

DATA CONCERNING THE FOOTBALL RECORD OF THE UNIVERSITY  
OF KANSAS TEAM OF 1920 - COACHED BY FORREST C. ALLEN-  
ASSISTANT COACH HOWARD LASLETT  
GEORGE NETTLES, CAPTAIN

Coaches

Kansas	47	-	Emporia Teachers	0	H.W. "Bill" Hargiss
"	6	-	Washburn College	0	Ernest Bearg-Dwight Beam
"	7	-	Drake University	3	Ted Banks "Red"
"	7	-	Iowa State	0	Dr. Payne
"	14	-	Kansas State	0	Charlie Bachman
"	9	-	Oklahoma	21	Bennie Owens
"	20	-	Nebraska	20	Henry Schulte
"	7	-	Missouri	16	Jimmy Phelan

The high spot of the football season of 1920 was a game with Iowa State at Lawrence in which Coach Allen had a dream in which he pictured seven men in the Kansas line-up who had not been regular starters.

Just before the start of the game on old McCook Field Allen told his men of the dream, saying he believed in hunches. The night before the game Allen had seen a Kansas airplane with the starting line-up of the Kansas men in the fuselage. He saw the ship take off from the west end of the field and fly in a northeasterly direction over to Kansas left side-line and then wing its way goalward over the Iowa State goal line. (Old McCook Field ran east and west.)

Just before the whistle blew Allen gave the line-up to the startled Kansas boys, seven of whom were not expecting to start. Harley Little, a slender boy who had been troubled with indigestion, was the man that Allen said he saw go over for the touchdown, flying the Kansas ship.

As the dream was pictured the Iowa State boys stood with their hands on their hips in a kick-off formation and saw the flight of the Kansas ship.

Allen said to Dutch Lonborg, the quarter back, "Dutch, if we win the toss, receive the kick-off." And then Allen directed Lonborg to have the ball run up the center of the field to the right. Iowa State defended the east goal, Allen said, "Dutch, play 46".

Kansas won the toss and chose to receive. Kenny Walsh, the diminutive 133 lb. full back on the Kansas team, received the kick and ran it up the field right and center for 25 yards. Allen instructed Lonborg, the quarter back, on the first play of the game to call 46, which was the right half around Kansas left end.

On the first play of the game after the kick-off the Kansas team lined up and with Harley Little carrying the ball ran around Kansas own left end for 85 yards to a touchdown. Sandefur kicked goal and the only touchdown of the game was scored with Kansas leading 7-0.

This game winning touchdown has long been known as the "dream touchdown" here at Kansas.

Kansas had not been scored upon except by a field goal when Kansas defeated Drake at Lawrence by a score of 7-3. Brindley, the Drake captain, drop kicked a field goal from the 42 yard line early in the game for an early 3-0 lead. Later in the game a pass from Lonborg to Mandeville resulted in a touchdown for Kansas, Kansas winning 7-3.

The next game against Kansas State at Manhattan saw Kansas winning 14-0. Charlie Bachman, the present Michigan State coach, had just come from Northwestern University and this was his first year at the Aggies. Arnold "Arnie" Bell, the right end for Kansas, swooped up an Aggie fumble and ran 65 yards for the first touchdown. A forward pass from Lonborg to Mandeville resulted in the second goal, Kansas winning 14-0.

The Kansas team as yet had not been scored upon except by the field goal but Bennie Owens' Oklahoma Sooners, which proved to be the champion team of the Missouri Valley Conference in 1920, took their measure at Norman 21-9. It was one of the greatest games ever played at Norman so the followers of the Sooners say.

Nebraska had withdrawn from the conference due to a disagreement between the conference and the University of Nebraska. Nebraska contended that they desired to play their football games at Omaha because the Medical School of Nebraska was located there and they had a perfect right to do so. The other schools objected to this ruling and Nebraska withdrew from the Missouri Valley Conference.

And, although the other schools of the conference had a two year agreement which carried over from 1920, the other schools refused to play their 1920 schedule with the Cornhuskers. However, Kansas kept her agreement and was the only one of the Missouri Valley schools to play the Cornhuskers that year.

The Kansas team with an average weight of but 162 lbs. per man met the Cornhuskers who had 19 men on the squad who weighed better than 190 lbs. The Nebraska Cornhuskers had just returned from New York City where they defeated Colgate 20-0. Kansas had one man on the squad that weighed better than 190 lbs. and that was Edwin Sandefur, Kansas tackle.

