

THE BLUE CHIP QUEST: A GEOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS
OF COLLEGIATE FOOTBALL RECRUITING,
1972-1981

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PREFACE

This study is concerned with the analysis of production, migration patterns, and the decision-making process of the college-bound High School All-American football players. The objectives were to analyze player origins and migrations to see if and under what conditions trends and patterns emerge.

The author wishes to express his appreciation to his major adviser, Dr. John F. Rooney, Jr., for his inspiration and guidance throughout the study. Appreciation is also expressed to Dr. Robert B. Kamm, Dr. Betty M. Edgley, and Dr. John P. Bischoff, for their assistance and guidance.

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CHAPTER I

THE RESEARCH PROBLEM

Recruiting is one of the most important elements that separates the powerful collegiate football programs from the powerless. It is the factor that distinguishes successful programs such as Notre Dame, Alabama, and Oklahoma, from programs such as Washington State, Kansas State, and Oregon. The successful football programs, those schools consistently ranked in the top 20, have for years attracted the nation's elite high school football performers. As a result of this attraction or recruitment the strong teams remained strong, while those teams considered weak remained so because of their inability to attract or recruit quality players to help their program. NCAA legislation in recent years has sought to correct this situation by limiting the number of scholarships or grants-in-aid that a college or university can utilize for football. The intent of this legislation was not only to de-emphasize the football factory approach of many of the universities, but also to achieve parity for all football programs and thus more of a balance regarding the emphasis on athletics and winning. In recent years, however, recruiting scandals have been commonplace.¹ Violations all have one thing in common: they were caused by the pressure to win. The win-at-all-costs philosophy is especially evident in the recruitment of high school athletes, particularly those blue-chip athletes referred to as high school All-Americans. The amount of time and money spent to "sell" a potential

recruit on attending a certain school is certainly out of proportion when compared to the recruitment of an outstanding professor.

The purpose of this study is to examine geographical origins, by city and state of high school graduation, of high school All American football players. This examination will show where the supply of blue chip football players originates or simply where they come from. The second phase of the study will deal with the migration patterns of these players, focusing on the colleges (if any) that these athletes chose to attend. This phase will deal with the demand aspect of where players are attending college relative to their point of origin. The third phase of the study will examine the relationship between recruiting patterns and the success of major collegiate football programs. A composite (AP and UPI) top 20 teams ranking has been established for the years 1972-1981, and will be compared with the colleges chosen by the athletes during the same time period. The fourth and final phase of the study will be a case study analysis of the 1981 Parade All-American Team. The study has been conducted through the use of a questionnaire in an attempt to find out why players choose to attend certain colleges. In essence, this portion of the study will examine why they go where they go.²

As a basis for research, the author has taken into account the studies relating to college-bound football players, 1971-1977, by Dr. John F. Rooney, Jr., in his books The Geography of American Sport and The Recruiting Game. In addition, the author has communicated by telephone and corresponded by mail with authorities in the field of recruiting such as Haskell Cohen of Parade Magazine; Ron Touchstone, Director of Football Enterprises and co-publisher of Inside Blue Chips, a magazine which provides an in-depth analysis of potential college recruits and

college recruiting success; Kevin Dickey, former recruiting coordinator for the University of Pittsburgh; Fred Jacoby, chairman of the NCAA Research Committee; Dave Seifert and Eric Zemper, Executive Assistants of the NCAA; and Chuck Neinas, Executive Director of the College Football Association.

It is the purpose of this dissertation to indicate that the element of a winning football tradition emerges as the key factor in the migration of high school football All-Americans in their college selection (recruitment) process. Due to this element of tradition, there is a direct relationship between the number of All-Americans recruited and the success (win-loss percentages and final season rankings) of the colleges or universities attended by these athletes. Third, that states with one or more major football programs in the state have a higher retention rate of All-Americans than do states without such programs.

There are certain limitations to the conclusions reached as a result of this research. This study deals only with those high school All-Americans listed as Parade High School All-Americans or Senior Scholastic All-Americans (now referred to as Adidas All-Americans). These All-American teams were chosen because they were likely to be significant to recruiters as a means of identifying quality athletes. Because of the geographical scope of this study, a questionnaire was used in the phase of the study concerning the case study analysis of the 1981 Parade All-American Football Team. Some telephone interviews were conducted with the respondents, but due to high cost and number of athletes involved, it was impossible to conduct a telephone study of the entire population. Because of the size of the overall population, 1,178 recruits, and the time factor, 10 years, it was impossible to identify positively all

migrations (if any) made by the population. The author was, however, able to identify positively 1,005 members of the population or 85 per cent.

ENDNOTES

¹Such institutions are SMU, UCLA, USC, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oklahoma State, Wichita State, and most recently the 1981 National Champion, Clemson.

²The following terms are defined in relation to the manner in which they are used in this study: Point of origin--the particular geographic area (city-county) where the athlete attended high school, not necessarily his birthplace. Migration--the act of travel and subsequent establishment of a residence by an athlete for the purpose of participation in intercollegiate football. Production area/region--that geographical area consisting of one or more adjacent counties in relationship to the quantity of football players produced (state lines are not necessarily production area boundaries).

CHAPTER II

PRIDE IN PLACE: THE SIGNIFICANCE OF SPATIAL AFFINITY

The migratory behavior of athletes, coaches, sports franchises, etc. are of fundamental interest to the sports geographer. According to Rooney, "Migration is generally in response to monetary, educational or fame-related inducements of one sort or another."¹ American collegiate football provides an excellent opportunity for study of this migration, because of the abundance of playing opportunities and a huge pool of potential recruits.²

This author, however, is not concerned with the masses of players signed by America's colleges and universities, but only with that select group identified as High School All-Americans who thus are recruited intensely because of their perceived potential and ultimate value. This recruiting process has since 1946 "evolved into a season of its own with standards of conduct, referees, penalties, time limits, and procedures for scoring."³ It has evolved from a process to a game--The Recruiting Game. In his book The Sports Factory, Joseph Durso illustrates this concept by quoting Clem Gryska, Recruiting Coordinator at Alabama. Gryska states that "to many people, it's (recruiting) like a post-season game. If Auburn signs 20 and Alabama signs 19, Auburn wins the game."⁴

This "game" has been in full swing since 1952, when the NCAA in effect legalized recruiting on a large scale. Since 1952, competition

between rival colleges and universities in recruiting has been intense and played for high stakes, namely athletic success and the prestige and financial rewards that accompany it. However, it should also be pointed out that high power recruiting is expensive--so expensive, in fact, that "forty-one colleges have dropped football in the last ten years because the pressure is so great."⁵

Pressure to win is the dominant force in collegiate recruiting. Coaches must win in order to maintain their job security; colleges and universities must win for a number of reasons: (1) to recoup the high expenses associated with college athletics, scholarships, facilities, recruiting, salaries, etc.; (2) to maintain the "pride in place" theory --in other words for residents of the area, state, etc., and alumni to have pride in their identification with the college or university. A winning athletic program is one way to enhance that identification and in most cases be able to turn that identification into financial support. For example, according to John McKay, former Head Coach at U.S.C. and now Head Coach of the NFL Tampa Bay Buccaneers,

you have a good program and it's a remarkable stimulus for endowments. Not just for athletics, but for the entire school. U.S.C.'s fund raisers tell me endowments go up when we win. That makes it easier back East to walk in and have a potential donor say, 'Hey, I saw the team win on TV Saturday. Great!' He doesn't say he'll donate because the team won, and he might not even be a big football fan, but he's proud to say, 'That's my school.'⁶

A winning athletic program can also generate additional income from outside sources such as television. "Teams in a nationally televised game will share half a million bucks, and in regional games more than \$400,000."⁷ An appearance in a major bowl game (Cotton, Sugar, Orange, Rose) enables the participants to share in excess of 1 million dollars. But it must also be remembered that a television appearance is much more

than just a pay day; it is also free advertising. Watching a game on national television, future recruits are playing "mind games" imagining themselves playing for a particular school and what role they would play. An unconscious selling job has taken place, and hopefully its benefits can be harvested at a later time. Can Oregon, Washington State, Wisconsin, and Vanderbilt compete for quality recruits on even terms with U.S.C., Notre Dame, Alabama, and Ohio State? No, and they have not done so for some time. A television appearance helps greatly to insure that the rich get richer and the poor get poorer.

But to be successful, and have an athletic budget in the black, is not the goal of recruiting, nor the goal of the sport of college football itself--that goal is to be "Number One." Being "Number One" guarantees successful recruitment, donations to the athletic department, television appearances, the coach's job security, pride in place, etc.; it is the ultimate accomplishment.

It is the goal of being "Number One" that makes the examination of recruiting so interesting. For example, Rich Allocco, a high school All-American quarterback from New Providence High School in New Jersey was recruited by 265 colleges, in the fervent hope that he was talented enough to lead them to the top--the mythical national championship of college football.

Rich Allocco's mail included personal letters from governors, mayors, college presidents, corporation heads, and influential individuals such as the director of NASA. They urged him to spend four delightful years on Nebraska's astroturf, in Ohio State's vaunted horseshoe, under Texas's warm sunshine or whatever else the writer's loyalty directed. He had his choice of helping Arizona build, Maryland rebuild, or Notre Dame stay just where it then was--in the top ten of the weekly football polls.⁸

This recruiting was even more intense because Rich was from New Jersey,

a state where the only football opportunities are Princeton and Rutgers, neither of which can be classified as "major or big time" football programs.

Rich narrowed his choices to five schools in which he had a legitimate interest. They were Ohio State, Michigan, Nebraska, Penn State, and Notre Dame. "Each school has its own special kicks, runs, and passes to play for scores on a prospect's attention and interest."⁹ For example,

Ohio State's approach centered on its coach, Woody Hayes, its massive 86,000 seat stadium, as well as the city of Columbus, the largest U.S. city without a professional franchise in any major sport. At Ohio State and Columbus, college football was the only game in town. Nebraska emphasized its fans and that football is king in Nebraska. Michigan emphasized its massive stadium, 101,001 seating capacity, and a dinner honoring Rich and other prized recruits. Notre Dame's approach was very low key and matter of fact, almost a take it or leave it approach,¹⁰

a challenge. Penn State's approach was to help contribute to the image of Eastern football and the charm and integrity of its head coach, Joe Paterno. Rich narrowed his choices to Notre Dame and Penn State, before finally deciding on Notre Dame.

A case similar to Rich Allocco is that of Jack Mildren, a Texas schoolboy when first referred to as a "blue chip" athlete. His recruitment is immortalized in a classic chapter entitled, "Pursuit of a Blue Chipper" in Dan Jenkins' book Saturday's America. Jenkins describes a "blue chipper" as

big, tough, intelligent, unselfish, a leader. And fast? He runs the hundred in 9.4--uphill. He runs the quarter in 46 flat--in the rain. And his arm? Everybody in town has seen him flick the ball sixty yards on his knees with two line-backers jerking on his face guard. He's got it all, which is why Ara Parseghian and Bear Bryant and Darrell Royal and the Detroit Tigers and the Boston Celtics and the Morgan Guaranty Trust have all been trying to sign him up since he was in the fourth grade. And it is why whoever winds up with him will announce it in a press conference on the battleship Missouri

and why those who don't will go tattling off to the NCAA, CIA, FBI and ARVN. He goes by several names, of course. He is known as the No. 1 Blue Chipper, the Prized Recruit, the Top Prospect, the Most Wanted, the Most Highly Coveted, the Leader of the Tribe, the Boss Stud, the Head Hoss.¹¹

But no matter what he is called, it is hoped that he will lead his respective team to the top, to be number one.

What type of background prepares a young man for all of this adulation and high power recruiting, as well as the accompanying pressures? The West Texas area places a great deal of emphasis on high school football as dealt with by Martin Ralbovsky in his book Lords of the Locker-room. Ralbovsky states that

entire communities like Hereford (Texas) funnel all of their excess energies into the high school football program for three major reasons:

1. Isolated as they are, more than 300 miles from the nearest professional team and at least 70 miles to the nearest major college team, there is no team other than the high school team for a fan to follow.
2. There is a fierce community pride ('I'm from Dimmitt, Dammitt' or 'Lucky Me, I live in Lubbock' adorn car bumpers), probably because most residents spend their lives in the same community.
3. Football reflects the basic belief of small industrialized towns: that hard work and the spartan existence build strong men.¹²

This lifestyle and emphasis on THE GAME, as high school football is considered in Texas, is further illustrated by George Kirk, a former high school coach in West Texas for 14 years and an assistant coach at Baylor University in Waco, Texas. According to Kirk, "the community EXPECTS a boy who's able to play to play. Football becomes important to him because it's important to the community. It's like feudal times and each town is a kingdom at war with another."¹³ Gary Shaw, author of Meat on the Hoof, based on his experiences as a football player at the University of Texas, has similar sentiments remembering his high school football playing days in Denton, Texas: "There was a real feeling of

community responsibility when you played for the high school team. You were defending your town against the aliens who were about to attack."¹⁴ This dedication to the cause (football) and pride in place is further illustrated by an examination of Massillon, Ohio, once the high school football capital of world, but now fighting for that distinction with other Ohio cities and towns (Cincinnati) as well as those in Texas. In Massillon, "within minutes after bearing a male child, a Massillon woman is presented with a football, a gift of the Massillon High School Booster Club."¹⁵ But this is not the only football-oriented devotion in Massillon, a town of 32,539 with a football stadium seating capacity of 21,345.

The high school team's payroll includes a team dentist, a team chiropodist, and a team historian. Among the three adult booster clubs is the Sideliners, whose function, according to their press brochure, is to be an adult group of buddies for the football players during the season. Each member of the Sideliners adopts a player for a buddy. He listens to any complaints a player may have or suggestions; he greets him before and after games, sits down and eats with him, takes him to a movie the night before a game.¹⁶

This adulation and pre-occupation with football as a way of establishing pride in place is the key to widespread involvement by fans and other interested parties in the recruitment of high school athletes to attend colleges and universities. This involvement with and interest in highly heralded athletes such as All-Americans is extremely intense but even more so in a geographic area where there is only one major university, no professional teams, and college football is a twelve-month obsession or, if you will, a regional religion.

Nebraska, like Ohio, is such a place. In order to understand the true importance of football in Nebraska, we must accept the following statement from Novak's Joy of Sports: "A team is not only assembled in one place; it also represents a place. Location is not merely a bodily

necessity; it gives rise to a new psychological reality...,"¹⁷ namely, that thousands of citizens gain a focal point for their affections and despairs. These affections and despairs manifest themselves in participation in the sporting event. By participation it is meant "to extend one's own identification to one side, and to absorb with it the blows of fortune, to join with that team in testing the favors of the Fates."¹⁸ And nowhere is this participation greater than in Lincoln, Nebraska, on a game day.

On the day of a home football game for the University of Nebraska, the five largest cities in the state in terms of population are as follows:

1. Omaha, 347,328
2. Lincoln, 149,518
3. Memorial Stadium on a football Saturday, 76,000
4. Grand Island, 32,358
5. Hastings, 23,580.¹⁹

In Nebraska, the Cornhuskers are the number one item. It is a genuinely statewide obsession, a uniting factor, a common bond. In his book Sports in America, Michener describes his visit to Nebraska during football seasons.

I flew out to Nebraska to watch as an entire state went bananas over football. Ranchers rode in from three hundred miles away, dressed all in red, they and their wives, and they painted the town the same color. At two in the afternoon the stadium was a pulsating red mass. Once I stopped at a town in the remote southwest corner of the state, and the local bank had purchased a monstrous billboard to proclaim 'Go Big Red.' I took the trouble to stop by the bank and ask why a business four hundred miles from the University would be so excited about football, and this banker said, 'Our clients take it for granted that we're solvent. But if they suspected for one minute that we were not solvent as far as Big Red is concerned, they'd drive us out of business.'²⁰

There are a number of ways that fans can get involved to demonstrate their support for the Big Red:

Nebraska football provides a plan for every pocketbook. The Extra-Point Club can be joined for one dollar on up, and for five dollars you can get the coaches' printed comments following each game. The Touchdown Club costs twenty-five dollars on up and a hundred dollars gets you a parking space. The Husker Educational Award Rate is a thousand dollars and the Husker Beef Club contributes steers for the football training table. A two-thousand dollar contribution to the press box carries the right to purchase tickets for the enclosed seating.²¹

Michener, in an interview with some Nebraska fans, also reports on the year-round dedication to Nebraska football:

Fans in other states think that football fever strikes the nation from late summer to midwinter, but in Nebraska we follow it longer. We expect news coverage from August practice, through the fall season, including bowl practice in December and the bowl game in January. The balance of January and February are ugh. We look at the line-ups in March, follow Spring Practice in April, and attend the Spring Red-White squad game in May. Somehow we manage through June, but pro football with some former Big Red players starts in July which carries us back to August.²²

But no mention of Nebraska football would be complete without mentioning the ultimate Nebraska fan, Charlie Winkler, who just might be the ULTIMATE fan, period.

