HERITAGE
Frank Kush
ASU Coach, 1958-1979

In 1958, Hall of Fame coach Dan Devine hired Frank Kush as one of his assistants at Arizona State. It was his first coaching job. Just three years later, Kush succeeded Devine as head coach. On December 12, 1995 he joined his mentor and friend in the College Football Hall of Fame.

Before he went on to become a top coach, Frank Kush was an outstanding player. He was a guard, playing both ways for Clarence "Biggie" Man at Michigan State. He was small for a guard; 5-9, 175, but he played big. State went 26-1 during Kush’s college days and in 1952 he was named to the Look Magazine All-America team. His alma mater has inducted Kush into the Michigan State Hall of Fame and presented him with the Duffy Daugherty Memorial Award for outstanding contributions to college football.

As a coach, Kush ranks among the all-time winningest coaches with a 176-54-1 record (.764).

In his 22 years at the helm of Arizona State, Kush had 19 winning seasons, won nine conference championships and ran up a 6-1 bowl record.

He had undefeated teams in 1970 and 1975. He was named Coach of the Year in 1975 by the American Football Coaches Association of the Walter Camp Foundation and his team was ranked number two nationally by AP and UPI. He had unbeaten and untied winning streaks of 21, 13 and 12 (twice) at Arizona State.

Kush himself served as a head coach in pro football. He coached the CFL Hamilton Tiger-Cats to an Eastern Conference first-place finish and spent three seasons with the Baltimore Colts before moving back to Arizona to coach the USFL Phoenix team.

After the USFL folded, Kush stayed in Arizona and became active in public relations and community work. In the summer of 2000, Kush returned to ASU as a special assistant to the athletics director. His duties include strengthening ties with former ASU student-athletes and alumni, working as an ambassador for the athletic department and assisting with special projects.

Recollections of Frank Kush:

“The first three years that I was a head coach, Frank was a loyal, hard-working and intelligent assistant coach to me at Arizona State. Without his dedication and help, we never would have had the outstanding record that we had during those years. He was named my successor at the age of 29, and his record over the next two decades speaks for itself.”

– Dan Devine, former Head Coach, Arizona State, Missouri

Notre Dame and Green Bay

“I came to Arizona State on a football scholarship, and I shall always be indebted to Frank Kush for instilling toughness in his players. He was as tough as Charlie Finley and George Steinbrenner rolled into one.”

– Reggie Jackson, during his Baseball Hall of Fame induction speech

“Frank Kush was able to get out of me something that no one else could get. He affected hundreds of athletes that he coached in that same way.”

– Danny White, ASU QB, 1971-73

One of college football’s legendary coaches, Frank Kush became Arizona State University’s 15th head football coach on December 22, 1957. In the 22 seasons that followed, Kush brought unmatched success to the Sun Devil football program and unrivaled national prominence to Arizona State University. The following is a listing of some of the facts and figures which trace the Kush legend:

• The field at Sun Devil Stadium was renamed in honor of Coach Kush.

• The 1996 football season was dedicated to celebrating ASU’s athletic tradition and the September 21 Nebraska game was designated "Frank Kush Day" at Sun Devil Stadium. All former Kush players were invited to participate in a spectacular halftime celebration that included the rededication of the field with the unveiling of the Kush nameplate by then ASU President Lattie Coo.

• Kush is ASU’s coaching leader in years served (22), games coached (231) and wins (176). He is second in winning percentage (.764), trailing his predecessor, Dan Devine (.887) who went 273-1 over a three year career.

• Nineteen of Kush’s teams posted winning season records, 18 of which won at least seven games, 12 of which won at least eight, eight of which won at least nine, and six of which won 10 or more games in a season.

• Seven of Kush’s teams played in bowl games, posting a 6-1 won-loss record.

• Kush coached two of ASU’s most important games -- the 1970 Peach Bowl and the 1975 Fiesta Bowl. In 1970, the Sun Devils received their first postseason bowl invitation in 19 years, and completed a 12-0 season with a 48-26 victory over North Carolina. Local sports historians point to that game as the introduction of Arizona State football to the national scene. Five years later, the Sun Devils again capped an undefeated season by downing Nebraska, 17-14. The win gave ASU a No. 2 national ranking for the year, and ushered ASU into the elite of college football programs.

• The success of Arizona State University football under Frank Kush led to increased exposure for the university through national and regional television appearances. Evidence of this can be traced to the fact that Arizona State’s enrollment increased from 10,000 in 1958 (Kush’s first season) to 37,122 in 1979 (Kush’s final season), an increase of over 300%.

• One hundred twenty-eight ASU football student-athletes coached by Kush were drafted by teams in the National, American and World Football Leagues. Kush-coached players have 17 combined NFL Pro Bowl appearances. Ten Kush-coached players were first-round NFL and AFL draft selections.

• Twenty-two members of the Arizona State University football program from 1958 through 1979 are members of the Arizona State University Sports Hall of Fame. Kush is a member of the Hall of Distinction, which honors former ASU athletic administrators and coaches.

• The success of the Sun Devil football program under Kush led to the expansion of Sun Devil Stadium to accommodate increased local interest. In 1969, the stadium was expanded from its original seating capacity of 35,000 to 50,000. In 1976, a two-year expansion project brought capacity to 70,021.

• Arizona State University’s football success under Kush led to the move of the school’s athletic program to the Pacific-10 Conference in 1978. Conference officials had been offered the opportunity to take the University of Arizona, but would only accept the idea if Arizona State was included. By joining Arizona State University not only enjoyed increased attention for its athletic programs, but additional national prestige for its campus as well.

• In 21 meetings with the University of Arizona, Kush-coached teams won 16 games, including a streak of nine consecutive wins from 1965 through 1973.

• Thirty-eight Kush-coached student-athletes were honored as All-Americans.
Dan Devine
ASU Coach, 1955-57

Dan Devine, a football coaching legend at Arizona State, Missouri and Notre Dame, began his head coaching career at ASU, where he was hired in 1955 at the age of 31. In his inaugural season, the Sun Devils accomplished a record of 8-2-1. While a magnificent debut, incredibly the .772 winning percentage would be Devine’s worst as the Sun Devil coach.

In 1956, ASU improved to 9-1, suffering its only defeat to UTEP by a score of 28-0. Save that loss, the Sun Devils never scored fewer than 19 points that season, while allowing only two other teams into double-figures.

The following season (1957), Devine’s Sun Devils recorded the first perfect season and national ranking in ASU history, finishing 10-0 in a year that included four shutouts (Devine’s Sun Devils had nine in his career) and only one game decided by fewer than double-digits (35-26 win over Hardin-Simmons).

