes? Although there are no overall statistics that analyze graduation rates during the last 10 years, on a case-by-case basis there is some reason for optimism. At Colorado, Gregory sees definite benefit in the intensive management program for the five to 10 percent of athletes who, he said, "are blowing it." With the help of advisors and tutors, 90 to 95 percent of these problem cases will make it, said Gregory, although there will always be one or two who won't. Davidson at Clemson and Bradley at Kentucky paint similar pictures.

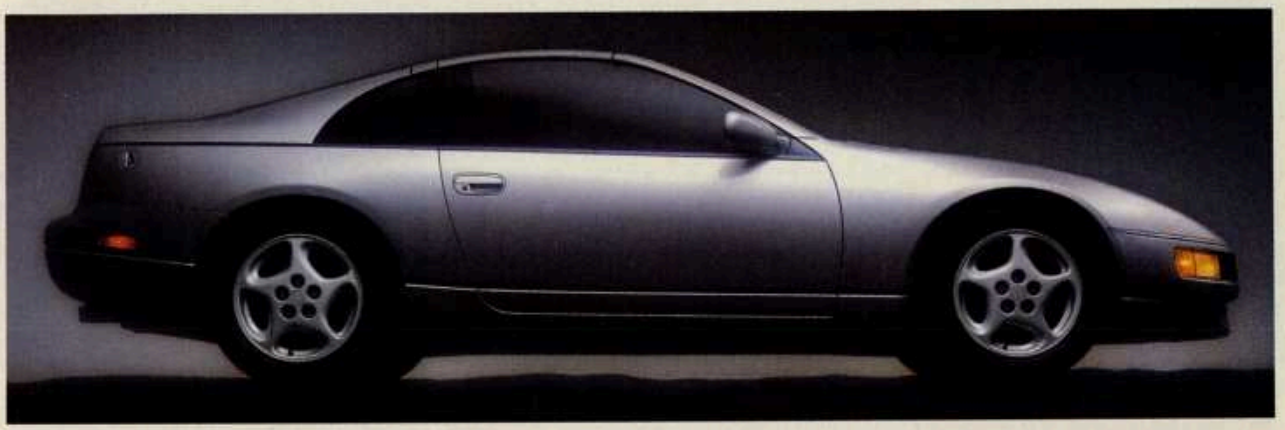
On an individual level, every academic advisor can tell stories of students they went to bat for, or pushed a little harder, who went on to graduate and get good jobs. Bradley tells of an athlete with whom he worked particularly hard. "He wore me out," Bradley said. "But he graduated with a degree in business and now he's a regional sales manager for Xerox." These successes are the payoff for advisors' endless hours of reasoning, cajoling, negotiating, counseling and trouble-shooting.

While it is unreasonable to expect a major change in the percentage of athletes who graduate—just as there will continue to be a large number of nonathletes who fail to graduate—college athletes of the future may well be better educated. Ian Davidson feels that policy changes, including Proposition 48, are resulting in better-prepared student-athletes. Said Bradley, "The general awareness has helped. Coaches, kids and parents are more aware of what they have to do academically. Schools are hiring people to be on kids' backs, and it's going to get through to them."

About the Author: Sue Levin is a freelance writer in California. Her work has appeared in *Sports Illustrated for Kids*, *Women's Sports and Fitness*, *Outside*, *Mademoiselle* and *Savvy*.

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EASTERN FALL SPORTS UPDATE

VOLLEYBALL

The Eastern Oregon State College Women's Volleyball Team, led by third year head coach Sharon Campbell, cruised to a 17-6 overall record (7-2 in the Cascade Collegiate Conference). Eastern also boasts an undefeated record at home; they are 5-0 in the friendly confines of Quinn Coliseum.

Eastern has been led by the steady play of team captain Shelly Ehlers (junior, Caldwell, ID) and Michelle Weymouth (junior, Ontario, OR). Ehlers has compiled some good statistics while providing excellent leadership for a relatively young Mountaineer squad. Weymouth, a setter, has been the anchor of the Mountaineer attack. Coach Campbell termed Weymouth as "our most consistent player". Teri Arbuckle (sophomore, Three Forks, MT) has really come on and is a major factor that Eastern is 7-1 in its last eight matches.

The Mountaineers host Oregon Tech today and NAIA District I power Lewis-Clark State Tuesday night before the Cascade Collegiate Conference Tournament, which will be held on Oct. 27 and 28 in Portland, OR, at Concordia College.

VOLLEYBALL ROSTER

NO	NAME	HOMETOWN	YEAR	HEIGHT	POSITION
1	Amy Hamerlynk	Portland, OR	SO	5'4"	Setter
2	Annette Archer	Madras, OR	SO	5'7"	OH
3	Michelle Weymouth	Ontario, OR	JR	5'5"	Setter
4	Teri Arbuckle	Three Forks, MT	SO	5'7"	OH
5	Julie Kirkland	Clastskankie, OR	FR	5'10"	MB
6	Yvette Farrier	Jefferson, OR	FR	5'7"	OH
7	Shelly Ehlers	Caldwell, ID	JR	5'7"	OH
8	Rose Smith	Flagstaff, AZ	JR	5'9"	Setter/OH
9	Michelle Jewkes	North Pole, AK	SO	5'9"	MB
10	Kele Dawson	Pocatello, ID	FR	5'6"	MB/OH
11	Paco Lehtenen	Soldotna, AK	SO	5'5"	OH

Head Coach: Sharon M. Campbell **Assistant Coach:** Geigy Jacobs

CROSS COUNTRY

Eastern men's and women's cross country teams have had a busy, yet productive campaign in 1989, with a total of six meets, covering three states.

Steve Padilla (junior, Hermiston, OR) has been the Mountaineers most solid performer, posting high finishes at every meet. Padilla's best showing was an 11th place finish (out of 251) at the Willamette University Invitational. The team's overall best effort came in a dramatic victory over Whitman as Don Cathey (junior, Elma, WA) dove over the finish line to give Eastern a one point victory.

The women's side has also performed admirably. Theresa Walton (freshman, Gardnerville, NV) has led the Mountaineers to a number of high overall finishes. The women's best effort also came in a defeat of Whitman College.

Both the men's and women's teams will be concluding their home season this Saturday in the Eastern Oregon Invitational. The teams will then prepare for the NAIA District II Championships on November 4 in Monmouth, OR.

CROSS COUNTRY ROSTER 1989-1990

NO	NAME	YEAR	HOMETOWN	YEARS PARTICIPATION
1	Don Cathey	Junior	Elma, WA	3
2	Korreene Condit	Freshman	La Grande, OR	1
3	Marty Doyle	Sophomore	Seaside, OR	2
4	John Garlitz	Sophomore	Elgin, OR	2
5	Paul Garlitz	Junior	Elgin, OR	2
6	Dawn Lubbes	Freshman	La Grande, OR	1
7	Carol Ann Carson	Junior	Simsbury, CT	3
8	Rose Logan	Senior	Bend, OR	3
9	Mike Murphy	Freshman	Hermiston, OR	1
10	Steve Padilla	Junior	Hermiston, OR	3
11	Tammy Pence	Sophomore	Petersburg, AK	2
12	Colleen Quam	Senior	Eugene, OR	3
13	Steve Schlegal	Freshman	Union, OR	1
14	Stephen Sheehy	Junior	Union, OR	3
15	Theresa Walton	Freshman	Gardnerville, NV	1
16	Rich Wiebe	Sophomore	Fruitland, ID	2

MOUNTAINEER CLUB 1989-90

As Of October 13, 1989

COACH'S CIRCLE ($250 Or More)

Alayan International, Inc.
Albertson's
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Peggy Anderson
Leland & Beth Beamer
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Boise Cascade
Carey, Joseph & Mendiguren
Orson Christensen
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Globe Furniture, Inc
Helm, Baum & Riedlinger
Jack & Kathy Kotlar
La Grande Lumber Co
Les Schwab Tire Center
Jean Neely
The Observer
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Union Wallowa Baker Credit Union

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Benjamin Franklin Savings & Loan
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Craig's Cleaners
Rob Cushman
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Dolven's Appliances, Inc.
Terry Edvalson
Chip Ettinger
Gabe & Shirley Franco
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David & Carolyn Gilbert
Joseph Grover, DMD
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Lee Insko
Fred Jaehnig
Kara Leigh's Hallmark
Kohr's Body Shop
Ralph & Merribeth Lewis
Weldon "Bud" & Lorene Lewis
Jim & Judy Lundy
Magic Carpet Travel Service
Bob & Pat Mayberry
McDonalds
Jim McMahan, DMD
Danny & Suzanne Meyer
William & Lorina Mills
Orlyn & Donna North
Photo-Lure
Pony Soldier Motor Inn
Wesley Rampton, DMD
Toni Raymond
Red Cross Drug Store
Royal Motor Inn
Barbara Schawl
Smith Brothers Moving, Inc.
Jan SmutzBrian Spencer, DDS
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Steven Hart
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Hal Hoxie
Harry Hunt
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Terry & Susan Oft
Dennis & Jan Oliver
John & Jane Ott
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Don & Annette Wayne
Stan & Susan Weiper
John Williamson
Ted Wilson
Charlotte Worthy
Kelly & Pamela Yenser
Gerald & Arlene Young

EASTERN PLAYER ROSTER

#	PLAYER	POS	HT	WT	YR	HOMETOWN HIGH SCHOOL
2	Keith VanBroeke	WR	6'0"	165	SO	Mullan, ID
3	Todd Beamer	QB	6'0"	180	JR	Madras, OR
4	Terry Zufelt	WR	5'11"	180	SO	Mullan, ID
5	Bob Wilkins	QB	6'3"	235	SO	Vale, OR
6	Bill Kirkland	K	5'10"	165	JR	Poulsbo, WA (N. Kitsap)
7	Michael Monohan	WR	6'0"	180	SR	Prospect, OR
8	John Ransom	DB	6'0"	180	SO	Hillsboro, OR (Glencoe)
9	Todd McGuire	LB	6'1"	200	SO	Madras, OR
10	Ron Liljedahl	QB	6'0"	185	JR	Merril, WI
11	Andrew King	DB	5'10"	173	SR	Gridley, CA
12	Richard Devin	DB	6'1"	165	FR	Heppner, OR
13	John Dobbel	TE	6'3"	220	SO	Baker, OR
14	Sean Green	WR	5'11"	160	FR	Kuna, ID
15	Rob Burkett	WR	6'1"	165	FR	Vancouver, WA (Mt. View)
16	Greg Turpen	RB	5'10"	180	FR	Meridian, ID
17	Tim Kotler	K	5'10"	160	FR	Oceanside, CA
18	Dick Dow	RB	5'11"	180	FR	Chehalis, WA (W. F. West)
19	Kevin Kotlar	TE	6'3"	220	SR	Oceanside, CA (Tustin)
20	Todd Meyer	DB	5'10"	185	SO	Gig Harbor, WA
22	David Abrahamson	LB	5'10"	220	JR	Mountain Home, ID
23	Jay Doughty	FB	5'9"	190	SO	Kuna, ID
24	Leon Fuller	DB	5'10"	180	JR	Riverside, CA
25	Aaron Hutchings	DB	6'2"	185	FR	Kuna, ID
28	David Green	FB	5'11"	190	SO	The Dalles, OR
29	Tim Lane	RB	5'8"	165	JR	Hutchinson, KS (Buhler)
30	Kerry Crowston	DB	5'7"	175	JR	Vancouver, WA (Evergreen)
31	Craig Angell	WR	6'0"	170	FR	Heppner, OR
32	Brian Sap	RB	6'1"	210	JR	Lakeport, CA (Clearlake)
33	Mike Goggin	WR	6'1"	200	SR	Spokane, WA
34	Mike Beam	FB	6'1"	230	JR	Ukiah, CA
35	Darin Bourgeois	DB	5'9"	175	JR	Phoenix, AZ (Arcadia)
36	Steve Brown	DB	6'0"	200	JR	Alta Loma, CA (Chaffey)
37	Mike Sebastiani	RB	5'10"	150	FR	Lakewood, WA
38	Tristan Roach	LB	6'1"	210	SR	Port Orchard, WA
39	Scott Rosin	LB	6'1"	190	FR	Soldotna, AK
40	J. R. Brown	DB	6'1"	185	JR	Idaho Falls, ID (Skyline)
41	Marvin Wilson	DB	6'2"	185	FR	Fruitland, ID
44	John Pinto	QB	6'0"	185	JR	Reno, NV (Sparks)
45	Shawn Perkins	DB	5'11"	175	JR	Boise, ID
46	Cedric Samples	DB	5'10"	205	JR	Hueytown, AL
47	Jaye Johnson	LB	6'0"	210	JR	Belt, MT
48	Chad deMoise	LB	5'11"	195	FR	Chehalis, WA (W. F. West)
49	Scott Minor	DB	5'10"	175	FR	Culver, OR
50	Craig Kyllonen	LB	5'11"	240	JR	Elko, NV
51	Chris Marcille	C	6'1"	205	FR	Helena, MT
52	Matt Nellor	C	6'2"	215	FR	Portland, OR (Madison)
53	M. C. Stallworth	LB	6'2"	238	JR	Sacamento, CA (Grant)
54	Harrison Lynch	C	5'10"	230	FR	Portland, OR (Wilson)
55	John Sagatu	LB	6'0"	215	FR	American Samoa (Fabaitua)
56	Kelly Thorson	DE	6'2"	209	FR	Spokane, WA (Malta)
57	Scott McKague	P	6'0"	222	SR	La Grande, OR
58	Craig Porter	C	5'11"	190	FR	Gladstone, OR
59	Mitch Frye	OG	6'1"	200	SO	Bountiful, UT
61	Deacon Hanson	C	6'1"	231	FR	Kekaha, HI (Waimea)
62	Rob Kiser	LB	6'0"	205	FR	Middleton, ID
63	Ryan Graham	OG	6'0"	239	FR	Vancouver, WA (Prairie)
65	Tony Mayberry	C	6'1"	235	JR	Belfair, WA (N. Mason)
66	Tom Simi	OG	6'2"	247	SO	Vancouver, WA (Mt. View)
67	Richard More	DL	6'1"	235	FR	Sandy, OR
68	Corey Bach	DL	6'0"	216	SO	Boise, ID (Capital)
69	Les Wallace	LB	6'1"	190	FR	Pendleton, OR
70	Jeremy Davy	OT	6'4"	245	FR	Spokane, WA (Colville)
71	Mike Donnelly	DL	6'0"	250	FR	La Grande, OR
72	Doni French	LB	5'7"	180	FR	Battle Ground, WA
73	Wes North	OG	5'11"	235	JR	Gridley, CA
74	Chris Richards	OT	6'4"	280	SO	Anaheim, CA (Savanna)
75	Norm Stewart	DL	6'2"	230	SO	Stanfield, OR
76	Milt Hooton	OG	6'0"	250	SO	Union, OR
77	Thomas Kaaihili	DL	6'2"	245	JR	Hilo, HI
78	Jeff Church	OG	6'3"	240	FR	Fruitland, ID
79	Richard Dague	OG	6'1"	210	FR	Grants Pass, OR
81	Shawn Knoblock	WR	6'0"	190	FR	Soldotna, AK
83	Jason Chambers	WR	5'10"	155	SO	Mullan, ID
84	Vincent Johnson	WR	6'0"	170	JR	El Center, TX
85	Scott Miller	DE	5'10"	190	FR	Soldotna, AK
86	Troy Hesse	WR	6'1"	180	FR	Hillsboro, OR
87	Michael Santilena	DB	5'9"	175	FR	Hilo, HI (Waiakea)
88	Scott DePhillips	TE	6'2"	215	JR	Monterey, CA
89	Derek Santos	TE	6'2"	220	FR	Fossil, OR (Wheeler)
90	Cory Hollingsworth	DL	6'0"	200	SO	Pocatello, ID
91	Scott Hiner	NG	5'11"	216	FR	Boise, ID (Borah)
92	Jeff Martin	LB	5'10"	190	FR	Days Creek, OR
93	Garett Bretz	LB	5'10"	212	FR	Orofino, ID
94	Wayne Lehtinen	DE	6'0"	211	FR	Soldotna, AK
95	Deni French	LB	5'7"	180	FR	Battle Ground, WA
96	Randy Goodwin	DL	6'4"	235	JR	Redmond, OR (Mohawk)
97	Kale Cockett	TE	6'7"	230	SO	Kahaluu, HI
98	Mike Miller	NG	5'11"	250	JR	Rathdrum, ID (Lakeland)
99	Shane Gomes	DL	6'3"	246	SO	Antelope, OR (Madras)

