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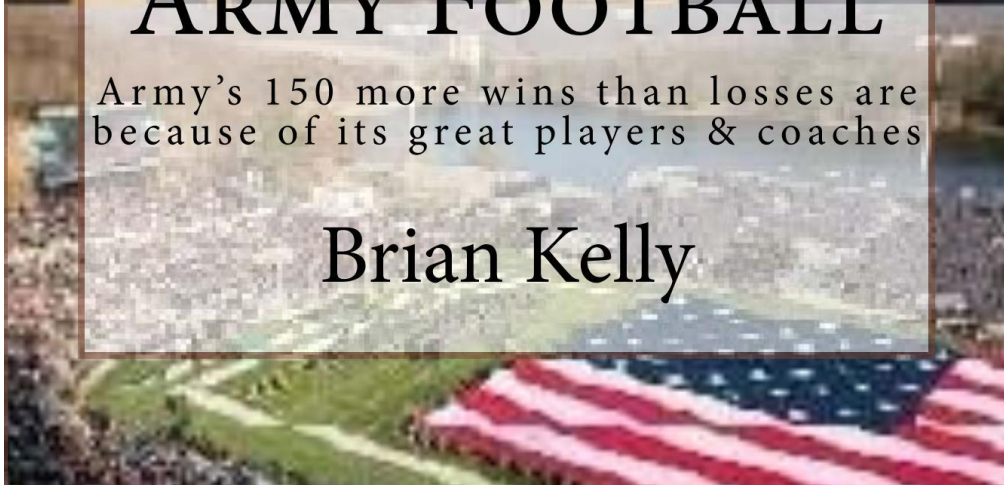
ARMY WEST POINT FOOTBALL



GREAT PLAYERS IN ARMY FOOTBALL

Army's 150 more wins than losses are
because of its great players & coaches

Brian Kelly



Great Players In Army Football

Army's 150 more wins than losses are because of its great players & coaches

This book is written for those of us who love Army West Point Football. Those of us who enjoy the teams full of great players, coming out every week in the fall, know that it is because thirty-seven Army coaches and many great players over the years brought us all the victories and the excitement.

We know how they did it--discipline, conditioning and an honor in winning. Despite some recent bad luck, Army has never been a *losing is OK* team. Look at the full Army football record and you can see that the great games and seasons accumulated quickly with a surplus of 150 wins over losses. The Army Black Knights have a winning way. Near Championships and National Championships in Army Football history are part of that winning way.

This book tells the first story about Army football. It was in 1890 when the USMA gave Cadet Dennis Michie the OK to have the first official varsity football team and the first game. It was a loss in the First Army-Navy game but Army made up for it the following year and for many seasons thereafter. As we rapidly move through the Army football ages in this book, we meet the great immortal great Army coaches—Dennis Michie, Harry Nelly, Charles Daly, Biff Jones, and Walter “Red Blaik. Of course, we find another great coach at the end of the journey, not yet an immortal, but on his way. Coach Jeff Monken seems to be on the right path for the future with a team full of great Army football players.

In this book, we tell lots of great stories about lots of great players in Army Football. It takes the reader through stories about Army teams of great players through 37 coaches over the years. There are many years of great games (over 1200) played by the best football players in the nation for Army West Point going on 128 seasons. The book stops frequently in time and tells a nice tale about a great player such as Doc Blanchard, Glenn Davis, Pete Dawkins, Arnold Tucker, Mike Mayweather, Aaron Kemper, and of course Andrew King Ahmad Bradshaw, and many others. You won't want to put this book down once you begin reading it.

Brian Kelly



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Title: Great Players in Army Football

Editor: Brian P. Kelly
Author Brian W. Kelly

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Army Football seasons by Year/Coach.

Army Coach	Year	Wins	Losses	Ties
Dennis Michie & he was captain	1890	0	1	0
Henry Williams (4-1-1)	1891	4	1	1
Dennis Michie (3-1-1)	1892	3	1	1
Laurie Bliss (4-5)	1893	4	5	0
Harmon Graves (3-2)	1894	3	2	0
Harmon Graves (5-2)	1895	5	2	0
George Dyer (3-2-1)	1896	3	2	1
Herman Koehler (6-1-1)	1897	6	1	1
Herman Koehler (3-2-1)	1898	3	2	1
Herman Koehler (4-5)	1899	4	5	0
Herman Koehler (7-3-1)	1900	7	3	1
Leon Kromer (5-1-2)	1901	5	1	2
Dennis Nolan (6-1-1)	1902	6	1	1
Edward King (6-2-1)	1903	6	2	1
Robert Boyers (7-2)	1904	7	2	0
Robert Boyers (4-4-1)	1905	4	4	1
Ernest Graves (2-5-1), Henry Smither (1-0)	1906	3	5	1
Henry Smither (6-2-1)	1907	6	2	1
Harry Nelly (6-1-2)	1908	6	1	2
Harry Nelly (3-2)	1909	3	2	0
Harry Nelly (6-2)	1910	6	2	0
Joseph Beacham (6-1-1)	1911	6	1	1
Ernest Graves (5-3)	1912	5	3	0
Charles Daly (8-1)	1913	8	1	0
Charles Daly (9-0)	1914	9	0	0
Charles Daly (5-3-1)	1915	5	3	1
Charles Daly (9-0)	1916	9	0	0
Geoffrey Keyes (7-1)	1917	7	1	0
Hugh Mitchell (1-0-0)	1918	1	0	0
Charles Daly (6-3)	1919	6	3	0
Charles Daly (7-2-0)	1920	7	2	0
Charles Daly (6-4-0)	1921	6	4	0
Charles Daly (8-0-2)	1922	8	0	2

John McEwan (6-2-1)	1923	6	2	1
John McEwan (5-1-2)	1924	5	1	2
John McEwan (7-2)	1925	7	2	0
Biff Jones (7-1-1)	1926	7	1	1
Biff Jones (9-1)	1927	9	1	0
Biff Jones (8-2)	1928	8	2	0
Biff Jones (6-4-1)	1929	6	4	1
Ralph Sasse (9-1-1)	1930	9	1	1
Ralph Sasse (8-2-1)	1931	8	2	1
Ralph Sasse (8-2-0)	1932	8	2	0
Gar Davidson (9-1)	1933	9	1	0
Gar Davidson (7-3)	1934	7	3	0
Gar Davidson (6-2-1)	1935	6	2	1
Gar Davidson (6-3)	1936	6	3	0
Gar Davidson (7-2)	1937	7	2	0
William Wood (8-2)	1938	8	2	0
William Wood (3-4-2)	1939	3	4	2
William Wood (1-7-1)	1940	1	7	1
Red Blaik (5-3-1)	1941	5	3	1
Red Blaik (6-3)	1942	6	3	0
Red Blaik (7-2-1)	1943	7	2	1
Red Blaik (9-0)	1944	9	0	0
Red Blaik (9-0)	1945	9	0	0
Red Blaik (9-0-1)	1946	9	0	1
Red Blaik (5-2-2)	1947	5	2	2
Red Blaik (8-0-1)	1948	8	0	1
Red Blaik (9-0)	1949	9	0	0
Red Blaik (8-1)	1950	8	1	0
Red Blaik (2-7)	1951	2	7	0
Red Blaik (4-4-1)	1952	4	4	1
Red Blaik (7-1-1)	1953	7	1	1
Red Blaik (7-2)	1954	7	2	0
Red Blaik (6-3)	1955	6	3	0
Red Blaik (5-3-1)	1956	5	3	1
Red Blaik (7-2)	1957	7	2	0
Red Blaik (8-0-1)	1958	8	0	1
Dale Hall (4-4-1)	1959	4	4	1
Dale Hall (6-3-1)	1960	6	3	1
Dale Hall (6-4)	1961	6	4	0
Paul Dietzel (6-4)	1962	6	4	0

Paul Dietzel (7-3)	1963	7	3	0
Paul Dietzel (4-6)	1964	4	6	0
Paul Dietzel (4-5-1)	1965	4	5	1
Thomas Cahill (8-2)	1966	8	2	0
Thomas Cahill (8-2)	1967	8	2	0
Thomas Cahill (7-3)	1968	7	3	0
Thomas Cahill (4-5-1)	1969	4	5	1
Thomas Cahill (1-9-1)	1970	1	9	1
Thomas Cahill (6-4)	1971	6	4	0
Thomas Cahill (6-4)	1972	6	4	0
Thomas Cahill (0-10)	1973	0	10	0
Homer Smith (3-8)	1974	3	8	0
Homer Smith (2-9)	1975	2	9	0
Homer Smith (5-6)	1976	5	6	0
Homer Smith (7-4)	1977	7	4	0
Homer Smith (4-6-1)	1978	4	6	1
Lou Saban (2-8-1)	1979	2	8	1
Ed Cavanaugh (3-7-1)	1980	3	7	1
Ed Cavanaugh (3-7-1)	1981	3	7	1
Ed Cavanaugh (4-7)	1982	4	7	0
Jim Young (2-9)	1983	2	9	0
Jim Young (8-3-1)	1984	8	3	1
Jim Young (9-3)	1985	9	3	0
Jim Young (6-5)	1986	6	5	0
Jim Young (5-6)	1987	5	6	0
Jim Young (9-3)	1988	9	3	0
Jim Young (6-5)	1989	6	5	0
Jim Young (6-5)	1990	6	5	0
Bob Sutton (4-7)	1991	4	7	0
Bob Sutton (5-6)	1992	5	6	0
Bob Sutton (6-5)	1993	6	5	0
Bob Sutton (4-7)	1994	4	7	0
Bob Sutton (5-5-1)	1995	5	5	1
Bob Sutton (10-2)	1996	10	2	0
Bob Sutton (4-7)	1997	4	7	0
Bob Sutton (3-8)	1998	3	8	0
Bob Sutton (3-8)	1999	3	8	0
Todd Berry (1-10)	2000	1	10	0
Todd Berry (3-8)	2001	3	8	0
Todd Berry (1-11)	2002	1	11	0

John Mumford (0-7), Todd Berry (0-6)	2003	0	13	0
Bobby Ross (2-9)	2004	2	9	0
Bobby Ross (4-7)	2005	4	7	0
Bobby Ross (3-9)	2006	3	9	0
Stan Brock (3-9)	2007	3	9	0
Stan Brock (3-9)	2008	3	9	0
Rich Ellerson (5-7)	2009	5	7	0
Rich Ellerson (7-6)	2010	7	6	0
Rich Ellerson (3-9)	2011	3	9	0
Rich Ellerson (2-10)	2012	2	10	0
Rich Ellerson (3-9)	2013	3	9	0
Jeff Monken (4-8)	2014	4	8	0
Jeff Monken (2-10)	2015	2	10	0
Jeff Monken (8-5)	2016	8	5	0
Jeff Monken (8-5)	2017	0	0	0

Army almost always played as an independent Team. However, from 1998 to 2004, the team competed in a fledgling conference known as Conference USA, the Black Knights went back to Independent Status in 2005.

Total Games 1,222

Seasons 127

Total Wins 663

Total Losses 508

Total Ties 51 * Prior to Overtime Rules

Stats from 1890 Through August 2017

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GO** 
PUBLISH 

Acknowledgments:

I appreciate all the help that I received in putting this book together, along with the 124 other books from the past.

My printed acknowledgments were once so large that book readers needed to navigate too many pages to get to page one of the text. To permit me more flexibility, I put my acknowledgment list online at www.letsqopublish.com. The list of acknowledgments continues to grow. Believe it or not, it once cost about a dollar more to print each book.

Thank you all on the big list in the sky and God bless you all for your help.

Please check out www.letsqopublish.com to read the latest version of my heartfelt acknowledgments updated for this book. Thank you all!

In this book, I received some extra special help from many avid football friends including Dennis Grimes, Gerry Rodski, Wily Ky Eyely, Angel Brent Evans, Angel Irene McKeown Kelly, Angel Edward Joseph Kelly Sr., Angel Edward Joseph Kelly Jr., Ann Flannery, Angel James Flannery Sr., Mary Daniels, Bill Daniels, Robert Garry Daniels, Angel Sarah Janice Daniels, Angel Punkie Daniels, Joe Kelly and Diane Kelly.

References

I learned how to write creatively in Grade School at St. Boniface. I even enjoyed reading some of my own stuff as a toddler.

At Meyers High School and King's College and Wilkes-University, I learned how to research, write bibliographies and footnote every non-original thought I might have had. I learned to hate *ibid*, and *op. cit.*, and I hated assuring that I had all citations written down in the proper sequence. Having to pay attention to details took my desire to write creatively and diminished it with busy work.

I know it is necessary for the world to stop plagiarism so authors and publishers can get paid properly, but for an honest writer, it sure is annoying. I wrote many proposals while with IBM and whenever I needed to cite something, I cited it in place, because my readers, IT Managers, could care less about tracing the vagaries of citations and their varied formats.

I always hated to use stilted footnotes, or produce a lengthy, perfectly formatted bibliography. I bet most bibliographies are flawed because even the experts on such drivel do not like the tedium.

I wrote 120 books before this book and several hundred articles published by many magazines and newspapers and I only cite when an idea is not mine or when I am quoting, and again, I choose to cite in place, and the reader does not have to trace strange numbers through strange footnotes and back to bibliography elements that may not be readily accessible or available. Academicians knowing all the rules of citation are not my audience. In this book, if you are a lover of Army West Point football, you are my intended group of readers

Yet, I would be kidding you, if in a book about the Great Players in Army Football, I tried to bluff my way into trying to make you think that I knew everything before I began to write anything in this book. I spent as much time researching as writing. I might even call myself an expert of sorts now about the Army West Point Black Knights. This team literally is America's team. Everybody in America has at one time watched and enjoyed Army football, especially when Army is having winning seasons, and more especially when Army is beating Navy.

Without any pain on your part you can read this book from cover to cover to enjoy the stories about the many Great Players in Army Football.

It took me about two months to write this book. If I were to have made sure that a thought of mine was not a thought somebody else ever had, this book never would have been completed or the citations pages would more than likely exceed the prose. Everybody takes credit for everything in sports writing—at least that's what I have found.

I used Army Cadet and Black Night Season summaries and recaps from whatever source I could to get the scores of all the games. I verified facts when possible. There are many web sites that have great information and facts. Ironically most internet stories are the same exact stories. Who's got the original? While I was writing the book, I wrote down a bunch of Internet references and at one time, I listed them right here en masse in this article. They were the least read pages. No more. Unless I am citing a reference in a section of the book, you will not see the URL.

I have no favorite source for information to put in my books. However, I continually hunt for articles written by students to amplify the text I present.

While I was writing this book, because I was not sure that my citations within the text would be enough, and I was not producing a bibliography, I copied URLs into some of the book text in those cases in which I had read articles or had downloaded material and had brought articles or pieces of articles into this book. Hopefully, this will satisfy any request for additional citations. If there is anything which needs a specific citation, I would be pleased to change the text. Just contact me. Your stuff is your stuff.

Many of the facts in this book are also put forth in the Army Football Media Guide, freely available on the Internet. Our thanks for the use of this material for the accurate production of this book.

There is a great site about Army football where you can explore great pictures and great stories about the greatest. It is called "For what they gave on Saturday Afternoon."--
<https://forwhattheygave.com>

Here is one of the whole links describing the beginning of Army football: <https://forwhattheygave.com/2013/08/17/1890-1908-army-navy-football/> Enjoy

Preface:

This book is all about the great players in Army football over the years. Whether the team was playing as the Cadets, the Black Knights on the Hudson, or Army West Point, it never seemed to matter to the fans or the players. We have the football history right as we begin this book.

Since 1899, in the tenth year of Army football. Army's mascot has officially been a mule because of the animal's historical importance in military operations. For many years, Army's teams were known as the "Cadets." The academy's football team was nicknamed "The Black Knights of the Hudson" due to the black color of its uniforms. In 1999, Army adopted "Black Knights" as its official nickname in all sports. Based on the purpose, they may also use "Cadets" in certain circumstances.

The U.S. sports media like to use "Army" as a synonym for the Academy, while in 2015, the Academy itself declared their name to be "Army West Point." How this all sorts out over time, we'll all see. For this book, we use all the names.

Along the way to today, we study the founding of West Point Academy; then the preliminaries before Army football officially began, and then we delve right into the storied Army Football Program--its struggles; its greatness; and its long-lasting impact on American life. This takes us to the football careers of many great college football players from the Army team as it engaged tough competition over the years.

As a Pennsylvanian, I admit I wrote a similar book about Penn State Football but only after I had fulfilled the family Irish wish and had written about Notre Dame Football. But, I still recall as a kid with our Admiral Black and White TV, my dad calling us to order for the annual Army-Navy-Game, which was always enjoyable.

I picked Army as my next book because the Cadets have a long and bold tradition of playing great football. With many immortal coaches such as the great Red Blaik, and immortal players, especially the three Heisman winners, Doc Blanchard (1945), Glenn Davis (1946),

and Pete Dawkins (1958). Army has four National Championships, 1914, 1944, 1945, 1946 and eight undefeated seasons. I have an honorable discharge from the Army and I am proud to write this book about such a storied institution and a great football program.

Supporters who love Army Football as played by Army West Point will read this book and get an immediate burst of emotions such as warmth and love for their favorite team. You will love this book because it has it all – every great season and every great game. Go Army West Point!

This book walks you through the whole Army football journey. We examine players, coaches, and successes from the early teams to today. This period began in 1890 with the first Army-Navy Game coached by Dennis Michie, who was also team captain. Like all new teams, you can imagine the struggle of playing on a college football team when getting the right equipment was one of the biggest issues.

The great players are examined within a chronology of the 37 great Army coaches. In other words, they are listed within the football seasons in which they were coached--from season 1 in 1890 to season 127. Certain games and certain players are highlighted within the seasons in which the games were played. I sure hope you enjoy this unique approach.

Before Red Blaik put in an eighteen-year stint starting in 1941, few of Army's 24 coaches to that point took the team for more than a couple years. Yet, they still produced some powerful teams with powerful players. Of the 37 coaches in the Black Knights history, most had winning seasons as Army's overall record has 150 more wins than losses. That's a lot of winning for any football program.

Army is a long-time football power

One hundred twenty-eight years is a long time to be playing football. Army has a history of being recognized as one of the finest teams in the nation. For many years, the teams were ready to win a national championship at the drop of the next hat. Though it has been over seventy years since the last championship, Army is still tough and

nobody can deny that. With a new coach who brought in a great team in 2016, would it not be great for Army, the major defenders of our Nation to bring home another football championship soon

Your author would like you to know that when football season closes in the second week of January each year, there is now a great football item—this book—that is available all 52 weeks of the year and in fact all 365 days each year. It does not rely on the stadium gates being open for you to get a great dose of Army Football. Just begin reading right here.

It is now available for you to add to your Army Football experience. and your book collection. Once you get this book, it is yours forever unless, of course you give it away to one of the many who will be in awe, and who will accept it gladly. For those who love to use gadgets to read, this book is also available on Kindle.

We open the book with the first story set shortly after the beginning of college football as a sport in America. It then moves on to the first official game with the first official coach and all the way to Coach Jeff Monken's great 2016 record. It tells a story about all the football seasons and the great coaches and great players and great moments from the first coached game in 1890 to today.

You are going to love this book because it is the perfect read for anybody who loves Army West Point's storied football program and wants to know more about the most revered athletes to have competed in one of the finest football programs of all time.

Few sports books are a must-read but Brian Kelly's Great Players in Army Football will quickly appear at the top of Americas most enjoyable must-read books about sports. Enjoy!

Who is Brian W. Kelly?

Brian W. Kelly is one of the leading authors in America with this, his 125th published book. Brian is an outspoken and eloquent expert on a variety of topics and he has also written several hundred articles on topics of interest to Americans.

Most of his early works involved high technology. Later, Brian wrote a number of patriotic books and most recently he has been writing human interest books such as The Wine Diet and Thank you, IBM. His books are always well received.

Brian's books are highlighted at www.letsGOPublish.com. Quantities from 20 to 1000 can be made available from www.letsGOPublish.com. You may see most of Brian's works by taking the following link www.amazon.com/author/brianwkelly.

The Best!

Sincerely,

Brian W. Kelly, Author
Brian P. Kelly, Editor in Chief
I am Brian Kelly's eldest son.

Table of Contents

Chapter 1 Introduction to Army West Point Football	1
Chapter 2 The United States Military Academy (USMA)	15
Chapter 3 Where Army's Great Teams Play / Played Football	19
Chapter 4 Army's First Football Teams 1890-1896.....	33
Chapter 5 Army Football Teams from 1897-1907	47
Chapter 6 Army Football Teams from 1908-1912	79
Chapter 7 Daly, Keyes, & Mitchell Seasons 1913-22.....	85
Chapter 8 McEwan, Jones, & Sasse Seasons 1923-1932.....	107
Chapter 9 Garrison Davidson & Wm. Wood Seasons, 1933-1940	129
Chapter 10 Red Blaik's Seasons 1941 - 1958	141
Chapter 11 Hall & Dietzel Seasons 1959-1965.....	183
Chapter 12 Tom Cahill & Homer Smith Seasons 1966-1978	195
Chapter 13 Saban, Cavanaugh & Young Seasons 1979-89.....	205
Chapter 14 Bob Sutton & Todd Berry Seasons 1991-2002.....	213
Chapter 15 Mumford, Ross, Brock, & Ellerson Seasons 2003 – 13 ..	225
Chapter 16 Jeff Monken's Seasons 2014-2016	235
LETS GO PUBLISH! Books by Brian Kelly	250

About the Author



Brian Kelly retired as an Assistant Professor in the Business Information Technology (BIT) Program at Marywood University, where he also served as the IBM i and Midrange Systems Technical Advisor to the IT Faculty. Kelly designed, developed, and taught many college and professional courses. He continues as a contributing technical editor to a number of technical industry magazines, including "The Four Hundred" and "Four Hundred Guru," published by IT Jungle.

Kelly is a former IBM Senior Systems Engineer. His specialty was problem solving for customers as well as implementing advanced operating systems and software on his client's machines. Brian was a certified Army Instructor before retiring. He is the author of 125 books and hundreds of magazine articles. He has been a frequent speaker at technical conferences throughout the United States.

Brian was a candidate for the US Congress from Pennsylvania in 2010 and he ran for Mayor in his home town in 2015. He loves Army Football and can't wait to see the Black Knights top last year's fine record. God bless the Army West Point Cadets!!

Chapter 1 Introduction to Army West Point Football

Army's 128th Year in 2017!



Coach Monken Mic'd up with the Army Team at Spring Practice

The Army West Point Black Knights football team represents the United States Military Academy in college football. Army is currently a Division I Football Bowl Subdivision (FBS) member of the NCAA. The Black Knights currently play their home games in West Point, New York at Michie Stadium, with a capacity of 38,000. Army is currently coached by Jeff Monken, who is in his 4th season as head coach. Army is a four-time national champion, winning the title in 1914, 1944, 1945, and 1946. You'll hear that a lot in this book. Army also has a total of eight undefeated seasons.

With the exception of seven seasons (1998–2004) where the team was a member of Conference USA, the Army team has competed as an independent. That means that, like Notre Dame, they have no affiliation with any conference. Currently, Army is one of four schools in the FBS that does not belong to any conference; the other three being BYU, Notre Dame, and UMass. However, all four of

these schools belong to conferences for all other sports. Army is primarily a member of the Patriot League, BYU is a member of the West Coast Conference, Notre Dame belongs to the Atlantic Coast Conference, and UMass belongs to the Atlantic 10 Conference.

The Army West Point Black Knights have fielded a team every season since the inaugural 1890 season. That's a lot of football games. To be exact, it's 1,222 games in its 127 seasons, with 2017 as # 128... and the Black Knights have a fine all-time record of 663 wins, 508 losses, and 51 ties. That's a lot of great Army football folks.

Officially the Army West Point Cadets recognize a long and great football history that dates back to 1890. If you are from Navy or Air Force or some other rival school, you have to be kind. Such rivals know that Army was born great and then got greater when the immortal Earl "Red" Blaik coached from 1941 – 1958, Before Blaik, out of fifty-one prior years, Army had just four losing seasons. None of the four were worse than one more loss than win.

As noted, Red Blaik did not make Army a great team. They were already great. But, Blaik made the team even greater finishing with seventeen great winning seasons and just one losing season in 1951. He compiled a career college football record of 166–48–14. His Army football teams won three consecutive national championships in 1944, 1945 and 1946, and he was always near the top when not at the top. As good a Blaik was, as noted Army had always been good even before he came to coach. The Cadets had a great record of 293—107—28 pre-Blaik

After Blaik, the Army squad was never quite as crisp but it was not until about 1970 when for an unexplained reason, the team was expected to lose more than win. From Blaik to 1969, the team record was not so bad but not as good percentage wise. The record for this period was 64-41-4. Something happened to the team after 1970. Nobody can explain it well. From 1970 through 2016, Army had just ten winning seasons with an overall record of 195-332-7.

In 1996 Coach Bob Sutton broke out of the mold and coached the Cadets to a fantastic 10-2 record. It was tough going after Sutton was fired for unexplained reasons. He is held in high regard by most and

with the trouble Army has had over the recent years in winning, there have been many calls for his return.

I do not mean to suggest that Bob Sutton did not have his critics because Army alums, like most, are a fickle bunch. But Sutton did two things that none of the three permanent coaches following him has been able to do: He beat Navy on a regular basis, going 6-3 with five straight wins over the Midshipmen. And he gave Army a chance almost every single game of his career regardless of the opponent. That is a lot to say. From Sutton on, life really got tough for Army

So, now with just one winning season in between Sutton and four-year coach Jeff Monken's 8-5 winning season in 2016, we all hope for big things from Army. My analysis is Army is moving forward. The Army West Point Black Knights are ready to win again and losing is no longer an option.

Some are joking after the fantastic 2016 Army victory over Navy that the new Army goal is to out-Navy, Navy. For the moment, that mission has been accomplished.

It's been long coming with just one winning season and one bowl run from 1997 to 2015, and a huge losing streak to Navy along the way, 2016 was the season that the Jeff Monken coaching era needed to kick in. It needed to come when there was a sign that Army football could potentially be decent, and it came up with something even worthy of deep praise. Is Army back? Let's say "yes," to that.

As an independent all of its years, the schedule had been set up to be relatively favorable – with a slew of lightweights and two FCSers mixed in along with some real tough games such as Notre Dame, Air Force, and low-end Power Fivers Duke and Wake Forest.

In his prior years with Army, the ground game always worked under Monken. The 2014 Army team finished fifth in the nation in rushing, and the 2015 team was 12th – both teams, however overall were awful and they posted awful records.

In 2016, something different was in the air. The players had been in place awhile and they did not just average 340 yards per game and finish second in the country, but they actually took over games and

went on long, sustained marches. They began to win. There is something contagious about the glorious feeling of winning football games.

It took Monken a few years to find the right pieces on defense and to build up the depth. It all came together. The linebacking corps was inspired and performed stellar. The pass rush was better than it's been in for long, long time, and the young talent in the secondary got beyond their experience and rose up for the nation's sixth-best pass defense. Not too shabby!

Oh yeah, did I mention that Army was invited and went to a bowl game, and they won it.

And the Black Knights came up with an alumni-pleasing big victory over Navy in 2016.

For a program that's been known for trying hard and gaining little more than "try-hard misery" for years and years and years, this season was very important. This coach and this group of football players needed to prove that it is possible to keep winning football games at Army. They did exactly that in 2016.

The rushing team is back again and that is good news for Army and Army fans. Everyone who gained a meaningful rushing yard is back in 2017 behind a fine line that returns four starters. The quarterback situation is deep, experienced and talented, and the receiving corps has some experience but with a leading rushing unit, pressure won't be on the receivers. Their bar is set at just catching an occasional pass, which they ought to do quite handily.

Not everything is perfect as the defense has to replace irreplaceable linebackers Jeremy Timpf and Andrew King, but 11 of the top 14 tacklers return with – and this was what was missing in the past – enough depth to rotate in and keep everyone fresh. If the pass rush is almost as strong, and the young defensive backs that were so good early on can shine again, at the very least, there won't be a massive drop-off. Army is ready for a repeat and even a better performance than 2016. It is a great thought.

2016 cannot go down as a *one-of* or as they like to say in today's parlance, a one-off. Monken is too good for that. The team is too good for that. There are too many strong pieces in place, and – Ohio State game aside – a schedule that most Power Fivers would groove into a nine-win campaign. The message to fans is “Go ahead and get excited for what Army football is becoming.”

And of course, it goes without saying that if Army really wants to become the new Navy (at least in terms of its record), that takes just one thing – Go ahead army and beat Navy! Yeah!

This book that you are reading celebrates The United States Military Academy USMA; its founding; its struggles; its greatness; and its long-lasting impact on freedom and American life. People like me, who love Army, will love this book. Army haters, such as those from the Naval Academy will want their own copy just for additional ammo. Yet, it won't help them! Hah!

We begin the rest of the Army football story in Chapter 2 with the founding of USMA West Point over 214 years ago and we continue in subsequent chapters, right into the founding of the full Army West Point football program in 1890 after the Cadets had been begging the argument by exercising playing American football on the campus in an intramural fashion.

The first nighttime football game was played in Mansfield, Pennsylvania on September 28, 1892 between Mansfield State Normal and Wyoming Seminary and ended at halftime in a 0–0 tie. The Army-Navy game of 1893 saw the first documented use of a football helmet by a player in a game. Joseph M. Reeves had a crude leather helmet made by a shoemaker in Annapolis and wore it in the game after being warned by his doctor that he risked death if he continued to play football after suffering an earlier kick to the head.

Football is a great contagion. Rather than not play, Reeves figured out a way to protect his head. Over the years, more injury-preventive devices were created and used by players and teams. Improvements are made every day.

In defining the format of the book, we chose to use a timetable that is based on a historical chronology. Within this framework, we discuss

the great moments in Army football history, and there are many great moments. No book can claim to be able to capture them all, as it would be a never-ending story, but we sure do try.

The U. S. Military Academy has produced 3 Heisman Trophy winners

We have already discussed Army's new rise to national football prominence with a great showing in 2016. While the United States Military Academy has slipped from its one-time lofty status as one of college football's top programs, there's no denying the successful past of Army football that produced national championship football teams and players that were recognized as college football's best.

Throughout the college football landscape there is traditionally a long list of programs that have produced waves of great teams and All-Americans. While many might hesitate to put Army in that category, only four schools, Notre Dame, Ohio State, Oklahoma and USC, have produced more Heisman Trophy winners than the Black Knights.

The lethal rushing combination of Felix "Doc" Blanchard and Glenn Davis first brought Heisman glory to West Point following the 1945 and 1946 seasons. Not only did the backfield duo both gain the nation's top individual award and earn All-American status three years; they helped lead the Cadets to three consecutive (1944-46) national championship claims. Let's take some time to look at these three Army stalwarts:

USMA Heisman Winners—DOC BLANCHARD 1945,
GLENN DAVIS 1946, PETE DAWKINS 1958.



USMA Statue Featuring Heisman Trophy Winners & Coach Blaik

Doc Blanchard

Blanchard became the first junior to win the award. He was known as “Mr. Inside” because of his punishing running style delivered by his six-foot, 200-pound plus frame. Oddly enough Blanchard only entered West Point after being rejected from the Navy’s V-12 program because he was considered overweight and because he had a vision problem.

Whatever vision problems Blanchard had, Army Legendary Coach Earl Red Blaik never lost sight of how the South Carolina native struck fear into Army opponents.

“Doc Blanchard was the best built athlete I ever saw: 6 feet and 208 pounds at his peak, not a suspicion of fat on him, with slim waist, atlas shoulders, colossal legs,” Blaik wrote in his book “You Have to Pay the Price.”

For a big man, ‘Doc’ was the quickest starter I ever saw, and in the open he ran with the niftiness as well as the speed of a great halfback....”

Glenn Davis



The dynamic duo of Glenn Davis and Doc Blanchard Time Magazine.

The perfect complement to Doc Blanchard's power running style was Glenn Davis who was dubbed "Mr. Outside" for his ability to shed tacklers with his blazing speed. In his first year as a varsity regular, the California native led the nation in scoring in 1944 while averaging an amazing 11.1 yards-per-carry.

"He was emphatically the greatest halfback I ever knew," Coach Blaik wrote. "He was not so much a dodger and side-stepper as a blazing runner who had a fourth, even fifth gear in reserve, could change direction at top speed and fly away from tacklers as if jet-propelled."

When the dust had settled after their final year at Army in 1946, both players had combined to score an NCAA record of 97 touchdowns and 585 points while leading the Black Knights to a 27-0-1 record.

When considering their Heisman impact, Blanchard and Davis still rank as the most dominating backfield tandem of all time. The pair ranked an amazing 2-3 in 1944, 1-2 in 1945 and 1-4 in the 1946 Heisman balloting.

While Davis had much in common with his running mate Blanchard, it paled in comparison to a bond he would later develop with another Heisman winner. Davis married Yvonne Ameche, the widow of Wisconsin's Alan Ameche who won the award in 1954. Another love interest of Glen Davis was Hollywood starlet Elizabeth Taylor, who he dated prior to marrying actress Terry Moore.

Another similar comparison to Blanchard is the fact that both Heisman winners donated their trophies to their high schools. Davis' resides at Bonita High in Laverne, CA., while Blanchard's spent many years at St. Stanislaus High School in Bay St. Louis, Miss. The trophy resided at Davis' high school until it was washed away by Hurricane Katrina. Davis is buried at West Point near his former Army head coach, Red Blaik.



Pete Dawkins Army's 3rd Heisman winner in 1958.

Pete Dawkins

Not only did the 1958 season produce Army Heisman winner Pete Dawkins, but it was also the Black Knights last undefeated season. Dawkins totaled 12 touchdowns during the season as he combined his rushing, receiving and kick returning skills to account for 1,216 total yards. Dawkins' tackling of the Heisman Trophy was just one of his many accomplishments as the rambling Cadet ranked 10th in his 1959 graduating class of 499.

Following his career at West Point, Dawkins snubbed the NFL's Baltimore Colts and studied at Oxford University as a Rhodes Scholar instead. Displaying the same leadership that he did on the field and in the classroom, Dawkins became the youngest Brigadier

General on active duty in the U.S. Army at the age of 43. Pete Dawkins was a Rhodes scholar at Oxford and later earned a PhD. from Princeton. He was awarded two bronze stars for valor in Vietnam and retired as a Brigadier general. He finished his “business” career as a high-ranking executive with Citibank in New York.

It may not be the Coolest Pep Rally in College Football...but...

The Army West point Black Knights may not have the coolest pre-game tradition in College Football. When you go to an Army Home game, you might miss it but if you get to go, it should be a lot of fun.

In 2007 for example, the Dave Matthews Band played for Army football — at two free shows. It was a victory before the game was even played. The U.S. Military Academy beat out Air Force, Navy and more than 100 other colleges that participated in the World’s Loudest Pep Rally contest to win a visit from the rock star. Matthews played for Cadets Nov. 14 and 15, 2007



Cadet 2nd Class Garrison Haning [right] asks Dave Matthews a question during the meet-and-greet before the Wednesday night concert at West Point. Cadet 2nd Class Roderic O'Connor listens. (Photo Credit: Eric Bartelt)



“Congratulations! We’ll see you in November,” Matthews, 40, said in a videotape that was to be shown to Cadets at West Point’s mess hall before the event. The videotape itself was exciting.

Cadets at the storied Hudson Valley academy won the contest by submitting invitations by text messages or postings at attblueroom.com. AT&T sponsored the contest. What a neat idea.

Cadets showed off their hip-hop moves in one posted video, while others made direct pleas to Matthews, such as “West Point NEEDS someone to ROCK our stonewalled campus.”

WEST POINT, N.Y. (Army News Service, Nov. 19, 2007) -- The U.S. Military Academy was rocking Wednesday and Thursday nights as Cadets, faculty and other local community members packed Eisenhower Hall for two nights of free concerts by the Dave Mathews Band.

The concerts, billed as "The World's Loudest Pep Rally," were the result of a competition by colleges and universities across the country. AT&T sponsored the contest, which encouraged students from participating schools to each send up to 50 online invitations

per day, via a Web site, asking Dave and the band to perform at their school.

West Point -- a service academy with a student body of just over 4,000 -- competed with powerhouses like Iowa State University, the University of Maryland, the University of Nebraska and countless others. Lucky for the Cadets, the contest was based on the number of votes submitted relative to student population, and the USMA student population was up to the challenge.



Matthews performs at free Cadets Concert

The initial voting began with only a few Cadets. Cadet 2nd Class Jeff Caslon, a "Dave" fan who found the contest, recruited his classmate Luke Gebhart to start sending text messages and set out to spread the word through the Corps of Cadets.

During the second week of the contest, Cadets Caslon and Gebhart approached the director of Cadet Activities, Lt. Col. Craig Flowers, about what would happen if the cadet corps was successful in winning the contest. Once the DCA was on board, the rest of the corps got heavily involved. The DCA and the USCC Chief of Staff's office began sending e-mails out to the brigade reminding everyone to vote and West Point jumped from 12th place to 2nd place overnight.

"I think we were pumped to win this competition because West Point isn't a big college like the other ones,"

Cadet Caslen said. "We've gotten looked over on things before, and this fired the Corps up even more."

Thanks to the sheer tenacity and competitive nature of the Cadets and the Long Gray Line, West Point was in first place within two days of the first brigade-wide e-mail.

When the other service academies saw Army's success, they jumped on the bandwagon. The Air Force Academy even managed to edge into first place for three days, mid-contest. But by the close of voting Oct. 15, West Point was solidly in first place and Air Force and Navy were 2nd and 3rd, respectively. And while the Cadets are excited about their victory, they aren't the only ones with high hopes for the "World's Loudest Pep Rally."

"To be invited by a school in this sort of way is unusual, and I think all of us are just really excited about it," Dave Matthews said during an exclusive interview. "I think it was the Cadets who are the ones who brought us here and the reason we're coming is because it was the Cadets who made it happen.

"When the audience is responsible for you being there, it's different than just having tickets available," he added. "Everyone shares the same humility and awe and eagerness to put on a hell of a [show], well, as good a show as we can."

In 2003, Dave Matthews gave an acoustic performance at West Point, but this was his first Ike Hall performance with the entire band.

"The whole experience last time, from top to bottom [was great]. [I was so impressed with] just how gracious everyone was," Dave Matthews said. "It was just unusual how respectfully we were treated. "It was really inspiring to us," he added.

Army's Black Knights were 3-5 when Dave Matthews got the concert gig. Things are changing every year for Army football. A few recorded words from Red Blaik would be the next best thing to Dave Matthews?

Chapter 2 The United States Military Academy (USMA)



The Color Guard During Morning Exercises on USMA Campus

The West Point short story

Founded in 1802, West Point is our nation’s oldest service academy. Graduates of West Point “serve this nation honorably, sharing a strong sense of purpose, pride, and satisfaction that comes from meaningful service to others.”

Attending the United States Military Academy is a wonderfully unique and challenging experience. West Point is a four-year college with a mission to develop leaders of character for our army—leaders who are inspired to careers as commissioned officers and lifetime service to the nation. The students of West Point (called Cadets) are selected from the most talented, energetic, and well-rounded young people in the country. Located on 16,000 acres in the scenic Hudson Valley region of New York State, West Point is conveniently situated just fifty miles north of New York City. The year-round pageantry

and tradition make the Military Academy a national treasure and a popular tourist spot. People come from all over the world to see Cadets in action, and there is so much to see.

Prominent Graduates

Most of you will recognize most of these names as they are truly famous historical figures in many ways:

Robert E. Lee, 1829
Ulysses S. Grant, 1843
George Goethals, 1880
John J. Pershing, 1886
Douglas MacArthur, '03
George Patton, '09
Omar Bradley, '15
Dwight D. Eisenhower, '15
Matthew Ridgway, '17
Leslie Groves, '18
Maxwell Taylor, '22
Creighton Abrams, '36
Doc Blanchard, '47
Glenn Davis, '47
Alexander Haig, Jr., '47
Brent Scowcroft, '47
Frank Borman, '50
Fidel Ramos, '50
Edward White, '52
H. Norman Schwarzkopf, '56
Peter Dawkins, '59
Mike Krzyzewski, '69

The West Point Mission



United States Military Academy West Point

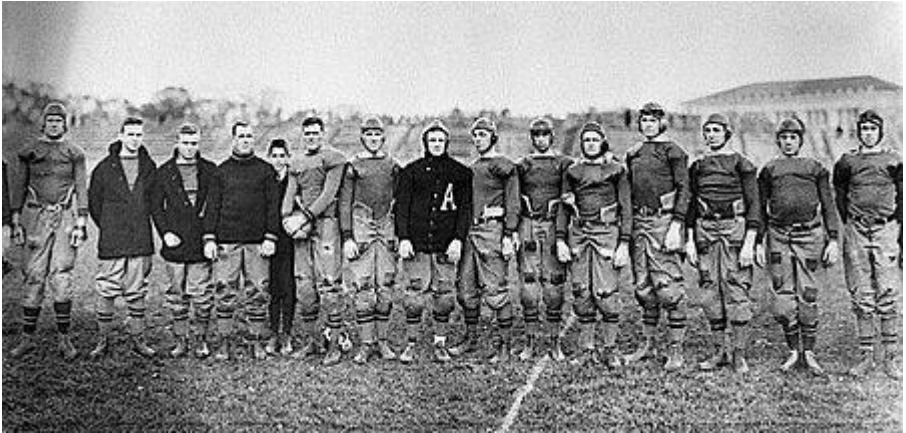


The mission is simple:

"To educate, train, and inspire the Corps of Cadets so that each graduate is a commissioned leader of character committed to the values of Duty, Honor, Country and prepared for a career of professional excellence and service to the Nation as an officer in the United States Army."

Chapter 3 Where Army's Great Teams Play / Played Football

The Plain is not in Spain It is in West Point



The 1912 West Point football team--Dwight Eisenhower is third from left; Louis Merillat is eighth from the left, in the A sweater; Omar Bradley is on the far right.

When you check out the history of the USMA and its West Point facility, you learn a lot more than you bargain for. For example, if you read anything about Army Football today, you know they play at Michie Stadium and have played there for over 90 years. But, what about the other years? It is not so easy to find a lot of information about those years as the scribes and the student writers are mostly long gone.

Digging a little deeper, however, and checking out the site of the first Army Navy game, one can discern that there is another field upon which Army had played before Michie. It played the first football game, and the first Army-Navy game at the Plain. One would think West Point would write a lot about the spot where they played football for over thirty years. It sure would have made my job easier. I like to report on the stadiums and/or fields upon which teams play as it better tells the story of the team. Just because Army played on

the plain, does not mean when they had a big game, that they would not shift it to a big park such as Yankee Stadium—like when Notre Dame came to town.

The Plain today is the parade field at the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York. It has its own fascinating story which we will tell as it had a major role in American victories in wars back to the revolution.

The flat terrain of the Plain contrasts with the varied and hilly terrain of the remainder of the campus. The Plain rises approximately 150 feet (46 m) above the Hudson River and has been the site of the longest continually occupied US Army garrison in America since 1778. In its early years, the entire academy was located on the Plain and it was used for varying activities ranging from drill and mounted cavalry maneuvers to an encampment site for summer training. Currently, the Plain refers to just the parade field where Cadets perform ceremonial parades.

Geography

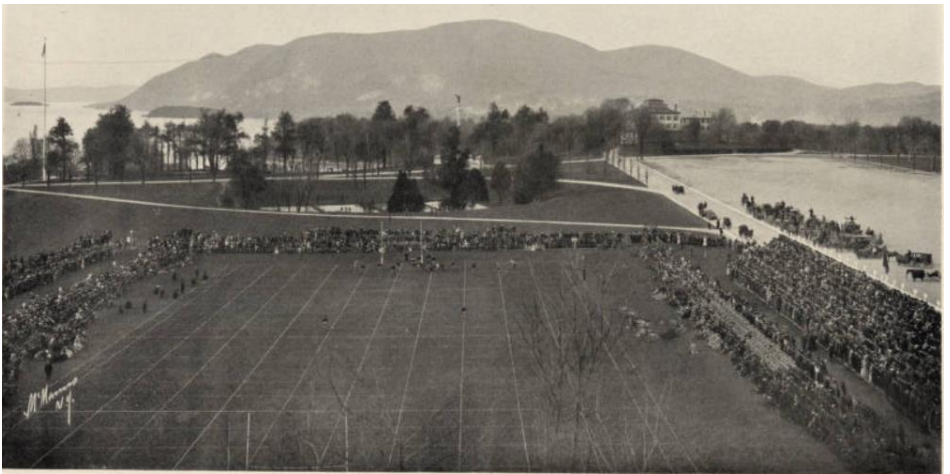
The Plain in the early days of the academy comprised approximately 40 acres of relatively flat ground rising approximately 150 feet above the Hudson River. It was not always level and manicured as the parade ground that is seen today.

Before the development of the modern academy, the term "The Plain" referred to the relatively flat geographic area that the current academy occupies. It included the area where Fort Clinton was constructed. The term now specifically applies to the parade field.

History



The Plain in 1828. All structures in the painting are now gone and Wood's Monument is moved to the cemetery.

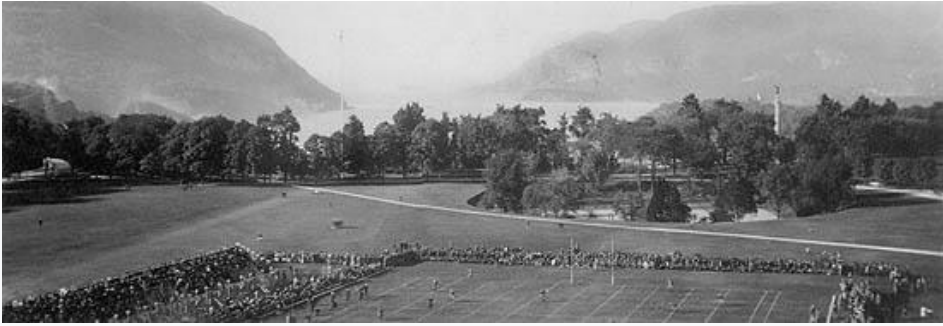


A BIG GAME

Football on the Plain Circa 1906

The Connecticut militia that first occupied West Point on 27 January 1778 encamped there during that particularly harsh winter. That summer, construction began on Fort Arnold, later to be renamed Fort Clinton, which stood at the far eastern edge of the Plain and overlooked the sharp westerly turn in the Hudson River.

The land was owned by a private citizen, a Mr. Stephen Moore of North Carolina. Secretary of the Treasury Alexander Hamilton authorized the army's purchase of the land for \$11,085 in 1790.



Football on the Plain, c1900 First Army-Navy Game

Execution Hollow is clearly visible just above the diagonal walkway in the mid-right of this picture. Battle Monument is on the back-right side of it.

In the early days of the academy, the Plain was used for many purposes beyond its current use for ceremonial parades. From its earliest days until just after World War I, the Corps of Cadets spent their summers encamped on the Plain as part of their tactical field training.