The game was played on old McCook Field with her wooden bleachers with a crowd of 10,000 risking their lives and their chances on the Jayhawkers.

*Our Gov Schoeppel*

Nebraska, with Henry Schulte coaching, and composed of Dale, Hubka, Swanson, Pucelik, all 200 pounders, soon smashed over a 20-0 score during the first half. Kansas with her 162 lbs. of individual dynamite came back the second half and threw three touchdown forward passes, all to Frank Mandeville for a 20-20 tie.

Lonborg threw two of them and John Bunn threw the last one. Sandefur after kicking two goals from touchdowns missed the third one but at that the Kansas team catapulted herself to a glorious tie victory.

It was that thrilling come-back of the Kansas team that warmed the cockles of the student body and the followers of the Jayhawkers and that game in fact built the Kansas Memorial Stadium.

The game was played on November 13, 1920 and on Monday morning, November 15, 1920 a wild and joyous Kansas student body raised a subscription pledge of \$160,000 toward the building of the Kansas Stadium. The evaluation of the completed stadium at present is \$600,000.00.

The Athletic Association completed the building of the giant Kansas horseshoe, the only completed stadium in the Big Six and the largest and most beautiful in this conference area.

Kansas with a fighting, midget team, the lightest team in the history of Kansas, scored in every game that she played.

Kansas scored 117 points to her opponents 60. She won 5 games, lost 2 and tied Nebraska in the game that built the stadium.

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This information solicited by Fred Ellsworth, Alumni Secretary,  
University of Kansas.

LEADERSHIP AND CONCEPTION OF BUILDING AND FINANCING  
THE STADIUM AT THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS

September 15, 1919 Forrest C. Allen was elected Manager of Athletics at the University of Kansas with no coaching duties.

He had long had a desire to build a Tommy Johnson Memorial Stadium in memory of Kansas' greatest athlete who died two years from the date he was injured in a football game in Kansas City, Missouri between the Missouri Tigers and the Kansas Jayhawkers at Old Association Park.

LaForce Bailey, a graduate of the University of Illinois, who came to the University of Kansas in the Department of Architecture and Design, greatly aided Allen in his work and enthusiasm of projecting a campaign to interest the citizens of the state in building a great Memorial Stadium.

Allen and Bailey raised \$600.00 by public subscription to print a prospectus of the future stadium. Sketches and drawings together with opinions of the prominent men of the state were printed and distributed to enable the Jayhawker followers to envision the possibility of a great stadium on Mt. Oread.

The site of a new stadium on old McCook Field was frowned upon severely by those in power at the university. As the formal entrance of the university was to be north of the Administration Building the opponents of the stadium location, where it is now located, were vigorous in their stand that the stadium be located south of the hill where the students' intramural field is now located.

Borings were made and it was found that it would take \$60,000 to drain the hills adjacent to location properly so that a durable stadium could be built there.

By working with the members of the Board of Administration, composed at that time of Mr. Harve Penny of Lawrence, deceased, Mr. Bert Berrier of Eureka and Mr. Wilbur N. Mason, Ex-president of Baker University, Baldwin, Kansas, Director Allen obtained the consent of these men to place the stadium at its present location.

Old McCook Field ran east and west and large willow trees obscured the university from the spectators at McCook. An ugly, winding slough wended its way from Potter's Lake down past the old McCook Field to Illinois Street. It was Allen's contention that a beautiful horseshoe stadium nestling in the valley there with the open end looking into nature's giant horseshoe to the south where the university buildings are arranged in a concentric arc would hook up definitely the University of Kansas with her athletic patrons.

And when Kansas' Alma Mater song was sung, the Kansas followers could visualize the university in a definite way -

"Far above the golden valley  
Glorious to view,  
Stands our noble Alma Mater  
Towering toward the blue."

The three special senses, seeing, feeling and hearing, would stimulate a greater school spirit and it was with that thought in mind that work to place the stadium in its present location was indulged in.

Not only is the Kansas Memorial Stadium a place for great football games and pageants, but the Kansas Relays, a national institution, as well as Kansas great Interscholastic Meet in which more high school boys assemble here than any one place in Kansas, but the baccalaureate sermon and the commencement exercises of the university as well as the freshman initiation and other great meetings are held in this giant and beautiful Kansas horseshoe.