EASTERN COMING EVENTS

SYMPHONY PERFORMANCE.....October 21, 3:00

VOLLEYBALL: EASTERN vs LEWIS-CLARK STATE.....October 23, 7:30

MOUNTAINEER YOUTH BASKETBALL CAMP.....October 28, 8:00

NAIA DISTRICT II AWARDS BANQUET (Salem).....October 29, 6:00

FOOTBALL: EASTERN vs PACIFIC.....November 4, 1:30

WASHINGTON PLAYER ROSTER

#	PLAYER	POS	HT	WT	YR	HOMETOWN HIGH SCHOOL
1	Mike Carrington	WR	6'0"	190	SR	Tacoma, WA (Mt. Tahoma)
2	Jake Bell	WR	5'10"	170	SO	Port Angeles, WA
3	Tim Carlson	WR	6'0"	200	JR	Bellingham, WA
4	Mark Meath	WR	5'9"	170	SR	Tacoma, WA (Curtis)
5	Sean Jenkins	SS	5'6"	195	SR	Seattle, WA
7	Barry Wing	DE	5'10"	200	SR	Seattle, WA (Tyee)
8	Ken Corbin	WR	5'11"	180	SO	Woodinville, WA
9	Mike Minnehan	RLB	5'9"	170	SR	Tacoma, WA (Clover Park)
10	Brian Howard	QB	6'2"	200	SO	Vancouver, WA (Ft. Vancouver)
11	Corby Hanson	RB-FB	6'3"	205	JR	Everson, WA (Nooksack Valley)
12	Kirk Kriskovich	QB	6'0"	195	SR	Issaquah, WA
13	Jason Locke	PK	5'7"	170	FR	Seattle, WA (Franklin)
15	Shawn Pepper	FS	6'2"	195	SO	Fife, WA
16	Tom Lane	QB	6'1"	195	SO	Everett, WA
17	Chris Doyle	QB	6'0"	175	FR	Seattle, WA (Ingraham)
18	Scott Lohr	RB	5'9"	175	SR	Olympia, WA
20	Greg Thomson	CB	5'9"	155	SO	Brier, WA (Kings)
22	Charlie Hampton	CB	6'0"	190	SO	Seattle, WA (Kentridge)
23	Dan Clemensen	PK	5'10"	160	FR	Tacoma, WA (Curtis)
25	Matt Sheffer	SS	6'1"	190	JR	Redmond, WA (Lake Wash.)
26	Steve Glover	CB	5'8"	175	SO	Des Moines, WA (Mt. Rainier)
32	Dave Kaipi	RLB	5'8"	190	SR	Longview, WA (R.A. Long)
33	Kelly Susee	FS	6'0"	200	SR	Puyallup, WA
34	Dimitri Ancira	WR	5'8"	175	JR	Gig Harbor, WA (Peninsula)
36	Matt McDevitt	WR	6'4"	185	FR	Leavenworth, WA (Cascade)
37	Aaron Sawyer	RB	6'0"	200	FR	Tacoma, WA (Foss)
38	Rob Knutsen	RB	5'7"	165	SO	Federal Way, WA (Jefferson)
39	Tom Walters	LB	6'1"	235	FR	Seattle, WA (Eastside Catholic)
40	Greg Enell	LB	6'1"	215	SO	Bellingham, WA
42	Steve Shaw	CB	5'10"	175	FR	Seattle, WA (Tyee)
43	John Cowen	LB	5'10"	200	SO	Spokane, WA (Gonzaga)
45	Mike Fritsch	FS	6'1"	190	SO	Anchorage, AK (East)
46	Cory Heins	DE	6'1"	210	JR	Leavenworth, WA (Cascade)
47	Chris Witherspoon	CB	5'9"	165	FR	Eagle River, AK (Chugiak)
48	Shane Volkmann	CB/PK	5'11"	200	FR	Lake Stevens, WA
51	Kevin Beason	C	6'3"	265	JR	Bellingham, WA (Sehome)
52	Bryan Alar	DT	6'3"	240	SR	Burlington, WA (Sehome)
53	Rudy Grandbois	DT	5'1	240	SR	Seattle, WA (Kennedy)
55	Tom Myhre	OT	6'2"	250	JR	Longview, WA (R. A. Long)
58	Lynton Hyde	LB	6'0"	215	FR	Seattle, WA (Ingraham)
59	Kristofer Larson	SS	6'0"	190	FR	Yakima, WA (W. Valley)
62	Charles Herbst	DT	6'3"	245	JR	Redmond, WA
63	Vince Mazzarella	OT	6'2"	250	FR	Canton, OH (McKinley)
64	Curtis Brown	DE	6'0"	200	FR	Renton, WA
65	Eric Thorsen	OG	5'10"	250	SO	Clinton, WA (S. Whidbey)
66	Patrick Jensen	OG	6'3"	225	FR	Everett, WA (Cascade)
69	Tom Harleman	DT	6'0"	235	SO	Maple Valley, WA (Tahoma)
70	Chris Corbray	DT	6'1"	230	JR	Yakima, WA (Davis)
71	Michael Caine	OG	6'4"	225	FR	Lynnwood, WA (Meadowdale)
72	Tim Shultz	C/OT	6'2"	250	JR	Woodinville, WA
73	Jeff Bakkom	OT	6'2"	250	SR	Bellingham, WA
74	Todd Harleman	OG	5'11"	255	SO	Maple Valley, WA (Tahoma)
75	Steele Sykes	OT	6'2"	235	JR	Redmond, WA
76	Ron Schmitt	OG	6'4"	240	FR	Olympia, WA (N. Thurston)
77	Jack Coble	OT	6'3"	240	SR	Shelton, WA
78	Steve Gatterman	OG	6'4"	280	FR	Renton, WA (Hazen)
81	Jim Gray	WR	5'10"	170	FR	Port Angeles, WA
82	Jerry Morales	WR	6'0"	175	FR	Seattle, WA (O'Dea)
83	Mike Harter	WR	6'2"	180	FR	Gig Harbor, WA
84	K. C. Jordan	LB	5'11"	215	FR	Bremerton, WA (Olympic)
85	Kirk Schneider	TE	6'4"	235	SR	Woodinville, WA (Bothell)
86	Sean Hamlin	TE	6'3"	210	FR	Puyallup, WA (Rogers)
90	Marty Starkovich	LB	5'10"	200	SR	Puyallup, WA
91	Charlie Kunz	DE	6'3"	210	FR	Seattle, WA (Ingraham)
92	Robb Myhre	LB	6'3"	215	SO	Everson, WA (Nooksack Valley)
95	Bruce Copner	TE	6'0"	195	FR	Wenatchee, WA
96	John Olcese	DE	6'2"	240	JR	Bothell, WA (Sammamish)
98	George Booker	DT	6'0"	230	SO	Los Angeles, CA (St. Monica)

WESTERN WASHINGTON QUICK FACTS

Location .....Bellingham, WA
Founded 1893
Enrollment 9,200
President .....Dr. Ken Mortimer
Nickname .....Vikings
Colors .....Navy Blue, Silver & White
1988 Record 5-4
Athletic Director .....Lynda Goodrich
Sports Information .....Paul Madison
Head Coach .....Rob Smith
Career Record (First Year) .....4-1 In 1989
Lettermen 46
Basic Offense .....Spread
Basic Defense .....Multiple 4-2
Assistant Coaches .....Phil Early, Andre Patterson, Keith Armstrong, Bruce Barnum, Jeff Chandler, Mike Nelson, Beau Shahan, Terry Todd, Alan Williams, Gem Abe, John Ely, David Fakkema

THE GAME TODAY

One of the top teams in the Columbia Football Association visits Community Stadium today when Western Washington University brings its well balanced football team to confront Eastern Oregon's Mountaineers. Today's game should be especially interesting in that it matches Eastern's highly rated passing attack against Western Washington's nationally ranked pass defense.

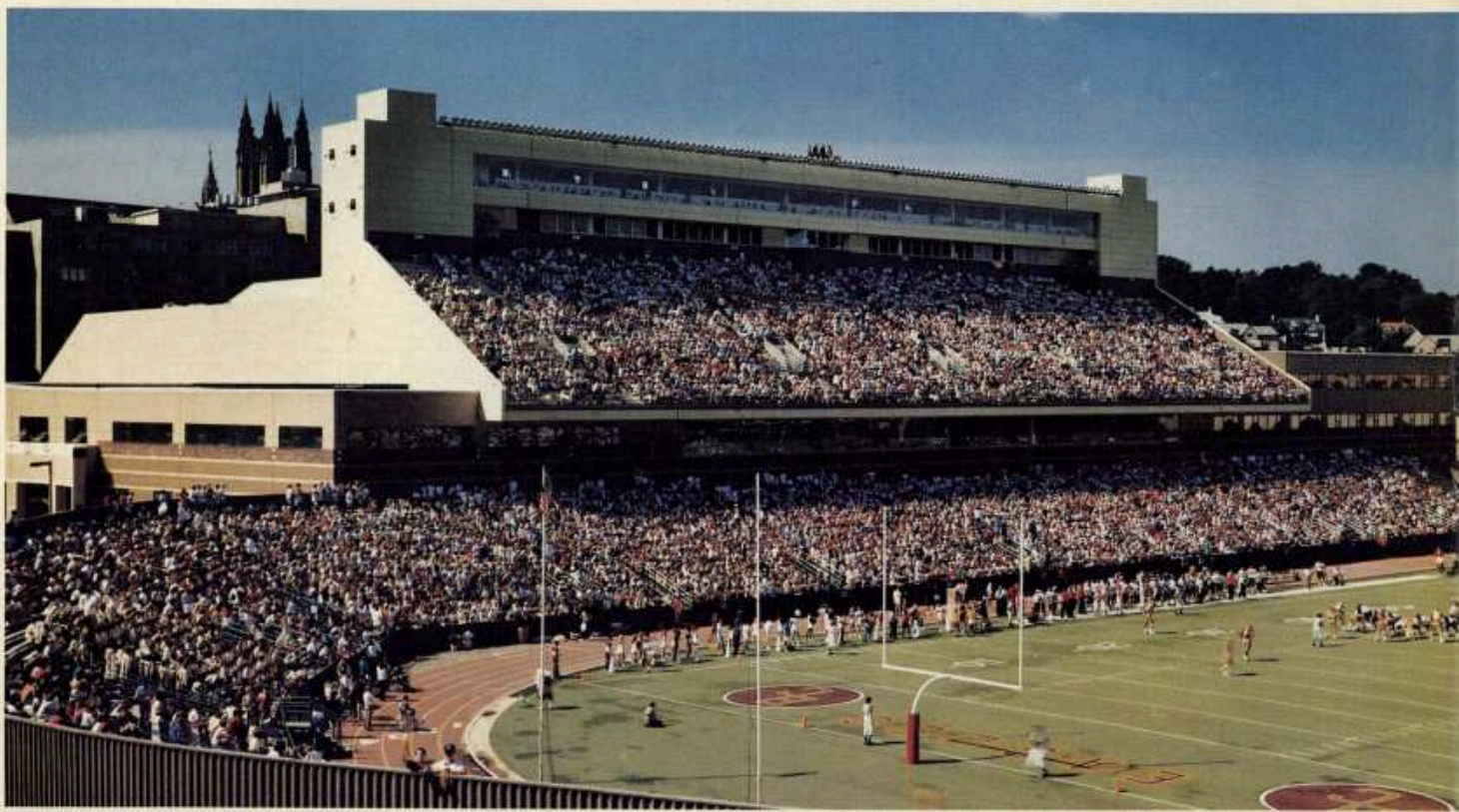
Eastern's opponent boasts a balanced attack on offense which is led by two outstanding senior performers, Quarterback Kris Kriskovich and Running Back Scott Lohr.

The game today features the first start for Quarterback Bob Wilkins. John Pinto, Eastern's nationally ranked Quarterback, was injured in last week's Central game and Wilkins will assume the leadership of the Mountaineers. As a former All-State performer, Wilkins comes with excellent credentials, but may be rusty after a layoff of two years.

COLLEGE FOOTBALL SCENE

NEWS ROOM IN THE SKY

Sophisticated press boxes provide members of the media with an 'office away from the office'—complete with high-tech amenities and a free lunch.



Steve Rosenthal

An Eagle-eye view: Boston College sports a plush, new, state-of-the-art press box that rivals network sports studios—but with the added feature of being there live.

Perched high above the roaring crowd and providing safety from chilling winds, the stadium press box is the unassuming heart of a football game. Besides housing all the media who report on a game, the press box serves as the VIP lounge, reception center for the host team and a coach's best viewing point.

The press box wasn't always a prime piece of real estate. Early football reporters were lucky to have an umbrella to shield them from the wind and cold of a brisk autumn afternoon. But as the game of football became more refined, so did the stadium press box.

Today's college stadium press box looks more like part of the school's computer science lab than a football field. Modems, computerized statistics sheets, video cameras and screens have become necessary tools of the trade.

"The press box serves the media like an office away from the office," said University of Oregon assistant sports information director Dave Williford. The press box is definitely a work place. Guided by a code of ethics, there is generally no cheering or other form of partisan behavior during the game—at least among the media.

The University of California's press box at Berkeley's Memorial Stadium is similar to those at most colleges, offering the media the environment of the game "without all the noise and confusion in the stands below," said California's SID, Kevin Reneau. The host school provides programs, statistics, lineup flip cards and media guides, as well as a piped-in play-by-play account of the game, with postgame quotes. Instant-replay screens, telephones and areas for radio and television broadcasts may also be available. And perhaps the best feature is a free lunch, donated by the home team.

The refreshments are not the only advantages of a press box, as visiting administrators and prospective recruits can

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COLLEGE FOOTBALL TOP 10

SEASON ALL-PURPOSE YARDS, ALL-TIME



Ron Ross

Whether rushing, receiving, returning punts or running back kickoffs, when Navy's Napoleon McCallum touched the football, it was full speed ahead.

NCAA Division I-A

Player, Team	Year	Rush	Rec.	Int.	PR	KOR	Yards
Barry Sanders, Oklahoma State	1988	2,628	106	0	95	421	3,250
Paul Palmer, Temple	1986	1,866	110	0	0	657	2,633
Marcus Allen, USC	1981	2,342	217	0	0	0	2,559
Mike Rozier, Nebraska	1983	2,148	106	0	0	232	2,486
Napoleon McCallum, Navy	1983	1,587	166	0	272	360	2,385
Napoleon McCallum, Navy	1985	1,327	358	0	157	488	2,330
Keith Byars, Ohio State	1984	1,655	453	0	0	176	2,284
Johnny Johnson, San Jose State	1988	1,219	668	0	0	315	2,202
Art Luppino, Arizona	1954	1,359	50	84	68	632	2,193
Rick Calhoun, Cal State Fullerton	1986	1,398	125	0	138	522	2,183

Source: NCAA



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COLLEGE FOOTBALL AWARDS

MAXWELL

Oklahoma State tailback Barry Sanders started the 1988 season by returning the opening kickoff 100 yards for a touchdown.

And that was only the beginning for the 5-8, 197-pound Sanders, who finished his junior season with 2,628 yards rushing (an NCAA record), going for more than 300 yards four times. He capped off the year with 222 yards in the Cowboys' 62-14 Holiday Bowl win over Wyoming.

For his efforts, Sanders was named recipient of several major postseason honors, including the Heisman Trophy and the Maxwell Award, the latter presented annually by the Maxwell Club of Philadelphia to the nation's outstanding college football player.

Founded in 1937, the Maxwell Club promotes football in the name of Robert "Tiny" Maxwell, a man whose many qualities as an All-America football player, a respected football official and a noted sports editor and humorist endeared him to football fans across the country.

The Maxwell Club's most important function may be its financing, through membership dues and donations, of a high school and college awards program during the football season. The weekly luncheons that the club sponsors honor outstanding athletes and provide a public forum for fans and nationally known speakers.



Oklahoma State's Barry Sanders set or tied 26 NCAA records last season en route to the Maxwell Award.