Semi-permanent tents were erected, hard-floor planking, and furniture and books were moved out to the campsite as the Cadets moved out of the barracks for the summer. Cadets practiced military drill and cavalry maneuvers on the Plain's open areas.

However, after the superintendence of Douglas MacArthur from 1919 to 1922, summer camp was no longer held on the Plain. Before the construction of Michie Stadium, the Army football team played their home games upon the Plain.

For the first 100 years of the academy, there was a large depression on the northern edge of the plain near trophy point. This area was known locally as Execution Hollow as reportedly military executions occurred there during the Revolutionary War period. The hollow remained until 1912, when it was filled in with soil excavated from the construction of Bartlett Hall.

The area now is a small grassy field between the Superintendent's review stands, Clinton Field, and Battle Monument on Trophy point. The field contains a small putting green used by the Department of Physical Education for golf instruction and a spruce tree planted in 2009 as a post-Christmas tree.

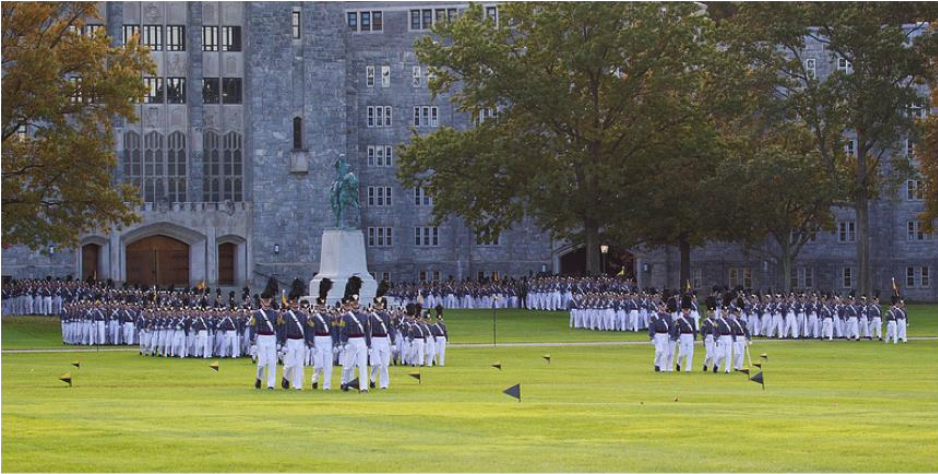


The Plain – Modern Day Look

The Plain in present-day is used primarily for ceremonial parades, known at the academy as "reviews". Because of the cold weather common at the academy, cadet reviews are usually held between April and November. Cadets also use the Plain for recreational activities or as a place to retreat from the barracks during the late spring or early fall.

The general-public is asked not to walk on the grass Plain. Visitors can access and view the Plain up-close from Diagonal Walk, a walkway which bisects the Plain running north-south from Eisenhower statue to MacArthur statue.

The Plain is also the location of the Corps of Cadets' Tap Vigils when a member of the corps passes away. Shortly before 2330 hours, the entire corps assembles in silence on the large paved southern edge of the plain, known as the Apron. The traditional military hymn "Taps" is played, followed by a singing of the "Alma Mater" by the corps, followed by the playing of "Amazing Grace" by the Pipes and Drums. The Cadets then disperse in silence back to their rooms.



Cadet Review on the Plain

The periphery of the Plain is home to several monuments to past American military leaders. A horse-mounted George Washington is depicted atop Washington Monument on the western edge looking out over the Plain. World War II Generals of the Army are remembered with Eisenhower Monument and MacArthur Monument, which sit at opposite ends of Diagonal Walk.

In the far north-west corner, Thayer Monument commemorates the "Father of the Military Academy", and stands watch over the Plain. On the far eastern edge of the Plain, just beyond Clinton field, Polish General Tadeusz Kosciuszko looks out over the Hudson River at Kosciuszko's Monument.



"Ike" statue at south end of the Plain



Thayer statue at northwest corner of the Plain



Washington Statue

Michie Stadium





Dennis Michie

Michie Stadium is dedicated to the memory of Dennis Michie (1870–1898), who was instrumental in starting the football program while a cadet at the Academy. A member of the Class of 1892, Michie organized, managed, and coached the first football team at West Point in 1890.

Six years after graduation, he was killed in Cuba during the Spanish–American War. There have been several renovations since the stadium's first game in October 1924, when Army defeated Saint Louis, 17–0.



Blaik Field at Michie Stadium West Point NY

Michie Stadium is an outdoor football stadium on the campus of the U.S. Military Academy in West Point, New York. The home field for the Army Black Knights, it opened 94 years ago in 1924 and has a current seating capacity of 38,000.

The stadium sits at the upper portion of campus, directly west of Lusk Reservoir. The field is at an elevation of 335 feet (102 m) above sea level and runs in the traditional north-south configuration, with the press box above the west sideline. Due to the view offered by its location overlooking the Hudson River and the Neo-Gothic architecture of the campus below, it was rated as Sports Illustrated's #3 sports venue of the 20th century.

Michie Stadium, splendid in its scenic beauty and long recognized as one of the most popular stadiums in the nation, will celebrate its 94th season as the home of Army football during the 2017 campaign.

Over the years, the venerable stadium has received its share of plaudits as one of the most desired locations in which to watch a college football game. Recently, noted football analyst Mel Kiper Jr. of ESPN.com hailed the Academy's game day atmosphere as among the most inspirational in the country.

In addition, renowned sports periodicals Sports Illustrated and The Sporting News have heaped lofty praise upon the historic arena by listing it among their top all-time venues.

A new FieldTurf playing surface was installed during the summer of 2008, along with plans to complete a state-of-the-art video board before the start of the 2008 campaign. These enhancements ensure that the venerable facility will maintain its lofty status for years to come.

Construction of the \$7 million Hoffman Press Box was completed in the spring of 2003. The new press box houses a full-service media operations center with state-of-the-art radio and television broadcast booths.

Work on the \$40 million Kimsey Athletic Center, just outside the south end zone, was also concluded in the spring of 2003. The facility houses state-of-the-art locker rooms, coaches' offices, athletic training facilities, equipment rooms, meeting rooms and the Kenna Hall of Army Sports, a large display area that will chronicle Army's vast athletics history. Construction of Randall Hall, the project's second phase, was completed this past summer.

The entire stadium annex is the jewel of an aggressive athletic facilities renovation plan that has seen recent major improvements to Gillis Field House, Shea Stadium, Johnson Stadium at Doubleday Field, Clinton Field and Malek Courts. The acclaimed Lichtenberg Tennis Center just completed its fifth full academic year. In the spring of 2002, Army dedicated the Gross Sports Center, which provides the Army gymnastics team with a state-of-the-art home while also lending extra indoor space for the Black Knights' basketball programs.

Realizing the need for a permanent athletic field as Army's football program continued to assert itself nationally, West Point officials selected a patch of meadow land adjacent to Lusk Reservoir and within the shadow of historic Fort Putnam. Construction of Michie Stadium was completed in 1924, just in time for Army's 35th football campaign.

In 91 previous campaigns in Michie Stadium, the Black Knights have compiled a remarkable record of 326-156-7.

The Black Knights posted more home wins than any previous Army team while forging a perfect 6-0 mark at Michie in 1996, the 28th undefeated home campaign in Academy grid annals. In addition to 28 unblemished seasons, there have been two undefeated but tied campaigns at Michie. Following a 14-14 tie in the "Dedication Game" in the home finale of 1924, the Cadets won 39 straight contests in Michie Stadium, spanning more than six seasons.

Only 15 Division I-A stadiums, and just six located east of the Mississippi River, are older than fabled Michie Stadium. The original stadium structure was formally dedicated to the memory of Dennis Mahan Michie, who was instrumental in starting the game of football at the U.S. Military Academy in 1890. It was Michie who organized, managed and coached the first football team in history at West Point.

There have been several facelifts since that first game in 1924 when Army defeated Saint Louis University 17-0.

Temporary East stands and upper stands were added before construction of permanent East stands was completed in 1962. In the summer of 1969 an upper deck on the West side was added, boosting the seating capacity to 41,684. Capacity has since been adjusted to 38,000. Army's most prolific attendance came in 1972 when the Black Knights averaged a record 41,123 fans. Army ranked among the nation's attendance leaders in 2000, averaging 38,516 per game, or 96.5 percent of Michie Stadium's capacity.

A major change occurred on the playing field in 1977 when AstroTurf replaced the natural grass surface. The artificial turf greatly reduced maintenance costs and guaranteed the Army team an excellent practice facility for use all fall while providing for multiple uses. SuperTurf replaced the AstroTurf in 1984, which was in turn replaced by AstroTurf 8 in 1992. Since 2008, the playing surface has been FieldTurf. This replaced AstroPlay, which had been used since 2001. The stadium's playing field was natural grass until AstroTurf was installed in 1977.

Blaik Field

In honor of legendary mentor Earl "Red" Blaik, Army christened the Michie Stadium playing surface "Blaik Field" in 1999. Blaik, a gridiron innovator, compiled an 18-year Army record of 121-33-10 and brought Army its only three national championships (1944, 1945, 1946). The winningest coach in Army annals, Blaik is enshrined in the College Football Foundation Hall of Fame.

In the spring of 2002, Army dedicated the Gross Sports Center, which honored the dedication in grand style, trouncing Ball State 41-21

Army–Navy Game

Michie Stadium has hosted the Army–Navy Game only once, in 1943 during World War II, after it was played at Thompson Stadium at Annapolis the year before. Neither Army nor Navy have played at an on-campus facility since very early in the rivalry, since teams' home stadiums are not nearly large enough to accommodate the crowds and media that usually attend the rivalry games. Their rivalry game is normally played at a neutral site between the campuses on the East Coast, usually in Philadelphia in early December.



Chapter 4 Army's First Football Teams 1890-1896

Michie,	Coach #1
Williams	Coach #2
Bliss	Coach #3
Graves	Coach #4
Dyer	Coach #5

<u>Year</u>	<u>Coach</u>	<u>Record</u>	<u>Conf</u>	<u>Record</u>
1890	Dennis Michie	0-1-0	Indep	0-1-0
1891	Henry Williams	4-1-1	Indep	4-1-1
1892	Dennis Michie	3-1-1	Indep	3-1-1
1893	Laurie Bliss	4-5-0	Indep	4-5-0
1894	Harmon Graves	3-2-0	Indep	3-2-0
1895	Harmon Graves	5-2-0	Indep	5-2-0
1896	George Dyer	3-2-1	Indep	3-2-1



1890 First Army Navy Game (Only game this season) Notice no protective gear

The 1890 season was unique in many ways. First of all, it was Army's first football season. Second, it is the only season that Army played just one game, and Third, it was the season in which the inaugural Army-Navy game was played – the only game.

Army's football program began on November 29, 1890, when Navy challenged the Cadets to a game of the relatively new sport. Navy

defeated Army at West Point that year, but Army avenged the loss in Annapolis the following year.

The academies still clash every December in what is traditionally the last regular-season Division I college-football game. The 2016 Army–Navy Game marked Army's overcoming its fourteenth consecutive loss to Navy, defeating the Midshipmen in a great game W (21-17).

From 1944 to 1950, the Cadets had a phenomenal run which included all wins against Navy--57 wins, 3 losses and 4 ties. During this time span, Army won three national championships.

Army's football team reached its pinnacle of success during the Second World War under coach Earl Blaik when Army won three consecutive national championships in 1944, 1945 and 1946, and produced three Heisman trophy winners: Doc Blanchard (1945), Glenn Davis (1946) and Pete Dawkins (1958). Past NFL coaching greats—Vince Lombardi (Packers) and Bill Parcells (Giants et al) were Army assistant coaches early in their careers.

The football team plays its home games at Michie Stadium, where the playing field is named after Earl Blaik. Cadets' attendance is mandatory at football games and the Corps stands for the duration of the game. At all home games, one of the four regiments marches onto the field in formation before the team takes the field and leads the crowd in traditional Army cheers.

For many years, Army teams were known as the "Cadets." In the 1940s, several papers called the football team "the Black Knights of the Hudson." From then on, "Cadets" and "Black Knights" were used interchangeably until 1999, when the team was officially nicknamed the Black Knights.

Between the 1998 and 2004 seasons, Army's football program was a member of Conference USA, but starting with the 2005 season Army reverted to its former independent status. Army competes with Navy and Air Force for the Commander-in-Chief's Trophy.

On November 29th, 1890, over 125 years ago, Army hosted Navy at West Point on the Plain in their very first football game. Navy beat Army 24-0 that day.

Army did not take too long to learn how to win. The Cadets came back the next year with a 32-to-16 win.

Before it had lived for five years, the classic rivalry almost died an early death in 1894, when, for mostly stupid reasons, both academies were forbidden to play anything but HOME games.

One of the greatest football fans of the ages was Teddy Roosevelt. At the time, TR was Assistant Secretary of the Navy. After an appeal to bring back the games that was made to Theodore Roosevelt, the game was re-instated in 1899. Some bureaucrat in Washington had taken four good years away from the rivalry.

Since 1899, with just a few interruptions that should not have been scheduled, it's been "game on" ever since.

Few may know this but in the pre-Super Bowl era, Army-Navy was widely considered to be THE game. I can remember cozy up on the couch with my dad in his favorite chair watching the Army Navy game in the 1950's on our 1956 B/W Admiral Console TV.

Usually played on neutral ground in Philadelphia, the game quickly became a magnet for Presidents. Harry Truman was a frequent fan, and John F. Kennedy attended in 1962.

In the period of mourning following his assassination the very next year, it was Jacqueline Kennedy who urged that the game go on, as her late husband was a great fan.

Navy won 21-to-15, in a game also remembered for featuring the very first instant replay ... a CBS Sports innovation, as it happens. Sadly enough, that game cannot be replayed now as it was erased long ago.

After 117 games in the series, Navy currently leads the series with 60 wins to Army's 50, with seven ties. In the 2016 game, another president was in attendance. This was president elect Donald Trump. He was in the crowd for the 117th match



President-elect Donald Trump waved to the crowd and pumped his fist as he arrived in the first quarter of the Saturday December 10, 2016 edition of The Army-Navy game

Navy had won 14 straight contests in the rivalry, but Army's underdog Black Knights prevailed 21-17, in a fourth-quarter comeback that came weeks after Trump's stunning victory over Hillary Clinton.

Trump spent the first half of the game in the box of David Urban, a West Point graduate and one of his Republican advisers in battleground Pennsylvania, and the second half in the box of retired Marine Lt. Col. Oliver North, a graduate of Annapolis.

The 1890 Army-Navy-Game was the first game and the first Army Navy Game

This game which, since 1890, comes almost like clockwork in late November or early December, does not have the same national championship implications it once did during some of the 127 seasons of Army football. Some think that the rise of the National Football League has a lot to do with that, as elite young athletes now are choosing major colleges as a path to the professional game rather than one of the service academies as a path to serving their country. And there is nothing wrong with that.

The U.S. Armed Forces have fought for centuries to allow all Americans the right to choose whatever profession they desire. So, most of the players in the 118th version of the rivalry to be played in 2017 are more likely to end up at Fort Bragg than with the 49ers—a choice they've proudly made.

Still, the contest has produced its share of extremely talented players, including Heisman Trophy winners Roger Staubach (Navy, 1963), Joe Bellino (Navy, 1960), Pete Dawkins (Army, 1958), Glenn Davis (Army, 1946) and Felix "Doc" Blanchard (Army, 1945).

Entering this afternoon's matchup at FedEx Field in Landover, Md., the Midshipmen led the series 60-50-7 and lost the most recent contest.

As we go through each season we will pick ten in which we amplify the abbreviated coverage of arguably the 10 greatest games in the history of this historic rivalry featuring players who all eventually will end up on the same team.

1890 1st Football Coach & Player Dennis Michie

In their inaugural season, the Army Cadets football team represented the United States Military Academy in the 1890 college football season. In its first season fielding a team in intercollegiate football, the Cadets compiled a 0–1–0 record with just one game played.

Football had begun being played on campus at the Academy in 1889, but only one inter-class match game was played that year. During the 1890 season, the Cadets played only one official football game, on the West Point grounds. In this historical game, the Army team lost to the Navy team, L (0-24). Navy's Midshipmen were the only players to score in the kickoff game to a long-time series of great Army–Navy Games.

Even though it was a first for Army, there was a lot of pre-game publicity. A week before the game, the New York Times reported that the planned match "is beginning to assume almost national proportions."

During the game, Army's quarterback Kirby Walker was knocked out of the game four times, the last time being carried off the field and to the hospital in an unconscious state. As you can see, in those days there was no protective headgear.

After the victory, Navy Cadets in Annapolis "fired twenty-four great guns, and then paraded the streets with horns." If the score were reversed, Army would have been doing some powerful celebrating also. As it is, the Cadets would have to wait just one more year in order to get back at Navy for the loss.

A 20-year-old Army player, Dennis Michie, was the coach and the captain of the 1890 Army football team. Michie is often listed as the team's head coach because he served the purpose for the team. He actually put in a year as head coach in 1892. Dennis Michie was the lightest player on the team at 142 pounds. He had a wonderful career at the Academy but his life ended too soon.

Lieutenant Michie was killed in 1898 during the Spanish–American War. It is a stark reminder of the Army's mission of preserving liberty and democracy. Army's home football stadium, Michie Stadium, was dedicated in his honor when it opened in 1924. With just one game played, no Army Cadets were honored on the 1890 College Football All-America Team.

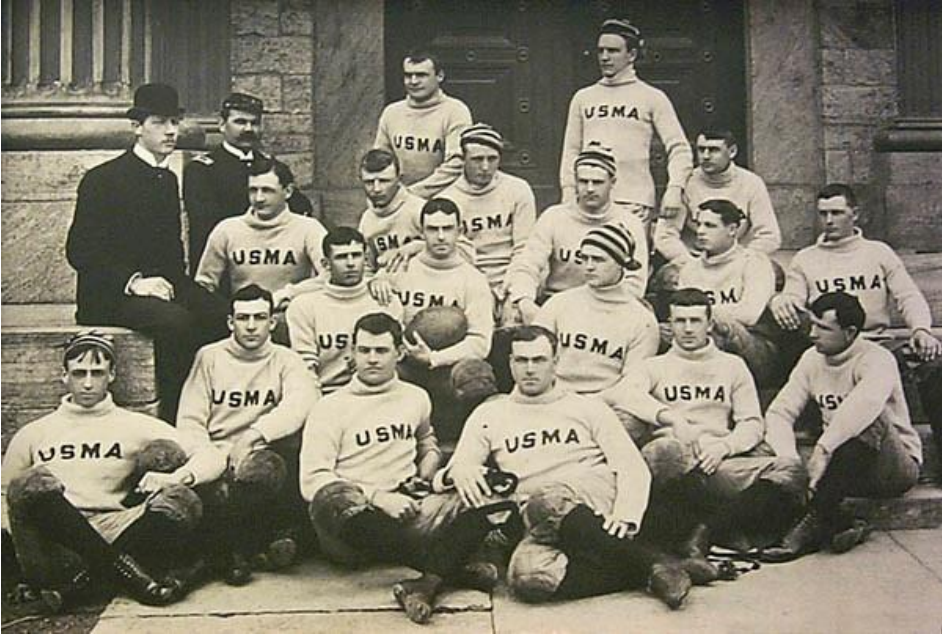


LIEUTENANT DENNIS M. MICHIE.

Dennis Michie –Army's 1st functioning Head Football Coach

1891 Season Army Coach Henry Williams

The Army Cadets football team represented the United States Military Academy in the 1891 college football season. It was their second season of intercollegiate football. They were coached by Henry Williams in his first of just one year. The team played as an independent (no conference) and had a nice record of 4-1-1.



USMA Army Cadets – the Great Players on the 1891 Football Team

This was technically Army's first season fielding a team in intercollegiate football, the Cadets had compiled a 0–1–0 record with just one game played in 1890. And, so, in this, the first full season of Army football, the Cadets compiled a highly respectable 4–1–1 record.



<<< Coach Williams

Army outscored its opponents by a combined total of 80 to 73. The Cadets opened the season with a 10–6 victory over Fordham– the first win in Army football history. In the final game of the season, the Cadets defeated the Navy Midshipmen by a 32 to 16 score in the second annual Army–Navy Game.

Army's head coach in 1891 was 22-year-old Henry L. Williams, who had played football at Yale.

Williams remained at the Academy only one year. He later served as head coach at Minnesota for 22 years and was inducted into the College Football Hall of Fame.

Not having been playing long enough to get noticed, no Army Cadets were honored on the 1891 College Football All-America list.

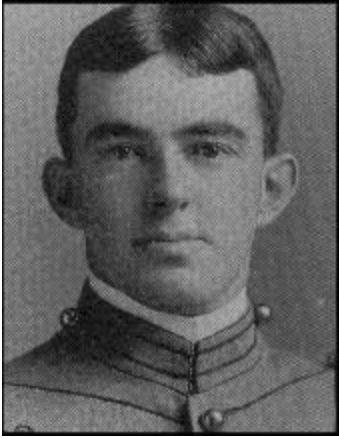
Games of the 1891 Season

In its first full length season, Army began its season at home at the Plain, its more or less makeshift football field at West Point NY. Fordham was the first official opponents in 1891 and the Cadets prevailed W (10-6). On Oct 31, having tasted victory and liking it, the Cadets played another home game against was tea known as the Princeton "B" team and though the team played well, all it could manage was a tie T (12-12). At home again on Nov 7, with a 1-0-1 record, Army beat Stevens Tech in a nail-biter W (14-12).

Playing home at the Plain again against Rutgers on Nov 14, the Cadets lost their first game of the season as they were overpowered by the Scarlet Knights, L (6-27). Next up at home on Nov 21 was the Schuylkill Navy AC and Army won W (6-0). Then, on Nov 28, in the final game of the season, the Cadets played their first away game at Worden Field in Annapolis MD. Against the Navy Midshipmen. Army made up for last year's disappointing loss with a big win W (32-16) to finish with a nice 4-1-1 record.

1892 Season Army Coach Dennis Michie

The Army Cadets football team represented the United States Military Academy in the 1892 college football season. It was their third season of intercollegiate football. They were coached for the second time in their short span of playing intercollegiate football by Coach Dennis Michie. Playing as an independent, the team had another nice record of 3-1-1.



<< Coach Dennis Michie

Michie Led the team well with just one loss, shutting out three of their five opponents, and they outscored all opponents by a combined total of 90 to 18. In the third annual Army–Navy Game, the Cadets lost to the Midshipmen by a 12 to 4 score.

No Army Cadets were honored on the 1892 College Football All-America Team.

It is worthy to note that Dennis Michie, who was captain of the Army football team in 1890 and 1891, and who technically was the coach in 1890, was the bona fide head coach of the 1892 team. Michie, as noted previously, was killed in 1898 during the Spanish–American War. Army's home football stadium, Michie Stadium, was dedicated in his honor when it opened in 1924.

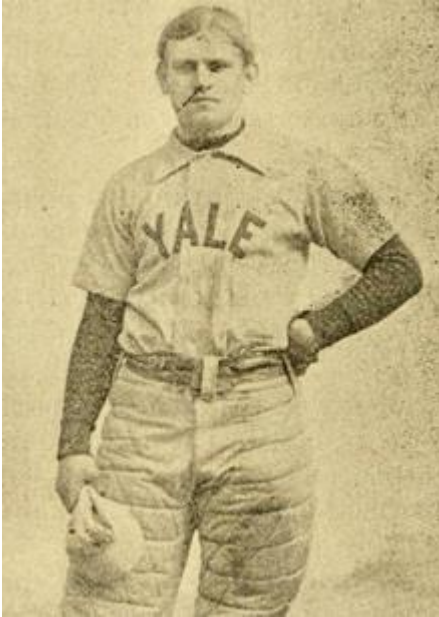
Games of the season

The season opened at the Plain, on the campus of the US Military Academy in West Point NY on October 8 at home against Wesleyan. The Cadets and Wesleyan tied in this game T (6-6). At home on Oct 22, the Cadets shut-out Stevens Tech in a big game W (42-0). On Oct 29 at home, Army shut out Trinity W (24-0).

On Nov 19, at home, the Cadets defeated the Princeton "B" team W (14–0). In the final game of a short season, at home, the Cadets failed in an attempt to gain a repeat win from Navy and lost to the Midshipmen L (4–12) before an attendance of 3,000.

1893 Season Army Coach Laurie Bliss

The Army Cadets football team represented the United States Military Academy in the 1893 college football season. It was their fourth season of intercollegiate football. They were coached by Laurie Bliss, shown in a picture from his Yale playing days. As an independent football entity, the team had a losing record of 4-5-0



<< Coach Laurie Bliss

In their first and only season under head coach Laurie Bliss, the Cadets compiled a 4–5–0 record and were outscored by their opponents by a combined total of 109 to 84. In the annual Army–Navy Game, the Cadets lost to the Midshipmen by a 6 to 4 score. No Army Cadets were honored on the 1893 College Football All-America Team.

Games of the season

The season opened with a close loss at the Plain, on the campus of the US Military Academy in West Point NY on Sept 30 at home against the Volunteer AC L (4-6). On Oct 7 at home, the Cadets defeated Lafayette in a shutout W (36-0). On Oct 14 again at home, Army lost to Lehigh L (0-18). On Oct 21, the Cadets beat Amherst W (12-4). Yale was a tough team in the 1890's as Walter Camp was so adept at football, he was building the rule book. On Oct 28, at home, the Cadets were beaten by Yale in a shutout L (0-28).

All games were played at the Plain until Dec 2 when Army would travel to Worden Field in Annapolis MD for the Army Navy Game, won by Navy again L (40-6). On Nov 4, the Cadets beat Union, W (6-0). Then, on Nov 11, Army defeated Trinity. The Cadets finished the season with two losses. The first loss was a blowout on Nov 18 v L (4-36) against Princeton. The next was the Army-Navy Game.

1894 Season Army Coach Harmon Graves

The Army Cadets football team represented the United States Military Academy in the 1894 college football season. It was their fifth season of intercollegiate football. They were coached by

Harmon Graves in his first of two seasons as head coach of Army. Harmon Graves, is shown in the below picture. As an independent football entity, the team had a winning record of 3-2-0.



<< Coach Harmon Graves

In their first season under head coach Harmon Graves, the Cadets compiled a 3-2 record and outscored their opponents by a combined total of 95 to 22. 1 The Army was not played in 1894 because of the rule about no away games. No Army Cadets were honored on the 1894 College Football All-America Team. All 1896 games were played

at home.

The season opened on Oct 6 with a shutout win W (18-0) at the Plain, on the campus of the US Military Academy in West Point NY at home against Amherst W (18-0). In this short five-game season, the Cadets won every other game. On Oct 13, their first loss was a shutout against Brown L (0-10) On Oct 20, the Cadets picked up a shutout win v MIT W (42-0).

On Oct 27, the Cadets were defeated in a close game against Yale L (5-12). On Nov 3, the Army Cadets shut out Union for a nice win W (30-0). No Army-Navy game was held in 1894.

1896 Season Army Coach Harmon Graves

The Army Cadets football team represented the United States Military Academy in the 1894 college football season. It was their sixth season of intercollegiate football. They were coached by Harmon Graves in his first of two seasons as head coach of Army. As an independent football entity, the team had a winning record of 5-2-0.

In their second season under head coach Harmon Graves, the Cadets compiled a 5-2 record, shut out five of their seven opponents by a combined total of 141 to 32. It was a good year.

Because of away game restrictions, the Army-Navy Game was not played in 1895. On November 2, 1895, Army lost to Yale by a 28 to 8 score in what one press account called the greatest and most exciting game of football ever played on the West Point grounds."

No Army Cadets were honored on the 1895 College Football All-America Team.

Almost all games were played at home. The season opened on Oct 6 with a big shutout win W (50-0) at the Plain, on the campus of the US Military Academy in West Point NY at home against Trinity W (50-0). After a loss to Harvard L (0-4) on Oct 12, the Cadets won two shutouts in a row.

Oct19, Tufts W (35-0); On Oct 26, Dartmouth, W (6-0). On Nov 2, in a closer game than the score, Yale beat the Cadets L (8-28). Army finished with two more shutout wins. The first on Nov 16 v Union W (16-0) The next was an exception away game against Brown in Newburgh NY W (26-0) on Nov 23.

1896 Season Army Coach George Dyer

The Army Cadets football team represented the United States Military Academy in the 1895 college football season. It was their seventh season of intercollegiate football. They were coached by George Dyer in his first and last season as head coach of Army. George Dyer is shown in the below picture. As an independent football entity, the team had a winning record of 3-2-1.

The Cadets compiled a 3-2-1 record, shut out five of their seven opponents by a combined total of 93 to 45 to 32. It was a so-so year.

Because of away game restrictions, the Army–Navy Game was not played in 1896. No Army Cadets were honored on the 1896 College Football All-America Team.

All games were played at home. The season opened on Oct 3 with a big shutout win W (50-0) at the Plain, on the campus of the US Military Academy in West Point NY at home against Tufts W (27-0).

After a loss to Princeton, L (0-11) on Oct 17, the Cadets won a game, lost one, then tied one and then won again to close the season.

Oct24, Union, W (44-0); On Oct 31, Yale, Dartmouth, W (6-0). On Nov 2, in a closer game than the score, Yale beat the Cadets L (2-16). Then Wesleyan on Nov 7, T (12-12), finishing up with Brown, W (8-6) on Nov. 21.

Chapter 5 Army Football Teams from 1897-1907

Koehler	Coach # 6
Kromer	Coach # 7
Nolan	Coach # 8
King	Coach # 9
Boyers	Coach #10
Smither	Coach #11
Graves	Coach #12

<u>Year</u>	<u>Coach</u>	<u>Record</u>	<u>Conf</u>	<u>Record</u>
1897	Herman Koehler	6-1-1	Indep	6-1-1)
1898	Herman Koehler	3-2-1	Indep	3-2-1)
1899	Herman Koehler	4-5-0	Indep	4-5-0
1900	Herman Koehler	7-3-1	Indep	7-3-1
1901	Leon Kromer	5-1-2	Indep	5-1-2
1902	Dennis Nolan	6-1-1	Indep	6-1-1
1903	Edward King	6-2-1	Indep	6-2-1
1904	Robert Boyers	7-2-0	Indep	7-2-0
1905	Robert Boyers	4-4-1	Indep	4-4-1
1906	Henry Smither	1-0-0	Indep	1-0-0
1906	Ernest Graves	2-5-1	Indep	2-5-1
1907	Henry Smither	6-2-1	Indep	6-2-1



1897 Great Army Team of Players Picture with Coach Herman Koehler

1897 Season Army Coach Herman Koehler

The Army Cadets football team represented the United States Military Academy in the 1897 college football season. It was their eighth season of intercollegiate football. They were coached by Herman Koehler in his first of four seasons as head coach of Army. Herman Koehler is shown in the below picture. As an independent football entity, the team had an excellent record of 6-1-1.



<<Coach Herman Koehler

The Cadets compiled a 6-1-1 record, shut out five of their seven opponents by a combined total of 194 to 41. It was a fine year.

Because of away game restrictions, the Army-Navy Game was not played in 1897. The Cadets suffered their only loss against Harvard by a 10 to 0 score and played Yale to a 6-6 tie. The Army-Navy Game was not played in 1897.

Three Army Cadets were honored on the 1897 College Football All-America Team.

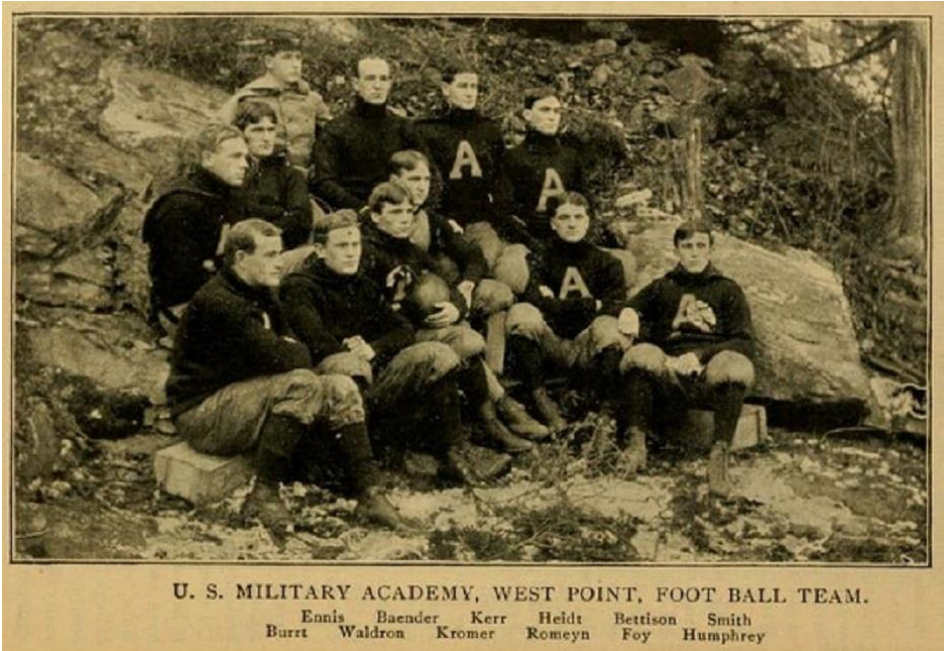
Halfback William Nesbitt received second-team honors from Walter Camp. Quarterback Leon Kromer received second-team honors from the New York Sun. Tackle Wallace Scales received second-team honors from Walter Camp and The New York Sun.

All games were played at home. The season opened on Oct 3 with a big shutout win W (38-6) at the Plain, on the campus of the US Military Academy in West Point NY at home against Trinity. On Oct 9, the Cadets defeated Wesleyan W 12-9). After a loss to Harvard L (0-10) on Oct 16, the Cadets shut-out Tufts W (30-0)

On Oct30, the Cadets tied Yale T (6-6) and were more than ready when they walloped Lehigh on Nov 6 W (48-6). On Nov 13, the Cadets beat Stevens Tech W (18-4) and then Army finished the season against Brown with a nice W (42-0) shutout on Nov 20.\

1898 Season Army Coach Herman Koehler

The Army Cadets football team represented the United States Military Academy in the 1898 college football season. It was their ninth season of intercollegiate football.



1898 Army Cadets Football team

They were coached by Herman Koehler in his second of four seasons as head coach of Army. As an independent football entity, the team had a winning record of 3-2-1.

The Cadets compiled a 3-2-1 record, shut out five of their seven opponents by a combined total of 90-51. It was an OK year.

Because of away game restrictions, the Army–Navy Game was not played in 1897. The Cadets' two losses came against undefeated conational champion Harvard and Yale. The Army–Navy Game was not played in 1898.

The Cadets really played tough football against tough opponents. They suffered their only loss against National Champion Harvard by a 10 to 0 score and played co-champion Yale to a 6–6 tie. The Army–Navy Game stupidly was not played in 1898.

Army was no longer an also-ran. Army players were from this point on always contenders for national honors. The Army teams got strong early and stayed that way for many years.

Four Army Cadets were honored on the 1898 College Football All-America Team. Fullback Charles Romeyn was a consensus first-team All-American, receiving first-team honors from Caspar Whitney and the New York Sun. Quarterback Leon Kromer, tackle Robert Foy, and end Walter Smith were recognized as third-team All-Americans by Walter Camp.

All Army games again, because of unreasonable demands on opponents were played at home. Thus, there were fewer games as should have been on the Army schedule.

The 1898 season opened on Oct 3 with a big shutout win W (40-0) at the Plain, on the campus of the US Military Academy in West Point NY at home against Tufts. On Oct 8, the Cadets defeated Wesleyan W (27-8). After a loss to Harvard L (0-28) on Oct 15, the Cadets shut-out Lehigh W (18-0)

On Oct 29, the Cadets lost to Yale L (0-10) and were more than ready on Nov 5 when they put a run attack together to keep a tough Princeton squad at bay in a tie T (5-5).

1898 Great Army Player Charles Romeyn, FB

Fullback Charles Annesley Romeyn was a consensus first-team All-American, receiving first-team honors from Caspar Whitney and the New York Sun. Born December 14, 1874, he was a fine American football player and an accomplished United States Army officer. He played for the Army Cadets football team and was selected as a consensus first-team fullback on the 1898 College Football All-America Team.

Romeyn comes from a military family. He was born in Indian Territory, in what is now the state of Oklahoma. The son of Major Romeyn, West Point. He attended the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York. While at the Academy, he played at the fullback position for Army.

Shortly before the 1898 football season got underway, Romeyn was stripped of his captain's stripes due to an "unmilitary order" that he had given to Cadets under his command. He reportedly told Cadets, "Keep your faces to the front. Turn your eyes if you want to see things, but remain quiet and face front."

Romeyn graduated from the Military Academy in 1899 and spent his entire career in the Army. He was initially commissioned as a second lieutenant in the 10th Cavalry in February 1899 and stationed at Bayamo, Cuba until December 1899. In August 1905, Romeyn was promoted to captain while stationed at Fort Myer, Virginia. He next served at Fort Riley, Kansas, where he was a member of the Army Cavalry Rifle Team, entering national competitions in 1905, 1906 and 1907.

He also served as coach of the Army Cavalry Rifle Team in 1909. From December 1909 to May 1912, Romeyn served his third tour in the Philippines. He participated in action against "Moro bandits" in 1911 in the Cagayan Valley.

Romeyn returned to the United States in June 1912 and was assigned to Fort Bliss in Texas and then Fort Leavenworth in Kansas.

He was promoted to major of the cavalry in May 1917, adjutant-general in July 1917 and lieutenant-colonel in August 1917. In July

1918, he was promoted to colonel of the infantry and became a member of the Army General Staff in Washington, D.C. Romeyn retired from the military in December 1938 at age 64.

1899 Season Army Coach Herman Koehler

The Army Cadets football team represented the United States Military Academy in the 1899 college football season. It was their tenth season of intercollegiate football. They were coached by Herman Koehler in his third of four seasons as head coach of Army. As an independent football entity, the team had a losing record of 4-5-0.

The Cadets compiled a 4-5-0 record, were outscored by their opponents by a combined total of 100 to 57. It was a negative year overall.

Because the away game restrictions were lifted, the Army–Navy Game was played again as a matter of course from 1899 onward. In this version of the annual Army–Navy Game, the Cadets defeated the Navy by a 17 to 5 score. Army had become a powerful player on the national stage.

As noted, Army was no longer an also-ran. Army players were from several years prior to 1899, always contenders for national honors. The Army teams got strong early and stayed that way for many years.

Because 1899 was a weak year overall for Army, like the olden days, there were no Army Cadets honored on the 1899 College Football All-America Team.

Even though restrictions were lifted, scheduling of games is not an instantaneous art and so all Army games again, because of prior unreasonable demands on opponents, were played at home. Thus, there were still fewer games as should have been on the Army schedule.

The 1899 season opened on Oct 2 with a big shutout win W (22-0) at the Plain, on the campus of the US Military Academy in West Point

NY at home against Tufts. On Oct 7, the Cadets lost to Penn State L (0-6) After a loss to Harvard L (0-18) on Oct 14, the Cadets were shut-out by Princeton L (0-23).

On Oct 28, the Cadets defeated Dartmouth W (6-2) and then Army lost to Yale L (0-24). Then, the Cadets lost to Columbia L (0-16) and came back against Syracuse W (12-6) The season finale against Navy was on Dec 2 at a neutral site because of the anticipated crowd – Franklin Field in Philadelphia. Army beat Navy W (17-5) and so in 1899, the bus ride home was much more pleasant for the Cadets and fans than the Midshipmen and their fans.

1900 Season Army Coach Herman Koehler

The Army Cadets football team represented the United States Military Academy in the 1900 college football season. It was their eleventh season of intercollegiate football. The 1900 team is shown below:



1—Phillips; 2—Kromer; 3—Sterling, Mgr.; 4—Davis; 5—Koehler; 6—Williams; 7—Clark; 8—Farnsworth; 9—Phipps; 10—Casad; 11—Boyers; 12—Hackett; 13—Zehl; 14—Nichols; 15—Burnett; 16—Bettison; 17—Smith, Capt.; 18—Bunker; 19—Goodspeed; 20—Finn.
Photo by Puch Bros.

WEST POINT MILITARY ACADEMY FOOT BALL TEAM.

The team was again coached by Herman Koehler in his fourth and final year of four seasons as head coach of Army. As an independent football entity, the team had a winning record of 7-3-1.

The Cadets compiled a 7-3-1 record, shut out seven opponents (including a scoreless tie with Penn State), and outscored all opponents by a combined total of 109 to 68.

Army end Walter Smith was recognized by the NCAA as a consensus first-team player on the 1900 College Football All-America Team, having received first-team honors from Caspar Whitney and third-team honors from Walter Camp. Tackle Edward Farnsworth also received third-team honors from Camp.

The Army–Navy Game was played again as a matter of course. In this version of the annual Army–Navy Game, played at Franklin Field in Philadelphia, Navy defeated the Cadets L (7-11).

Even though away-games were permitted, scheduling of games did not yet catch up to the waiving of the restrictions. Consequently, other than the Navy game at Franklin Field, all Army contests were played at home at the Plain. Army played eleven games in 1900.

The 1900 season opened on Sept 29 with a low scoring shutout win W (5-0) at the Plain, on the campus of the US Military Academy in West Point NY at home against Tufts. On Oct 6, the Cadets tied Penn State in a scoreless game T (0-0). Next, the Cadets shut out Trinity W (28-0) before facing Lasalle on Oct 17 W (11-) and then Harvard. L (0-29) on Oct 20. After the expected loss to this very strong Harvard team, Army shut out Williams on Oct 27 in a low-scoring game W (6-0).

On Nov 3, the Cadets were beaten by a tough Yale Squad L (0-18) Then on Nov 7, the Cadets shut out Rutgers W (23-0). Three days later, against Hamilton, Army won another close shutout W (11-0). On Nov 17, the Cadets beat Bucknell in a close match W (18-0)

The season finale against Navy was on Dec 1 at a neutral site because of the anticipated crowd – Franklin Field in Philadelphia. The Cadets lost to the Midshipmen L (7-11) at Franklin Field. At the time, Franklin Field was comparatively huge with a capacity for 30,000.

1900 Great Army Player Walter Smith, End

Walter Driscoll Smith (November 16, 1875 – September 20, 1955) was a fine American football player and an accomplished military officer. He was a consensus All-American football player in 1900 while enrolled at the United States Military Academy. He served in the United States Army until 1946. He retired then as a Brigadier-General.

Smith grew up in Maryland and attended the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York. He played college football as an END for the Army Cadets football team from 1898 to 1900 and was the captain of the 1899 and 1900 teams. He was a consensus All-American in 1900. He was also selected by Walter Camp as a third-team All-American in 1898.

Military career

Smith graduated from the U.S. Military Academy in 1901. He then remained assigned to the U.S. Military Academy. He served as an instructor of mathematics from 1905 to 1906 and assistant to the quartermaster from 1906 to 1909. He was stationed in Panama as the Constructing Quartermaster with the Panama Canal Commission from 1909 to 1913. He returned to the U.S. Military Academy from 1915 to 1917 as an instructor in tactics, assistant adjutant, post exchange officer, treasurer, and assistant quartermaster.

In 1916, during the World War I effort, Smith was promoted to the rank of captain in the cavalry. In December 1917, he sailed for France and served as an observer with the British Army. In January 1918, he was assigned to the General Headquarters of the American Expeditionary Forces at Chaumont, France, serving as the Chief of Organization and Equipment Division. He was promoted to the rank of colonel of the field artillery in June 1918.

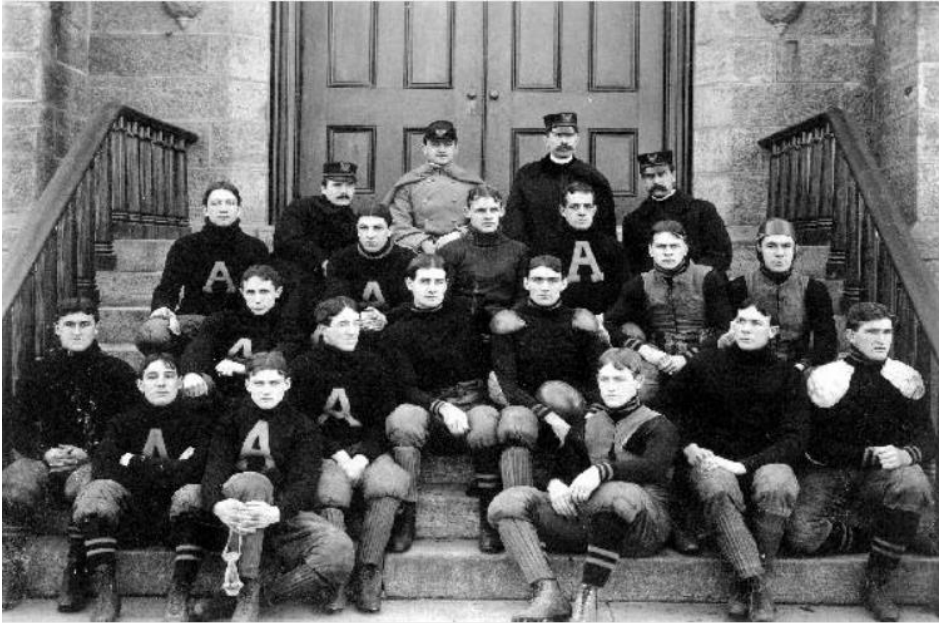
Smith participated in major engagements at Champagne-Marne, Aisne-Marne, Somme Offensive, Oise-Aisne, St. Michael, and Argonne-Meuse. He was awarded the Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus and was cited by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Force "for exceptional meritorious and conspicuous services in Organization and Equipment, General Staff, France."

After World War I, Smith attended the Army War College, the General Service Schools, and the Naval War College.

He retired in 1939 and was recalled during World War II with an assignment to the War Department from 1941 to 1946. He reached the rank of Brigadier-General.

1901 Season Army Coach Leon Kromer

The Army Cadets football team represented the United States Military Academy in the 1901 college football season. It was their twelfth season of intercollegiate football.



1901 Great Army Players -- Cadets Football Team

The team was coached by Leon Kromer in his first and only year as head coach of Army. As an independent football entity, the team had a winning record of 5-1-2.

The Cadets compiled a 5-1-2 record, shut out four opponents, and outscored all opponents by a combined total of 98 to 22. The team's only loss was by a 6 to 0 score against an undefeated Harvard team that has been recognized as a co-national champion for the 1901

season. The Cadets also tied with Yale (5–5) and Princeton (6–6). In the annual Army–Navy Game, the Cadets defeated the Midshipmen by an 11 to 5 score.

Two members of the 1901 Army team have been inducted into the College Football Hall of Fame: quarterback Charles Dudley Daly and tackle Paul Bunker. Both are also recognized by the NCAA as consensus first-team players on the 1901 College Football All-America Team. Daly received first-team honors from Walter Camp, Caspar Whitney, the New York Post and The Philadelphia Inquirer. Bunker received first-team honors from Camp and the New York Post and second-team honors from Whitney.