After the 1957 season, Devine packed up his 27-3-1 (.887) record and moved on to Missouri where he would remain until 1970. At ASU, Devine was replaced by Frank Kush, who, just three years after receiving his first coaching opportunity from Devine, began what would be 22 memorable seasons at the helm of Sun Devil football.

Despite his accomplishments at ASU, Devine’s 13 seasons with the Tigers of Missouri were altogether finer. Going 93-37-7 (.700) over that span, Missouri never lost more than three games in a single season while accumulating victories in the 1961 Orange Bowl, the 1963 Bluebonnet Bowl, the 1966 Sugar Bowl and the 1969 Gator Bowl.

After his term at Missouri, Devine enjoyed a stay at the professional ranks, serving as head coach and general manager of the Green Bay Packers from 1971-1974. Of those seasons, the Packers’ finest was 1972, when they tallied a 10-4 record en route to the Central Division title and Coach of the Year honors for Devine from Pro Football Writers and UPI.

Devine returned to the collegiate ranks in 1975, enjoying his final coaching years at Notre Dame. Called upon to replace Hall of Fame coach Ara Parseghian, the Fighting Irish went 53-6-1 (.890) over Devine’s five seasons. Most memorable was the 1977 team (11-1), which knocked off previously undefeated Texas 38-10 to earn a national championship at the Cotton Bowl.

After resigning from coaching duty in 1980, Devine made his return to ASU as the executive director of the Sun Angel Foundation where he remained for seven years. In 1987 he left the Sun Angels, but not the university, accepting a position to direct an upstart ASU program designed to combat substance abuse.

Devine returned to yet another of his former schools in 1992, when he succeeded Dick Tamburo as the athletic director at Missouri, a position he would entertain until his retirement at the conclusion of the 1993-94 academic year.

Devine, born December 23, 1924, and a native of Augusta, Wis., was elected into the National Football Foundation Hall of Fame in 1985 and the ASU Hall of Distinction in 1987. He earned a master’s degree in guidance and counseling from Michigan State University and a bachelor’s degree in history from the University of Minnesota Duluth in 1948.

Devine passed away at the age of 77 on May 9, 2002 after a long illness.

William (Bill) “Kaji” Kajikawa
ASU Coach, 1937-1978

William (Bill) “Kaji” Kajikawa, who began his coaching career at Arizona State University in 1937 and retired from ASU in 1978, was recognized April 6, 1995 in a ceremony that named the Sun Devil football practice field The Bill Kajikawa Practice Facility At ASU, in his honor.

The ceremony included speeches from former University President Dr. Lattie F. Coor, then Director of Athletics Charles S. Harris and football coaching legend Frank Kush. It was followed by an invitation-only dinner. Then head coach Bruce Snyder and the entire Sun Devil team attended the ceremony and dinner.

Kajikawa, professor emeritus of physical education, began coaching the Arizona State Teacher’s College freshman football team in 1937, when the players were known as the Bulldogs. During his tenure, Kajikawa watched the Bulldogs become the Sun Devils in 1946, and he saw his alma mater gain university status in 1958.

Kajikawa received his bachelor’s and master’s degrees in education from ASU in 1937 and 1948, respectively. As an undergraduate, he played on the college’s varsity football team.

During World War II, Kajikawa took his only hiatus from ASU to serve with distinction in the Army’s 442nd Regimental Combat Team. The 442nd, manned entirely by Japanese Americans, was the Army’s most decorated combat unit.

Before retiring in 1978, Kajikawa had worked as the freshman football coach under nine ASU head football coaches. In addition, he served as head basketball coach from 1948 to 1957, and he was head baseball coach during the infancy of the ASU baseball program from 1947 to 1957. He was inducted into the Arizona Basketball Hall of Fame in 1968 and the ASU Hall of Distinction in 1982.

Kajikawa, who is a Tempe resident, has devoted countless hours to community service. For his work, the American Legion selected him in 1976 for the Americanism Award for service to young people.

He and his late wife, Margaret Kajikawa, were honored with numerous community appreciation awards, including the Dorothy Mitchell Humanitarian Award from Tri-City Catholic Social Service and the Don Carlos Award from the Tempe Community Council. Also, they received the Award of Excellence from the ASU Alumni Association. His daughter, Dr. Christine K. Wilkinson, served as the Interim Director of Athletics at ASU in 1995-96 and again in 2000. She is currently Senior Vice President and Secretary at ASU.

Kajikawa received an honorary doctor of laws degree during the summer 1989 commencement ceremony from ASU.

Bill and Christine

Above, ASU Coach, 1955-57

ASU Coach, 1937-1978
Mike Haynes, Cornerback, 1972-75

In 1997, former Sun Devil defensive back Mike Haynes became the third ASU player elected to the Pro Football Hall of Fame. He joined John Henry Johnson and Charley Taylor in the Hall. He became the second ASU player inducted into College Football’s Hall of Fame December of 2001.

Haynes, the fifth overall selection by the New England Patriots in the 1976 NFL Draft, was selected to play in nine Pro Bowls, the second most by an ASU player. He was also a member of the Raiders Super Bowl XV and XVIII championship squads.

In his four seasons on the collegiate gridiron, Haynes was a two-time All-America and three-time All-Western Athletic Conference selection. He led the nation by picking off 11 passes his junior year, second-best all-time at ASU. In 1975, Haynes’ senior season, ASU enjoyed its most successful season in school history, going 12-0 and finishing second in the wire service polls.

Haynes snared 17 career interceptions, also second-best all-time at ASU. In addition, he was an exceptional kick returner, fielding a school-record 46 punts in 1974 and scoring twice off punt returns in 1975.

In March of 2002, Haynes was named the National Football League’s Vice President of Player and Employee Development.

Ron Pritchard, Linebacker, 1966-68

Arizona State’s fourth inductee to the College Football Hall of Fame (2003), Ron Pritchard is arguably the greatest linebacker in the history of the ASU football program.

Pritchard, Arizona State’s first consensus All-American, led the Sun Devils to a pair of eight-win seasons.

A first-team All-American in 1968, Pritchard was elected team captain, voted Most Valuable Defensive Player by his peers and led the Sun Devils in tackles and interceptions that year. A three-time first-team All-Western Athletic Conference pick, Pritchard was selected to the 20-Year WAC All-Star Football Team. Following his senior season, he played in the East-West Shrine Game, the Coaches All-American Game, the Hula Bowl and the Senior Bowl.

After his legendary collegiate career, Pritchard was selected 13th overall in the first round of the 1969 NFL draft by the Houston Oilers. His professional career ended prematurely after nine years with the Oilers and Cincinnati Bengals due to a knee injury.