So well has the stadium been constructed that not one flaw nor crack shows in this magnificent structure. The straight sides were constructed in 1921. The dressing rooms and end towers, seating 5,000, were built in 1925 and the bowl or north end of the horseshoe was built in 1927.

This giant horseshoe 621 ft. long and 465 ft. high houses a splendid indoor running track, dressing rooms, storage spaces and an equipment room not excelled anywhere in the west.

The Modine heating plant located in both the varsity and freshman dressing rooms provides the finest and most modern accommodations for athletes. An underground sprinkling system insures a durable playing turf for the football contestants.

By locating the stadium north of the university all the competitive athletics are on one side and the intramural and Physical Education activities are on the other side. By keeping these two branches of activities separate best results are obtained because the Athletic Association furnishes all equipment and coaching personnel necessary for athletic work.

And, too, the stadium being located at this point makes it much more accessible to highway travel.

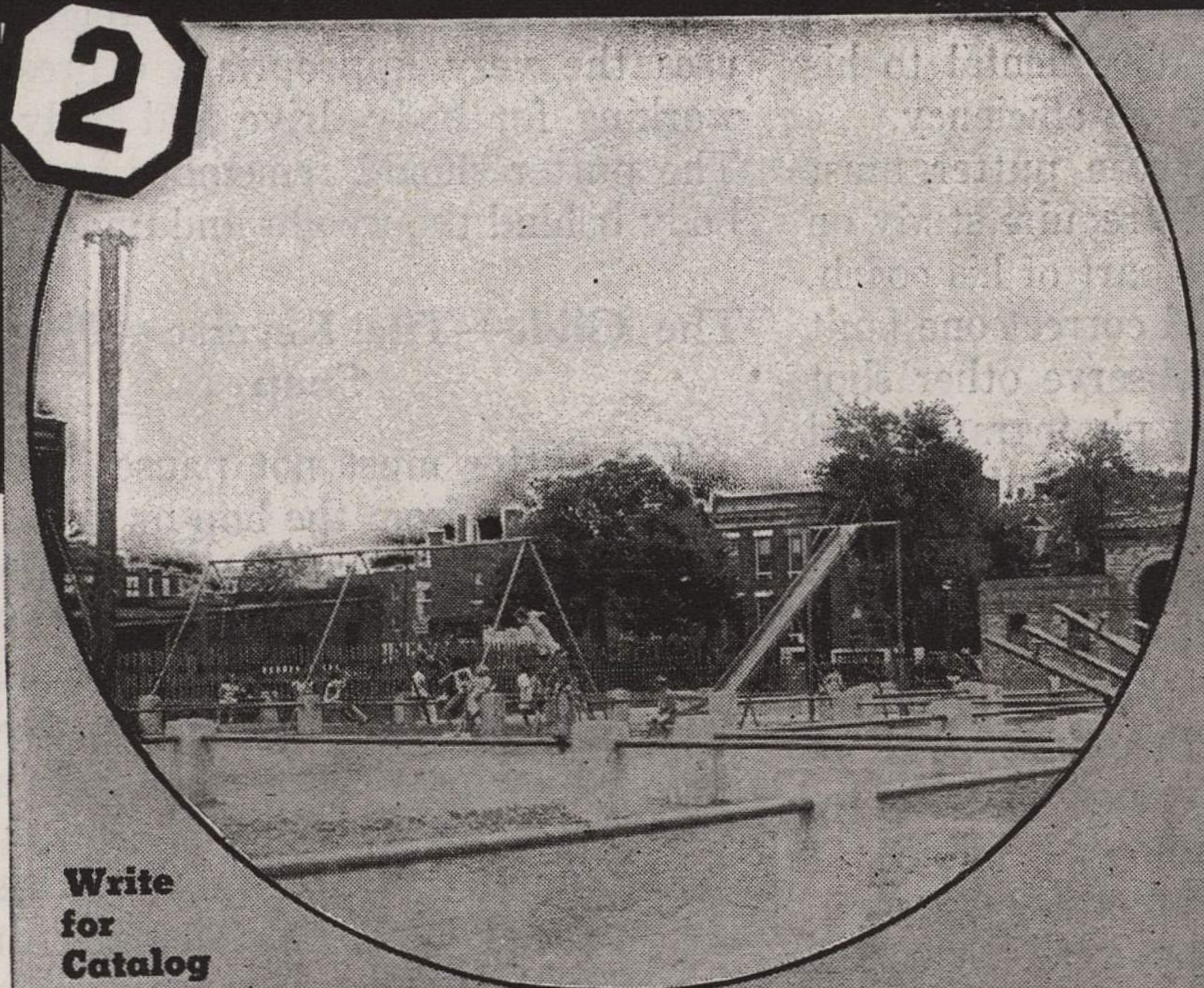
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This information solicited by Fred Ellsworth, Alumni Secretary,  
University of Kansas