Even though away-game limitations were called off, scheduling of games still had not yet caught up to the waiving of the restrictions. Consequently, other than the Navy game at Franklin Field, all Army contests were played at home at the Plain. Army played just eight games in 1901.

The 1901 season opened on Oct 5 with a shutout win W (22-0) at the Plain, on the campus of the US Military Academy in West Point NY at home against Franklin & Marshall. On Oct 12, the Cadets defeated Trinity (CT) W (17–0). Then, on Oct 19, #1 Harvard came in and the Cadets almost pulled it off but were defeated L (0-6). The Cadets then beat Williams on Oct 26 W (15-0). In another tough battle against one of the toughest teams in the nation, Army tied Yale on Nov 2 T (5-5).

Another tough team, Princeton came to West Point on Nov 9 and worked for a tie against the Cadets T (6-6). On Nov 23, the Cadets then shut out the always tough Penn Quakers W (24-0)

The season finale against Navy was on Nov 30 at a neutral site because of the anticipated crowd which approached 30,000. Franklin Field in Philadelphia was the venue. In this contest, the Cadets beat the Midshipmen W (11-5) in a tough but convincing battle. Harvard was the only loss for the entire season.

The 1901 game marked the first time a U.S. President attended the annual Army-Navy gridiron battle.

Less than three months after taking office following the assassination of then-President William McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt traveled to Philadelphia to watch the Cadets top the Midshipmen, 11-5.

Army's Charles Daly was the day's biggest standout.

He kicked a field goal, and, with his team down 5-3, returned a kickoff 95 yards to open the second half. The defenses took over from there, and the Cadets won for the second time in three seasons.



President Roosevelt at 1901 Army Navy Game (Roosevelt loved Football)

1901 Great Army Player Charles Daly, QB

Charles Dudley "Charlie" Daly was born October 31, 1880. He was a great American football player and coach. He was also an author and he served in the United States Army during World War I. He played college football first as quarterback at Harvard University and then for the United States Military Academy. He served as the head football coach at West Point from 1913 to 1916 and again from 1919 to 1922. His Army coaching record is 58–13–3. Daly was inducted

into the College Football Hall of Fame as a player in 1951. He also served as Fire Commissioner in Boston during the 1910s.

After earning football letters at West Point in 1901 and 1902, Charles Daly returned to the Academy for two separate coaching stints, guiding the Black Knight gridgers from 1913 to 1916 and again from 1919 through 1922. During his eight campaigns along the Army sideline, the Black Knights amassed a sparkling .804 winning percentage.

Daly directed the Black Knights to undefeated seasons in 1914, 1916 and 1922. Army's perfect 9-0 mark in 1914 was the first in the program's history. Daly's Army teams defeated Navy five times in eight meetings. And, it was Daly roaming the sideline for the Black Knights in 1913 when the Academy initiated its series with Notre Dame, beginning what would evolve into one of college football's most storied rivalries.

In 1951, Daly became the first player or coach from West Point to be enshrined in the College Football Hall of Fame, accepting his honor as part of the Hall's inaugural induction class. Daly was a founding member of the American Football Coaches Association and served as that organization's first president in 1922.

During his undergraduate playing days, which included stints as a quarterback at both Harvard and Army, Daly was named a first-team All-American four times (1898-1900 with the Crimson and 1901 at Army) before earning third-team plaudits at West Point in 1902.

In addition to the legacy Daly created on the gridiron, he also initiated a long-time family association with West Point that saw three of his sons, two grandsons and one great-grandson earn degrees from the Academy.

1902 Season Army Coach Dennis Nolan

The Army Cadets football team represented the United States Military Academy in the 1902 college football season. It was their thirteenth season of intercollegiate football. They were coached by

Dennis Nolan in his first and only year as head coach of Army. As an independent football entity, Army had a winning record of 6-1-1.



<< **Coach Nolan**

The Cadets compiled a 6-1-1 record, shut out five of eight opponents, and outscored all opponents by a combined total of 180 to 28. The team's only loss was by a 14 to 6 score against Harvard. The Cadets also defeated Syracuse by a 46 to 0 score and tied with an undefeated Yale team that has been recognized as a national co-champion. In the annual Army–Navy Game, the Cadets defeated the Midshipmen by a 22 to 8 score.

Two members of the 1902 Army team were inducted into the College Football Hall of Fame: quarterback Charles Dudley Daly and tackle Paul Bunker. During the 1892 college football season, the selectors were Caspar Whitney (CW) Harper's Weekly (HW) and the Walter Camp Football Foundation (WC). Whitney began publishing his All-America Team in 1889, and his list, which was considered the official All-America Team, was published in Harper's Weekly from 1891 to 1896

And, so, in addition to the two inductees, five members of the squad were honored by one or both of Walter Camp (WC) and Caspar Whitney (CW) on the 1902 College Football All-America Team. They are: Bunker (WC-1, CW-1); Daly (WC-3); center Robert Boyers

(WC-2, CW-1); tackle Edward Farnsworth (CW-2); and fullback Henry Torney (WC-3)

Even though away-game limitations were called off, scheduling of games still had not yet caught up to the waiving of the restrictions. Consequently, other than the Navy game at Franklin Field, all Army contests were played at home at the Plain. Army played just eight games in 1902.

1902 Great Army Player Robert Boyers, L

Robert Emlen Boyers was born on Christmas Day, December 25, 1876. He was a United States Army officer and a great American football player and coach. He was an all-American center at Army in 1902., playing the position from 1899 through 1902.

He served as the head football coach at the United States Military Academy from 1904 to 1905, compiling a record of 11–6–1. Boyers graduated from West Point in 1903. He served during World War I with the 3rd Infantry Division in France and with the 332nd Infantry Regiment in Italy. He lost his foot as the result of wounds and retired in 1919 with the rank of captain.

1902 Great Army Player Robert Anderson, RB

Robert Paul Anderson

Class of 1960

Football (1957-59)

Bob Anderson was born in New Jersey on March 31, 1938. In High school, this great athlete won 15 letters in four sports at Cocoa, Florida H.S. Unlike most West Point football players, he was a widely sought after blue chip player who nearly went to powerhouse Georgia Tech. Instead he chose USMA at West Point.

In his plebe year, he played football and basketball and was the leading hitter for the baseball team. When he joined the Army

football varsity in 1957 the Black Knights were coming off a 5-3-1 season and Coach Blaik was concerned about his defense, depth (a perennial problem) and an inexperienced line. The quarterback position, a thorn in the Cadets' side since Pete Vann's graduation, at least had an experienced operative in Dave Bourland but the plan was to avoid passing. The Cadets ran out of a tight "T" and their game was speed.

During spring training, Coach Blaik and his staff immediately saw the potential in two untried halfbacks. One of them was Bob Anderson from New Jersey. Blaik wrote an introduction of Anderson in his autobiography in 1960: "Anderson, 19, six feet 2, 205, from Cocoa, Florida, was the best all-around football player at the Academy since Blanchard and Davis. While his classic naturalness in every phase of play delighted the connoisseur, Anderson was most exciting as a runner. He had power that blasted through and over tacklers, speed that could outstay pursuit, and a flavor of king-size niftiness... He did everything well, running, blocking, tackling, passing, catching passes, defending against them, punting. He was also one of the most self-effacing and selfless team players I ever encountered."

Bob Anderson was a two-time first-team All-America selection as a running back. He led Army in rushing during each of his three varsity seasons, and helped the Cadets forge a 19-6-2 (.741) record over his career. Anderson teamed with Heisman Trophy winner Pete Dawkins to give the Black Knights a potent backfield combination in 1958 as Army captured its most recent Lambert Cup.

With Anderson compiling 564 yards as a junior, the Black Knights rolled to an 8-0-1 record in 1958. Anderson, who saw his senior season hampered severely due to an injury, graduated with 1,887 career ground markers and 21 rushing touchdowns.

His yardage total listed second only to legendary Glenn Davis on Army's career rushing chart at the conclusion of his career, while that mark ranks 11th on the all-time ladder presently.

As a sophomore in 1957, Anderson burst onto the collegiate scene, amassing an eye-popping 987 rushing yards and 12 touchdowns, nearly becoming only the second Army player to reach 1,000 yards in

a season. Anderson averaged 109.7 rushing yards per game that year, including an Academy-record 214 ground yards against Utah.

Anderson's performance versus the Utes remains the sixth-highest single-game rushing effort in Army grid annals. Anderson recorded five 100-yard rushing outings in his career.

A staunch two-way player, Anderson also led the Black Knights in interceptions in both 1957 and 1958. Additionally, Anderson lettered twice in baseball and in 1960 was presented the Army Athletic Association Trophy as the top athlete in his graduating class. He was inducted into the College Football Hall of Fame in 2004.

1901 Great Army Player Paul Bunker, L



Paul Bunker, Lineman

Paul Delmont Bunker was born on May 7, 1881. He was a soldier and a great football player. Bunker attended the U.S. Military

Academy and became the first football player at West Point to be selected as a first-team All-American by Walter Camp. Bunker was chosen as an All-American at the tackle position in 1901 and repeated as an All-American in 1902, but as a halfback.

He served in the U.S. Army for 40 years and was in command of the coastal artillery forces in the Battle of Corregidor. On the fall of Corregidor, Bunker became a prisoner of war. He died of starvation and disease in a Japanese prison camp in 1943 after losing 70 pounds. His posthumously published journal, *Paul Bunker's Diary*, became a best-seller. He was elected to the College Football Hall of Fame in 1969. He was an American hero in football and in life.

He was born in Alpena, Michigan, and when the time came, Bunker enrolled at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, New York. At West Point, Bunker played at the tackle and halfback positions on the academy's football team from 1899-1902. One writer summarized Bunker's football career at West Point as follows:

"A steel-chested, tow-haired, rugged tackle tipping the scales well over 215 pounds, Bunker made the cadet varsity as a plebe in 1899 and played without relief throughout the 1900, '01 and '02 grid campaigns. ... He was not the colorful elusive runner so prominent in football today, but depended on bull strength and a pair of piston-like legs that consistently sent him through the center of the line for three, four and five yards at a clip."

At West Point, Bunker was a classmate of Gen. Douglas MacArthur. MacArthur also served as the manager of the Army football team in 1902 when Bunker was at his peak. Bunker was selected by Walter Camp as a member of the 1901 and 1902 College Football All-America Teams. Bunker is one of a handful of athletes to win All-America honors at two different positions. He was selected as an All-American tackle in 1901 and as a halfback in 1902.

In 2008, *Sports Illustrated* sought to identify the college football players who would have likely won the Heisman Trophy as the best player in the sport during each of the years before the award's inception in 1935, *Sports Illustrated* selected Bunker as the retroactive Heisman Trophy winner for 1902.

Bunker went on to a 40-year career in the military specializing in coastal defense artillery. In 1940, Bunker, then a colonel, returned to the Philippines and assumed command of the 59th Coast Artillery Regiment (United States) at Fort Hughes in Manila Bay. There, Bunker was reunited with his college roommate, Gen. Douglas MacArthur.



Surrender of U.S. forces at Corregidor.

Following the Japanese military offensive against the Philippines, President Roosevelt ordered MacArthur to evacuate the islands. MacArthur reluctantly left, promising to send reinforcements that never came. In his autobiography, MacArthur recalled one of his last memories on leaving the Philippines was of Bunker:

"On the dock, I could see the men staring at me. I had lost 25 pounds living on the same diet as the soldiers, and I must have looked gaunt and ghastly standing there in my old war-stained clothes - no

bemedaled commander of inspiring presence. ... Through the shattered ruins, my eyes sought 'Topside,' where the deep roar of heavy guns still growled defiance, with their red blasts tearing the growing darkness asunder. Up there, in command, was my classmate, Paul Bunker.

Forty years had passed since Bunker had twice been selected by Walter Camp for the All-American team. I could shut my eyes and see again that blond head racing, tearing, plunging - 210 pounds of irresistible power. I could almost hear Quarterback Charley Daly's shrill voice barking, 'Bunker back.' He and many others up there were old, old friends, bound by ties of deepest friendship."

In May 1942, when Gen. Wainwright decided to surrender at Corregidor, he ordered Bunker to lower the U.S. flag and burn it to prevent its falling into the hands of the Japanese forces. Wainwright later recalled, "Promptly at noon this May 6, 1942, I ordered the white flag run up and our firing ceased. It was with the sickest of feelings that I gave the white-flag-raising order to Colonel Paul D. Bunker."

Instead of burning the entire flag, Bunker cut off a piece and concealed it under a patch on his shirt. Before he died in the Japanese prison camp, Bunker sent for Colonel Delbert Ausmus, cut the flag remnant into two pieces and gave one of the pieces to Ausmus. He told Colonel Ausmus he did not expect to survive the prison camp and that it was Ausmus' duty to take his piece of the flag to the Secretary of War. Ausmus concealed the remnant in his shirt cuff, and shortly after the war ended, Ausmus delivered it to Secretary Patterson. In November 1945, Ausmus described the circumstances under which he received the remnant from Bunker:

"He was taken to Billibid prison in Manila and came down with pneumonia. While he was in the hospital Col. Paul D. Bunker of Taunton, Mass., was brought in suffering from seriously infected blisters on his feet and blood poisoning in one leg. On June 10, Bunker watching carefully 'to see that there were no Japs near,' swore him to secrecy, Ausmus continued, and 'said he wanted to turn something over to me to deliver to the Secretary of War.' From beneath a false patch set into the left pocket of his shirt Bunker took a

bit of red cloth. Solemnly he gave Ausmus part of it and put the rest back."

While giving one piece of the flag to Ausmus, he held onto another piece until the time of his death. Gen. Wainwright later recalled the circumstances of Bunker's death in the prison camp, still holding onto the remnant: "He must have suffered ... constant pain of hunger ... I sat with him for a part of the last two hours of his life ... cremated in the rags in which he had carefully sewn a bit of the American flag he had pulled down in Corregidor."

Ausmus did deliver it to the Secretary of War who unveiled it during a speech on the event of Flag Day in June 1946. The remnant of the U.S. flag from Corregidor saved by Bunker and Ausmus is on display in the West Point museum.

In 1944, Bunker was posthumously awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for exceptionally meritorious service at Corregidor. The citation read:

"His courageous and incessant [sic] devotion to duty in directing the activities of his batteries and in supervising the immediate repair of damage inflicted by Enemy bombardment was outstanding. Colonel Bunker's outstanding leadership maintained superior morale and efficiency in his command through the campaign."

Bunker's 190-page diary of his time on Corregidor was published posthumously under the title Paul Bunker's War and became a best-seller.

Bunker was honored with burial in the cemetery at West Point. In June 1946, one of the U.S. Army's coastal artillery batteries located at Fort MacArthur was renamed the Battery Paul D. Bunker, BCN-127 to honor Bunker's memory.

He was posthumously inducted into the College Football Hall of Fame in 1969.

We all live freely because of great men such as Paul Bunker. War is hell but it is the cost of peace.

1902 Great Army Player Henry Torney, B

Henry Walter Torney was born on November 12, 1884. He became an American football player and an industrial engineer. He was an All-American slot at both the halfback and the fullback positions in 1904 and 1905 while he was attending the United States Military Academy. He later became an industrial engineer.

Torney was the son of George H. Torney, the Surgeon General of the United States Army. Torney played college football and was a member of the crew at Cornell from 1901 to 1902. He was later admitted to the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York, in June 1902.

He then played football for the Army football team. When selected as an All-American, he gained a first-team All-American slot in 1904 (as a halfback) and then in 1905 (as a fullback). In 1904, one of his big accomplishments was running 105 yards in one game against Yale. Torney's final game for Army was the 1905 Army-Navy game, played at Princeton, New Jersey, in front of President Theodore Roosevelt, former President Grover Cleveland, and future President Woodrow Wilson. Torney scored Army's only touchdown in a 6-6 tie.

Torney graduated from West Point in June 1906 and served in the artillery corps. He was stationed at Fort Totten, New York, from 1906 to 1907 and at Fort Hancock, New Jersey, from 1908 to 1909. He was transferred to the recruiting service in New York City in December 1910.

In January 1910, Torney, then a first lieutenant in the U.S. Army, was arrested in New York City as part of a protest with the Shirtwaist Strikers. Torney was dating Inez Milholland, the noted suffragette who was then a law student at New York University, and had attended the protest with her. The charges against Torney and Milholland were later dropped, but the arrests of Milholland and Torney drew extensive press coverage that raised questions about the role of the police in labor disputes.

New York Mayor William Jay Gaynor subsequently rebuked the "police dictators" for their conduct in making the arrests and instructed the police that they were not to take sides in labor disputes.

Torney married Bertha Benedict, the daughter of Seelye Benedict, on December 27, 1913, the same day that his father died. He went on to become a successful industrial engineer with a "palatial summer residence" at Southampton, Long Island.

In 1932, Torney, described in the press as a "millionaire industrial engineer," was the target of a blackmail plot by the former gardener at his Southampton estate. The Federal Bureau of Investigation arrested the blackmailer, and the story was featured in a lengthy feature article promoting the investigative prowess of the FBI's "G-Men." Torney died young in October 1942.

1903 Season Army Coach Edward King



<< Coach Edward King

The Army Cadets football team represented the United States Military Academy in the 1903 college football season. It was their fourteenth season of intercollegiate football. They were coached by Edward King in his first and only year as head coach of Army. As an independent football entity, the team had a winning record of 6-2-1.

The Cadets compiled a 6-2-1 record, shut out five of their nine opponents, (including a scoreless tie with Colgate), and outscored all opponents by a combined total of 164 to 33. The team's only losses were to Harvard (5-0) and Yale (17-5). These two teams typically competed year after year for the mythical National Championship.

In an intersectional game, the Cadets defeated Chicago by a 10 to 6 score. In the annual Army-Navy Game, the Cadets, behind quarterback Horatio B. Hackett, defeated the Midshipmen by a huge 40 to 5 score.

Three members of the squad were honored by one or both of Walter Camp (WC) and Caspar Whitney (CW) on the 1903 College Football All-America Team. They are: guard Napoleon Riley (WC-2); halfback Edward Farnsworth (CW-2); and fullback Frederick Prince (CW-2).

1904 Season Army Coach Robert Boyers

The Army Cadets football team represented the United States Military Academy in the 1904 college football season. It was their fifteenth season of intercollegiate football. They were coached by Robert Boyers in his first of two years as head coach of Army. As an independent football entity, the team had a winning record of 7-2-0.

The Cadets compiled a 7-2-0 record, shut out five of their nine opponents, (including a scoreless tie with Colgate), and outscored all opponents by a combined total of 136 to 27. The team's only losses were to Harvard (4-0) and Princeton (17-5). In the annual Army-Navy Game, the Cadets defeated the Midshipmen by an 11 to 0 score.

Five members of the squad were honored by one or both of Walter Camp (WC) and Caspar Whitney (CW) on the 1904 College Football All-America Team. They are: center Arthur Tipton (WC-1, CW-1); back Henry Torney (CW-1); end Alexander Garfield Gillespie (WC-2); halfback Frederick Prince (CW-2); and tackle Thomas Doe (WC-3)

Other than the Army-Navy Game, all games were played at The Plain on the Campus of the US Military Academy in West Point, NY.

The 1904 season opened on Oct 1 with a shutout against Tufts W (12-0). The next game on Oct 8 was another shutout against Dickinson, W (18-0) Then, on Oct 17, the always-tough Harvard squad came in to the Plain and the Cadets played well but Harvard played just a bit better, shutting out the Cadets L (0-5). The Cadets then faced another tough team, Yale and played well just like in the past but this time their efforts resulted in the Cadets' first win ever against Yale W (11-6).

On Oct 29, the Cadets shut out Williams W (16-0). This was a warm-up game for Princeton on Nov 5, but good fortune left the Cadets at the Williams game as Princeton beat Army L (6-12) in a nail-biter on Nov. 5. On Nov 12, the Cadets got back all their moxie and thumped NYU in a big shutout W (41-0). On Nov 19, the Cadets squared off against the Syracuse Orangemen, and brought home the W (21-5).

The season finale against Navy was on Nov 26 again at a neutral site because of the anticipated crowd which always approached 30,000. Franklin Field in Philadelphia was the venue again because of proximity and size of stadium. In this match, the Cadets held the Midshipmen scoreless while scrounging up 11 points to salt away the game W (11-0).at Franklin Field in Philadelphia, PA.

1904 Great Army Player Arthur Tipton

His name is Arthur Charles Tipton. However, like many in sports, Arthur had a nickname. He was affectionately known as “Bull.” The “Bull” was born in Las Vegas, New Mexico where he attended public schools while growing up in the city. He also attended Sacred Heart College in Denver, Colorado, and Braden’s Preparatory School before he entered the Military Academy in June 1901.

“Bull” was prominent in athletics as a cadet and was outstanding in football. He was designated a consensus first-team All-American Center in 1904. Upon graduation, he was assigned to the 5th Infantry and accompanied that regiment to Cuba in 1906. He resigned his commission September 20, 1909 but he reentered the service in 1917 to participate in WW I.

As a football player for the Army Cadets / Black Knights from 1903 to 1904, he had a great career. During the 1904 game against Navy, Tipton made history by kicking a loose ball down the field and he then fell on the ball for a touchdown after it crossed the goal line. The Rules Committee did not like this maneuver, and subsequently amended the rules to disallow such a play.

In the 1904 Army-Navy Game, this play was a real big deal. Midway through the first half, Navy lined up to accept Army's punt at the 50-yard line. The ball apparently touched Navy's Homer Norton, and the Cadets' Art "Bull" Tipton, raced down the field, kicking the ball ahead of him.

The scuttle was that this game had suddenly transformed into a modern-day soccer match, with Tipton kicking the ball once again toward the Navy goal line. When the ball reached the end zone, Tipton fell on top of it for Army's first touchdown. Despite the controversy surrounding this incident, it was ruled a touchdown and set the tone for Army's 11-0 triumph. This was the Cadets' fourth win in a row over Navy and Army's first shutout in series history.

After his first hitch in the military, he became engaged in fruit and dairy farming in Sparta Township, New Jersey.

After reentering the service in May 1917, he had a successful career. He was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, adjutant general in May 1919 and major of the infantry in July 1920.

After World War I, "Bull" continued to serve as G-3, 78th Division, under General J. H. McRae. Tipton retired from the military due to service-related disability in September 1934, holding the rank of lieutenant colonel.

Tipton was married at Newark, New Jersey, in September 1907 to Theodora Coe Tipton. They had two daughters. He later moved to Gainesville, Florida, where he lived until he passed away in January 1942 at age 59.

1905 Season Army Coach Robert Boyers

The Army Cadets football team represented the United States Military Academy in the 1905 college football season. It was their sixteenth season of intercollegiate football. They were coached by Robert Boyers in his second and last of two years as head coach of Army. As an independent football entity, the team had a break-even record of 4-4-1. In 1905, Coach Boyer and the many Army fans unhappily learned that Army could be beaten more than a few times

in a season. It was a lesson well-learned. The next year, would find another head coach manning the squad.

The Cadets compiled a 4-4-1 record, shut out three opponents, and outscored all opponents by a combined total of 104 to 60. The team's big losses were to Virginia Tech, Harvard, Yale, and the Carlisle Indians. In the annual Army–Navy Game, the Cadets and the Midshipmen played to a 6-6 tie.

Halfback Henry Torney was honored as a consensus first-team player on the 1905 College Football All-America Team.

Other than the Army-Navy Game, all games were played at The Plain on the Campus of the US Military Academy in West Point, NY.

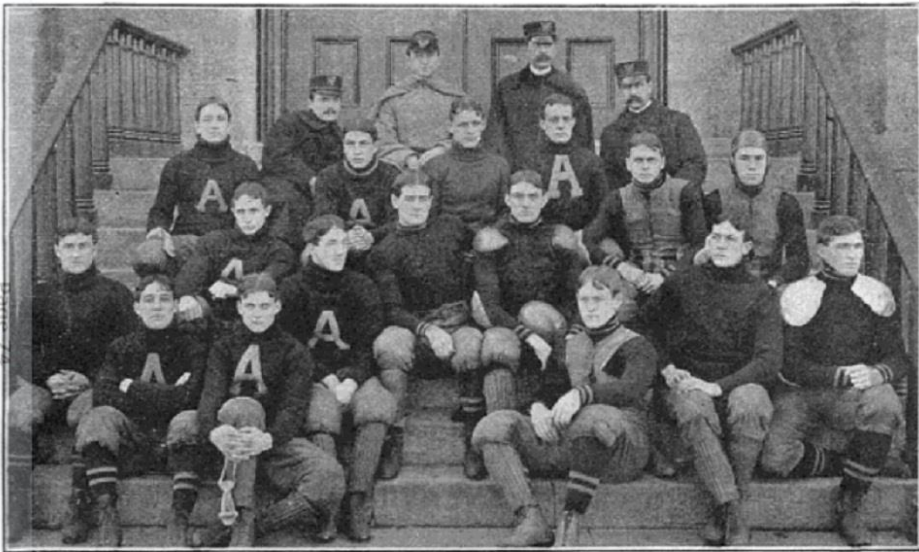
The 1905 season opened on Sept 30 with a shutout against Tufts W (18-0). The next game on Oct 7 was another win against Colgate, W (18-0). Then, on Oct 14, VPI defeated the Cadets L (6-16). Following this unexpected loss, the always-tough Harvard squad came in to the Plain and the Cadets played well again but Harvard played just a bit better again, shutting out the Cadets L (0-6). The Cadets then faced another tough team, Yale and played well just like in the past but this time their efforts were not good enough as the Yalees defeated the Cadets L (0-20) in a well-played game by Yale.

On Nov 11, the Cadets lost to the Carlisle Indians in a very close match L (5-6). After recovering from this loss, the Cadets took it out by shutting out Trinity W (34-0). On Nov 25, the Cadets squared off against the Syracuse Orangemen, and brought home another Win a shutout W (17-0).

The season finale against Navy was on Nov 26 again at a neutral site because of the anticipated crowd which always approached 30,000. University Field in Princeton NJ was the venue for the first time because of proximity and size of stadium. In its heyday, this stadium's maximum capacity was 20, 000. In this match, the Cadets held the Midshipmen to six points but the Midshipmen also held the Cadets to 6 points as the game ended in a tie T (6-6)

1906 Season Army Coach Ernest Graves

The Army Cadets football team represented the United States Military Academy in the 1906 college football season. It was their seventeenth season of intercollegiate football. The 1906 team is shown below:



1—Phillips; 2—Kromer; 3—Sterling, Mgr.; 4—Davis; 5—Kochler; 6—Williams; 7—Clark; 8—Farnsworth; 9—Phipps; 10—Casad; 11—Boyers; 12—Hackett; 13—Zehl; 14—Nichols; 15—Burnett; 16—Bettison; 17—Smith, Capt.; 18—Bunker; 19—Goodspeed; 20—Finn. *Photo by Pach Bros.*

WEST POINT MILITARY ACADEMY FOOT BALL TEAM.

They were coached by Henry Smither and Ernest Graves. For both, it was their time being head coach of Army. Both would be back to coach in other years. As an independent football entity, the team had a record of 3-5-1. In 1906, Coaches Smither and Graves' combined record was worse than their predecessor, though technically Smither was 1-0. Army fans unhappily learned again that the Cadets could be beaten more than a few times in a season. It was a lesson well-learned. The next year, Army would rehire Smither to take over the squad. He had a fine year in 1907.



Coaches Graves & Smither

The Cadets compiled a 3-5-1 record, shut out four opponents, and outscored all opponents by a combined total of 59 to 37. Henry Smither was the coach in just the first game of the 1906 season, and Ernest Graves, Sr., was the coach in games two through nine. Smither was relieved from duty following a 12-0 victory over Tufts in the season opener. Ernest Graves, Sr. served as head coach for the remaining eight games of the season, leading Army to a record of 2-5-1. Graves came back to coach again in the 1912 season.

The team's setbacks included losses to Harvard, Yale, and Princeton. In the annual Army-Navy Game, the Cadets lost to the 1906 Midshipmen by a 10 to 0 score.

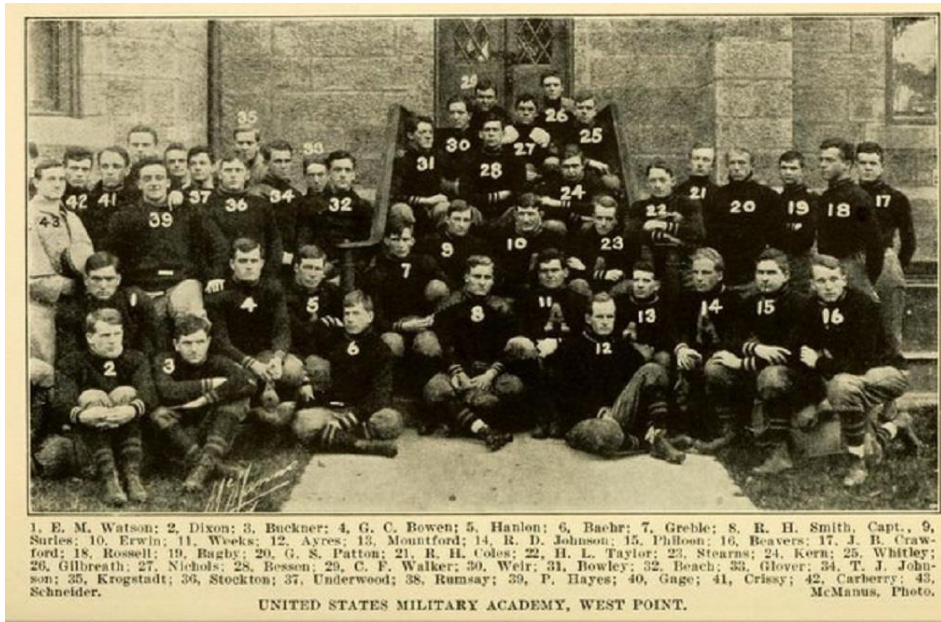
Two Army players were honored by either Walter Camp (WC) or Caspar Whitney (CW) on the 1906 College Football All-America Team. They are tackle Henry Weeks (WC-3, CW-2) and guard William Christy (WC-3).

1907 Season Army Coach Henry Smither

The Army Cadets football team represented the United States Military Academy in the 1907 college football season. It was their eighteenth season of intercollegiate football. They were coached by Henry Smither in his first and only full year as head coach of the Cadets. As an independent football entity, the team had a record of 6-

2-1. In 1907 Coach Smither got his act together and had a nice season.

The Cadets compiled a 6-2-1 record, shut out six of their nine opponents, and outscored all opponents by a combined total of 125 to 24. The team's only two losses were to Cornell and to Navy in the annual Army–Navy Game.



Great Players on 1907 Army Cadets Football Team Coach Henry Smithers

Two Army players were honored by either Walter Camp (WC) or Caspar Whitney (CW) on the 1907 College Football All-America Team. They are guard William Erwin (WC-1, CW-1) and tackle Henry Weeks (WC-3, CW-2).

Other than the Army-Navy Game, which was played at Franklin Field in Philadelphia, all games were played at The Plain on the Campus of the US Military Academy in West Point, NY.



1907 Army Cadets in Action on the Plain

1907 Great Army Player Walter Irwin, L

William Walter Erwin was born April 6, 1884. He was a great American football player and an accomplished United States Army officer. He played for the Army Cadets football team and was selected as a consensus first-team guard on the 1907 College Football All-America Team.

Erwin was born in Kansas. He attended the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York. While at the Academy, he played at the guard position for the Army Black Knights football team and was a consensus first-team selection for the 1907 College Football All-America Team.

Erwin graduated from the Military Academy in 1908 and spent his entire career in the Army. He began as a second lieutenant in the 9th Cavalry in February 1908 and stationed in the Philippines from May 1908 to May 1909.

In May 1917, with the United States entry into World War I, Erwin was promoted to the rank of captain and placed in command of training camps at Fort Snelling in Minnesota.

In October 1918, Erwin sailed for France as a machine gun officer with the 31st Division.

The war ended in November 1918, and Erwin was assigned to the School for Care of Animals in France. He returned to the United States in August 1919 and was returned to the rank of captain in September 1919. Erwin died in 1953 and was buried at Saint Patrick's Cemetery in Chapman, Kansas.

Chapter 6 Army Football Teams from 1908-1912

Nelly Coach #13
 Beacham Coach #14
 Graves Coach #12 (also coached in 1906)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Coach</u>	<u>Record</u>	<u>Conference</u>	<u>Record</u>
1908	Harry Nelly	6-1-2	Indep	6-1-2
1909	Harry Nelly	3-2-0	Indep	3-2-0
1910	Harry Nelly	6-2-0	Indep	6-2-0
1911	Joseph Beacham	6-1-1	Indep	6-1-1
1912	Ernest Graves	5-3-0	Indep	5-3-0

1908 Season Army Coach Harry Nelly



<<< Coach Harry Nelly

The Army Cadets football team represented the United States Military Academy in the 1908 college football season. It was their nineteenth season of intercollegiate football. They were coached by Harry Nelly in his first of three seasons as head coach of the Cadets. As an independent football entity, the team had a record of 6-1-2. In 1908 Coach Nelly had a nice season.

The Cadets compiled a 6-1-2 record, shut out five of their nine opponents (including a scoreless tie with Princeton), and outscored all opponents by a combined total of 87 to 21. The team's only loss was to Yale. In the annual Army–Navy Game, the Cadets defeated the Midshipmen by a 6 to 4 score



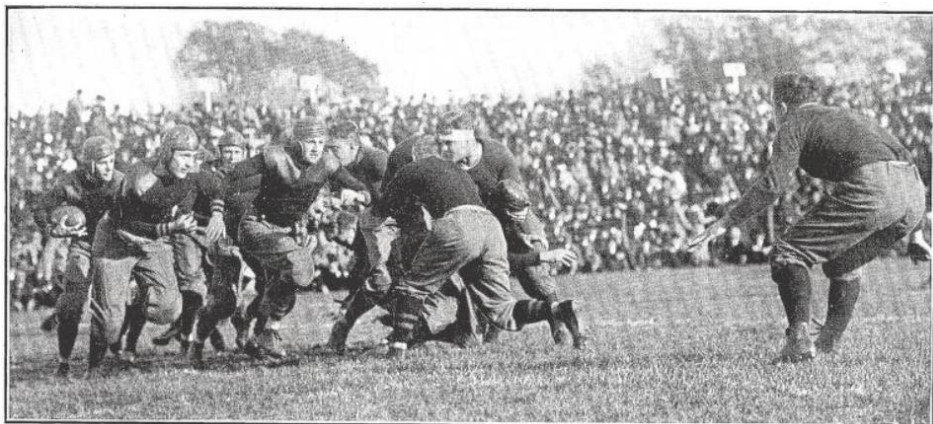
1, Hines, Asst. Mgr.; 2, Moss; 3, Dean; 4, Devore; 5, Kelly, Mgr.; 6, Bachr; 7, Johnson; 8, Hyatt; 9, Benson; 10, Chamberlain; 11, Nix; 12, Carberry; 13, Walmsley; 14, Byrne; 15, Welt; 16, Philcon, Capt; 17, Groble; 18, Stearns; 19, Pullen. UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY, WEST POINT, N. Y. McManus, Photo.

Great Players on 1908 Army Cadets Football Team Coach Harry Nelly

Two Army players were honored by Walter Camp (WC) on his 1908 College Football All-America Team. They were center Wallace Philcon (second team) and end Johnson Philcon (third team). Philcon also received first-team honors from the Washington Herald, Chicago Inter Ocean, and Fred Crolius. In addition, tackle Daniel Pullen was selected as a first-team All-American by the New York World, Fielding H. Yost, T. A. Dwight Jones, and the Kansas City Journal.

1909 Season Army Coach Harry Nelly

The Army Cadets football team represented the United States Military Academy in the 1909 college football season. It was their twentieth season of intercollegiate football. They were coached by Harry Nelly in his second of three seasons as head coach of the Cadets. As an independent football entity, the team had a record of 3-2-0.



1909 Army Football Offense

The Cadets compiled a 3-2-0 record, shut out two of their five opponents, and outscored all opponents by a combined total of 57 to 32. The team's only losses were to Yale and Harvard. The Army–Navy Game was not played in 1909.

Tackle Daniel Pullen was selected by The New York Times as a second-team player on its 1909 College Football All-America Team. All games were played at The Plain on the Campus of the US Military Academy in West Point, NY.

1910 Season Army Coach Harry Nelly

The Army Cadets football team represented the United States Military Academy in the 1910 college football season. It was their twenty-first season of intercollegiate football. They were coached by Harry Nelly in his third and last of three seasons as head coach of the Cadets. As an independent football entity, the team had a record of 6-2-0. In 1910 Coach Nelly had a nice season.

The Cadets compiled a 6-2-0 record, shut out five of their eight opponents, and outscored all opponents by a combined total of 96 to 12 – an average of 12.0 points scored and 1.5 points allowed. The Cadets' two losses came against 1910 national champion Harvard by a 6 to 0 score and to the Navy Midshipmen by a 3 to 0 score in the annual Army–Navy Game.

1911 Season Army Coach Joseph Beacham

The Army Cadets football team represented the United States Military Academy in the 1911 college football season. It was their twenty-second season of intercollegiate football. They were coached by Joseph Beacham in his first and only season as head coach of the Cadets. As an independent football entity, the team had a record of 6-1-1. In 1911 Coach Beacham had a nice season.

The Cadets compiled a 6-1-1 record, shut out five of their eight opponents (including a scoreless tie with Georgetown), and outscored all opponents by a combined total of 88 to 11 – an average of 11.0 points scored and 1.4 points allowed. The Cadets' only loss came against the Navy Midshipmen by a 3 to 0 score in the annual Army–Navy Game.

Tackle Leland Devore was a consensus first-team player on the 1911 College Football All-America Team. Other notable players on the 1911 Army team include center Franklin C. Sibert, guard Archibald Arnold, and tackle Robert Littlejohn.

1911 Great Army Player Leland Devore, L

Leland Swarts Devore was born in 1889. He was a great American football tackle and a fine military officer. He played college football with Army and was selected as a first-team All-American in 1911.

Devore grew up in Wheeling, West Virginia and was the son of J. H. Devore, a prominent West Virginia broker. He graduated from Wheeling High School and enrolled at the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York. Devore cast an imposing figure at 6 feet, 4 inches tall, 225 pounds. He was well equipped to handle the tackle position for Army's football team while attending West Point.

In 1911, Devore was selected as a first-team All-American. D Devore was also selected as the captain of the 1912 Army Black Knights football team. Devore was also the heavyweight boxing champion at

the academy, the silver medalist in heavyweight wrestling, and lettered in both baseball and basketball.



Coach Leland Swarts Devore

He was commissioned as a lieutenant in the infantry and accompanied Gen. John J. Pershing on the Pancho Villa Expedition into Mexico in 1916. The expedition marked the first use of motorized transport trucks and cars by the U.S. Army, and Devore was selected as the Army's first motor transport officer.

Devore served as an infantry officer in France during World War I where he was wounded.

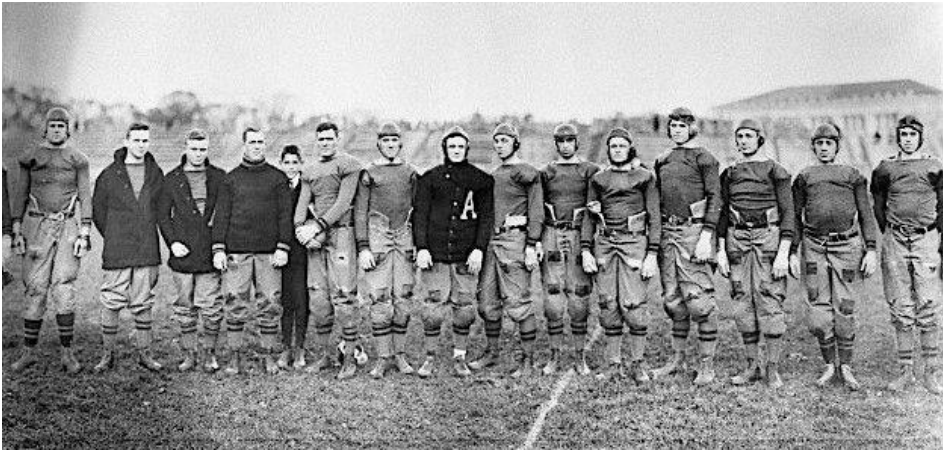
Devore spent his career in the Army and was promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel. He died in 1939 at Washington, D. C. Devore was married to Genevieve (Welty) Devore, and the couple had a son, Leland S. Devore, Jr.

1912 Season Army Coach Ernest Graves

The Army Cadets football team represented the United States Military Academy in the 1912 college football season. It was their

twenty-third season of intercollegiate football. They were coached by Ernest Graves in his first and only season in his second stint as head coach of the Cadets. As an independent football entity, the team had a record of 5-3-0.

The Cadets compiled a 5-3-0 record. They shut out two of their eight opponents. The Cadets offense scored 108 points, while the defense allowed 59 points. On November 9, Army battled the Carlisle Indian Academy, which featured legendary athlete Jim Thorpe.



Dwight D. Eisenhower (3rd from left) and Omar Bradley (far right) were members of the 1912 West Point football team.

From here, on Nov 16, the Cadets defeated Tufts W (15-6) and on Nov 23, Army followed this with a nice victory over Syracuse W (23-7). Going into the annual Army-Navy Game with two losses, the game was up for grabs. Navy hung in and shut out the Cadets L (0-6) in another nail biter at Franklin Field. They lost to Navy's midshipmen L (0-6.)

Chapter 7 Daly, Keyes, & Mitchell

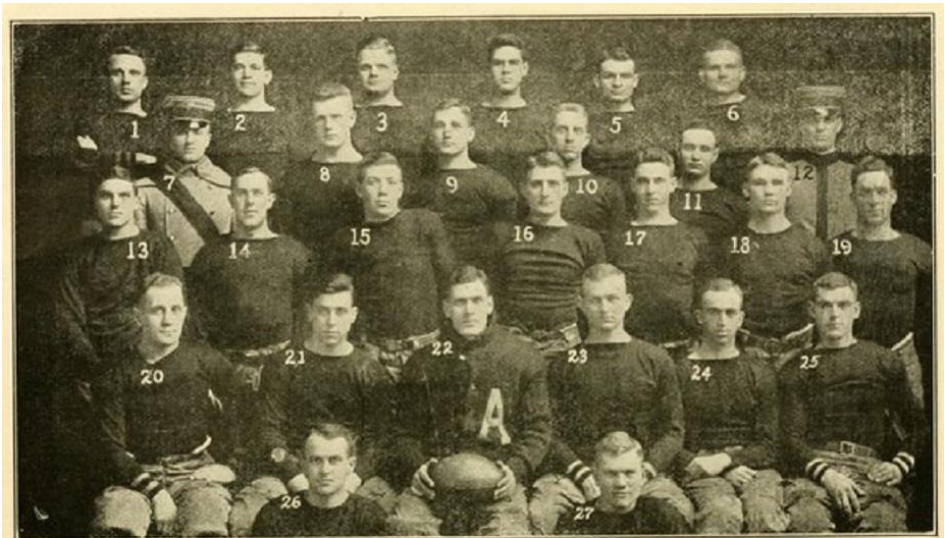
Seasons 1913-22

Daly Coach #15
 Keyes Coach #16
 Mitchell Coach #17

<u>Year</u>	<u>Coach</u>	<u>Record</u>	<u>Conf</u>	<u>Record</u>
1913	Charles Daly	8-1-0	Indep	8-1-0
1914	Charles Daly	9-0-0	Indep	9-0-0
1915	Charles Daly	5-3-1	Indep	5-3-1
1916	Charles Daly	9-0-0	Indep	9-0-0
1917	Geoffrey Keyes	7-1-0	Indep	7-1-0
1918	Hugh Mitchell	1-0-0	Indep	1-0-0
1919	Charles Daly	6-3-0	Indep	6-3-0
1920	Charles Daly	7-2-0	Indep	7-2-0
1921	Charles Daly	6-4-0	Indep	6-4-0
1922	Charles Daly	8-0-2	Indep	8-0-2

1913 Season Army Coach Charles Daly

The 1913 Army Team is shown below:



1, James Cooper Waddell; 2, John James McEwan; 3, Charles Curtiss Herrick; 4, Alexander Mathias Weyand; 5, Lawrence Bascum Meacham; 6, Woodfin Grady Jones; 7, Harold Francis Loomis, Mgr.; 8, Joseph James O'Hare; 9, Thomas Bernard Larkin; 10, John Forest Goodman; 11, Louis Alfred Merillat, Jr.; 12, Henry McElherry Pendleton, Asst. Mgr.; 13, Vernon Edwin Prichard; 14, Charles Calvert Benedict; 15, Hammer Huston; 16, John Prince Markoe; 17, Elbert Louis Ford, Jr.; 18, Paul Alfred Hodgson; 19, Thomas George Laughier; 20, Walter Wood Hess, Jr.; 21, Leland Stanford Hobbs; 22, Benjamin Fiery Hege, Capt.; 23, Walter Wolf Wynne; 24, John Hamilton Jouett; 25, Roscoe Barnett Woodruff; 26, Weldon Williamson Doe; 27, Frank William Milburn.

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY, WEST POINT, N. Y.

The Army Cadets football team represented the United States Military Academy in the 1913 college football season. It was their twenty-fourth season of intercollegiate football. They were coached by Charles Dudley Daly, one of the best coaches in Army history. Daly was in his first season of stint one of two stints of four seasons each as head coach of the Cadets. As an independent football entity, the team had a record of 8-1-0. It was a fantastic season.



<< Coach Charles Daly

The Cadets compiled an 8-1-0 record. They shut out five of their nine opponents, and outscored all opponents by a combined total of 253 to 57 – an average of 28.1 points scored and 6.3 points allowed. The Cadets' only loss was against Notre Dame by a 35 to 13 score. All-American Knute Rockne played on that Notre Dame team. In the annual Army–Navy Game, the Cadets defeated the Midshipmen by a 22 to 9 score.

End Louis A. Merrilat was a consensus first-team player on the Team. Tackle Alex Weyand was selected as a second-team All-American by Walter Camp and was later inducted into the College Football Hall of Fame. Quarterback Vernon Prichard was selected as a second-team All-American by Harper's Weekly.

1913 Great Army Player, Louis Merrilat, End

Louis Alfred "Merry" Merrilat, Jr. was born June 9, 1892. He was a great American football End and an accomplished military officer. He played college football with Army and was selected as a first-team All-American in both 1913 and 1914. He was wounded in battle while serving in France during World War I and later played in the

National Football League for the Canton Bulldogs in the 1925 NFL season. He became a soldier of fortune, training Iran's Persian Guard, working with the Chinese Army in the 1930s, and serving in the French Foreign Legion.