John Jefferson, Wide Receiver, 1974-77

Arizona State’s third inductee to the College Football Hall of Fame, John Jefferson still holds many school records after an illustrious career as the Sun Devils’ main receiving threat. He remains ASU’s all-time career leader in receptions (188), yards (2,993), consecutive games with a reception (44) and freshman receiving yards (423). A 1977 consensus All-American pick, Jefferson also earned honorable mention All-America honors in 1975 and was recognized as a two-time first-team All-WAC selection and a two-time WAC honorable mention selection in his four-year career. He was voted ASU’s most valuable player in both 1975 and 1977, while following his senior year, he played in the Japan and Hula Bowls.

Jefferson is best known for “The Catch,” widely regarded as the most memorable play in ASU football history.

Against Arizona in 1975 with a Fiesta Bowl berth on the line, Jefferson made a fantastic diving grab for a touchdown just before halftime to close the game to within four points. The Sun Devils won that game and the Fiesta Bowl to finish the year undefeated and ranked No. 2 nationally, the best finish ever for ASU football.

In the 1978 NFL Draft, Jefferson was a first-round selection of the San Diego Chargers and subsequently played for the Green Bay Packers and the Cleveland Browns in his nine-year NFL career. He became the first player in NFL history to gain 1,000 yards receiving in each of his first three years in the league, a feat that has been repeated only once. Jefferson led the league in receiving yards in 1980 with 1,340 and also had a league-best 13 touchdown receptions. In the 1983 Pro Bowl, he was voted as co-MVP with Dan Fouts.

Danny White, Quarterback, 1970-73

On January 30, 1997, former ASU quarterback Danny White became the first Arizona State University player to be elected into the College Football Hall of Fame.

White still ranks at or near the top of most career passing categories at ASU including touchdown passes, passing yards and attempts. Ironically, White was in the broadcast booth as a Fox commentator when Jake Plummer tied his touchdown record at Arizona in 1996.

White was a first-team All-America selection in 1973, a year in which he guided the Sun Devils to an 11-1 record and a win over Pittsburgh in the Fiesta Bowl. White finished ninth in the Heisman Trophy balloting that December.

He was an all-Western Athletic Conference selection and ASU’s Most Valuable Player that season.

In White’s three seasons, the Sun Devils ran up a record of 12-4 with three Fiesta Bowl wins. ASU was 21-1 at Sun Devil Stadium. He led the team in total offense all three seasons. White played in the East-West Shrine Game, Hula Bowl and Senior Bowl, before the Dallas Cowboys selected him with their third-round pick in the 1974 NFL Draft. He played for Memphis of the World Football League for two seasons before joining the Cowboys in 1976.

Dallas beat Denver in Super Bowl XII the following season. In all, White played 13 seasons for the Cowboys as a quarterback and punter.

White was chosen by Sports Illustrated magazine as the second-best quarterback in the history of football.
Randall McDaniel, Offensive Lineman, 1984-87

Widely considered one of the greatest offensive linemen to ever play for the Sun Devils, McDaniel lettered at ASU from 1984-87. During his career, the Phoenix native earned first-team All-Pac-10 Conference honors at offensive guard in 1986 and 1987, and as a senior he became only the 10th player in school history to earn consensus All-America honors.

An integral component in ASU’s 1986 Pac-10 Conference Champion squad, McDaniel also earned honorable mention All-America honors as a senior by the Associated Press and Kodak, helping lead the Sun Devils to ASU’s first-ever Rose Bowl victory, 22-15 over the University of Michigan.

In 1999, McDaniel was elected in Arizona State University’s Athletics Hall of Fame. McDaniel’s football excellence continued after his collegiate career concluded, as he was selected 19th overall by the Minnesota Vikings in the 1988 NFL Draft. He would go on to enjoy a stellar 14-year career with both Minnesota and the Tampa Bay Buccaneers, earning an NFL record 12 Pro Bowl invitations (1989-2000), while also receiving NFL All-Pro recognition nine consecutive times (1990-98) and was named to the NFL’s All-Decade Team of the 1990’s, as determined by voters of the Pro Football Hall of Fame.

Cooper’s most memorable season was in 1984-85, as ASU captured its first Pac-10 Championship and the school’s debut appearance in the famed Rose Bowl game, in which the Sun Devils defeated the University of Michigan, 22-15, capping off a 10-1-1 season and a No. 4 ranking by the Associated Press, which remained tied for the second-highest end of season ranking in ASU history.

During his tenure in Tempe, Cooper compiled an overall record of 25-9-2, with a 2-1 postseason record, also defeating Air Force, 33-28, in the 1987 Freedom Bowl in Anaheim, Calif.

John Cooper, Head Coach, 1985-87

One of the finest head coaches of his time, Cooper came to ASU after eight excellent seasons guiding the University of Tulsa. While coaching the Sun Devils, Cooper joined school icon Frank Kush as the only coaches at ASU since World War II to anchor three straight winning seasons to begin their ASU careers, while also leading ASU to postseason bowl berths all three years, at the time the second-longest postseason streak in Sun Devil history.

Fulcher also is on the current ballot for selection into the College Football Hall of Fame and fellow 2008 Hall of Fame inductee McDaniel, while sending 18 total draft selections to the National Football League. Fulcher also is on the current ballot for selection into the College Football Hall of Fame.

Charley Taylor was inducted into the Pro Football Hall of Fame in 1984 and also is a charter member of the ASU Hall of Fame with his induction in 1975. A 1964 first-round pick of the Washington Redskins (NFL) and a second-round pick of the Houston Oilers (AFL), Taylor earned All-Western Athletic Conference honors in 1963 (first-team) and 1962 (second-team). He earned Coaches All-America honors in 1964 and was Most Valuable Player of the 1964 Chicago Tribune All-Star Game, which had collegiate all-stars taking on professionals. He also played in the East-West Shrine game and the Hula Bowl that year. Taylor led ASU in punt and kickoff returns in 1961 and 1963 and led the Sun Devils in scoring in 1962.

Taylor caught 649 passes for 9,140 yards and had 79 touchdowns in his 13-year NFL career. He also rushed for 1,488 yards and 11 touchdowns. An eight-time selection to the Pro Bowl, he retired following the 1977 season. Taylor was born Sept. 28, 1941, in Grand Prairie, Texas. When he retired, he was the NFL’s all-time leading receiver.