The Maxwell Club annually organizes numerous activities to help enhance the safety of football players, including sponsorship of an athletic injury clinic for Philadelphia-area coaches and trainers as well as medical clinics at the University of Pennsylvania and Temple University.

The selection of Maxwell Award winners begins with a nominating ballot that is sent to club members, media representatives and former Maxwell Award winners. Each person nominates three players, and the ballots are forwarded to the Maxwell Club executive committee. Using the players' season statistics and accomplishments, the committee narrows the field to three, four or five names. The club's board of governors then makes the final decision.

Among the 26 NCAA records Sanders broke or tied last season were:

- Single-season touchdowns (39)
- NCAA all-purpose yardage, season (3,249)
- Rushing average, season (238.9)
- Three-plus touchdown games, season (7)
- Yards rushing, two consecutive games, vs. Iowa State and Texas Tech (625)

MAXWELL AWARD WINNERS

1937—Clinton Frank	Yale
1938—Davey O'Brien	TCU
1939—Nile Kinnick	Iowa
1940—Tom Harmon	Michigan
1941—William Dudley	Virginia
1942—Paul Governali	Columbia
1943—Bob Odell	Pennsylvania
1944—Glenn Davis	Army
1945—Doc Blanchard	Army
1946—Charley Trippi	Georgia
1947—Doak Walker	SMU
1948—Chuck Bednarik	Pennsylvania
1949—Leon Hart	Notre Dame
1950—James Bagnell	Pennsylvania
1951—Dick Kazmaier	Princeton
1952—John Lattner	Notre Dame
1953—John Lattner	Notre Dame
1954—Ron Beagle	Navy
1955—Howard Cassady	Ohio State
1956—Tommy McDonald	Oklahoma
1957—Bob Reifsnyder	Navy
1958—Pete Dawkins	Army
1959—Richie Lucas	Penn State
1960—Joe Bellino	Navy
1961—Bob Ferguson	Ohio State
1962—Terry Baker	Oregon State
1963—Roger Staubach	Navy
1964—Glenn Ressler	Penn State
1965—Tommy Nobis	Texas
1966—James Lynch	Notre Dame
1967—Gary Beban	UCLA
1968—O.J. Simpson	USC
1969—Mike Reid	Penn State
1970—Jim Plunkett	Stanford
1971—Ed Marinaro	Cornell
1972—Brad Van Pelt	Michigan State
1973—John Cappelletti	Penn State
1974—Archie Griffin	Ohio State
1975—Archie Griffin	Ohio State
1976—Tony Dorsett	Pittsburgh
1977—Ross Browner	Notre Dame
1978—Chuck Fusina	Penn State
1979—Charles White	USC
1980—Hugh Green	Pittsburgh
1981—Marcus Allen	USC
1982—Herschel Walker	Georgia
1983—Mike Rozier	Nebraska
1984—Doug Flutie	Boston College
1985—Chuck Long	Iowa
1986—Vinny Testaverde	Miami (Fla.)
1987—Don McPherson	Syracuse
1988—Barry Sanders	Oklahoma State

Comes through in the clutch.

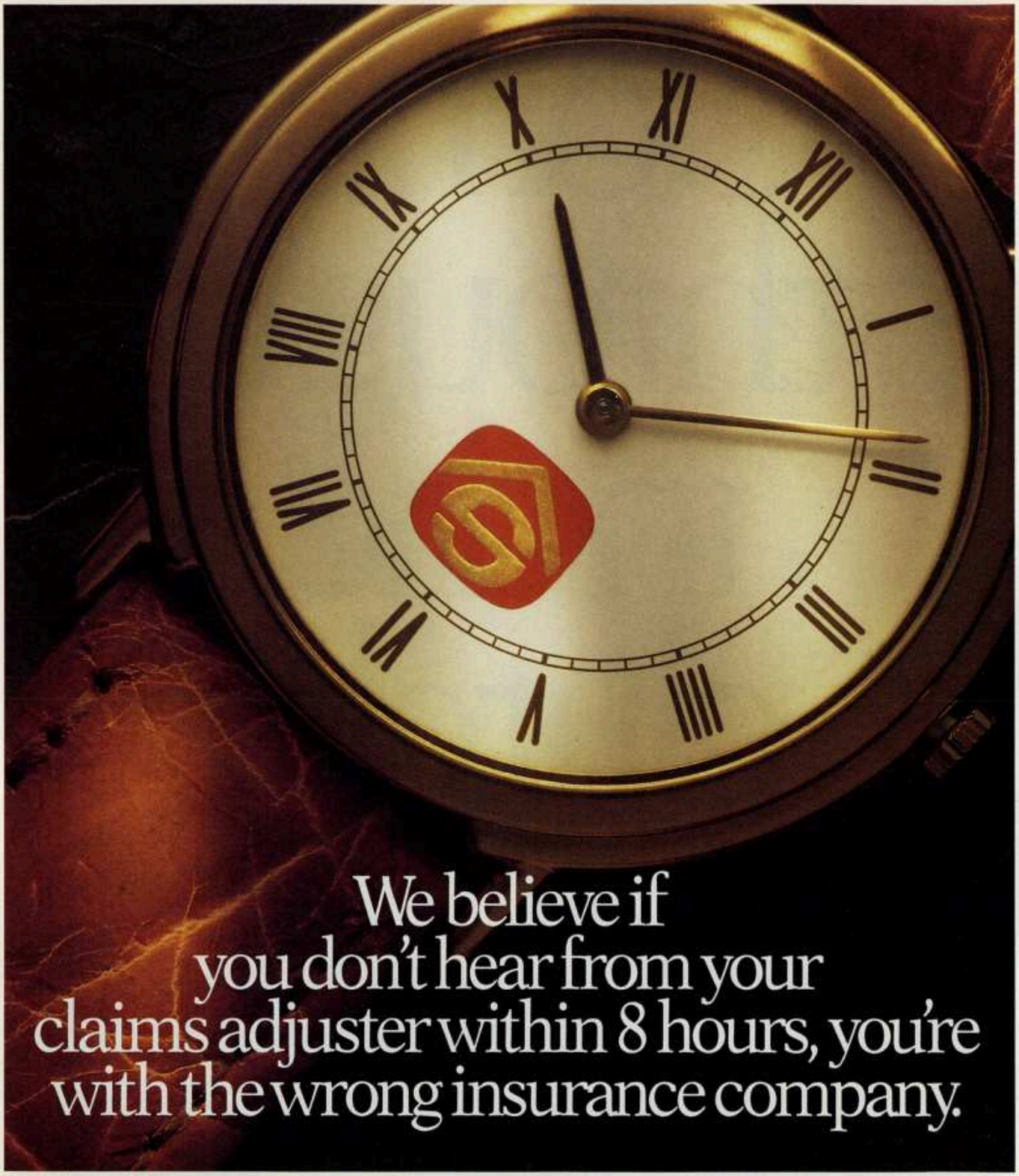


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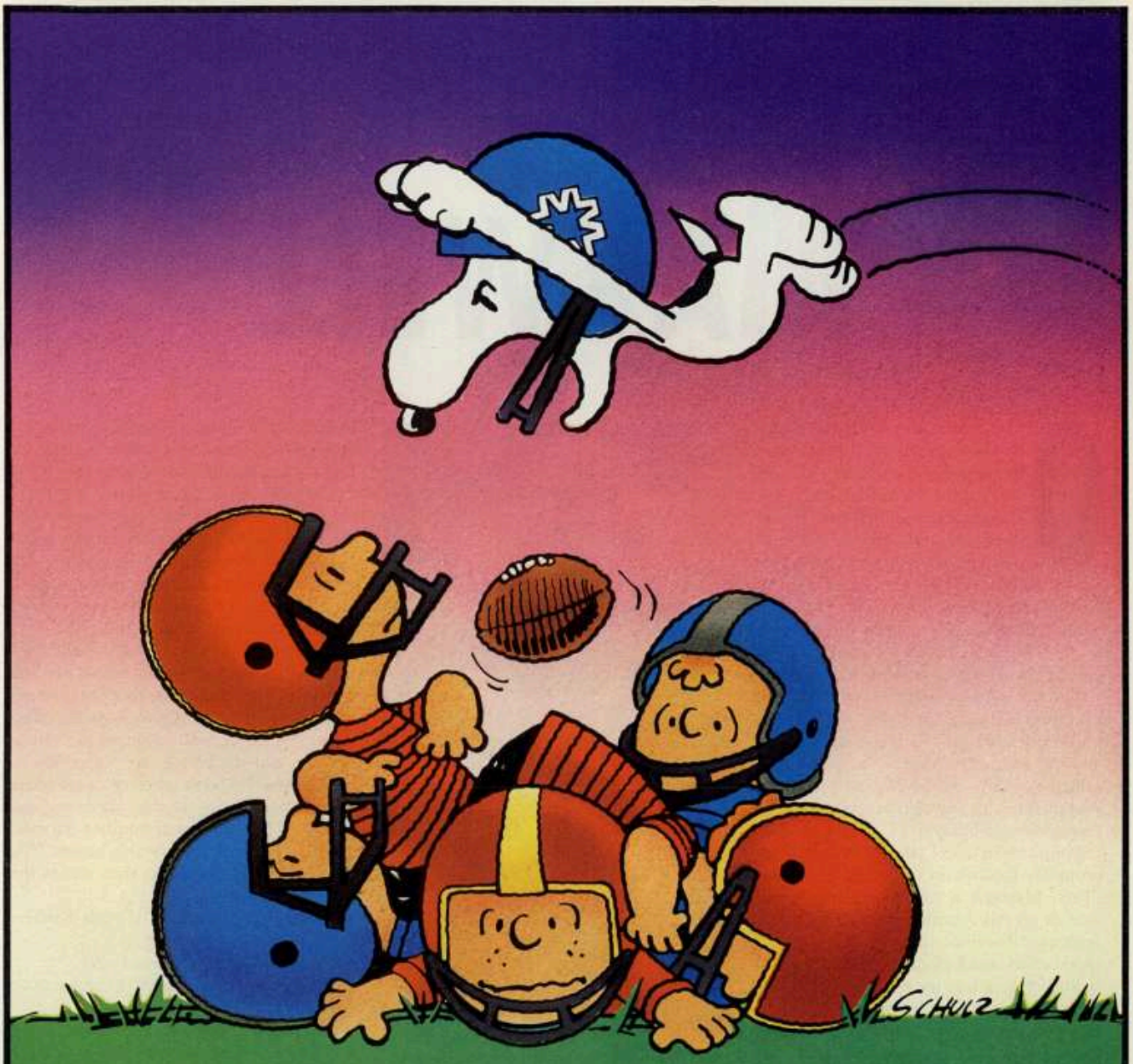
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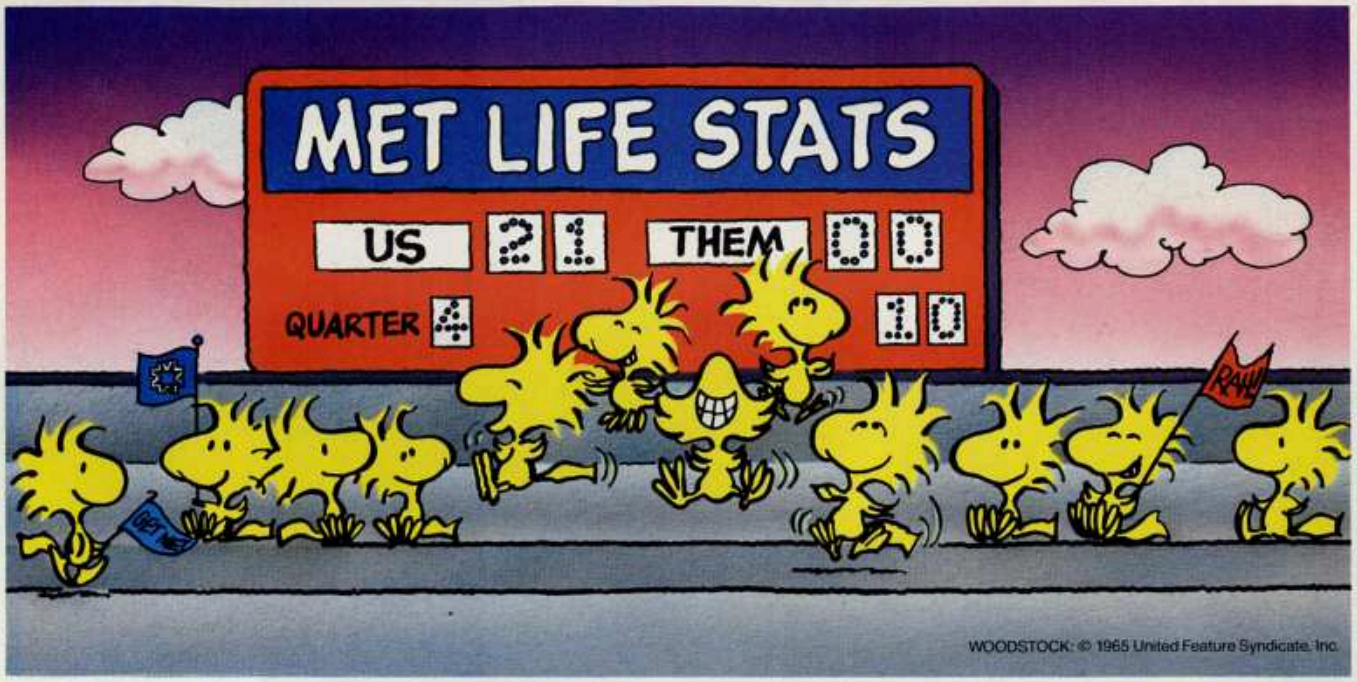
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1989 Schedule Ratings

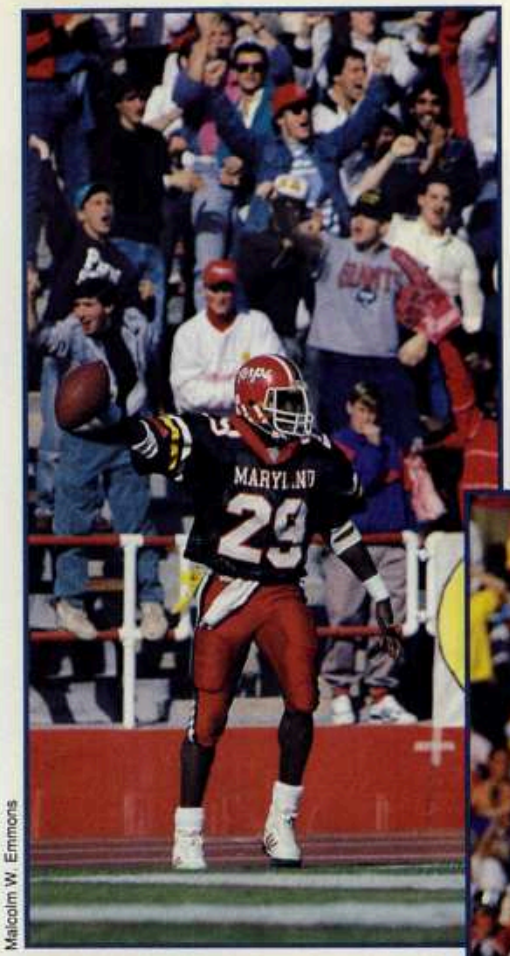
(Final *Associated Press* Top 20 teams from 1988)

The 1989 schedule ratings are based on the opposition's 1988 winning percentage, games scheduled against 1988 bowl teams and this season's key opponents.