A native of Chicago, Illinois, Merrilat gained an appointment to the USMA at West Point and matriculated as a cadet at West Point from June 1911 to June 1915. While serving as a cadet, Merrilat was an all-around athlete, competing for Army in football, baseball, basketball and track.

He gained much fame as a standout end for the undefeated 1913 Army Cadets football team and as noted, he was selected as a first-team All-American in both 1913 and The passing combo team of "Prichard to Merrilat" was one of the first great passing combinations in college football, and Merrilat was noted for playing "the western game, something, which had not been seen before in the east."

His teammates on the Army football teams included two of the leading generals of World War II – Omar Bradley, who played at the opposite end position from Merrilat, and Dwight Eisenhower, who played halfback until a leg injury sidelined him.

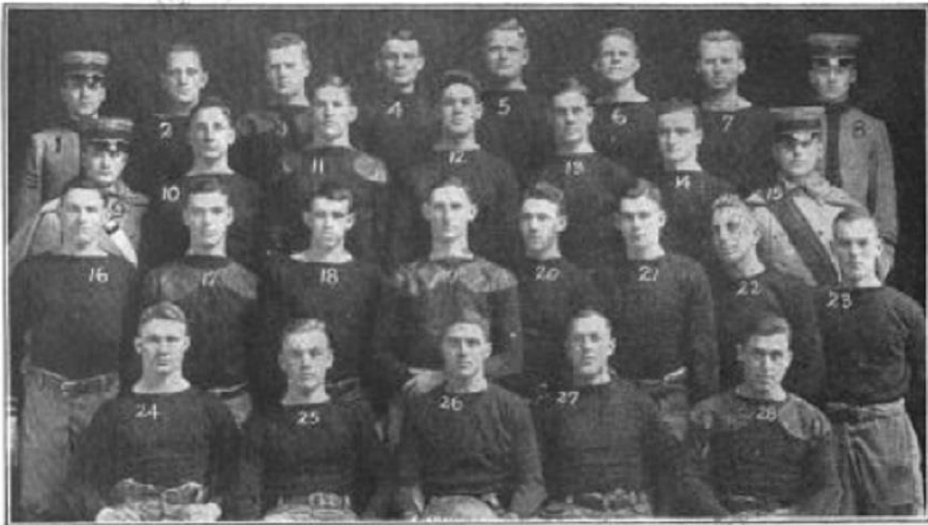
In 1913, he helped the Army defeat a Navy team that allowed only seven points in its other games. Army defeated Navy 22 to 9, as Merrilat scored 18 points on two touchdown passes and a 60-yard run.

Some of the game went as follows: Army capped its first undefeated season (9-0) with a "textbook perfect" 20-0 triumph over Navy. The Cadets took advantage of a blocked punt and two Navy fumbles to score their first-14 points. After forcing Navy to punt on its opening possession, Louis Merillat blocked the punt in the end zone for a safety.

The Mids' H.C. Blodgett fumbled a second-quarter punt that "Robert Neyland" picked up at the Navy 20-yard line. One play later, Louis Merillat was in the end zone after catching a 20-yard touchdown pass from Vernon Prichard. Finally, Blodgett fumbled a second punt that quarter which resulted in a Paul Hodgson one-yard touchdown run.

After graduating, Merrilat served in the U.S. Army as a second lieutenant from 1915 to 1916 and a first lieutenant from 1916 to 1917. In May 1917, one month after the entry of the United States into World War I, Merrilat was promoted to the rank of captain of the infantry. He sailed for France with the American Expeditionary Forces in March 1918 and was promoted to the rank of temporary major of the infantry in June 1918. He participated in the Battle of Château-Thierry, Second Battle of the Marne, and Meuse-Argonne Offensive. He was severely wounded by airplane machine gun fire at Avocourt and sailed for the United States on December 24, 1918.

When World War II began, Merrilat reported to the French and served on the Maginot Line. After a few months, he left and became a captain in the French Foreign Legion where he reportedly "served with bravery and distinction."



1, Pendleton, Mgr.; 2, Hess; 3, O'Hare; 4, Mencham; 5, Herrick; 6, Timberlake; 7, Tolly; 8, Crane, Asst. Mgr.; 9, Merrilat; 10, Larkin; 11, McEwan; 12, Weyand; 13, Butler; 14, Kelly; 15, Woodruff; 16, Bolton; 17, Van Fleet; 18, Bradley; 19, Parker; 20, Ford; 21, Neyland; 22, Goodman; 23, Harmon; 24, Hodgson; 25, Coffin; 26, Peckard, Capt.; 27, Benedict; 28, Hobbs.

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY, WEST POINT, N. Y.

White, Photo.

When WW II was getting underway, Merrilat resigned from the French Foreign Legion and enlisted in the U.S. Army, where he was given a position to train the troops at the rank of colonel, at Miami Beach, Florida. Ninety hotels in Miami Beach were taken over by the Army during the war, and Merrilat turned over the keys to the final building to Mayor Herbert Frink in June 1946.

1914 Season Army Coach Charles Daly

The Army Cadets football team represented the United States Military Academy in the 1914 college football season. It was their twenty-fifth season of intercollegiate football. They were coached by Charles Dudley Daly. Daly was in his second season of stint one of two stints of four seasons each as head coach of the Cadets. As an independent football entity, the team had a record of 9-0-0. It was a phenomenal season. It was Army's best season to date.

The Cadets compiled an 9-0-0 record. They were undefeated and untied. They shut out six of their nine opponents, and outscored all opponents by a combined total of 219 to 20 – an average of 24.3 points scored and 2.2 points allowed. In the annual Army–Navy Game, the Cadets shut-out the Midshipmen 20 to 0.

The Cadets also defeated Notre Dame by a 20 to 7 score. The 1914 Army team was recognized as the 1914 national champion by the Helms Athletic Foundation, the Houlgate System, and the National Championship Foundation, and a co-national champion by Parke H. Davis.

Three Army players were recognized as first-team players on the 1914 College Football All-America Team: end Louis A. Merrilat; center John McEwan; and quarterback Vernon Prichard. Tackle Alex Weyand was selected as a third-team All-American by Walter Camp. Four players from the 1914 team were later inducted into the College Football Hall of Fame: McEwan; Weyand; Robert Neyland (later coach at Tennessee); and Elmer Oliphant.

1914 Great Army Player John McEwan L

John James "Cap" McEwan was born February 18, 1893. He was a great American football player and later a fine coach. He played from 1913 to 1916 as a center at the United States Military Academy, where he was a three-time All-American and captain of the Army football squad for three seasons.

McEwan served as the head football coach at West Point (1923–1925), the University of Oregon (1926–1929), and the College of the Holy Cross (1930–1932), compiling a career college football record of 59–23–6. He also coached at the professional level for the Brooklyn Dodgers of the National Football League (NFL) from 1933 to 1934, tallying a mark of 9–11–1. McEwan was inducted into the College Football Hall of Fame as a player in 1962.



Coach John McEwan



McEwan was an innovator among players of the early 1900's, pioneering the spiral center-snap and introducing a primitive version of the defensive rover-back to Eastern football. Upon graduation from West Point in 1917, McEwan was hailed as the greatest football center the U.S. Military Academy ever had. Walter Camp labeled him first-team All-American in 1914.

<< John McEwan

When he was about to play football as a senior in 1916, McEwan was elected team captain by his Cadet peers. Tim Cohane, who was a longtime sports editor of LOOK MAGAZINE and author of “Gridiron Grenadiers”, described McEwan in these words: “Big Mac, in his prime, weighed from 195 to 205 and stood 6 feet, 4 inches tall. He was built like a heavyweight fighter. His broad shoulders tapered down to slim hips and comparatively thin legs, which brought him frequent but not inactivating knee injuries.”

McEwan was unusually fast for a man of his size and became known for his ability to cover large areas of the field while exhibiting a tremendous tackling and blocking prowess. Seven years after his graduation, the Alexandria, Minnesota native returned to West Point as head football coach. During his three coaching seasons, his Army teams rolled to an 18-5-3 record. He went on to coach Oregon, Holy Cross and the professional Brooklyn Dodgers. He died in 1970.

1915 Season Army Coach Charles Daly

The Army Cadets football team represented the United States Military Academy in the 1915 college football season. It was their twenty-sixth season of intercollegiate football. They were coached by Charles Dudley Daly. Daly was in his third season of stint one of two stints of four seasons each as head coach of the Cadets. As an independent football entity, the team had a record of 5-3-1.

The Cadets compiled an 5-3-1. They shut out four of their nine opponents, and outscored all opponents by a combined total of 114 to 57. In the annual Army–Navy Game, the Cadets lost to the Midshipmen by a 14 to 0 score.

Three Army players were recognized on the 1915 College Football All-America Team. Fullback Elmer Oliphant was selected as a first-team player by Walter Camp, Monty, and Damon Runyon. Center John McEwan was selected as a first-team All-American by Damon Runyon and a second-team player by Monty. Tackle Alex Weyand was selected as a second-team player by Monty and a third-team player by Walter Camp.



Dwight D. Eisenhower practice punting for Army in the 1915 season

Other than the Army-Navy Game, which was played at the Polo Grounds in New York, all Army games were played at The Plain on the Campus of the US Military Academy in West Point, NY.

The Cadets opened the season on Oct 2, with a tie T (14-14) against Holy Cross at home. In the second game of the season, on Oct 9, the Cadets shut out Gettysburg by a score of W (22-0). The next game on Oct 18, against Colgate was a close match in which Colgate shut out the Cadets L (0-13). Oct 23, the Cadets played Holy Cross and did not permit a point W (10-0).

Next up for a smashing was Villanova, on Oct 30—a fine team that rose to the occasion to defeat the Cadets L (13-16). On Nov 6, the Cadets played the Fighting Irish of Notre Dame and Notre Dame got the best of the Cadets in a close shutout L (0-7).

Then on Nov 13, Maine came to play in the plain and were shut out W (24-0). Springfield (MA) was next on Nov 20 as the Cadets won the game W (17-7). The Army-Navy Game was at The Polo Grounds again and Navy shut out Army W (14-0).

1916 Season Army Coach Charles Daly

The Army Cadets football team represented the United States Military Academy in the 1916 college football season. It was their twenty-seventh season of intercollegiate football. They were coached by Charles Dudley Daly. Daly was in his fourth season of stint one of two stints of four seasons each as head coach of the Cadets. As an independent football entity, the team had a record of 9-0-0. Army had a great season.

The Cadets compiled an 9-0-0. They shut out three of their nine opponents, and outscored all opponents by a combined total of 235 to 36. In the annual Army–Navy Game, the Cadets defeated the Midshipmen 15 to 7. The Cadets also defeated Notre Dame by a score of 30 to 10 and Villanova by a 69 to 7 score. The 1916 Army team was selected retroactively as the 1916 national champion by Parke H. Davis. Army itself has chosen not to claim this as a National Championship but it sure in fact was

The Army Navy Game 1916 Championship

Fullback Elmer Oliphant from the 1916 Army team was a consensus first-team All-American and was later inducted into the College Football Hall of Fame in 1955. Center John McEwan received second-team honors from Walter Camp, the United Press, the International News Service, and Walter Eckersall.



Army Navy National Championship Game 1916

Army got its moxie back and began to wallop teams on the way to its undefeated and untied 1916 season. On Oct 21, the Cadets thumped Trinity in a shutout W (53-0). The following week on Oct 28, the Cadets routed Villanova W (69-7). The following week on Nov 4, the Cadets overpowered Notre Dame W 30-10). On Nov 11, the Cadets defeated Maine W (17-3).

From the archives: ARMY CONQUERS NAVY, 15-7, AMID CHEERS OF 45,000;

Oliphant the Chief Figure in West Point's Victory at the Polo Grounds, makes a run of 83 yards. Then, Goodstein scores for the losers by turning a blocked kick into a touchdown. There were quite a few notables in the gay throng. But, President Wilson was Absent. Yet, the crowd included men Prominent in All Walks of Life.

– New York Times – Nov 26, 1916

More than 45,000 cheering spectators saw the Army football team defeat the Navy by a score of 15 to 7 at the Polo Grounds yesterday. Famous for its gala crowds, the annual contest never attracted a more

brilliant assemblage, while spectacular playing, especially by Oliphant and Vidal, the Army stars, transformed the banks of the huge eclipse of the Brush stadium into a mass of shouting, flag-waving humanity.

Here is a great link to the original NY Times article:

<http://query.nytimes.com/mem/archive-free/pdf?res=9D04E1DA1F3FE233A25755C2A9679D946796D6CF>

1916 Great Army Player Elmer Oliphant, B



Elmer Quillen "Catchy" or "Ollie" Oliphant was born on July 9, 1892. He was a multi-talented athlete, starring in football, basketball, track player. He also served as a coach. He is one of the great scorers in college football history, credited with a total of 435 points in his college career – 135 at Purdue and 300 at Army. Oliphant also went on to play in the National Football League (NFL). The Elmer Oliphant story – the whole story – is fascinating to read. The was one heck of an athlete. I'd love to have the room to print it all.

Born in Bloomfield, Indiana to Marion Elsworth Oliphant and Alice V. Quillen Oliphant in 1892, he finished High School after three years at Washington, Indiana at the Linton High School after a transfer in his junior year.

He was nicknamed Catchy because he excelled as a catcher, outfielder and power hitter in baseball. It could also be because the dictionary has one meaning of catchy as “having the power to catch the attention.” Supposedly one time he was playing center field for the Linton team, called a time-out, hurried to the nearby cinder track and won the 100-yard dash. Then, he returned to his position in center field and the game continued. The Indiana Football Hall of Fame states that he was All-State End while at Linton High School. He scored a school record of 60 points as Linton defeated rival Sullivan by a whopping 128–0 score.

He worked at Purdue University-- waiting tables, carrying laundry, stoking furnaces, and selling shoes to earn his way as a student. He earned 7 official varsity letters in football, basketball, baseball and track. He also swam and wrestled.

An end on the football team as a freshman, he was a starting halfback for his final three seasons at the school and distinguished himself as a runner and kicker. In one game, he single-handedly beat Wisconsin by kicking a game winning field goal with a broken ankle to give the Boilermakers a 3–0 victory and then fainted in pain.

Only 5’7” and 174 pounds, he belied his build with outstanding speed and power. In football, he helped turn Purdue's football into a winning program. He graduated with a degree in Mechanical Engineering. Perhaps to extend his time in football, he later accepted an appointment to the U.S. Military Academy at West Point upon his Purdue graduation.

At West Point, he was the first cadet athlete to letter in four major sports and it required a special act of the Athletic Council to design a suitable varsity letter containing a gold star and three stripes for him. Back at the turn of the 20th century, the criteria to receive a letter was very strict. He also monogrammed in hockey, boxing, and swimming which meant that he wasn’t able to participate fully in those sports

but was recognized. At that, he is listed as a Champion Boxer in the Corps of Cadets.

He still holds records that have never been broken. During his college career, he scored 135 points at Purdue and 289 points at West Point and is identified as one of the greatest scorers in collegiate history. He established the World Record in 220-yard low hurdles on grass.

While at West Point he won the Army Athletic Association Trophy. (He won in 1918. 2004 was the 100th year the trophy was given.)

He has been inducted into several Halls of Fame. The most recent induction occurred on October 6, 2004. He was in the inaugural group of sixteen inducted into the Army Sports Hall of Fame at West Point.

On graduation day, June 12, 1918, he married Barbara "Bobbie" Benedict. World War I changed priorities at West Point, and they reverted to purely military instruction during wartime. Among his duties, he served in the U.S. Cavalry for one year at Fort Sill in Oklahoma.

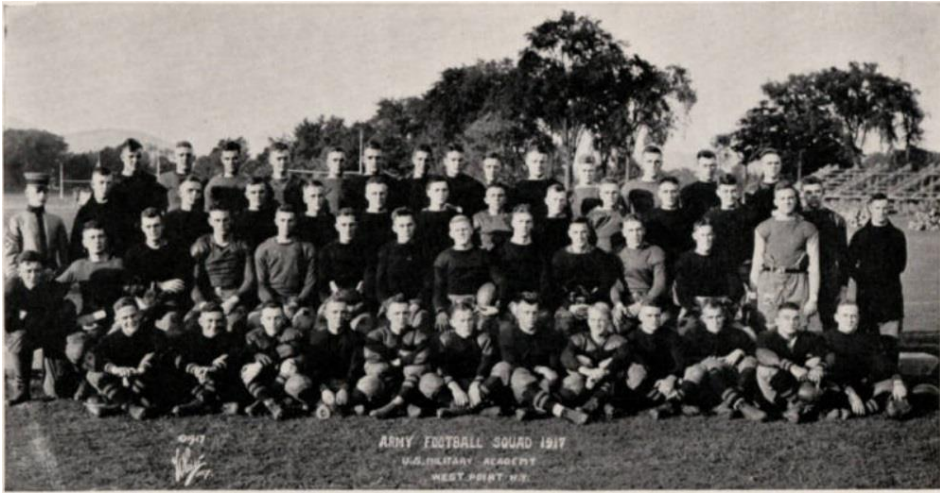
While in military service at West Point in 1919, he invented the intramural sports system as we know it today. The idea was copied by the Naval Academy and was soon used in colleges and universities across the country. He was appointed track instructor at West Point by Douglas MacArthur, who was the superintendent after returning from World War I.

Although he is virtually forgotten today, he was known to every sports fan in the first quarter of the 20th century. There is a 1955 Topps All-American collectible sports card with his picture, and a Street and Smith comic book featured him in 1943 with a section "The Thrilling Story of West Point's Most Famous Athlete Four Letter Man, Ollie Oliphant."

Oliphant played for the Rochester Jeffersons in 1920 and the Buffalo All-Americans in 1921. They were some of the first members of what is now the NFL (National Football League). In 1921, Oliphant led the league in points (47), FGs (5) and PATs (26) and threw 7

touchdowns for the Buffalo All-Americans. After the 1921 season, Oliphant retired from active participation in sports.

1917 Season Army Coach Geoffrey Keyes



1917 Army Football Team above and next



1. Jenkins; 2. Chapline; 3. Zimmerman; 4. Raasen; 5. Grey; 6. Barton; 7. Groves; 8. Holbrook; 9. Searby; 10. Ward; 11. Moore; 12. Rockafellow; 13. Gould; 14. Gilmartin; 15. Selbert, Mgr.; 16. Robinson, Asst. Mgr.; 17. Crouch; 18. Epes; 19. Richardson; 20. Lipman; 21. Manning; 22. Dommney; 23. Bartlett; 24. Christiansen; 25. Yeager; 26. Watkins; 27. Marsden; 28. Ferenbaugh; 29. Springer; 30. Rundell; 31. Luce; 32. McQuarrie; 33. Shrader; 34. Stokes; 35. Oliphant, Capt.; 36. Knight; 37. Murrill; 38. Adams; 39. March; 40. York; 41. Major Keyes, Coach; 42. Badger; 43. Casey; 44. Kreber; 45. Monroe; 46. Johnson; 47. Estill; 48. Van de Graaff; 49. Stenzel; 50. Post; 51. Pulsifer; 52. Smith; 53. Hendricks.

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UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY, WEST POINT, N. Y.



OOTBALL, throughout the season of 1917, was followed by a particularly malevolent jinx, but the records show that he was pretty well foiled. First of all, the beginning of the season caught us unprepared. This happened because the War Department had ordered our schedule cancelled last spring and the ban was not removed until the time of the first call for candidates in September. The War Department still had its foot down on a Navy Game, and the premature cancellation of our schedule lost Pennsylvania and West Virginia from the list. These losses did not leave a very formidable schedule, but we were thankful to have prospects for some sort of a season.

The early graduation of '18 deprived us of Jones, Place, Hirsch, House and Timberlake, all "A" men; also Chapman, Jack Knight, Huff, Fleming and other lesser lights. In addition there was the gap left by Big Mac, Meacham, Gerhardt, Butler, Redfield and others of 1917. Thus the team had little resemblance to our last Navy wrecker. Despite these gaps we had enough good material, but, unfortunately, various causes prevented the use of all of it.

The greatest handicap, apparent from the first, was the lack of experienced coaches. The nation being at war, no officers could be specially detailed for this purpose. Moreover, with such poor Navy Game prospects, the Athletic Council

About the 1917 Team

The Army Cadets football team represented the United States Military Academy in the 1917 college football season. It was their twenty-eighth season of intercollegiate football. They were coached by Geoffrey Keyes in his first and only season as head coach of the Cadets. As an independent football entity, the team had a record of 7-1-0. Army had a great season.



Army Football Coach Geoffrey Keyes 1917

The Cadets compiled an 7-1-0 record. shut out four of their eight opponents, and outscored all opponents by a combined total of 203 to 24. The Cadets' sole loss came to Notre Dame by a 7 to 2 score. The Army–Navy Game was not played during the 1917 season.

Halfback Elmer Oliphant was a consensus first-team player on the 1917 College Football All-America Team and was later inducted into the College Football Hall of Fame.

1918 Season Army Coach Hugh Mitchell



<< Coach Hugh Mitchell

The Army Cadets football team represented the United States Military Academy in the 1917 college football season. It was their twenty-ninth season of intercollegiate football. They were coached by Hugh Mitchell in his first and only season as head coach of the Cadets. As an independent football entity, the team had a record of 1-0-0.

The Cadets compiled an 1-0-0. In the only game played by the Cadets in 1918, they defeated a team from Mitchel Army Air Service in New York.

World War I had created a major demand for soldiers and football was no longer the priority of the football athletes at the academy.

1919 Season Army Coach Charles Daly

The Army Cadets football team represented the United States Military Academy in the 1919 college football season. It was their thirtieth season of intercollegiate football. They were coached by Charles Dudley Daly. Daly was in his first season of stint two of two stints of four seasons each as head coach of the Cadets. (Daly had been Army's coach from 1913 to 1916 but Army regulations said he had to resign after four years.) As an independent football entity, the team had a record of 6-3-0.

The Cadets compiled an 6-3-0 record. They shut out five of their nine opponents, and outscored all opponents by a combined total of 140

to 38. In the annual Army–Navy Game, the Cadets lost to the Midshipmen by a 6 to 0 score. The Cadets also defeated Villanova by a 62 to 0 score, but lost to Notre Dame by a 12 to 9 score.

End Earl "Red" Blaik, who later went on to be a great Army Coach, was selected by Walter Camp as a third-team player on the 1919 College Football All-America Team.

1920 Season Army Coach Charles Daly

The Army Cadets football team represented the United States Military Academy in the 1920 college football season. It was their thirty-first season of intercollegiate football. They were coached by Charles Dudley Daly. Daly was in his second season of stint two of two stints of four seasons each as head coach of the Cadets. (Daly was Army's coach from 1913 to 1916) As an independent football entity, the team had a record of 7-2-0.

The Cadets compiled a 7-2-0 record. They shut out five of their nine opponents, and outscored all opponents by a combined total of 314 to 47. Army excelled on Offense and Defense. In the annual Army–Navy Game, the Cadets lost to the Midshipmen by a 7 to 0 score. The Cadets also defeated Lebanon Valley College by a 53 to 0 score and Bowdoin College by an embarrassing 90 to 0 score.

Two Army players were recognized on the 1920 College Football All-America Team. Fullback Walter French was selected as a first-team All-American by Football World magazine and as a second-team All-American by Walter Camp and the United Press. Guard Fritz Breidster was selected as a second-team All-American by Walter Eckersall and a third-team player by Walter Camp.

1921 Season Army Coach Charles Daly

The Army Cadets football team represented the United States Military Academy in the 1921 college football season. It was their thirty-second season of intercollegiate football. They were coached by Charles Dudley Daly. Daly was in his third season of stint two of two stints of four seasons each as head coach of the Cadets. (Daly was

Army's coach from 1913 to 1916) As an independent football entity, the team had a record of 6-4-0.

The Cadets compiled a 6-4-0 record. They shut out five of their ten opponents, and outscored all opponents by a combined total of 217 to 65. In the annual Army–Navy Game, the Cadets lost to the Midshipmen by a 7 to 0 score. The Cadets also lost to Yale and Notre Dame, two rivals / nemeses/.

Three Army players were recognized on the 1921 College Football All-America Team. Halfback Walter French was selected as a third-team All-American by Walter Camp. Guard Fritz Breidster was selected as a third-team All-American by Jack Veiock, sports editor of the International News Service. A center named Larsen was selected as a second-team All-American by Walter Camp and Football World.

1922 Season Army Coach Charles Daly

The Army Cadets football team represented the United States Military Academy in the 1922 college football season. It was their thirty-third season of intercollegiate football. They were coached by Charles Dudley Daly. Daly was in his fourth and last season of stint two of two stints of four seasons each as head coach of the Cadets. (Daly was also Army's coach from 1913 to 1916) As an independent football entity, the team had a record of 8-0-2. It was one of a rare number of times that and always well-playing Army had attained eight wins in a season.

The Cadets compiled an undefeated, twice tied 8-0-2 record. They shut out seven of their ten opponents, and outscored all opponents by a combined total of 228 to 27 – an average of 22.8 points scored and 2.7 points allowed. In the annual Army–Navy Game, the Cadets defeated the Midshipmen 17 to 14.

Two Army players were recognized as first-team players on the 1922 College Football All-America Team: guard Fritz Breidster and center Edgar Garbisch. Garbisch was later inducted into the College Football Hall of Fame.

1922 Great Army Player Ed Garbisch L



Edgar William "Ed" Garbisch was born April 7, 1899 in Washington, Pennsylvania; He was a fine American college football player, accomplished military officer, businessman and art collector. When servicemen came to the Army they were permitted another four years of eligibility. That would be a good way today to help boost the Army program.

Garbisch therefore played eight years of college football at Washington & Jefferson College (1917-1920) and then, the United States Military Academy (1921-1924) and was an All-American Guard each year from 1922 to 1924. He was inducted to the College Football Hall of Fame in 1954.

He stood 6 feet tall, weighed 185, and was a place kicker and drop kicker. In 1922, he place-kicked a 47-yard field goal to give Army a victory over Navy 17-14. We all know how important that kick was in this annual rivalry game.

In 1924, he drop-kicked 4 field goals as Army beat Navy 12-0. He played against Notre Dame five times; once at W&J, four times at Army - and played 60 minutes in all five games. Garbisch graduated

17th in a class of 245 at West Point, was cadet captain and captain of the tennis and football teams.

He served 20 years in the Army Engineers, worked on procurement of engineering materials for the North Africa and Normandy invasions in World War II, and retired with the rank of colonel.

He joined Grocery Products Co. as president. He collected art, specializing in Native American, and made important donations of art to the Metropolitan Museum and the National Gallery. Washington and Jefferson awarded him an honorary doctorate in fine arts in 1972. Garbisch was a trustee of Boys Club of America, a trustee of Pop Warner Little Scholars, and vice-president of the National Football Foundation.

His father wanted him to be a pianist but gave up after watching teammates carry Edgar off the field following the 1924 Navy game. "They don't do that for pianists," he said. In 1926, two years after his last college game, he was chosen to play in the first East-West Shrine Game and was East captain. Still remembered at West Point is the prayer Garbisch said before his last game: "Please, dear God, help us to acquit ourselves like men and to play the game within the rules to the best of our abilities." Garbisch was married for more than 50 years to Bernice Chrysler, the daughter of Chrysler founder Walter P. Chrysler

Chapter 8 McEwan, Jones, & Sasse Seasons 1923-1932

McEwan Coach #18
Jones Coach #19
Sasse Coach #20

<u>Year</u>	<u>Coach</u>	<u>Record</u>	Conf	Record
1923	John McEwan	6-2-1	Indep	6-2-1
1924	John McEwan	5-1-2	Indep	5-1-2
1925	John McEwan	7-2-0	Indep	7-2-0
1926	Biff Jones	7-1-1	Indep	7-1-1
1927	Biff Jones	9-1-0	Indep	9-1-0
1928	Biff Jones	8-2-0	Indep	8-2-0
1929	Biff Jones	6-4-1	Indep	6-4-1
1930	Ralph Sasse	9-1-1	Indep	9-1-1
1931	Ralph Sasse	8-2-1	Indep	8-2-1
1932	Ralph Sasse	8-2-0	Indep	8-2-0

1923 Season Army Coach John McEwan



<< Coach John McEwan

The Army Cadets football team represented the United States Military Academy in the 1923 college football season. It was their thirty-fourth season of intercollegiate football. They were coached by John McEwan in his first of three seasons as head coach of the Cadets. As an independent football entity, the team had a record of 6-2-1.

The Cadets compiled a 6-2-1 record. They shut out five of their nine opponents, and outscored all opponents by a combined total of 237 to 56. In the annual Army–

Navy Game, the Cadets and the Midshipmen played to a scoreless tie.

Two Army players were recognized on the 1923 College Football All-America Team. Center Edgar Garbisch was selected as a first-team player by Tom Thorp and Percy Haughton and a second-team player by Athletic World magazine, Norman E. Brown and Davis Walsh. Garbisch was later inducted into the College Football Hall of Fame. Guard August Farwick received second-team honors from Norman E. Brown and Tom Thorp.

1924 Season Army Coach John McEwan

The Army Cadets football team represented the United States Military Academy in the 1924 college football season. It was their thirty-fifth season of intercollegiate football. They were coached by John McEwan in his second of three seasons as head coach of the Cadets. As an independent football entity, the team had a record of 5-1-2.

The Cadets compiled a 5-1-2 record. They shut out four of their eight opponents, and outscored all opponents by a combined total of 111 to 41. In the annual Army–Navy Game, the Cadets defeated the Midshipmen by a 12 to 0 score. The team's only loss came to undefeated national champion Notre Dame by a 13 to 7 score.

Five Army players were recognized on the 1924 College Football All-America Team. Center Edgar Garbisch was selected as a first-team player by Walter Camp, Football World magazine, and All-Sports Magazine. Garbisch was later inducted into the College Football Hall of Fame. Guard August Farwick received first-team honors from the All-America Board, the Newspaper Enterprise Association, Billy Evans, and Walter Eckersall. End Frank Frazer was selected as a third-team player by Walter Camp. Harry Ellinger received third-team honors from Davis J. Walsh. Halfback Harry Wilson was selected as a third-team player by All-Sports Magazine.

1925 Season Army Coach John McEwan

The Army Cadets football team represented the United States Military Academy in the 1925 college football season. It was their thirty-sixth season of intercollegiate football. They were coached by John McEwan in his third and last of three seasons as head coach of the Cadets. As an independent football entity, the team had a record of 7-2-0.

The Cadets compiled a 7-2-0 record. They shut out three of their nine opponents, the Cadets offense scored 185 points, while the defense allowed 71 points, On November 28, Army beat Navy by a score of 10–3.

1926 Season Army Coach Biff Jones



<< Coach Biff Jones

The Army Cadets football team represented the United States Military Academy in the 1926 college football season. It was their thirty-seventh season of intercollegiate football. They were coached by Biff Jones in his first of four seasons as head coach of the Cadets. As an independent football entity, the team had a record of 7-1-1.

The Cadets compiled a 7-1-1 record. They shut out four of their nine opponents, and outscored all opponents by a combined total of 240 to 71. In the annual Army–Navy Game, the Cadets tied with the Midshipmen at a 21 to 21 score. The team's only loss came to Notre Dame by a 7 to 0 score.



*Left to Right, Top Row—*Simonton, Murrell, Cagle, Dibb, Zimmerman, Waldrop, Dahl, Tobin, Kenny, Miller. *Second Row—*Brentnall, Davidson, Landon, Muse, Elias, Lynch, Perry, Bunker, Harbold, Fletcher, Gilbreth, Holland, Myr. *Third Row—*Saunders, Seeman, Born, Hammack, Sprague, Hewitt, *Capt.*, Wilson, Daly, Trapnell, Harding, Schmidt. *Fourth Row—*Conner, Wimer, Hutchinson, Eller, Meehan, Piper, Sundt.

Great Army Cadet Players 1926 A-Team

Four Army players were recognized on the 1926 College Football All-America Team. Tackle Bud Sprague was a consensus first-team honoree with first-team designations from the Associated Press (AP) and the Central Press Association (CP). Sprague was later inducted into the College Football Hall of Fame. Halfback Harry Wilson was selected as a first-team honoree by Walter Camp, the All-America Board, Collier's Weekly, the International News Service, and the Newspaper Enterprise Association. Guard Ernest Schmidt was selected as a first-team player by the New York Sun. Center Maurice Daly was selected as a second-team honoree by the New York Sun.

About the 1926 Army Navy Game

THE GREATEST ARMY-NAVY GAME

Thanks to Ray Schmidt

PAGE 9

<https://forwhattheygave.com/2007/12/11/1926-football-team/>

There was a time — more difficult to remember with each passing season — when the results of the annual gridiron showdown between the teams of West Point and Annapolis (that's Army and Navy) were followed by football fans across the country, and often carried significance in the race for mythical national honors. Yet even more so, the game and its surrounding pageantry represented the best moments of college football. No other rivalry in college football

consistently created such anticipation at the host cities, and then actually came through with the color, the excitement, and the spectacle that was unmatched — with even a good football game on occasion.

From this long-running series there is one game that stands above the others as the greatest Army-Navy clash ever, and one of the best in the annals of all college football history. In the early 1940s, *Esquire* magazine conducted a poll and named the game “the greatest in history” to that time, while the long-time prominent coach, Clark Shaughnessy, selected it as one of the 12 greatest games of all-time. Shaughnessy described it as one game “seldom matched for brilliant and courageous individual play, and for daring and spectacular team strategy.” It was of course the legendary 1926 Army-Navy showdown.

In those times, the service academies alternated years in selecting the site for their annual game, and during the 1920s bids were frequently received from several cities — usually always along the Eastern Seaboard. In late 1924, a group from Chicago — supported by U.S. Representatives Fred Britten and Martin Madden of Illinois — entered the bidding to host the 1925 Army-Navy game. The other cities seeking the game included Washington D.C., Philadelphia, Baltimore, and two different groups from New York (one representing the Polo Grounds and the other the relatively new Yankee Stadium). Chicago was under a handicap because of its distance from the two schools, and West Point officials (who would be selecting the 1925 site) were on record as opposing any site that would keep the Corps of Cadets away from the school overnight — a position endorsed by War Secretary John W. Weeks.

The 1925 game was ultimately awarded to the Polo Grounds — despite Yankee Stadium’s larger seating capacity — but Chicago businessmen were soon preparing another bid for the 1926 game which would be selected by Naval Academy officials. Again, the Midwest city was challenged by New York, Baltimore, and Philadelphia, but this time it was better prepared. The Chicago group announced its willingness to raise \$100,000 for each academies’ athletic fund, in addition to the approximately \$600,000 which would be required to cover the expenses of bringing the teams and students

to the game. Yet the Eastern cities continued in the role of the favorites.

Political pressure upon the academies intensified, as Midwest congressmen and service men's organizations turned up the heat. No stone was left unturned — in December 1925 the Chicago Herald-Examiner ran an editorial stating that an Army-Navy game in Chicago would “arouse in youthful civilian minds a new understanding of love of country and eager appreciation of what education at West Point and Annapolis means” — this at a time when many leaders of America were urging the need for much better preparedness and training for the nation's youth, given the recent experiences of World War I. In case patriotism didn't strike the right chord, the editorial declared that, “Those great schools are not the exclusive property of the East.”

In the end, political pressure and big money carried the day — along with a stadium that could seat in excess of 100,000 ticket-buying fans — and so Annapolis officials awarded the 1926 game to Chicago.

The Midwest city had built mammoth Grant Park Stadium on the banks of Lake Michigan just south of the downtown area in 1925. Some football games had been played there that first season — including Northwestern's famous 3-2 win over Michigan in the mud — yet for 1926 the stadium was being renamed as “Soldier Field” in memory of World War I military personnel, and the Army-Navy game was selected as the formal dedication event.

Soldier Field was a U-shaped arena with a seating capacity of nearly 100,000, with many of the seats at the north end well beyond the gridiron itself. In anticipation of a large ticket demand for the Army-Navy clash, the Chicago Park Board was having temporary bleachers installed to close the open north end of the stadium — with no concern that these seats would be 30-40 yards beyond the goal posts.

After holding out the seats for the two visiting student bodies and numerous dignitaries, there remained 40,000 decent seats which were priced at either \$15 or \$10 each, with the binocular-type seats priced lower. A full house scaled at these prices would produce gate receipts of approximately \$800,000.

To say the least, the demand for tickets was overwhelming, as over 600,000 ticket requests were received for the 100,000 seats available on sale. Placed in charge of the ticket sales was Colonel H.C. Carbaugh — a 65-year old Army veteran who normally served as supervisor of the Civil Service Department for Chicago's South Park Board Members of the public seeking tickets at times became so aggressive that it was necessary for Carbaugh to have body guards while at work, and police were assigned to protect the entrances to the Park's Administration Building.

Of course, it wouldn't be Chicago without some hint of corruption, and it came to light when U.S. Representative John J. Gorman from Chicago charged that the South Park Board was violating an earlier agreement with the Chicago-area congressmen by only providing them with a hundred tickets each. Gorman added that rumors abounded that each of the park commissioners was receiving 1200 tickets. E. J. Kelly, president of the South Park commissioners, replied that everything possible was being done to distribute the tickets fairly and no attention was being given to the complaints of the congressmen.

Two days before the game Navy's traveling party arrived aboard a special train via the Pennsylvania Railroad Coach Bill Ingram spurned a practice session at Soldier Field, and instead took his Middies to a workout on a secluded grassy island in the Sherman Park lagoon while guards protected all the bridgeways leading over the water. The Army team arrived soon afterward on the Michigan Central line, and Coach Biff Jones then drilled his charges at Soldier Field before the team headed for its accommodations at the South Shore Country Club.

The day before the game the visiting student bodies from the two academies were treated to a luncheon at Marshall Field's giant department store in downtown Chicago, after which the Cadets and midshipmen staged a big parade south on Michigan Avenue as they marched to Soldier Field for the formal dedication ceremony. Meanwhile, there was also a full slate of luncheons and parties planned to entertain the service personnel throughout the weekend.

Helping to fuel the already overheated college football fans of Chicago was the fact that the two teams were among the nation's

elite for 1926 — Navy coming in with a record of 9-0-0 and Army at 7-1-0, with only a narrow 7-0 defeat to Notre Dame marring the Cadets record. The Army team was slightly favored, and its powerhouse included such great players as Chris Cagle, “Lighthouse” Harry Wilson, Chuck Born, Gar Davidson, and Red Murrell; while Navy countered with standouts such as Tom Hamilton, Frank Wickhorst, Tom Eddy, and Whitey Lloyd.

When time for the kickoff finally arrived on November 27, 1926 — amidst concerns over the many counterfeit tickets which had been found in circulation — Soldier Field was jammed with approximately 110,000 fans, with thousands more standing atop every nearby building, water tower, and bridge that afforded any hopes of a glimpse of the action. A New York Times writer surveyed the scene from the rim of Soldier Field and reported that, “Looking off over the top of the stadium, there was nothing to see but people.”

It was later stated that over 18,000 automobiles had been parked around the stadium, while Chicago taxi companies reported that they had made approximately 20,000 separate trips out to the arena. The massive crush of people and cars required the city to assign 1,350 police officers to direct traffic and maintain order. James Bennett of the Chicago Tribune described it as “a multitude that was worthy of the game.”

It was a cold day along the Chicago lakefront, and, except for the sun breaking through on one occasion, the game was played under a gray and heavily clouded sky. Snow banks surrounded the field from an earlier storm that had required 300 men to work the entire night before the game shoveling off the seats of the stadium. Around the rim of the stadium were large American flags which rippled in the wintry breezes off Lake Michigan.

Army kicked off to open the game, and surprisingly, Coach Jones of the Cadets had a half dozen of his first-string players on the sideline. After the teams exchanged punts, the offensive fireworks began. Starting from its 45-yard line, Navy began to mix an array of short passes with its running attack. After several plays moved the ball to Army’s 34, Jim Schuber of Navy faked an end sweep but instead rifled a long pass that Hank Hardwick plucked out of the air at the eight-yard line before being dragged down at the one. Two plays later

Howard Caldwell blasted in for the touchdown, and Tom Hamilton's drop-kick made it 7-0, Navy.

Again, the teams returned to an exchange of possessions although Navy clearly held the upper hand, and writer Walter Eckersall later declared that "the Middies appeared unbeatable in the first quarter." Late in the period Navy began a drive from its 43-yard line and, after a penalty set them back to the 32, Hamilton connected on a pass to Schuber that was good for 23 yards. After a couple more plays, Coach Jones rushed the rest of his Army first string into the game just before the quarter ended with the Middies at the Army 22. Several plays later Schuber blasted in from one yard out for the TD, and Hamilton's PAT made it 14-0.

Later in the second quarter Army finally got its offense on track behind the hard running of Chris Cagle and Harry Wilson. Starting from their 37-yard line after a punt, the Cadets got rolling as Wilson broke off a dazzling change of pace run of 23 yards to the Navy 40.

Two plays later, Cagle swept around right end on a 21-yard gallop, and on the next snap Wilson slashed through the left side of the line and sailed 17 yards to Army's first touchdown. Wilson's placekick made it 14-7.

The next time Army had the ball it was unable to move, and so Red Murrell dropped back to his 20, from where he boomed a towering punt that came down to the Middies' Howard Ransford on the Navy 25. Attempting a running catch, Ransford fumbled the ball and the bouncing pigskin caromed off the foot of Army's Skip Harbold and toward the Navy goal line. Catching up with the ball near the 15, Harbold picked it up and rumbled toward pay dirt, and despite falling down at the one, the weary cadet managed to squirm into the end zone for the touchdown. Wilson's PAT made it 14-14, and the wild first half soon came to a close.

After the gigantic throng had been entertained by a mock battle between students of the two schools, the second half got underway as Army started from its 26 after Cagle's 20-yard runback of the kickoff. Several plays later Wilson swept around left end for a gain of 15 yards to the Navy 44, and on the next snap Cagle broke up the

middle and dashed all the way for the touchdown that put Army ahead 21-14 after Wilson's PAT.

Despite the stunning comeback by the Cadets, the Middies returned to the attack. Both of the high-powered offenses fought back and forth until late in the third quarter when Navy started from its 43-yard line after a punt. Slowly the Middies headed up the field as the action moved into the fourth quarter. Hamilton completed two key passes to Alan Shapley on the drive, and Ransford chipped in a critical gain of eight yards for a first down at Army's 15. The 12-play drive was capped off in sensational fashion when Shapley swept around right end on a *fourth down and three* play for an eight-yard touchdown run. With the entire stadium holding its breath, Hamilton calmly drop-kicked the extra point to tie it at 21-21.

With just over seven minutes left to play, the surrounding gloom and darkness had gathered to the point where it was increasingly difficult for fans and writers in the press box to distinguish the players on the field. Still, Army mounted one last attempt at the win, starting from its 27-yard line after the following kickoff. On the second play of the series Wilson broke through left tackle for a 28-yard dash into Navy territory, and then he and Murrell alternated in pounding the Middies' line. Finally, checked just inside the 20, Wilson dropped back to attempt a place-kick from the 26. The ball was spotted directly in front of the goal posts, but incredibly Wilson's kick sailed just wide.

The final couple minutes were played in "almost total darkness," as the electric lights over the stadium's entrance tunnels and on the Scoreboard twinkled in the gloom. On the last play of the game Hamilton attempted a desperate pass for Navy, but the aerial was intercepted by (and here's where the darkness contributed to the confusion) either Wilson, Cagle, or Chuck Harding — depending on which game account you choose to accept. The runback was finally halted deep in Navy territory, and so the monumental battle ended in a 21-21 tie.

Combined with Notre Dame's shocking 19-0 loss to Carnegie Tech that same day, undefeated Navy's hard-earned tie gave its supporters plenty of ammunition to debate Stanford for the mythical national championship. Yet more significant was the 1926 game's place in

football history. Walter Eckersall described it as “one of the greatest football games ever played,” and it remains so to his day. No single game in college football history has ever so completely combined the color, spectacle, national media coverage, public popularity, and top-flight level of play as the Army-Navy battle of 1926 at Soldier Field. Robert Kelley of the New York Times defined the game’s significance when he wrote that day: “Football had the greatest pageant, its high spot of color, and so did sport in the United States.” <http://www.la84.org/SportsLibrary/CFHSN/CFHSNv17/CFHSNv17n2e.pdf>

1926 Great Army Player Bud Sprague

Bud Sprague came to West Point from the University of Texas where he had been a star football player and track star. He was a big man at six-three and he played at 240 pounds. Yet, for all that size, Sprague was agile and quick. He once ran the 100-yard dash in 9.7. He and his large family were from Dallas.

While at West Point, Sprague won his letter for all four years. He was named All-American tackle, selected as a first-team honoree by the Associated Press (AP), the International News Service (INS), and the Central Press Association (CP). He was also honored by being elected captain of the football team in 1928.

He played in all the great games of that time and was a mainstay creating positive action on those marvelous Saturdays in the late 20’s when the world was a different place. In December of 1970, he was elected to the National Football Hall of Fame.

Unlike many, Sprague chose not to make the Army a career; upon graduation. Instead he opted to resign and went straightaway to work for the Home Insurance Company of New York City, where he was employed until he retired in 1968, attaining (at various times) the position of director, vice-president, and secretary of many of the subsidiary insurance companies, working in many different departments over the years, and traveling a great deal. He was president of the New York Board of Trade in 1949, and later became

a director of the United States Chamber of Commerce. He remained active with his West Point associations.

When the second World War broke out, Sprague volunteered for the Army, serving in the Transportation Corps and, as part of the Planning Division, being privileged to attend the meetings at Teheran, Potsdam and Yalta. At war's end, he returned to civilian life. Many Army football heroes are also heroes in life.