NFL Hall of Fame Inductee Charley Taylor, 1961-63

Charley Taylor was inducted into the NFL Hall of Fame in 1984 and also is a charter member of the ASU Hall of Fame with his induction in 1975. A 1964 first-round pick of the Washington Redskins (NFL) and a second-round pick of the Houston Oilers (AFL), Taylor earned All-Western Athletic Conference honors in 1963 (first-team) and 1962 (second-team). He earned Coaches All-America honors in 1964 and was Most Valuable Player of the 1964 Chicago Tribune All-Star Game, which had collegiate all-stars taking on professionals. He also played in the East-West Shrine game and the Hula Bowl that year. Taylor led ASU in punt and kickoff returns in 1961 and 1963 and led the Sun Devils in scoring in 1962.

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NFL Hall of Fame Inductee John Henry Johnson, 1952

Sun Devil John Henry Johnson was inducted into the NFL Hall of Fame in 1987 with such legends as Joe Greene, Gene Upshaw and Larry Csonka. He rushed for 6,577 yards and 48 touchdowns during a 13-year NFL career spent with the San Francisco 49ers, Pittsburgh Steelers and Houston Oilers. He rushed for more than 1,000 yards in both 1962 and 1964 with the Steelers, and was the leading rusher with the 1957 NFL champion Detroit Lions. He was an All-Pro pick four times.

Johnson, an ASU Hall of Fame inductee, had 106 yards on seven carries and scored three touchdowns the first game he played in as a Sun Devil in 1952 against Hardin Simmons and went on to earn All-Border Conference honors that year.

Johnson began his NFL career as a 1953 second-round draft pick of the Steelers. He was the first Steeler ever to gain 1,000 rushing yards in a season.
The Arizona State University Sports Hall of Fame was established in 1975 to honor the school's most distinguished student-athletes in all sports. The Hall of Distinction, recognizing outstanding contributions from coaches and administrators, was inaugurated in 1982. Plaques describing the athletic achievements of each inductee are displayed on the concourse level of Wells Fargo Arena in four separate exhibit areas. It is open for public viewing during normal University hours and during all events at the arena.

Athletes enshrined in the ASU Hall of Fame are chosen by the Hall of Fame selection committee, composed of administrators, staff faculty, and lay people close to the University's athletic program. Selection is based on one or more of the following criteria: all-America recognition, NCAA champion, world record setter, Olympic medalist, NCAA statistical leader, and significant contribution to sports and graduation. Athletes become eligible for enhancement 10 years after their senior class has graduated. It has been said by many respected individuals in the world of sports that the Sports Hall of Fame at ASU is one of the best, if not THE best, in the nation in terms of the number of sports represented and the quality of athletes in the hall.

More than 55 former Sun Devil football players and coaches have been selected into the ASU Sports Hall of Fame:


The Big Game

Thanks to a historic find in a church basement several years ago, Arizona State University and the University of Arizona can now claim the oldest intercollegiate rivalry trophy in the nation. The Territorial Championship Cup, which has been registered with the NCAA, was first presented to Tempe Normal School (now ASU) on Nov. 30, 1899 following an 11-2 victory over the University of Arizona at Tucson’s Carillo Gardens Field. The priceless Territorial Cup was lost for a time and was discovered several years ago in the basement of a church that was being demolished. According to the NCAA, the previous oldest trophy was the Michigan/Minnesota Little Brown Jug which dates back to 1909.

The Territorial Cup has been catalogued and is available for public viewing in the reading room of ASU’s Hayden Library. A replica of the cup will be displayed on the field at each year’s Arizona State-Arizona State football game, and the winning team in one of the nation’s oldest and fiercest rivalries will be awarded the actual trophy to display in its Hall of Fame each year.

In addition to the Territorial Cup, there is an abundance of hardware handed out at each year’s game. The Big Game Trophy, a sculpture by artist Ben Goo which was the prize in the rivalry game from 1979 to 1997, is awarded to the game MVP to be displayed in the school’s Hall of Fame. The award is now called the Bob Moran MVP Award, named after longtime East Valley Tribune sports reporter Bob Moran, who covered both schools as a beat writer and columnist in his long and distinguished career. Also, the Saguaro Trophy, a bronze sculpture by artist Dora Perry which served as the reward starting in 1998, is given to the coach of the winning team to display in his office for the year.

The Mascot

Arizona State’s mascot, if interpreted literally, has nothing to do with devils as we visualize them. In fact, the ASU School of Climatology (which is regularly questioned on the subject) reports a “sun devil” is very much like a dust devil, where unusual atmospheric conditions are caused by a high amount of sunlight. Fear not, Sparky. We’ll keep you as our mascot, especially since it’s so tough to put atmospheric conditions on the side of a helmet. On Nov. 8, 1946, the students of Arizona State College voted 816 to 196 in favor of changing the school’s nickname from the Bulldogs to the Sun Devils. Phoenix attorney Walter E. Craig contacted a former classmate, Berk Anthony, who was an artist employed by Walt Disney Studios. Anthony designed the Sun Devil free of charge.

Gymnast Dick Jacobs was the first to wear the maroon and gold costume with pitchfork at a Sun Devil football game. Today, the identity of Sparky the Sun Devil, a student on the ASU campus who personifies the mascot, remains a closely guarded secret.

The Mountains

Based at what the geologists call the “transition zone,” mountains form part of the legend of Sun Devil Stadium—the only college football stadium located in between two mountains. In reality, the small mountains that surround the stadium are called buttes. Just the same, opponents find there are plenty of mountains to climb when playing the Sun Devils.

Just to the west of Sun Devil Stadium is “A” Mountain, one of the most visible landmarks on the ASU campus. Originally installed on Tempe Butte in 1918, the letter has been changed from a “T” to an “N” to the “A” of today as the name of the school now known as Arizona State University has changed. In 1951, a bomb destroyed the letter, but in 1955, the present “A,” which stands 60 feet tall, was built using reinforced steel and poured concrete.

Each November, Sun Devil students protect the “A” from Wildcat white-washers before the ASU-U-of-A rivalry football game. The ASU Student Alumni Association paints the “A” about 30 times a year, adding up to about 150 gallons of paint per year to keep the “A” Sun Devil gold.

The Fight Song

Maroon & Gold, ASU’s fight song, is a familiar tune for Sun Devils all over the country, but ASU may be one of the only schools in the country to boast two fight songs. In the 1940s, band director Dr. Albert Davis wrote a series of songs, and one became known as the “Davis Fight Song.” It has no official title and no words.

In 1970s, ASU Band director Dr. Albert Davis wrote a series of songs, and one became known as the “Davis Fight Song.” It has no official title and no words.

The Manor & Gold and ASU Alma Mater Fight, Devils down the field

Fight with your might and don’t ever yield

Lo! may our colors outshine all others

Echo from the buttes, Give ‘Em Hell Devils!

Cheer, cheer for A-S-U

Fight for the Old Maroon

For it’s Hall! Hall! The gang’s all here

And it’s onward to victory!