Charlie Winkler was renowned for organizing every aspect of his life so as to better worship the University of Nebraska Cornhuskers. An average of four times a week Winkler drove the 210-mile round trip between his home in Grand Island and the stadium in Lincoln. He made a point of attending all games, home, away, varsity and freshman, with serious illness the only acceptable excuse for absence. On occasion he drove to the stadium when it was empty, just to sit there and dream of football.²³

Winkler held six season tickets, and spent about \$2,000 a year following the team. He wrote letters to high school players, encouraging them to enroll at Nebraska, and on his honeymoon stopped off at Sturges, South

Dakota, to try and recruit a player. Winkler styled himself the No. 1 fan in the nation:

'When the team comes running on the field, and the band strikes up "Dear Old Nebraska U," the tears damn near scale my cheeks. It's life's ultimate experience,' he said. Of course he had a plan for the perfect death. He would suffer a heart attack during a game, be rolled over by companions to see the Big Red score one last touchdown, and then expire in bliss. At the next game, a helicopter would hover above the field, scattering his ashes over the sacred turf.²⁴

This obsession is not limited to Nebraska, but probably is at its zenith in Nebraska because it is essentially the only show in town (or in this case, state). In Oklahoma, for example, there are three universities playing major college football: the University of Oklahoma, Oklahoma State University, and the University of Tulsa. The University of Oklahoma has enjoyed a winning tradition over the years and as such is the object of attention by most of the state's football-crazy fans. Michener also journeyed to Norman, Oklahoma, and he recalls his visit by describing a fan he met there:

The first Oklahoma fan I met was Earl Wells, an oil magnate from Henrietta, Oklahoma, who told me, 'The doctors said it was a matter of life and death. Open heart surgery immediately.' I told them, 'Hold on! I've got to be able to walk up four flights of stadium steps on the opening day of football season.' They said, 'No way,' so I said, 'then no operation.' And they said, 'Then you'll die.' So we compromised. They'd operate and I'd come to this game. When they warned me that if I did I might drop dead, I told them, 'If I'm gonna die, let me die doin' what I love most in this world. Watchin' Oklahoma football. And here I am!'²⁵

Is there then a "regional religion" concerning football? Is devotion so intense to the "pride in place" concept and such a vicarious thrill to be enjoyed when the home turf is successfully defended, that it almost approaches a religion? It is the author's contention that this is so; that like religion, football devotees can be "lukewarm" participants or fervent believers, and that there is also a geographical

perspective to these regional religions. In his book The Joy of Sports, Novak uses the term "Regional Religions." Novak makes the statement that "Christianity has many denominations, and Judaism many traditions. Sports, too, awaken different symbolic echoes in different areas of the nation."²⁶ This regional attitude not only affects the way fans perceive and follow the sport, but also the way it is played in a particular area, and as a combination of the two previous factors, how the region recruits and is recruited. For example, Novak states that "the football of the Deep South is a rugged kind of football, but it is best described as fleet, explosive and difficult to contain."²⁷ He also goes on to say, "In the South, to play a good game is to honor one's state, one's university, the South, and the true spirit of the American nation."²⁸

Could not a recruiter then surmise that in his recruiting process if he was looking for athletes in the Deep South, he would be looking for individuals who were tough, durable, fleet, and dedicated to doing their best. It is the author's contention that this is so. The author further contends that a recruiter from outside the Deep South would have little or no chance of signing an athlete to attend a school outside the South, because of that individual's commitment to honor state, university, and the South. This commitment to honor state, university, and the South is evident in the case of Tommy Nobis, who was ultimately recruited to attend the University of Texas in his homestate. Nobis says,

I knew that either Coach Royal (University of Texas) or Bud Wilkinson (University of Oklahoma) would be the two best men to play for--if I wanted to become a coach. So I went up to visit O.U., but you know what? I got real mad hearin' some of these guys talk bad about Texas. I guess the pride just came out in me.²⁹

This pride also manifests itself in Jenkins' portrayal of a native Texan,

Harold Phillips, talking about native Texans playing football for the University of Oklahoma: "Why that's just like somebody from the United States playing for Nazi Germany."³⁰

There is a logical connection between pride, place, football, and recruiting. Namely, that most everyone has pride in where they come from; this can be manifested by a Texan now living in New York bragging that "I'm from Beaumont," or a steel worker in Pittsburgh being proud of his ethnic heritage and wearing a "Kiss me, I'm Polish" T-shirt. Second, football is a way of expressing this pride in place by identifying with a team that represents this "pride in place," and hopefully a successful team that can cause a relationship to occur which relates winning and success to this "place." Finally, recruiting plays a very important role. Recruiting is used as the tool or method to insure that winning keeps taking place, thus maintaining the pride in place feeling and identification with the football team.

The use of recruiting to insure that winning takes place is an area that has been troublesome in the past and probably will continue to be so in the future. Fans and alumni have become involved in the recruiting process and have used abilities and involvement to "buy" athletes for the respective colleges and universities. Dave Meggysey, in his book Out of Their League, admits that he was paid after games, but also talks about an inducement made to him while deciding whether or not to accept a football scholarship to Syracuse University (he did):

I received a call from Colonel Byrne, Head of the Air Force ROTC program at Syracuse. The Colonel said he had just talked with Ben Schwartzwalder (at that time Head Coach) and was calling because he had learned I was interested in becoming a jet pilot. He personally assured me I would be able to go through the Air Force ROTC program and could enter flight school when I graduated from college.³¹

However, one of the most interesting recruiting capers concerned Jerry Eckwood, a talented player who decided to attend the University of Arkansas. According to Bob Hattibaugh, Eckwood's coach at Brinkley High School in Arkansas:

Jerry was besieged with offers. He could have driven off in anything from a VW to a Caddy. One alumnus wanted to give Jerry five hundred dollars a month to attend his school. Jerry kidded him and said he needed more. The guy came back and said, 'I got it up to a thousand.' Another alumnus offered me a job and said he'd fix Jerry up with a twenty-five-hundred-a-month job and all the cars he needed. One school said they would build his mother a nice brick house, get his girlfriend a scholarship, give Jerry a Cadillac, and get him a thousand-a-month summer job in addition to his scholarship.³²

But how has recruiting evolved, what were its original intentions, and how did it reach the twisted purpose for which it is used for the Jerry Eckwoods of the world?

In examining recruiting and its origins, the author discovered that the first reference to recruiting and colleges dealt with American colonial colleges recruiting students, "if only to have enough warm bodies in attendance to justify their existence."³³ But in collegiate football recruiting was for the most part done on a very limited basis until about 1917. Recruiting inducements prior to 1917 included fraternity memberships, bath tickets, meals, lodging, or employment.

There are several theories as to what developments contributed to the development of formalized recruiting. The most popular theory links collegiate football not to sport, but to what it really is--entertainment--and as such, it is a business. The diffusion of collegiate football which had occurred immediately prior to and after WWI had established collegiate football as a spectator sport throughout the country. This ascension of collegiate football stimulated a boom in stadium

construction. Most of the big name schools felt compelled to erect a colossal structure to house their gridiron show. Because the majority of the colleges were located in small towns, the gigantic buildings could serve no other purpose.

The schools built facilities with borrowed funds, planning to pay them off with gate receipts. Since attendance was markedly influenced by the quality of play (people follow winners), the stadium debt provided a powerful motive to field a successful team. With so many universities seeking the same goals, severe competition for the available talent resulted. The modern era of high pressure recruiting had begun.³⁴

The "era of high pressure recruiting" dominated the 1920's. This pressure to fill the stadium was marked with questionable practices by colleges and universities such as "serving as an employment agency providing jobs paying between \$125-150/month, jobs that included 'guarding the fieldhouse and changing light bulbs.' It also included selling complimentary game tickets and the like."³⁵ These practices raised concern among responsible individuals in the field of higher education, the result of which became Bulletin 23, American College Athletics, published by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching in 1929. The report issued under the directorship of Howard Savage "sought to examine the current practices of colleges and universities regarding athletics and suggested reforms thereof."³⁶ The report recommended a return to purely amateur sport, but for obvious reasons, investments in stadiums and desire for national recognition through football, the recommendations of the Carnegie Foundation went unheeded.

Social and political factors, namely the Great Depression and WWII, caused a decrease in recruiting; but after WWII, returning military veterans created an intensive recruiting struggle for their services.

NCAA rules also played an important role in recruiting because of new rule legislation governing player substitution.

Prior to WWII, football had been an eleven-man game. The NCAA rules committee legalized substitution in 1941 to compensate for the loss of quality players to the war effort. Substitution was liberalized further in 1946, and again in 1949, thereby increasing the number of athletes necessary to field a quality team,³⁷

and thus intensifying the search for skilled players.

In 1952, the NCAA established a set of standards to deal with this search for skilled players we call recruiting. This was an attempt to legitimize what had been going on for years, namely, offers of food, lodging, etc. to play collegiate football. The NCAA at this time elected to legalize financial aid to collegiate athletes. "Athletic scholarships and grants-in-aid were formalized and given official status. Any institution (according to a standardized formula) could recruit and subsidize athletes from any area of the country."³⁸ This for the most part continues to be the current practice in recruiting.

This national search for football talent--and the origin and migrations of these athletes, as well as the relationship between sport and a geographical region--gave birth to a new subfield called the Geography of Sport. The relationship between an athlete's point of origin, or where he competed in the sport on an amateur or high school level, and his migration to a college or professional team to once again participate in the sport on a higher level, has been the subject of several studies.

In his book A Geography of American Sport, Rooney maintains "that some areas excel in the production of large quantities of first class players, while others produce few or none at all."³⁹ This can be

interpreted two ways: first, a region could offer only a few sports, thus encouraging specialization and a high level of skill in that particular area. On the other hand, a region or area such as Minnesota, could offer a large number of sports or activities and encourage young men to participate in a variety of these sports, the result being that very few of them would become proficient in any one sport or activity.

This analogy can also be interpreted in terms of collegiate football and recruiting. For example, an area like Texas, which is very high in the production of collegiate-level football players, would not have the need to recruit many players from out of state. But Wyoming, which produces very few collegiate-level football performers, would have to be very diligent in searching outside of its state in order to secure enough quality athletes to satisfy its football needs. The degree to which a town's citizenry supports the sport dictates the amount of interest and participation the potential athletes will show.

An excellent example of this would be the Moeller High School football team in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Moeller High School is a Catholic all-boys high school with an enrollment of approximately 1,000. Of these 1,000 students in 1980, 210 participated as players in the football program, on either the varsity team, the reserve team, or the freshman team.⁴⁰

The support organization for this football enterprise consisted of "18 coaches, 24 team doctors, a hundred thousand dollar budget," and a booster club of 500 men.

Cliff Martin, himself a football coach, went to a Moeller game to observe the famed Moeller Machine and had some interesting comments regarding the composition of the football team:

I expected to see eighty of the finest high school specimens in Ohio. But these are just like all other high school kids. There are skinny kids, fat kids, and some real studs. This team doesn't have a special bunch of athletes; they win with fantastic organization and coaching.⁴¹

This fantastic organization was responsible for selling in excess of 10,000 season tickets; in fact, Moeller frequently played in front of over 20,000 spectators.

Football was and is definitely the focal point of the popularity of Moeller. When Moeller High School opened its doors for its first year of operation in September, 1959, it also was the first year of its football team. Brother Eveslage of Moeller had previously taught at Purcell High School and recalls the importance of football: "I was there during the glory years. I saw what football can mean to a school. A successful football team set the tone for the whole year."⁴²

This attitude along with the organization and support of the community provided Moeller with an

overall varsity record from 1963-1981 of 186 wins, 18 losses, and 2 ties. A reserve football team record of 153 wins, 29 losses, and 7 ties; and a freshman record of 102 wins, 32 losses, and 15 ties. During this time span Moeller has won 5 Ohio State football championships and 4 national championships.⁴³

Moeller has played and defeated teams from Pennsylvania, Ohio, California, and Michigan, and was invited to play in Japan. Over 300 of Moeller's football graduates received scholarships to colleges and universities throughout the country during this period. Moeller football is certainly significant to the fans of Cincinnati, and in their interstate contests, surely a source of "pride in place" for all of Ohio.

The number of scholarships produced due to the high productivity of Moeller football would also seem to support another of Rooney's

generalizations, namely, that "specialization in high school and junior high athletic programs tends to result in a proportionately greater number of university-calibre athletes."⁴⁴ The number of scholarships from Moeller football are evidence of the "enforced specialization" that was part of the Gerry Faust philosophy at Moeller. For example, "If a boy plays baseball for an all-star team after football starts, he can't play football at Moeller."⁴⁵ To explain the philosophy behind the rule, one need only to examine a case where this rule was enforced. In 1980, Moeller had a talented halfback named Hiawatha Francisco, who had been chosen to play in a baseball all-star game that would have interfered with summer football practice. Gerry Faust's philosophy is very evident in that telephone conversation: "Hello, Mrs. Francisco? Gerry Faust. Mrs. Francisco, I just want to explain our summer baseball rule to you so you can help Hiawatha decide whether he's going to play for that all-star team or play football at Moeller this year." He described the rule briefly and added: "Mrs. Francisco, the mediocre teams don't have rules like that, and that's why they're mediocre."⁴⁶

Simply stated, the success of Moeller--not only in win-loss percentage but also in the production of college-calibre athletes--is the result of two factors. First, the emphasis and support from the citizenry, students, and community in general. Second, the degree of specialization encouraged by the organizational structure of the sport itself. This encouragement can manifest itself in several forms: rules like those at Moeller, peer pressure, adult recognition, and encouragement or other factors relating to the struggle in the attaining and securing of a successful price in place relationship. In the case of Moeller, the "pride in place" actualization was fourfold. First, it was pride in school;

second, pride in place--Cincinnati. This struggle would manifest itself in games pitting Moeller against traditional "power-houses" throughout Ohio. The third facet was pride in place, meaning Ohio. This pride was evident in the games Moeller would play against teams from Pennsylvania, New York, Michigan, Texas, and California. Finally, pride in place meaning being a representative of Catholic schools and the Catholic educational system. This pride in place is not separate, but must be considered as intertwined throughout the other three. The nickname of the team itself, "Crusaders," is emblematic of a struggle or conquest of a religious nature.

Before concluding the analysis of Moeller High School as a production area of college-calibre athletes, there is one other consideration that must be discussed, namely, the role that a "winning tradition" plays in this production. When Moeller was first established as a Catholic high school in the Archdiocese of Cincinnati, parishes, Catholic elementary schools, etc. had to be assigned to Moeller for the purpose of providing students to attend the new school. The areas assigned to Moeller had previously been assigned to Roger Bacon and Purcell, two Catholic schools that had enjoyed a heritage of winning football programs. The area known as Reading had been a productive area for high school football talent, and had been sending this talent to Roger Bacon. Roger Bacon High School, in fact, had been under the leadership of Coach Bron Bacevich, the most successful high school of all time, with 315 victories over a forty-season career. "The parish of Sts. Peter and Paul in downtown Reading submitted a long petition to the archbishop asking that it remain a part of the Bacon district instead of being assigned to Moeller."⁴⁷ This was before Moeller became the dynasty which it is now

considered, before the winning tradition had been established. "Twenty years later parents were moving across town to live in the Moeller district."⁴⁸

Another point of inquiry might be, is there a relationship between factors involved in the production of high school athletes who might be described as "college calibre" and the successful recruiters and colleges who are able to sign these players and thus affect their migrations? In the opinion of the author, the three factors previously cited as important to the production of athletes, namely, community emphasis and organization, specialization and a "winning tradition" are also inherent characteristics of college programs that have achieved high levels of success in the recruitment of these athletes.

An excellent example of community emphasis and organization would be an examination of the Ohio State University football program. In his book Buckeye, Robert Vare portrays a community (Columbus, Ohio) where football is extremely important and an organizational structure that supports the coach and is enlisted to aid the coach in the recruitment of talented "major college-calibre" football players. The organizational structure that Vare refers to throughout the book as the "Machine" has an essential group known as the "Athletic Committee." The "Athletic Committee" is a

predominantly alumni organization whose 250 members in Ohio and 50 other members nationwide help recruit high school stars for Ohio State, provide Coach Hayes with strong personal support, and contribute money to the Ohio State football program.⁴⁹

"Unofficial" duties of an "Athletic Committee" member also include arranging summer jobs for players, providing Christmas gifts, and other "extras." Clearly, this emphasis on Ohio State football throughout Ohio

and across the country speaks not only of the level of organization of Ohio State football but also of degree of support for the program.

In terms of recruiting and identifying potential blue chip athletes, the role of the "committeeman" cannot be overemphasized. "There are over 750 high schools in Ohio; all are covered by 'committeemen' so that it's almost impossible for an athlete with any talent to go unnoticed."⁵⁰ Thus any blue chippers "discovered would have the opportunity to consider Ohio State, to help maintain a winning pride in place association for Columbus, Ohio, and Ohio State fans across the nation."⁵¹ With regard to local support for the Ohio State football program, John Galbreath, a member of the "Athletic Committee" who lives in Columbus, states: "You can't live in Columbus and not be part of it. We don't have a big league baseball, football or basketball franchise, so the Buckeyes are our team."⁵²

Similar organizations and philosophies can be found at the homes of other successful practitioners in Norman, Oklahoma; Austin, Texas; Tuscaloosa, Alabama; Lincoln, Nebraska; and Baton Rouge, Louisiana. For example, Ex-Governor McKeithen of Louisiana used the power and considerable influence of his office to recruit a young man named Warren Capone for LSU. McKeithen says:

I had him over to the Governor's Mansion for coffee and cake. I invited them all (recruits) to the Governor's Mansion. I'd ask them 'Why do you want to leave Louisiana? You want to live someplace in Colorado or Indiana? How's your family and friends going to cheer for you there.'⁵³

The second component, specialization, can best be explained by an examination of a composite top twenty ranking of college football finishers during the period of the study, 1972-1981 (see Table I). (This composite ranking will be examined in greater detail in Chapter IV.)

TABLE I
COMPOSITE TOP TWENTY, 1972-1981

| | |
|---------------|--------------------|
| 1. Alabama | 11. Arkansas |
| 2. Oklahoma | 12. Houston |
| 3. Michigan | 13. Georgia |
| 4. Nebraska | 14. UCLA |
| 5. U.S.C. | 15. Arizona State |
| 6. Ohio State | 16. Florida State |
| 7. Penn State | 17. North Carolina |
| 8. Notre Dame | 18. Clemson |
| 9. Texas | 19. Maryland |
| 10. Pitt | 20. Auburn |

Note: The composite top twenty is based upon combined UPI-AP final polls with point values assigned relating to finish, e.g., 1st place, 20 pts.; 2nd place, 19 pts; . . . 20th place, 1 pt.

An examination of the top ten teams would reveal only one basketball program of note, Notre Dame. This is due to the coverage and exposure affording the coverage of the Notre Dame mystique. While the Notre Dame basketball program is successful (appearances in NCAA and NIT postseason tournaments), there can be no doubt that the emphasis at Notre Dame is football.

Teams ranked 11 to 20 are a slightly different case; Arkansas and Houston are similar to Notre Dame in that they have successful basketball programs, but the primary emphasis is on football. However, UCLA is definitely a basketball school, as are North Carolina and Maryland. North Carolina seems to be the one school in the top twenty capable of major program emphasis in both sports, but basketball will always be number one in the state. Clemson offers a different explanation, in the author's opinion; Clemson was a school looking for a sport. Since it

was a member of the prestigious basketball-conscious Atlantic Coast Conference, the thrust in the late sixties through the late seventies was basketball. When "significant" success was not realized, the emphasis shifted to football. After the 1981 "National Championship," it is the author's opinion that football is where the emphasis will be.

The final component, the "winning tradition," has been mentioned earlier in reference to "the importance of being No. 1." However, it is also highly important financially, in terms of community support, and also to attract and successfully recruit potential athletes. This part of the winning tradition can be maintained by finishing high in the national rankings, and securing postseason bowl bids.

In an analysis of college football, the winning tradition of Notre Dame and the relationship between that tradition and recruiting merits examination. Notre Dame tradition is built upon a history of winning and national champions. Notre Dame football has been immortalized by films such as The Knute Rockne Story, and in journalism by such notables as Grantland Rice in his epic tribute to the "Four Horsemen." How does this tradition affect recruiting? Brian Boulac, Notre Dame Assistant Head Coach and Recruiting Coordinator, states that the power image of Notre Dame often works against him in recruiting. "The biggest thing we have to overcome," he says, "is that people think we've got a bunch of super athletes stacked up on the sidelines."⁵⁴ Notre Dame might not have them stacked up, but the search to find these athletes is intense and ultimately selective. "The recruiting process begins in the summer with a mail campaign sent to high school coaches across the country soliciting these coaches to identify and supply names of athletes who might be considered prospects."⁵⁵ According to Boulac, these replies

usually generate a list of about 1,000 prospects. Each of these prospects receives a questionnaire to ascertain if he is interested in Notre Dame. After these questionnaires have been returned, the goal is to cut the list to about 100 by December. At this time Boulac begins weekly jet tours to various high schools, meeting players and coaches, and viewing game films, trying to decide upon the 20 to 25 blue-chip prospects he should visit at home. It is the home visit which determines the athletes who will be chosen to visit Notre Dame and be offered an opportunity to become part of the tradition.