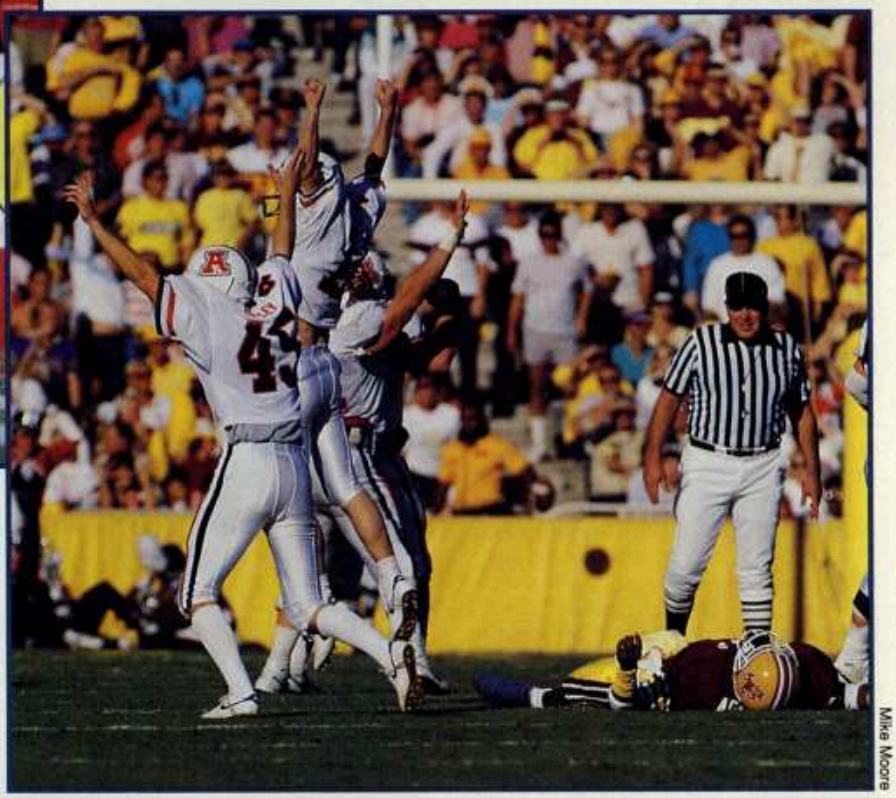
Team	Opp. '88 Win. Pct.	Games vs. '88 Bowl Teams	Key Opponents
Notre Dame	.539	4	@Michigan, Michigan State, USC, @Miami (Fla.)
Miami (Fla.)	.444	3	@Michigan State, @Florida State, Notre Dame
Florida State	.685	6	Clemson, @Syracuse, Auburn, Miami (Fla.), @Florida
Michigan	.499	6	Notre Dame, @Michigan State, @Iowa, Indiana, @Illinois
West Virginia	.520	2	@Louisville, Pittsburgh, @Penn State, Rutgers, @ Syracuse
UCLA	.516	2	Michigan, @Arizona, @USC
Auburn	.562	4	LSU, @Florida State, @Georgia, Alabama
Clemson	.545	3	@Florida State, Virginia, North Carolina State, @South Carolina
Nebraska	.445	4	@Oklahoma State, @Colorado, Oklahoma
Oklahoma State	.488	4	Wyoming, @Oklahoma, Nebraska, Colorado
Arkansas	.477	2	Texas, Houston, Texas A&M
Syracuse	.553	3	Army, @Pittsburgh, Florida State, West Virginia
Oklahoma	.446	3	Oklahoma State, Colorado, @Nebraska
Georgia	.462	2	South Carolina, @Florida, Auburn, @Georgia Tech
Washington State	.580	3	BYU, @Wyoming, USC, @Washington
Alabama	.520	2	Kentucky, @Mississippi, @LSU, @Auburn
Houston	.448	1	@Arizona State, Baylor, @Texas A&M, @Arkansas
LSU	.540	4	@Texas A&M, Florida State, Florida, @Auburn
Indiana	.387	2	@Michigan, Michigan State, @Illinois

by Jay Hovdey

STORMING BACK!



Malcolm W. Emmons



Mike Moore

It's awe-inspiring when a team, bloodied but not bowed, picks itself up off the canvas and fights its way back for a last-minute knockout victory.



Mike Moore

Sometimes it pays to fight the traffic. An avid fan and his 10-year-old son bailed out of the 1980 Holiday Bowl at San Diego Stadium when SMU was leading BYU by a score of 45-25 with four minutes to play.

"The car radio was busted, but we really didn't figure we were missing anything," said Dad, looking back. "Oh sure, we heard some cheering from inside the stadium as we were driving away. So we missed a late score. So what?

"Of course, when we got home and turned on the late news, we saw what we'd missed. BYU scored three times and won, 46-45. I felt like an idiot."

A gut-wrenching comeback game is good for the football soul. It's awe-inspiring when a team, bloodied but not bowed, picks itself up off the canvas and fights its way back for a last-minute knockout victory.

Everyone has a favorite comeback game, whether it be prep, pro or a college alma mater. Here are a few of the most famous collegiate comebacks, proof positive that Yogi Berra knew his football, too. These games were never over until they were over.

In terms of sheer deficit reduction, the record Division I-A comeback occurred on Nov. 10, 1984, in the Orange Bowl, when the Terrapins of Maryland beat the Miami Hurricanes, 42-40, after being down 31-0 at the half.

Senior quarterback Frank Reich, still on the mend from a separated right shoulder,

came off the bench in the second half to orchestrate the Terps' stunning turnaround. Miami coach Jimmy Johnson watched with growing horror as Reich passed for three touchdowns, ran for one, and handed off to Tommy Neal for another to put Maryland ahead, 35-34, with 5:29 left in the game.

Maryland added a sixth unanswered touchdown after a Miami fumble to lead 42-34, and Miami, riding a five-game winning streak, appeared to be dead and buried. To that point, the Hurricanes had played the second half like helpless deer in the highway, stunned by the headlights of an oncoming semi. Then in one final, desperate gasp, Miami's All-America quarterback Bernie Kosar connected with Eddie Brown on a five-yard scoring pass. That made it 42-40, with 50 seconds to play.

The Hurricanes had no choice but to go for the two-point conversion. Kosar lobbed a screen pass to fullback Melvin Bratton that had "tie game" written all over it. But up jumped Maryland cornerback Keeta Covington to nail Bratton at the three. The Terrapins had their miracle.

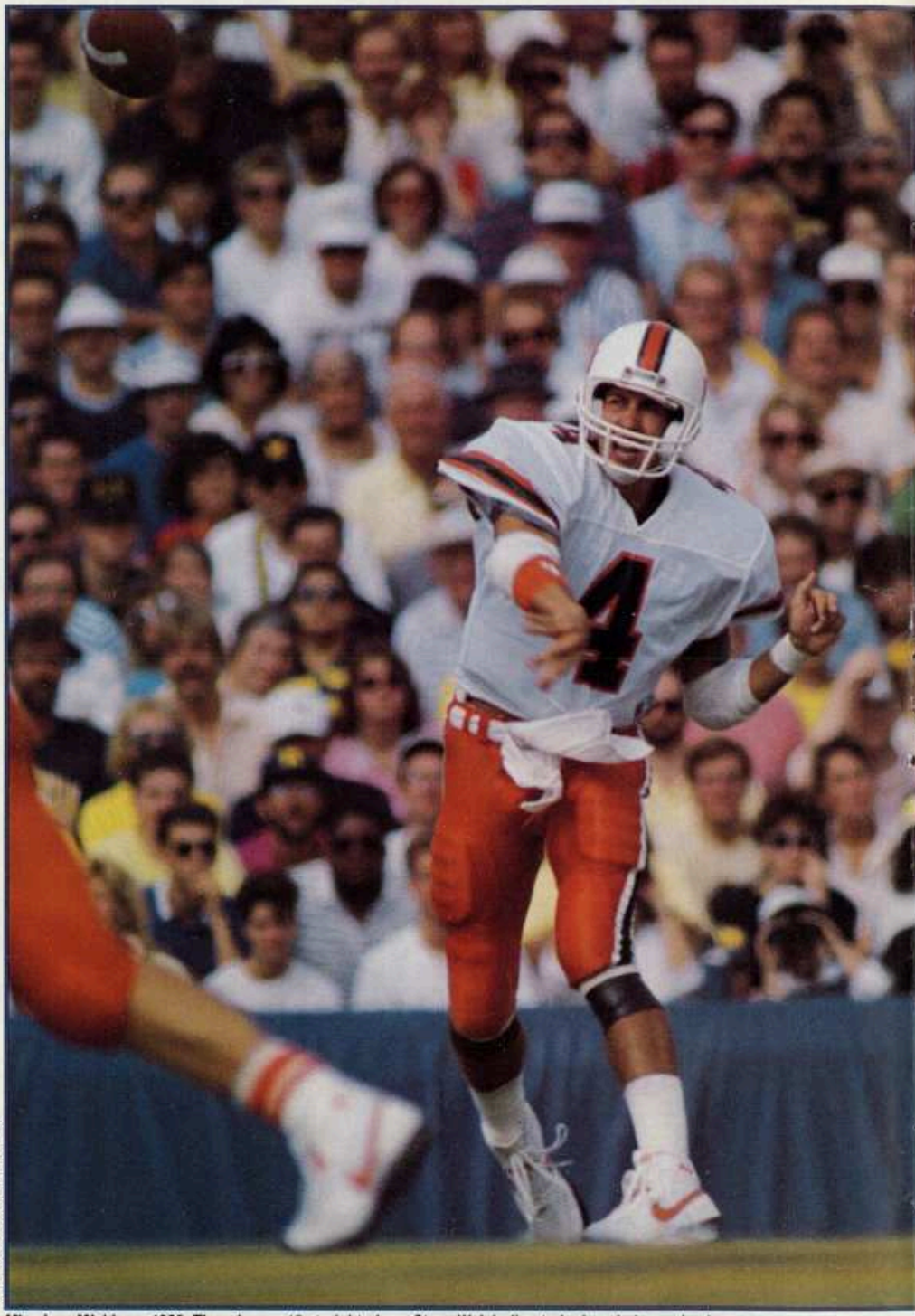
Since that black day against Maryland, Miami has done its best to erase that memory with some spectacular comebacks of its own.

In October 1987, No. 3-ranked Miami traveled to Tallahassee to face No. 4 Florida State in a game that meant as much to the national collegiate football picture as it did to the Sunshine State. On paper, both teams figured to contend for the No. 1 ranking by the end of the season.

But it was Florida State that took all the initiative, running up a 19-3 lead and taking it deep into the third quarter. A couple of missed chip-shot field goals and a blown point-after by Seminole kicker Derek Schmidt kept the game from being a complete runaway.

Late in the third quarter, however, Miami caught fire as Florida State began making costly mistakes. The Hurricanes converted an interception into a 49-yard scoring pass from sophomore Steve Walsh to Melvin Bratton, the same Melvin Bratton who came within three yards of tying the Maryland game in 1984. A two-point conversion clicked and the score was 19-11.

In the fourth quarter Miami tied the score on a pass from Walsh to Michael Irvin and another two-point conversion. The Hurricanes took the lead, 26-19, on another Walsh-Irvin connection. The Seminoles regained their composure long enough to drive for one more touchdown with less than a minute on the clock, making the score 26-25.



Brian Masck/ALLSPORT USA

Miami vs. Michigan, 1988: Throwing on 18 straight plays, Steve Walsh directed a frenzied comeback.

Florida State coach Bobby Bowden wanted to go for the tie, but he could not trust his suddenly erratic placekicker, Schmidt. Bowden sent in a two-point pass play, only to have it swatted back in his face by Miami's Bubba McDowell.

One year later, amidst the roaring din of Michigan's 105,000 hometown fans in Ann Arbor, Miami found itself down 30-14 with just 7:16 left in the game. It was a

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the same approach with his wide receivers. The idea is to take some of the burden off the quarterback and force the receivers to do their share of deciphering the defense.

The key to the Run-and-Shoot is quickness in execution: run, read, cut, throw, catch. Too much time spent on any aspect destroys the timing and makes it susceptible to interceptions and incompletions.

Jenkins said he spends as much time going over opposing defenses, and on how to recognize them, as he spends on other aspects of the game. Athleticism at quarterback is secondary. Ware, a 6-2, 190-pounder with speed, is the ideal quarterback—mobile, good arm, good head. But both Pardee and Jenkins said a quarterback with the attributes of Jim Kelly, the Buffalo Bills quarterback who ran the Run-and-Shoot with the Gamblers, is not necessary.

"Any discussion of offensive football is useless unless you know the strengths and weaknesses of fronts and coverages," Jenkins said. "There's nothing magical about a design. It comes down to players executing what you have for them."

Said Davis: "[The Run-and-Shoot] just allows more opportunities for wide receivers to convert their routes."

The result is multidimensional. A defensive back never knows what his man will do. Defensive coaches must also abandon their ground-oriented, heavy-footed linebackers and plug in nickel backs. And when they do, the Run-and-Shoot lets the superback do his occasional work.

Two players split Houston's S-back duties. One, a 5-9, 205-pound bowling ball, gained 1,004 yards rushing on 8.5 yards per carry, while the other caught 33 passes for 377 yards, mostly on short shuttle passes.

Jenkins is a bigger fan of the shuttle pass than Davis. But they are alike in their approach to the offense. Davis said a few teams will occasionally use Run-and-Shoot plays, but they will not use the philosophy full-time. "It requires more discipline to do what we do," he said. "It requires practice."

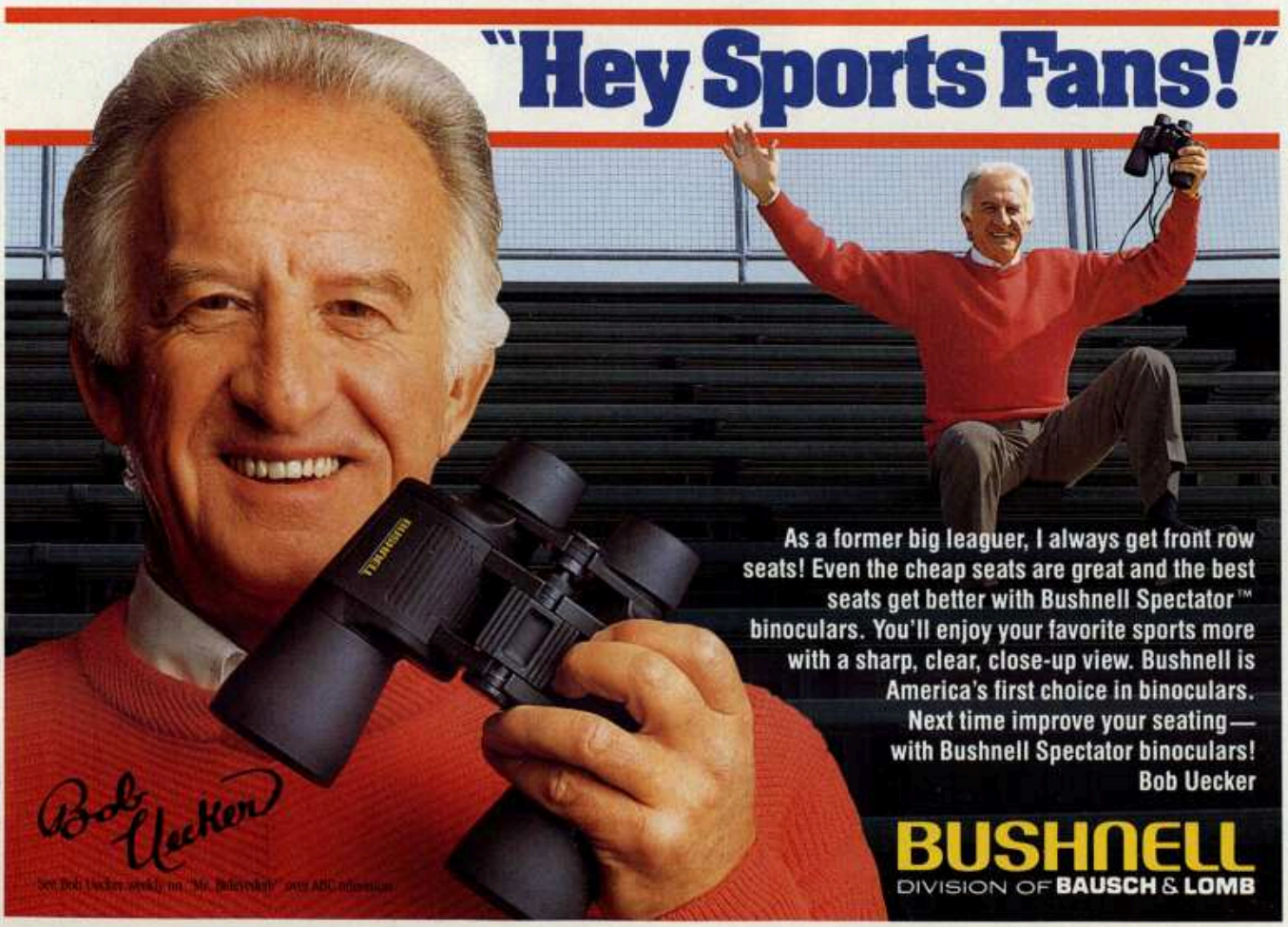
Houston quarterbacks spend about two hours of practice each day on passing. They throw from 250 to 300 passes. Before practice even begins, each receiver catches approximately 70 passes.

