

resume competition in all sports, except football. When they again played football in 1934, Princeton won, but sportsmanship prevailed. In October, 1939, the "Big Three" renewed and enlarged the "Three Presidents' Agreement." Six years later, they were joined by Brown, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, and Pennsylvania in the first "Ivy Group Agreement" on football.

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## Physician Football Coaches

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Physicians have played important roles in the development of American Football. Seventeen physicians have been identified as head coaches in colleges and universities in this country between 1888 and 1964. No new physician coaches have entered the field since the initial appointment of Dr. Marvin A. Stevens at Yale in 1928. Dr. Edward Anderson was the last to retire, from Holy Cross in 1964.

Six of the earliest group were physical educators as well as physicians, so that their roles as football coaches were only part of their overall responsibility for health care and sports supervision for the student body. The remaining eleven became coaches because of their outstanding abilities as former college players. All remained active in medical practice in one form or another and most returned to medical practice on their retirement.

Their composite record (as far as can be ascertained from available records) was 856 wins, 480 losses and 104 ties for a winning percentage of .640. There are only 91 coaches who served 10 seasons or more whose individual winning percentages exceed this mark, so that as a group they may be said to have been very successful. Only two had losing records and these were for one and two seasons.

The game of football presents challenges to those qualities which a physician is apt to possess. During the period when most of these men were active in coaching the private practice of medicine was not nearly as rewarding as today.



Participants at the Seward Staley Address Luncheon