Rich Allocco recalls his recruitment by Notre Dame by saying, "They didn't go overboard in recruiting me. They felt the school should recruit itself."⁵⁶ And in recalling his visit, Allocco adds, "There were no recaps of the school's unmatched football tradition. The Irish assumed that if a prospect didn't know about Notre Dame's past, well. . . ."⁵⁷

Notre Dame's tradition has been built over many years and has had a colorful history to enhance it. The Four Horsemen, The Gipper, Rockne, and so on. But a winning tradition can be utilized in a number of ways. For instance, it can be used in a geographic sense, such is the manner of usage employed by Joe Paterno of Penn State. In the late sixties and early seventies, Paterno's rallying cry for recruits from New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, etc. was "Come to Penn State and help prove to the country that an Eastern school could be No. 1."⁵⁸ Paterno was appealing to the native sons of the East to "stay at home" and defend their regional pride.

A third way tradition can be used as a tool to recruit is at a college or university where no winning tradition exists, or where that tradition has been tarnished over a period of years because of losing

seasons. In the Allocco case once again, Rich had his choice of helping Arizona build or Maryland rebuild.

In summation of this point, tradition plays a critical role in recruiting and maintaining the "pride in place" relationship, whether it be maintaining an established tradition, rebuilding to establish past glories, or building to establish new loyalties and hopefully future memories.

A final area of examination would be an analysis of recruiting in terms of the athlete's decision-making process regarding his choice of colleges to attend. There have been two unpublished studies done relating to this phase of recruiting. The first study was an examination of the University of Pittsburgh recruits and signees done by Kevin Dickey, former recruiting coordinator at Pitt. Dickey refers to his study as "Why Athletes Choose Pitt."

In his study Dickey analyzes the following recruiting components relating to the University of Pittsburgh.

1. Educational opportunities
2. Career opportunities
3. Professional opportunities
4. City of Pittsburgh
5. Location of school
6. Game day visit
7. Official campus visit
8. Campus facilities
9. Dorms
10. Football facilities
11. Personal letters from Coach Sherrill or recruiting coach
12. Mailouts
13. Recruiting coach
14. Campus host
15. Pitt Alumni or Golden Panther.⁵⁹

Pitt's 1979 signees were asked to rank these components based upon the following scale: (1) Had great effect; (2) Had some effect; (3) Had little effect. The five factors that had the greatest effect were the following:

- Tie {
1. Career opportunities
 2. Official campus visit
 3. Campus facilities
 4. Football facilities
 5. Recruiting coach.⁶⁰

Educational opportunities barely edged out professional football opportunities for sixth place.⁶¹ From a study such as this, Dickey and other recruiting coordinators can see where to place their emphasis during the contact with recruits. In other words, how best to make a sale. But there are many intangibles a recruit might be aware of that a recruiter might not consider. The case of Doug Williams, a high school football All-American from Moeller High School in Cincinnati, Ohio, illustrates this point. Most All-Americans from Moeller attend Notre Dame. This has been the case so many times it is almost expected. Williams indicated going to Notre Dame was never a big deal to him: "I wanted to go to the school that was the most comfortable for me." His choice? Kentucky. "It's my kind of place. I like fishing and hunting and like to do a lot of outdoor things. The weather is nice in Lexington, and I could do those outdoor things."⁶² Football was also important and the players in the professional ranks who had played under Kentucky Coach Fran Curci made an impression on Williams. "I remember when I went into Coach Curci's office that it was real impressive. And did you know that there are 28 players in the pros right now from Kentucky who have played under Coach Curci, and 18 of them are starters?"⁶³ Everyone has his priorities and the things that are important to one athlete might not be important to another.

The second study is a report of the College Football Association, with the results restricted to its membership. Thirty-three member institutions participated in the survey and completed questionnaires were received from 2,116 athletes. The universities participating in the survey represent a cross section of the College Football Association memberships in terms of geographic location and success on the playing field over the past five years.

One issue that was dealt with in terms of recruiting was the win/loss percentage of the institutions attended by the respondents. The survey results indicated:

1. 18.4 percent of the respondents played for a team that won 75 percent or more of its games during the past five years.
2. 15.8 percent played for a team that won between 60 and 74 percent of its games over the same time span.
3. 26.2 percent played for a team that won between 50 and 59 percent of its games.
4. 19.2 percent played for teams that won between 40 to 49 percent of their games.
5. 20.4 percent played for teams that won less than 40 percent of their games over the last five years.⁶⁴

An analysis would show that 60.4 percent of the athletes studied played on winning football teams; but without knowing which schools participated in the study, the analysis could be misleading. According to the official interpretation of the study: "A winning tradition is a factor in recruitment and was of increasing importance to athletes playing on teams with a high winning percentage during the past five years."⁶⁵ For example, an institution's football program was very important to

70.3 percent of the players from a team with a 75 percent or better winning percentage and to 42.2 percent of the players on teams winning less than 40 percent of their games.

Another area of the athlete's decision-making process would be that area considered one of the most difficult to deal with. Visitations, how many to take, where to go, etc. According to the CFA study, 77 percent of the athletes visited four schools or less on an expense-paid basis, while 13 percent took advantage of the allowable maximum of six institutional visits. Also, 40 percent of the players visited one or more institutions at their own expense.⁶⁶ This last section regarding players making visitations at their own expense is very interesting. It suggests that athletes are interested enough in their future to make visits on their own time and at their own expense in order to observe a potential "home" without any sales tactics or pressures; they want to be able to get a true picture of the institution.

In its final statement the study made the following conclusion: "The survey confirmed that the football program is more important than an institution's academic offerings during the recruiting process."⁶⁷ This statement raises a very interesting question. Namely, to what extent do recruiters inform potential recruits concerning the role of academics in the college selection process? To answer this question, the author had decided to quote various top level college recruiters. According to Brian Boulac, Notre Dame's chief recruiter since 1974,

I think the important thing for most high school kids to realize is that you go to school to get an education. Very few will have the opportunity to play pro ball. Obviously, some schools will give a better education than others. We feel academics should be the primary consideration in an athlete's decision as to what school he should attend.⁶⁸

Ken Dabbs, recruiting coordinator for the University of Texas, states: "We stress three things here: excellence, academics, and a winning program."⁶⁹

Unfortunately for themselves, a great many athletes do not consider the academic portion of the scholarship or give it enough "weight" in their consideration. However, movements such as C.A.R.E., the Center for Athletes' Rights and Education, are helping to create an educational awareness of the rights of athletes and of the recruiting process in general.

Summary

In conclusion, the author has attempted to demonstrate that college athletics are not only sports, but also entertainment and big business. Unfortunately, the three have become so intermingled that it would take a long hard struggle to overcome the present system.

Another point to be reiterated is the concept of "pride in place." This concept is the underlying theme in the entire study. "Pride in place" is the catalyst that creates or is responsible for community support, specialization, alumni, and also for involvement with recruiting, fund raising, booster clubs, and participation in the sport by prospective athletes. "Pride in place" is also the factor most responsible for "fanaticism" displayed by various supporters, for example, Nebraska football fans.

This review also dealt with the "Blue Chip" athlete, the pressures to which he is subjected during recruiting, his pride and how he feels about his community, his decision-making process regarding his ultimate college selection and the manner in which that choice affects him, his

college selection and the manner in which that choice affects him, his hometown, and the college that is successful in recruiting him.

Finally, the "geographic regions" that were high in the productivity of these "blue chip" athletes were analyzed, and a theory advanced as to the three concepts that make an area a high productivity area in terms of "blue chip" athletes. The three concepts--(1) community support, (2) specialization, and (3) the winning tradition--are also linked to a theory as to what makes a college or university recruiting program successful in attracting and signing these athletes. The pride in place is also the key component that "gives life" to the three concepts.

Pride in place is the one ingredient upon which collegiate sports revolve; it creates a sense of belonging, a unifying factor that provides motivation for community support, finances, winning traditions, and, finally, recruiting.

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- ⁶¹ Ibid.
- ⁶² Al Eschbach, "When You Make a Commitment," The Blue Chips, Vol. 3, No. 1 (1981), pp. 36-37.
- ⁶³ Ibid., p. 37.
- ⁶⁴ College Football Association, "Section IV, Recruiting" (unpublished study, 1981), p. 2.
- ⁶⁵ Ibid., p. 6.
- ⁶⁶ Ibid.
- ⁶⁷ Ibid., p. 7.
- ⁶⁸ "Interview with Brian Boulac," Blue Chip Magazine, Vol. 2, No. 1 (1980), p. 56.
- ⁶⁹ "Who's Who in College Recruiting," Blue Chip Magazine, Vol. 2, No. 1 (1980), p. 57.

CHAPTER III

METHOD AND PROCEDURE

Due to the large population (1,178 athletes), the time span (ten years), and the geographic scope of the study (the entire United States), the methods and procedures used in the compilation of the data were complex and varied. The author utilized college football press guides from over 105 different colleges and universities for the years 1973-1980; pro-football rosters and lists of signees; and telephone conversations not only with athletes involved in the study, but also with individuals such as Chuck Neinas, Executive Director of the College Football Association; and Ron Touchstone, Executive Director of the Blue Chip Bureau, an organization involved in the computerization of college football recruiting. It was also necessary for the author to converse by telephone with various high school coaches, athletic directors, and high school administrators to confirm college selections and migrations of high school All-Americans during the 1972-1976 portion of the study. While it was impossible for the author to determine the precise migration of all 1,178 athletes in the study, the author was able to identify positively the migrations of 1,005 athletes or 85 percent of the population.

The study involves 1,178 subjects from 45 states and the District of Columbia.¹ The research deals exclusively with high-school All-American football players who were selected to either the Parade All-American High School Football Team as compiled by Haskell Cohen, or the

Senior Scholastic/Adidas All-American High School Team as compiled by Bruce Weber. Members of the population may also have been members of other All-American teams, but for the purpose of this study the author was only concerned with the Parade and Senior Scholastic/Adidas teams. These particular teams were chosen because of the amount of prestige associated with membership on the team, and thus the more highly sought after or recruited the potential blue chip athlete would be. The amount of prestige associated with membership in the Parade team and its usage by coaches and recruiters are most evident in the case of Jim Bukata, a New York City journalist, who as one of his periodic assignments, compiles the Parade All-American teams in football.

Bukata was constantly badgered by college recruiters to release his 'All-American' list early. Coaches habitually wandered into his office and asked for just a quick look. Once a coach from the Southwest was so brash as to call Bukata's home and tell his wife that Jim said she should read off the list to him. Bukata began to make only two copies of his all-star team selections. One he hand-delivered to Parade and the other he judiciously guarded himself. Still some coaches have tried to entice Bukata into writing letters to youngsters, saying that such-and-such coach has recommended the athlete for Parade's coveted honors.²

One reason for the prestige associated with Parade is the amount of readership Parade has. Parade is a supplement in the Sunday newspaper in many of the cities across the United States. In his book Making It to #1, Jim Benagh, in referring to All-American Rich Allocco, states that when Rich was named to Parade's team, "It made it nearly impossible for anyone who might have missed scouting him, to miss him because of its circulation--in excess of sixteen million."³ In the same book, Benagh refers to Senior Scholastic's team as the "other most publicized High School All-American football team."⁴

In the decision-making analysis phase of the study, the method of instrumentation used was a questionnaire. The purpose of the questionnaire was to secure information regarding the 1981 Parade High School All-American Football Player, his recruitment, and his subsequent decision on which college or university (if any) to attend. The author relied upon a questionnaire because of the geographical scope of the study which included 25 states and the District of Columbia. The questionnaire was mailed to the 64 members of the 1981 Parade All-American Football Team because they would be the most familiar with the reasons for choice of a particular school (having been recently recruited). Of the 64 members of the 1981 Parade All-American Team, one (George Almones) signed a professional baseball contract, and one (Paul Jokisch) signed a grant-in-aid to play college basketball. Of a possible 62 responses, the author was able to obtain 42 or 68 percent.

Essentially there were four types of data to be collected: point of origin, migration patterns, composite top twenty football ranking for the period 1972-1981, and the previously discussed questionnaire data. Point of origin data were obtained from the annual rosters listed in Parade and Senior Scholastic. Migration pattern data were obtained by three methods: (1) National Football League Rosters, 1976-1982; (2) collegiate press guides, 1972-1981; and (3) telephone calls to high schools attended by the athletes during the time they were selected as All-American. During these telephone conversations, the author conversed with football coaches, athletic directors, administrators, guidance counselors, and in some cases, the parents of the subject. The data relating to the compilation of the composite top twenty football teams for

1972-1981 were obtained from the offices of United Press International and the Associated Press.

The data collected were analyzed by mapping, state by state, rosters and response/result tables. The author has produced maps dealing with the following aspects of the study:

1. Origin of the population by county
2. Origin of the population by state
3. Origin of 1981 Parade All-Americans
4. College visitations of 1981 Parade All-Americans
5. College selections of 1981 Parade All-Americans
6. AP-UPI composite top twenty football teams
7. Player migrations point percentage per state
8. Migrations of High School All-Americans (selected states)
9. Recruiting patterns of selected universities.

The author has also compiled response/result charts from information pertaining to information obtained from the questionnaire and a state roster for each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia of the subjects in this study (see Appendix B).

In summation, the author has attempted to collect data pertinent to origins, migrations, and decision-making processes of the High School All-American, and to organize and analyze that data in order to make determinations regarding trends or patterns in these processes. The author has chosen to utilize maps and tables to display these data in order to provide a greater opportunity for comprehension and application.

ENDNOTES

¹There were no members of the population from Alaska, Maine, Rhode Island, Vermont, or Wyoming.

²Jim Benagh, Making It to #1 (New York, 1976), p. 78.

³*Ibid.*, p. 33.

⁴*Ibid.*, p. 78.

CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS OF DATA

Because of the breadth of this study, it is necessary to divide this chapter into three sub-chapters. These sub-chapters will be analyzed as follows: (1) player production areas (origins), (2) player migration patterns, and (3) factors influencing the decision-making process of high school All-Americans: an analysis of the 1981 Parade All-American Football Team. Certain regions and states produce more blue chip players than others. A further examination of these areas indicates that there are pockets or sub-areas within each state, that for one reason or another rank high in the production of blue chip athletes. Definite trends emerge in the migration patterns of these blue chip athletes. The reasons for these trends will be dealt with in sub-chapters two and three. In sub-chapter three, the author has attempted to discover the why component of college selection. Those elements which cause a recruit to select one college over another are considered.

Player Production Areas (Origins)

The map shown as Figure 1 depicts the United States on state-by-state basis in terms of overall player production of high school football All-Americans, 1972-1981. Figure 2 portrays the same information in terms of percentage of the population sample (1,173).

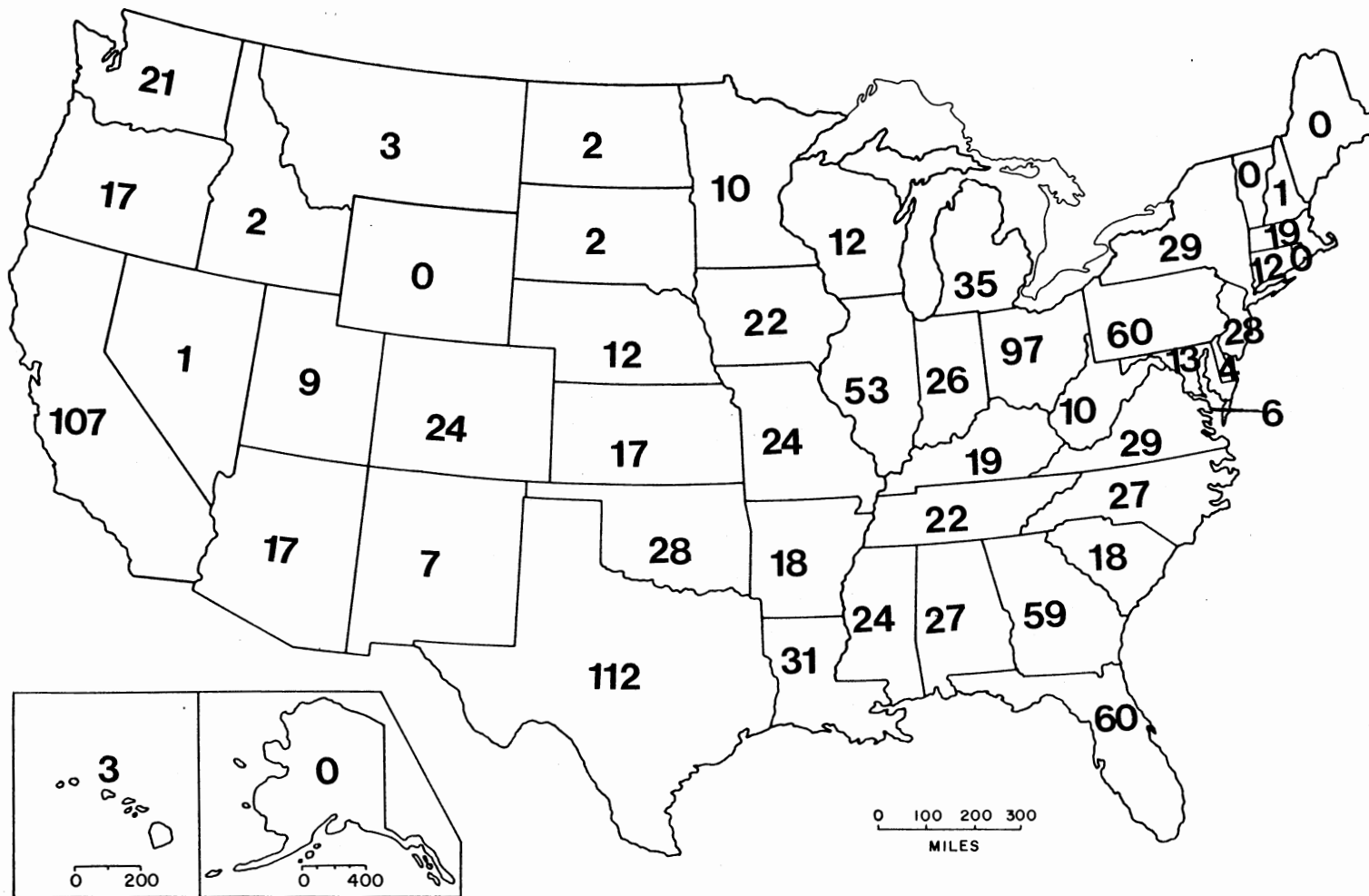


Figure 1. Player Origins by State; Total Population, 1,178 (Note: number within state boundary equals the number of players originating in the state.)