The secret to succeeding with the Run-and-Shoot, all the coaches say, is to be faithful to it. Stick with it when times are bad. Use it even in goal-line situations. Jenkins made it into his goal-line offense with the Gamblers and scored 21 out of 26 times from inside the six.

Most important, the coaches say, is to use it alone. "I've never seen anyone good at anything when they split up time," said Pardee, who has also coached the NFL's Washington Redskins and Chicago Bears. "You don't get the repetitions that are necessary."

Repetitions they've got. Respect, no. Not even from the players. "It reminds me," Ware said, "of a bunch of guys playing in the back yard."

About the Author: Kevin Sherrington is a sportswriter for *The Dallas Morning News*. He has covered football and basketball in the Southwest Conference.





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perfect time for the Hurricanes to emulate their 1987 comeback against Florida State.

Steve Walsh, poised as ever, proceeded to pepper the Wolverine defense with 18 consecutive passes, completing 11.

More important, two of them were for touchdowns, making the score 30-28 with just under three minutes to play.

Miami then turned to the toe of place-kicker Carlos Huerta, who had played in only one other college game. After recovering Huerta's onside kick, Miami worked its way to the Michigan 13. With 43 seconds on the clock, Huerta's 29-yard field goal put Miami on top, 31-30, and allowed the Hurricanes to retain their No. 1 ranking.

There was nothing so lofty as No. 1 at stake when Washington State played Stanford at The Farm in October 1984. Both teams were 3-4 and playing for pride, totally unsuspecting of the wild afternoon ahead.

Through two and a half quarters Stanford could do no wrong. Kevin Scott's running and two blocked punts helped The Cardinal to leads of 35-7 and 42-14. Then all heck broke loose.

Led by running back Reuben Mayes and quarterback Mark Rypien, WSU scored 28 points in less than eight minutes. Mayes ran five and 39 yards for touchdowns and Rypien threw for two touchdowns, one of them a 53-yard scoring flare to Mayes. A wide-eyed Stanford crowd stared at their scoreboard, once such a comforting sight but now clearly out of control: 42-21, 42-28, 42-35 and then 42-42.

The coup de grace came with 5:35 left in the game, when Mayes scored from 22 yards out, racking up his fifth touchdown of the day. Stanford, battered and confused, scrambled back for one last drive. But it died on the WSU six-yard line. With eight seconds left the Cougars ate the ball and celebrated their 49-42 resurrection.

A wide-eyed Stanford crowd stared at their scoreboard, once such a comforting sight but now clearly out of control.



Mike Powell/ALLSPORT USA

Washington State vs. UCLA, 1988: Troy Aikman and the top-ranked Bruins could only gasp at the Cougars' second-half rally, which resulted in one of the most significant wins in Washington State football history.

Four years later Washington State made the most of a rare turn in the national spotlight to stage another unlikely comeback.

Its victim this time was definitely high-rent. The Bruins of UCLA had risen to the top of the national collegiate rankings with a 7-0 record to open the 1988 season. They were hot on the trail of their first championship since 1954, when they shared their only title with Ohio State. As ABC's college game of the week, UCLA vs. WSU figured to be little more than a showcase for the talents of Bruin quarterback Troy Aikman and Coach Terry Donahue's potent offense.

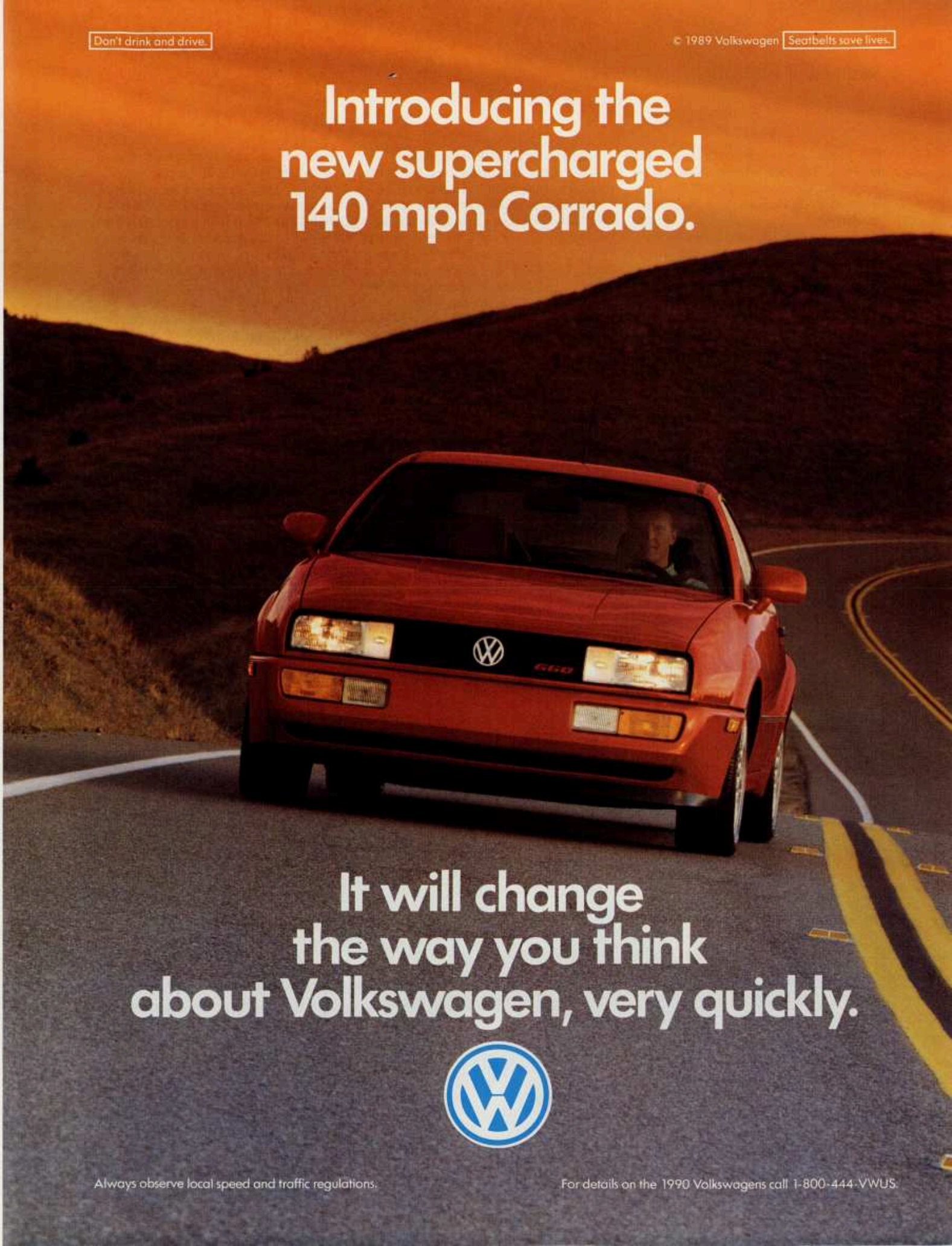
So it was, through the first half, as the Bruins ran and passed at will, building up a 20-6 lead. UCLA made the score 27-6 on its first possession of the third quarter after a typically efficient 71-yard drive engineered by Aikman. The Bruins were cruising, anxious to be home and dry. The alumni were planning their parties.

However, they did not reckon with the tenacity of WSU quarterback Timm Rosenbach, who entered the game as the top-rated college passer in the nation. On consecutive possessions in the third quarter, Rosenbach threw for touchdowns of 15 and 81 yards and tailback Rich Swinton scored from six yards, while the Aikman offense sputtered and gasped. As

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The Cougars, formerly a ground-oriented team under Bill Yeoman, the father of the Veer, set a helmetful of Southwest Conference and NCAA passing and receiving records in the first two years of the Run-and-Shoot. Houston is the first team in NCAA history to have three offensive players with more than 1,000 yards each and the first to have two wide receivers (Jason Phillips and James Dixon) with more than 100 receptions in a season.

And the numbers translated into victories, too. The team that was 1-10 in 1986 went 8-3 in 1988 and earned a trip to the Aloha Bowl.

Davis, now an assistant with the Detroit Lions and the man who revived the Run-and-Shoot, was not surprised by the offense's success. He had used it successfully at Portland State and with the Houston Gamblers of the United States Football League. The problem is getting football people to believe in it, he said. And the problem starts with the name.

First of all, what does it mean? Who's running? Who's shooting? Davis sighs. "It speaks of ragtag," he said. "A name is a name. But I'd rather name it something else so it wouldn't have that bad connotation."

The credit—or blame—goes to Ellison, who, as a high school coach in Middletown, Ohio, in the 1950s, came up with the basic alignment of a slot formation on each side of the ball. One slot is not uncommon; two, however, are a little radical.

Ellison wrote a book about his concept and called it, appropriately, "The Run-and-Shoot." He later worked for Woody Hayes at Ohio State, coaching the 1966 freshman class, which included defensive back Jack Tatum, quarterback Rex Kern and noseguard Jim Stillwagon. But the Run-and-Shoot never had a chance at Ohio State. Hayes, a fullback kind of coach, was not a convert.

Davis first tried out the offense in 1963 at Milwaukie (Ore.) High School. He wanted to make up for the fact that he could not find a big, mobile tight end to play the conventional offenses. "And I was an old, frustrated quarterback who liked to throw," he explained.

Davis said that he borrowed from many people in developing it, including the coaches in the Canadian Football League. Other coaches have also used it. It is said the Chicago Cardinals employed it in 1958. Georgia Southern has used a version of it for the last four years. Davis said South Carolina used it, dropped it and was planning on reviving it before head coach Joe Morrison died. The Los Angeles Raiders have utilized some token plays. The Houston Oilers incorporated part of it under former offensive coordinator June Jones, now reunited with his old coach, Davis, at Detroit. Davis said that the Oilers' inclination toward the Run-and-Shoot was one of the reasons quarterback Warren Moon was named to the Pro Bowl this year for the first time in his career.

But considering its success, why aren't more teams using it?

"A lot of coaches don't think you can win with the passing game," said John Jenkins, University of Houston offensive coordinator. "But teams who don't win with the passing game don't play good defense."

Even Jenkins—who discovered the offense when he found Ellison's book in his college tennis coach's office—thought it was fundamentally unsound the first time he saw it played.

The formation is peculiar. First, there's only one running back. Second, there's no tight end. Third, the offensive linemen are so big that they rarely get out and pull on a sweep. And then there are all those receivers.

The Run-and-Shoot uses four receivers: two inside, two outside. The lone running back, or superback, also doubles as a receiver. The quarterback may have as many as five targets on any given play.

The prototype Run-and-Shoot receiver is small and quick. The Gamblers relied on a group of Smurfs led by Ricky Sanders, now with the Redskins. The Oilers have Ernest Givens and Drew Hill. The Cougars had Phillips and Dixon. All are shorter than six feet. Is "big" bad?

"I'd love to have a 6-1, 200-pound guy who's tough and has the speed to get deep," said Houston coach Jack Pardee. "But how many are there?"

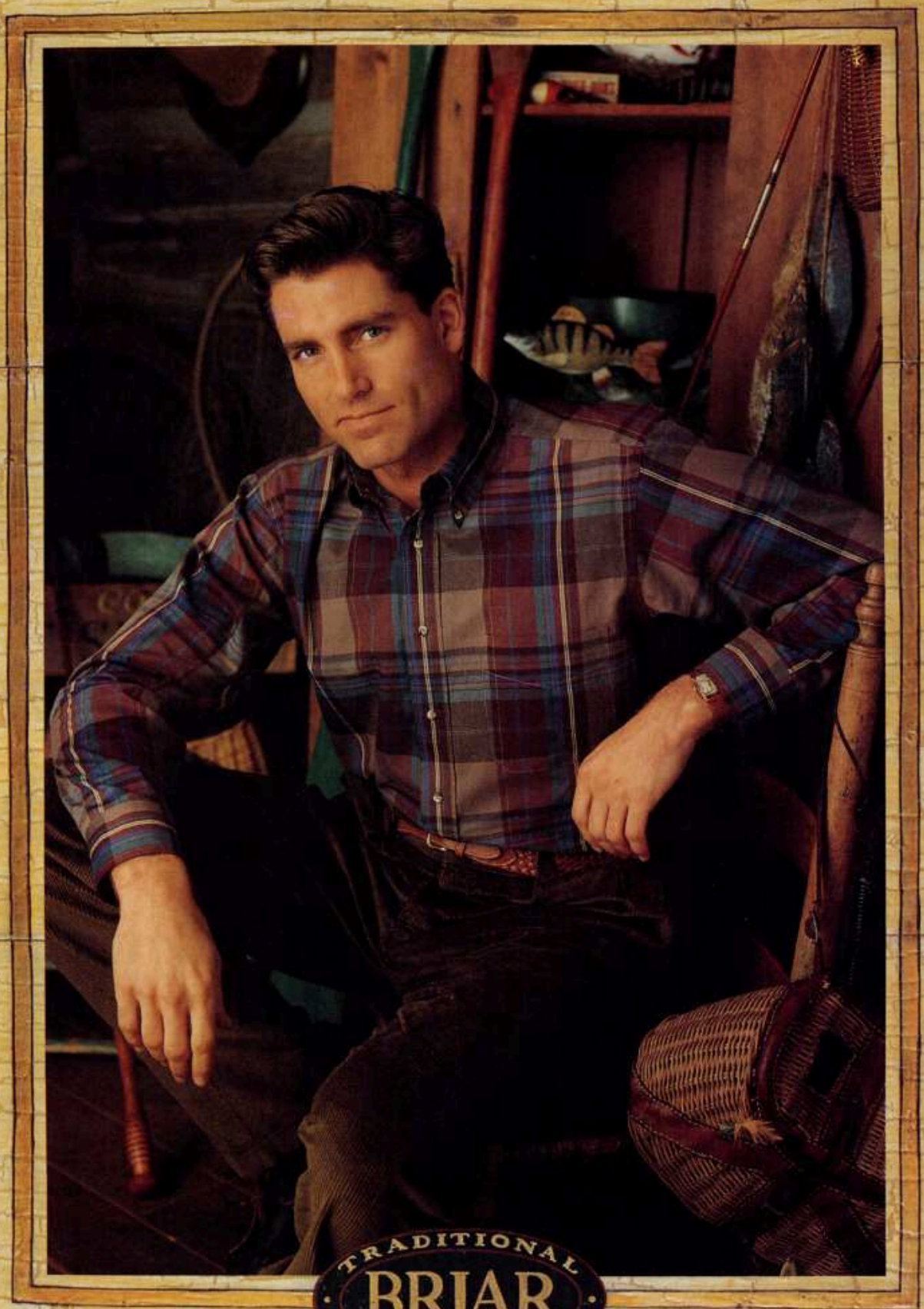
There are plenty of short, quick, darting receivers, however. Pardee makes the compromise with smaller receivers by not asking them to block as often as conventional receivers do. He only asks them to outrun their bigger opponents. "Speed will humble size pretty quickly," Pardee said.

And here's the kicker: No receiver ever runs the same route twice. The Run-and-Shoot employs an improvisational "read-type" route in which the receiver runs to a designated area and, according to the defense, makes his cuts. Former Florida offensive coordinator Lynn Amedee used



The leading advocate of the Run-and-Shoot, Mouse Davis has employed the innovative offense at various stops during his coaching career.