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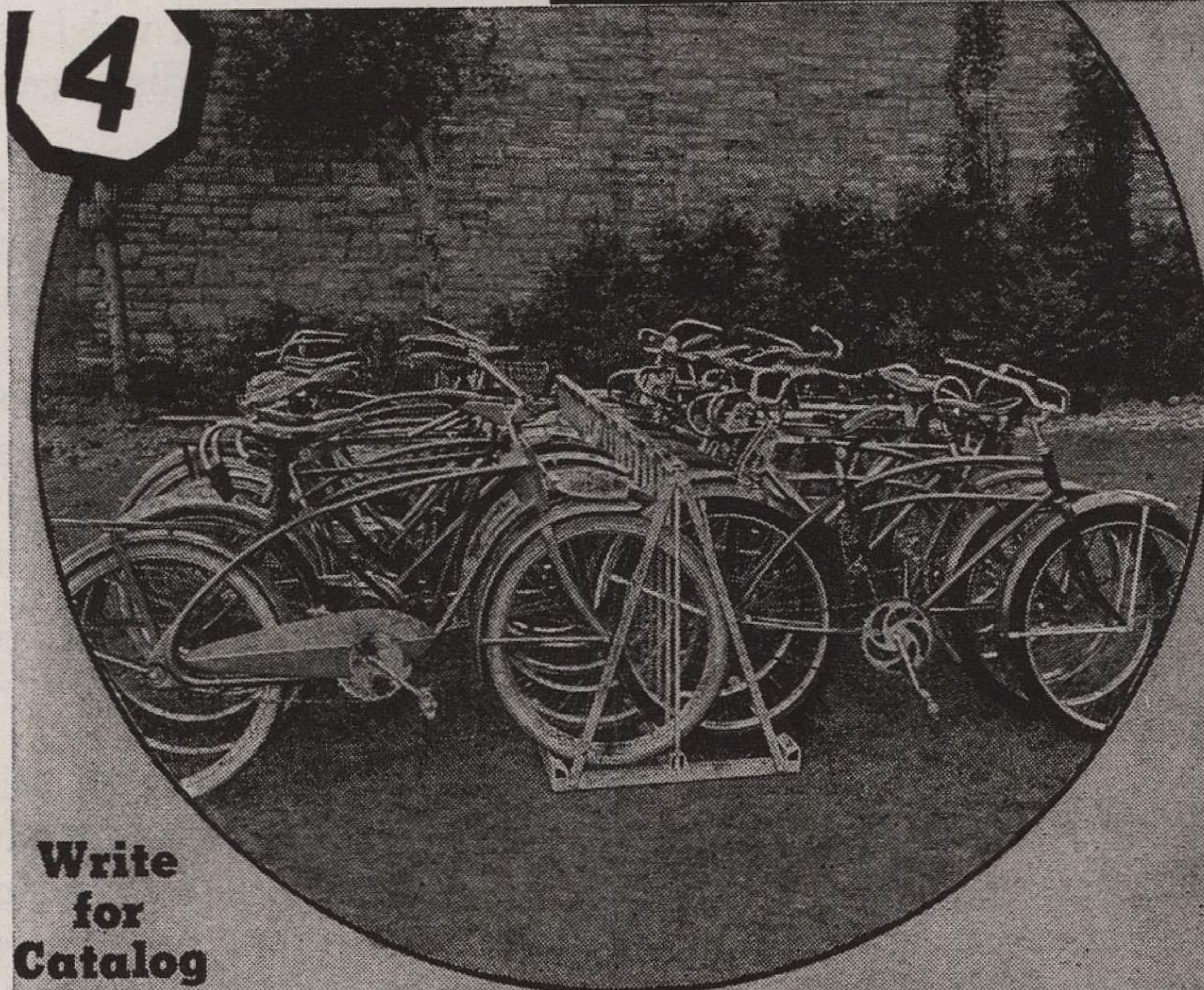