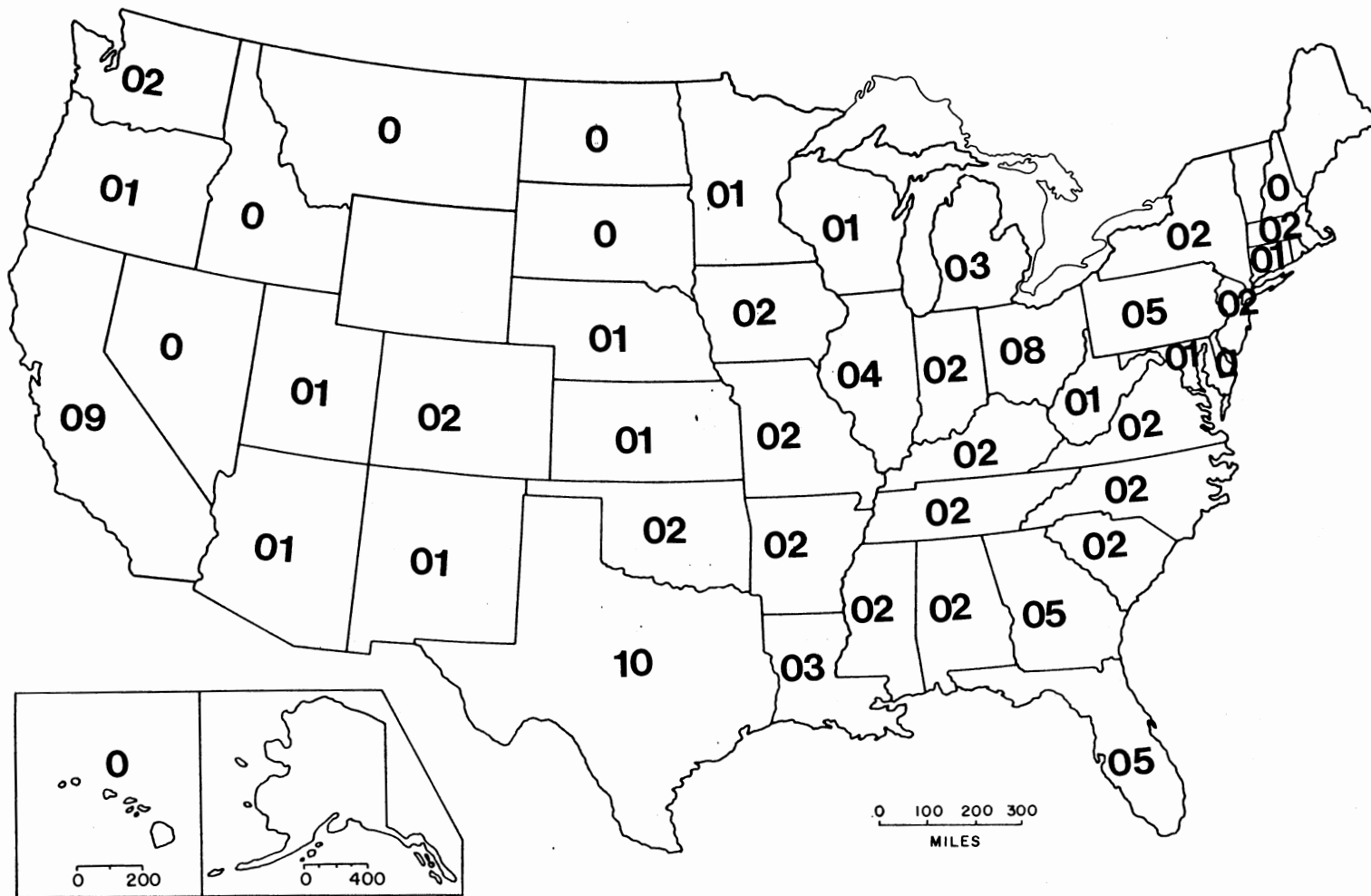


Figure 2. Player Origin by State (Percent); Total Population, 1,178
 (Figures have been rounded off)

An examination of Figure 1 shows that three states--Texas, California, and Ohio, when combined total 316 athletes out of a population of 1.178 or 26.8 percent. This would confirm Rooney's findings in his book A Geography of American Sport¹ in which these three states ranked as follows-- first, California; second, Ohio; fourth, Texas--in gross production of football players. The state that ranked third in Rooney's study, Pennsylvania, ranked fourth (tied with Florida) in this study. When Pennsylvania is included, the four states above account for 376 players or 32 percent of the blue chip population as compared with 5,416 players or 38 percent of Rooney's national study of all collegiate football players. A comparison of the top ten producing states in terms of gross production is presented in Table II.

TABLE II

A COMPARISON BETWEEN OVERALL FOOTBALL PLAYER
PRODUCTION AND BLUE CHIP PRODUCTION

| Rooney, 1974 ² Production (All Football Players) | Sutton, 1982 Production (Blue Chip Only) |
|--|---|
| (1) California | (1) Texas |
| (2) Ohio | (2) California |
| (3) Pennsylvania | (3) Ohio |
| (4) Texas | (4) Pennsylvania |
| (5) Illinois | Tie (4) Florida |
| (6) New York | (6) Georgia |
| (7) New Jersey | (7) Illinois |
| (8) Massachusetts | (8) Michigan |
| (9) Michigan | (9) Louisiana |
| (10) Florida | Tie (10) Virginia |
| | (10) New York |

While eight states are common to both studies, the southern states in Rooney's study ranked fourth (Texas) and tenth (Florida), while in the author's study these same states ranked first (Texas) and fourth (Florida). In addition, the three states not included in Rooney's study but included in the author's study--Georgia, Louisiana, and Virginia--are considered Southern states.

An examination of Figure 3 illustrates that the eleven-state region of Southern states (excluding Texas) account for 334 blue chip players or 28.3 percent of the total population. This emergence of Southern states in the production of blue chip athletes can be attributed to several factors. First is the emphasis placed upon football relating to the success of collegiate football programs in the South, such as Georgia, Alabama, Auburn, Clemson, and North Carolina. The socio-cultural emphasis on football has been established in the high school programs and as a result the emphasis is on local production. This is a facet of pride in place, but in the South there is much more emotionalism associated with this pride. In the book The Nine Nations of North America, Garreau refers to Dixie as an area whose "boundaries are defined by emotion."³ Football is a definite part of this emotion, and the game is interwoven into a value system that has at its roots state and regional pride.

The role of Texas in the production of athletes was examined in Chapter II. The socio-cultural emphasis placed upon football in Texas is derived from a variety of sources: (1) increasing population; (2) an area where provincialism exceeds nationalism;⁴ and (3) strong pride-in-place philosophy linked identification of football with warfare. In Texas, a football team is a tangible, observable instrument by which prestige and hence pride in place can be measured. Rooney refers to

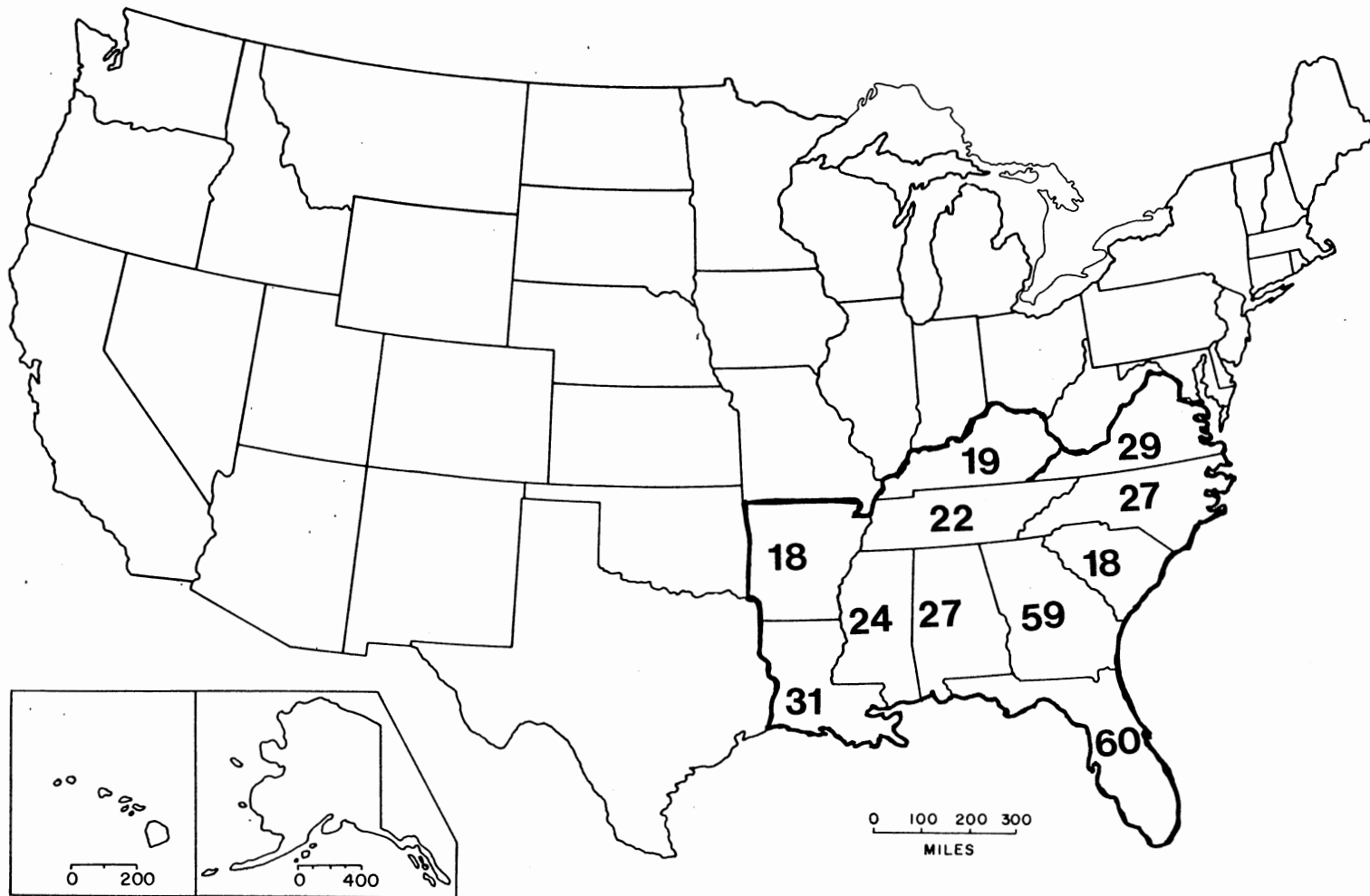


Figure 3. Southern States Blue Chip Production, 1972-1981

Texas as "the state where 'football mania' is perhaps strongest."⁵ Thus the emphasis by the community plays a key role in the production of football players and the blue chip athletes.

Figure 4 details the production of origins of high school All-Americans, 1972-1981, on a county-by-county basis. Table III illustrates the top twenty blue chip producing counties, while Table IV indicates the leading football counties on the basis of total player output (1974, Rooney).⁶ An analysis of Table III shows that of the 21 counties listed, 15 are located in the top ten blue chip producing states. Further analysis shows that unlike the counties listed in Rooney's study (Table IV), all of the counties except one (St. Clair County, Illinois) are the homes of major college or professional football teams. This would then add further support for the contention that community support and emphasis is a factor very instrumental in the production of football players, and hence the greater likelihood of producing blue chip athletes. It should also be noted that while St. Clair County, Illinois, is not the home county for a major college or professional team, its major city, East St. Louis, is directly across the river, separated only by the span of a bridge from St. Louis, home of the professional St. Louis Cardinals football team.

A comparison with Rooney's study (Table IV) also bears examination. This comparison shows that there are twelve counties common to both tables. Further examination shows that of the eight counties appearing in Rooney's 1974 study (dealing with player production) which do not appear in the author's study, seven are in the Middle Atlantic/Northeast area of the country. These seven counties are located in Massachusetts (1), New York (1), Connecticut (1), Pennsylvania (1), Ohio (1), and

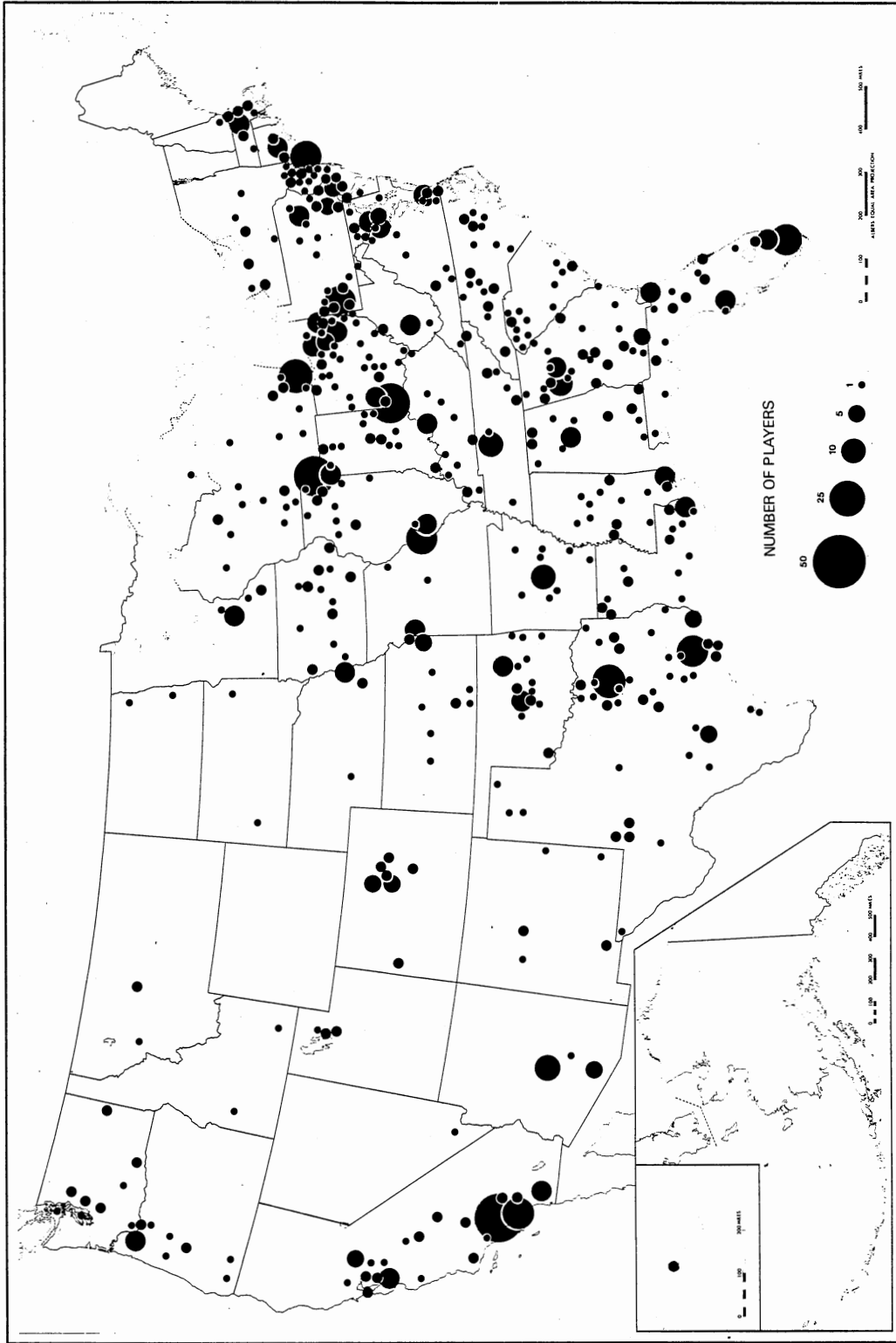


Figure 4. Origin of High School All-American Football Players, 1972-1981

TABLE III

TOP TWENTY PRODUCTION AREAS BY COUNTY: 1972-1981
HIGH SCHOOL FOOTBALL ALL-AMERICANS

| Rank | County | No. of Players | State | Largest City in County |
|------|----------------------|-------------------|--------------|---------------------------|
| 1 | Los Angeles County | 41 | California | Los Angeles |
| 2 | Cook County | 28 | Illinois | Chicago |
| 3 | Hamilton County | 27 | Ohio | Cincinnati |
| 4 | Dallas County | 23 | Texas | Dallas |
| 5 | Wayne County | 20 | Michigan | Detroit |
| 6 | Tie Allegheny County | 16 | Pennsylvania | Pittsburgh |
| 7 | | Harris County | 16 | Texas |
| 8 | St. Louis County | 15 | Missouri | St. Louis |
| 9 | Dade County | 14 | Florida | Miami |
| 10 | Orange County | 13 | California | Anaheim |
| 11 | Maricopa County | 11 | Arizona | Phoenix |
| 12 | Pulaski County | 10 | Arkansas | Little Rock |
| 13 | Cuyahoga County | 9 | Ohio | Cleveland |
| 14 | Orleans County | 9 | Louisiana | New Orleans |
| 15 | Santa Clara County | 9 | California | San Jose |
| 16 | St. Clair County | 9 | Illinois | East St. Louis |
| 17 | Fulton County | 9 | Georgia | Atlanta |
| 18 | Hillsborough County | 9 | Florida | Tampa |
| 19 | Jefferson County | 8 | Alabama | Birmingham |
| 20 | Douglas County | 8 | Nebraska | Omaha |
| 21 | Davidson County | 8 | Tennessee | Nashville |

TABLE IV
 FOOTBALL COUNTIES ON THE BASIS OF
 TOTAL PLAYER OUTPUT (1974)

| Rank | County | Total Produced | State | Largest City or Cities |
|------|--------------|----------------|---------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 | Los Angeles | 492 | California | Los Angeles |
| 2 | Cook | 354 | Illinois | Chicago |
| 3 | Allegheny | 333 | Pennsylvania | Pittsburgh |
| 4 | Cuyahoga | 247 | Ohio | Cleveland |
| 5 | Harris | 130 | Texas | Houston |
| 6 | Hamilton | 129 | Ohio | Cincinnati |
| 7 | Wayne | 127 | Michigan | Detroit |
| 8 | Middlesex | 122 | Massachusetts | Waltham/Neuton |
| 9 | Dallas | 112 | Texas | Dallas |
| 10 | Bergen | 109 | New Jersey | Hackensack, Bergenfield, Teaneck |
| 11 | Lucas | 109 | Ohio | Toledo |
| 12 | Orange | 104 | California | Anaheim |
| 13 | Nassau | 104 | New York | Long Island |
| 14 | San Diego | 102 | California | San Deigo |
| 15 | Dade | 94 | Florida | Miami |
| 16 | Westmoreland | 91 | Pennsylvania | Pittsburgh, Monessen, Irwin |
| 17 | Essex | 83 | New Jersey | Newark |
| 18 | Fulton | 82 | Georgia | Atlanta |
| 19 | Santa Clara | 79 | California | San Jose |
| 20 | Fairfield | 79 | Connecticut | Bridgeport |

Source: John F. Rooney, Jr., A Geography of American Sport (Reading, Mass., 1974), p. 123.