Where the bold saguaros

Raise their arms on high

Pray for strength for brave tomorrow

From the western sky

Where eternal mountains

Kneel at sunset’s gate

Here we hail thee, Alma Mater

Arizona State!
They called them Bulldogs -

The rise of Arizona State University’s football program was built from the ground up. The original Bulldogs experienced several facelifts throughout their 50 years (1896-1946).

The inception of Arizona State football occurred in 1896 when Fred Irish, then hired as a science teacher, took on the coaching responsibilities. At that time, the school’s name was the Territorial Normal School of Arizona, or was then more commonly named “Normal.” The building process for coach Irish was one that no coach would envy, but he was excited about the challenge. Let alone not having any returning letterman, Irish did not even have a player who had ever played in a football game. However, Coach Irish did have one 17-year old Tempe native named Charlie Haigler who became Arizona State’s first football star. He was powerful, fast and fearless, and helped Coach Irish build the program he desired. Haigler played six years for Coach Irish before being recruited by the University of Southern California to play in its backfield, as well as to bring its program to prominence.

Just about a year later on March 2, 1897, Normal was ready to play its inaugural football game against the Phoenix Indian School. Headlined in the Tempe News as “The Football Game”, Coach Irish’s team lost a hard-fought battle, 38-20. This was the only game that Normal played that year, and the following year as records indicate. Not until 1899 did Normal return letterman, Irish did not even have a player that ours is made of the stuff that cannot be beaten. It was inexperience, not Mesa that defeated it. Indeed it deserves the name given it by a prominent spectator – “the Bulldogs.”

“Pete I” was the first of many Bulldogs who would don an “A” blanket draped across its back.

In 1927, two years after the approval of the Arizona State legislature to upgrade the school to a four-year institution, the school got its first football field. Where the Memorial Union now stands, “Irish Field” was laid down until Goodwin Stadium was built in 1936.

In 1931, with Bulldog football in full force, the squad captured its first Border Conference Championship under the powerful running of Norris Stevenson. In addition to being one of the premier athletes in the West, Stevenson was Arizona State’s first grid star to earn All-America mention. Stevenson was also the first Arizona State player to play professional football (Chicago Bears).

The beginning of the 1940s was a prosperous and exciting one for Bulldog football. After going 8-2 that season under the command of head coach Dixie Howell, Arizona State received its first bid to a New Year’s Day Bowl. The 1940 Sun Bowl against Eastern powerhouse Catholic University seemed like a daunting task for such a small college, but the two teams played even through most of the game. The final score read Arizona State 0, Catholic University 0. Despite the close game, the Bulldogs program from 1943-45 because various members of the team were enlisted to fight the war, but in 1946 the football program received another facelift.

Several different Phoenix businessmen and organizations, namely the Phoenix Thunderbirds, grouped together with the old Bulldog Boosters to form a new Arizona State booster organization – The Sun Angels. Its purpose was to raise money for athletics, scholarships and facilities that were truly needed, as well as provide some faithful support for the school. The Sun Angels’ first order of business was to change the school’s emblem from the Bulldog to the Sun Devil.

This was to mark the start of a new beginning in the school’s history. The State Press said that the Bulldog represented the old Tempe Normal School and that a new image was needed for a greater Arizona State.
NFL DRAFT

Top Picks

Arizona State football student-athletes have enjoyed tremendous success in the first round of the NFL draft. In 2003, defensive end Terrell Suggs became the 25th Sun Devil to be taken in the first round of the NFL draft. Arizona State was one of just three schools in the nation to have a first-round draft pick the 25th Sun Devil to be taken in the first round of the AFL or NFL draft. Arizona State football student-athletes have enjoyed tremendous success in the

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<td>1995</td>
<td>Los Angeles (5-154)</td>
<td>Los Angeles Rams</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>Bryan Proby</td>
<td>Detroit Lions (7-190)</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1995</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>Mark McGill</td>
<td>San Francisco 49ers (7-230)</td>
<td>DB</td>
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<td>Dallas Cowboys (2-37)</td>
<td>DB</td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>Kelly McAuliffe</td>
<td>Green Bay Packers</td>
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Defensive and Terrell Suggs

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<td>17</td>
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<td>Indianapolis Colts (1-9)</td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>Wayne Crawford</td>
<td>Pittsburgh Steelers (4)</td>
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<td>Smokey Hall</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>Dallas Cowboys (1-32)</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>Nate LaDuke</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>1996</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>Toby Mills</td>
<td>Dallas Cowboys (2-37)</td>
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<td>1996</td>
<td>Kelly McAuliffe</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>Nate LaDuke</td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>Kelly McAuliffe</td>
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NFL DRAFT

Pac-10 Picks
Here’s a look at how many NFL Draft picks each school has had since 1997:

Pac-10 NFL Draft Picks (1997-2008)

Wisc. .................... 60
ASU ....................... 45
California .................. 43
Stanford .................... 39
Oregon .......................... 36
Washington .................. 34
UCLA ....................... 31
Arizona ...................... 28
WSU ........................ 24
OSU ........................ 24

Danny White, QB
Dallas Cowboys (3-53)
Sam Johnson, DE
Cleveland (14-364)
Neal Skarin, DT
San Francisco Sun (WFL)
Alonzo Emery, HB
San Francisco Sun (WFL)
Deke Ballard, DT
San Francisco Sun (WFL)
Steve Gunther, DT
San Francisco Sun (WFL)

B.C. Bombers (CFL)
Jim McCann, K
San Francisco (8-205)
Mike Fanucci, DE
Baltimore Colts (9-219)
Bob Thomas, RB
LA Rams (15-379)
Joe Spanagel, QB
Pittsburgh Steelers (FA)
Prentice Williams, LB
Denver Broncos (FA)
Gary Venturo, G
Calgary Stampeders (CFL)
Bob Davenport, DT
Calgary Stampeders (CFL)
Ed Fisher, OG
Houston Oilers (FA)

1970
Art Malone, RB
Atlanta Falcons (2-39)
Seth Miller, DB
Atlanta Falcons (8-195)
Mike Brunson, WR
Atlanta Falcons (11-272)
Seaborn Hill, DB
Dallas Cowboys (16-441)
Dave Buchanan, RB
Cincinnati Bengals (FA)
Ed Gallardo, K
Los Angeles Rams (FA)
Ron Carothers, WR
Baltimore Colts (FA)
Mike Kennedy, LB
Denver Broncos (FA)
Jim Shangnessy, RB
Miami Dolphins (FA)

Free Agent
Grady Hurst, Qb
San Francisco 49ers (FA)
Roger Davis, T
Winn. Blue Bombs (CFL)
Mike Tomko, T
Chicago Bears (FA)