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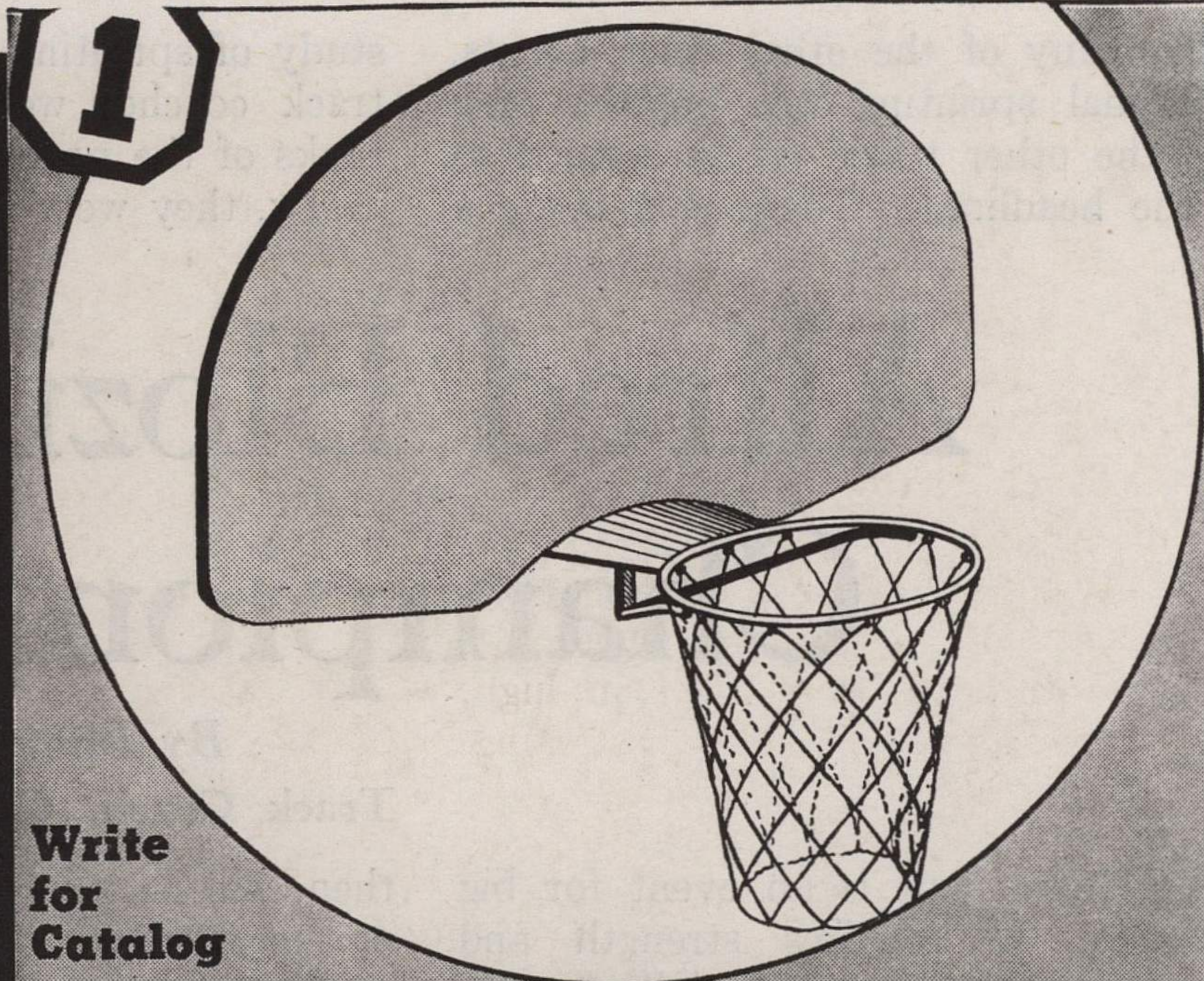