New Jersey (2). This is an area that in recent years has shown population loss of migration for a number of reasons, most related to economy. In contrast, of the nine counties appearing in the author's study but not in Rooney's 1974 study, two counties are in the Midwest in similar areas of population loss: St. Louis, Missouri; and St. Clair County, Illinois; another in the Midwest in Douglas County, Nebraska; five in the South: Jefferson County, Alabama; Orleans, Louisiana; Pulaski County, Arkansas; Davidson County, Tennessee; and Hillsborough County, Florida; the remaining county is Maricopa County, Arizona. With the exception of the first two counties, the remaining seven counties have experienced population growth for a variety of reasons, with climate and economics being interrelated and the most important.

The emergence of the South as a producer of major college football players has been documented by Rooney in his book The Recruiting Game. In the book Rooney illustrated, by use of a map, the high productivity of the South.⁷ Several of the counties cited by the author in Table III appear in Rooney's further studies conducted in 1976 and 1977. Another aspect of Rooney's studies in 1976 and 1977 supported by the author's research is the high degree of urban concentration. Rooney's research showed that Los Angeles and Chicago account for over 20 percent of all the football players produced in the United States. In this study these two cities account for 5.9 percent of the population or more than any state with the exceptions of Texas, California, and Ohio.

It should also be noted that while all of the 21 counties mentioned in the study (Table III) consist of high schools with quality football programs, some schools exceed normal expectations. Some high schools have been referred to as "football factories" which attract quality

athletes hoping to gain the attention of college recruiters. Banning High School in Los Angeles, California, and Moeller High School in Cincinnati, Ohio (see Chapter II) are examples of these schools. The dominance and success of these schools is also a matter of record. For example, Moeller High School has been the mythical football national champion four times and in the process has produced 14 of Hamilton County's 27 All-Americans. In fact, Moeller has produced 1.01 percent of the High School All-Americans in this study, or more than New Mexico, Idaho, Nevada, Wyoming, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Maine combined.

This study also revealed that athletes do indeed attend certain high schools solely because of their athletic programs and thus the possibility of recruitment and a college scholarship. For instance, Bob White, a member of the 1981 Parade All-American Football Team left Haines City, Florida, and moved to Freeport, Pennsylvania. White chose Freeport after a middle school coach in Haines City, who was originally from Freeport, suggested he make the move. According to White,

There were better opportunities here (Freeport). You don't get much publicity or notoriety down where I'm from. I think the football team (in Haines City) has won just three games in three years. I think I still might have gotten a college football scholarship if I had stayed in Florida, but it would have been a lot tougher.⁸

Further documentation of athletes in other sports leaving their parents and homes to attend certain high schools in hope of attracting a college scholarship is evidence in the case of Bishop Boyle High School in Homestead, Pennsylvania. Boyle won the state basketball championship in Pennsylvania in 1982 with two team members being from Puerto Rico. Boyle, a parochial school, was charged with recruiting these students. Simply stated, the situation is as follows: wealthy Puerto Rican families send their children to Boyle (a relationship exists between a

Puerto Rican YMCA director and the Boyle basketball coach) for two reasons: (1) to receive "good schooling," and (2) to play basketball. The children are placed with host families and reside with them during high school years (and in some cases junior high). The parents (in Puerto Rico) voluntarily place their children in the host homes and pay all costs incurred by this arrangement. As a result of this exchange program, "in the last decade Boyle has been a frequent basketball contender, winning this year's state championship and five section titles."⁹ Successful players such as Santiago "Chago" Gotay have received full athletic scholarships. So it appears that migration patterns can appear prior to college matriculation and that a "point of origin" or a "production area" in some cases might really not be the real "point of origin" or real production area.

Player Migration Patterns

Player migration patterns are determined by a combination of factors. The first factor to be considered would be the number of opportunities for a player to participate in major college football in his home state or in his production or origin area. For example, a player whose point of origin was in Indiana would have the possibility of being able to remain in Indiana by electing to participate in a major football program at Notre Dame, Purdue, or the University of Indiana. On the other hand, a player whose point of origin was in New Jersey would only have one major football program, Rutgers, in which to participate.

A second factor to be considered is the level of success or "winning tradition" of the major college program. For example, while an individual whose point of origin was in Illinois would have an option

of attending the University of Illinois or Northwestern, neither has had what might be termed a winning tradition for some time. A player whose point of origin was Pennsylvania would have a choice of participating at Pitt or Penn State, both schools with winning traditions, especially within the last ten years.

These first two factors, opportunities and winning tradition, when combined form a third factor which will be referred to by the author as the supply/demand factor. This supply/demand factor can best be illustrated by the University of Nebraska, a school with a very high winning tradition, serving as the only major college football program in the state, with a low production of All-American players according to the study (see Figures 1 and 2). The demand for quality players forces the football program to search outside of its boundaries or recruit from Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin. Although these states are also low in the production of All-Americans, the absence of winning tradition football programs within these states forces those quality All-American athletes to search elsewhere, and ultimately migrate to nearby major college programs such as Nebraska to meet their own needs as well as those of the program and the residents of the home state of the program.

A fourth factor to be considered in migration is location. Miami of Florida has been very successful in the recruitment of players from Pennsylvania, Ohio, and New York to its warm, surfside environment. Joe Namath, a native of Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania, describes why, in his opinion, climate is a factor in recruiting: "All I knew was that I wanted to go South. I think a lot of kids from the East and Midwest do because of the climate."¹⁰ In recent years location and climate have had

a measurable impact on the economy of the United States. High energy costs, cold and extremely harsh winters, and inflation and lack of jobs in the Northeast and upper Midwest areas of the country have produced a population shift to the "Sunbelt" or southeast and southwest parts of the country. The changing economy and population patterns are forcing coaches of major college programs in the northern part of the United States, such as Michigan's Bo Schembechler, to look toward the Sun Belt in terms of recruiting. According to Schembechler, "The Big Ten Conference in an area in which the emphasis on high school football has waned. Millage (taxation) defeats have hurt a lot. They have resulted in many cuts (funding for football and other interscholastic activities)."¹¹

In contrast, the Southern Region depicted in Figure 3 shows a migration of only 40 percent based on 290 athletes identified, 173 of whom remained within their home state or point of origin. The emergence of state pride is evidenced by this fact. However, it would be appropriate to the winning tradition schools located within the state and the migration pattern within each of these states in the Southern Region. An examination of the chart on a state-by-state basis is illustrative of the migration of players who do leave their home state but remain in the Southern Region.

An examination of Figure 5 reveals the actual player migrations per state in terms of percentage migrated. Three states have player migration percentages of 0 percent for the High School All-Americans produced by the states. Two of the three states, Nevada and New Hampshire, each produced only one All-American who then chose to enroll in a football program/University within the state. However, the third state, Alabama, had a 0 percent of migration based upon a production of 27 High School

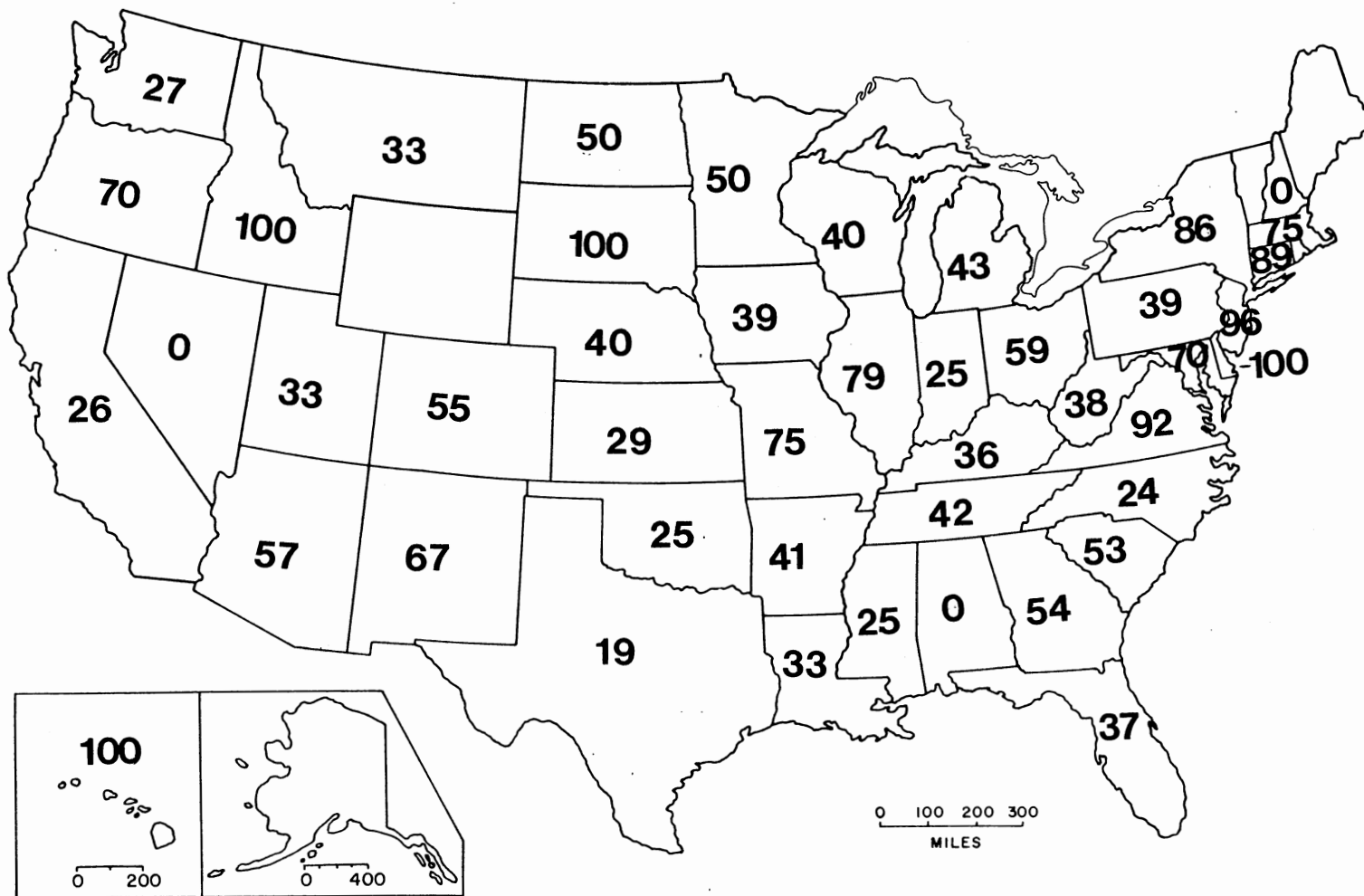


Figure 5. Player Migrations (Percent) Per State; Based on Population of 1,005
(Figures Rounded)

All-Americans. Further examination and breakdown of these 27 athletes shows that 18 enrolled at the University of Alabama and 9 enrolled at Auburn University. Both of these universities also have enjoyed winning traditions. In fact, an examination of a composite of the top twenty college football teams from 1972 to 1981 (Table V) shows that Alabama ranks number one for this period and Auburn ranks number twenty, thus providing an excellent incentive for an Alabama High School All-American to remain at home. Because of its low migration rate, the Southern Region will be examined on a state-by-state basis. (Alabama will be excluded because it has been previously examined.)

An examination of the identified athletes from the state of Arkansas reveals that 10 of the 17 players remained in-state to attend the University of Arkansas. The remaining athletes migrated as follows: 1 to Louisiana, 2 to Texas, and 4 to Oklahoma. Thus 11 athletes of a possible 17 remained in the Southern Region. (It should be noted that Arkansas is a border state of the Southern Region, and that Oklahoma and Texas offer a great number of similarities in culture and lifestyle to those found in Arkansas. When considering out-of-state migration (Figure 6), Georgia shows a high migration rate with 27 of a possible 50 athletes leaving the state. However, when this migration is examined on a regional basis rather than a state basis, it shows that 44 of Georgia's 50 athletes remain in the Southern Region. Florida (Figure 7) is very similar to Georgia in that 43 of Florida's identified 54 players remained in the Southern Region. The 11 players migrating outside of the Southern Region enrolled at highly ranked Top Twenty football programs such as U.C.L.A., Michigan, Ohio State, and Oklahoma. Seven of Kentucky's eleven identified athletes chose to remain in Kentucky, even

TABLE V
COMPOSITE AP-UPI TOP COLLEGIATE
FOOTBALL TEAMS, 1972-1981

| | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Alabama | 21. Washington | 40. California |
| 2. Oklahoma | 22. Texas A&M | 41. Stanford |
| 3. Michigan | 23. Miami (of Ohio) | 42. West Virginia |
| 4. Nebraska | 24. Brigham Young | 43. Missouri |
| 5. U.S.C. | 25. L.S.U. | 44. Arizona |
| 6. Ohio State | 26. Texas Tech | 45. Kansas |
| 7. Penn State | 27. North Carolina State | 46. Iowa |
| 8. Notre Dame | 28. Tennessee | 47. San Diego State |
| 9. Texas | 29. Purdue | 48. Louisville |
| 10. Pitt | 30. Colorado | 49. Rutgers |
| 11. Arkansas | 31. Baylor | 50. Iowa State |
| 12. Houston | 32. Michigan State | 51. South Carolina |
| 13. Georgia | 33. Kentucky | 52. Washington State |
| 14. U.C.L.A. | 34. S.M.U. | 53. North Texas State |
| 15. Arizona State | 35. Miami (Florida) | 54. Utah State |
| 16. Florida State | 36. Florida | 55. Southern Mississippi |
| 17. North Carolina | 37. Oklahoma State | 56. Georgia Tech |
| 18. Clemson | 38. Mississippi State | 57. Temple |
| 19. Maryland | 39. Tulane | 58. Tulsa |
| 20. Auburn | | |

Teams listed appeared at least once in either the final AP or UPI poll in at least one year.



Figure 6. Migration of Georgia High School All-Americans, 1972-1981;
Population Sample, 50 Players; Retained 54%; Migrated 46%



Figure 7. Migration of Florida High School All-Americans, 1972-1981;
 Population Sample, 54 Players; Retained 63%; Migrated 37%

though the state can boast of no top quality football program (Division I) during the span of the study. Of the remaining four players, 2 remained in the Southern Region for a total of 9 of a possible 11. Louisiana (Figure 8) is a state with a very high retention rate. Of Louisiana's identified athletes, 23 of a possible 27 remained in the Southern Region. In terms of state migration, Mississippi, because of its five major college football opportunities, enjoys a rather low rate, 25 percent. When examined further, in terms of regional migration, the Southern Region retains 17 of Mississippi's 20 identified players. The three Mississippians migrating outside the Southern Region attended Notre Dame, Oklahoma, and Pitt, all members of the Top Twenty. Of Tennessee's 19 identified All-Americans, 11 remained in-state and 3 additional athletes remained in the Southern Region. Tennessee's remaining 5 athletes enrolled at Top Twenty schools including Notre Dame, Ohio State, and U.C.L.A. (see Table VI).

In contrast, Virginia has the highest out-of-state migration rate in the Southern Region and, in fact, one of the highest in the country, 92 percent. Several factors can account for this fact. First, Virginia is a border state between North and South, between two cultures and two ways of life. Second, the five major football playing opportunities-- (1) University of Virginia, (2) Virginia Tech, (3) VMI, (4) Old Dominion, and (5) William and Mary--can hardly be considered major or successful. In fact, the states of Oregon and Virginia would probably have to be considered the chief competitors to claim the dubious distinction of which state was the most unsuccessful in terms of football win/loss percentage. Only 12 of Virginia's identified 25 All-Americans chose to remain in the Southern Region (see Figure 9).

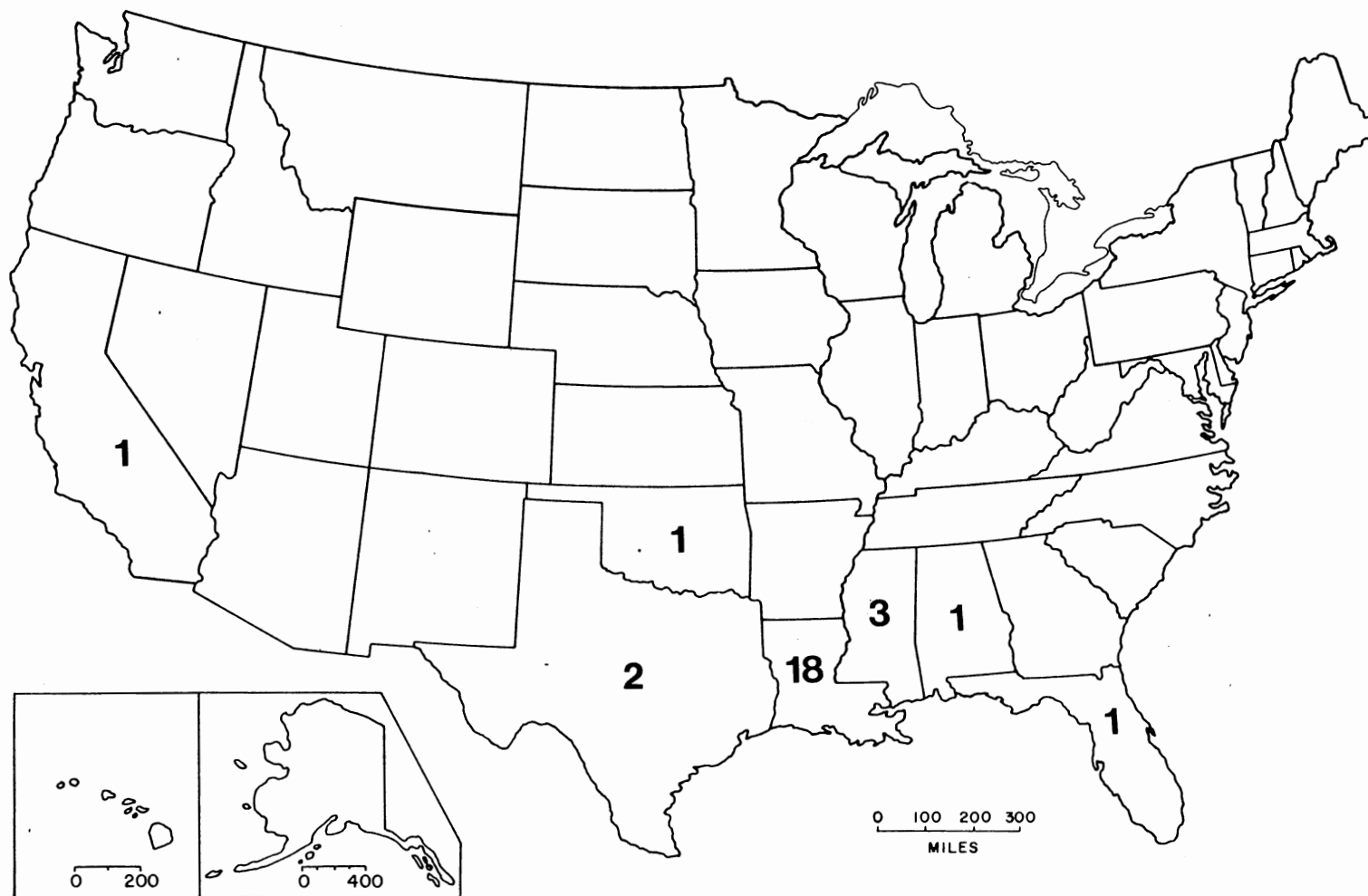


Figure 8. Migration of Louisiana High School All-Americans, 1972-1981;
 Population, 27 Players; Retained 67%; Migrated 33%