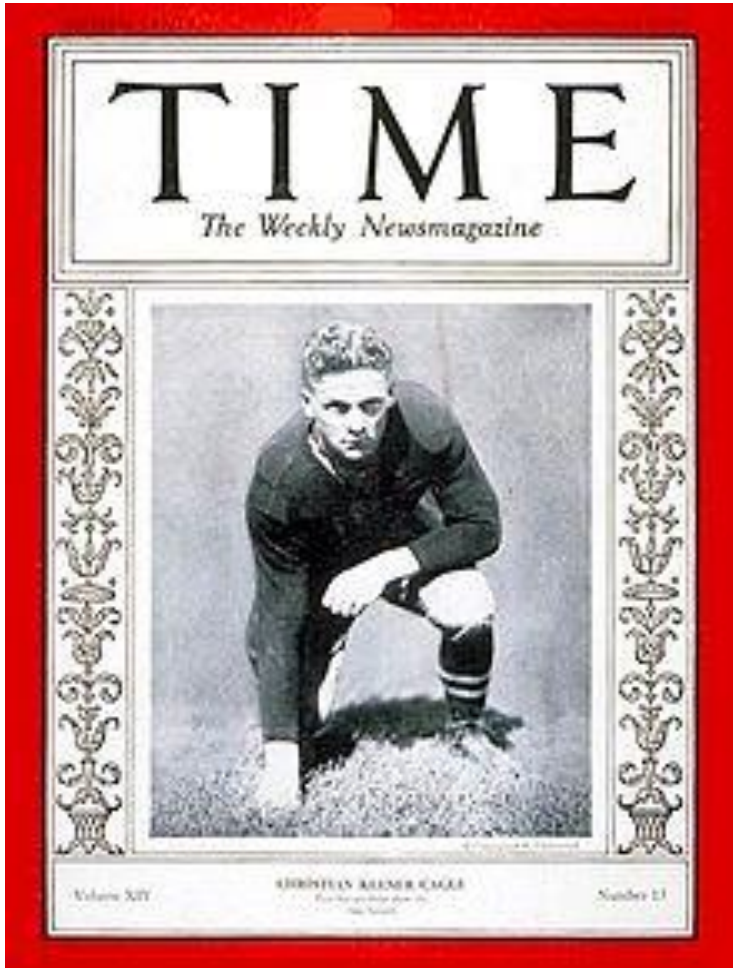
1927 Season Army Coach Biff Jones

The Army Cadets football team represented the United States Military Academy in the 1927 college football season. It was their thirty-eighth season of intercollegiate football. They were coached by Biff Jones in his second of four seasons as head coach of the Cadets. As an independent football entity, the team had a record of 9-1-0.

The Cadets compiled a 9-1-0 record. They shut out six of their ten opponents, and outscored all opponents by a combined total of 197 to 37. In the annual Army–Navy Game, the Cadets defeated the Midshipmen by a 14 to 9 score. The team's only loss came to national champion Yale by a 10 to 6 score.

Four Army players were recognized on the 1927 College Football All-America Team. Halfback Red Cagle was a consensus first-team honoree and was later inducted into the College Football Hall of Fame. Tackle Bud Sprague was selected as a first-team honoree by the Associated Press (AP), the International News Service (INS), and the Central Press Association (CP). End Charles Born was selected as a second-team honoree by the United Press (UP), Hearst newspapers, New York Sun, and Billy Evans. Tackle George Perry was selected as a first-team honoree by the New York Sun.

1927 Great Army Player Red Cagle Davis, B



Army's Red Cagle on the Cover of TIME

Christian Keener "Red" Cagle was born on May 1, 1905. He was a talented American athlete. Born in De Ridder, Louisiana, he was one of eight children, including five brothers and two sisters. Cagle was named after an uncle, who in turn was named after the late Bishop Christian Keener of the Methodist church. He attended high school in Merryville, a small community about 20 miles (30 km) southwest of De Ridder. According to local legend, he was known for getting off the school bus and racing it to school, a race that he quite often won. The football field at Merryville High School is named Keener Cagle Field in his honor.

Cagle was a three-time All-American in football while playing for the United States Military Academy (Army). A star halfback, Cagle's powerful abilities landed him on the cover of Time magazine in 1929.

For five seasons, running from 1930 to 1934, Cagle played professional football in the National Football League. His 1932 salary with the New York Football Giants was second highest in the entire league. The following year Cagle became a co-owner of the new Brooklyn Dodgers NFL franchise, for which he also played, selling his stake upon his retirement in 1934. Cagle was inducted into the College Football Hall of Fame in 1954.

Christian "Red" Cagle had two college football careers. He first starred at the University of Louisiana at Lafayette (then named Southwestern Louisiana Institute or SLI) from 1922–1925, where he earned a degree in arts and sciences. In his career at Louisiana-Lafayette, he scored 235 points from touchdowns, extra points and field goals, a school record that lasted until 1989. His time at Louisiana Lafayette has him placed among the all-time greats of early Southern football. Besides being the football captain (1925), he also was a star in basketball and track and field sports at Louisiana-Lafayette, where he received a degree in arts and sciences.

Cagle then played college football for four years at the United States Military Academy (Army) 1926–1929 but did not graduate because he had secretly married in August 1928 in violation of Academy rules. He was forced to resign in May 1930.

Known as the "Red Thunderbolt of West Point," he was an All-American halfback for the last three years. His longest runs were 75 yards against Yale, 1928; 70 yards against Ohio Wesleyan, and 65 yards against Yale, 1929. In four years at Army he scored 169 points, averaged 6.4 yards per attempt in rushing and 26.4 yards on kickoff returns.

He was the team captain at Army in 1929, and in this role, he was featured on the September 23 cover of Time magazine of that same year. Cagle was noted for playing with the chin strap loose from his helmet, and sometimes without helmet. Sportswriters liked to refer to him as "Onward Christian" because of his ability to advance the ball.

Cagle played professional football for five seasons, including the New York Giants from 1930 to 1932. During his final year with the Giants, Cagle was the highest paid member of the team, earning a handsome \$500 per game — second in the entire league to the \$550 per game earned by superstar halfback Red Grange of the Chicago Bears.

Cagle died in 1942, at 37 years of age, from a peculiar mishap the day after Christmas. He was discovered unconscious at the bottom of a Manhattan subway stairwell. According to *The Advertiser* report, "Cagle tripped and fell the full length of a flight of subway steps." He died three days later of a fractured skull. At the time of his death he had lived in a Queens apartment house with his wife and was employed by an insurance company. What a great talent!

1928 Season Army Coach Biff Jones

The Army Cadets football team represented the United States Military Academy in the 1928 college football season. It was their thirty-ninth season of intercollegiate football. They were coached by Biff Jones in his third of four seasons as head coach of the Cadets. As an independent football entity, the Army team had a record of 8-2-0.

The Cadets compiled an 8-2-0 record. The Cadets offense scored 215 points, while the defense allowed 79 points. The 1928 season was one of the few years in which Army did not play the Navy Midshipmen in the Army–Navy Game.

In the 1928 game versus Notre Dame, held at Yankee Stadium, with the score 0–0 at halftime, legendary Notre Dame coach Knute Rockne gave his "win one for the Gipper" speech (with reference to All-American halfback George Gipp, who died in 1920); Notre Dame went on to defeat Army, 12–6.

Army participated in the best-attended college football game at Yankee Stadium. The game was held on December 1, 1928, when Army lost to Stanford 26–0 before 86,000 fans.

They shut out six of their ten opponents, and outscored all opponents by a combined total of 197 to 37. In the annual Army–Navy Game, the Cadets defeated the Midshipmen by a 14 to 9 score. The team's only loss came to national champion Yale by a 10 to 6 score.

1929 Season Army Coach Biff Jones

The Army Cadets football team represented the United States Military Academy in the 1929 college football season. It was their fortieth season of intercollegiate football. They were coached by Biff Jones in his fourth and last of four seasons as head coach of the Cadets. As an independent football entity, the Army team had a record of 6-4-1.

The Cadets compiled a 6-4-1 record. The 1929 game between Army and Notre Dame had the highest attendance in the series at 79,408.

The days of Army having it forever its way at home had come to an end. Army began to play as all other collegiate teams with both home games and away games. The preponderance of exceptions to Army playing at home hit five teams last year. Army chose to compete like all other teams with both home and away games.

Because of Army regulations curtailing the tenure of head coaches to four years, the much beloved Biff Jones stepped down as head man at the end of the 1929 season, sporting an impressive 30-8-2 (.775) record. He was replaced by Ralph Sasse, another favorite.

In the last two years of Biff Jones at Army, the Cadets enjoyed another successful season in 1928 with eight wins but two losses - to Stanford and Notre Dame. However, Army regressed to 6-4-1 in 1929, partly because its star RB, Chris Cagle, injured his shoulder. After the season, Jones was removed from his post since the Army high command considered coaching football at the Academy just another four-year assignment for an officer.

Several years later, Jones would be assigned to the ROTC program at LSU at the request of Huey Long so that Biff could coach the Tigers.

Major Ralph Sasse replaced Jones and kept future coach Red Blaik on his staff along with another assistant, Gar Davidson, whom Blaik could not stand and who would prove to be his nemesis in his quest for the top job on the Plains. Under Sasse, Red became the disciplinarian of the staff, earning the unaffectionate nickname of "The Whip" from the players.

Ralph Irvin Sasse (July 19, 1889 – October 16, 1954) was an American football player, coach, college athletics administrator, and United States Army officer. He served as the head football coach at the United States Military Academy from 1930 to 1932 and at Mississippi State College, now Mississippi State University, from 1935 to 1937, compiling a career college football record of 45–15–4.

1930 Season Army Coach Ralph Sasse

The Army Cadets football team represented the United States Military Academy in the 1930 college football season. It was their

forty-first season of intercollegiate football. They were coached by Ralph Sasse in his first of three seasons as head coach of the Cadets. As an independent football entity, the Army team had a great record of 9-1-1.



<<< Coach Sasse

The Cadets compiled an 9-1-1 record. They shut out seven of their eleven opponents, and outscored all opponents by a combined total of 268 to 22, an average of 24.4 points scored and 2.0 points allowed per

game. In the annual Army–Navy Game, the Cadets defeated the Midshipmen by a 6 to 0 score. The team's only loss was by a 7 to 6

score against an undefeated national champion Notre Dame team in Rockne's final year as head coach.

Two Army players were recognized on the 1930 College Football All-America Team. Tackle Jack Price received first-team honors from the North American Newspaper Association (NANA) and the Los Angeles Times. Guard Charles Humber received second-team honors from the International News Service (INS) and third-team honors from the Associated Press (AP).

1931 Season Army Coach Ralph Sasse

The Army Cadets football team represented the United States Military Academy in the 1931 college football season. It was their forty-second season of intercollegiate football. They were coached by Ralph Sasse in his second of three great seasons as head coach of the Cadets. As an independent football entity, the Army team had a great record of 8-2-1.

The Cadets compiled an 8-2-1 record. They shut out four of their eleven opponents, and outscored all opponents by a combined total of 296 to 72. In the annual Army–Navy Game, the Cadets defeated the Midshipmen by a 17 to 7 score. End Robert Sheridan broke his neck making a tackle in a 6 to 6 tie with Yale. The Cadets also defeated Notre Dame, 12 to 0. The team's only losses were to Harvard by a 13 to 14 score and to Pittsburgh by a 0 to 26 score.

Two Army players were recognized on the 1931 College Football All-America Team. Tackle Jack Price received first-team honors from the International News Service (INS) and Central Press Association (CP), and halfback Ray Stecker received third-team honors from the INS.

1932 Season Army Coach Ralph Sasse

The Army Cadets football team represented the United States Military Academy in the 1932 college football season. It was their forty-third season of intercollegiate football. They were coached by Ralph Sasse in his third and final season of three great seasons as

head coach of the Cadets. As an independent football entity, the Army team had a great record of 8-2-0.

The Cadets compiled an 8-2-0 record. They shut out eight of their ten opponents, and outscored all opponents by a combined total of 261 to 39. In the annual Army–Navy Game, the Cadets defeated the Midshipmen by a 20 to 0 score. The Cadets also defeated Harvard, 40 to 0. The team's only losses were to Pittsburgh by an 18 to 13 score and to Notre Dame by a 21 to 0 score.

Three Army players were recognized on the 1932 College Football All-America Team. Guard Milton Summerfelt was a consensus first-team player. End Dick King received first-team honors from the New York Sun, and second-team honors from the Associated Press (AP), Newspaper Enterprise Association (NEA), and International News Service (INS). Quarterback Felix Vidal received third-team honors from the AP.

Sasse asks to be relieved of duty

Ralph Sasse's 1930 Cadet squad finished 9-1-1, the only loss coming to - who else? - Notre Dame. The 1931 season brought an 8-2-1 record, including a win over the Fighting Irish. However, the season was marred by the death of E Dick Sheridan in the fifth game. The tragedy deeply affected Sasse, who asked to be relieved after the 1932 season, which ended 8 up 2 down.

Great Army Player 1932 Milt Summerfelt

It is an understatement to suggest that Milton Fredrick Summerfelt was a great athlete. He was actually one of the greatest football players of all times at West Point. He also possessed admirable qualities of character and leadership. He was open-minded, straightforward and personable in nature, with a keen interest in people and their welfare, he gained and retained the friendships of all who knew him.

Born in Benton Harbor, Michigan, he graduated from Benton Harbor High School in 1926. He waited several years for his appointment to go to West Point. During this interim, he spent two years at Western State Teachers College and one year at Northwestern University. He was a star football player in high school and in college. Named football captain for Northwestern University for 1929, he could not accept because of his entry to West Point in July 1929.

His strong leadership qualities were early recognized at West Point. In athletics, he was All American in football and lacrosse, winning three major "A's" in both sports. He was captain of the football team in 1932 when Army blanked Navy by a score of 20-0. He made all of the All-American team selections, including, to Milt's embarrassment, the Coed's non-playing team as one of the handsomest players. He was awarded the Edgerton Saber as the outgoing football captain. After graduation, he was selected to play in the All-Star East-West football game in Chicago, but did not play because of military duties.

His first duty was with Army Air Corps flying schools in Texas. "A great, exciting and difficult year, gaining those wings," according to Milt. He received his wings on 13 October 1934 and three days later was married to Val Louise Landry, sister of Bob Landry, Class of 1932 and later a major general in the US Air Force. Milt and Val began their happy married life at Luke Field in Hawaii. Their next station was Mitchell Field in New York. Milt received high praise from the Army Ordnance Department for his support as a bomber pilot of their bomb testing, and from the Coast Artillery for his assistance in their training in the use of searchlights for anti-aircraft defense. His professional competence was recognized early in his career.

In August 1944, Milt was given command of a B-29 Very Heavy Bomb Group, the 333rd. The group was then in training but later was shipped to Okinawa for combat duty over Japan. Milt was cited for his exceptional qualities of leadership and a high degree of professional knowledge in the manning, organization, administration, flying, and technical training of his group for combat. The citation stated that his keen foresight, effective planning, sound judgement, and tireless effort were examples to his subordinates and

inspired them to a greater unit achievement and esprit de corps. He was awarded the Legion of Merit and the Commendation Ribbon.

After the war, he continued to hold important positions—first, in the War Department general staff policy branch, later with the Atomic Energy Office. After finishing the National War College, he stayed on in Washington, planning for the Joint Chiefs of Staff. He then commanded the Rome Air Force Base depot for two years.

Milt was promoted to brigadier general in 1954. In 1955, he was appointed deputy chief of the US Military Advisory Group in Bonn, Germany. In 1958, he was made deputy commander of the Sacramento Air Material Area, a post he held until 1961. In 1961, he became the senior member of the Personnel Council for the Secretary of the Air Force, a position he held until his retirement in 1963.

Milt's record is replete with letters of praise for his outstanding performance of duty from numerous military and civilian authorities, including the Secretary of State, Dean Rusk; Curtis E. LeMay, Chief of Staff of the Air Force; and David Bruce, Ambassador to Germany.

Milt has left his mark on history. One that all who knew him and those who read about him all admire.

Chapter 9 Garrison Davidson & William Wood Seasons, 1933-1940

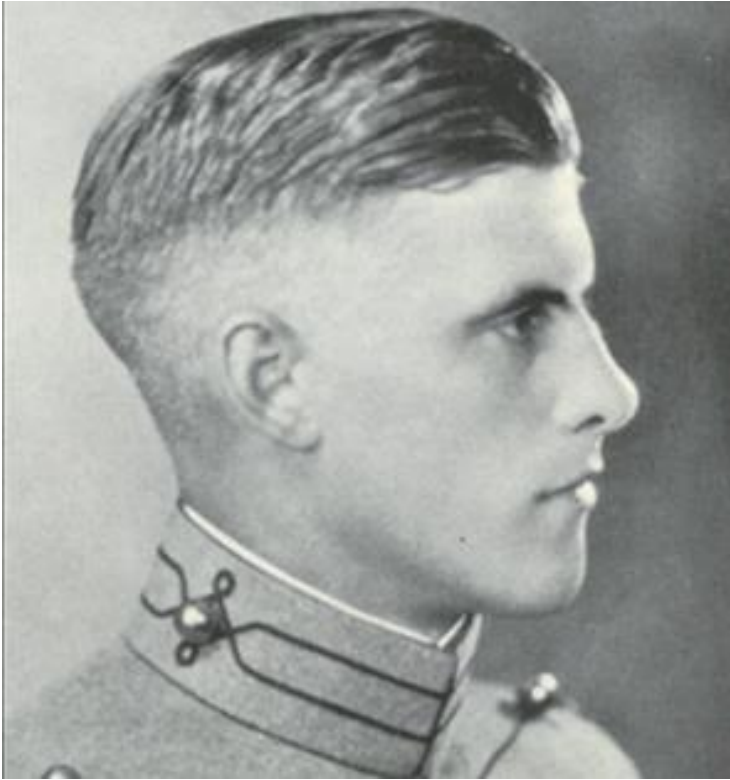
Davidson Coach # 21
Wood Coach # 22

Year	Coach	Record	Conference	Record
1933	Gar Davidson	9-1-0	Indep	9-1-0
1934	Gar Davidson	7-3-0	Indep	7-3-0
1935	Gar Davidson	6-2-1	Indep	6-2-1
1936	Gar Davidson	6-3-0	Indep	6-3-0
1937	Gar Davidson	7-2-0	Indep	7-2-0
1938	William Wood	8-2-0	Indep	8-2-0
1939	William Wood	3-4-2	Indep	3-4-2
1940	William Wood	1-7-1	Indep	1-7-1



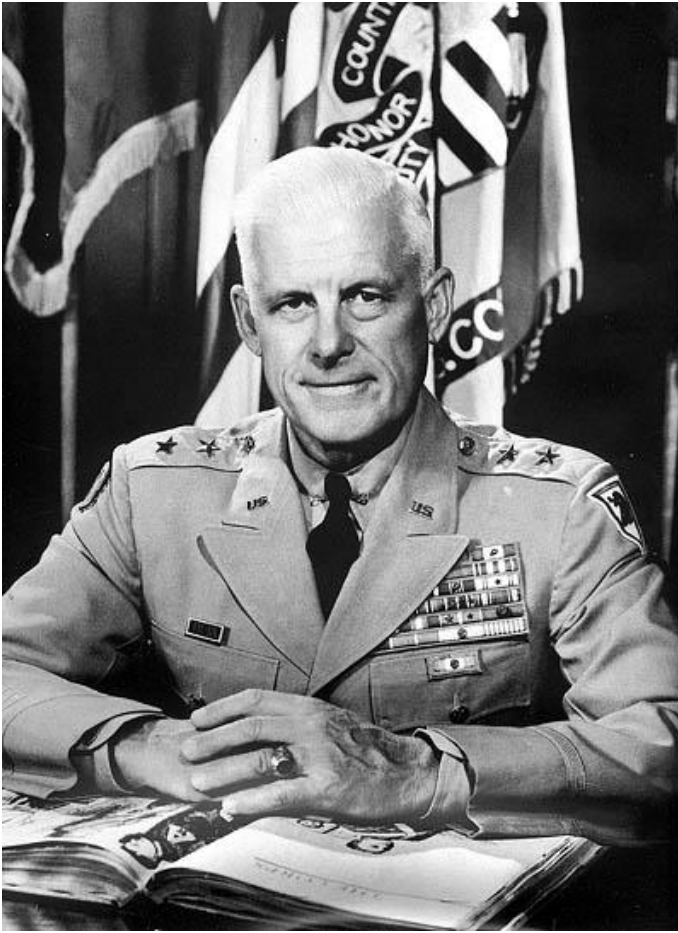
1930-s Army Cadets Football

Garrison Hold Davidson replaces Ralph Sasse as Head Coach



1933 Season Army Coach Gar Davidson

The Army Cadets football team represented the United States Military Academy in the 1933 college football season. It was their forty-fourth season of intercollegiate football. They were coached by Gar Davidson in his first of five fine seasons as head coach of the Cadets. As an independent football entity, the Army team had a great record of 9-1-0.



<< Coach GAR Davidson

The Cadets compiled a 9-1-0 record. They shut out seven of their ten opponents, and outscored all opponents by a combined total of 227 to 26. In the annual Army-Navy Game, the Cadets defeated the Midshipmen by a 12 to 7 score. In the final game of the season, the Cadets lost to Notre Dame by a 13 to 12. But for the one-point

difference in this one game, Army would have been undefeated and untied in 1933

Four Army players were recognized on the 1933 College Football All-America Team. Halfback Jack Buckler received first-team honors from the Associated Press (AP), United Press (UP), Newspaper Enterprise Association (NEA), Central Press Association (CP), and New York Sun. Quarterback Paul Johnson received second-team honors from the AP and NEA. Guard Harvey Jablonsky received second-team honors from the NEA, CP, and International News Service (INS). End Peter James Kopcsak received third-team honors from the CP.

1934 Season Army Coach Gar Davidson

The Army Cadets football team represented the United States Military Academy in the 1934 college football season. It was their forty-fifth season of intercollegiate football. They were coached by Gar Davidson in his second of five seasons as head coach of the Cadets. As an independent football entity, the Army team had a nice record of 7-3-0.

The Cadets compiled a 7-3-0 record. They shut out five of their ten opponents, and outscored all opponents by a combined total of 215 to 40. In the annual Army–Navy Game, the Cadets lost to the Midshipmen by a 3 to 0 score. The Cadets also lost to Notre Dame by a 12 to 6 score and to Illinois by a 7 to 0 score.

Halfback Jack Buckler was selected by the College Sports Writers as a second-team player on the 1934 College Football All-America Team.

1935 Season Army Coach Gar Davidson

The Army Cadets football team represented the United States Military Academy in the 1935 college football season. It was their forty-sixth season of intercollegiate football. They were coached by Garrison H. Davidson in his third of five seasons as head coach of the Cadets. As an independent football entity, the Army team had a nice record of 6-2-1.

The Cadets compiled a 6-2-1 record. They shut out four of their nine opponents, and outscored all opponents by a combined total of 176 to 62. In the annual Army–Navy Game, the Cadets defeated the Midshipmen by a 28 to 6 score. The Cadets' two losses came against Mississippi State and Pittsburgh. They played Notre Dame to a 6–6 tie.

Two Army players were recognized on the 1935 College Football All-America Team. End William R. Shuler received first-team honors from the Associated Press (AP). Halfback Charles R. Meyer received second-team honors from the United Press(UP) and North American Newspaper Alliance.

1936 Season Army Coach Gar Davidson

The Army Cadets football team represented the United States Military Academy in the 1936 college football season. It was their forty-seventh season of intercollegiate football. They were coached by Garrison H. Davidson in his fourth of five seasons as head coach of the Cadets. As an independent football entity, the Army team had a record of 6-3-0.

The Cadets compiled a 6-3-0 record. They shut out their opponents in three of nine games and outscored their opponents by a combined total of 238 to 71. In the annual Army–Navy Game, the Cadets lost to the Midshipmen by a 7 to 0 score. The Cadets' other two losses came against Colgate and Notre Dame.

No Army players were recognized on the 1936 College Football All-America Team.

1937 Season Army Coach Gar Davidson

The Army Cadets football team represented the United States Military Academy in the 1937 college football season. It was their forty-eighth season of intercollegiate football. They were coached by Garrison H. Davidson in his fifth and last of five seasons as head coach of the Cadets. As an independent football entity, the Army team had a record of 7-2-0.

The Cadets compiled a 7-2-0 record. They had five games in which the defense gave up just one touchdown and of course they pitched a shutout in the Army-Navy game. Other than that, there were no shutouts. Army was terrific on offense and outscored their opponents by a combined total of 176 to 72. In the annual Army–Navy Game, the Cadets defeated the Midshipmen by a 6 to 0 score. The Cadets' two losses came against Yale and Notre Dame.

For such a fine year, unexpectedly, there were no Army players recognized on the 1937 College Football All-America Team.

1938 Season Army Coach Gar Davidson

The Army Cadets football team represented the United States Military Academy in the 1938 college football season. It was their forty-ninth season of intercollegiate football. They were coached by William Wood in his second of three seasons as head coach of the Cadets. As an independent football entity, the Army team had a record of 8-2-0.

The Cadets compiled an 8-2-0 record. They shut out three of ten opponents and outscored their opponents by a combined total of 243 to 95. In the annual Army–Navy Game, the Cadets defeated the Midshipmen by a 14 to 7 score. The Cadets' two losses came against Columbia and Notre Dame.

For such a fine year again, unexpectedly, there were no Army players recognized on the 1938 College Football All-America Team.

1939 Season Army Coach William Wood



<< Coach William Wood

The Army Cadets football team represented the United States Military Academy in the 1939 college football season. It was their fiftieth season of intercollegiate football. They were coached by William Wood in his second of three seasons as head coach of the Cadets. As an independent football entity, the Army team had a record of 3-4-2.

The Cadets compiled a 3-4-2 record. They outscored their opponents by a combined total of 106 to 105 – just one point—very unusual for Army. In the annual

Army–Navy Game, the Cadets lost to the Midshipmen by a 10 to 0 score. The Cadets' three other losses came against Yale, Notre Dame, and Harvard. It was a poor year overall for Army.

It was not a great offensive or defensive season for the Army Cadets. This was a truly unusual season but it would set the stage for a worse season the following year and it would make all Army fans clamor for two years from now when the immortal Red Blaik came to town on the coaching side.

Army tackle Harry Stella was selected by the United Press (UP), International News Service (INS), and Newsweek magazine as a first-team player on the 1939 College Football All-America Team.

1940 Season Army Coach William Wood

The Army Cadets football team represented the United States Military Academy in the 1940 college football season. It was their fifty-first season of intercollegiate football. They were coached by William Wood in his third and final year of three seasons as head coach of the Cadets. As an independent football entity, the Army team had a record of 1-7-1, which is one of the team's all-time worst records. This would-be Wood's last year as coach before Red Blaik saved the day.

Was it Wood's fault?

Nobody from what I have researched faults William Wood for this poor year or the last poor year. Neither do they overly credit him for the fine first year he had with an 8-2-0 record. After all, in a day when colleges were hiring full-time professionals, Army had been making do with part-timers whose full-time role was being a commissioned officer. Such was the case with Coach William Wood.

The game was quickly changing from football to war at the US Military Academy when the big war was brewing in Europe. After having secured the neutrality of the Soviet Union (through the August 1939 German-Soviet Pact of nonaggression), we may all remember from our history books that Germany started World War

II by invading Poland on September 1, Britain and France responded by declaring on Germany on September 3. This was the beginning of World War II

The US spent a lot of time from 1920 to 1941 analyzing its involvement in World War I. In the years after World War I many Americans quickly reached the conclusion that their country's participation in that war had been a disastrous mistake, one which should never be repeated again. During the 1920s and 1930s, therefore, the US pursued a number of strategies aimed at preventing war. In this end over time, a number of Neutrality acts had been passed to help prevent the US from engaging in such a horrific entanglement ever again.

When Hitler's Germany began the war in 1939 war with Germany on the one hand, and Britain and France on the other, President Franklin D. Roosevelt dutifully went back to American law and he invoked the Neutrality Acts. However, in his heart, Roosevelt believed that this was a fundamentally different war from World War I.

Germany, he believed (and most Americans agreed with him) was in this case a clear aggressor. Without sending troops into battle, Roosevelt therefore sought to provide assistance for the Allies. He was not prepared to have the US enter the war. He began by asking Congress to change the neutrality laws so that the US could make arms sales to the Allies. Later on, after German forces overran France, the president asked Congress for a massive program of direct military aid to Great Britain—an initiative that Roosevelt dubbed "Lend-Lease." In both cases the legislature agreed to FDR's proposals, but only after intense debate.

How involved should the US become? After all, we had an ocean separating us from the war. This issue of involvement in the "European war" deeply divided America for over two years.

On the one hand, Roosevelt and the so-called "internationalists" claimed that a program of aid to Great Britain and other countries fighting against Germany would make actual U.S. participation in the war unnecessary. On the other hand, there were those, who were called "isolationists," who wanted nothing to with foreign

entanglements of war. They believed that the president's policies were making it increasingly likely that the country would wind up in another disastrous foreign war—just like World War I. The fear of such a war was real for sure as only twenty-years had passed.

As 1939 turned into 1940 and then 1940 turned into 1941, and as 1942 was approaching, the US debate on the war continued until some other country, namely Japan “woke up a sleeping giant.” This debate was still raging when Japanese aircraft attacked Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941. At this point it was clear that, like it or not, the United States would be a full participant in the Second World War.

From the first inkling of war, especially from 1939 onwards, as important as football was for the service academies, protecting the US from aggression was a much more important mission. It affected everything and football was not an exception.

However, the US Army football team being successful had some bearing on the pride of the US Army servicemen. And, so after not paying much attention to coaching for so many years, the Army Brass knew that for the sake of the Army and the Country and for Army Football, they had to change their coaching philosophy.

After William Wood showed the Brass how bad a football team can get when it is not a priority, the Brass knew things had to change big-time. Luckily, Red Blaik was in the Army coaching pipeline as a former Cadet gridiron star.

Until Blaik was appointed coach in 1941, as noted, the teams of the Army's United States Military Academy at West Point usually had been coached for a tour of duty by a career officer for four years or less at a time. The officer, was assigned to the team in much the same manner as he might be posted to Fort Leonard Wood as supply officer. But when Blaik was lured from Dartmouth, he came with his own set of rules, and Army Brass were mostly happy to play by them. For the first time, a coach was permitted to hire a professional staff and was automatically bestowed the rank of full colonel. He was also appointed athletic director, and systemized recruiting began at Army. The USMA had entered the era of big-time college football.

There are those of us Army fans who think that the same hard look at Army's football prowess needs to be reexamined today. It seems that Army is well on its way with a great 2016 and more to come in 2017. Can Jeff Monken be the new Red Blaik. Many of us on the fan line sure hope so.

Did hiring Red Blaik work? You bet it did. Hold on to your hats as after we purge this last bad chapter of early Army football from our innards, we get to be entertained through one of the finest periods of football in any American College. The United States Military Academy in the Red Blaik years made itself well known. Hold on... we'll be there soon. Let's look a little more at the scenario into which Red Blaik found himself before we finish this season.

War and Remembrances from Army-Navy Series

December 08, 1991 | By Robert Markus, Chicago Tribune.

The following includes excerpts from this great article from 1991 about what it was like to play football and be at war.

According to retired Col. Morris Herbert, head of the academy's association of graduates, of the 19 players on the Army team in a particular 1941 game (Army-Navy) that we will cover in the next chapter, six would become general officers; five would be killed in action.

Murphy, who retired a two-star general and now lives in Colorado Springs, remembers the main topic of conversation at West Point that winter-how quickly their training would be accelerated.

In previous wars, they knew, the four-year curriculum had been truncated by as much as two years. Murphy, it turned out, graduated on schedule that May. Succeeding classes were put on a three-year cycle for their diplomas.

As for the Army-Navy game itself, that 1941 game was the last in Philadelphia until after the war. It marked the debut of Army graduate Earl Blaik as coach, but that wouldn't be enough to keep Navy from scoring a 14-6 victory.

In time, Blaik would lead Army to incredible heights of glory. He had come to Army after a 45-0 loss to Cornell followed by a 48-0 defeat to Columbia convinced academy officials they needed a professional coach.

Until then, recounts Col. Morris, “They always had part-time coaches. The guy who coached from 1938-1940, Bill Wood, was a cavalry captain who would come back to the Point each fall to coach the team.”

When Blaik arrived for his first spring practice, the story goes, he was in the midst of telling his squad that most football games are lost because of poor line play.

Seeing one player who appeared to be half asleep, Blaik barked out:

“Mister, where are most football games lost?”

“Right here at West Point, sir,” came the answer.

Morris, who at 14 had seen his first Army-Navy game that year, explains why the game was moved from Philadelphia.

“They were afraid that having both cadet corps in one stadium at one time would be too inviting a target,” he said.

“So in 1942, the game was at Annapolis. The cadet corps did not go to the game, so half of the midshipmen were ordered to root for Army. They sang the Army songs and cheered the Army cheers, though I doubt their hearts were in it.

“The next year the game was at the Point, and half the corps had to cheer for Navy.”

The 1940 Season with Coach Wood

The Cadets compiled a 1-7-1 record. They were outscored by their opponents by a combined total of 197 to 54. It was the first season since 1899 in which an Army football team had been outscored by its

opponents. In the annual Army–Navy Game, the Cadets lost to the Midshipmen by a 14 to 0 score. The Cadets also suffered blowout defeats to Cornell (45-0) and Penn (48-0). It was a very poor year overall for Army.

No Army players were honored on the 1940 College Football All-America Team. Three weeks after the end of the 1940 season, the War Department ordered coach Wood back to active troop duty and named Earl Blaik as head coach for the 1941 season. The War Department had been paying attention to the football success of the Cadets. Though the Draft was in play, it was not a good recruiting tool to have an inept football team and so Army took the proper corrective action. Nobody really knew how great the team would become.

Chapter 10 Red Blaik's Seasons 1941 - 1958

Blaik Coach # 23

Year	Coach	Record	Conference	Record
1941	Red Blaik	5-3-1	Indep	5-3-1
1942	Red Blaik	6-3-1	Indep	6-3-1
1943	Red Blaik	7-2-1	Indep	7-2-1
1944	Red Blaik	9-0-0	Indep	9-0-0
1945	Red Blaik	9-0-0	Indep	9-0-0
1946	Red Blaik	9-0-1	Indep	9-0-1
1947	Red Blaik	5-2-2	Indep	5-2-2
1948	Red Blaik	8-0-1	Indep	8-0-1
1949	Red Blaik	9-0-0	Indep	9-0-0
1950	Red Blaik	8-1-0	Indep	8-1-0
1951	Red Blaik	2-7-0	Indep	2-7-0
1952	Red Blaik	4-4-1	Indep	4-4-1
1953	Red Blaik	7-1-1	Indep	7-1-1
1954	Red Blaik	7-2-0	Indep	7-2-0
1955	Red Blaik	6-3-0	Indep	6-3-0
1956	Red Blaik	5-3-1	Indep	5-3-1
1957	Red Blaik	7-2-0	Indep	7-2-0
1958	Red Blaik	8-0-1	Indep	8-0-1



Coach Red Blaik with offensive stars Doc Blanchard and Glenn Davis

Earl "Red" Blaik was everything Americans would expect a graduate of the United States Military Academy to be: an officer, a gentleman, and a winner: as West Point's head football coach from 1941 through 1958, he was one of the best coaches ever.

In his 18 years at West Point, he coached two national champions (most credit Army with three national championships—a tie with ND in 1946) and six unbeaten teams. Even more important than his 166 wins, though, was the example of leadership he provided at a place where leadership is prized.

In the mid-1940s, coincidental with the arrival of Red Blaik, Army football became one of college football's greatest dynasties. It was a tumultuous time for America, amid World War II, and college football had been shaken up like every other part of life. Some schools stopped playing. The great basketball powerhouse, Gonzaga, for example, had a nice football program going into World War II.



Like many colleges, their football program went on hiatus during World War II (in April 1942). After the war, the administration decided not to resume it. The program had been in some financial difficulty prior to the war and it seemed like a good idea at the time to forego the sport at Gonzaga.

There were more and more young men heading to combat and other roles to support the war effort. Many top players flocked to military training centers before heading overseas. And, of course, many great players chose to come to West Point. Army football had been strong before and after World War I under great coaches such as Charles Daly and Biff Jones. Army football had a storied rivalry with Notre

Dame dating back to 1913 when Rockne and Dorais played for the Irish.

But in the post Rockne era, something happened to Army. From 1932-43, Army failed to beat Notre Dame, managing only two ties. That soon changed under the tutelage of Blaik. Football was maturing as an American sport and strategies were ever so much more important to have successful seasons.

Blaik was already an accomplished football master when he came to Army. It was not an easy decision for him. As a West Point grad, he made a difficult decision to leave Dartmouth, where he had gone 45-15-4 in seven seasons, finishing seventh in the AP poll in 1937. After three solid seasons back at West Point, Blaik's Black Knights went 27-0-1 from 1944-46. It was unexpected and wonderful. Army was beating everybody during the war including the Germans and the Japanese.

Army became undisputed national champions the first two years. In 1944, they didn't allow more than a TD in a game and beat Notre Dame 59-0 and Navy 23-7. In 1945, Army beat then-No. 2 Notre Dame 48-0 and then the Cadets whooped #2 Navy 32-13. In '46, Notre Dame had one of the most talented teams ever, with the war over, and the two battled to a 0-0 tie. The Fighting Irish were voted to be the # 1 college team in the final AP poll when Army barely hung on for a 21-18 win over 1-8 Navy.

Army had a 9-0-1 Army and were recognized by the CFB Research Group as champions and by the Helms group for a tie with Notre Dame. Notre dame's record was 8-0-1 and their support by AP gave the Irish the consensus championship but many consider Notre Army as having a share of the gold that year. ND backers included the National Championship Foundation, AP Poll, Helms (tie).

The below photo shows some action in what is now referred to as the 1946 championship of ND V Army. Let's examine it briefly



This opportune photo above is considered by the football scholars and pundits as the defining play of 1946's "Game of the Century." In this play as you can see clearly in the photo, Notre Dame's Bill Gompers turned the corner on 4th down and headed for Army's goal line. But alas, he did not make it. In fact, he did not even reach the 2-yard line for a first down. In this game, there were no other serious scoring threats, and so this "Game of the Century," ended in a 0-0 stalemate.

Yes it was 1946 and it had been a little more than a year since the war had ended. Army had two in a row and ND had their best team, perhaps ever... Nonetheless, without cell phones or TV and a 24-hour news cycle, somehow everybody in the country knew this game was coming. Many have said that never before had a game been hyped as much as this meeting of #1 Army and #2 Notre Dame. Other games had been called "Game of the Century" in the past, but this was the first to be widely described as such by the press nationwide before the game.

Army had been kicked around by ND for years and now with two in a row under their belts, Army was confident that it could beat ND a third time. Hey, the Army Cadets were the 2-time defending national champion. They came into the game with a 25-game winning streak. They had whooped Notre Dame 59-0 and 48-0 the previous 2 years. But it was a different ND team this particular year. Frank Leahy,

ND's coach, other coaches, and a number of players were now back from the war, and when last this group of were on campus, Notre Dame had beaten Army and had won the 1943 mythical national championship (MNC).

This game had the top greats from the period playing together on the same field. The game featured 3 Heisman Trophy winners, 3 Outland Trophy winners, and 10 Hall of Famers, not counting the Hall of Fame coaches on each side. Notre Dame claims MNCs for 1943, 1946, 1947, and 1949, and Army claims MNCs for 1944, 1945, and 1946. This was a true clash of the titans, an intersection of 2 of the greatest runs in college football history: Army going 27-0-1 1944-1946 and Notre Dame going 36-0-2 1946-1949.

Army kept its spot at #1 after the scoreless tie, but when they struggled to beat 1-8 Navy 21-18 in their final game, Notre Dame passed them up for the #1 ranking in the final AP poll. Above the picture, we showed how all of the organizations listed in the NCAA Records Book see the 1946 mythical national championship (omitting math/computer ratings, which are not generally accepted as MNCs). Both ND and Army have a right to their claims for a national championship. Since there were no official agencies like we have today, most consider that ND and Army shared the 1946 Mythical National Championship.

Army's three-year peak was nearly unmatched, with Heisman winners Doc Blanchard and Glenn Davis sharing the backfield, but it wasn't the end of Blaik's success. While Notre Dame was getting tougher and tougher with Frank Leahy back in football action, Army was doing well with Red Blaik but ND's 36-0-2 record to 1949 was also unmatched.

With Blaik as the master, and a strict disciplinarian, nobody expected what happened to Army. An academic cheating scandal in 1951 ripped apart Blaik's team. Blaik's son was part of the scandal and he was forced to leave the Academy. Blaik persevered and after just a couple down years, including Blaiks's only losing season of 18, Army football bounced back.

Red Blaik ended his career on a high note in 1958, coaching an 8-0-1 team that finished third in the AP poll and featured Heisman winner

Pete Dawkins, making it the last national powerhouse West Point football team.

In his career, Earl “Red” Blaik coached three Heisman winners and eight top-10 teams at Army, with two undisputed national championships and claims to share the '46 title as well. To enhance his legacy, Blaik produced an astounding coaching tree, headlined by five-year assistant Vince Lombardi. Now, we get to look at the action in those eighteen years, so hold on folks, we're just a few text lines away. Enjoy!

1941 Season Army Coach Red Blaik

The Army Cadets football team represented the United States Military Academy in the 1941 college football season. It was their fifty-second season of intercollegiate football. They were coached by Earl “Red” Blaik in his first of eighteen seasons as head coach of the Cadets. As an independent football entity, the Army team had a record of 5-3-1.



<< Coach Blaik

Gen. Douglas MacArthur in background pic.

The Cadets compiled a 5-3-1 record. They outscored their opponents by a combined total of 105 to 87. The season represented a four-game improvement on the prior year's record of 1-7-1. In the annual Army-Navy Game, the Cadets lost to the Midshipmen by a 14 to 6 score. The Cadets also lost to Harvard and Penn and played Notre Dame to a scoreless tie.

Army halfback Hank Mazur was selected by Life magazine as a third-team player on the 1941 College Football All-America Team.

Army was 4-0 with a great start when the meat of their schedule came up beginning on Nov 1 at Yankee Stadium in the Bronx, NY v the #6 ranked Fighting Irish of Notre Dame before 75,226 fans, the Cadets played ND to a scoreless tie T (0-0) showing that this Blaik-coached team had a lot of mettle.

The first loss did not come until Nov 8 when the Cadets went to Massachusetts to Harvard Stadium to play the Crimson and they were set back by a score of L (6-20). On Nov 15 Army got its second loss against a tough Penn at Franklin Field in Philadelphia PA L (7-14)

On Nov 26, Army got its moxie back when it beat a tough West Virginia team at home W (7-6) in a nail-biter. All of this lead to the most important game of the year for Army—its season finale – The Army-Navy-Game played in Municipal Stadium in Philadelphia PA. Navy's Midshipmen outgunned Army in this close match L (6-14).

Army had recovered and Army fans could expect about seventeen more great years before it had to worry about consistently winning again.

1942 Season Army Coach Red Blaik

The Army Cadets football team represented the United States Military Academy in the 1942 college football season. It was their fifty-third season of intercollegiate football. They were coached by Earl "Red" Blaik in his second of eighteen seasons as head coach of the Cadets. As an independent football entity, the Army team had a record of 6-3-1.

The Cadets compiled a 6-3-1 record.

After a long drought, Army again began pitching shutouts. This year there were two with more to come in future years. Army was back in control on offense and defense. They outscored their opponents by a combined total of 149 to 74. In the annual Army–Navy Game, the Cadets were shut out by the Midshipmen by a 14 to 0 score. The Cadets also lost to Penn and Notre Dame. Soon Army will be winning against all schools—big and small.

Army had a great team as reflected by the honors received. Four Army players were honored on the 1942 College Football All-America Team. Tackle Robin Olds was selected as a first-team player by Grantland Rice for Collier's Weekly. Tackle Francis E. Merritt was selected as a second-team player by both the Central Press Association (CP) and the Newspaper Enterprise Association (NEA) and was later inducted into the College Football Hall of Fame. Halfback Henry Mazur was selected as a second-team player by the International News Service (INS). End James Kelleher was selected as a third-team player by the Sporting News and NEA.

Army had more than recovered and Army fans had an air of confidence about each season and each game in each season forward.

1942 Great Army Player Casimir Myslinski, Center

Casimir John Myslinski was one of the great centers in Army football. He was born on 6 Mar 1920 in Steubenville, OH. He was the third of nine children of Felix and Stella Dziegelewski Myslinski. He played football at Steubenville High School, where he graduated and in HS, he was also the sports editor for the school newspaper and yearbook.

After graduation, he attended Stanton Preparatory School in Cornwall, New York. In 1941, he gained an appointment to the United States Military Academy from Ohio Congressman George H. Bender.

A classmate wrote, “From a midwestern steel town an unexcitable, self-made man came to West Point. A warm smile and a bruising brand of football gave Cas much recognition Plebe year. “Yearling year, Sid’s outstanding defensive ability and 60 stellar minutes against Notre Dame and Navy won him the football captaincy. This practical-minded man will go high in this man’s army.”

A football teammate is quoted, “He makes 3 times as many tackles on my side of the line as I do.” It is no wonder that Cas was named All-American football center in 1943 and won the Knute Rockne Award. In addition to his spectacular football career, he was appointed Cadet Lieutenant during first class year, wrestled, and played chess.

Despite his classmate’s predictions, Cas became an Air Cadet and received his silver wings on 5 Jun and his gold bars on 6 Jun 1944. His first assignments were at Smyrna for B-24 training, after which he went through a rapid succession of assignments ending at Roswell, NM, for B-29 transition. As he wrote in the 10-year Reunion Book, “Managed to escape from B-29s by going to McGill Field, FL.

Escaped from SAC by going to Europe in 1947," where he participated in the Berlin Airlift.

On 28 Jun 1947, at Andrews Field, Maryland, Casimir married Eleanor (Sandy) Thuge. Cas and Sandy had 4 children: Lynda Sue was born in Mar 1950, Patricia Marie in Mar 1951, Michael Casimir in Jul 1954, and Dorothy Valentine in Aug 1956.

When Cas returned from Europe in 1951, he spent a year at Columbia University, receiving a master's degree in physical education. Casimir later reported to West Point for a year as a tactical officer before joining the Physical Education Department.

Close friend, classmate, and teammate Frank Merritt remembers, "Upon getting his degree in physical education he was to be assigned to the Naval Academy And [when] he reported to the Naval Academy, football coach Eddy Erdelac, finding out that he was there, made it necessary for Cas to be transferred because he, Erdelac, thought he would be a spy for West Point. So, Cas ended up at West Point."

(Note—Later, the Navy goat was found in the Myslinski basement!) In 1956, Cas was transferred to the Air Force Academy, first as assistant football coach and, later, as director from 1957-60.

After his tour at the Air Force Academy, Cas was back flying as commander of a jet training squadron until 1964, when he spent a year as Chief of the USAF Training Mission to Saudi Arabia. Upon his return to the States, Cas attended the Air War College and then moved to California, where he commanded a F-104 squadron at George Air Force Base.

LTC Myslinski retired from the Air Force in 1967 and sold real estate briefly before accepting the position of Athletic Director at the University of Pittsburgh, a position he occupied until his final retirement in 1982. During his tenure at Pitt, he was credited with reviving a sports program that had been plagued by losing records, poor facilities, and inadequate funding.

1943 Season Army Coach Red Blaik

The Army Cadets football team represented the United States Military Academy in the 1943 college football season. It was their fifty-fourth season of intercollegiate football. They were coached by Earl "Red" Blaik in his third of eighteen seasons as head coach of the Cadets. As an independent football entity, the Army team had a record of 7-2-1. Army had begun to win the big ones. This year, the Cadets were the #11 ranked team in the country. Not bad so close to being rock bottom. Wait until 1944 for some real National Level fireworks!

