

Dear Jerry:

I find your letter here after a hectic holiday vacation and am more than pleased to do anything possible to boost Ad, of whom I am very fond.

He played fullback for us (A.E.F.) and we used the Haughton (Harvard) system of attack and Ad thoroughly mastered his part and is one of the best fullbacks I know. Not only was he effective as a ball-carrier but he was very good as an interferer and an unusually good defensive back. I think his kicking for the 89th Division team was as good as I have ever seen. He was a fighter and an inspiration to the team.

Just before we played St. Nazaire, the team that Eddie Mahan played with, Dr Withington, our team captain, told Ad what a wonderful back Mahan was (Selected All-American fullback by Walter Camp 1913, 1914 and 1915) and that he was the best kicker in football. To further impress Ad he told him that he knew Mahan so intimately that he took him to his (Withington's) grandmother's in Boston for Christmas dinner. We kept throwing Mahan in Ad's face and one day, just before our game, Ad said: «I don't know this Mahan—he never had dinner at my grandfather's—but I know that I will outkick him and make more yards than he will tomorrow.» And believe it or not, he did. This incident gives an insight into Ad's determination and ability.

I believe that given an even break in personnel, Ad will develop a winning team. He has had plenty of experience with different systems of football to know how to fit his attack to his individuals. He knows that individual excellency is necessary to a winning team and that without that individual performance which lifts a player above his position, you cannot beat your opponent.

I think that Ad is such a man that if his teams «never» win, his contacts with boys are so clean and splendid, that his influence around the campus should not be lost. After all we want our boys to be associated with wholesome coaches and don't for a moment think that all of them are interested in the boy's welfare. I believe Ad is.

MAJOR V. E. PRICHARD

(Former Head Coach Army and backfield coach Yale.)

A defense of Ad Lindsey

BY JEROME J. WATERS

IT'S human nature, I suppose, for a boy to want a new bicycle. The average kid thinks he'd much rather have a new wheel than one three days old. He neglects to compare the two bicycles on the basis of speed and durability. It's the new red paint on the fenders and the silver sheen on the handle bars that attracts him every time.

So it is with football coaches and as I strongly suspect with our own University of Oklahoma football coach. What I am about to write isn't being written with any particular animosity toward opponents of Coach Adrian Lindsey, but rather to give information, not generally known, to students and alumni and do justice to a man whose brilliant career as an athlete overseas is unknown to the average football fan. In other words to show there's still quite a bit of paint and sheen on the head coach we now have.

I know it's pretty generally conceded now days that a great football player doesn't always make a great football coach, yet who ever heard of very many great coaches who did not play extensively and successfully in high school and college? Knute Rockne was an All-Western end at Notre Dame in 1913, "Hunk" Anderson an All-American guard at Notre Dame in 1921, Howard Jones a member of the undefeated Exeter academy team in 1903 and 1904 and of the undefeated Yale teams from 1905 to 1907, "Pop" Warner the strength of the Cornell eleven from 1892 to 1894, while Bennie Bierman, coach at Tulane, was an All-"Big Ten," an All-Western and an All-American at Minnesota in 1915. It's hard to name a truly great coach who wasn't a truly great player.

I think a very successful defense could be made of Lindsey's coaching ability, were time and space available. In 1924, 1925 and 1926 he put football on the map at Bethany college of Lindsborg, Kansas, a little Swedish school belonging to the then powerful Kansas conference, composed of twelve schools. In 1924 Lindsey's "Terrible Swedes" finished second in that formidable conference, in 1925 they won the championship with an undefeated team, scoring 143 points to enemy teams' 3, and in 1926 his Bethany team finished second with only ten points scored against it. On the basis of that record who can say Lindsey isn't a great football coach?

However the purpose of this article isn't to dwell upon his career as a coach, nor even as an athlete while he was a student at the University of Kansas where in 1915 and 1916 he was named all-Missouri Valley halfback by C. E. McBride, who picks the official teams for the *Kansas City Star*. What this article will attempt to do is throw light upon Lindsey's marvelous career as an athlete overseas while a member of the American Expeditionary forces and if you haven't heard about that, you're due for a surprise.