TABLE VI
MIGRATION PATTERNS AND TOP TWENTY SCHOOLS OF
STATES LOCATED IN THE SOUTHERN REGION

| State | Players Identified | Migration (Percent) | Players Not Migrating | Top Twenty School Located in State |
|----------------|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------|
| Alabama | 27 | 0 | 27 | Alabama #1 Auburn #20 |
| Arkansas | 17 | 41 | 10 | Arkansas #11 |
| Georgia | 50 | 54 | 23 | Georgia #13 |
| Florida | 54 | 37 | 30 | Florida State #16 |
| Kentucky | 11 | 36 | 7 | None |
| Louisiana | 27 | 33 | 18 | None |
| Mississippi | 20 | 25 | 15 | None |
| North Carolina | 25 | 24 | 19 | North Carolina #17 |
| South Carolina | 15 | 53 | 7 | Clemson #18 |
| Tennessee | 19 | 42 | 11 | None |
| Virginia | 25 | 92 | 2 | None |

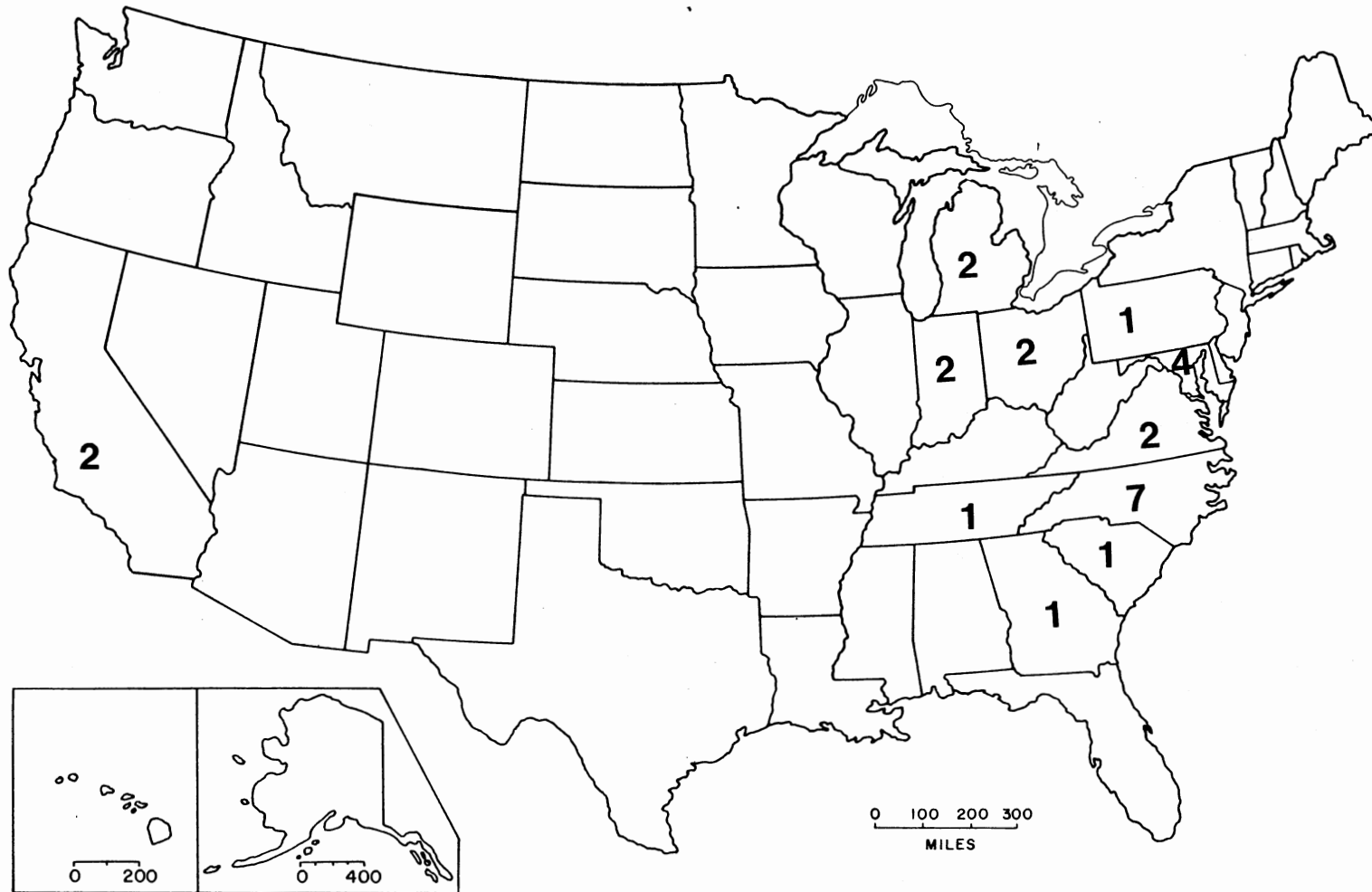


Figure 9. Migration of Virginia High School All-Americans, 1972-1981;
 Population Sample, 25 Players; Retained 8%; Migrated 92%

Of the 290 athletes whose points of origin were within one of the 11 states comprising the Southern Region, 243 or 84 percent remained in the Southern Region. This not only provides support for the author's contention of the existence in the South of a regional pride, but also substantiates Rooney's 1974 findings that only 12 percent of Southeastern Conference football players came from outside the region. (The Southeastern Conference is the major conference in the region.)

A second region that should be examined is the region referred to by Garreau as the Foundry. The Foundry includes a highly industrialized nine-state section of the United States with a substantial ethnic population. The nine states comprising the Foundry are Connecticut, Delaware, Indiana, Maryland, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania.¹² (See Table VII.)

On a state-by-state basis the Foundry appears to have a significantly higher migration rate than does the Southern Region. The migration rate for players leaving their home state in the Foundry is 64 percent, while in the Southern Region the migration rate is 42 percent. But does there exist in the Foundry in the Southern Region a regional pride which serves to help retain these blue chip athletes? A state-by-state examination of the Foundry would prove beneficial in trying to ascertain this aspect of regional pride.

Connecticut offers two opportunities to play intercollegiate football: the University of Connecticut, a member of the Yankee Conference; and Yale, a member of the Ivy League. Neither of these schools has been successful in the recruitment of blue chip athletes and the future outlook is about the same. Of Connecticut's nine identified players, one attended the University of Connecticut, and one attended Top Twenty power,

TABLE VII
 MIGRATION PATTERNS AND TOP TWENTY SCHOOLS OF
 STATES LOCATED IN THE FOUNDRY REGION

| State | Players Identified | Migration (Percent) | Players Not Migrating | Top Twenty School Located in State |
|--------------|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------|
| Connecticut | 9 | 89 | 1 | None |
| Delaware | 4 | 100 | 0 | None |
| Indiana | 20 | 25 | 5 | Notre Dame |
| Maryland | 10 | 70 | 3 | Maryland |
| Michigan | 28 | 43 | 16 | Michigan |
| New Jersey | 23 | 96 | 1 | None |
| New York | 22 | 86 | 3 | None |
| Ohio | 83 | 59 | 34 | Ohio State |
| Pennsylvania | 49 | 39 | 30 | Pitt Penn State |

Notre Dame. The remaining seven players migrated from the Foundry. The majority (four) going to New England to attend Boston College, a football team on the rise. Many of Connecticut's players attended parochial high schools so that the movement to Notre Dame or Boston College reflects continued religious orientation in scholastic choice. Delaware offers no major college football opportunities and as such suffers a 100 percent migration from the state. All four of the migrating athletes, however, remain in the Foundry, enrolling at Top Twenty schools such as Notre Dame, Ohio State, and Penn State. An examination of the state of Indiana shows a great contrast to the two states previously discussed. Indiana offers three major college opportunities for football--Notre Dame, Purdue, and Indiana--and retains 75 percent of its blue chip athletes. Interestingly enough, the 25 percent that leave the state of Indiana also migrate from the Foundry, three to schools in nearby Illinois (Figure 10) and one to Top Twenty member U.C.L.A. The state of Maryland offers one opportunity for major college football, Top Twenty member Maryland. Maryland is able to retain only three of its ten blue chip athletes. Including the three players at Maryland, five players remain in the Foundry, while the remaining five migrate to schools in the Midwest, the South, and California. Blue chip athletes from Michigan (Figure 11) have two major college football opportunities afforded them if they wish to remain home, Michigan and Michigan State. Michigan is able to retain 57 percent of its blue chip athletes, losing several to other Top Twenty teams in the Foundry--Notre Dame, Ohio State, and Penn State. Only 21 percent of Michigan's blue chip athletes leave the Foundry, half of them to warmer climates, two to Top Twenty member U.C.L.A., and one to Florida. New Jersey (Figure 12) offers major college football



Figure 10. Migration of Illinois High School All-Americans, 1972-1981;
Population Sample, 43; Retained 21%; Migrated 79%

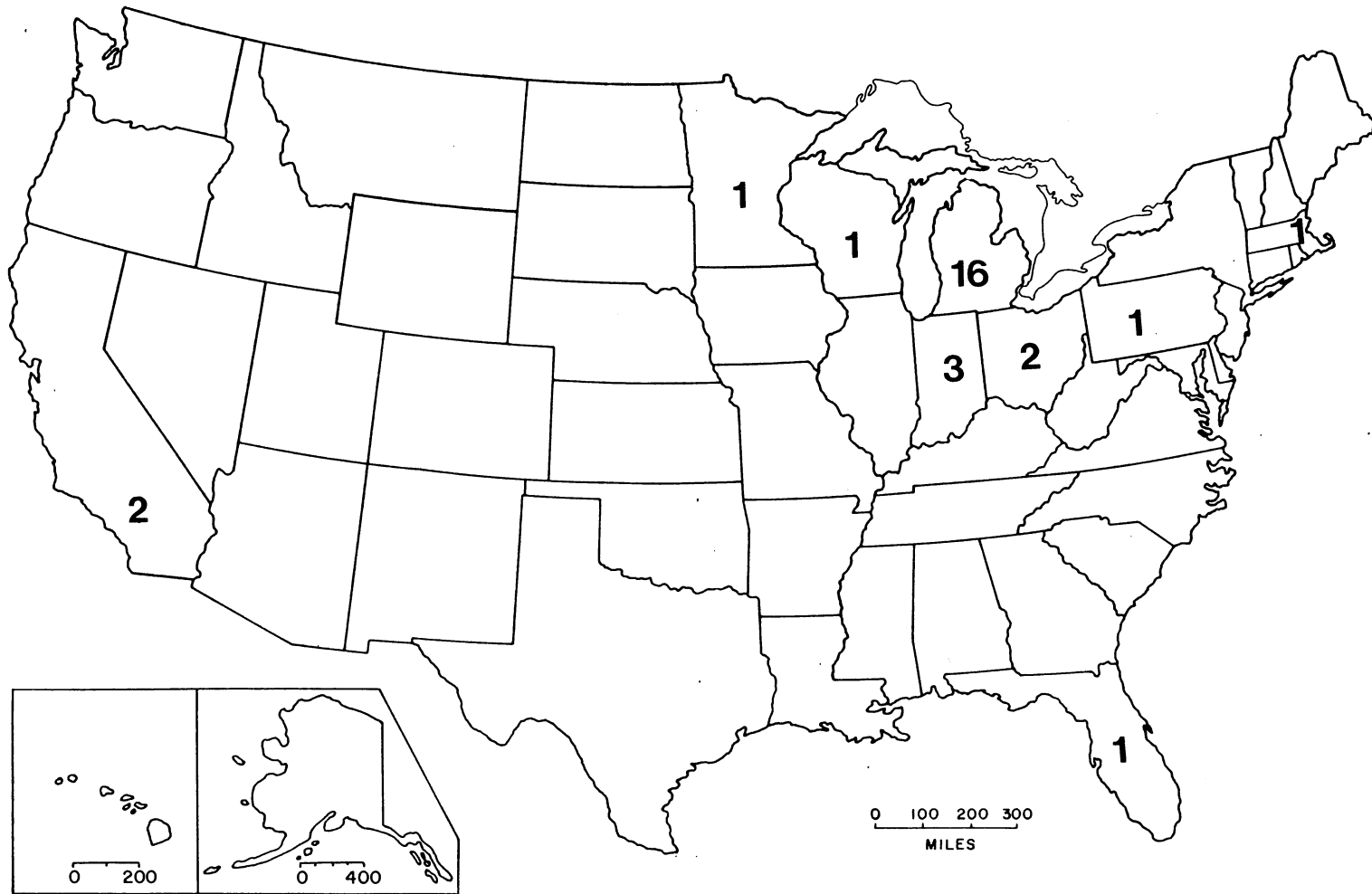


Figure 11. Migration of Michigan High School All-Americans, 1972-1981; Population Sample, 28 Players; Retained 57.1%; Migrated 42.9%



Figure 12. Migration of New Jersey High School All-Americans, 1972-1981;
 Population Sample, 23 Players; Retained 4.4%; Migrated 95.6%

opportunities, Ivy League member Princeton and Independent Rutgers. New Jersey, perhaps because of the lack of successful football programs, suffers a 96 percent migration rate, retaining only 1 of 23 blue chip athletes. The majority (9) of the 22 migrating players attend Penn State. In fact, 61 percent of the New Jersey blue chip athletes remain in the Foundry. The remaining 39 percent who do leave the Foundry opt for Top Twenty members such as U.C.L.A., U.S.C., and Nebraska. New York is similar to New Jersey in that its two major college football opportunities, Ivy League Cornell and Independent Syracuse, only retain a small percentage of the blue chip athletes produced. New York has an 86 percent migration rate as a state, losing athletes to Top Twenty teams in the Foundry like Michigan, Notre Dame, Ohio State, and Penn State. In fact, only 18 percent of New York's blue chip athletes leave the Foundry region. Of those 18 percent, half leave for Top Twenty teams in warmer climates, U.C.L.A. and Florida State. Ohio (Figure 13) has several opportunities to play collegiate football. But while the University of Cincinnati plays a rather ambitious schedule, it can hardly be considered major college in terms of football. For this reason, all 34 of Ohio's 83 blue chip athletes remaining in Ohio attended Ohio State. While this shows a state migration rate of 59 percent, by a large margin the majority of blue chip athletes migrating from Ohio attended Notre Dame. Of the 49 migrating blue chip athletes, 19 or 39 percent attend Notre Dame. In fact, 70 or 84 percent of Ohio's blue chip athletes remained in the Foundry Region. The final state to be examined in the Foundry, Pennsylvania, is unique in that it is the home of two Top Twenty members, Pitt and Penn State. In fact, Pennsylvania (Figure 14) is the only state to be the home of two Top Ten teams, seventh-ranked Penn State and tenth-ranked



Figure 13. Migration of Ohio High School All-Americans, 1972-1981; Population, 83 Players; Retained 41%; Migrated 59%



Figure 14. Migration of Pennsylvania High School All-Americans, 1972-1981; Population Sample, 49 Players; Retained 61.2%; Migrated 38.8%

Pitt. The other major college football opportunity is Temple, a school with aspirations but not a factor in football recruiting. Of Pennsylvania's 49 identified blue chip athletes, 30 remained within the state. The majority (12) of the 19 players who migrate from Pennsylvania also leave the Foundry. They attend Top Twenty schools such as U.C.L.A. and Arizona State as well as other schools in the Southern Region.

The most interesting aspect of the athletes produced in the Foundry Region is that even though the individual state migration percentages are higher than those of the states in the Southern Region, the regional retention rates are comparable. As has been previously stated, of the 290 blue chip athletes produced in the Southern Region, 243 remained in that region. On the other hand, of the 248 athletes produced in the Foundry, 188 remained in the region. In terms of percentages, 84 percent of all blue chip athletes produced in the Southern Region remained in that region, and 76 percent of all blue chip athletes produced in the Foundry remained in that region. On this basis a case can be made for the existence of a regional affiliation or pride. Simply stated, this affiliation can be defined as areas enjoying similarities in climate, ethnic heritage, and cultural ways of life.

Other states with interesting migration patterns meriting examination are Texas, California, and Washington (see Figures 15 through 17). Texas (Figure 15) and California (Figure 16) are similar in that both have relatively low percentages of migration, a large number of major college football programs within the state. In conference members alone, California is the home of four members of the Pac Ten, and Texas contains eight of the nine Southwest Conference members. Each state has two members of the Composite Top Twenty Football Teams. California has USC



Figure 15. Migration of Texas High School All-Americans, 1972-1981; Population Sample, 100 Players; Retained 81%; Migrated 19%



Figure 16. Migration of California High School All-Americans, 1972-1981; Population Sample, 86; Retained 74.4%; Migrated 25.6%



Figure 17. Migration of Washington High School All-Americans, 1972-1981; Population Sample, 15 Players; Retained 73.3%; Migrated 26.7%

No. 5 and U.C.L.A. No. 14, while Texas has Texas No. 9 and Houston No. 12. Texas had only 19 of a possible 100 identified players leave the state; of those 19, 18 enrolled at other football programs which are members of the Top Twenty. It would appear evident that the only reason for leaving a state with a high degree of state pride and emphasis on football is to attend a school with a similar football related price and tradition. California, on the other hand, retained 64 of its identifiable 86 All-Americans. Only 10 of the 22 migrating athletes enrolled at Top Twenty institutions. In fact, 5 athletes enrolled at schools notoriously poor in football such as Oregon and Kansas State; 2 enrolled for reasons of academic excellence at Harvard; 2 enrolled at Washington, a school not in the Composite Top Twenty for the period 1972-1981, but ranked No. 21 mostly on the basis of its success in the last four years.

The last state to be examined in terms of migration is the state of Washington (Figure 17). As previously mentioned, the University of Washington has enjoyed recent success and ranks No. 21 in a composite ranking. It is not surprising then that Washington retains 11 of its 15 identifiable All-Americans. Two of the remaining four migrated to California schools such as U.S.C., while the other two migrated to Notre Dame.