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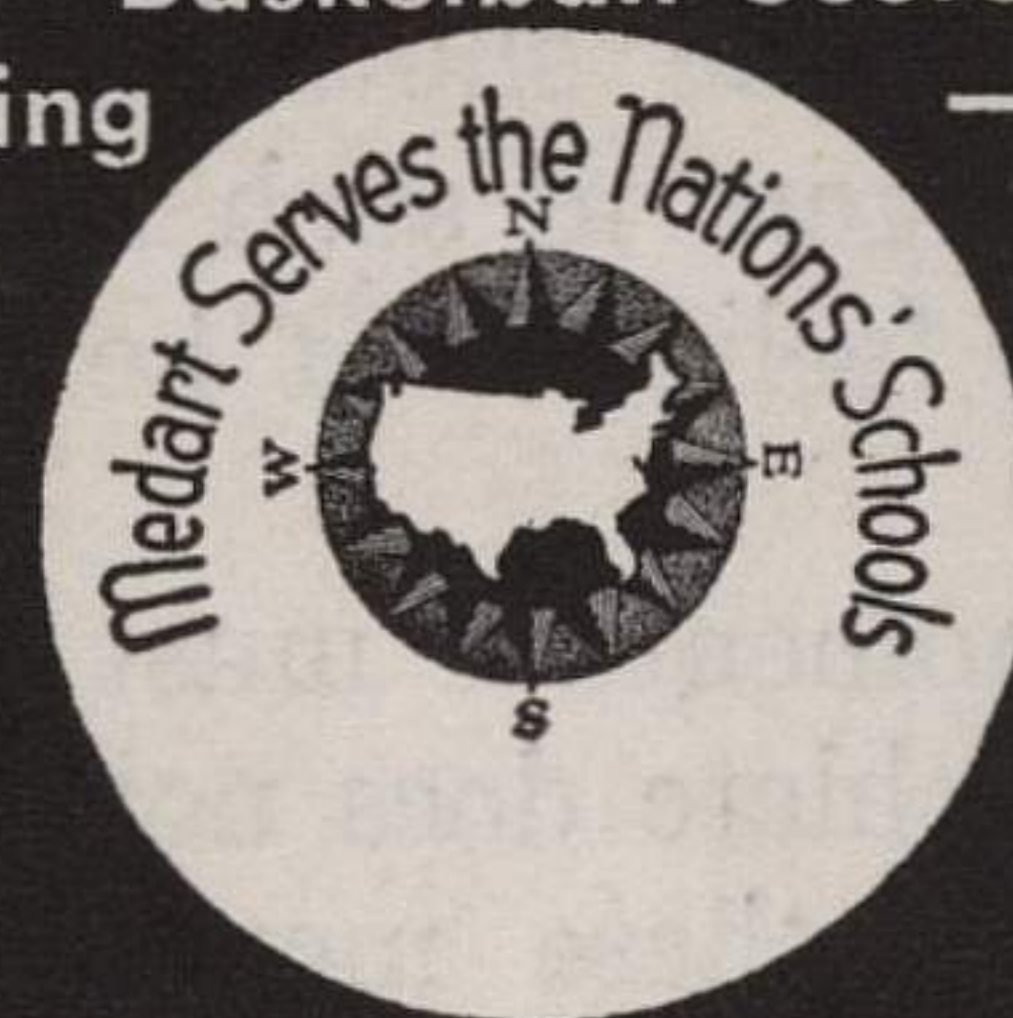
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ods than any of the other track events. Professional sprinting was popular long before the other track events seemed to take the headlines. These men made a

study of sprinting and most of our early track coaches were graduates from the ranks of the professional sprinters. Naturally, they were better versed in the art

of sprinting than they were in the other track events; hence no really drastic changes in coaching sprinters are noticeable, as in many of the other events.

# Alfred Blozis, the Present Champion Shot-Putter

By *Elmer P. Hardell*

Track Coach, Georgetown University

**T**HE shot put is an event for big men. It requires strength and weight. This was especially true of the old-timers such as Ralph Rose of Michigan, Arlie Mucks of Wisconsin, Hill of Princeton, and others. They were all big and strong. The taller the athlete, as a rule, the better the shot putter he will be.

More recently we have had Torrance of Louisiana, Hackney of Kansas, who possessed not only the strength and weight of the shot putters previously mentioned but speed as well.

Alfred Blozis of Georgetown, the present champion, is fast. He has high-jumped over 5 feet 11 inches. He is 6 feet 6 inches tall and weighs 245 pounds. He is relaxed in traveling across the circle. Ed Beetem of Pennsylvania is taller and heavier than Blozis, but does not have the speed.