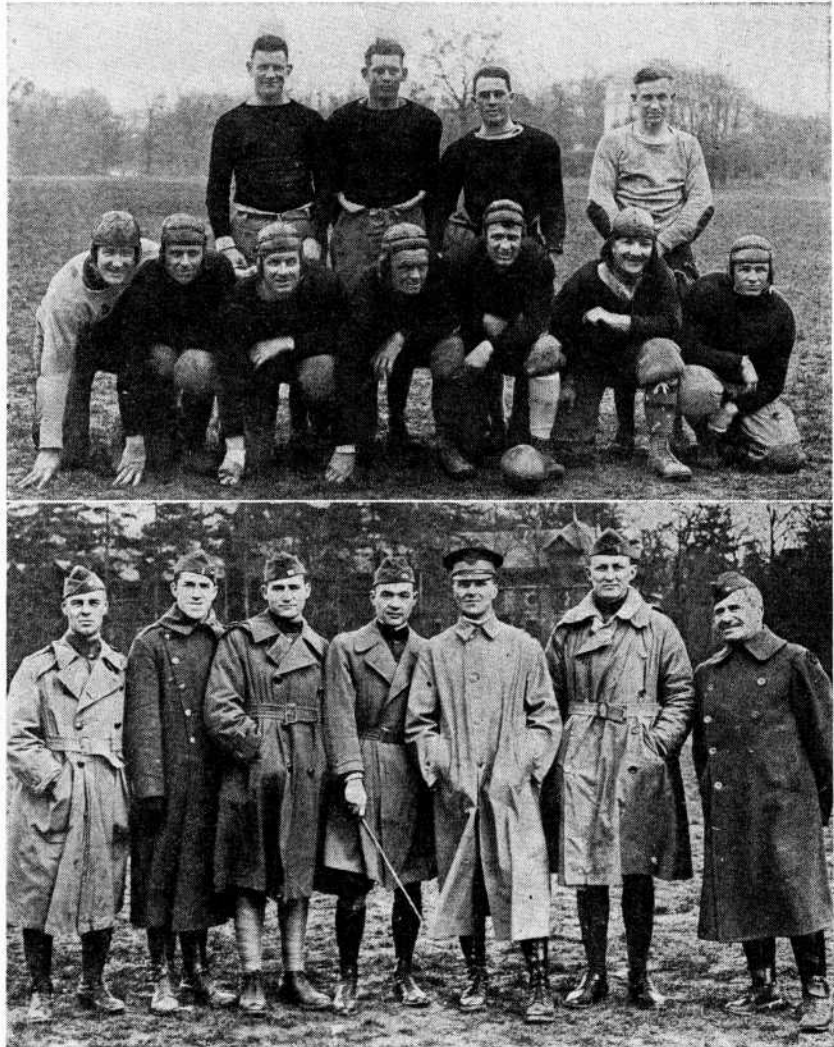
Shortly after the occupation in Germany following the Armistice on November 11, 1918, the general staff of the American forces in the A. E. F. found itself with some 2,250,000 young and able-bodied Americans in France and Germany. In order to provide them with a means of physical conditioning and recreation, a huge athletic program was outlined.

Football was naturally the first sport stressed as the Armistice was signed in November, the most popular football month, and teams were immediately organized in each division together with teams in the S. O. S. (Service of Supply.) As each division consisted of about 25,000 men and the S. O. S. had available some 300,000 men, the reader can realize the enormous material available for these games. Schedules were made up so that the teams would play each other in the various armies, the winners of each army to meet for the championship of the A. E. F.

Almost overnight the plan brought tremendous enthusiasm. Each division gathered all its men who professed football experience to a centrally-located town and put them into training with all the necessary equipment consisting of training tables, coaches, etc. After a preliminary period squads were cut to 40 men each and these players put through heavy training and practice with no other duties but to play football. Great rivalry naturally existed among the rival divisions, same as that among rival colleges today, and the games were all hard fought and heavily supported both by attendance and wagers.

The average reader can't realize the class and power of those Army football teams in 1919. Beyond question they represented the greatest assemblage of football players ever brought together for ac-

Below: Adrian Lindsey, head football coach of the university, one of the greatest athletes produced by the southwest, as demonstrated by his army record. Right, Upper view: The football champions of the A.E.F. Mr Lindsey is in the back row, standing, at the left in the photograph. Men in the lower row, kneeling, are: Higgins of Penn State, Thompson of South Dakota, Withington of Harvard, Garside of Colorado, Lewis of Washington, Schweiger of Colorado, Laslett of Kansas. Standing are Lindsey of Kansas, Nelson of Michigan, and Gerhardt of West Point. In the lower photograph are the all-American coaches



numbers of high school and college men who were in the prime of their manhood but also a large number of All-American players and famous intercollegiate coaches, the names of some of whom will be given later in this article. Now days you rarely find more than two all-Americans on any one college football team, yet several of those division teams had as many as six or seven. And these players were carried through a long and painstaking period of training easily equivalent to that given the average college team today. They were hard as nails.