1971
D. H. Hill, WR
Buffalo Bills (1-4)
Jim McCann, K
San Francisco (8-205)
Mike Fanucci, DE
Baltimore Colts (9-219)
Bob Thomas, RB
LA Rams (15-379)
Joe Spanagel, QB
Pittsburgh Steelers (FA)
Prentice Williams, LB
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Los Angeles Rams (FA)
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Baltimore Colts (FA)
Mike Kennedy, LB
Denver Broncos (FA)
Jim Shangnessy, RB
Miami Dolphins (FA)
Terrell Suggs is one of 14 former Sun Devils, who have played in the NFL Pro Bowl.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>POS.</th>
<th>NO.</th>
<th>TEAM(S)</th>
<th>YEARS</th>
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<tr>
<td>Randall McDaniel</td>
<td>RG</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>1990-91, 1992-93-94-95</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dan Saleaumua</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Kansas City</td>
<td>1996</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gerald Riggs</td>
<td>RB</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Atlanta</td>
<td>1986-87-88</td>
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<tr>
<td>Danny White</td>
<td>QB</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Dallas</td>
<td>1983</td>
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<tr>
<td>Darren Woodson</td>
<td>SS</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Dallas</td>
<td>1996-97-98-99</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sun Devils in the Pro Bowl (14 players, 52 appearances)</td>
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Sun Devil Stadium is one of the premier collegiate facilities in the United States.

One of the most aesthetic, dynamic, innovative and beautiful collegiate stadiums in the nation, Arizona State’s Sun Devil Stadium has played host to some of the best football games for more than four decades.

It has hosted Arizona State University football games since 1958, including the game on Sept. 21, 1996, when the playing surface was named Frank Kush Field as ASU upset top-ranked Nebraska 19-0.

It has hosted four national championships – Notre Dame vs. West Virginia in 1988, Nebraska vs. Florida in 1996, Tennessee vs. Florida State in 1999 and Ohio State vs. Miami in 2003. And it played host to the NFL’s ultimate showcase – the 1996 Super Bowl where the Dallas Cowboys pulled out a close win over the Pittsburgh Steelers.

The stadium, a favorite of television production crews, was the home of the Tostito’s Fiesta Bowl for 35 years and the NFL’s Arizona Cardinals for 18 seasons. Beginning in 2006, Sun Devil Stadium became the new home of the Insight Bowl.

The facility, regarded since 1958 as one of the nation’s outstanding collegiate football facilities, also boasts a spectacular, second-to-none setting.

A complete playing surface renovation was christened by ASU on Sept. 5, 1992, as the Sun Devils hosted Washington in the season-opener. At a cost of $2 million, the stadium addition accomplished four goals: 1) provided Sun Devil Stadium with a more durable playing surface; 2) provided better patron sight lines in the lower seating levels; 3) expanded sideline area for player safety; and 4) provided advantages to television and print photographers.

Constructed between two mountain buttes, the stadium literally was carved from the desert, and occupies a space between the Tempe buttes – actually small mountains that ideally have accommodated the growth of the structure.

Sun Devil Stadium addresses Phoenix to the west and the south end zone (formerly the open end) points to scenic Tempe, home of Arizona State University.

With the south end expansion completed and the press and sky boxes in place, and with an expanded cantilevered upper deck (1977), Sun Devil Stadium boasts a capacity of 71,706.

The expansion of 1988, which added a large seating section that completed the oval of the stadium, added almost 1,700 seats to the stadium’s capacity. Also added was the Intercollegiate Athletic Complex at the structure’s south end, which is now named the Nadine and Ed Carson Student Athlete Center. The building houses the entire realm of the ASU athletic department. A state-of-the-art scoreboard and four-color video replay board were also added.

During the 1978 expansion, design features enabled the stadium to be modernized without light supports, sound system supports, or construction pillars in the viewing line of the spectators. The dramatic proximity of every seat to the playing field is another feature that has made Sun Devil Stadium one of the nation’s finest college football arenas.

Originally erected in 1958 (capacity 10,000), the stadium additions were begun in 1976 (boosting capacity to 57,722) and 1977. The latter raised the seating to 70,491.

The expansion effort was an $11 million undertaking, accomplished completely without the aid of state tax monies.

Assisting in a stadium financing plan unlike any other in the nation, the largest and oldest Arizona State support organization, the Sun Angel Foundation, pro-

vided $4.5 million of the necessary funding. The Sun Angel contribution was particularly important because it also helped pave the way for bond clearance.

Spectators at stadium events also have helped fund the expansion with their payment of a surcharge on each ticket purchased.

Arizona State has led the Pac-10 Conference in average attendance seven times (1986, ’85, ’84, ’83, ’82, ’80 and ’79) since joining the league in 1978. ASU finished second six times and third twice. Last year, the Sun Devils drew a home total of 503,003 fans. On a single-game basis, Arizona State averaged 62,875 spectators, fifth in the league.

The first game was played in the original structure against West Texas State on October 4, 1958. The Sun Devils triumphed in the baptismal event, taking a 16-13 verdict over the Buffaloes.

Following the 1976 portion of the expansion, Arizona State took a 35-3 victory over Northwestern on September 17, 1977 to continue the winning tradition of stadium christenings.

When the 1977 expansion was completed, the Sun Devils prevailed 42-7 over Pacific to post a hat trick on stadium dedication contests. In 1988, ASU defeated Illinois, 21-16 on September 10, to win its fourth dedication game. In 1989, ASU beat Kansas State 31-0, in the expansion opener.

In 1987, the stadium was filled beyond capacity for the Papal visit, one of the few sites to play host to the Pope’s tour of the United States. On April 4, 1976, the New York Cosmos (with Pelé) and the Los Angeles Aztecs played an exhibition soccer game in front of 15,000 fans in the stadium.

Last year, the New England Patriots used the stadium as their practice facility in preparation for Super Bowl XLIII.
FRANK KUSH FIELD/ 
SUN DEVIL STADIUM

STADIUM FACTS

Name: Sun Devil Stadium  Capacity: 71,706
Largest Crowd: 74,963 ASU vs California, Nov. 9, 1996, ASU 35, California 7
Playing Surface: Natural (Hybrid Bermuda grass).
Lighting: For banks of quartz-iodide flood lights suspended 200 feet over the
playing field.
Stadium Height: 122 feet from playing field to top of grandstand, approxi-
mately 12 stories.
Scoreboard: Made by the Japanese firm Optotech, the 24x42-foot Sun Devil Stadium
video board was installed in August 1999 by Outdoor Systems Sports
Marketing, based in Spokane, Wash. Featuring the latest in LED technology,
with a clarity of 1,600 pixels per square meter, the Sun Devil Stadium vid-
eoboard is capable of distributing over 1.6 million colors. It is located in
the southeast corner of the stadium.