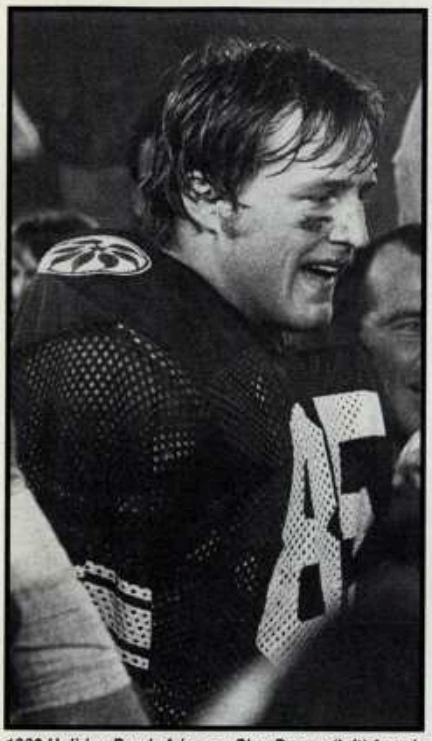
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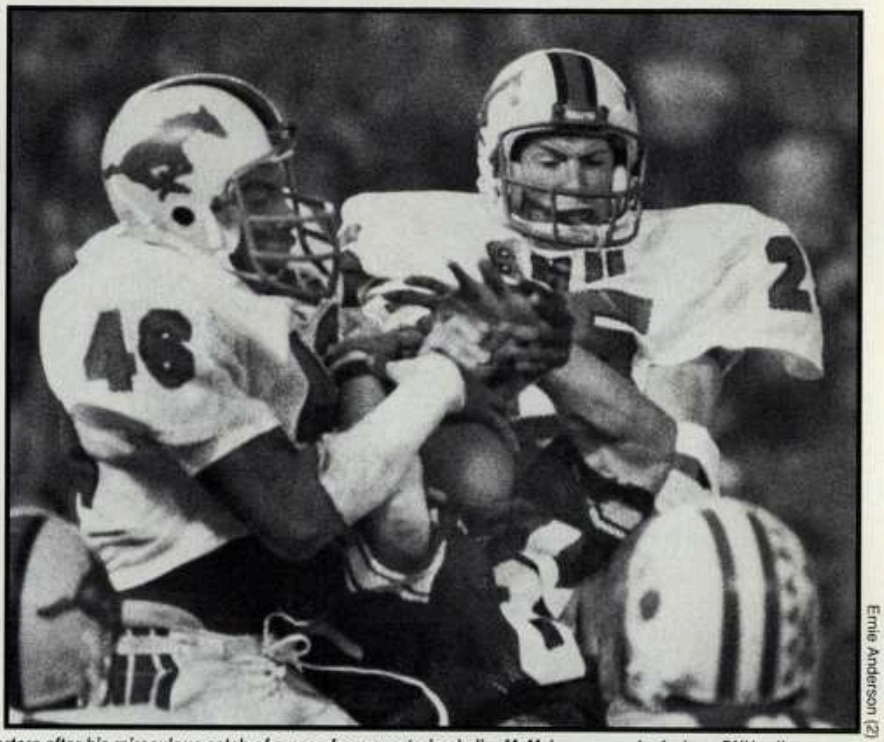


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Ernie Anderson (2)

1980 Holiday Bowl: A happy Clay Brown (left) faced reporters after his miraculous catch of a pass from quarterback Jim McMahon capped a furious BYU rally.

the fourth quarter began, the score was tied, 27-27.

UCLA never really recovered. They nudged ahead on a field goal to lead 30-27 with 11:39 remaining. But the Cougars, full of confidence, answered with a time-devouring scoring drive that featured 13 straight running plays and a pair of generous UCLA personal fouls.

With the score 34-30, Aikman took the Bruins to the WSU six-yard line, at which point he had four downs and 44 seconds to put things right. Alas, four straight passes fell incomplete and the Washington State comeback was history. Two days later the Bruins plummeted to No. 6 in the polls.

Bowl games regularly provide a stage for unforgettable comebacks.

The 1979 Cotton Bowl, pitting Houston and Notre Dame, marked Joe Montana's final game for the Fighting Irish. It was also his most dramatic. Conditions were miserable. Gale-force winds knifed through the players. Temperatures fell into the low 20s.

Montana, his body wracked with chills from the flu, took advantage of a strong tailwind in the first quarter to put 12 unanswered points on the board. It was 12-7 when Houston got the wind, and 34-12 when they gave it back after a 27-0 blitz in the second and third quarters.

Meanwhile, Montana had spent most of the third quarter in the locker room, shivering and aching. The Irish had all but given up . . . and then Montana returned.

With less than eight minutes to play, the Irish were down, 34-14, but not out. Notre Dame's Steve Cichy ran back a blocked punt 33 yards for a touchdown. Three minutes later Montana capped a drive with a two-yard TD run and added a two-point conversion on a pass to Kris Haines to cut the margin to 34-28.

The final minute of play will live in infamy at Houston for it not only cost a victory but produced extensive second-guessing by Houston coach Bill Yeoman.

Slightly more than 40 seconds remained when Houston was forced to punt, but the Irish were offsides after the punt traveled only to midfield against the stiff wind. Yeoman decided to take the penalty to move the ball within two feet of a first down. Now, instead of punting again, he chose to go for the first.

What happened is history. Emmett King was stopped short. Notre Dame took over at the UH 29 with 28 seconds left and no timeouts remaining. Montana scrambled for 11 yards out of bounds to the 18. Eleven seconds remained. On the next play he passed 10 yards to the UH six. Six seconds left. Montana passed incomplete to Haines. With time running out, Montana zipped a pass to Haines, who made the catch in the corner of the end zone.

The clock showed 00:00 and only a few dazed and frozen fans were left in the Cotton Bowl when Notre Dame backup kicker Joe Unis came on for the PAT. It was good, but the Irish were flagged for illegal procedure. Unis kept his cool and split the sticks again. The Irish won, 35-34, and celebrated with hot showers.

The weather was kinder in San Diego for that 1980 Holiday Bowl between Brigham Young University and Southern Methodist. But the drama was every bit as intense as in "The Montana Cotton Bowl."

The daunting BYU offense was led by junior quarterback Jim McMahon, the brash anti-hero whose audacity off the field was matched only by his flamboyance between the lines. BYU entered the game 11-0, and they were determined to make SMU victim No. 12.

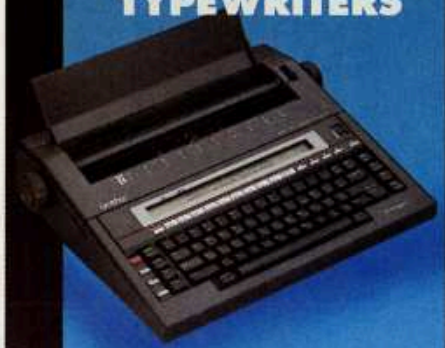
But the Mustangs had other ideas. Sparked by running backs Eric Dickerson and Craig James, SMU shot out to a 19-0 lead in the first eight minutes. BYU tried to catch up, but the score was 29-13 at the half.

The SMU offense was not through. With just 4:07 left in the game, the Mustangs had taken a commanding 45-25 lead. My friend and his son weren't the only fans who made for the exits. McMahon & Co. needed nothing less than a miracle.

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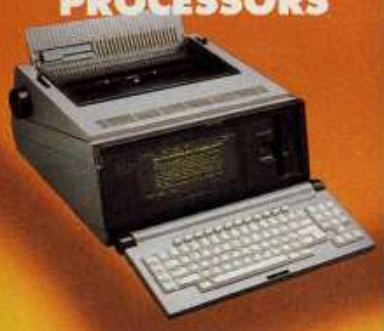
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SHOOT-EM-UP FOOTBALL

by Kevin Sherrington



Damian Strohmeyer/ALLSPORT USA

Mobility and smarts are needed by the Run-and-Shoot quarterback, who may pass to any one of five receivers.

It conjures up images of vacant lots and plays diagrammed in the dirt, but the Run-and-Shoot offense is anything but child's play when it comes to scoring points.

The only problem with the Run-and-Shoot offense, Mouse Davis said, is the name. It conjures up images of vacant lots; diagrams in the dirt; you-go-long, you-go-short, you-get-open. Hully-gully. Hail Mary. Gear-shifting, tongue-wagging, finger-pointing football.

All of which, of course, is exactly what the players think of it.

"A wide-open version of sandlot football," was the way former University of Houston quarterback David Dacus described it.

Pardon the players, Mouse, but here is how record-setting quarterback Andre Ware explained the offense: "You send a lot of guys out on pass patterns and find the one that's open."

Poor Mouse. The man who refined Glenn "Tiger" Ellison's double-slot offense wishes people would take it seriously, and he thinks the name is the reason they don't. If only Ellison had called it something more technical. The Twin Pro Set, perhaps. Or more imposing. The Scattergun, maybe. But Ellison made it sound as if he were playing basketball. And its only similarity with the hoop game is in the scores.

Houston, perhaps the only college team in the country committed solely to the Run-and-Shoot, scored 21 points or more in 10 of its 11 regular-season games last year. Three times it scored 60 points or more, including an 82-28 victory over Tulsa. The Cougars also beat the Texas Longhorns, 66-15, after having defeated them, 60-40, the year before.

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Washington State vs. Stanford, 1984: With Reuben Mayes scoring almost at will, the Cougars overcame Cardinal leads of 35-7 and 42-14.

And they got several. Following a McMahon TD pass at the end of a seven-play drive, the Cougars recovered an onside kick. Three plays later tailback Scott Phillips took it in from the one to make the score 45-39.

SMU still had the dwindling clock on their side. They ran three plays and lined up to punt, content to bury BYU deep in its own territory as time dribbled away. Enter BYU cornerback Bill Schoepflin, who blocked the punt to give his team the ball on the SMU 41.

Football is nondenominational, so it was appropriate that McMahon toss up two Hail Marys with the hope of divine intervention.

They were incomplete. With three seconds remaining McMahon lofted one last pass high into the cool Pacific air. Somehow BYU's Clay Brown gathered it in while surrounded by Mustangs, and the score was tied at 45-45. Kurt Gunther added the PAT to complete the comeback in the highest-scoring bowl game ever.

Finally, no tale of great comebacks would be complete without a chapter on the nail-biters between those fabled rivals, Notre Dame and USC.

The 1931 season was a time of mourning for the Irish, whose legendary coach, Knute Rockne, had been killed in a plane crash the previous March. Still, when USC came to South Bend that November, Notre Dame was at the peak of its power, unbeaten in its last 26 games.

The Irish took a 14-0 lead into the fourth quarter, but after that they could no longer hold the Trojans. Led by quarterback Orv Mohler and a phalanx of talented ball handlers, USC scored 16 points in that final quarter to take a 16-14 decision.

In 1964 another unbeaten Notre Dame team traveled to Los Angeles for their traditional showdown in the Coliseum. They were favored by 14 points and considered a sure thing to sweep the Trojans under the rug and claim the national championship in the process. Even USC coach John McKay mischievously admitted that his cause was hopeless.

"I've decided that if we play our very best and make no mistakes whatsoever we will definitely make a first down," McKay wryly commented four days before the game.

Notre Dame took a 17-0 lead at halftime and appeared to have things comfortably under control. Then, in the second half, the USC attack of Mike Garrett on the ground and Craig Fertig through the air began to pay off. The Trojan offense scored twice, while the defense (aided by a costly Irish holding penalty) kept Notre Dame out of the end zone.

Although it was still ahead, Notre Dame seemed frozen in its tracks. With the score at 17-13 and 1:43 left in the game, Fertig hit halfback Rod Sherman with a 15-yard touchdown pass that lifted USC to the lead and the 20-17 victory.

No other comeback game, however, can quite measure up to the USC backlash in its 1974 victory over Notre Dame.

A Coliseum crowd of 83,552—all but a tiny corner screaming for USC—watched in helpless bewilderment as Notre Dame ran up a 24-0 lead and took a 24-6 advantage into the locker room at the half. The USC offense—led by Pat Haden, Anthony Davis and Johnny McKay (the coach's son)—was frustrated at every turn, while the defense was systematically dismantled by Irish quarterback Tom Clements and his crew.

Then the roof caved in on Notre Dame.

Davis took the opening second-half kickoff 102 yards for a touchdown.

A Haden-to-McKay pass set up a six-yard Davis touchdown run on USC's next possession.

USC took a 27-24 lead with two pinpoint passes from Haden and a four-yard run on a pitchout to Davis.

The rout was on. USC racked up 35 points in that third quarter, the most ever scored on a Notre Dame team in any quarter of play. The Trojans added 14 more in the final quarter to ice a 55-24 dream.

It was, perhaps, the most schizophrenic college football game ever played, epitomizing the unexpected shifting of fortunes that brings either joy or heartache . . . depending, of course, upon which side of the comeback you sit.

About the Author: An award-winning free-lance writer from Van Nuys, Calif., and the author of "Inside Horse Racing," Jay Hovdey knows a little about coming from behind to win at the wire.



USC vs. Notre Dame, 1974: The Trojans trailed, 24-6, before Anthony Davis returned the second-half kickoff 102 yards, sparking a 55-24 win.

ARTHROSCOPY
THE KEY TO QUICK RECOVERIES

The first thing an injured player wants to know is, "Will I ever play again?" After an affirmative answer, his next concern is *when*—and how well.

Before the advent of arthroscopic surgery, the chance of playing competitive football soon after knee surgery was slight, despite the high level of dedication and hard work put into rehabilitation.

Arthroscopic surgery enables thousands of athletes to have damaged knees repaired and to return to their activities within two to four weeks—requiring less recovery time and involving less pain than following conventional open-knee surgery.

The procedure is clean and relatively simple. Using an arthroscope—an instrument that allows doctors to see directly into the knee and to diagnose a problem—a magnified image of the knee joint is projected into an eyepiece or onto a television monitor.

The orthopedic surgeon then makes several tiny incisions around the knee and injects a sterile saline solution into one of them. This causes the knee to puff up, making it large enough to insert the arthroscope with ease.

The arthroscopic shaft contains coated glass fibers and a series of magnifying lenses that beam an intense, cool light into the joint, which provides a detailed view of the cartilage and ligaments. This allows the doctor to completely evaluate the injury.

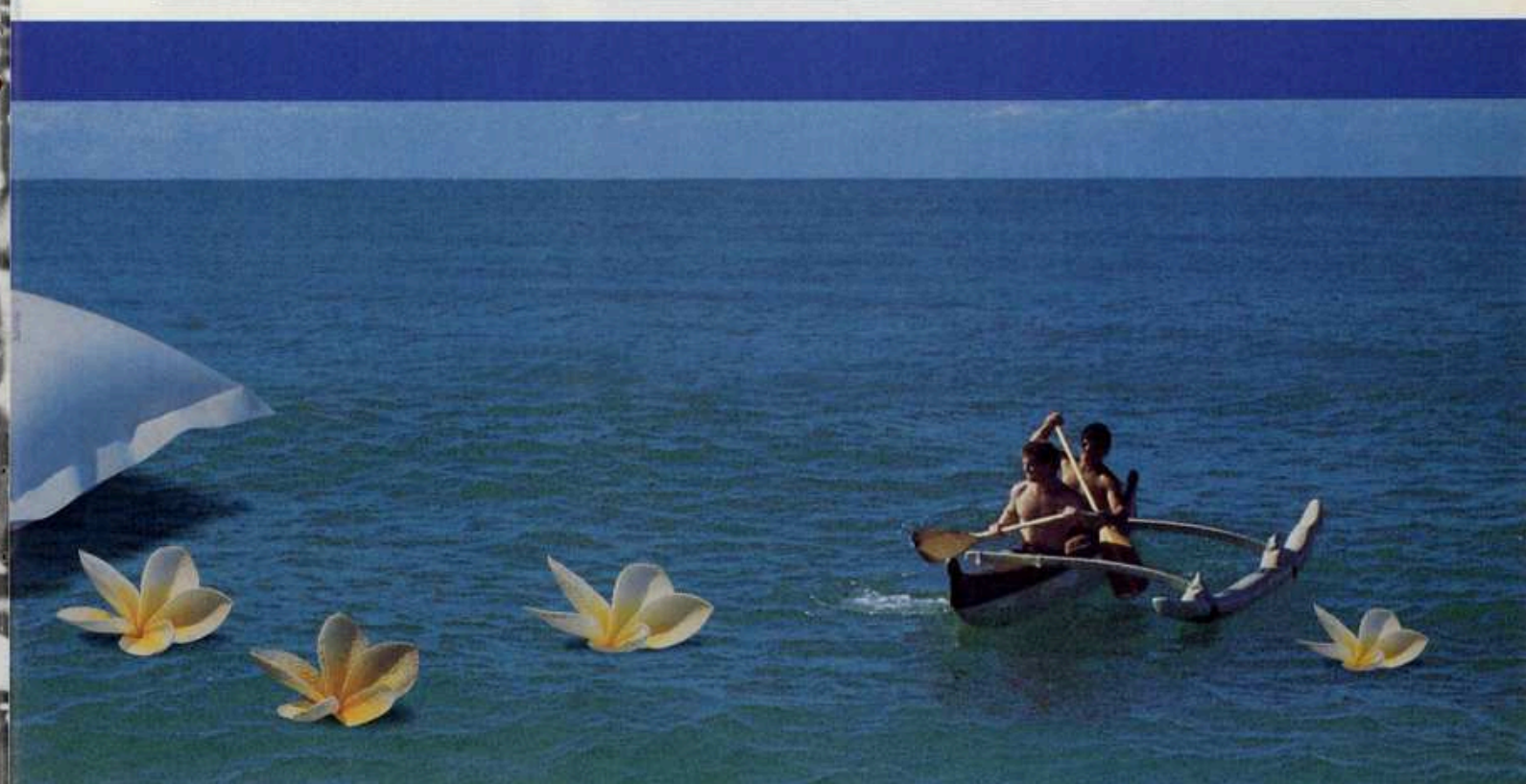
If the injury can be repaired with arthroscopic surgery, the doctor will proceed, using the TV monitor as a guide. Afterward, the small incisions will be stitched or taped together and the knee will be bandaged. The patient can usually leave the hospital, on crutches, that same day.