The Cadets compiled a 7-2-1 record. Firing shutouts right and left, the Cadets shut out five of their ten opponents, and outscored all opponents by a combined total of 299 to 66. Wow! In the annual Army-Navy Game, the Cadets lost to the Midshipmen by a 13 to 0 score. The Cadets also lost to Notre Dame by a 26 to 0 score, but won convincing victories over Colgate(42-0), Temple (51-0), Columbia (52-0), and Brown (59-0). The fans and alums were most upset by the Navy losses but had confidence that it would end soon. It did.

Two Army players were honored on the 1943 College Football All-America Team. Center Cas Myslinski was a consensus first-team honoree, and tackle Francis E. Merritt was selected as a first-team player by Football News and a second-team player by the Associated Press.

1944 Season Army Coach Red Blaik

The Army Cadets football team represented the United States Military Academy in the 1944 college football season. It was their fifty-fifth season of intercollegiate football. They were coached by Earl "Red" Blaik in his fourth of eighteen seasons as head coach of the Cadets. As an independent football entity, the Army team had a perfect record of 9-0-0. Army had learned to win the big ones.

This year, they won everything big to small to all things in-between. This year, the Cadets were the #1 ranked team in the nation Not bad for a team that four years prior was at the bottom. This year, thanks

to the Brass's faith in Red Blaik, the Army celebrated with some live National Level fireworks with a consensus National Championship.

The Cadets compiled a 9-0-0 perfect record. Firing shutouts right and left, the Cadets shut out four of their ten opponents, and outscored their opponents 504 points to 35 points. At the season's end, the team won a national championship. The team captain was Tom Lombardo. Showing the guts of the Army team in all kinds of action, in 1950, Lombardo was killed in action during the Korean War.

Dewitt Tex Coulter was All American as tackle via UP2, Glenn Davis, Halfback, and Doc Blanchard fullback were All American by just about everybody's standards such as AAB, AP, FN, INS, NEA, SN, UP, LK, etc. Army had a great team and great players and a great coach.

Army began its 1944 season on Sept 30 with a whomping shutout of North Carolina W (46-0) All Army home games, were played at Michie Stadium on the Campus of the USMA at West Point. On Oct 7 at home, Army shellacked Brown W (59-7) and then invited Pittsburgh to travel to Michie the following week on Oct 14 to be whacked W (69-7) by the Cadets. The following week at Michie, the @2 ranked Cadets thumped the Coast Guard W (76-0) Army was not trained to hear the cry of "Uncle" from its opponents. Duke looked like a championship team at the Polo Grounds in NY compared to all others who so far had met the onslaught of the Cadet Offense and the quick closes of the West Point Defense. Army did need to work to dispose of Duke W (27-7)

Army scores were never so high because Army had never been quite this good and this was reflected on Nov 4 at Michie v Villanova in a shutout rout W (83-0). No team at Army had ever shellacked Notre Dame until Red Blaik came to town. Red's Cadets beat the Tar out of ND at Yankee Stadium in the Bronx, NY as big as a win v ND could ever be W (59-0).

As good as Penn was, their great team looked like mush meat at Franklin Field when on the same field with Army in 1944. The vaunted Penn got thumped just like everybody else W (62-7). Ya got to give it to the Navy. Despite all the thumping, shellacking, whomping and outright devastating opponents by large scores, Navy

kept its pride. They lost big-time to Army but by a respectable W (23-7). For Army, the navy win was the sweetest of the season.

Army was as good as it gets in 1944.

Great day for Army! Bad day for Navy and it was not about to change the next year.

Army Navy Game #1 Best Game

Army came into this contest 8-0, having outscored opponents by a combined score of 481-28. But, the Cadets also came in with something to prove, having lost to Navy, 13-0, a year earlier.

Making that 1943 result even worse for Army was that the game took place in West Point.

The top-ranked Cadets got their revenge, dominating the No. 2 Midshipmen, 23-7, despite throwing five interceptions and fumbling three times.

Competing two weeks before the Battle of the Bulge and featuring a backfield that included future Heisman Trophy winners Glenn Davis and Doc Blanchard, Army outrushed its rivals, 181-71.

And after the contest, the team received a telegram from Gen. Douglas MacArthur, halfway around the world and full of pride.

"The greatest of all Army teams—STOP—We have stopped the war to celebrate your magnificent success. MacArthur."

1944 Great Army Player Hank Foldberg, End

Henry Christian "Hank" Foldberg, Sr. was born March 12, 1923. He was a great American college and professional football player who later became a college football coach. Foldberg played his first stint of college football for Texas A&M University for one year and then the United States Military Academy. Afterwards, he played professionally for Brooklyn Dodgers and the Chicago Hornets of the

All-America Football Conference (AAFC). He later served as the head football coach of Wichita State University and Texas A&M University.

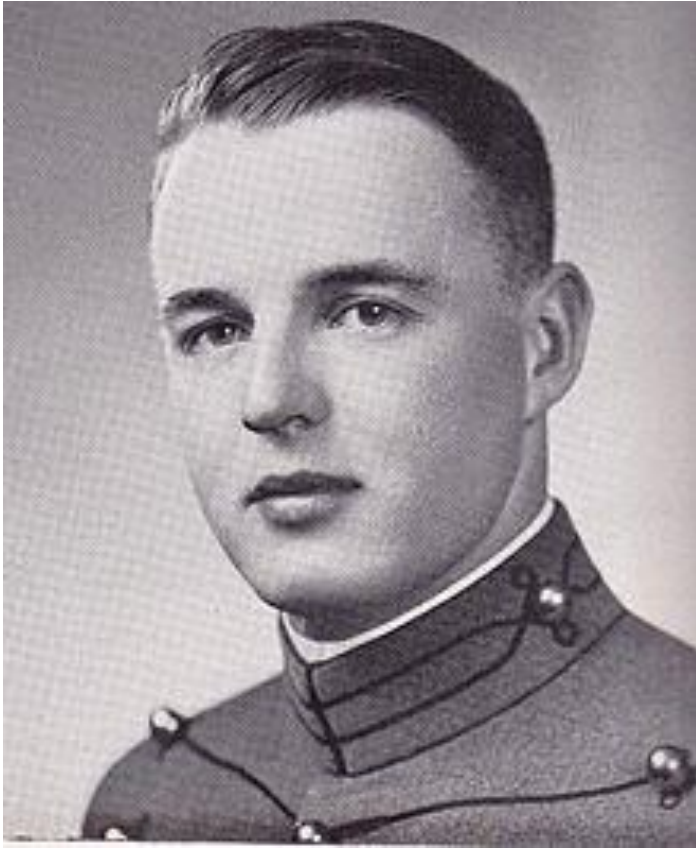
Foldberg played end for coach Earl Blaik's Army Cadets football team from 1944 to 1946. Army produced back-to-back undefeated 9–0 records in 1944 and 1945, and the Cadets were recognized as the Associated Press national champions following both seasons. As a senior in 1946, Army was again undefeated at 9–0–1, with one tie v Notre Dame. Foldberg was recognized as a consensus first-team All-American at End. As a cadet athlete, he also earned varsity letters in lacrosse and baseball.

Foldberg resigned from the U.S. Military Academy in 1948, a year short of graduation, citing family financial hardship.

Hank signed with the Washington Redskins of the National Football League (NFL) after being drafted in the fifth round (twenty-eighth pick overall) in the 1947 NFL Draft. Instead, he decided to remain in school at West Point for another year. He did play professional football in 1948 and 1949, first with Branch Rickey's Brooklyn Dodgers of the AAFC in 1948, and then with the AAFC's Chicago Hornets in 1949. In his two seasons as a pro, he played in twenty-five games, and started fifteen, while catching thirty-one passes for 331 yards. Three teams from the AAFC merged into the NFL in 1950, and the AAFC ceased to exist thereafter.

Foldberg was married to the former Margaret Smith, and they had a son and a daughter. After he left the coaching profession, he entered the real estate business in Arkansas. Foldberg's son, Hank Foldberg, Jr., later played tight end for the Florida Gators football team from 1971 to 1973. Foldberg passed away at his home in Bella Vista, Arkansas. He was 77 years old.

1944 Great Army Player Glenn Davis, B



Glenn Davis 1947 Yearbook Photo

Glenn Woodward Davis was born on the day after Christmas, on December 26, 1924. The Canadians celebrate Boxer day on December 26. Davis was a college and professional American football player for Army and then for the Los Angeles Rams. He is best known for his college football career for the United States Military Academy at West Point from 1943 to 1946. Davis was known as "Mr. Outside." He was named a consensus All-American three times, and in 1946, he won the Heisman Trophy and was named Sporting News Player of the Year and Associated Press Athlete of the Year. He was one of the best football players of all time on one of the best teams of all time.

The son of a Bank Manager, Glenn Davis was born and raised in Southern California. He and his twin brother Ralph played high

school football at Bonita High School in La Verne, California. They both loved the game and both were exceptional players. In 1942, Davis led the Bearcats to an 11–0 record and the school's first-ever football championship, earning the Southern Section Player of the Year award. In 1989, Bonita High's stadium was dedicated in his name. The brothers were close and had originally planned to attend USC in Los Angeles, but when their U.S. Representative agreed to sponsor them with appointments to West Point, they decided to go there. Twin brother Ralph became an outstanding shot-putter at West Point

At West Point, under coach Earl Blaik, Davis played fullback in his freshman season. Blaik moved him to halfback for his three varsity seasons, while Doc Blanchard took over at fullback. With Davis and Blanchard, Army went 27–0–1 in 1944, 1945, and 1946. Davis was nicknamed "Mr. Outside", while Blanchard was "Mr. Inside".

Davis averaged 8.3 yards per carry over his career and 11.5 yards per carry in 1945; both results are records which still stand today. Davis led the nation in 1944 with 120 points. He scored 59 touchdowns, including eight on his freshman squad, in his career. His single-season mark of 20 touchdowns stood as a record for 10 years.

Blanchard and he set then-record 97 career touchdowns by two teammates. The record was broken by USC backs Reggie Bush and LenDale White, who garnered 99 career touchdowns in their time. In 2007, Davis was ranked #13 on ESPN's list of Top 25 Players in College Football History.



Davis depicted with the Rams in 1950

Davis' service obligation ended in 1950, and he finally joined the Rams for their 1950 season. Despite his knee injury, Davis was an effective player, and was even named to the 1950 Pro Bowl, but in 1951, he injured his knee again. He was out for the 1952 season. In September 1953, the Rams released him, ending his professional career.

Davis moved to Texas to work in the oil industry, but returned to California a few years later. He became special events director for the Los Angeles Times, organizing and directing the newspaper's charity fundraising events. He held this job until his retirement in 1987.

Davis was married three times. In 1948, he dated actress Elizabeth Taylor. From 1951 to 1952 he was briefly married to film actress Terry Moore. In 1953, Davis married Ellen Slack; they were married for 42 years, until her death in 1995. They had one son, Ralph.

In 1974, his exploits, and those of the 1944 Army team, are mentioned by Lou Grant while discussing football with another man in a public bar in season five, episode 16 of *The Mary Tyler Moore Show* (1970–77), which aired on Saturday, January 4, 1975. In 1996, Davis married Yvonne Ameche, widow of NFL star Alan Ameche. Davis passed away in 2015

1945 Season Army Coach Red Blaik

The Army Cadets football team represented the United States Military Academy in the 1945 college football season. It was their fifty-sixth season of intercollegiate football. They were coached by Earl "Red" Blaik in his fifth of eighteen seasons as head coach of the Cadets. As an independent football entity, the Army team had a perfect record of 9-0-0 for the second year in a row. Hard as it is for most humans to believe, this is the same record that Army posted last year and it is not a duplicate. That's how good the Army team had gotten because of Red Blaik and the Army Brass loosening up on items in the agenda that were not football oriented.

Army had already learned to win the big ones. This year, they won everything again. The Cadets were the #1 ranked team in the nation

The Cadets compiled a 9-0-0 perfect record. The Cadets shut out five of their nine opponents, and they outscored their opponents 412 points to 46 points. At the season's end, the team won a national championship.

Doc Blanchard won the Heisman Trophy in 1945. Army All Americans are listed below with their positions, and sponsoring group to the right

Glenn Davis--Halfback—AAB, AFCA, AP, COL, FWAA, INS, LK, NEA, SN, UP, CNS, CP, NL, NYS, OF, WC, YA

Doc Blanchard—Fullback—AAB, AFCA, AP, COL, FWAA, INS, LK, NEA, SN, UP, CNS, CP, NL, NYS, OF, WC, YA

Tex Coulter--Tackle—AAB, AFCA, AP, COL, FWAA, INS, NEA, SN, UP, CNS, CP, NL, NYS, OF, WC

John Green—Guard—AAB, AFCA, COL, FWAA, LK, SN, UP, CNS, CP, WC

1945 Great Army Player John Green L

John "Jack" Green was born on September 15, 1924. He was a great American football player and coach. A native of Shelbyville, Kentucky, he started his college playing career as a letterman for

Tulane in 1942. He was then appointed to the United States Military Academy where he played from 1943 to 1945. At Army, Green was a two-time All-American and played on consecutive national championship-winning undefeated teams in 1944 and 1945. Green stood 5-11, weighed 190-pounds and was one of the finest guards ever to play for Army.



He was named to Collier's All-America team in 1944 and was a consensus All-America selection in 1945 and Green was captain of the 1945 team. He was also on the wrestling team. Green served as assistant Army Coach under Earl Blaik in 1946, then completed a five-year tour of duty and retired from the Army with the rank of captain. He went into coaching for a 14-year period.

This included four years as head coach at Vanderbilt 1963-1966 and service as assistant coach at Tulane, Florida, Kansas and Baylor. He went into business in Nashville, Tennessee. He was elected to the College Football Hall of Fame as a player in 1989.

1945 Great Army Player Tex Coulter, L

Tex Coulter was born on Oct 2, 1924 in Red Springs Community, Smith County, Texas. He grew up in an orphanage in Fort Worth. It

is said that whatever security he found at first stemmed from his huge six-foot-five, 270-pound frame. After service in World War II he earned an appointment to West Point, played two seasons at tackle on the great Blanchard-Davis football teams of 1944-1945. Later he turned to the pro game with the New York Giants and the Montreal Alouettes.

Coulter, known as Tex, was an all-American on Army's 1945 national championship team. He paid Blanchard and Davis a great compliment in this quote: "He and Doc were both easy to block for," says DeWitt (Tex) Coulter, an All-America tackle on the Blanchard-Davis teams. "You didn't really need to get in a solid lick, because they had this sense of where to go, that great running instinct."

"I never regarded Glenn as exactly shy, but Doc was looser, less straitlaced," says former teammate Coulter. "He was just a lot of fun. I remember Colonel Blaik asking each of us before our first practice if we drank. Well, most of us dodged that one, but Doc just said, 'Oh, sure.' "

He then played left tackle for the Giants from 1946 to 1952 and made the All-Pro team in 1948 and 1949.

A high school star at Masonic Home in Fort Worth during the 1940s, Coulter was inducted into the Texas Sports Hall of Fame in 1997.

1944 Great Army Player Doc Blanchard, B

Felix Anthony "Doc" Blanchard was born in 1924. He was a great athlete and especially a great college football player. He led Army to three consecutive National Championships in 1944-1946 and as a junior, became the first college football player to win the James E. Sullivan Award, as the nation's "outstanding amateur athlete" while also grabbing both the Heisman Trophy and Maxwell Award that same year (1945).

He had led his St. Stanislaus College high school team to an undefeated season as a senior, and thus, he was highly recruited and he chose to play for the University of North Carolina Tar Heels. However, in 1943, during World War II, "Doc" (named for his

father's profession as a boy), enlisted in the United States Army and his father secured him an appointment to West Point where he played three more seasons.



Doc Blanchard Yearbook Picture

In 1944, as Army faced Notre Dame, Doc Blanchard compiled 56 of the teams 59 points in their 59-0 rout of the Fighting Irish. Following the game, Notre Dame coach Ed McKeever quipped, "I've just seen Superman in the flesh. He wears number 35 and goes by the name of Blanchard." He served as fullback for the Cadets, but also played linebacker, placekicker and punter with Army and in 1944, he earned All-American honors (his first of three selections) as he led them to the first of three straight College Football National Championships – the only three in school history to date, though there are some mythical championships and a lot of undefeated seasons that may count over time.

Blanchard, also known as “Mr. Inside” to Davis’ “Mr. Outside”, won the Heisman Trophy, Maxwell Award and the first ever James E. Sullivan Award in 1945, becoming the first junior to garner all three awards. Displaying the duo’s absolute dominance of their era, Davis won the Maxwell Award in 1944 and then took home the Heisman in 1946. Playing under Earl “Red” Blaik, Blanchard and his backfield partner in crime Glenn Davis led the Cadets to an undefeated 27-0-1 record, with the only blemish coming in a 0-0 tie with Notre Dame in 1946.

In the 1946 NFL Draft, the Pittsburgh Steelers selected Doc third overall, but he chose a career in the United States Air Force as a fighter pilot. After a 25-year career in the Air Force, receiving multiple commendations for bravery and service, Doc Blanchard retired in 1971 as a full colonel. He then spent a number of years as the commandant of Cadets at the New Mexico Military Institute. In 1959, Doc Blanchard was inducted into the College Football Hall of Fame.

Since 2004, Rotary International has presented the Doc Blanchard Award and the Glenn Davis Award to the top two high school football players participating the U.S. Army All-American Bowl as the players “who best exemplify the U.S. Army’s high standard of excellence in community service, education and athletic distinction.”

1946 Season Army Coach Red Blaik

The Army Cadets football team represented the United States Military Academy in the 1946 college football season. It was their fifty-seventh season of intercollegiate football. They were coached by Earl “Red” Blaik in his sixth of eighteen seasons as head coach of the Cadets. As an independent football entity, the Army team had an undefeated record of 9-0-1 with a tie to spoil it from being perfect.

The Cadets spent most of the season as the #1 ranked team in the nation. The Cadets compiled a 9-0-1 undefeated record. The Cadets shut out five of their nine opponents, and they outscored their opponents 263 points to 80 points. At the season’s end, the team came in #2 according to AP. The squad was also recognized as national champions for the 1946 season by several selectors. The

1946 Army vs. Notre Dame football game at Yankee Stadium is regarded as one of college football's Games of the Century. 1946 college football season.

The 1946 NCAA football season finished with the Notre Dame Fighting Irish crowned as the national champion in the AP Poll, with the United States Military Academy named as national champion in various other polls and rankings. In history, most observers give both teams credit as National Champions. Their 0-0 head to head battle proved both teams were great.

Glenn Davis won the Heisman Trophy in 1946. Army All Americans are listed below with their positions, and sponsoring group to the right

Glenn Davis—Halfback—AAB , AFCA, AP, CO, FWAA, INS, NEA, SN, UP, CP, WC

Doc Blanchard—Fullback—AAB, AFCA, AP, CO, FWAA, INS, NEA, SN, UP CP, WC

Hank Foldberg—End—CO, INS, NEA, UP

The 1946 Army football season began later in September earlier later than usual on Sept 21 with a shutout of Villanova, W (35-0) This home opener and all Army home games, were played at Michie Stadium on the Campus of the USMA at West Point. On Sept 28, at home, Army defeated Oklahoma W (21-7). On Oct 5. On Oct 12 at Michigan Stadium in Ann Arbor, MI, the #2 Cadets defeated the #4 Wolverines W (20-13). On Oct 19, at home, the Cadets defeated the Columbia Terriers W (48-14)

On Oct 26, at the Polo Grounds in NY City, NY, the Cadets shut out the Duke Blue Devils, W (19-0). home, Army then shut out West Virginia by the same score W (19-0) a week later on Nov 2.

On Nov 9 at Yankee Stadium in the Bronx, NY. the Cadets and the Fighting Irish played what many call the best college football game in history. If you like high scoring games, you would not like this game but if you like tough, smash-mouth football, this was the best game ever. It was a battle of #1 Army coached by the immortal Red Blaik, v #2 Notre Dame coached by the immortal Frank Leahy. Neither

team would give an inch—literally and the game wound up in a scoreless tie T (0-0).

On Nov 16, the Cadets still ranked #1 after the tie, defeated the #5 ranked Penn Quakers W (34-7). At the end of the season, Navy was all that mattered to Army and the Cadets had a real tough game against the Midshipmen but prevailed by the close score of W (21-18). At Philadelphia's Municipal Stadium in PA.

1947 Season Army Coach Red Blaik

The Army Cadets football team represented the United States Military Academy in the 1947 college football season. It was their fifty-eighth season of intercollegiate football. They were coached by Earl "Red" Blaik in his seventh of eighteen seasons as head coach of the Cadets. As an independent football entity, the Army team had a record of 5-2-2.

The Cadets compiled a 5-2-2 record. They shut out four of their nine opponents, and they outscored their opponents 220 points to 165 points. At the season's end, the team came in #11 in the National standings.

The Black Knights offense scored 220 points, while the defense allowed 165 points. At season's end, the team ranked eleventh in the National standings.

Army had six players in the running for All-American honors as follows: **First Team:** Center: Jimmy Hartinger (Army) First Defense: John McEnery (Army); **Second Team:** First Defense: Hank Foldberg (Army) Goal: John Rust (Army) **Third Team:** Attack: Ted Marley (Army); **Honorable Mention:** Bob Montague (Army):

1947 Great Army Player Joe Steffy G

Joe Steffy was one of Army's greatest guards. He spent a good part of his football playing time opening the way for the Heisman Trophy winners Doc Blanchard and Glenn Davis to burst through opposing

lines for Army's undefeated national football championships of the mid-1940s.



Joe Steffy All American Guard

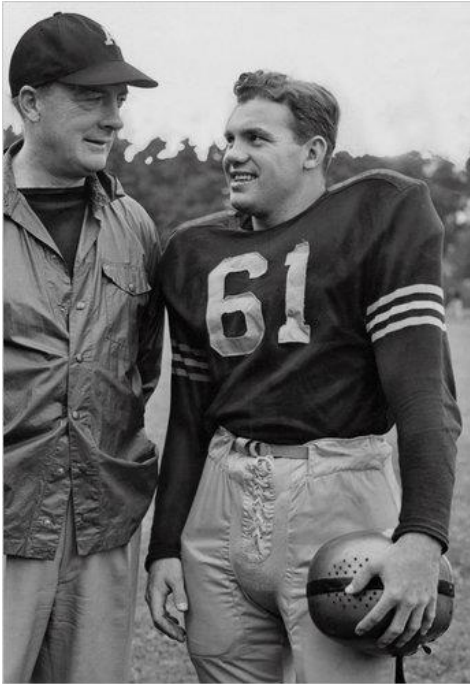
In one season at the University of Tennessee and three at West Point, Steffy played on teams that lost only three games. He was a first-team all-American in 1947, when he became the second recipient of the Outland Trophy as the nation's best interior lineman. He was elected to the College Football Hall of Fame in 1987.

Steffy's No. 61 jersey was retired by Army in 2009. He joined Blanchard, the hard-driving fullback known as Mr. Inside, along with Davis, the speedy halfback called Mr. Outside, and the Heisman-winning halfback Pete Dawkins as the only West Point football players to receive that honor.

Red Blaik, the West Point coach who recruited many of America's leading college football players during World War II, called Steffy "one of the best guards in Academy history."

He did not possess great physical size but his heart and his attitude made up for it. At feet 10 inches and 190 pounds, he was a tough cookie, playing guard on offense and at the center of the line on defense. Coach Red Blaik remembered him in his memoir "The Red Blaik Story." He related how Steffy could deliver a crushing blow while opening up holes. In the 1947 game against Navy, Blaik said, "Joe took out an end with one of the two most devastating blocks in

my memory.” Blaik used that block as a training video. Here he is below, in a photo op with his coach Red Blaik.



<<< Joe Steffy, right, with Coach Red Blaik in 1947.
Credit Sam Falk/New York Times

Born on April 3, 1926, in Chattanooga, Tenn., Joseph Benton Steffy Jr. played for the 1944 Tennessee team that went undefeated in the regular season but lost to Southern California in the Rose Bowl. After Tennessee, Steffy transferred to West Point where he played for the unbeaten Army teams of 1945 and 1946 and then was named captain of the 1947 team, which had just two losses.

Steffy graduated from West Point in 1949 and married the former Ann Brown in April 1950. His best man was John Trent, the captain of Army's 1949 football team (he played end and he was a fellow Tennessean)

Two months later, the Korean War began. Lt. John Trent was killed in action near the port of Wonsan in November 1950. A month after that, Lieutenant Steffy was struck in the foot by a grenade while in combat. Suffering from frostbite as well, he was evacuated to Japan from the port of Hungnam and received a Bronze Star.

Steffy loved football. He coached the Army freshman football team in the early 1950s, then owned an auto dealership in Newburgh. He was a regular at Army football games for many years and spoke to Army's players about the times when West Point ruled college football.

Steffy told stories about when sportswriters in New York would often ask him about the most intense game he played in. For all his

memories of West Point, his thoughts went back to a 0-0 tie in his first year of college football.

With no disrespect to the tough games he had at Army, he related the answer to The Chattanooga Times Free Press in 1999: "I told 'em, Tennessee and Alabama. You determined who won that game by the number of teeth you had left when the game was over." Steffy was quite a whip.

1948 Season Army Coach Red Blaik

The Army Cadets football team represented the United States Military Academy in the 1948 college football season. It was their fifty-ninth season of intercollegiate football. They were coached by Earl "Red" Blaik in his eighth of eighteen seasons as head coach of the Cadets. As an independent football entity, the Army team had an undefeated record of 8-0-1.

The Cadets compiled an 8-0-1 record. They shut out two of their nine opponents, and they outscored their opponents 294 points to 89 points. At the season's end, the team came in #6 in the National standings.

During the season, head coach Earl Blaik implemented a two-platoon system, using specialists strictly for offense and defense. Offensive coach Gillman left Army after the season to become the head coach at the University of Cincinnati.

1949 Season Army Coach Red Blaik

The Army Cadets football team represented the United States Military Academy in the 1949 college football season. It was Army's sixtieth season of intercollegiate football. They were coached by Earl "Red" Blaik in his ninth of eighteen seasons as head coach of the Cadets. As an independent football entity, the Army team had an undefeated and untied record (perfect) of 9-0-0.

The Cadets compiled a 9-0-0 record. Is that not impressive in its frequency? They shut out two of their nine opponents, and they

outscored their opponents 354 points to 68 points. Army was phenomenal and had a perfect record but it was not good enough for those calling the shots. At the season's end, the team came in #4 in the National standings. You cannot do much better than a perfect record.

Arnold Galiffa was the starting quarterback. Blaik had picked him ahead of his own son, Bob. Johnny Trent was the team captain. The Cadets won the Lambert-Meadowlands Trophy as the best college team in the East. At season's end, Red Blaik confessed that he thought of retiring. Why no National Championship with a perfect record? They are not too easy to come by. Red Blaik was simply a great coach. Even he wondered what was wrong with "perfect." Looking at the schedule, one must conclude that the teams Army played were not slackers.

1949 Great Army Player Arnold Galiffa QB



ARNOLD ANTHONY GALIFFA was a gifted athlete in all sports. He was a leader of men and according to reliable sources, he was a truly nice guy. He hailed from the smoky valley of Donora, Pennsylvania, near the plants of the United States Steel Corporation. His athletic ability in high school brought Arnold 12 varsity letters and was responsible for his being named to two all-Pennsylvania teams. This attracted the attention of Red Blaik, and Arnold joined the USMA Class of 1950 on 2 July 1946 as a football prospect. He did not ever disappoint Coach Blaik.

At West Point, he continued playing multiple sports and he earned 11 major varsity letters in football, baseball and basketball. This achievement had been bettered by only by one graduate and equaled by only one other. He was the quarterback of the football team and captain of the basketball team. In his first class-year, he led a football team with a 9-0 record, ranking 4th in the nation.

While some believe the game against Michigan in 1949 (Army won in an upset, 21-7) was his finest hour as a quarterback, he showed his leadership best in the Pennsylvania game in 1948. No one will ever forget the final quarter. Army was behind 20-19 on their own 26-yard line with three minutes to play when Galiffa engineered a masterful drive. Army advanced to the Pennsylvania 15-yard line in six plays, with Galiffa completing several passes in succession. With time running out, he threw a pass to John Trent in the end zone for a touchdown and an Army victory of 26-20.

Arnold was named to five All-American teams for 1949, including the Chicago Tribune, United Press International, Look magazine and others. At graduation, he was presented with three Army Athletic Association trophies: one as the cadet who rendered the most valuable service to athletics while at West Point; one as the most outgoing basketball captain; and one as the most valuable football player of 1949. He also played in the East-West game in San Francisco in 1950. In 1983, Arnold was inducted into the National Football Hall of Fame, and in March 1990 he was inducted into the National Italian Sports Hall of Fame, Pittsburgh Chapter.

Arnold graduated in June 1950 and married his long-time girlfriend, Peggy Perdock. As Arnold's roommates knew very well, he had a habit of humming "Peg of My Heart." But the honeymoon was cut

short, as Arnold and many of the Class of 1950 went to the war in Korea. Arnold was assigned as a platoon leader in the 3rd Infantry Division. He received a Bronze Star and was mentioned in the press for throwing a hand grenade a record distance of 75 yards in combat. After completing his tour on the line, Arnold was reassigned to Tokyo as aide de camp to Generals Ridgway and Mark Clark while they were supreme commanders.

In 1953 Arnold resigned from the Army to enter civilian life. He was contacted by Vince Lombardi, who was then backfield coach for the New York Giants. Arnold played four years of professional football - a year with the New York Giants, another with the San Francisco Forty-Niners, and two years in the Canadian Football League. Injuries plagued him the entire four years.

Arnold and Peggy returned to Pennsylvania in 1955. For the next 23 years, Arnold worked for United States Steel. In March 1978, Arnold was diagnosed with a major illness. After six months, he died in September 1978 and was buried in Pennsylvania.

Arnold was a happy person and a great sport. He loved his family and his life. He is missed by all.

1950 Season Army Coach Red Blaik

The Army Cadets football team represented the United States Military Academy in the 1950 college football season. It was Army's sixty-first season of intercollegiate football. They were coached by Earl "Red" Blaik in his tenth of eighteen seasons as head coach of the Cadets. As an independent football entity, the Army team had a great, almost perfect record of 8-1-0. Try and do better yourself.

The Cadets compiled an 8-1-0 record. Considering how frequently Earl Blaik brought in a great team, that is another impressive record. They shut out five of their nine opponents, and they outscored their opponents 267 points to 40 points. Bob Blaik, the son of the coach, was the starting quarterback.

Army had a phenomenal one-loss (to Navy) record and the team did quite well finishing #5 in the Coaches' poll and #2 in the AP poll.

Nothing including a championship level record mattered in the Army-Navy Game. All Army's great record did was make a poor Navy team ((2-6 going into the game) want to play better and they did. They topped the Cadets L (2-14), finishing their season at 3-6.

During this season, Tom Lombardo, the captain of the 1944 Army team, was killed in action in Korea. Two weeks before the Army–Navy Game, Johnny Trent, the captain of the 1949 Army team, was killed in action. Trent, and Arnold Galiffa, the starting quarterback of the 1949 Army team, has officers in the Army, had been sent with the Eighth Army to Korea. With President Harry S. Truman in attendance, Navy beat Army by a score of 14–2.

It was the first time Navy had beaten Army since 1943. Tough teams meet tough challenges. Tough soldiers always play to win but sometimes, despite their best, they are stopped from achieving. There are many heroes in the Army and the Navy and in the graves, that hold the bones of those brave men, who gave it all up for God and country.

1950 Great Army Player Dan Foldberg, End

John Daniel Foldberg graduated from Sunset High School in Dallas, Texas. He was a great athlete as a football player and he was also an American military officer. He played as an end for the Army Cadets at the United States Military Academy. Army head coach Earl Blaik rated him the best end he had ever coached. He was selected in the 1951 NFL Draft, but pursued a 27-year military career. Foldberg served as an infantry officer in the Korean and Vietnam Wars.



Red Blaik & Dan Foldberg

Foldberg was born in Texas on April 22, 1928. He played basketball as part of the 1944 state championship team. His older brother, Hank, had played football at Texas A&M before transferring to West Point where he was named a consensus All-American in 1946, and graduated from West Point in 1947.

Like his brother, Dan Foldberg chose to attend the United States Military Academy in West Point, New York. He played football there as an end. During the 1948 season, Foldberg was described as a consistently impressive player on what was a dominating Army team. The Cadets' only close game that year was a 14–13 victory over Penn. One source described the Army team as "the nearest thing to a paragon of perfection in the East."

That same year, Foldberg was named a United Press second-team All-American. For his senior year in 1950, Foldberg returned as the Cadet's only starting offensive lineman and was named the team captain. In 1950, Dan was also named a first-team All-American by unanimous consensus.

During the 1950 season, legendary Army head coach Earl Blaik called Foldberg the best end he had ever coached. Foldberg finished eighth in the vote for the Heisman Trophy, which is awarded annually to college football's most outstanding player. He was invited

to participate in the 1950 Blue-Gray Classic all-star game, where he served as the captain of the Rebel squad.

A gifted athlete, Foldberg also played on the Army lacrosse team as a defenseman. The United States Intercollegiate Lacrosse Association (USILA), the college sport's governing body, named him a second-team All-American as senior in 1951. He graduated from West Point as a member of the Class of 1951. and He was selected in the 22nd round of the 1951 NFL Draft by the Detroit Lions as the 261st overall pick. Instead, he remained in the Army as a career officer.

Besides his athletic honors in his long military career, he was awarded the Silver Star, Bronze Star, and the Purple Heart. In 1978, having attained the rank of colonel, Foldberg retired from the military to Tulsa, Oklahoma.

1951 Season Army Coach Red Blaik

The Army Cadets football team represented the United States Military Academy in the 1951 college football season. It was Army's sixty-second season of intercollegiate football. They were coached by Earl "Red" Blaik in his eleventh of eighteen seasons as head coach of the Cadets. As an independent football entity, the Army team had its worst season under coach Red Blaik 2-7-0, their legacy immortal coach. It proved just one thing. Even Red Blaik was human.

The Cadets compiled a 2-7-0 record. Considering how frequently Earl Blaik brought in a great team, this was a major anomaly. at is another impressive record. The Cadets offense scored 116 points, while the defense allowed 183 points. There were no shutouts either way in 1951.

From the moment Army lost to Navy in 1950 after going undefeated, Coach Blaik was agitated by the loss. He held on to the agitation long after Army suffered the loss to Navy in 1950—well into the off-season. Blaik had another peeve that really frosted him. Around Army guys all his career, he was upset over the dismissal of General Douglas MacArthur.

Sam Galiffa, who was part of the 1949 team, and who, at the time was a decorated aide to General Matthew Ridgway, arranged for members of the Army coaching staff to come to Japan in the off-season to visit the troops.

Vince Lombardi and Doug Kenna first visited Tokyo and conducted several football clinics for the troops stationed there. Although defensive coordinator Murray Warmath helped the discharged players relocate to other schools, it was his last year at Army. He left at the end of the season to become the head coach for Mississippi State.

Red Blaik ultimately had more to worry about than the Navy loss. The Cadets, working hard to become soldiers in the shortest route possible, engaged in a massive honor code academic violation. It was revealed in the spring of 1951. There were accusations that football players were distributing unauthorized academic information to help assure that their “brothers” made it through the rigors and got their commissions.

This travesty was reported to Colonel Paul Harkins on April 2. It was later revealed that Red Blaik's son, Bob, was part of the honor code violation. On August 3, the violations were announced and several athletes were implicated in the scandal. Army Cadets do their best at all times to avoid black marks on themselves and the Academy. They did not get away with this one.

Joseph P. Kennedy spoke to assistant coach Doug Kenna, and he helped pay the way for several discharged players to attend Notre Dame. Bob Blaik, son of the Coach, left Army for Colorado College. Of the players that were discharged, three went on to careers in the National Football League: Al Pollard, Gene Filipski, and Ray Malavasi. Malavasi also become head coach of the Los Angeles Rams. The message is that without the gradebook, the season would have been lost healthier than 2-6.

With such top Army talent playing for other colleges after the scandal, the makeshift team that was assembled was clean of honor violations, but their lack of strong talent was still a reminder of the reason why Army was in the doldrums in 1951. After losing several games to Ivy League schools, Army's scrappy team defeated

Columbia for its first win. The team received a congratulatory note for this effort from General Douglas MacArthur. There would be few accolades this season.

In week 6 of the season, the Cadets played the great NY Giant Halfback Frank Gifford, who was a mainstay of the USC Trojans squad. The game, which Army lost by a respectable score, 28-6, was played at Yankee Stadium.

Going into the Army–Navy game, the Cadets had a very poor record of 2 wins and 6 losses. This was Blaik's only losing season at Army. In the Army–Navy game, Navy scored two touchdowns before Army even ran an offensive series. Army could not keep up with Navy and the Cadets were thumped by the aggressive Midshipmen W (42-7). Red Blaik coached a 2-7 team and it really was about as good a season as any coach could have made it.

Army kicked off the 1951 season with its first of seven kicks in the behind. This one came from Villanova on Sept 29, L (7-21). This home opener and all Army home games, were played at Michie Stadium on the Campus of the USMA at West Point. On Oct 6, at Dyche Stadium in Evanston, IL, Army lost to Northwestern L (14-20). On Oct 13, with a 0-2 winless record, the Cadets took were beaten by Harvard L (21-22) at Harvard Stadium in Boston, MA.

On Oct 27, Army defeated Columbia at home W (14-9) for its first win of the campaign. This was followed on Nov 3, with another defeat L (6-28) at Yankee Stadium, Bronx, NY, against USC. On, Nov 10, the Army defeated The Citadel W (27-6) giving the Army its second and last win of the season. Then, before the Army-Navy Game, On Nov 17, at Penn in a game played in Franklin Field in Philadelphia, PA, the scrappy Cadets were beaten by the tough Quakers L (6-7).

Army was at the end of its worst season in the Red Blaik Era. No matter how bad the Army-Navy loss of 1950 was for the psyche of Red Blaik and Army, this season was a killer. It was as if a big magic marker had erased a big part of the playing squad and Army was dared to compete. They competed and nobody pushed them over—well nobody other than Navy. So now in the final game of the year, there was hope that this scrappy group of courageous Cadets would

find something from a season of Blaik coaching and at least look good. It did not happen as Navy loved beating Army as bad as it could and the Midshipmen would not let go until they had a big victory over Army L (7-42). Navy did everything but shut out Army in this game but it sure tried to do so. Army does not forget easily.

1952 Season Army Coach Red Blaik

The Army Cadets football team represented the United States Military Academy in the 1952 college football season. It was Army's sixty-third season of intercollegiate football. They were coached by Earl "Red" Blaik in his twelfth of eighteen seasons as head coach of the Cadets. As an independent football entity, the Army team had its second worst season under coach Red Blaik 4-4-1, their legacy immortal coach. It proved just one thing. Even Red Blaik was human.

The Cadets compiled a 4-4-1 record. After having the better players on his 1950 team stripped from ever becoming upperclassmen, Blaik had himself an unwanted rebuilding year in 1952. It was not so bad as 1951, which had set the bottom of the troth for Army. Yet, it was not so good so nobody was cheering Army while the Cadets were losing four games, gaining zero shutouts, and suffering two shutouts on the way to a medsa medsa season.

After a 2-7 season, Army got back on the winning side of its games, right from its opening day on Sept 27 at South Carolina at home W (28-7).

1953 Season Army Coach Red Blaik

The Army Cadets football team represented the United States Military Academy in the 1953 college football season. It was Army's sixty-fourth season of intercollegiate football. They were led by Coach Earl "Red" Blaik in his thirteenth of eighteen seasons as head coach of the Cadets. As an independent football entity, the Army team had another fine season under coach Red Blaik 7-1-1,

The Cadets compiled a 7-1-1 record. After his 1952 building year, the building was done, and the Red Blaik Army team was ready to kick butt. Not sure if “Kick Butt” was an appropriate Army slogan but the fans did not care. Army was back. The Cadet fans were cheering for Army while the Cadets were winning most of their games. The Army Cadets finished the season by winning the Lambert-Meadowlands Trophy, awarded to the top college team in the East.

The Cadets had lost six players, including Freddie Myers, to academic ineligibility. The Cadets defeated Furman 41–0, the team’s first shutout since the 1951 scandal, and the goings became bright.

After a tough loss to Northwestern, the Cadets were undefeated for the rest of the season. In a scoreless tie against the Tulane Green Wave, future Green Bay Packer Max McGee played exceptionally for Tulane. After too many years in a row of losses to Navy, in the Army-Navy game, Army’s 20–7 victory over Navy was embraced and celebrated as it was the first since 1949.

The turning point of the season was an October victory over #7 ranked Duke University. Duke had the great named players such as Red Smith and Worth (A Million) Lutz. Tommy Bell ran up the middle and got his due. Quarterback Pete Vann switched the ball to his left hand, and made a southpaw pass. Red Smith was tackled by Bob Mischak in the final minutes of the game. Mischak ran 73 yards to make the tackle catching up eight yards of separation to save a touchdown.

Inspired by Mischak, Army held Duke inside the one-yard line, took over on downs, and eventually won the game. " Army had gotten the sludge behind them and had begun enjoying football again...And, the results wowed in the scores for Red Blaik’s team produced throughout this great season.

"When Bob Mischak made that unlikely play, what Blaik called “a marvelous display of heart and pursuit,” the Army football team regained its soul." Direct quote from Maraness.

1954 Season Army Coach Red Blaik

The Army Cadets football team represented the United States Military Academy in the 1954 college football season. It was Army's sixty-fifth season of intercollegiate football. They were led by Coach Earl "Red" Blaik in his fourteenth of eighteen seasons as head coach of the Cadets. As an independent football entity, the Army team had another fine season under coach Red Blaik 7-2-0.

The Cadets compiled a 7-2-0 record. Army outscored all opponents by a combined total of 325 to 127. In the annual Army–Navy Game, the Cadets lost to the Midshipmen by a close 27 to 20 score. The Cadets also lost to South Carolina by a 34 to 20 score in the first game of the season.

Four Army players were honored on the 1954 College Football All-America Team: halfback Tommy Bell (FWAA, INS-1, NEA-2); end Don Holleder (AFCA, INS-2, NEA-1, UP-1, CP-1); guard Ralph Chesnauskas (AP-1, UP-3); and quarterback Pete Vann (INS-2, UP-3, CP-2).

1955 Season Army Coach Red Blaik

The Army Cadets football team represented the United States Military Academy in the 1955 college football season. It was Army's sixty-sixth season of intercollegiate football. They were led by Coach Earl "Red" Blaik in his fifteenth of eighteen seasons as head coach of the Cadets. As an independent football entity, the Army team had another fine season under coach Red Blaik 6-3-0.

The Cadets compiled a 6-3-0 record. Army shut out two opponents and outscored all opponents by a combined total of 256 to 72. In the annual Army–Navy Game, the Cadets defeated the Midshipmen by a score of 14 to 6. The Cadets also lost to Michigan, Syracuse, and Yale. No Army players were honored on the 1955 College Football All-America Team.

1956 Season Army Coach Red Blaik

The Army Cadets football team represented the United States Military Academy in the 1956 college football season. It was Army's sixty-seventh season of intercollegiate football. They were led by Coach Earl "Red" Blaik in his sixteenth of eighteen seasons as head coach of the Cadets. As an independent football entity, the Army team had another fine season under coach Red Blaik 5-3-1.

The Cadets compiled a 5-3-1 record. Army shut out two opponents and outscored all opponents by a combined total of 223 to 153. In the annual Army–Navy Game, the Cadets tied the Midshipmen by a score of 7 to 7. The Cadets also lost to Michigan, Syracuse, and Pittsburgh. No Army players were honored on the 1955 College Football All-America Team.

Army guard Stan Slater was honored by the United Press as a third-team player on the 1956 College Football All-America Team.

1957 Season Army Coach Red Blaik

The Army Cadets football team represented the United States Military Academy in the 1957 college football season. It was Army's sixty-eighth season of intercollegiate football. They were led by Coach Earl "Red" Blaik in his seventeenth of eighteen seasons as head coach of the Cadets. As an independent football entity, the Army team had another fine season under coach Red Blaik 7-2-1.

The Cadets compiled a 7-2-0 record; shut out one opponents and outscored all opponents by a combined total of 251 to 129. In the annual Army–Navy Game, the Cadets lost to the Midshipmen by a score of 14 to 0. The Cadets also lost to Notre Dame by a score of 23 to 21.

Two Army players were honored on the 1957 College Football All-America Team. Back Bob Anderson was a consensus first-team selection. Center Jim Kernan was a second-team selection of the International News Service (INS). The Cadets finished at #13 in the Coaches poll and #18 in the AP poll.

1958 Season Army Coach Red Blaik

The Army Cadets football team represented the United States Military Academy in the 1958 college football season. It was Army's sixty-ninth season of intercollegiate football. They were led by Coach Earl "Red" Blaik in his eighteenth and last of eighteen seasons as head coach of the Cadets. As an independent football entity, the Army team had an undefeated season under coach Red Blaik 8-0-1.



Legendary Army Coach Earl "Red" Blaik with talented halfback, Bob Anderson, in 1958.

The Cadets compiled an 8-0-1 record; shut out two opponents and outscored all opponents by a combined total of 264 to 49. In the annual Army–Navy Game, the Cadets beat the Midshipmen by a score of 22 to 6. The Cadets also tied Pittsburgh 14 to 14. At season's end, the team was third in the national rankings by both major polling organizations. Red Blaik had a phenomenal record at Army

and is the premiere Army immortal coach with an overall record of 121-33-10. Just phenomenal!

On Sept 27, #8 ranked Army got its 1958 football season underway at home against South Carolina Nebraska at home with a major victory W (45-8). All Army home games by default were played at Michie Stadium in West Point NY as was this season's opener. Penn State was the next victim of this superior Army team on Oct 4 as #5 ranked Army pitched a shutout W (26-0). On Oct 11 at #4 Notre Dame, Army controlled the game and beat the big guns of ND at Notre Dame Stadium South Bend, IN for a very nice win W (14-2). Next game was at home vs. Virginia as the #1 ranked Army squad laid it on for a fine W (35-6) victory.

Pete Dawkins was honored after this season with the Heisman Trophy.

On Oct 25, At Pittsburgh's Pitt Stadium in Pittsburgh, PA, Army suffered its only blemish of the year as the Panthers tied the Cadets T (14-14). It was enough to drop Army to #3 and the Cadets never got the top spot back. On Nov. 1, the #3 ranked Cadets defeated the Raiders of Colgate in a major shootout W (68-6). On Nov 8, still at #3, the Cadets defeated the Rice Owls at Rice Stadium Houston, TX, W (14-7). Next was a shutout against Villanova at home W (26-0)

For whatever reason, perhaps because of the low score against Rice, Army slipped to #5 right before the Army-Navy Game at Municipal Stadium on Philadelphia. The Cadets beat the Midshipmen for a nice win (22-6).