Press Box: Located atop the west cantilever, accommodates approximately 300
people on three seating platforms. The 360 x 55-foot facility includes a kitchen-
ette, an eating area and lavatories.
Elevator: Four elevators with one serving the press exclusively.

FUTURE OF SUN DEVIL STADIUM: Plans are in the works for upgrades.

TOP HOME CROWDS

1. California Nov. 9, 1996 74,963
2. Southern California Oct. 19, 1996 74,947
3. Arizona Nov. 25, 1989 74,926
4. Nebraska Sept. 21, 1996 74,089
5. Arizona Nov. 28, 1997 73,682
6. Washington State Nov. 1, 1997 73,644
8. Arizona Nov. 23, 1991 73,427
10. Arizona Nov. 28, 1993 73,115
11. Nebraska Sept. 28, 1991 72,812
12. Arizona Nov. 23, 1985 72,345
14. Southern California Nov. 12, 1988 72,023
15. Washington Nov. 13, 1982 72,021
17. Southern California Nov. 22, 2007 71,706
20. Iowa Sept. 18, 2004 71,706
22. Nebraska Sept. 26, 1987 71,264

Progression of Stadiums

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<th>W</th>
<th>L</th>
<th>T</th>
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<td>Normal Field (1897-1926)</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>23</td>
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<tr>
<td>Irish Field (1927-1935)</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>13</td>
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<td>Goodwin Stadium (1936-1958)*</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sun Devil Stadium (1958-present)</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>242</td>
<td>84</td>
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</table>

*Includes opening games of season in Goodwin Stadium, not reflected in home
attendance at Sun Devil Stadium.
+Four victories subsequently forfeited.

*Capacities: 1936 (5,000); 1940 (10,000); 1941 (15,000)

Sun Devil Stadium construction in progress in 1958.
With an excellent playing surface in place, Sun Devil Stadium is the one of the best college football facilities in the country.

The field facelift, along with the 165,000-square-foot Carson Student Athlete Center and the three-story, 60,000-square-foot press box and skybox additions, makes Arizona State’s Sun Devil Stadium one of the true showcases of college football.

The press box and skybox facility, which sits atop the upper deck on the west side, contains two 30-suite levels of skyboxes renovated in 1999 and is topped by an ultra-modern press box and eight additional private suites. The facility also boasts its own television production room, complete with editing and chyron capabilities and camera equipment. The equipment is manned by a full crew on game day to give spectators live and replay views of the contest.

Served by four industrial-sized elevators – one for the media and three for the public – the facility has working space for more than 200 sportswriters, booth space for broadcasters, statistical crews, scoreboard operations and a rooftop camera deck in addition to suite seating for more than 900 fans.

The bowl (south) end was connected by the dramatic ICA Complex and the extension of the loge-level seats. Locker rooms also were added in the north end visiting teams. Two new scoreboards were put in place in 1999. The color video replay system, situated in the southeast corner, offers fans instant replays of game action. The original video screen was the first of its kind in an on-campus football stadium. A complementary matrix board for messages and statistical information sits in the southwest corner.

As part of the 1998 additions, makes Arizona State’s Sun Devil Stadium one of the best college football facilities in the country.

Located in the south end of Sun Devil Stadium, the $28 million, 165,000-square-foot Carson Student Athlete Center houses all of ASU’s 22 varsity sport coaches, as well as athletic administration.

With the completion of the complex in 1988 and the additions in 2002, the athletic department was centralized in one facility for the first time. The goal was to have the entire department together to improve communication and operations between coaches and administrators.

With the expansion and renovation, the lower three levels are expanded almost to the street. The lower level features the recently improved Sun Devil locker room, a state-of-the-art weight training facility (expanded from 4,000 to 15,000 square feet), an equipment area and the sports medicine department, which includes a Swim-Ex underwater exercise device. One of the few schools in the nation to have the device, ASU’s student-athletes have the ability to run, swim or engage in strengthening exercises in the training room. More than 5,000 square feet of working space is available to athletic trainers in the areas of rehabilitation, hydrotherapy, examination, x-ray and treatment, including physician’s office with full capabilities such as a pharmacy.

The first floor features the Sun Devil athletic ticket office, a souvenir shop, the media relations office and Bill and Judy Schaefer Sports Hall of Fame, a tribute to former student-athletes, coaches and administrators who have influenced Sun Devil athletics.

The second floor houses ASU’s Olympic sport coaches and staff as well as the Academic and Student Services operation. Academic and Student Services have vast study and tutorial areas on this floor as well as a computer lab for ASU’s student-athletes. All offices have spectacular views of either Sun Devil Stadium or south Tempe.

The third floor is the headquarters for Sun Devil football, with the head coach, his coordinators, assistant head coach and assistants all on one floor. In addition to the football offices, the third floor also houses a 150-seat theater and offices for ASU’s men’s and women’s basketball, volleyball and baseball.

The fourth floor accommodates the bridging of the loge level of the stadium. As part of the 1998 project, 1,677 loge level seats were added, and ticket holders in this level have concessions and restroom facilities as well as television monitors for replays.

The fifth floor houses a Stadium Club area, a Varsity A Conference Room as well as offices for the Sun Devil Club.

The sixth floor is devoted to the ICA administrative staff.
For nearly 50 years Arizona State University football and Camp Tontozona have been synonymous with one another. It’s a tradition that continues to this day as the Sun Devils hold an annual scrimmage at the University-owned recreation and camping area.

Set within the cool mountain country near Payson, Ariz., the camp borders the Tonto National Forest, which provides the first two syllables of Tontozona. The state of Arizona offers the last pair.

Mountains skirt the camp with water, contributing much of the beauty to the area with clear-running Tonto Creek just a moment’s walk from the practice field. As a matter of fact, the bubbling springs on the camp property are a popular place for a cold drink or a refreshing natural whirlpool after practice. But the creek is even more popular after drills. Three man-sized waterfalls and clear-bottom swimming holes serve as refreshers to the Sun Devils.

Wildlife is another prominent specialty of Tontozona; deer roaming the surrounding country and hawks circling the morning and evening skies are not uncommon sights.

Just minutes away by car are other attractions such as the recently renovated Zane Grey’s cabin, the site that inspired many of the famous author’s Western novels, the spectacular Mogollon Rim and its breathtaking view, and countryside that provides a haven for campers, horseback riders, hikers and picnickers.