Adrian Lindsey was the fullback of the 89th division eleven that won the A. E. F. championship from the 4th division team. This championship game was played before a crowd of 15,000 members of the Third Army on an island near the Rhine in Coblenz and Lindsey's part in the 14-to-0 victory is amply described in this extract from intelligence bulletin No. 202, Hdq. 89th American division, Feb. 28, 1919:

... Lindsey kicked an easy goal, making the score 7 to 0. Our other score came in the third quarter. With the ball on the five-yard line Captain Gerhardt called on Lindsey to carry it over and although the 4th division tacklers dropped Lindsey twice he downed the ball be-

hind their goal line by a very pretty left-end run and just to make assurance doubly sure he kicked a very pretty goal, making the score 14 to 0.

On the 89th team that day with Lindsey were such players as Bob Higgins, the famous All-American end from Penn State, Withington, the All-American guard from Harvard, Gerhardt, the All-American quarterback from West Point and George "Potsy" Clark, the All-American left half from Illinois. On the opposing team were "Ham" Fish, the All-American guard from Harvard and Moriarity, a former All-American from Georgetown.

On its way to the finals, Lindsey's 89th division team defeated the St. Nazaire team, captained by Eddie Mahan, the famous Harvard All-American, and also the 36th division eleven, and therefore was coached for its remaining contests by Major V. E. Pritchard, coach at both Army and Yale and an All-American player at West Point; Lieut. Eddie Mahan, coach at Harvard and also an All-American there; Captain Dennie, coach at Rolla School of Mines and an All-American from Brown; Lieut. Walter Soucy, coach at

(TURN TO PAGE 149, PLEASE)

tual competition either in any season before or since the war. In the first place each division team had available 25,000 able-bodied men, all hardened by the rigors of the campaign just ended. Included among them were not only great

truth and to fellowship with others who seek it.

In the outside world, men who differ in opinion are generally dogmatic and intolerant, with minds open to light only on one side, and they divide into hostile camps, using against each other the weapons of intimidation, coercion and persecution. On the contrary, the men of a college or university community who differ in opinion seek each other out, fellowship together, look questions on both sides, and are more interested in finding the truth than in bolstering up a prejudice. Their attitude towards any vital question is much like that of a judge in a court, who makes no decision, nor permits the jury to make one, until the facts and arguments on both sides are fairly presented.

It is only by this impartial method of investigation that the truth or right of any question is likely to be discovered. And it is precisely because of this spirit of fellowship and judicial inquiry that so many valuable scientific and moral truths have emanated from the university. Copernicus, and Huss, and Wycliffe, and Luther, and Calvin, were all university professors, and their spirit, i. e. the willingness to suffer persecution for the sake of the truth, is characteristic of the present-day university.

But the great advantage of living in the educational world does not lie so much in the personnel of the students. The original university was merely an organization of students; the tutor or professor being a later development.

I am aware, of course, that many people judge college students by hearing them yell at a foot-ball game, and would think it ridiculous to suppose that they could be a source of inspiration to any serious-minded person. But the fact is that the students of the college community are a highly selected type, and, upon the whole, are far superior in intelligence and character to any group of people to be found outside. They generally come from parents who have made heroic sacrifices to keep them in school. About one-fourth of them work their way through without any parental help. They are, upon the whole, ambitious and earnest workers and lead a very simple and exemplary life. It is no exaggeration to say that among them are more heroic and ideal types than can be found in the same number of young people anywhere else in the world. I have lived in a college community for forty years, and I am impressed more and more with the large number of boys and girls I meet with who seem to embody every characteristic that goes to make up human excellence. It is a great inspiration to live among such people, and it is a great joy to remember those who have gone out to play their part in the world's work.

So it seems to be true, as Emerson says, that there are compensations in all things. If the life of the college professor lacks much that enriches the life of the editor,

it is not less true that the life of the editor misses much that enriches the life of the professor.

It is perhaps inevitable and proper that each shall live in a more or less distinct world, but I think that the two worlds should not be so far apart, and that both the editor and the professor would be greatly benefited by excursions into each other's world. The editor stands too close to life to see it in its proper perspective, while the professor stands too far away to see it in its stark reality.