This was a unique Army Navy game with two legends playing – one on each team. The game featured a matchup of two Heisman Trophy winners — Army's Pete Dawkins, the 1958 winner, and Navy's Joe Bellino, the 1960 winner. These two exceptional players were also exceptional men; Dawkins was ultimately a Rhodes Scholar, Brigadier General and candidate for Senate, while Bellino played for the AFL's Boston Patriots and served in the Navy and Naval Reserve for 28 years. Dawkins' Cadets finished the 1958 season unbeaten with a 22-6 win over the Midshipmen. Army had other fine years but this year would be Army's last unbeaten season and of course it was legendary coach Red Blaik's last at the helm.

Chapter 11 Hall & Dietzel Seasons 1959-1965

Hall Coach # 24
Dietzel Coach # 25

Year	Coach	Record	Conference	Record
1959	Dale Hall	4-4-1	Indep	4-4-1
1960	Dale Hall	6-3-1	Indep	6-3-1
1961	Dale Hall	6-4-0	Indep	6-4-0
1962	Paul Dietzel	6-4-0	Indep	6-4-0
1963	Paul Dietzel	7-3-0	Indep	7-3-0
1964	Paul Dietzel	4-6-0	Indep	4-6-0
1965	Paul Dietzel	4-5-1	Indep	4-5-1

Dale Hall replaces Red Blaik

Dale Hall is like the guy who replaced Knute Rockne at Notre Dame – Hunk Anderson. Earl “Red” Blake who retired at 62-years of age was an immortal legacy at Army while he was still living. It is always a better deal to replace a bum coach or a poor manager and not typically a good deal to replace a legend who is loved by everybody. Though nobody could have brought the big winning seasons of Red Blaik back to Army, Dale Hall did reasonably well following one of the best coaches of all time, Earl Blaik.

Ironically, Red Blaik had a fine assistant besides Dale Hall who might have done a bit better with the team. Maybe not! I am not second guessing here. The war years were over and high school graduates were not lining up for football at West point like they once did. Some might think that Army lost a big opportunity in hindsight when the Brass chose not to offer their own Vince Lombardi the head coaching job. Wanting the head coaching job at Army and yet also wanting a job, Lombardi is said to have asked for permission to call Green Bay. We all know the rest of that story for the great Lombardi.

Coach Dale Stanly Hall (June 21, 1924 – August 23, 1996) was a fine American football and basketball player and coach. He was good at sports, period and he was smart as a whip. He played football and

basketball at the United States Military Academy, where he was a two-time All-American in basketball and was named the Sporting News Men's College Basketball Player of the Year in 1945. Hall served as the head football coach at West Point from 1959 to 1961, compiling a record of 16-11-2, a nice positive record. He was also the head basketball coach at the University of New Hampshire during the 1951-52 season, tallying a mark of 11-9.

Dale Hall was an all-around athlete. At the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, N.Y., Hall was a Helms Foundation All-American basketball first-team selection in 1944 and 1945 and led Army to a 29-1 record, averaging 23 points a game.

Davis and Blanchard did not do it all in 1944. Hall scored 23 touchdowns for the 1944 national champion football team while sharing the backfield with a pair of Heisman Trophy winners, Doc Blanchard and Glenn Davis, who won the trophy the following two seasons. Hall was smart as a hip as he graduated first in a West Point class of over 800.

He had major athletic skills and had a vertical leap of 39 inches. He earned seven letters in three sports at Army and was a 4.0 student. Hall succeeded the legendary Earl "Red" Blaik as Army's football coach in 1959 and as noted, he led his team to a 17-11-2 record in three seasons. I am sure Vince Lombardi respected Hall immensely.

He was always good. In high school, he is the only Parsons H.S. football player to have his number retired.

Hall retained Coach Blaik's staff when he took over in 1959. He was only the second civilian in the modern era to coach Army. After eighteen years with the same coach, one could expect a burp when a new guy took the reins. The burp was Hall's first season at 4-4-1 followed by two 6-win, overall winning seasons.

1958 Great Army Player Pete Dawkins, B

In the fall of 1959 Bill Carpenter, West Point's Lonesome End, was named captain of the Army football team. As the story goes,

Carpenter, upon hearing the news, climbed to the top of Lusk Reservoir on the West Point campus and began removing his shoes. When asked what he was doing, Carpenter said, "They want me to follow in Pete Dawkins's footsteps. I have to learn how to walk on water."

The picture on the next page is taken from a great biography article from Aug 25, 1997 Issue of Original Layout. Pete Dawkins was born March 8, 1938.

Technically speaking, Dawkins was not alive from the beginning of time nor did he ever walk on water, but he did everything else as a senior at West Point. Not only was he a Heisman Trophy-winning halfback for Army's undefeated team of 1958 who landed on many covers, but he was also class president, first captain of Cadets and graduated in the top 5% of his class.

After three years at Oxford on a Rhodes Scholarship, Dawkins spent 24 years in the Army, serving in Korea and Vietnam. In 1981, at 43, he became the Army's then youngest brigadier general. Along the way he earned a Ph.D. in public policy from Princeton and became a White House fellow while playing a mean jazz trumpet, piano, guitar, clarinet, trombone and French horn. Walk on water? Who has time? "I was, uh, sort of intense," the 59-year-old Dawkins says sheepishly.

Indeed, when Dawkins arrived at West Point in 1955, football players were told not to train with weights because the extra muscle was thought to be too cumbersome. So, he hid barbells under his mattress and a bar under his bunk and lifted in the dark following taps.



Pete Dawkins, Army Great

After retiring from the Army in 1983, Dawkins went to work as an investment banker on Wall Street and was soon a millionaire. In 1988, he was handpicked by New Jersey governor Tom Kean to run as the state's Republican nominee for the U.S. Senate. Though he lost to incumbent Frank Lautenberg in a bitterly contested race, Dawkins treasured his time on the campaign trail. "I would have hated to have gone to my grave without having taken a shot at it," he says, "but it's a full-contact sport. My daughter (Noel) said, 'You did great, Dad. You got the silver medal.'"

Today Dawkins lives in Rumson, N.J., with Judi, his wife of 36 years, and is the chairman and CEO of the direct-marketing subsidiary of the Travelers Group, a financial services conglomerate. He doesn't plan to run again for public office, but he still seems, uh, sort of intense. "You're a fool if you don't realize there comes a time when you slow down, but I haven't seen that coming yet," he says. "I still get up every morning at 4:50, lace up my shoes and feel like there's important work to be done."

1959 Great Army Player Bill Carpenter, End

William Stanley "Bill" Carpenter, Jr. was born on September 30, 1937. He is a retired American military officer who also played some great football at West Point. He gained national prominence as the "Lonesome End" of the Army football team. During his military service in the Vietnam War, he again achieved fame when he saved his company by directing airstrikes on his own position. For the action, he was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross.

His dad, Private First Class Carpenter, Sr. served in the U.S. Army as an ammunition bearer in the 393rd Infantry Regiment, 99th Infantry Division and was killed in action in the Ruhr Pocket. He is interred in Margraten, Netherlands at the Netherlands American Cemetery.

The Lonesome End was a 1955 graduate of Springfield High School, Springfield, Pennsylvania and later attended the Manlius School (now Manlius Pebble Hill School) in Manlius, New York. Carpenter married Toni M. Vigliotti in 1961 and had three children: William S. Carpenter III (1962), Kenneth Carpenter (1964), and Stephen Carpenter (1965).

While attending the United States Military Academy at West Point, Carpenter played as a split end on the football team, alongside Heisman Trophy-winning halfback and fellow combat infantryman Pete Dawkins. Carpenter earned the nickname the "Lonesome End" as a result of the team's tactic of aligning him near the far sideline and leaving him outside of huddles. He played on the undefeated 1958 West Point team, and in 1959, while team captain, was named an

All-American. Legendary Army head coach Earl Blaik, who spent twenty years on the Army coaching staff, called Carpenter "the greatest end I ever coached at West Point." In 1982, Carpenter was inducted into the College Football Hall of Fame.

Upon graduation, Carpenter was commissioned as an infantry officer and went on to serve at least two tours in Vietnam. In 1964, he was an adviser assigned to an airborne brigade of the Army of the Republic of Vietnam. That unit came under heavy enemy fire immediately after being inserted by helicopter into a sugar cane field. Bill Carpenter was wounded by a gunshot through the arm while changing rifle magazines. His radio set was hit with another bullet and he was spun around and knocked to the ground. He proceeded to eliminate the source of the enemy fire, by knocking out a bunker with a hand grenade.

For his actions, he was awarded the Silver Star, the U.S. Army's third highest award for valor in combat.

In 1984, Carpenter went on to take command of the newly activated 10th Mountain Division and, finally, the Combined Field Army in Korea. He eventually retired as a lieutenant general and settled in Montana.

1959 Season Army Coach Dale Hall

The Army Cadets football team represented the United States Military Academy in the 1959 college football season. It was Army's seventieth season of intercollegiate football. They were led by Coach Dale Hall in his first of three seasons as head coach of the Cadets. As an independent football entity, the Army team had a .500 season under coach Dale Hall 4-4-1.

The Cadets compiled a 4-4-1 record; shut out one opponent, and outscored all opponents by a combined total of 174 to 141. In the annual Army–Navy Game, the Cadets lost to the Midshipmen by a score of 43 to 12. The Cadets also lost to Illinois, Penn State, and Oklahoma.



<< Coach Dale Hall

Army end Bill Carpenter was a consensus first-team player on the 1959 College Football All-America Team.

1960 Season Army Coach Dale Hall

The Army Cadets football team represented the United States Military Academy in the 1960 college football season. It was Army's seventy-first season of intercollegiate football. They were led by Coach Dale Hall in his second of three seasons as head coach of the Cadets. As an independent football entity, the Army team had a fine season under coach Dale Hall 6-3-1.

The Cadets compiled a 6-3-1 record; shut out two opponents, and outscored all opponents by a combined total of 222 to 95. In the annual Army–Navy Game, the Cadets lost to the Midshipmen by a score of 17 to 12. The Cadets also lost to Penn State, and Nebraska.

Army guard Al Vanderbush was selected by the Central Press Association as a first-team player on the 1960 College Football All-America Team. He was also selected by the UPI as a second-team player.

1961 Season Army Coach Dale Hall

The Army Cadets football team represented the United States Military Academy in the 1961 college football season. It was Army's seventy-second season of intercollegiate football. They were led by Coach Dale Hall in his third and last of three seasons as head coach of the Cadets. As an independent football entity, the Army team had a respectable season under coach Dale Hall 6-4-0.

The Cadets compiled a 6-4-0 record; shut out no opponents, and outscored all opponents by a combined total of 224 to 118. In the annual Army–Navy Game, the Cadets lost to the Midshipmen by a

score of 13 to 7. The Cadets also lost to Michigan, West Virginia, and Oklahoma. No Army players were selected on the 1961 College Football All-America Team.

Army initiated its 1961 football season at home on Sept 23, against Richmond, with a major nice victory W (24-6). All Army home games by default were played at Michie Stadium in West Point NY as was this season's opener. On Sept 30^{th, the} University in Boston, not the College came to West Point to play Army and were beaten W (31-7). Big Ten Teams are always tough as was Michigan on Oct 7 at Michigan Stadium in Ann Arbor, MI as the Wolverines dominated the Cadets L (8-38). Always tough to beat, Rip Engle's Penn State Nittany Lions invited Army to Beaver Stadium at University Park, PA, and Army paid for the invitation with a nice but close victory W (10-6).

Idaho showed up at Michie Stadium on Oct 21 and were beaten back big time W (51-7). West Virginia played tougher than Idaho and got the W on Oct 28 L (3-7). Detroit took its shot at Army at Michie Stadium but failed W (34-7). Next game was William & Mary on Nov 11 at home as the Cadets put on their steam-roller personality and crushed the opponent's W (48-13). A big game was next against Oklahoma on Nov 18 at Yankee Stadium Bronx, NY, and the Cadets got their third loss of the year to the Sooners

On December 2, the Army-Navy game went on as scheduled at Municipal Stadium in Philadelphia, PA the Cadets lost again to the Midshipmen L (7-13) The Army team had yet to win one against Navy in the post Blaik years. Yes, we are counting!

Paul Dietzel replaces Dale Hall at season-end

Coach Dietzel coached for seven seasons at LSU and produced a 46-24-3 record. His tenure included coaching Heisman Trophy winner Billy Cannon in 1959 and an SEC title in 1961.

He left after that season to be head coach at Army. Dietzel had served as a bomber pilot in the U.S. Army Air Corps in World War II and had two stints as an assistant coach there before becoming LSU's head coach.

Dietzel spent four seasons at West Point before moving on to coach at South Carolina. His nine seasons there included the 1969 Atlantic Coast Conference title.

His overall record as a college head coach was 109-95-5. He was inducted into the Louisiana Sports Hall of Fame in 1988.

Dietzel also spent several years as an athletics administrator, serving as AD at South Carolina from 1966-75, at Indiana from 1976-78 and at LSU from 1978-82. He also served a year as commissioner of the Ohio Valley Conference in 1975.

1962 Season Army Coach Paul Dietzel

The Army Cadets football team represented the United States



Military Academy in the 1962 college football season. It was Army's seventy-third season of intercollegiate football. They were led by Coach Paul Dietzel in his first of four seasons as head coach of the Cadets. As an independent football entity, the Army team had another respectable season under coach Dietzel identical to the last year of Coach Dale Hall 6-4-0.

<< Coach Paul Dietzel

The Cadets compiled a 6-4-0 record; shut out two opponents, and outscored all opponents by a combined total of 152 to 104. In the annual Army-Navy Game, the Cadets lost to the Midshipmen by a score of 34 to 14. The Cadets also lost to Michigan, Oklahoma State, and Pittsburgh. No Army players were selected on the 1962 College Football All-America Team.

1963 Season Army Coach Paul Dietzel

The Army Cadets football team represented the United States Military Academy in the 1963 college football season. It was Army's seventy-fourth season of intercollegiate football. They were led by Coach Paul Dietzel in his second of four seasons as head coach of the Cadets. As an independent football entity, the Army team had a fine season under coach Dietzel--7-3-0. This would be the last winning season for Army under Coach Dietzel.

The Cadets compiled a 7-3-0 record; shut out four opponents, and outscored all opponents by a combined total of 177 to 97. In the annual Army–Navy Game, the Cadets lost to the Midshipmen by a score of 21 to 15. The Cadets also lost to Minnesota and Pittsburgh.

Army guard Dick Nowak was selected by the UPI and the American Football Coaches Association as a second-team player on the 1963 College Football All-America Team.

1964 Season Army Coach Paul Dietzel

The Army Cadets football team represented the United States Military Academy in the 1964 college football season. It was Army's seventy-fifth season of intercollegiate football. They were led by Coach Paul Dietzel in his third of four seasons as head coach of the Cadets. As an independent football entity, the Army team had a losing season under coach Dietzel—4-6-0.

The Cadets compiled a 4-6-0 record; shut out one opponent, and were outscored by all opponents by a combined total of 118 to 147. In the annual Army–Navy Game, the Cadets defeated the Midshipmen by a score of 11 to 8. The Cadets also lost to #1 Texas, Penn State, Virginia, Duke, Syracuse, and Pittsburgh.

1965 Season Army Coach Paul Dietzel

The Army Cadets football team represented the United States Military Academy in the 1965 college football season. It was Army's

seventy-sixth season of intercollegiate football. They were led by Coach Paul Dietzel in his fourth and last of four seasons as head coach of the Cadets. As an independent football entity, the Army team had a losing season under coach Dietzel—4-5-1.

The Cadets compiled a 4-5-1 record; shut out one opponent, and were outscored by all opponents by a combined total of 132 to 119. In the annual Army–Navy Game, the Cadets tied the Midshipmen by a score of 7 to 7. The Cadets also lost to Tennessee, Notre Dame, Stanford, Colgate, and Air Force. No Army players were recognized on the 1965 College Football All-America Team.

Other than those games played in neutral fields, all Army home games are played on the West Point campus at Michie Stadium in West Point NY. This year's home opener was on Sept 18 vs The Tennessee Volunteers. The Cadets were shut out by the Volunteers L (0-21) in a rare opening season loss. On Sept 25, the Cadets defeated VMI at home W (21-7). On Oct 3, at home, the Cadets shut-out Boston College W (10-0). On Oct 9, at Shea Stadium in Flushing, the Fighting Irish of Notre Dame shut out the Army Cadets L (0-17).

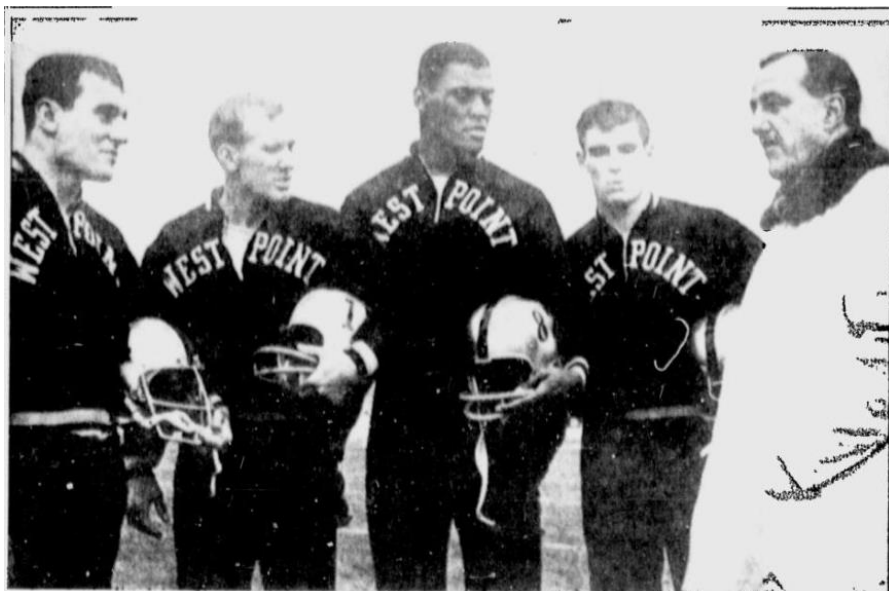
On Oct 16 at home, Army defeated Rutgers W (23-6). Then the Cadets traveled to Stanford California and played in Stanford Stadium against the Stanford Cardinal and were defeated L (14-31). On Oct 30, Colgate's Raiders came to Michie Stadium and beat the Cadets by one-point L (28-29). Next, the Cadets were bean by the Air Force Fighting Falcons on Nov 6 at Soldier Field in Chicago, IL L (3-14. As a great prep for the Army-Navy Game, the Cadets shut out Wyoming at home W (13-0)

On November 27, the Army Cadets tied the Midshipmen of Navy in the annual Army-Navy-Game at JFK Stadium in Philadelphia, PA T (7-7).

Chapter 12 Tom Cahill & Homer Smith Seasons 1966-1978

Cahill Coach # 26
Smith Coach # 27

Year	Coach	Record	Conference	Record
1966	Thomas Cahill	8-2-0	Indep	8-2-0
1967	Thomas Cahill	8-2-0	Indep	8-2-0
1968	Thomas Cahill	7-3-0	Indep	7-3-0
1969	Thomas Cahill	4-5-1	Indep	4-5-1
1970	Thomas Cahill	1-9-1	Indep	1-9-1
1971	Thomas Cahill	6-4-0	Indep	6-4-0
1972	Thomas Cahill	6-4-0	Indep	6-4-0
1973	Thomas Cahill	0-10-0	Indep	0-10-0
1974	Homer Smith	3-8-0	Indep	3-8-0
1975	Homer Smith	2-9-0	Indep	2-9-0
1976	Homer Smith	5-6-0	Indep	5-6-0
1977	Homer Smith	7-4-0	Indep	7-4-0
1978	Homer Smith	4-6-1	Indep	4-6-1



Army Coach Tom Cahill, right, talks with four of his team stars on whom he'll depend in today's game against Navy in Philadelphia. From left Ken Johnson, captain;

quarterback Steve Lindell, light end Gary Steele and fullback Charlie Jarvis. (AP)

Thomas Cahill was hired in 1959 by Earl (Red) Blaik to coach freshman football and baseball at Army. He was then promoted to

head coach in 1966 when Paul Dietzel resigned to take over at South Carolina.

Cahill exceeded the two losing seasons at the end of Dietzel's tenure immediately by finishing with an 8-2 record in his first season. This included an 11-0 victory over Penn State in Joe Paterno's first year there. Cahill was voted 1966 Coach of the Year by the American Football Coaches and the Football Writers and Touchdown Club of Washington, D.C.

"Life can change so quickly," Cahill said that first season. "For 20 years I put my shoes on the same way, then all of a sudden people want to know--'How does it look, Tom?'--people who never asked me anything before."

Army had another fine year in at 8-2 again in 1967 and then 7-3 in 1968. But Cahill's squads ran into some trouble winning games as they closed out the 1960s with a 4-5-1 mark. Then, his 1970 squad went 1-9-1. Army was 6-4 in each of the next two seasons, then in an unexplainable happening, went winless in 1973.

Before the 1973 finale against Navy, West Point administrators assured reporters that Cahill would return as coach, no matter the outcome. However, after Navy won by 51-0, the worst defeat in the history of the rivalry, Cahill was fired.

His coaching record at Army was 40-39-2 in eight years, including a 5-3 mark against Navy.

Coach Cahill later put in five seasons at Union College in Schenectady, going 12-27-1. In 1984, Cahill returned to West Point and became a fixture in the press box at Michie Stadium as an analyst on the Army radio network. He was scheduled to broadcast a game but died at 73-years of age on the Thursday before the Oct 31 Army v Eastern Michigan game. He would have enjoyed chirping about this game as the Cadets won big 57-17.

Cahill was quite an athlete in his prime. Born in Fayetteville, NY, Tom was a three-sport star in football, baseball and basketball at Niagara.

1966 Season Army Coach Thomas Cahill

The Army Cadets football team represented the United States Military Academy in the 1966 college football season. It was Army's seventy-seventh season of intercollegiate football. They were led by Coach Thomas Cahill in his first of eight seasons as head coach of the Cadets. As an independent football entity, the Army team had a fine record this season under coach Cahill—8-2-0.

The Cadets compiled an 8-2-0 record; shut out three opponents, and outscored all opponents by a combined total of 141 to 105. In the annual Army–Navy Game, the Cadets defeated the Midshipmen by a score of 20 to 7. The Cadets also lost to Notre Dame (35-0) and Tennessee (38-7).

Army linebacker Townsend Clarke was selected by the Central Press Association as a first-team player on the 1966 College Football All-America Team.

No Army players were recognized on the 1965 College Football All-America Team.

1967 Season Army Coach Thomas Cahill



<< Coach Thomas Cahill

The Army Cadets football team represented the United States Military Academy in the 1967 college football season. It was Army's seventy-eighth season of intercollegiate football. They were led by Coach Thomas Cahill in his second of eight seasons as head coach of the Cadets. As an independent football entity, the Army team had a fine record this season under coach Cahill—8-2-0.

The Cadets compiled an 8-2-0 record; shut out one opponent, and outscored all opponents by a combined total of 183 to 94. In the annual Army–Navy Game, the Cadets lost to the Midshipmen by a

score of 14 to 19. The Cadets also lost to Duke by a 7 to 10 score. No Army players received first-team honors on the 1967 College Football All-America Team

1968 Season Army Coach Thomas Cahill

The Army Cadets football team represented the United States Military Academy in the 1968 college football season. It was Army's seventy-ninth season of intercollegiate football. They were led by Coach Thomas Cahill in his third of eight seasons as head coach of the Cadets. As an independent football entity, the Army team had a fine record this season under coach Cahill—7-3-0.

The Cadets compiled a 7-3-0 record; shut out two opponents, and outscored all opponents by a combined total of 270-137. In the annual Army–Navy Game, the Cadets defeated the Midshipmen by a score of 24 to 14. The Cadets lost to Vanderbilt by a 13 to 17 score, and to Missouri by a 3 to 7 score.

Army linebacker Ken Johnson was selected by the American Football Coaches Association as a first-team player on the 1968 College Football All-America Team.

1969 Season Army Coach Thomas Cahill

The Army Cadets football team represented the United States Military Academy in the 1969 college football season. It was Army's eightieth season of intercollegiate football. They were led by Coach Thomas Cahill in his fourth of eight seasons as head coach of the Cadets. As an independent football entity, the Army team had a losing record this season under coach Cahill—4-5-1.

The Cadets compiled an 4-5-1 record; shut out one opponent, and outscored all opponents by a combined total of 161 to 160. Despite the poor season, the Cadets came alive for Navy. In the annual Army–Navy Game, the Cadets shut-out the Midshipmen by a score of 27-0. The Cadets lost five games this year—one more than they had won. No Army players received first-team honors on the 1969 College Football All-America Team

1970 Season Army Coach Thomas Cahill

The Army Cadets football team represented the United States Military Academy in the 1970 college football season. It was Army's eighty-first season of intercollegiate football. They were led by Coach Thomas Cahill in his fifth of eight seasons as head coach of the Cadets. As an independent football entity, the Army team had a terrible losing record this season under coach Cahill—1-9-1.

The Cadets compiled a 1-9-1 record; shut out one opponent, Holy Cross in their only win, and were outscored by all opponents by a combined total of 151 to 281. With their poor season, and Navy's equally one victory season, the Cadets did not come alive for Navy. In the annual Army–Navy Game, the Navy won by scoring four more points in a game that had no offense L (7-11)

Nobody got shut out but all players knew there was a big war (Vietnam) going on outside the confines of the stadium, and the great officers playing in this game would soon be participants. It was another year that was as bad as the honor scandal, but nobody is talking. The Cadets' only victory came in the season opener, a 26 to 0 victory over Holy Cross. No Army players were selected as first-team players on the 1970 College Football All-America Team.

1971 Season Army Coach Thomas Cahill

The Army Cadets football team represented the United States Military Academy in the 1971 college football season. It was Army's eighty-second season of intercollegiate football. They were led by Coach Thomas Cahill in his sixth of eight seasons as head coach of the Cadets. As an independent football entity, the Army team had an OK record this season under coach Cahill—6-4-0.

The Cadets compiled a 6-4-0 record; shut out no opponents, and were outscored by all opponents by a combined total of 146 to 206. This was not a bad season for Army but Navy had a terrible 3-8 season. Navy's three victory season gave them little hope in the annual battle. The Cadets were ready for Navy. In the annual Army–Navy Game, the Cadets beat the Midshipmen by the skin of their

teeth 24 to 23.No Army players were selected as first-team players on the 1971 College Football All-America Team.

1972 Season Army Coach Thomas Cahill

The Army Cadets football team represented the United States Military Academy in the 1972 college football season. It was Army's eighty-third season of intercollegiate football. They were led by Coach Thomas Cahill in his seventh of eight seasons as head coach of the Cadets. As an independent football entity, the Army team had an OK record this season under coach Cahill—6-4-0.

The Cadets compiled a 6-4-0 record; shut out no opponents, and were outscored by all opponents by a combined total of 160 to 282. This was a bad season for Army but Navy had as terrible a season also at 4-7. Navy's six loss season before the game gave them little hope in the annual battle other than that Army was doing just as poorly. The Cadets, who had problems with their D all year, were ready for Navy. In the annual Army–Navy Game, the Cadets beat the Midshipmen by the skin of their teeth 23 to 15.No Army players were selected as first-team players on the 1972 College Football All-America Team.

1973 Season Army Coach Thomas Cahill

The Army Cadets football team represented the United States Military Academy in the 1973 college football season. It was Army's eighty-fourth season of intercollegiate football. They were led by Coach Thomas Cahill in his eighth and last of eight seasons as head coach of the Cadets. As an independent football entity, the Army team had its worst record ever under any coach 0-10-0.

That means the Cadets compiled a 0-10-0 record; shut out no opponents, and were outscored by all opponents by a combined total of 382 to 67. This was a bad season for Army. Navy had a bad season but at least they had some wins at 4-7. Navy's six loss season before the big game gave them little hope in the annual battle other than that Army had not even won any games. The Cadets, who had problems

with their game all year, were not ready for Navy or any other team this year.

In the annual Army–Navy Game, the Midshipmen clobbered the Cadets in a shutout W (53-0). They also lost to Notre Dame by a whopping 62 to 3. Nothing could explain such a poor season and Tom Cahill would not be around the following year to offer an explanation. No Army players were selected as first team players on the 1972 College Football All-America Team.

Homer Smith replaces Tom Cahill

Homer Smith got an extra year after his 1977 winning season at Army. It was not a sure thing. Army's head football coach converted what many believed was a “mission impossible” into a successful Army football season by doing exactly as he was ordered to do—win seven games and beat Navy in 1977. So, Smith, whose original four-year contract at West Point expired at the end of the year got the word that he had satisfied the Army enough to be rewarded with a new contract.

Army brass initially refused to comment on Smith's future, although they had already met to determine just what to do and when to announce it. Meanwhile, Homer Smith was not about to be jobless. Princeton appeared to be waiting in the wings to possibly offer Smith the Princeton head-coaching job if Army did not sign him to a new contract.

Following Army's third straight losing season under Coach Smith in 1976, the Board of Athletic Control at the United States Military Academy called in Smith last January and told him he had to win or else. They quantified it that he had to win at least seven games in 1977, including the Navy game, in order to remain as Army's head coach. That was the meets minimum requirements number. Most fans and pundits felt Army would not be able to win that many games or beat Navy. That's why it appeared to be a “mission impossible” for Smith and his staff.

But the Army players and coaches turned experts into know-nothings as the Cadets concluded a 7-4 won-lost season with a gratifying 17-14

triumph over Navy, which was Army's first victory over Navy in Smith's four years as head coach. Luck would not be so kind in 1978.

1974 Season Army Coach Homer Smith

The Army Cadets football team represented the US Military Academy in the 1974 college football season. It was Army's eighty-fifth season of inter-collegiate football. They were led by Coach Homer Smith in his first of five seasons as head coach of the Cadets. As an independent football entity, the Army team had a poor record of 3-8-0.



<< Coach Homer Smith

Overall, the Cadets compiled a 3-8-0 record; shut out no opponents, and were outscored by all opponents by a combined total of 306 to 156. This was a bad season for Army. Navy also had a bad season but they out won army by one game-- 4-7. Both teams had three wins when they met. The Navy, who had a few problems with their game all year, were ready for Army this year. In the annual Army-Navy

Game, the Midshipmen shut out the Cadets W (19-0). No Army players were selected as first-team players on the 1974 College Football All-America Team.

1975 Season Army Coach Homer Smith

The Army Cadets football team represented the United States Military Academy in the 1975 college football season. It was Army's

eighty-sixth season of intercollegiate football. They were led by Coach Homer Smith in his second of five seasons as head coach of the Cadets. As an independent football entity, the Army team had a poor record of 2-9-0.

Overall, the Cadets compiled a 2-9-0 record; shut out no opponents, and were outscored by all opponents by a combined total of 337 to 165. This was another bad season for Army. Navy had a fine season including a nice win against Army but they met. The Midshipmen beat the Cadets 6 to 30. No Army players were selected as first-team players on the 1974 College Football All-America Team.

1976 Season Army Coach Homer Smith

The Army Cadets football team represented the United States Military Academy in the 1976 college football season. It was Army's eighty-seventh season of intercollegiate football. They were led by Coach Homer Smith in his third of five seasons as head coach of the Cadets. As an independent football entity, the Army team had a poor record of 5-6-0.

Overall, the Cadets compiled a 5-6-0 record; shut out no opponents, and were outscored by all opponents by a combined total of 267 to 201. This was another poor record for Army, though they played well and lost a number of close games. Navy had a poor season also (4-7) but they were able to get a nice win against Army in the traditional rivalry game. The Midshipmen beat the Cadets 10 to 38. No Army players were selected as first-team players on the 1974 College Football All-America Team.

1977 Season Army Coach Homer Smith

The Army Cadets football team represented the United States Military Academy in the 1977 college football season. It was Army's eighty-eighth season of intercollegiate football. They were led by Coach Homer Smith in his fourth of five seasons as head coach of the Cadets. As an independent football entity, the Army team had a respectable record of 7-4.

Overall, the Cadets compiled a 7-4-0 record. They finished with their first winning season since 1972. Army's win over UMass was the 500th in school history. Leamon Hall threw five touchdown passes, including three to freshman Mike Fahnstock. Homer Smith— Eastern Coach of the Year (New York Football Writers Association). In the Army-Navy Game, the Cadets beat the Midshipmen 17 to 14 at JFK Stadium. Army won the Commander in Chief's Trophy.

1978 Season Army Coach Homer Smith

The Army Cadets football team represented the United States Military Academy in the 1978 college football season. It was Army's eighty-ninth season of intercollegiate football. They were led by Coach Homer Smith in his fifth of five seasons as head coach of the Cadets. As an independent football entity, the Army team had a respectable record of 4-6-1.

Overall, the Cadets compiled a 4-6-1 record. They finished with another losing season. Coach Smith would not get to coach the following year. Army pitched no shutouts against its opponents and they were outscored by their opponents by a combined total of 255 to 188. In the annual Army–Navy Game, the Cadets lost to the Midshipmen by a 28 to 0 score at JFK Stadium. No Army players were selected as first-team players on the 1978 College Football All-America Team.

Chapter 13 Saban, Cavanaugh & Young Seasons 1979 - 1989

Saban Coach # 28
Cavanaugh Coach # 29
Young Coach # 30

Year	Coach	Record	Conference	Record
1979	Lou Saban	2-8-1	Indep	2-8-1
1980	Ed Cavanaugh	3-7-1	Indep	3-7-1
1980	Ed Cavanaugh	3-7-1	Indep	3-7-1
1982	Ed Cavanaugh	4-7-0	Indep	4-7-0
1983	Jim Young	2-9-0	Indep	2-9-0
1984	Jim Young	8-3-1	Indep	8-3-1
1985	Jim Young	9-3-0	Indep	9-3-0
1986	Jim Young	6-5-0	Indep	6-5-0
1987	Jim Young	5-6-0	Indep	5-6-0
1988	Jim Young	9-3-0	Indep	9-3-0
1989	Jim Young	6-5-0	Indep	6-5-0
1990	Jim Young	6-5-0	Indep	6-5-0

1979 Season Army Coach Lou Saban



The Army Cadets football team represented the United States Military Academy in the 1979 college football season. It was Army's ninetieth season of intercollegiate football. They were led by Coach Lou Saban in his first and last of one season as head coach of the Cadets. As an independent football entity, the Army team had a terrible record of 2-8-1

Overall, the Cadets compiled a 2-8-1 record. They finished with another losing season.

Coach Saban would choose not to coach the following year. Army

pitched no shutouts against its opponents and they were not only outscored by their opponents but they had three shutouts thrown against them.

In the annual Army–Navy Game, the Cadets lost to the Midshipmen by a 31 to 7 score at JFK Stadium. No Army players were selected as first-team players on the 1978 College Football All-America Team.

Coach Lou Saban could have brought victories to Army's flailing program at the time but his temperament did not blend in well with the Army Brass.

By the time Lou Saban joined the Army coaching "team," he had developed a reputation as an itinerant coach, a "notorious job-hopper" who was nevertheless respected for rebuilding teams in poor condition. Lou Saban needed to hold the steering wheel in his hand to steer the ship and he found others with a tight grip on the wheel that only a Superman and a super management negotiator could release. Saban was a coach and did not want that kind of job.

Saban said he wanted to stay at Army "until they put me out to pasture". I think he meant it but he needed to have the tools in his hand. Saban stayed at Army for only one season. He said he was unhappy with the academy's unwillingness to invest more in its football program. "This is a desperate situation", he said near the end of the 1979 season. "To fight alone as a football staff is impossible." He resigned in July 1980 after leading Army to a 2–8–1 record the previous season. Nobody missed him but they would have if he had control of the program. He was quite a coach with a 50-year career.

1980 Season Army Coach Ed Cavanaugh



The Army Cadets football team represented the United States Military Academy in the 1980 college football season. It was Army's ninety-first season of intercollegiate football. They were led by Coach Ed Cavanaugh in his first of three seasons as head coach of the Cadets. As an independent football entity, the Army team had a terrible record of 3-7-1

Overall, the Cadets compiled a 3-7-1 record. They finished with another losing season. Army pitched no shutouts against its opponents and they were outscored by their opponents 295 to 204. Army had worst numbers with other coaches. They had no shutouts thrown against them. In the annual Army–Navy Game, the Cadets lost to Navy by a definitive 33 to 6 score. It was no fluke.

1981 Season Army Coach Ed Cavanaugh

The Army Cadets football team represented the United States Military Academy in the 1981 college football season. It was Army's ninety-second season of intercollegiate football. They were led by Coach Ed Cavanaugh in his second of three seasons as head coach of the Cadets. As an independent football entity, the Army team had a terrible record of 3-7-1

Overall, the Cadets compiled a 3-7-1 record. They finished with another losing season. Army pitched one shutout against Princeton and no others and they were outscored by their opponents 212 to 126. The team had two shutouts thrown against them – Rutgers & Pittsburgh. In the annual Army–Navy Game, the Cadets played the Midshipmen to a 3-3 tie.

1982 Season Army Coach Ed Cavanaugh

The Army Cadets football team represented the United States Military Academy in the 1982 college football season. It was Army's ninety-third season of intercollegiate football. They were led by Coach Ed Cavanaugh in his third and last of three seasons as head coach of the Cadets. As an independent football entity, the Army team had a terrible record of 3-7-1

Overall, the Cadets compiled a 3-7-1 record. They finished with another losing season. Army pitched no shutouts and had no shutouts thrown against them. They were outscored by their opponents 271 to 164. In the annual Army–Navy Game, the Cadets lost to the Midshipmen by a 24-7 score.

Jim Young to replace Ed Cavanaugh as Army Head Coach

Football, even football at the college level service academies, is a tough business. Ed Cavanaugh was fired Monday, Dec. 6, 1982 after his third losing season. Ironically, it was Cavanaugh's best winning season of the three. As head football coach at Army, Cavanaugh sensed the inevitable after a loss to Navy on Saturday Dec. 4.

'I like to eat, but I'm realistic also,' Cavanaugh said after Saturday's defeat in the 83rd renewal of the classic rivalry.

'I'm very understanding about the situation and I know that coaching is judged by wins and losses.'

Cavanaugh succeeded Lou Saban after the 1979 season and registered a 10-21-2 record. The Cadets posted identical 3-7-1 records during the 1980 and '81 seasons. This year, they finished with a 4-7 mark.

'Cavanaugh worked very hard to improve the program according to the West Point Athletic Director, Carl Ulrich: "... we are grateful for his efforts. Though some progress has been made, we feel that it's time to make a change."

Ulrich planned to replace Cavanaugh by year end.

1983 Season Army Coach Jim Young

The Army Cadets football team represented the United States Military Academy in the 1983 college football season. It was Army's ninety-fourth season of intercollegiate football. They were led by Coach Jim Young in his first of eight seasons as head coach of the Cadets. As an independent football entity, the Army team had a terrible record of 2-9-0

Overall, the Cadets compiled a 2-9-0 record. They finished with another poor season. Army pitched no shutouts and had no shutouts thrown against them. They were outscored by their opponents 304 to 140. In the annual Army-Navy Game, the Cadets lost to the Midshipmen by a 42-13 score.

1984 Season Army Coach Jim Young

The Army Cadets football team represented the United States Military Academy in the 1984 college football season. It was Army's ninety-fifth season of intercollegiate football. They were led by Coach Jim Young in his second of eight seasons as head coach of the Cadets. As an independent football entity, the Army team had a fine record of 8-3-1

Overall, the Cadets compiled an 8-3-1 record. They finished with a fine season record. Army pitched no shutouts and had no shutouts thrown against them. They outscored their opponents 320 to 218. In the annual Army–Navy Game, the Cadets defeated the Midshipmen by a 28-11 score. The Cadets also defeated Michigan State, 10–6, in the 1984 Cherry Bowl.

1985 Season Army Coach Jim Young

The Army Cadets football team represented the United States Military Academy in the 1985 college football season – from 1890. It was Army's ninety-sixth season of intercollegiate football. They were led by Coach Jim Young in his third of eight seasons as head coach of the Cadets. As an independent football entity, the Army team had a fine record of 9-3-0

Overall, the Cadets compiled a 9-3-0 record. They finished with a fine season record. Army pitched no shutouts and had no shutouts thrown against them. They outscored their opponents 396 to 232. In the annual Army–Navy Game, the Cadets were defeated by the Midshipmen by a 7-17 score. The Cadets also defeated Illinois in the Peach Bowl, 31-29.

1986 Season Army Coach Jim Young

The Army Cadets football team represented the United States Military Academy in the 1986 college football season. It was Army's ninety-seventh season of intercollegiate football. They were led by Coach Jim Young in his fourth of eight seasons as head coach of the

Cadets. As an independent football entity, the Army team had a winning record of 6-5-0

Overall, the Cadets compiled a 6-5-0 record. They finished with a respectable season record. Army pitched no shutouts and had no shutouts thrown against them. They were outscored by their opponents 292 to 276. In the annual Army–Navy Game, the Cadets defeated the Midshipmen 27-7 score. There was no Bowl Game this year.

1987 Season Army Coach Jim Young

The Army Cadets football team represented the United States Military Academy in the 1987 college football season. It was Army's ninety-eighth season of intercollegiate football. They were led by Coach Jim Young in his fifth of eight seasons as head coach of the Cadets. As an independent football entity, the Army team had a losing record of 5-6-0

Overall, the Cadets compiled a 5-6-0 record. They finished with a poor season record. Army pitched no shutouts and had no shutouts thrown against them. The Cadets were outscored by their opponents 277 to 223. In the annual Army–Navy Game, the Cadets defeated the Midshipmen by a 17-7 score. There was no Bowl Game this year.

1988 Season Army Coach Jim Young

The Army Cadets football team represented the United States Military Academy in the 1988 college football season. It was Army's ninety-ninth season of intercollegiate football. They were led by Coach Jim Young in his sixth of eight seasons as head coach of the Cadets. As an independent football entity, the Army team had a nice winning record of 9-3-0.

Overall, the Cadets compiled a 9-3-0 record. They finished with a great season record. Army pitched no shutouts and had no shutouts thrown against them. They Cadets outscored their opponents 336 to 226. In the annual Army–Navy Game, the Cadets defeated the

Midshipmen by a 20-15 score. They also lost a very close game (one point) to Alabama by a score of 28 to 29 in the 1988 Sun Bowl.

1989 Season Army Coach Jim Young

The Army Cadets football team represented the United States Military Academy in the 1989 college football season. It was Army's one hundredth season of intercollegiate football. They were led by Coach Jim Young in his seventh of eight seasons as head coach of the Cadets. As an independent football entity, the Army team had a winning record of 6-5-0.

Overall, the Cadets compiled a 6-5-0 record this season. They finished with a respectable season record but every Army fan of course was looking for more. Army pitched no shutouts and had no shutouts thrown against them. They Cadets outscored their opponents 316 to 212. In the annual Army–Navy Game, the Cadets were defeated by the Midshipmen by a 19-17 score.

1990 Season Army Coach Jim Young

The Army Cadets football team represented the United States Military Academy in the 1988 college football season. It was Army's one-hundred-first season of intercollegiate football. They were led by Coach Jim Young in his eighth and last of seven seasons as head coach of the Cadets. As an independent football entity, the Army team had a winning record of 6-5.

Overall, the Cadets compiled a 9-3-0 record. They finished with an OK season record. Army pitched one shutout (Lafayette 56-0) and had no shutouts thrown against them. The Cadets outscored their opponents 295 to 264. In the annual Army–Navy Game, the Cadets defeated the Midshipmen by a 30-20 score. Knowing the importance of this game to Army, it was one of Young's great achievements in his final year as coach.

As an independent football entity, the Army team had a winning record of 6-5-0 in Jim Young's final season. Young had a masterful

tenure while at Army and he is credited with having resurrected the program from where it had been.

1990 Great Army Player Michael Mayweather B

With Doc Blanchard, Glenn Davis, and Pete Dawkins, Mayweather's very accomplished predecessors rushing to Heisman seasons, pundits are asking why Michael Mayweather didn't hoist the award himself. He finished 10th in Heisman voting in 1990. However, in his four seasons at West Point, Mayweather completely rewrote the running back record books as if the three Heisman winners did not compete. Mayweather was that good.



Michael Mayweather Army

He is the only Army running back to rush for three 1,000-yard seasons. A gifted runner, he'd already surpassed Glenn Davis' record career rushing mark of 2,959 by the end of his junior season and set the single-season rushing standard to 1,338 yards in his season year. Among his other accolades, Mayweather holds the Army mark in all-purpose yards (5,594) and 100-yard games (21).

Chapter 14 Bob Sutton & Todd Berry Seasons 1991-2002

Sutton Coach # 31
Berry Coach # 32

Year	Coach	Record	Conference	Record
1991	Bob Sutton	4-7-0	Indep	4-7-0)
1992	Bob Sutton	5-6-0	Indep	5-6-0
1993	Bob Sutton	6-5-0	Indep	6-5-0
1994	Bob Sutton	4-7-0	Indep	4-7-0
1995	Bob Sutton	5-5-1	Indep	5-5-1
1996	Bob Sutton	10-2-0	Indep	10-2-0
1997	Bob Sutton	4-7-0	Indep	4-7-0
1998	Bob Sutton	3-8-0	C-USA	2-4-0
1999	Bob Sutton	3-8-0	C-USA	1-5-0
2000	Todd Berry	1-10-0	C-USA	1-6-0
2001	Todd Berry	3-8-0	C-USA	2-5-0
2002	Todd Berry	1-11-0	C-USA	1-7-0
2003	Todd Berry	0-7	C-USA	0-4-0



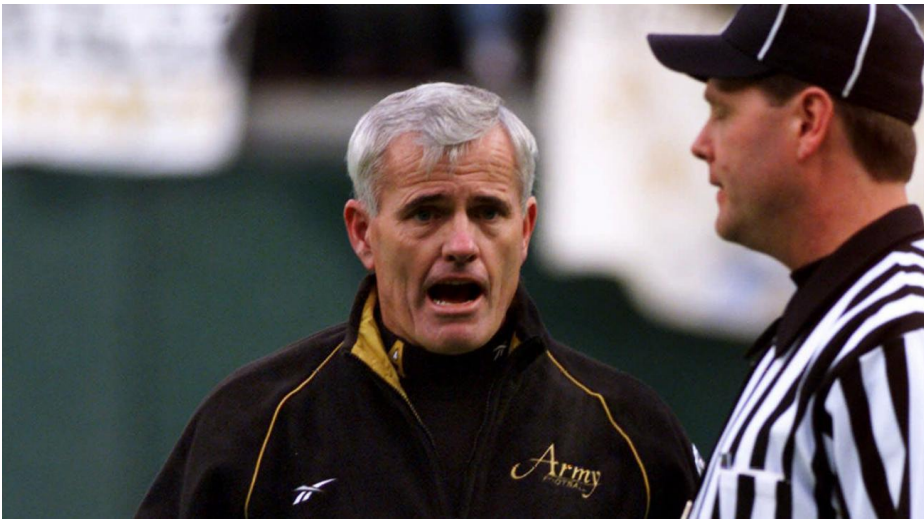
Coach Bob Sutton happy with the team

Bob Sutton is a great coach. Sutton served as the head football coach at the United States Military Academy from 1991 to 1999, compiling a record of 44–55–1. He had one phenomenally great year and the rest were medsa medsa. Before becoming head coach at Army in 1991, Sutton spent eight years as an assistant coach at Army.