One of the greatest shot putters for his size, that it has been the writer's privilege to see, was Clarence "Bud" Houser of Southern California. He really had marvelous form and a wonderful kick with his forearm and wrist at the end of his put. He was a small man in comparison with his competitors.

What we are trying to do in the shot put is to get maximum distance. Whether the athlete, using the 16-pound ball, should use the large iron shot or the small bronze is up to the individual. Whether he should curl his index finger is a matter for the putter to decide. He should not grip the shot but lay it high on his fingers. That is, he should not keep it down in the palm of the hand, but keep it near the center joint of the fingers.

In the seven-foot circle the putter should start from the rear of the circle and must generate as much speed across the circle as he can control, get all his weight, strength, and power behind his put. He must move in a straight line releasing the shot at the right time with the proper elevation. When he releases the shot, he should let it roll off his fingers in such a way that it gives him the feeling that he is losing it.

After the release the momentum must be so controlled that the athlete does not foul. During all this time these movements must be co-ordinated and the individual must be relaxed. Then, and only

then, will he get his maximum put. One or more faults will be detrimental to his performing to his maximum efficiency.

This good form that the putter must continually strive for will require study on his part and also on the part of his coach. It takes time. He should correct one fault at a time. He should observe other shot putters in action, look at photographs and moving pictures of the good putters, but he should not be hasty to change and copy others. No two individuals are alike. If a putter happens to notice good points in others and he can fit them in with his style, he should adopt them, otherwise he should not. When performances bring results—then he may take the advice of "Steve" Farrell, my former track coach, who used to say, "Form is all right but remember, performances get the watches."

A putter must get his weight and power behind the shot. There should be no hesitation from the start to the finish. He should work for a smooth performance, going across the ring with all the speed that he can handle and staying relaxed. He must not release the shot too soon. He must continually work for speed, smoothness, relaxation and co-ordination; must pay attention to his foot marks; give himself sufficient room in which to reverse, work for a good push-off from the toe of the rear leg and get all his power into the final delivery.

Leo Sexton, a former Georgetown shot putter and, after graduation, the world's champion shot putter, laid the foundation for his success by developing his legs as a high jumper and pole vaulter while at college. So, in training, I would suggest some sprinting, thirty to forty yards; some high jumping, standing broad jumps, and work over a few low hurdles.

## Position in the Ring

The putter should stand, relaxed and at ease, as far to the rear of the circle, as he can without standing on the circle. The Californian, Herbert Michaels, is a picture of relaxation at this initial stage of his put. Some hold the shot in the hollow of the neck. Michaels holds his away from the shoulder. Blozis places his shot right against his chin. Several preliminary movements here get the putter on his way. The fewer these movements the better.

"Dink" Templeton, a great weight coach, uses the very appropriate expression of working for body drive and body swing. The putter should remember to keep his body behind the weight and under it.

## The Glide—The Reverse—The Wrist Snap

The putter must not pause in the put after landing from the hop or glide. Some men land with their right foot in the middle of the circle, others behind it. A few may land ahead of the center but that cuts down the room for the reverse. He must let his elbow pass close to his body and on a line with the direction of the put. He should practice with and without the shot. He must not let his left shoulder drop as he goes across the ring. In gliding he should stay close to the ground. He must go forward, not upward, he must go across the circle in a straight line. He should not start too fast but should pick up speed and momentum as he goes.

The shot putter should work on the reverse. He should not be afraid of fouling in the beginning. He should keep his feet close to the ground.

He should develop a good wrist snap or flip which will add to the distance of his put.

It is necessary that the shot putter always warm up well before putting. He should do some running to limber up his legs. Whenever his arm feels a bit sore in practice, he should stop. He is putting too much or improperly. Shot putters should not become discouraged when they seem to make no progress. Plateaus of learning are natural.

## Common Faults

1. Starting too fast across the ring at the beginning;
2. Too tense;
3. Undue leg motion at the beginning;
4. Releasing the shot too soon;
5. Dropping the left shoulder;
6. Pausing in the center of the ring;
7. Lack of good hip motion.

The accompanying action pictures are of "Al" Blozis. He delivers in a straight line. In meets, he generally puts his sweat shirt out as a target, at which to aim. He is a good competitor, a fine fellow who takes his honors well. It is a real pleasure to work with him.