Our schools of journalism are, I think, solving the problem by turning out men who unite the idealistic temperament of the professor with the practical temperament of the editor.



A DEFENSE OF AD LINDSEY

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 143)

Harvard and former All-American player there and a great many others.

After the 89th division eleven had walked off with the championship, an all-A. E. F. team was selected upon which Lindsey was named fullback in a backfield that included Gerhardt, Clark and Mahan, all three of them All-Americans. In fact, a whole slew of former All-Americans weren't good enough to make the all-A. E. F. team upon which Lindsey was chosen, among whom were Sousey of Harvard, Trumble of Harvard, Moriarity of Georgetown, Van Holt of Yale, Moore of Princeton, Fish of Harvard, "Red" Hastings of Pittsburg and others.

On that all-A. E. F. eleven were:

RE Lieut. R. A. Higgins (Penn State)	89th Div.
RT Lieut. John Beckett (Oregon)	St. Nav.
RG Pvt. H. H. Mahseet (Carlisle)	36th Div.
C Sgt. C. A. Frye (Alabama)	36th Div.
LG Capt. P. Withington (Harvard)	89th Div.
LT Sgt. Alfred Cobb (Syracuse)	Int. Sec.
LE Pvt. H. E. Laslett (Kansas)	89th Div.
Q Capt. C. H. Gerhardt (Army)	89th Div.
RH Lieut. Eddie Mahan (Harvard)	St. Nav.
LH Lieut. George Clark (Illinois)	89th Div.
FB Lieut. Adrian Lindsey (Kansas)	89th Div.

Of Lindsey's selection, the *Stars and Stripes*, official newspaper of the American Expeditionary forces, said:

Lindsey is given the preference at fullback because he not only can kick, but passes beautifully. He can hit the line and is a stalwart tackler and interference maker and breaker. He is heavy, about 180, and tall enough to pass over the heads of charging ends.

Although football was the sport in which Lindsey was most prominent and most interested, he was also captain of the 89th division tug-of-war team that won the A. E. F. championship and the regular second-baseman on the famous 342nd Field Artillery baseball team that won the A. E. F. championship.

With him on this greatest baseball team the Army has ever had were Grover Cleveland Alexander, hero of the World Series of 1927, who was then in his prime; Bruno Wetzels of the Kansas City Blues;

Clarence Mitchell, first-baseman with the Brooklyn Dodgers; "Chuck" Ward, short-stop with the Brooklyn Dodgers; "Poge" Lewis, a catcher with the St. Louis Federals; "Winn" Noyes, a pitcher for the Philadelphia Athletics; Lambeth, a pitcher with the Cleveland Indians; Wait, catcher with the Pittsburgh Pirates, and others.

All of which was written with a view toward showing University of Oklahoma students and alumni that their head football coach has been soundly schooled in the choicest football tactics from some of the greatest coaches and strategists the game has ever known, all of whom admire him greatly, both as a player and a gentleman. He was an All-American among All-Americans.

Lindsey was one of the greatest coaches ever developed in the strong Kansas conference. As coach of the University of Oklahoma the past five seasons he never had a poor season until this past year, when he got an unprecedented number of "bad breaks." Consequently we find a few students and alumni starting clamor for a new coach.

This article has been written with the hope it will move the student body to show a greater interest in the team. A loyal student body will cheer for and stand behind its team, win, lose, or draw. No team can play inspired football without the support of the student body for after all it's the esprit de corps of the student body that makes the team.

But here at Oklahoma we have a few students who want a new coach. They aren't satisfied with the old bicycle. They must have a new one. Like the small boy they are looking at the new red paint on the fenders and the silver sheen on the handle of the bars. They don't stop to think that soon the new bicycle will look like any other bicycle that a new coach, no matter how highly recommended he may come, would be bound to have a poor season occasionally.



EUROPEAN IMPRESSIONS

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 141)

could be so obliging. No cigars and bowler hats for these men. And their manners matched their clothing. They talked of holding us for further inquiry; but I told them we were honeymooning—I'd have told them anything to get out of England!

We crossed on the same boat with Premier Laval and found him a most democratic and likeable man.

Needless to say these European countries we visited are very rich with tradition and historical places add much to their beauty. And the climate in the southern countries is delightful, especially at this time of the year.