His nine-year tenure as the head football coach at Army (1991 to 1999) is second in length only to Earl "Red" Blaik. His 44–55–1 record was not the best but he is well known for leading the 1996 Army squad to a 10–2 record, an appearance in the Independence Bowl, and a top 25 finish in both major polls. For his efforts that season, Sutton was awarded the Bobby Dodd Coach of the Year Award.

1991 Season Army Coach Bob Sutton

The Army Cadets football team represented the United States Military Academy in the 1991 college football season. It was Army's one hundred-second season of intercollegiate football. They were led by Coach Bob Sutton in his first of nine seasons as head coach of the Cadets. As an independent football entity, the Army team had a losing record of 4-7-0.



Coach Bob Sutton at Work

Overall, the Cadets compiled a 4-7-0 record. They finished with a poor season record. Army pitched one shutout (against Akron 19-0),

and had one shutouts thrown against them (Air Force—0-25). The Cadets were outscored by their opponents 226 to 196. In the annual Army–Navy Game, the Cadets lost to the Midshipmen by a 3-24 score.

1992 Season Army Coach Bob Sutton

The Army Cadets football team represented the United States Military Academy in the 1992 college football season. It was Army's one hundred-second season of intercollegiate football. They were led by Coach Bob Sutton in his second of nine seasons as head coach of the Cadets. As an independent football entity, the Army team had a losing record of 5-6-0.

Overall, the Cadets compiled a 5-6-0 record. They finished with a poor season record. Army pitched no shutouts, and had no shutouts thrown against them. The Cadets were outscored by their opponents 251 to 225. In the annual Army–Navy Game, the Cadets defeated the Midshipmen by a 25-24 score.

And, so on December 5 in the Army Navy Game, the Cadets defeated the Midshipmen at Veterans Stadium Philadelphia, PA (Commander-in-Chief's Trophy Game) W (25–24).

1993 Season Army Coach Bob Sutton

The Army Cadets football team represented the United States Military Academy in the 1993 college football season. It was Army's one hundred-third season of intercollegiate football. They were led by Coach Bob Sutton in his third of nine seasons as head coach of the Cadets. As an independent football entity, the Army team had a winning record of 6-5-0.

Overall, the Cadets compiled a 6-5-0 record. They finished with a respectable season record. Army pitched one shutout (Colgate 30-0), and had no shutouts thrown against them. The Cadets outscored their opponents 289 to 243. In the annual Army–Navy Game, the Cadets defeated the Midshipmen by a 16-14 score.

1994 Season Army Coach Bob Sutton

The Army Cadets football team represented the United States Military Academy in the 1993 college football season. It was Army's one hundred-fifth season of intercollegiate football. They were led by Coach Bob Sutton in his fourth of nine seasons as head coach of the Cadets. As an independent football entity, the Army team had a losing record of 4-7-0.

Overall, the Cadets compiled a 4-7-0 record. They finished with a poor season record. Army pitched no shutouts, and had no shutouts thrown against them. The Cadets were outscored by their opponents 252 to 215. In the annual Army–Navy Game, the Cadets defeated the Midshipmen by a 22-20 score.

1995 Season Army Coach Bob Sutton

The Army Cadets football team represented the United States Military Academy in the 1995 college football season. It was Army's one hundred-sixth season of intercollegiate football. They were led by Coach Bob Sutton in his fifth of nine seasons as head coach of the Cadets. As an independent football entity, the Army team had a break-even record of 5-5-1.

Overall, the Cadets compiled a 5-5-1 record. They finished with an OK season record. Army pitched no shutouts, and had no shutouts thrown against them. The Cadets were outscored by their opponents 325 to 211. In the annual Army–Navy Game, the Cadets defeated the Midshipmen by a 14-13 score.

1996 Season Army Coach Bob Sutton

The Army Cadets football team represented the United States Military Academy in the 1996 college football season. It was Army's one hundred-seventh season of intercollegiate football. They were led by Coach Bob Sutton in his sixth of nine seasons as head coach of the Cadets. As an independent football entity, the Army team had a fine regular season record of 10-1-0. With the Bowl Game, it was a 10-2-0 record

Overall, the Cadets compiled a 10-2-0 record. They finished with an excellent season record – the best in thirty years. Yet, with such a great record, Army pitched no shutouts, and had no shutouts thrown against them. The Cadets outscored their opponents 379 to 224. In the annual Army–Navy Game, the Cadets defeated the Midshipmen again, by a larger margin yet it was just four points. Navy and Army always played best against each other. In such a season with a few losses, somebody plays better than your team. In this case, after losing to Syracuse near the end of the season, 17-42, Army lost to Auburn, 32–29, in the 1996 Independence Bowl.

Because Army qualified for a Bowl Game, the season was not over.

On December 31, New Years' Eve at 3:30 p.m. vs unranked Auburn, the #24 ranked Cadets lost this game— (The Independence Bowl)—played at Independence Stadium in Shreveport, LA. The final score was L (29–32). Army had played a fine game yet had lost. It would be a long time for another coach to take Army so far.

1997 Season Army Coach Bob Sutton

The Army Cadets football team represented the United States Military Academy in the 1997 college football season. It was Army's one hundred-eighth season of intercollegiate football. They were led by Coach Bob Sutton in his seventh of nine seasons as head coach of the Cadets. As an independent football entity, the Army team had a losing season record of 4-7-0.

Overall, the Cadets compiled a 4-7-0 record. They finished with a poor season record after one of the best in the prior year. In 1997, Army pitched no shutouts, and had two shutouts thrown against them (Tulane 0-41) and (Air Force 0-24). The Cadets were outscored by their opponents 311 to 221. In the annual Army–Navy Game, after many years on top, the Midshipmen defeated the Cadets big time. Army might well have not showed up for the game. Navy and Army always played best against each other but not this year.

1998 Season Army Coach Bob Sutton

The Army Cadets football team represented the United States Military Academy in the 1998 college football season. It was Army's one hundred-ninth season of intercollegiate football. They were led by Coach Bob Sutton in his eighth of nine seasons as head coach of the Cadets. As a new member of Conference USA, the Army team had a losing season record of 3-8-0.

Overall, the Cadets compiled a 3-8-0 record. The Cadets were 2-4 in the C-USA Conference. They finished with a very poor season record after one of the best just two years prior. In 1998, Army pitched no shutouts, and had no shutouts thrown against them. The Cadets were outscored by their opponents 325 to 257. In the annual Army–Navy Game, the Cadets defeated the Midshipmen in a close match W (34-30).

1999 Season Army Coach Bob Sutton

The Army Cadets / Black Knights football team represented the United States Military Academy in the 1999 college football season. It was Army's one hundred-tenth season of intercollegiate football. They were led by Coach Bob Sutton in his ninth and last of nine seasons as head coach of the Cadets / Black Knights. As a new member of Conference USA, the Army team had a losing season record of 3-8-0.

Overall, the Black Knights compiled a 3-8-0 record. The Cadets were 1–5 in the C-USA Conference. They finished with a very poor season record after one of the best two years prior. In 1999, Army pitched no shutouts, and had two shutouts (Southern Miss – 0-24 and Air Force – 0-28) thrown against them. The Black Knights were outscored by their opponents 317 to 225. In the annual Army–Navy Game, the Cadets lost to the Midshipmen in a close match L (9-19)

Throughout the years from 1890 onward, Army teams were known as the "Cadets." In the 1940s, several papers called the football team "the Black Knights of the Hudson." From then on, "Cadets" and "Black Knights" were used interchangeably until this season (1999), when the team was officially nicknamed the Black Knights. Some

pundits continue to call the team either Army or the Cadets and though not official, those names are most acceptable

Another change happened during this time. Between the 1998 and 2004 seasons, Army's football program was a member of Conference USA, but starting with the 2005 season Army reverted to its former independent status. Army competes with Navy and Air Force for the Commander-in-Chief's Trophy. When there is a tie, all are winners but the trophy stays in the last clean winner's locale.

Despite being the winningest coach against Navy in the modern era and despite Navy victories being so important, the Army Brass forgot how hard it was always to defeat the Midshipmen and they fired Bob Sutton because he did not bring in his last Navy opportunity.

As I look at all the coaches at Army, I find it tough to fault them. In 2000, as Bob Sutton passed the keys to Todd Berry, nobody expected Todd Berry, another qualified coach to fail. Todd Berry had rebuilt Illinois State football and had led the school to the Division I-AA playoffs the past two seasons. Army brought him into the bigger leagues but he was already a fine coach.

Berry of course replaced Bob Sutton, who had a rough go of it for three years after his 10-2 season. Many think Sutton should have been retained but who knows what was going on behind the scenes. Bob Sutton was fired two days after Army lost to Navy on Dec. 4 in the 100th meeting between the teams. The accolades coming in for the new coach Todd Berry were deafening. Nobody anticipates failure with any new coach or they don't hire them.

"Coach Todd Berry is an inspiring coach," Army superintendent Lt. Gen. Daniel Christman said in announcing Berry's hiring today. "Anyone who comes into contact with him cannot help but be impressed with his commitment to this institution."

Berry has a history with players and coaches across College Football. He reunited in this hiring with athletic director Rick Greenspan, Illinois State's athletic director for six years and the man who hired Berry in 1995. Greenspan took the Army AD job in April and chose to fire Sutton after the 19-9 loss to Navy.

"I have never been as inspired by a place until I got here," Berry said. "I expect that in the near future we'll be 11-0. Anything else would be an injustice to this institution." Considering Berry's actual record at Army, he might have easily predicted that Army would be winning the football Championships on both the Moon and Mars in the near future.

Greenspan said the 39-year-old coach had all the attributes West Point was looking for. He said Berry has "passion, recruiting skills, he's a teacher of the game, a tireless worker, and someone who appreciates the values of Army." Berry however, never had to deal with the Army Leadership to be successful in life before taking the job.

It is true that he had rebuilt Illinois State football, leading the Redbirds to the Gateway Conference title this season and an 11-3 record. Illinois State lost to Georgia Southern 28-17 in last week's I-AA semifinals.

Berry was voted the league's coach of the year. His overall record at the school is 24-24 in four seasons.

"He's been just incredible for our program," Illinois State assistant athletic director Kenny Mossman said. I wonder if Army would be happy with 24-24?

He was an assistant coach for 13 years before taking the job at Illinois State, including four years as offensive coordinator at East Carolina. He also was an assistant at Southeast Missouri State, Mississippi State and Tennessee-Martin.

Sutton, Army's coach for nine years, was fired just three seasons after guiding Army to a school-record 10 wins. His record against Navy was 6-3, and he left with a 44-55-1 record. Some would say that 24-24 is a better percentage than Sutton achieved. The verdict came in quick when Coach Todd Berry put the Black Knights on the field against opponents.

2000 Season Army Coach Todd Berry

The Army West Point Black Knights football team represented the United States Military Academy in the 2000 college football season. It was Army's one hundred-eleventh season of intercollegiate football. They were led by Coach Todd Berry in his first of four



seasons as head coach of the Black Knights. As a new member of Conference USA, the Army team had a losing season record of 1-10-0.

<< Coach Todd Berry

Overall, the Black Knights compiled a 1-10-0 record. They were 1-6 in the C-USA Conference. They finished with a very poor season record. In 1998, Army pitched no shutouts, and had no shutouts thrown against them. The Cadets were outscored by their opponents 372 to 224. In the annual Army-Navy Game, the Cadets lost to the Midshipmen in a close match L (28-30)

2001 Season Army Coach Todd Berry

The Army West Point Black Knights football team represented the United States Military Academy in the 2001 college football season. It was Army's one hundred-eleventh season of intercollegiate football. They were led by Coach Todd Berry in his second of three seasons as head coach of the Black Knights. The Army team had a losing season record of 3-8-0.

Overall, the Black Knights compiled a 3-8-0 record. They were 2-5 in the C-USA Conference. They finished with another very poor season

record. In 1998, Army pitched no shutouts, and had no shutouts thrown against them. The Black Knights were outscored by their opponents 365 to 229. In the annual Army–Navy Game, the Midshipmen defeated the Black Knights W (12-58). Army changed its nickname from the Cadets to the Black Knights.

2002 Season Army Coach Todd Berry

The Army West Point Black Knights football team represented the United States Military Academy in the 2002 college football season. It was Army's one hundred-thirteenth season of intercollegiate football. They were led by Coach Todd Berry in his third and last of three seasons as head coach of the Black Knights.

Overall, the Black Knights compiled a 1-11-0 record. They were 1-7 in the C-USA Conference. They finished with another very poor season record. In 1998, Army pitched no shutouts, and had one shutout thrown against them (Rutgers 0-44). The Cadets were outscored by their opponents 365 to 229. In the annual Army–Navy Game, the Cadets were pounded by the Midshipmen W (12-58). Army changed its nickname in 1999 from the Cadets to the Black Knights.

2003 Season Army Coach Todd Berry

Todd Berry Lasted six games in 2003 before he was fired. The season record was 0-6 before he was replaced mid-season. The losses in 2003 for Todd Berry are as follows:

Sept 6	Connecticut	L (21-48)
Sept 13	Rutgers	L (21-36)
Sept 20	Tulane	L 33-50)
Sept 27	South Florida	L (0-28)
Oct 4	at TCU	L (0-27)
Oct 11	at Louisville	L (10-34) Todd Berry & above
Oct 18	East Carolina	L (32-38)
Oct 25	at Cincinnati	L (29-33)
Nov 1	UAB	L (9-24)
Nov 8	at Air Force	L (3-31)

Nov 15	Houston	L (14-34)
Nov 22	at Hawaii	L (28-59)
Dec 6	Navy	L (6-34)

The other games from Oct18. were owned by Coach Mumford.

Army became the first team to finish 0-13 in major college history. The Arizona Sun published this short story of what happened to Coach Berry

WEST POINT, N.Y. (AP) — Army Coach Todd Berry was fired Monday with the team 5-35 in his four seasons and mired in an eight-game losing streak.

"The Corps of Cadets and the fans of Army football deserve a competitive program that is representative of this great institution," said Lt. Gen. William Lennox Jr., superintendent of the U.S. Military Academy.

Army (0-6) has just one win in its last 17 games. The Black Knights are averaging 63.8 yards rushing to rank last in the nation and are the only team averaging under 2 yards per carry.

South Florida, playing its inaugural Conference USA game last month, shut out Army 28-0 at Michie Stadium, marking the first time the Black Knights had been blanked at home since 1981.

Here is one of my favorite quotes from me:

“Nothing in life worth having, is easy”

Here is another quote of mine that I just came up with from having read about Coach Berry’s Black Knights.

“11-0 has the same numbers as does 0-11 but the meaning is a lot different!”

Chapter 15 Mumford, Ross, Brock, & Ellerson Seasons 2003 – 2013

Mumford	Coach # 33
Ross	Coach # 34
Brock	Coach # 35
Ellerson	Coach # 36

Year	Coach	Record	Conference	Record
**2003	John Mumford	0-13	C-USA	0-8
2004	Bobby Ross	2-9	C-USA	2-6
2005	Bobby Ross	4-7	Indep	4-7
2006	Bobby Ross	3-9	Indep	3-9
2007	Stan Brock	3-9	Indep	3-9
2008	Stan Brock	3-9	Indep	3-9
2009	Rich Ellerson	5-7	Indep	5-7
2010	Rich Ellerson	7-6	Indep	7-6
2011	Rich Ellerson	3-9	Indep	3-9
2012	Rich Ellerson	2-10	Indep	2-10
2013	Rich Ellerson	3-9	Indep	3-9

** Todd Berry coached six losses listed under Mumford in 2003



Coach John Mumford checking things out

2003 Season Army Coaches Berry / Mumford

The Army West Point Black Knights football team represented the United States Military Academy in the 2003 college football season.

It was Army's one hundred-fourteenth season of intercollegiate football. They were led by Coach Todd Berry, in his fourth and last season. Berry was fired after six games in. John Mumford coached the last seven games. Things were not going well for Army and Coach Mumford did not provide a fix.

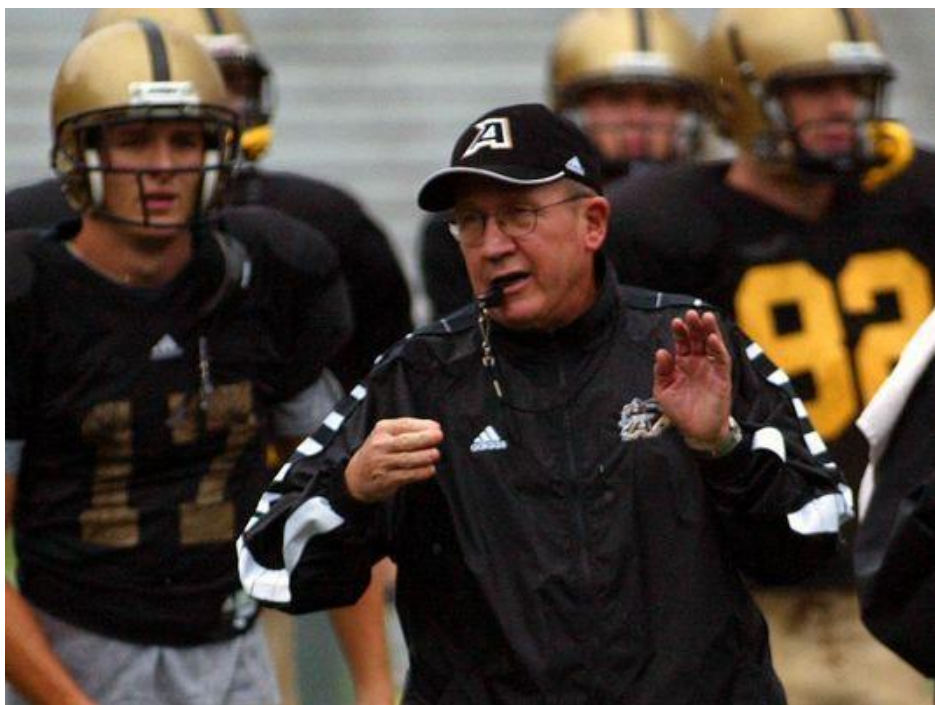
Overall, the Black Knights compiled a 1-11-0 record. They were 0-8 in the C-USA Conference. They finished with another very poor season record. In 1998, Army pitched no shutouts, and had two shutouts thrown against them (TCU & Louisville – Berry's last two games). The Cadets were outscored by their opponents 476 to 206. In the annual Army–Navy Game, the Cadets defeated the Midshipmen W (6-34).

Bobby Ross

Bobby Ross was the next Army Coach in the pipeline. When you look at Ross's record, 9-25, with three losing seasons, you can see a similarity with Bob Sutton, except for one thing. Sutton showed that if he got the players, he could bring out their talents as in his 10-2 season.

2004 Season Army Coach Bobby Ross

The Army West Point Black Knights football team represented the United States Military Academy in the 2004 college football season. It was Army's one hundred-fifteenth season of intercollegiate football. They were led by Coach Bobby Ross in his first of three seasons. As an independent football entity, the Army team had a very poor season record of 2-9.



Coach Bobby Ross at work

Overall, the Black Knights compiled a 2-9 record. They were 2-6 in the C-USA Conference (their last year). They finished with another very poor season record. In 1998, Army pitched no shutouts, and had no shutouts thrown against them. In the annual Army–Navy Game, the Midshipmen defeated the Black Knights W (13-42).

2005 Season Army Coach Bobby Ross

The Army West Point Black Knights football team represented the United States Military Academy in the 2005 college football season. It was Army's one hundred-sixteenth season of intercollegiate football. They were led by Coach Bobby Ross in his second of three seasons. Out of conference play for good, as an independent football entity, the Army team had another very poor season record of 4-7.

Overall, the Black Knights compiled a 4-7 record. They had exited the C-USA Conference in 2004. They finished with another very poor season record. Army pitched one shutout 20-0 v Akron) and

had no shutouts thrown against them. In the annual Army–Navy Game, the Midshipmen defeated the Black Knights W (23-42).

2005 Great Army Player Carlton Jones B

Carlton Jones played in Coach Bobby Ross's two-back option. He emerged as a premier running back for the Black Knights, leading the team in rushing from 2002 to 2005. By the end of his collegiate career, he ranked near the top of every rushing statistic. Jones went from third string to starter and becoming the first freshman to lead the Black Knights in rushing since Michael Mayweather (762 yards in 1989).

In his junior season, Jones broke Glenn Davis' 59-year-old single-season rushing touchdown record with 17 touchdowns. Jones rushed for a career high 225 yards and five touchdowns against South Florida in a 41-35 stunner in 2004. He left the academy second in all-time in career rushing yards (3,536) and tied for second in career 100-yard rushing games (11). But despite his many accomplishments as a running back, Jones won only seven games in his four-year career (7-40). One great player does not make a team.

2006 Season Army Coach Bobby Ross

The Army West Point Black Knights football team represented the United States Military Academy in the 2006 college football season. It was Army's one hundred-seventeenth season of intercollegiate football. They were led by Coach Bobby Ross in his third and final season of three seasons. The Army team had another very poor season record of 3-9.

Overall, the Black Knights compiled a 3-9 record. They finished with another very poor season record. Army pitched no shutouts and had no shutouts thrown against them. In the annual Army–Navy Game, the Midshipmen defeated the Black Knights L (23-42).

2007 Season Army Coach Stan Brock

The Army West Point Black Knights football team represented the United States Military Academy in the 2007 college football season. It was Army's one hundred-eighteenth season of intercollegiate football. They were led by Coach Stan Brock in his first of two seasons. The Army team had another very poor season record of 3-9. It was the second 3-9 season of three in a row.



Stan Brock before the Tulane game

Overall, the Black Knights compiled a 3-9 record. They finished with another very poor season record. Army pitched no shutouts and had no shutouts thrown against them. In the very important annual Army–Navy Game, the Midshipmen defeated the Black Knights L (3-38).

2008 Season Army Coach Stan Brock

The Army West Point Black Knights football team represented the United States Military Academy in the 2008 college football season. It was Army's one hundred-nineteenth season of intercollegiate football. They were led by Coach Stan Brock in his second and last of

two seasons. The Army team had another very poor season record of 3-9. It was the third 3-9 season of three in a row.

Overall, the Black Knights compiled a 3-9 record. They finished with another very poor season record. Army pitched no shutouts and had one shutout thrown against them in the Army-Navy-Game. In the very important annual Army–Navy Game, the Midshipmen defeated the Black Knights L (0-34).

Stan Brock took a lot of heat in 2008 from critics after changing from the pro-style offense to a triple option-like offensive scheme after the previous season. Some pundits dubbed it the "Brock Bone" or "quadruple" option, due to an added passing element. The team as noted above finished the season with a disappointing 3–9 record, with the biggest disappointment being the 34–0 rout by archrival Navy.

Brock was subsequently fired and replaced this year by former Cal Poly head coach, Rich Ellerson. The 2008 Army–Navy Game was the first shut-out of Army by Navy since 1978. One consolation was that in the game's final play, Army fullback Collin Mooney, in the last play of his college football career, broke the school record for single-season rushing by a single yard.

Brock Out; Ellerson In at Army

NY Daily News Article

WEST POINT, N.Y. - Army filled its football coaching vacancy by heeding a core West Point value: History matters.

Rich Ellerson grew up around Black Knights football and is leaving his coaching job at Cal Poly to come to a place he knows well. His father and two brothers graduated from the U.S. Military Academy, where brother John led the 1962 team to a 6-4 record. And he's worked before with former Army coaches known for running successful schemes on both sides of the ball.

Ellerson replaces Stan Brock, who was fired Dec. 12 after a pair of 3-9 seasons. This season ended with a 34-0 loss to Navy. Brock, a

former New Orleans Saints offensive lineman, was Army's offensive line coach for three years before replacing Bobby Ross in early 2007.

Academy officials, who announced the selection Friday, said Ellerson expressed interest in the position when it was open in the past. They were impressed by his familiarity with a program in need of a quick turnaround.

"I will never receive, nor have I ever received a finer compliment professionally or personally than to be entrusted with the Army football program at this point in its history," said Ellerson, who turns 55 on Jan. 1.

Before his eight years as Cal Poly's coach, Ellerson worked with former Army Coach Jim Young at Arizona, where Ellerson was an assistant. Young, who ran a successful option attack at Army, had retired from the Black Knights after the 1990 season and assumed a volunteer role on the Arizona coaching staff.

Ellerson also assisted Army Coach Bob Sutton when he installed his "Desert Swarm" defense at West Point, which helped carry the Black Knights to a 10-2 record and a berth in the Independence Bowl in 1996.

Cal Poly made it to the Football Championship Subdivision playoffs four times under Ellerson and was ranked as high as No. 3 this season. He was 56-34 in his eight years at Cal Poly.

Athletic director Kevin Anderson said he's long admired Ellerson's work with the triple option at Cal Poly.

"One of our primary goals of the search was to find someone capable of turning around our program immediately, and we are confident Rich is the perfect individual to accomplish that," he said.

Despite all the confidence like many before him, Rich Ellerson was unable to deliver more than just one slightly winning season out of five. Most of the squad's seasons with Coach Ellerson were well underplayed. Four losing seasons out of five says a lot.

2009 Season Army Coach Rich Ellerson

The Army West Point Black Knights football team represented the United States Military Academy in the 2009 college football season. It was Army's one hundred-twentieth season of intercollegiate football. They were led by Coach Rich Ellerson in his first of five seasons. The Army team had a losing season record of 5-7. They won two games more than the prior year.

Overall, the Black Knights compiled a 5-7 record. They finished with another relatively poor season record. Army pitched no shutouts and had no shutouts thrown against them. In the very important annual Army–Navy Game, the Midshipmen defeated the Black Knights L (3-17).



Rich Ellerson coaching for Army Black Knights

2010 Season Army Coach Rich Ellerson

The Army West Point Black Knights football team represented the United States Military Academy in the 2010 college football season. It was Army's one hundred-twenty-first season of intercollegiate football. They were led by Coach Rich Ellerson in his second of five seasons. The Army team had a winning season record of 7-5, their

first season above 500 since 1996. They won two games more than the prior year.

Overall, the Black Knights compiled a 7-5 record. They finished with an OK season record. Army pitched a shutout against North Texas – 24-0, and had no shutouts thrown against them. In the very important annual Army–Navy Game, the Midshipmen defeated the Black Knights L (17-31).

By winning 6 regular season games, Army became bowl-eligible for the first time since the 1996 season. They were invited to the Armed Forces Bowl against SMU, in University Park, Texas replacing a team from the Mountain West Conference. They defeated SMU 16–14 in the bowl to finish the season 7–6, their first winning season since 1996.

2011 Season Army Coach Rich Ellerson

The Army West Point Black Knights football team represented the United States Military Academy in the 2011 college football season. It was Army's one hundred-twenty-second season of intercollegiate football. They were led by Coach Rich Ellerson in his third of five seasons. The Army team had a losing season record of 3-9. They lost four more games than the prior year.

Overall, the Black Knights compiled a 3-9 record. They finished with a poor season record. Army pitched a shutout against Fordham 55-0, and had no shutouts thrown against them. In the very important annual Army–Navy Game, the Midshipmen defeated the Black Knights 21-27.

2012 Season Army Coach Rich Ellerson

The Army West Point Black Knights football team represented the United States Military Academy in the 2012 college football season. It was Army's one hundred-twenty-third season of intercollegiate football. They were led by Coach Rich Ellerson in his fourth of five seasons. The Army team had a losing season record of 2-10. They lost one more game than the prior year.

Overall, the Black Knights compiled a 2-10 record. They finished with a poor season record. Army pitched no shutouts, and had no shutouts thrown against them. In the very important annual Army–Navy Game, the Midshipmen defeated the Black Knights again 13-17. Things were not looking good for Coach Ellerson or the Army program.

2013 Season Army Coach Rich Ellerson

The Army West Point Black Knights football team represented the United States Military Academy in the 2013 college football season. It was Army's one hundred-twenty-fourth season of intercollegiate football. They were led by Coach Rich Ellerson in his fifth and last of five seasons. The Army team had a losing season record of 3-9. They won just one more game than the prior year.

Overall, the Black Knights compiled a 3-9 record. They finished with a poor season record. Army pitched no shutouts, and had no shutouts thrown against them. In the very important annual Army–Navy Game, the Midshipmen smothered the Black Knights 7-34. Following the loss to Navy on December 14 and finishing the season 3-9, head coach Rich Ellerson was fired.

Army fires coach Rich Ellerson

Dec 16, 2013

Army has fired Rich Ellerson after five seasons, the school confirmed Sunday.

Ellerson was 20-41 at Army, including 0-5 against Navy. The firing comes one day after Army lost 34-7 to Navy, the Black Knights' 12th straight loss in the lopsided series.

Rich Ellerson's 34-7 loss to Navy on Saturday turned out to be his last game on Army's sideline.

"I love that football team," Ellerson said after the game. "I want desperately for them to have a better feeling today. That's what is killing me.

Nonetheless Ellerson is gone. **Army finished 3-9 this season.**

Chapter 16 Jeff Monken's Seasons 2014-2016

Monken Coach # 37

Year	Coach	Record	Conference	Record
2014	Jeff Monken	4-8	Indep	4-8
2015	Jeff Monken	2-10	Indep	2-10
2016	Jeff Monken	8-5	Indep	8-5
2017	Jeff Monken			



Coach Jeff Monken with the Army Team

Who is Coach Jeff Monken?

Jeff Monken is the new Sherriff in town. Others who came before him could not turn this seemingly lawless team around. Nobody has been blaming the Sherriff per se but every few years, the Army gets rid of the Sherriff and brings in a “better” lawman to bring justice to the people of Dodge City. But, the same old things happen. The bad guys come into Michie Stadium and face the ravage the townspeople.

Will this happen again? It was a good question in 2014 for sure as the new Sheriff, Jeff Monken had not even checked out his posse.

When 2014 was said and done, there was a lot of devastation (4-8 record) and the townspeople had been hurt like the olden days. But, they figured that Sherriff Monken was still getting his posse together so the Town Council kept him on.

Then came 2015, and the posse was getting formed and they looked stronger. But, the bad guys played harder than the prior year (2-10). While this was going on, Sherriff Monken was culling his posse into the best there ever was. Despite a 2-10 bad guy record, twice as bad statistically as the prior year, the townspeople also looked at the posse and they figured protection and victories over adversaries would come in 2016.

It did!

Jeff Monken, who was named Army's 37th individual head coach on Dec. 24, 2013, is now ready to begin his fourth season as head football coach. The Sherriff now has a fine posse.

Monken shows a 50-39 career record as a head coach and a 6-18 mark at Army.

Last year, 2016, was a breakout season for the Black Knights under Monken. He led them to their first win over Navy since 2001 and they won a bowl game for the first time in six seasons. The last time the Black Knights accomplished both feats in the same season was in 1984.

In 2016, Army was second in the nation in rushing offense and ran for an Army single-season record of 46 touchdowns, which eclipsed the 1945 national championship team. On the defense side, Army was consistently in the top 10 in total defense and finished the year fourth in the nation. They handled the bad guys on both sides of the ball.

In 2015, Sherriff Monken led Army to a pair of wins over Bucknell and Eastern Michigan. Under coach Monken, the Black Knights had five players reach 100 yards rushing in a game in 2015 and had three

different quarterbacks throw for 100 yards. Signal callers Ahmad Bradshaw and Chris Carter ran and threw for 100 yards each in their career debuts. Army won on the road for the first time since 2010 with a 58-36 win over Eastern Michigan. The townspeople, the fans, and the Academy were beginning to believe.

Army finished the season ranked 12th in the country in rushing offense at 244.3 yards per game. Linebacker Andrew King was the top player in the national rankings. He was 21st in tackles for loss with an average of 2.1 per game and 26th in fumbles recovered with two.

In Monken's first season at Army, he guided the Black Knights to home victories over Buffalo, Ball State and Fordham, in addition to a dramatic win against Connecticut at Yankee Stadium.

Under his guidance, running back Larry Dixon, linebacker Jeremy Timpf, defensive back Josh Jenkins and offensive lineman Matt Hugenberg earned 11 citations on postseason all-star teams and two players, Joe Drummond and Dixon competed in The Medal of Honor Bowl Game and East-West Shrine Game, respectively.

Army was fifth in the country in rushing offense at 296.5 yards per game in Monken's first season and sixth in fewest penalties per game with just 4.08 infractions per contest.

Monken tutored a host of players who listed in the national rankings. Timpf was seventh in the nation in solo tackles per game and 23rd in tackles per game. Jenkins was eighth in the country in blocked kicks and 33rd in interceptions per game and both Lamar Johnson-Harris and Xavier Moss ranked 11th in punt return touchdowns. Dixon listed nationally in rushing yards per carry (30th), rushing yards (39th) and rushing yards per game (41st).

With a 47-39 win against Buffalo, Monken became the first head coach to win his first game since Bob Sutton did so in 1991 with a victory over Colgate. Prior to Monken, the last Army Coach to win his first game against a Football Bowl Subdivision opponent was Ed Cavanaugh in 1980.

Monken came to the banks of the Hudson River following a successful stint as a head coach at Georgia Southern.

He spent four seasons as head coach at Georgia Southern after learning the triple-option offense under one of the nation's premier option proponents, Paul Johnson, during assistant coaching stints at Navy and Georgia Tech.

During his four seasons at Georgia Southern, Monken authored a 38-16 mark and spearheaded the programs transition to the elite Football Bowl Subdivision level from the Football Championship Subdivision (FCS) ranks.

Georgia Southern, which joined the Sun Belt Conference following Monken's tenure, was a member of the FCS and qualified for the NCAA playoffs in all three eligible seasons under Monken, advancing to the national semifinals each year while posting double-digit victory totals.

Monken guided tradition-rich Georgia Southern to some of the biggest wins in school history, with the most memorable arguably a 26-20 victory at Florida in November at the vaunted "Swamp." Despite that headline-grabbing victory, Georgia Southern was not eligible for the FCS playoffs this season due to its transitional status.

"I am thrilled to accept the head coaching position at West Point," said Monken at the time of his hiring. "Not only is the United States Military Academy one of the most prestigious academic institutions in the world, it boasts one of the nation's richest, most historic traditions in all of college football.

"There are so many people I would like to thank for this tremendous opportunity, starting with Director of Athletics Boo Corrigan and our Superintendent, Gen. Bob Caslen. I am honored and humbled by their trust in me to lead the West Point football program. I have had the privilege of serving as a coach for several outstanding institutions and am thankful to all of the student-athletes, coaches, and administrators with whom I have worked. Because of their commitment, dedication, and loyalty, this opportunity to serve at West Point has been afforded to me. More than anyone else, I want to thank the men and women who have served and continue to serve

our nation in the United States Army. I am proud to be your head football coach."

Monken and Johnson are the only coaches in Georgia Southern school history to win at least 10 games in each of their first three seasons.

"Jeff Monken is an outstanding football coach. He is a tireless worker who will do the right things to build a program and he will be a great leader," said Johnson.

A finalist for the 2012 Liberty Mutual Coach of the Year award, Monken guided Georgia Southern to 10 wins his first season, 11 his second and 10 in his third. His 2013 squad posted a 7-4 mark, including the stunning, season-ending upset of Florida in Gainesville.

Under Monken's guidance, Georgia Southern was one of the top rushing teams at the FCS level, claiming the NCAA rushing title in 2012 at 399.36 yards per contest. Walter Payton Award candidate Jerick McKinnon and running back Dominique Swope established the NCAA record for rushing yards by teammates with 3,063.

Monken coached a lengthy list of all-stars, including the school's highest-ever National Football League draft choice, safety J.J. Wilcox, a third-round selection of the Dallas Cowboys in 2013.

In 2011, Georgia Southern was ranked No. 1 in both FCS polls for seven weeks and stopped Wofford, 31-10, to win its ninth Southern Conference championship. Five players were named All-America, Brent Russell was selected Southern Conference Defensive Player of the Year, Monken earned conference Coach of the Year plaudits and Swope was named Southern Conference Freshman of the Year. Home playoff wins against Old Dominion and Maine were part of the Eagles' memorable 11-3 campaign.

Monken got off to a great start in his first year as Georgia Southern's head coach, knocking off top-ranked and previously unbeaten Appalachian State as part of a 10-5 season. Georgia Southern ended the season with three straight wins to qualify for the postseason and registered three playoff victories to advance to the national semifinals.

In addition to the success on the field, Monken helped Georgia Southern reemerge academically with the team's cumulative grade point average ranking as the highest in school history in each of his first two seasons. Not only was Georgia Southern successful in the classroom and on the football field under Monken, but the players and staffs were part of several community service programs and local events.

Monken was named Georgia Southern's head coach in November of 2009, continuing a family history of football coaches. Jeff's father, Mike, and a dozen family members have coached at the high school, collegiate or professional levels.

Monken's first head coaching job came after accumulating 20 years of experience as an assistant, 13 of them with his mentor Johnson. Monken coached slotbacks at Georgia Southern from 1997 to 2001 before joining Johnson first at Navy and then Georgia Tech.

As an assistant coach at Georgia Southern, Monken was part of two NCAA FCS National Championship squads (1999 and 2000) and five straight playoff teams. Georgia Southern was among the top-five rushing teams in all five seasons and twice led the nation in rushing. Four out of five seasons, the Eagles ranked in the top-15 in scoring as well.

After serving as an assistant at Georgia Southern, Monken accepted a position on Johnson's coaching staff at Navy. Monken not only mentored slotbacks, he later added special team's coordinator duties.

In Annapolis, Monken helped the Midshipmen to five straight Commander in Chief trophies and five consecutive bowl appearances, including a 10-win season in 2004. Following his time at Navy, Monken moved to Georgia Tech where for two seasons he served as slotbacks coach and special teams coordinator. The Yellow Jackets posted double-digit wins in 2009 and captured the Atlantic Coast Conference championship, although that title was later vacated.

Monken began his coaching career in 1989 as a graduate assistant at the University Hawaii and later spent one season at Arizona State

University. Monken moved to University of Buffalo as the wide receivers and tight ends coach and also handled recruiting. He served on the staffs at Morton (Ill.) High School as head coach and at Concordia University in Illinois as the offensive line coach as well.

A native of Joliet, Ill, Monken played wide receiver for four years and earned two varsity letters in track and field while earning his bachelor's degree from Millikin University in 1989. He was inducted into the school's Athletic Hall of Fame in October and collected his master's degree from Hawaii in 1991.

Monken and his wife Beth now reside at West Point with their three daughters, Isabelle, Amelia and Evangeline. We of the Army Football Community know Jeff Monken can produce great teams. We are sure wishing and hoping and praying that his energy holds out and that he gets the support of the institution for the long haul.

When the fan base and the pundits begin to put the word “Red” in between Jeff and Monken, I think we (Army) will have more than arrived.

2014 Season Army Coach Jeff Monken

The Army West Point Black Knights football team represented the United States Military Academy in the 2014 college football season. It was Army's one hundred-twenty-fifth season of intercollegiate football. They were led by Coach Jeff Monken in his first of three seasons. Monken is also the current coach and he had a good year in 2016 so we hope he is around for a while. The Army team had a losing season record of 4-8. They won one more game than the prior year.

Overall, the Black Knights compiled a 4-8 record. They finished with a poor season record, losing twice as many games as they won. Army pitched no shutouts, and were shut out by Stanford 0-35. In the very important annual Army–Navy Game, the Midshipmen smothered the Black Knights 10-17. Assistant Coach Danny Verpaele brought back the tight end position to Army

2015 Season Army Coach Jeff Monken

The Army West Point Black Knights football team represented the United States Military Academy in the 2015 college football season. It was Army's one hundred-twenty-sixth season of intercollegiate football. They were led by Coach Jeff Monken in his second of three seasons. Monken is also the current coach and he had a good year in 2016 so we hope he is around for a while. The Army team had a losing season record of 2-10. They won two less games than the prior year.

Overall, the Black Knights compiled a 2-10 record. They finished with a very poor season record, losing five times as many games as they won. Army pitched no shutouts, and were not shut out by any opponent. In the very important annual Army-Navy Game, the Midshipmen smothered the Black Knights 17-21. This game was close but no cigar. Would Coach Jeff Monken get to light up a cigar in 2016? We'll see soon!

2016 Season Army Coach Jeff Monken

The Army West Point Black Knights football team represented the United States Military Academy in the 2016 college football season. It was Army's one hundred-twenty-seventh season of intercollegiate football. They were led by Coach Jeff Monken in his third if XXXX seasons. Monken is the current coach and he had a good year this year in 2016 so we all hope he is around for a while. The Army team had a winning record of 8-5. They won six more games than the prior year. Looks like Monken is what the doctor ordered!

Overall, the Black Knights compiled an 8-5 record. They finished with the best season since air was invented or so it seemed. Army pitched no shutouts, but the Black Knights were not shut out by any opponent. In the very important annual Army-Navy Game, the Midshipmen were finally defeated by the neve-say-die Black Knights 38-31. This game gained the Army Black Knights a big Cigar. It was close but the Cigar was achieved. Coach Jeff Monken got to light up a big cigar in 2016? We'll see about 2017 soon! Army fans are confident in making sure their cigar lighting lighters are available for the 2017 season.

In a game played at M&T Bank Stadium • Baltimore, MD (117th Army–Navy Game/Commander-in-Chief's Trophy), this game was the seventh win for the Black Knights this season. Win # 8 came in the heart of the Dallas Bowl game.



Army Navy Game 2016

On December 27 at 11:00 a.m. when the NY revelers were ready to celebrate early, Army gave lots of reasons why. Army played North Texas in the Cotton Bowl Stadium in Dallas, TX celebrating the (Heart of Dallas Bowl). The Black Knights prevailed in OT W (38–31) before 39,117



Celebration over 2016 Navy Victory

Looking forward to great players' opportunities, the 2017 Schedule is as follows:

9/1/2017	Fordham	West Point, NY
9/9/2017	Buffalo	West Point, NY
9/16/2017	Ohio State	Columbus, OH
9/23/2017	Tulane	New Orleans, LA
9/30/2017	Texas-El Paso	West Point, NY
10/7/2017	Rice	Houston, TX
10/14/2017	Eastern Michigan	West Point, NY
10/21/2017	Temple	West Point, NY
11/4/2017	Air Force	USAF Academy, CO
11/11/2017	Duke	West Point, NY
11/18/2017	North Texas	Denton, TX
12/9/2017	Navy	Philadelphia, PA

2017 Commentary

Great players simply do not happen by wishing. Army's Black Knights have had a lot of devastating near misses over the years, and

these classic Army-Navy Game from December 2016 nearly went down among the worst. But, it did not! Now, Army is set for 2017.

As we know, Army dominated the first half and staked themselves to a two-touchdown lead at the break. Jeff Monken's team was clearly intent on not leaving another tight finish to chance. In the end, however, as the game rolled on, the Black Knights had to sweat it out again. To Monken and the team's credit, they managed to do it, and maybe with the closeness of the game, it is all sweeter in the end.

Navy had some personnel issues but nobody was making excuses. Sophomore Zach Abey made his first career start for Navy, in relief of the injured Will Worth. It was a tough situation for an inexperienced player to get tossed into. Army was able to get Abey off balance. At the half, the substitute QB completed more passes (two) to Army players than Navy players (one), and the Midshipmen had run 13 first-half total plays to the Knights' 14 first downs. Things just were not clicking at all for Navy—at least not at first.

Of course, Navy's opportunity was coming and they were ready to take it. The Middies cut the lead to 14-10 by the start of the third quarter. Abey found the end zone for Navy's first touchdown. Then the newbie QB ripped off a 41-yard scoring run to give Navy its first lead with 12:42 left.

The Black Knights were taken back but were not laying down. Army answered the call. After Abey's score, the Knights mounted a 12-play, 80-yard drive that ended with Bradshaw's critical score. It was a game-turning response, right as Army was in trouble. The Black Knights then forced a punt after that, and they drained the clock along with Navy's spirit upon getting the ball back.

That was the game.

Like all Army-Navy Games, this game mattered a ton. It always does.

Navy lost more than just this game. The Midshipmen fell short of an American Athletic Conference title and a potential Cotton Bowl bid this year. Their chance to make it 15 in a row against arch rival Army meant everything to them and it did not happen. The Black Knights

entered with their best record since 2010 and their best shot in years at ending the streak. The Black Knights ended the streak.

Navy entered as a 5-point favorite with a scoring total over/under around 47, meaning Vegas forecasted a final score in the area of Navy 26, Army 21.

With fourteen wins in a row and having a fine season, Navy began the day with the country's No. 25 offense, despite being down to their third-string QB Abey. Army hadn't been nearly as lethal on offense this year, but the Black Knights had been much better than Navy on defense. Wait 'til we all see how well Army does in 2017.

What should we expect in 2017?

Courtesy of SBNation.com

Army is finding its niche with Monken in charge. The Black Knights broke through in 2016 with a lineup far from senior-heavy, and they did so with clear, obvious areas for future improvement — passing downs offense, pass defense, special teams, etc. Recruiting has improved a bit, returning production is high, and the Cadets appear well suited to further mastery of the underdog script.

The schedule is still pretty light, but it appears to get at least a little bit more difficult this fall. Last year the Black Knights played two FCS opponents and three teams among FBS' bottom 10 in S&P+. The bottom feeders are there, but there's only one FCS foe, and four opponents are projected 71st or better.

This could be a situation a lot like last year's, where the Knights were .500 late and needed late triumphs to become bowl eligible. Or they could engineer a strong start instead. It all depends on the relative tossups — they have five games with win probability between 40 and 54 percent. With overachievement or strong close-game execution, a 6-1 start is possible. That'll take the suspense right out of the equation.

Regardless, it's great to have Army back. College football is more fun with three different service academy teams serving as a pain in the

butt and proving that you can win games with two-star recruits and a disciplined system.

Monken brought the Black Knights back to the party; now we get to find out if they can stay there this time. Signs point to yes.

There is no question this past 2016 season was a great one. The Army-Navy-Game was at its best again. Of course, Army plans to get through the whole season successfully and not just make its season by winning the Navy Game. Jeff Monken is aware that Navy overcame injuries to finish 9-5 in its past season that surpassed expectations.

However, when it came to one of the game's most historic rivalries with Army (8-5), the Black Knights ended the 14-year drought with a 21-17 win. Now, with both programs coming off impressive seasons, the 2017 edition of the rivalry is expected to be another classic. I would suggest that we all circle our calendars for Dec. 9, when the two armed-forces face off again at Lincoln Financial Field at 3 p.m. ET. I sure plan to be there.

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