Although arthroscopic surgery has done wonders in helping doctors to identify specific knee damage, it cannot be used on all knee injuries, such as major tears of ligaments.

A considerable amount of arthroscopic surgery is performed on football players, mainly because the high-speed contact of the sport increases the possibility, and thus the number, of knee injuries. But many basketball players, baseball catchers, and jumpers suffer similar knee problems later in life due to accumulated wear and stress on the joint.

Recently doctors have begun to study the use of arthroscopic surgery on other joints, including the shoulder for the repair of separations.

For now, though, the impact that arthroscopic surgery has had on vulnerable knees has football players and coaches jumping for joy.



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Cornell's game against Colgate in 1987—ironically, Cornell was playing Colgate when McGrann was hurt in 1986—Miller cut to make a tackle when his right foot stuck on the AstroTurf and he snapped the anterior cruciate ligament and tore some cartilage.

Although one doctor told him never to play football again, two other doctors told him that not only would he be able to play again but, because of the structure of the joints in his knee, he might even be able to get away without having surgery.

Buoyed by that, Miller started "rehabbing like a madman." Less than six weeks later he went back on the football field to test his knee, although his coaches dissuaded him, saying that playing would jeopardize his chance of getting another year of eligibility.

But ignoring the fact that his knee was getting weaker and occasionally gave out, Miller did play lacrosse in the spring of 1988. Four weeks into the season he was hit hard from the left. His right knee shifted and he tore a lot more cartilage.

This time there was no decision to be made. He had surgery in April and missed the 1988 season.

Now he finds himself mentally struggling about his future—on and off the field. "It has been almost a year, and it's not going so great, to be honest," he said. "I can feel [my knee] now. I feel it pretty much all the time now. I'm starting to get arthritis. Lately it's been bothering me every day, just walking around.

"I'm also a lot more aware of what's down the road, for the first time. When I was younger, I didn't think about my future much. Now I realize I'd like to be able to play with my kids on this knee. I may be a little more cautious now," he said.

"Also, I realize I may not be the player I was in the past. Not to be able to do things that I used to be able to do would drive me crazy. That would be a tough cross to bear. I'd hate to be in a situation where I'm like 85 percent. On top of that, if I'm like that, my chance of injuring [my knee] again is higher. And to do it again would be ugly."

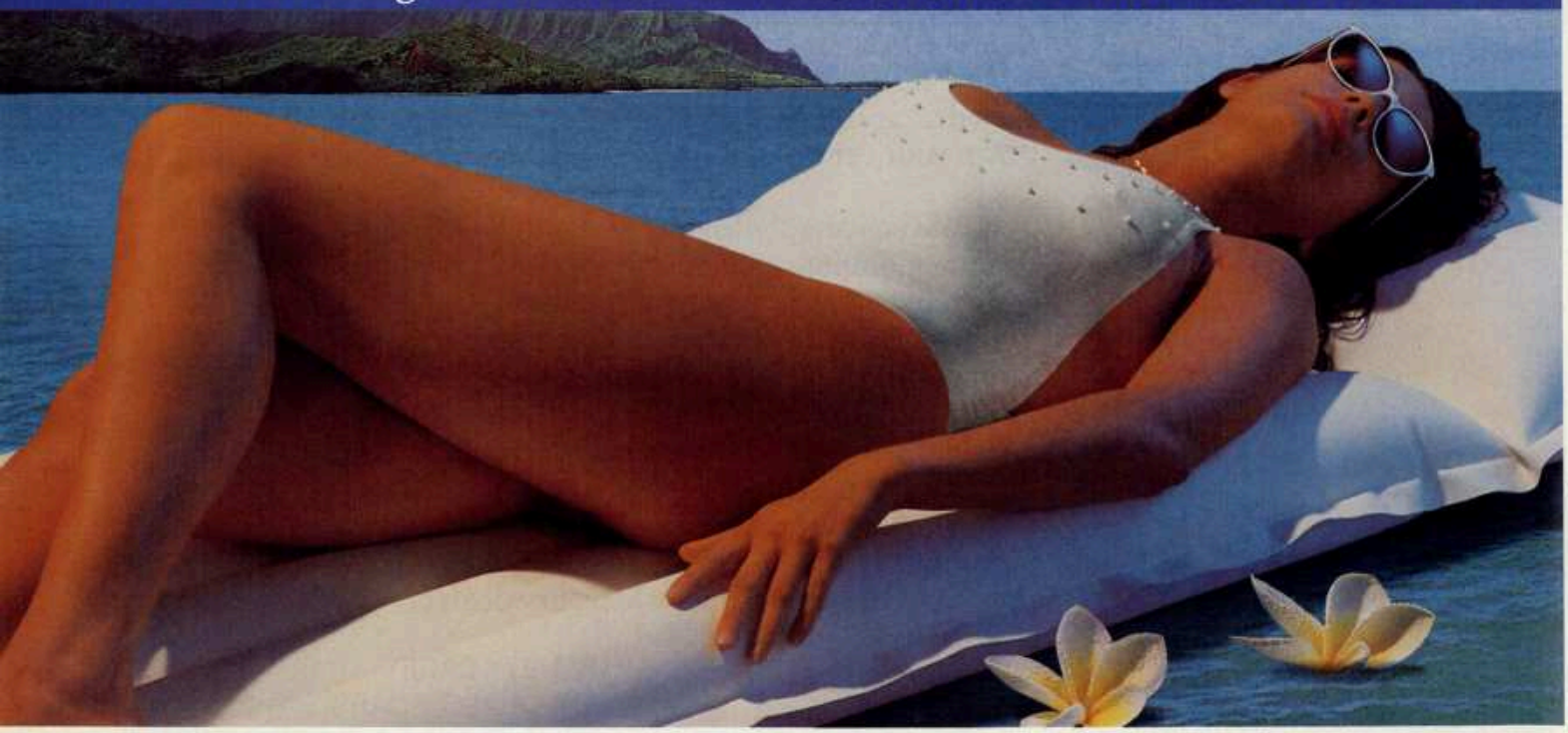
All the injured players have experienced the same feelings—all the doubts, all the anxiety. Some players go through it once, some twice. San Jose State's Hawkins went through it 11 times.

"I think people put a mark on a person with a knee injury," said Hawkins, whose surgeries—six open-knee surgeries and five arthroscopic surgeries—were performed to improve the range of motion for the knee he originally hurt as a senior in high school. "You're stamped 'rejected'—a stamp of failure—right off the bat. And I think that's wrong.

"After all these surgeries I was still a second-string tailback. That says to me I would have been first-string if I wouldn't have had this injury. Sure, I wanted to show all those people who put that stamp on me. But mostly I had to prove it to myself."

About the Author: Mary Schmitt covers the Minnesota Timberwolves for the *St. Paul Pioneer Press & Dispatch*. She previously covered the NFL, the NHL and the NBA for 10 years, as a writer for *The Milwaukee Journal*.

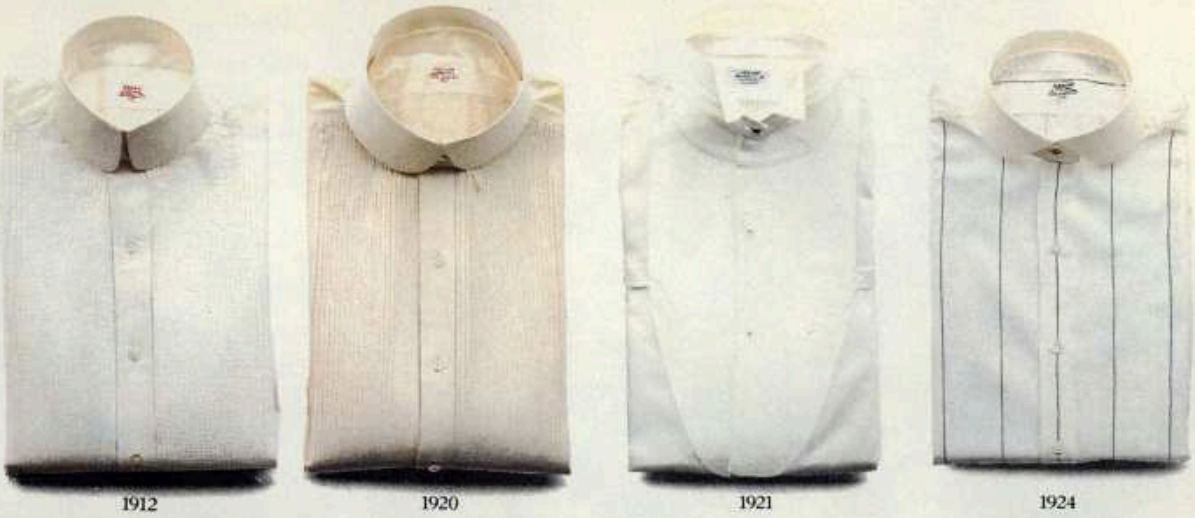
There is a Mirage on the Horizon. More romantic than 'South Pacific.'



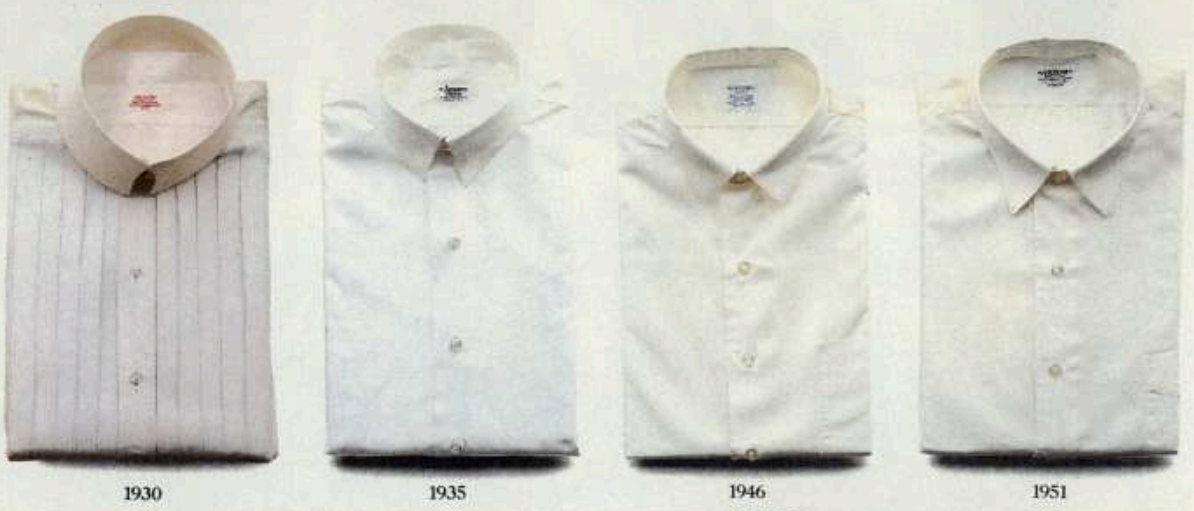
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The 1899 University of the South football team was led by business manager Luke Lea (back row, third from left) and coach Herman Suter (back row, fourth from left). Key players included team captain H.G. Seibels (front row, middle) and quarterback Warbler Wilson (front row, fourth from left).

THE SEWANEE STREAK

by Alf Van Hoose

As the consummate road warriors, the University of the South won five games in six days late in the 1899 season, a remarkable feat that will probably never be repeated—or even attempted.

This is not an April Fools' Day story. Believe it or not, these games really happened:

Sewanee 12, University of Texas 0
Sewanee 10, Texas A&M 0
Sewanee 23, Tulane 0
Sewanee 34, LSU 0
Sewanee 12, Ole Miss 0

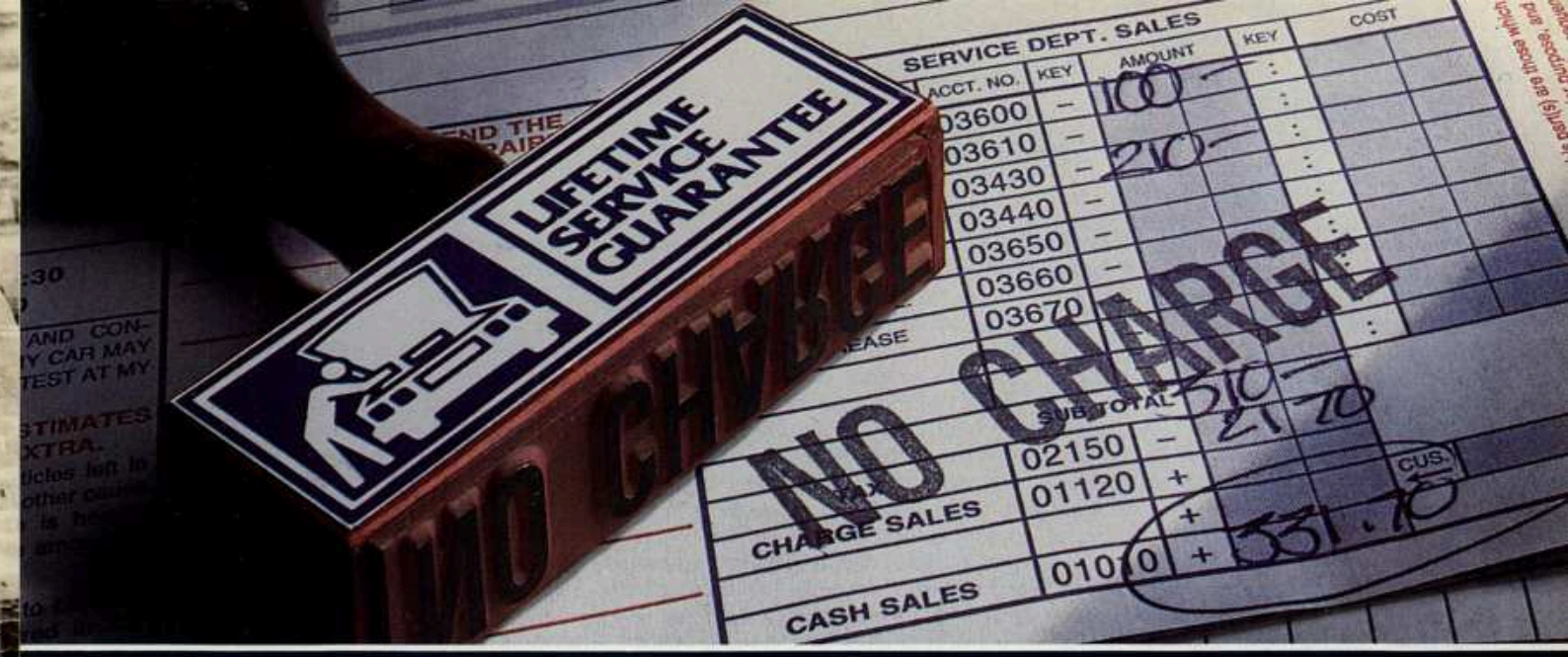
So what? So what, indeed! But think on this: Those five games were played in a six-day period.