It is also possible to examine geographical migrations and patterns from the standpoint of recruitment at Top Twenty schools. Of the 1,003 players identified positively by the author as enrolling in college and participating in collegiate football programs, 559 or 56 percent enrolled at Top Twenty schools. Figure 18 shows a breakdown of the Top Twenty schools and the blue chip or number of high school All-Americans

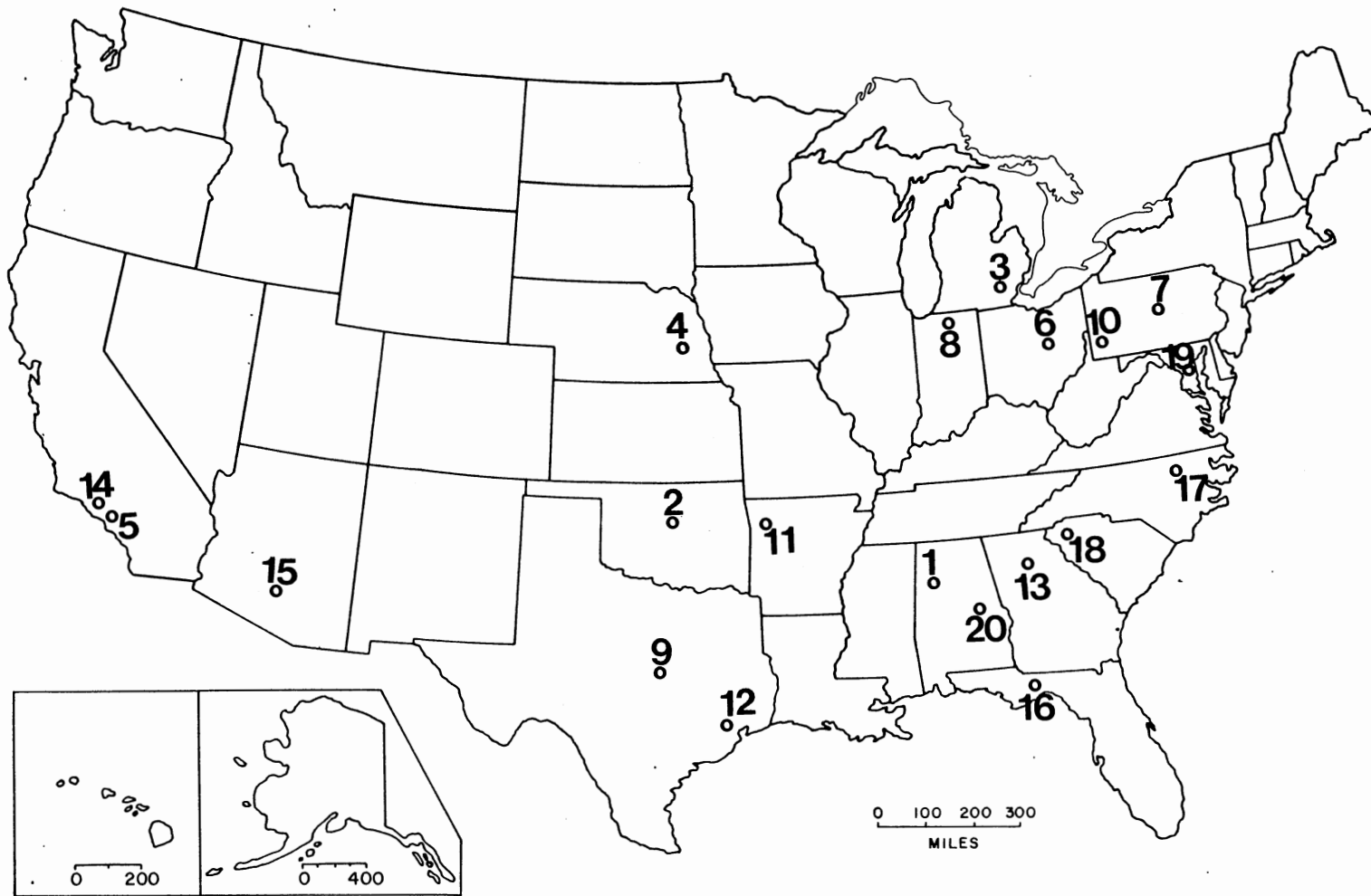


Figure 18. Composite AP-UPI Top Twenty College Football Teams, 1972-1981

successfully recruited by each school. Figures 19 through 34 further illustrate this recruitment.

Figure 19, illustrating Alabama's blue chip recruiting, shows that Alabama is content to recruit mainly within the state. Alabama can do this because its winning tradition insures that it will secure the majority of local talent. Alabama then branches out to neighboring states to try and secure the outstanding athletes to insure that the winning tradition of Alabama remains intact. Georgia and North Carolina's recruiting (Figures 30 and 32, respectively) indicate similar philosophies with regard to recruitment.

In his book Buckeye, Richard Vare alludes to the "committeemen" system of Ohio State recruiting, not only in Ohio but throughout the country. Under this type of plan, "committeemen"¹³ are assigned areas in which they are to scout, observe, and visit blue chip players and point these players out to Ohio State football staff as young men who can help the Buckeye tradition endure.¹⁴ An analysis of Figure 24 shows that Ohio State has successfully recruited blue chippers from as far west as Arizona, as far south as Florida, and as far north as Massachusetts.

On the other hand, Penn State, Ohio State's neighbor to the east, recruits within a very limited sphere of adjacent states. For years Paterno has had his pick of the top Pennsylvania talent because of the lack of another quality football program within the state. The emergence of Pitt in the mid-seventies has challenged his ability to recruit within the state to meet all of his needs, so he continues to look to talent in rich states such as New Jersey and New York, which have no established major football programs. As has been explained earlier in this chapter, the New Jersey blue chip athlete is limited to Rutgers, while the



Figure 19. University of Alabama Blue Chip Recruiting, 1972-1981--26 Signees

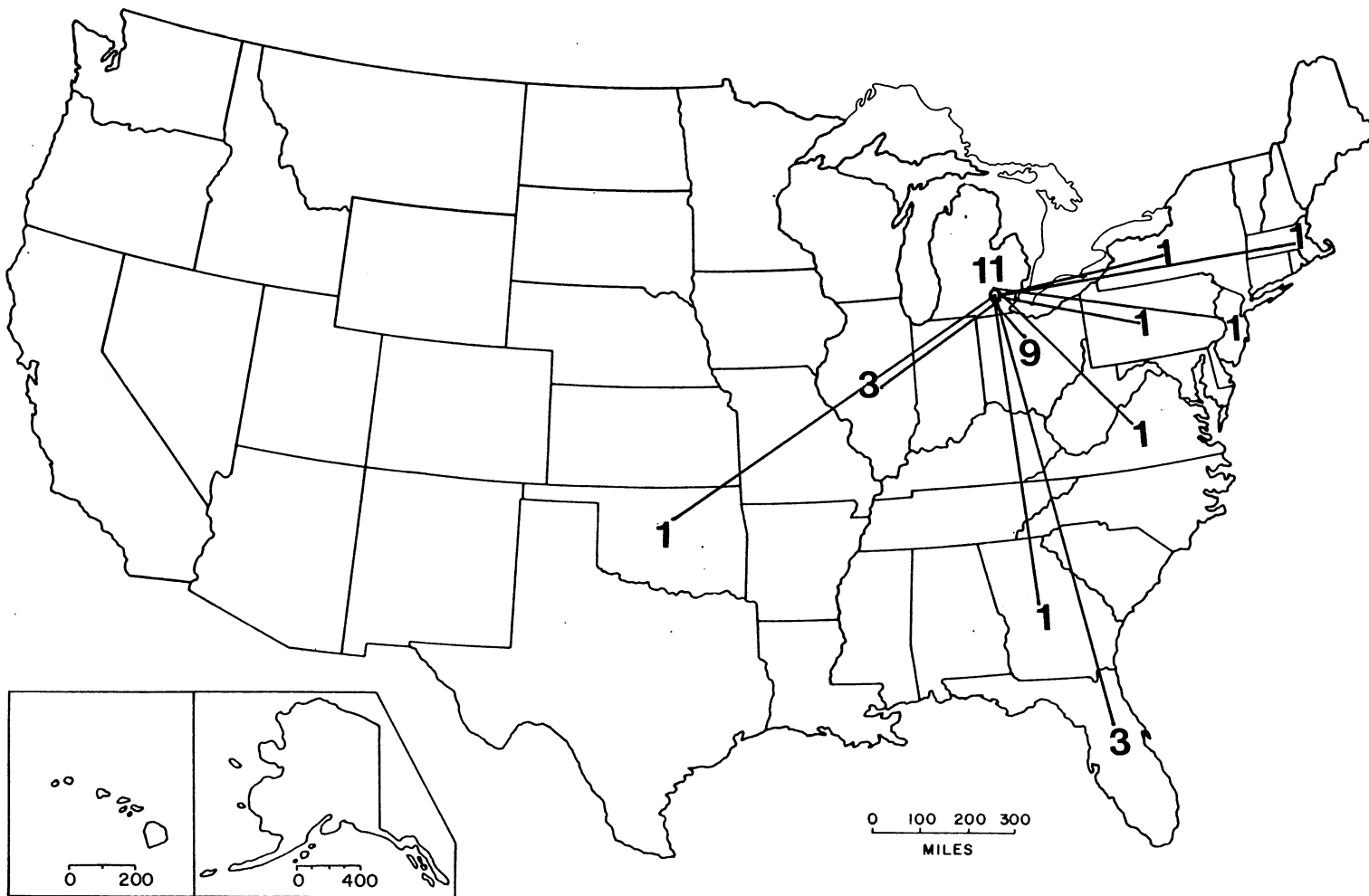


Figure 21. University of Michigan Blue Chip Recruiting, 1972-1981--33 Signees



Figure 22. University of Nebraska Blue Chip Recruiting, 1972-1981--22 Signees

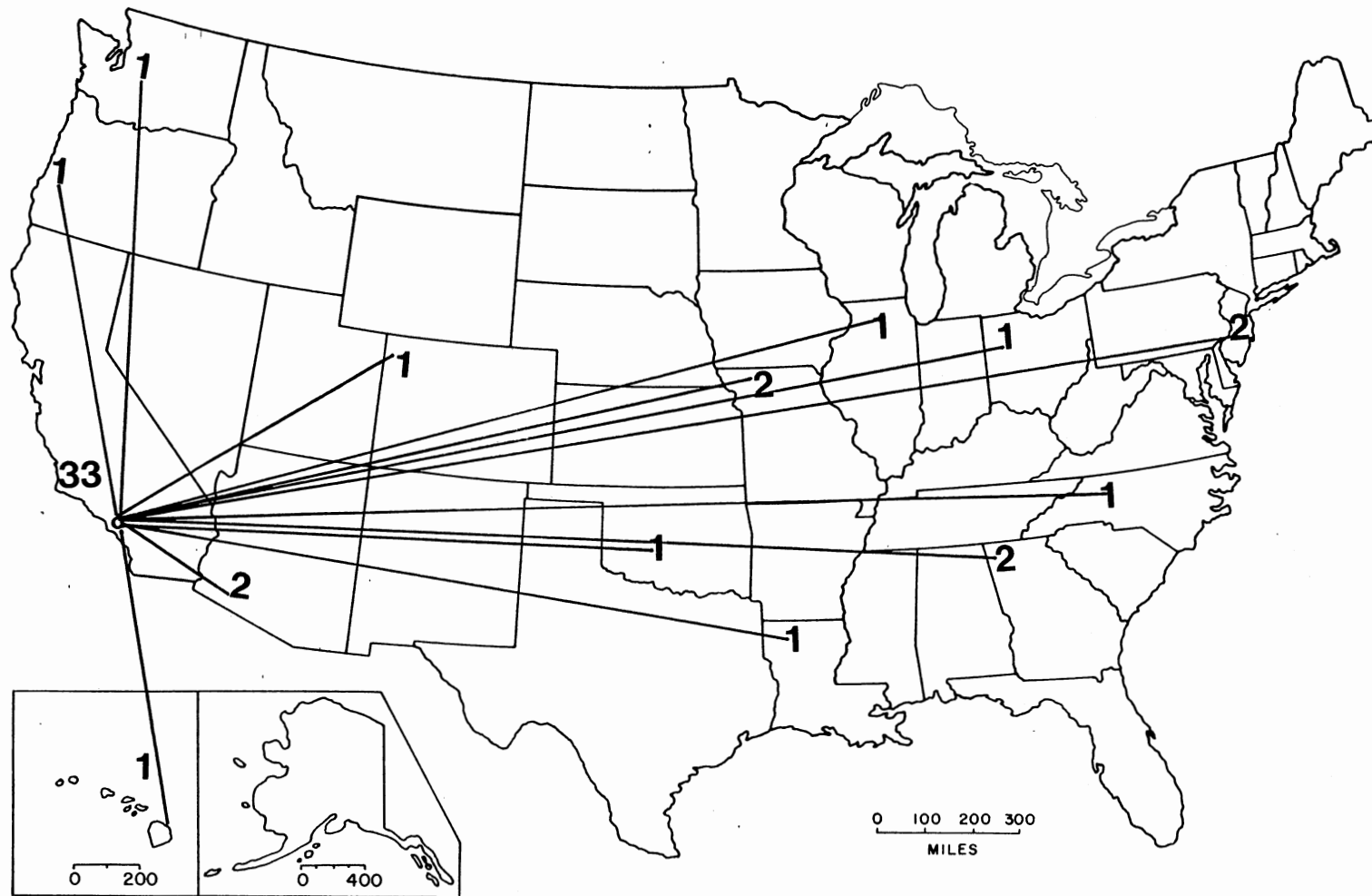


Figure 23. University of Southern California Blue Chip Recruiting, 1972-1981--50 Signees