Tontozona provides the Sun Devils with a unique setting for concentration and preparation for the new season ahead. Legendary Hall of Fame coach Frank Kush started taking his Sun Devil squads to Camp Tontozona in 1960.

Arizona State’s summer home: Camp Tontozona, in Northern Arizona.

The Road To Camp

1. Take 202 East to 101 North.
2. Exit on McDowell Rd.
3. Turn right onto McDowell and head east to the Beeline Highway (Highway 87). A sign will be noted: “To Payson, Arizona.”
4. Proceed north-northeast on Highway 87 to Payson. Continue through the small city of Payson and at the northeast end of Payson take Highway 260 which will be on the right.
5. Follow Highway 260 to Kohl’s Ranch, which is approximately 17 miles northeast of Payson.
6. Continue down the highway and the turn into Camp Tontozona will be on the right side of the road. A private parking lot is approximately 300 yards from the gate.
The Sun Devils have made 24 bowl appearances, most recently against Texas in the 2007 Holiday Bowl.

A packed stadium watched Arizona State take on the Ohio State Buckeyes in 1997 in one of the most exciting Rose Bowls in the game’s history.

ASU wide receiver Derek Hagan caught nine passes for 182 yards and one touchdown in ASU’s 27-23 come-from-behind win in the 2004 Sun Bowl.

LB Jamar Williams (defensive MVP) and QB Rudy Carpenter (offensive MVP) are interviewed following ASU’s 45-40 win over Rutgers in the 2005 Insight Bowl.
Danny Kush kicked a 29-yard field goal to give ASU a 17-14 victory in the 1975 Fiesta Bowl and preserve the Sun Devils’ undefeated season (12-0).

ASU defensive end Jim Jeffcoat was named defensive MVP in ASU’s 32-21 win over Oklahoma in the 1983 Fiesta Bowl.

Thomas Weber, Tyrice Thompson, Justin Tryon and the rest of the ASU football team spent time at SeaWorld as a part of the 2007 Holiday Bowl festivities.
Defensive end Terrell Suggs, winner of three national awards, was named Defensive Most Valuable Player at the 2002 Holiday Bowl.

ASU’s team leaders offered viewers holiday greetings with a rendition of “We Wish You A Merry Christmas” during ABC’s broadcast of the 2000 Aloha Bowl.

Navy Seals wowed fans, parachuting into the Holiday Bowl carrying the Stars and Stripes, the game ball and flags representing both schools.

Adam Archuleta gives the drums a try at the 1999 Aloha Bowl Team Banquet.

ASU wide receiver Matt Miller caught five passes for 135 yards and two touchdowns in the 2005 Insight Bowl, his final game as a Sun Devil.
Daniel Ford was named the MVP of the 1987 Freedom Bowl after throwing for 272 yards and one touchdown in ASU’s 33-28 win over Air Force.

Not since high school had cornerback Jason Simmons played quarterback. But in the ‘97 Sun Bowl he did whatever it took to help his team win.

Flanker Bruce Hill caught two touchdown passes in the Sun Devils’ 22-15 win over Michigan in the 1987 Rose Bowl.

(Left) Seniors Derek Hagan and Dale Robinson meet with the media prior to the 2005 Insight Bowl, the final game of their decorated ASU careers. (Below) Rudy Burgess scores the game-winning touchdown with 43 seconds left in ASU’s 27-23 win over Purdue in the 2004 Vitalis Sun Bowl.
(Below) Olympic champion Carl Lewis meets with the team captains at midfield for the coin toss prior to the 1997 Rose Bowl.

(Above) The Sun Devils celebrate their victory over Purdue in the 2004 Vitalis Sun Bowl.

(Below right) Running back Michael Martin, head coach Bruce Snyder and defensive tackle Jeremy Staat show off their new hardware after ASU’s victory over Iowa in the 1997 Sun Bowl (MVP for Martin and Lineman-of-the-Game for Staat). (Below left) Former Athletic Director Kevin White congratulates Grey Ruegamer.
A sell-out crowd watched ASU in the 2004 Vitalis Sun Bowl.

Hamilton Mee with the traditional Gatorade bath for Coach Snyder after ASU’s win over Iowa in the 1997 Sun Bowl.

The Sun Devil defense, led by Derrick Rodgers, Pat Tillman and Derek Smith, kept the Buckeyes close so that “The Snake” could work his magic at the 1997 Rose Bowl.
The Sun Devils are introduced prior to their eventual 45-40 victory over Rutgers in the 2005 Insight Bowl.

The Sun Devil defense did not allow Michigan to score in the second half of the 1987 Rose Bowl.

MVP Jeff Van Raaphorst and head coach John Cooper are interviewed by NBC following ASU’s 22-15 win over Michigan in the 1987 Rose Bowl.

John Cooper was carried off the field after coaching the Sun Devils to a 33-28 win over Air Force in the 1987 Freedom Bowl. Cooper’s last game as head coach of the Sun Devils.

Derrick Rodgers registered 12 sacks in 1996 and earned first-team All-American honors from the Associated Press.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Opponent</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Network</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>D 30</td>
<td>North Carolina W</td>
<td>68-26</td>
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<td>1971</td>
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<td>Florida State W</td>
<td>45-38</td>
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<td>1972</td>
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<td>at Houston W</td>
<td>51-28</td>
<td>ABC*</td>
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<td>1973</td>
<td>O 20</td>
<td>Brigham Young W</td>
<td>52-34</td>
<td>ABC (regional)</td>
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<td>1974</td>
<td>O 1</td>
<td>at Wyoming W</td>
<td>16-10</td>
<td>ABC (regional)</td>
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<td>1975</td>
<td>O 18</td>
<td>at Colorado State W</td>
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<td>ABC (regional)</td>
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<td>1976</td>
<td>S 7</td>
<td>UCLA L</td>
<td>10-28</td>
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<td>1977</td>
<td>N 25</td>
<td>Arizona W</td>
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<td>at Washington L</td>
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<td>2019</td>
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<td>17-21</td>
<td>Prime Ticket*</td>
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Arizona State's All-Time Live Television Appearances (93-84-2, 525)

As part of the package between ABC Sports, ESPN and ESPN2, Fox Sports Net, the Versus Network and the Pac-10 Conference, Arizona State will make several television appearances in 2007. Eleven of ASU's 13 games appeared on television in 2007. ASU begins its 11th season of expanded Sun Devil coverage on Fox Sports Net Arizona, with several Sun Devil games into more than 1.2 million homes in Arizona and New Mexico on a Sunday replay, if not live. Fox Sports Net Arizona is the regional partner for the Fox Sports Net Pac-10 Game of the Week. Those games air at either 1:30 or 7:30 p.m. each week.

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