Five football games in six days? Right, and don't quit reading.

Sewanee won them all on the road.

Furthermore, Princeton alumnus and Sewanee coach Herman Suter used only 15 players from his 21-man squad on the 2,500-mile shutout victory swing, known as "The Trip." And Suter's Purple Tigers didn't travel by auto, bus or plane. They traveled by train, in the days of the wood-burning engine!

Remarkable story? Yes. The College Football Hall of Fame near Cincinnati, Ohio, ought to play it big. It doesn't now. Someday it will.



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Amazingly, the only thing that upset him during all this was a hamstring injury. "Everything went well in the 1988 spring practice," he said. "I moved up from fifth-string tailback to second. But I came out for fall practice and I pulled a hamstring. It blew my mind. I was really depressed. But that was the only time I really got mad."

Depression. In addition to the physical injuries, it's another thing that all these players have in common.

And sometimes, they say, the mental aspect of an injury is much more difficult to deal with than the physical—the injury itself and the rehabilitation.

"Once I got my cast off, I knew that it would be just a matter of time before I was able to come back," said McGrann, who tore ligaments and tendons when his ankle got caught at the bottom of a pile during a routine tackle in a game in 1986. He missed the rest of that season.

"Actually, the most frustrating and difficult time was right after it happened. It was pretty painful when I first got out of the hospital. It was painful both physically and mentally, because to be out there playing one minute and then a minute later to have the whole season wiped out is really difficult.

"You work so hard to prepare for a season, and you're really looking forward to it. And then to have it all taken away in just a second is devastating. You realize how important it is to you once you've had it taken away. And when you're standing there on the sideline watching your teammates play, you realize how important the game is to you."

McGrann remembered the worst he had felt. "There was definitely a low point," he said. "One time when I was going to class, I had the cast on and I was on crutches. I was walking up the hill and I slipped and fell. I just sat there feeling really low. I slammed my crutches down. That was definitely the low point."

Hackemack has been down there, too. For him, the low point came after his first injury in 1987, when he tore the medial collateral ligament and some cartilage in his left knee during a game against TCU.

"I just stayed in bed, stayed in my room," he said. "I didn't go out for a while, and when I did, all I did was get drunk. It was a trying time for me.

"I lost my Lord for a while, too. During that time I had a couple of real good friends pass away in an auto accident. I was kind of hitting rock bottom anyway, and when [the injury] happened, it really devastated me."

Hackemack credited a friend, Kathy Flagg, with bringing him out of the doldrums. She also helped him through another injury—a torn right medial collateral ligament suffered in a game against Arkansas in October 1988. Hackemack said that it was easier to accept the second injury.

"My first reaction was, 'Oh, no, not again,'" he said. "But my next reaction was, 'Well, they fixed one knee. They'll fix the other one and I'll have two good knees now.' I really looked at it much more positively."

So did Larson. His first injury occurred in 1986, in a game against Northwestern. His shoe got caught in the turf and he rotated his left leg, tearing the medial collateral and the anterior cruciate. Though he was done for that season, he came back strong in 1987. And then in 1988 spring practice, as he was backpedaling down the field, the Achilles' tendon in his left heel snapped.

"I probably said, 'Why me?' Everybody says that," Larson recalled. "There were many tears shed. [Football] was such a big part of my life. When I thought it might be taken away, I was devastated.

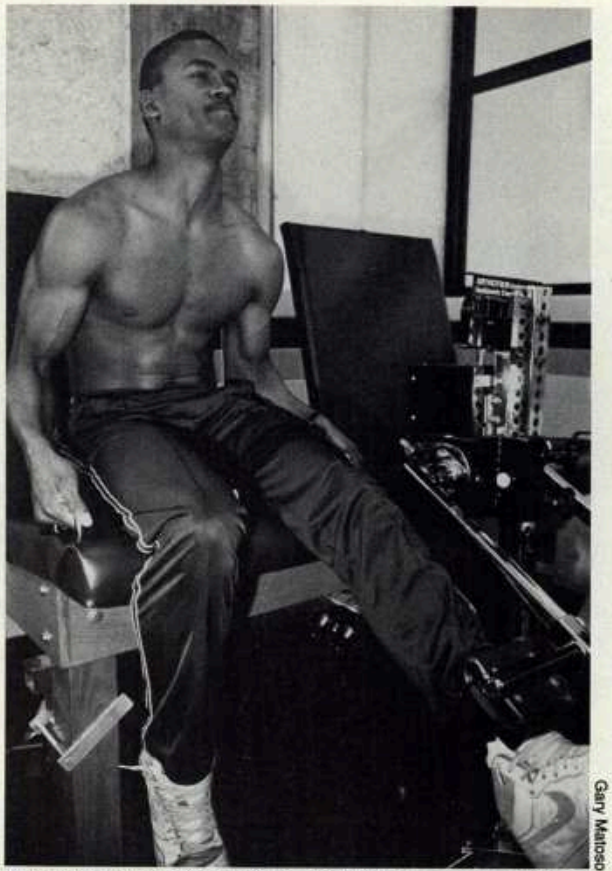
"The Achilles' is not a very common injury, so no one really knew the time required for recovery. I guess at the beginning I was worried that I didn't have a chance to come back. But as soon as I saw the progress I was making, I wasn't even worried.

"Then I really started pushing it. It wasn't going to snap again. I was just working on getting my confidence back, being ready to play instead of worry about it."

And how did he stop worrying about it?

"More practice, more repetitions," he said. "You take a few shots and you see nothing is going to happen. You start feeling better and then something else gets hurt and you forget all about [the original injury]."

But that's Miller's problem right now. He can't forget about his injury. In



Gary Malcolm

With proper treatment and intense rehabilitation–as well as faith and determination–many players come back from injuries even stronger.



Cornell linebacker Mike McGrann said an injury made him realize how important football was to him.

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Michigan State's Kurt Larson recovered from injuries to lead the nation in interceptions in 1988.

only 5-8 and 166 pounds, he overcame major problems in his rehabilitation and came back last season to rush for a career-high 942 yards, third in the Atlantic Coast Conference. His rushing total was the fourth-best single-season total in Tech history.

Mays was also the fifth-leading pass receiver in the ACC last year, making 46 receptions, the most made by a running back in Tech history and the third-best total ever for a Tech player.

In all, Mays accounted for 37 percent of Tech's offensive production. For his courageous performance, Mays won the Brian Piccolo Award, which is presented to an ACC football player who demonstrates great courage in overcoming adversity.

"After I hurt my knee, all the rumors said that I wouldn't be able to come back, that I wouldn't be able to do it," said Mays, who at one point during his rehabilitation had to be put to sleep so doctors could manipulate his leg so it would regain its range of motion. "That little statement made me want to go out and do well. That was what drove me, what kept pushing me to do well.

"People always look at my size as a disadvantage. And on top of that, I had a serious knee injury. I'm glad I was able to show them otherwise through my actions. My actions spoke for me."

> *"You work so hard to prepare for a season, and you're really looking forward to it. And then to have it all taken away in just a second is devastating."*
>
> —Mike McGrann

The dedication of Mays and others like him speaks volumes.

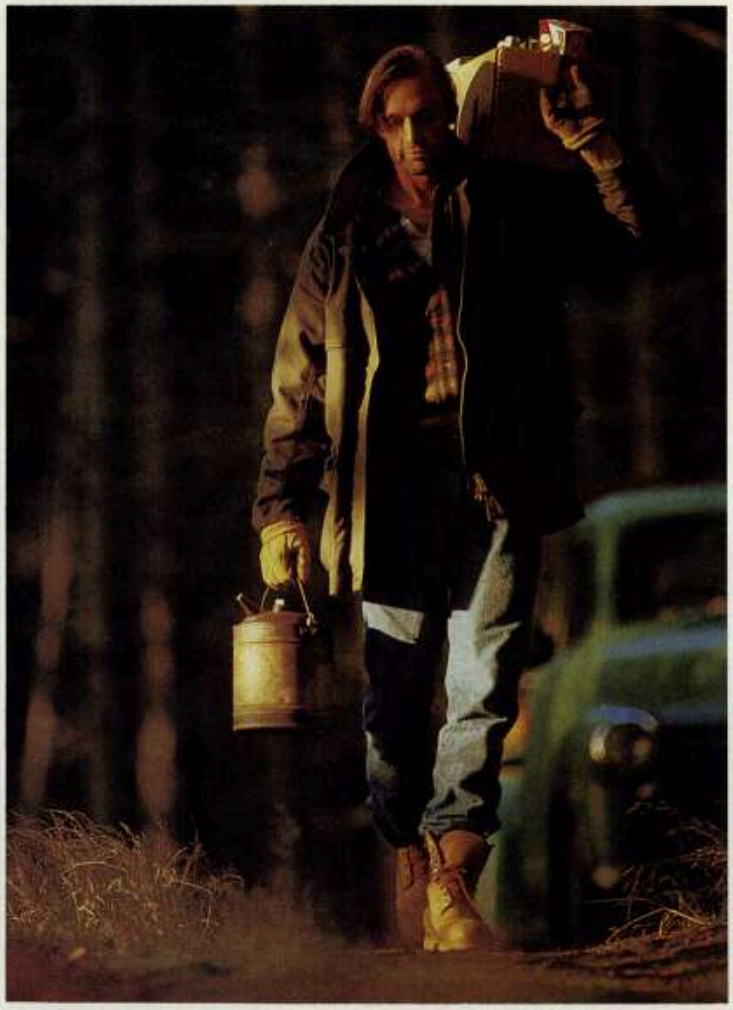
There's Kurt Larson, a senior outside linebacker at Michigan State last season, who recovered from a knee injury and an Achilles' tendon injury to lead the nation in interceptions, with eight.

Defensive tackle Ken Hackemack of Texas came back from surgery on both knees and had 35 tackles and six sacks in five games as a junior last season.

Outside linebacker Mike McGrann of Cornell rebounded from an ankle injury and was named defensive captain and a member of the All-Ivy League team as a senior last year. And now he's helping his roommate, Dan Miller, also an outside linebacker, cope in the aftermath of a serious knee injury. Miller, a senior last season, may be granted another year of eligibility, but he's not sure if he'll play even if he gets it.

But as for perseverance, all of these players take a back seat to tailback Eric Hawkins of San Jose State. Hawkins has been through 11 surgeries—that's right, nearly a dozen—on his left knee. And yet last year, as a senior playing in his only season, he was the third-leading rusher for San Jose State with 152 yards and a 4.9-yard average per carry.

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No team can match that feat.

It all happened in 1899. William McKinley was the president of the United States, while in England Queen Victoria was still doddering around Buckingham Palace.

Sewanee was, and is, officially known as The University of the South. Its 10,000 acres, abundant in ivy, are up the road a piece from Chattanooga, if one is headed northwest, toward Nashville.

Football is still played there. It's not de-emphasized football—just football, by student scholars. The late Shirley Majors, John's dad, coached there with distinction for many years.

The NCAA knows about Sewanee football. It has awarded more of its postgraduate honors to the school than to any other Division III institution in the land.

Once upon a time, the Purple Tigers were the perennial football power. While Sewanee is proud of its football tradition, it does not boast of it from rooftops.

It wasn't a power by the time the Southeastern Conference was born in 1933, but Sewanee was a member. It resigned in 1940 with a 0-37 SEC football record.

But from 1899 on, for 30-odd seasons, Sewanee wasn't afraid to challenge anybody.

Its memorable team, that 1899 group ignored by history, set a precedent. The five wins in six days came late in a 12-0-0 season.

Sewanee archives credit Luke Lea, the big-dreaming team business manager, with assembling the players for 1899 and persuading Suter to coach them. Lea, who later became a Nashville newspaper publisher and a U.S. senator, recruited men—mostly players with college experience—from several states.

Quarterback Warbler Wilson had been a second-stringer at South Carolina. Team captain H.G. Seibels of Birmingham, Ala., had been a lineman. Seibels, who was the last surviving member of the team, died in 1969 as a College Football Hall of Famer.

Sewanee opened its '99 season by defeating Georgia, 12-0, and Georgia Tech, 32-0, in Atlanta on Oct. 21 and 23. It routed Tennessee, 46-0, and Southwestern, 54-0, at home within the next 11 days.

It finished the year by spanking Cumberland, 71-0, on Nov. 20 at home; Auburn, 11-10, in Montgomery on Nov. 30; and North Carolina, 5-0, in Atlanta on Dec. 2.

The final game should have been called a "bowl." Although it predated the Rose Bowl by only two years, it had all the elements to qualify as a major postseason game. Sewanee had heard about North Carolina claiming the Dixie championship. So the Tigers challenged the boast, and settled it by a field goal (which then counted as five points).

But as the team left to play the University of Texas, a crisis developed on the special sleeper car, only five miles down the railroad from Sewanee. Lea remembered that he'd forgotten to load the new uniforms off the station platform. He got the conductor to wire a request that the equipment be dispatched on another train. The uniforms caught up with the players a few minutes before kickoff in Austin.

But "The Trip" was for the ages. Lea promoted that, too. He even talked the school fathers into buying new uniforms for the team—the custom back then had players furnishing their own combat wardrobe and shoes.

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And Sewanee caught up with a fast-starting Texas team early in the game. The Longhorns moved to the Tiger 15. At that point, so the story goes, a Sewanee alumnus waved a fistful of money to fellow sidelining Texans, offering odds that Texas wouldn't score then, or later.

Texans covered. Texans lost.

One Sewanee version of that gamble claims that most of the winning money represented an investment by Sewanee players. Historians report that following the game the Texans hosted the Sewanee players at a dance.

Following a late-night trip to Houston, Sewanee whipped the Texas A&M Aggies the next afternoon, a Friday.

The 400 miles left to New Orleans denied the Tigers a dance in Houston. The players did attend a theater performance on Saturday evening, however, after Tulane had been trounced, 23-0.

In the final act of the play they attended, "Rupert of Hentzan," the dead hero was in state when Queen Flavia rushed on stage dressed in royal mourning clothes of purple. That was Sewanee's color. The players leaped up and rendered the school yell. Actors and audience were mystified. The dramatic spell was lost, as Texas, Texas A&M and Tulane had.

And LSU was to lose in Baton Rouge on Monday, and Ole Miss in Memphis on Tuesday.

On Sunday, break day, Sewanee players toured a sugar plantation on a detour to Baton Rouge. They cheered for the purple cane. LSU's color was purple also, and so were their bruises. Ole Miss colors were red and black, and so were their feelings late Tuesday.

The 300 miles from Memphis to Sewanee were uneventful for a team headed home. The entire student body, it is written, met the train. There was a triumphant half-mile parade up the mountain to the campus. The students had rented a hack, which they pulled by rope up the slope with 15-plus celebrities aboard.

Six days, five football games, five victories—and a bid for history. On the seventh day, as Sewanee recorded it, "They rested."

About the Author: Alf Van Hoose has been the sports editor for *The Birmingham* (Ala.) *News* since 1969. For the past 41 years he has covered Southeastern Conference football.

ON THE REBOUND

by Mary Schmitt

Bouncing back on the playing field may be the most painful part of an injury–but it can also be just what the doctor ordered.

Jerry Mays remembers it as if it happened yesterday. But it didn't. It happened Saturday, May 9, 1987.

"It was a hot spring day," recalled Mays, now a senior running back at Georgia Tech. "We had two spring games that year, and this was the second one.

"It was late in the second quarter, and I'd been playing every snap of the whole game. At that particular point I was really tired," he said.

"We ran a sweep play to the left, a little toss sweep. I cut up a little crease, and a guy hit me from the right. That made me plant my left leg. My foot caught in the turf and my knee buckled. I heard all these pops.

"When it first happened it was really painful. But after I got up it felt better. It felt good, actually. The pain went away. But they had to help me off the field. On the sideline I thought things were going to be OK. Unfortunately, things turned out differently."

Five days later Mays had surgery to reconstruct his anterior cruciate ligament. He missed the entire 1987 season.

Like many football players who suffer a major injury, Mays fully expected to return to football. And although some doctors advise against playing again, with determination, faith and plain old hard work during rehabilitation, many athletes do, in fact, make it back.

This is a story about athletes on the rebound, players who have returned from major injuries to play—and in some cases, even star—again.

Take Mays, for example. Although he's

For many players, the most painful aspect of an injury is the realization that they may never play football again. Mike Moore





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