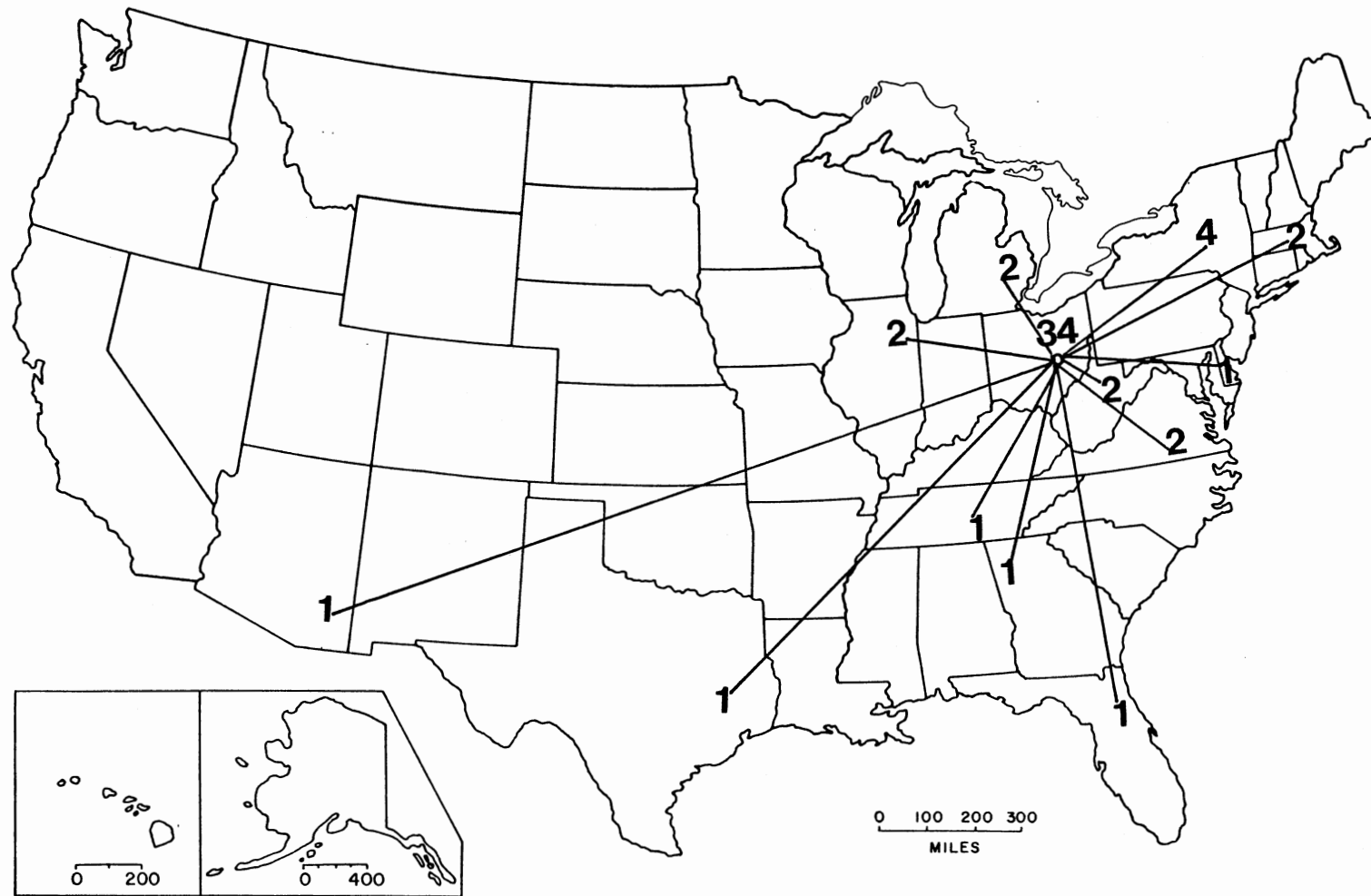


Figure 24. Ohio State University Blue Chip Recruiting, 1972-1981--54 Signees



Figure 25. Penn State University Blue Chip Recruiting, 1972-1981--39 Signees

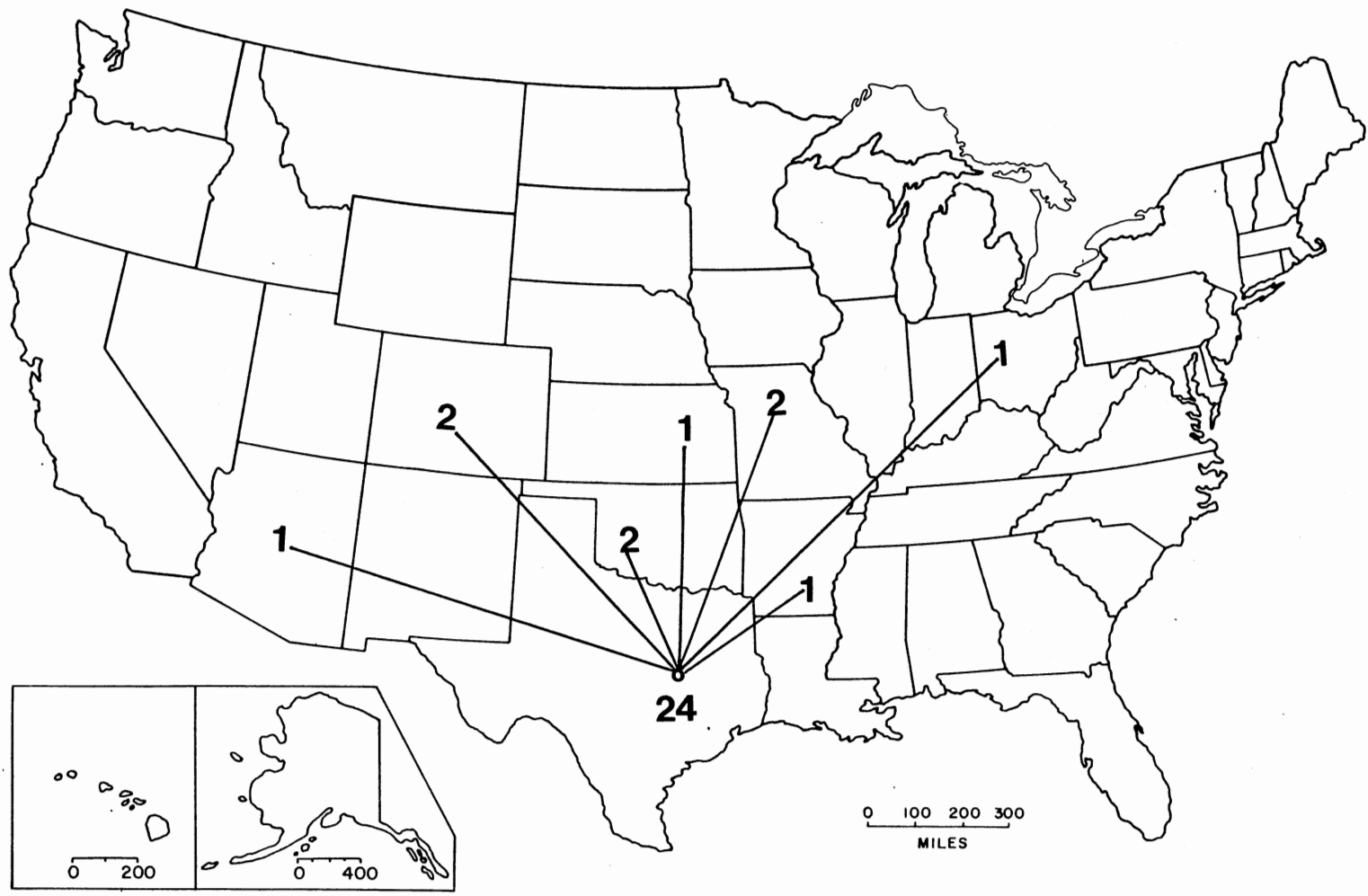


Figure 27. University of Texas Blue Chip Recruiting, 1972-1981--34 Signees



Figure 28. University of Pittsburgh Blue Chip Recruiting, 1972-1981--17 Signees

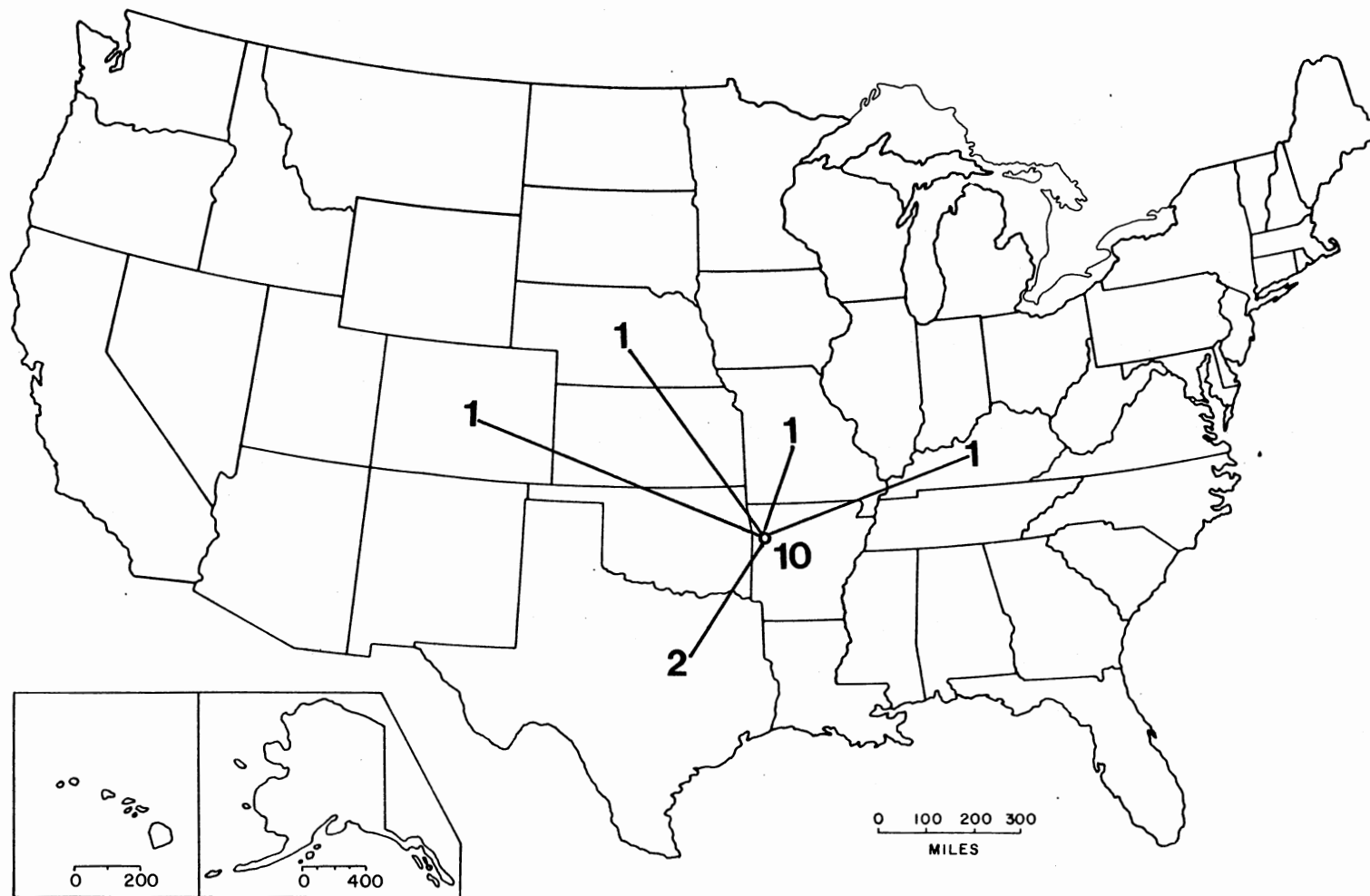


Figure 29. University of Arkansas Blue Chip Recruiting, 1972-1981--16 Signees



Figure 30. University of Georgia Blue Chip Recruiting, 1972-1981--28 Signees



Figure 32. University of North Carolina Blue Chip Recruiting, 1972-1981--19 Signs



Figure 33. University of Tennessee Blue Chip Recruiting, 1972-1981--25 Signees

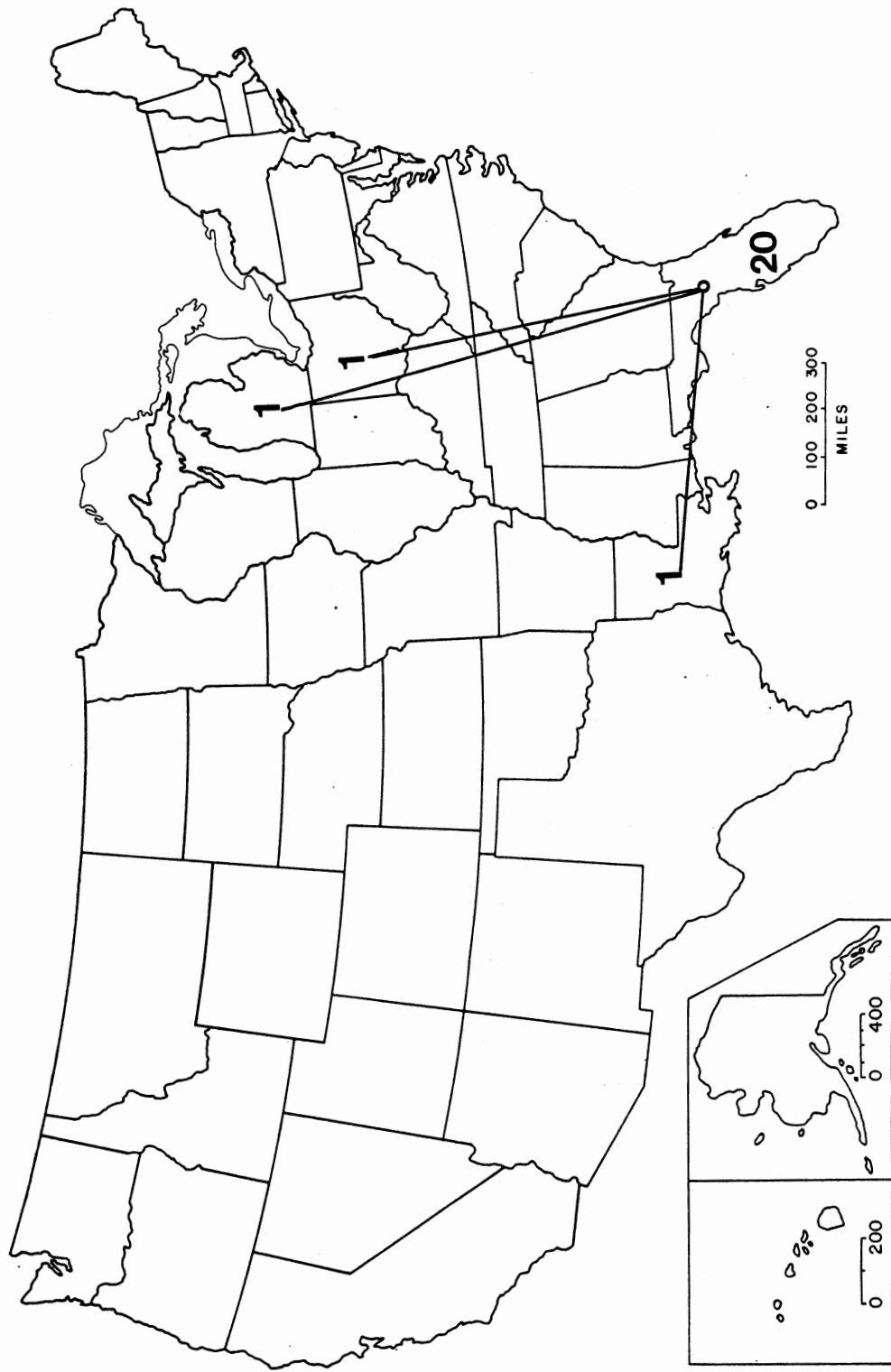


Figure 34. University of Florida Blue Chip Recruiting, 1972-1981--23 Signees

New York athlete faces only slightly better opportunities choosing between independent Syracuse and Ivy League Cornell. Paterno has always done well recruiting and signing athletes from New York and New Jersey. Penn State recruiting is analyzed in Figure 25.

The two arch-rival schools in California, U.S.C. (Figure 23) and U.C.L.A. (Figure 31), are located not only in the No. 1 blue chip producing county in the country but in the same city. This type of rivalry produces a recruiting battle with national implications. To insure a successful program, which in turn will provide financial support, the search for talent has no geographical limitations. Simply stated, both schools are fighting not only for football victories but for community support among the same community members. Thus a nationwide search for talent to aid the respective teams in their quest is underway.

U.S.C. has fared much better in the signing of California All-Americans than has cross-town rival U.C.L.A. (33-31), but nevertheless has still managed to recruit and sign All-Americans from Hawaii to New Jersey. In trying to keep pace, U.C.L.A.'s sphere of influence extends from California northeast to Massachusetts and southeast to Florida, even securing three of Texas' All-Americans. However, the importance of the winning tradition cannot be overemphasized in analyzing the recruiting of these rivals. Both play in the PAC-Ten Conference and thus their accomplishments are compared in light of final standings and a post-season encounter in Pasadena's prestigious Rose Bowl. This is an important consideration when both schools are competing for All-Americans from California who choose to remain in-state. Southern Cal ranks fifth in the composite Top Twenty while U.C.L.A. ranks fourth. U.S.C. has signed 50 All-Americans, during the course of the study, while U.C.L.A.

has signed 36. More interestingly, U.S.C. has signed 33 Californians or 66 percent of its All-Americans, while U.C.L.A. has signed 13 All-Americans from California or 33 percent of its All-Americans. The winning tradition of U.S.C. forces U.C.L.A. to have to rely on more outside talent and thus a much more difficult approach to recruiting.

Oklahoma and Texas recruiting practices are also interesting cases. Oklahoma is more dependent upon Texas than vice versa. Oklahoma has raided Texas for such notable talents as Jack Mildren, Joe Washington, and Billy Sims, while Texas has signed performers such as Rodney Tate from its northern neighbor. Both schools are the No. 1 program within their respective states and, as such, sign the majority of All-Americans. Both schools successfully recruit nearby bordering states. But Texas, because it is the No. 1 supplier of blue chip talent in the country (gross production--state basis), relies more on home-grown athletes. In fact, 24 of Texas' 34 All-Americans or 71 percent are native sons as compared to 16 of Oklahoma's 41 signees or 39 percent. Oklahoma's recruiting map indicates success in recruiting two of the top producing counties in the country: Dade County, Florida, and Los Angeles County, California.

A final map to be analyzed in terms of recruiting is that of Notre Dame, Figure 26. As has been illustrated, Notre Dame is the top recruiting program in the country in terms of signing All-Americans. Notre Dame's 76 signees come from 24 different states. Notre Dame has several advantages in terms of recruiting that must be considered. First is a strong winning tradition going back many years and interwoven with such legendary figures as Knute Rochne and the "Gipper." This tradition acts as an inducement for a blue chip athlete wanting to become a part of the mystique and tradition. Other athletes are induced to come and see how

they measure up compared to other athletes in a highly competitive environment (e.g., Rich Allocco, Chapter II). A second inducement is its religious heritage and affiliation with the Roman Catholic church. This gives Notre Dame an edge in recruiting some of the outstanding All-Americans produced by Catholic high schools such as Cincinnati Moeller, Detroit's Brother Rice, and Msgr. Farrell in New York. Finally, Notre Dame must be considered a national university. Notre Dame has alumni scattered across the country, and these alumni can be divided into two types: traditional alumni, comprised of graduates of the University; and "subway alumni," comprised of people who are interested in the fame and fortune of Notre Dame who did not attend the University. This national image is enhanced by the Notre Dame broadcasting system, which provided radio coverage of Notre Dame athletics across the country, and rebroadcasts or highlights on television following the actual game. The combination of these factors will continue to insure Notre Dame a recruiting advantage for years to come.

In examining the signings of the Top Twenty schools it should be emphasized that this is a Composite Top Twenty for a ten-year period, 1972-1981. Many other teams have placed in the Top Twenty during this period, but the Composite Top Twenty is based upon continued success over a period of time, thus ensuring a winning tradition and securing the support of the community on behalf of its football endeavors.

In Table VIII the author has re-ranked the Composite Top Twenty with regard to recruiting, that is, according to the number of All-Americans signed by each university (Table IX). What makes this chart even more interesting is the fact that these 20 schools are not the 20 schools that have signed the most All-Americans; those figures appear in Table X. Another

TABLE VIII
 TOP TWENTY COLLEGIATE RECRUITERS BASED UPON TOP TWENTY
 RANKINGS (1972-1981) AND THE NUMBER OF
 ALL-AMERICANS SUCCESSFULLY SIGNED

| Rank | School | No. of Signees |
|------|----------------|----------------|
| 1 | Notre Dame | 76 |
| 2 | Ohio State | 54 |
| 3 | U.S.C. | 50 |
| 4 | Oklahoma | 41 |
| 5 | Penn State | 39 |
| 6 | U.C.L.A. | 36 |
| 7 | Texas | 34 |
| 8 | Michigan | 33 |
| 9 | Georgia | 28 |
| 10 | Alabama | 26 |
| 11 | Nebraska | 22 |
| 12 | North Carolina | 19 |
| 13 | Pitt | 17 |
| 14 | Florida State | 16 |
| 15 | Arkansas | 16 |
| 16 | Houston | 14 |
| 17 | Auburn | 14 |
| 18 | Arizona State | 13 |
| 19 | Maryland | 11 |
| 20 | Clemson | 10 |

TABLE IX
SIGNINGS OF HIGH SCHOOL ALL-AMERICAN
FOOTBALL PLAYERS BY COMPOSITE TOP
TWENTY SCHOOLS (1972-1981)

| Rank | School | No. of Signees |
|------|----------------|----------------|
| 1 | Alabama | 26 |
| 2 | Oklahoma | 41 |
| 3 | Michigan | 33 |
| 4 | Nebraska | 22 |
| 5 | U.S.C. | 50 |
| 6 | Ohio State | 54 |
| 7 | Penn State | 39 |
| 8 | Notre Dame | 76 |
| 9 | Texas | 34 |
| 10 | Pitt | 17 |
| 11 | Arkansas | 16 |
| 12 | Houston | 14 |
| 13 | Georgia | 28 |
| 14 | U.C.L.A. | 36 |
| 15 | Arizona State | 13 |
| 16 | Florida State | 16 |
| 17 | North Carolina | 19 |
| 18 | Clemson | 10 |
| 19 | Maryland | 11 |
| 20 | Auburn | 14 |

Total signees: 559 or 56% of all recruits.

TABLE X
SIGNINGS OF BLUE CHIP ATHLETES BY SCHOOLS
WHICH HAVE APPEARED IN THE AP-UPI
TOP TWENTY (1972-1981)*

| Rank | School | No. of Signees | Rank | School | No. of Signees |
|------|----------------|-------------------|------|----------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | Notre Dame | 76 | 29 | Iowa | 11 |
| 2 | Ohio State | 54 | 30 | Maryland | 11 |
| 3 | U.S.C. | 50 | 31 | Clemson | 10 |
| 4 | Oklahoma | 41 | 32 | Missouri | 10 |
| 5 | Penn State | 39 | 33 | North Carolina State | 9 |
| 6 | U.C.L.A. | 36 | 34 | Kentucky | 9 |
| 7 | Texas | 34 | 35 | California | 8 |
| 8 | Michigan | 33 | 36 | Texas Tech | 8 |
| 9 | Georgia | 28 | 37 | Arizona | 7 |
| 10 | Alabama | 26 | 38 | Baylor | 7 |
| 11 | Tennessee | 25 | 39 | Oklahoma State | 7 |
| 12 | Florida | 23 | 40 | Washington | 7 |
| 13 | Nebraska | 22 | 41 | Mississippi State | 6 |
| 14 | L.S.U. | 20 | 42 | West Virginia | 6 |
| 15 | North Carolina | 19 | 43 | Iowa State | 5 |
| 16 | Colorado | 18 | 44 | Miami (Florida) | 5 |
| 17 | Pitt | 17 | 45 | Southern Mississippi | 5 |
| 18 | Kansas | 17 | 46 | Washington State | 4 |
| 19 | Florida State | 16 | 47 | Brigham Young | 3 |
| 20 | Arkansas | 16 | 48 | South Carolina | 3 |
| 21 | Stanford | 16 | 49 | Miami (Ohio) | 2 |
| 22 | Purdue | 15 | 50 | San Diego State | 2 |
| 23 | Texas A&M | 15 | 51 | Tulane | 2 |
| 24 | Houston | 14 | 52 | Utah State | 2 |
| 25 | Auburn | 14 | 53 | Georgia Tech | 1 |
| 26 | Arizona State | 13 | 54 | North Texas State | 1 |
| 27 | Michigan State | 12 | 55 | Rutgers | 1 |
| 28 | S.M.U. | 12 | | Total Signees, 873 | |

*These schools have appeared in the AP-UPI Top Twenty at least once.

interesting aspect of Table X is that the 55 teams comprising the table have signed 873 of all blue chip athletes or 74 percent of the entire population. This is indicative of the role of winning tradition and its relationship to recruiting.

Obviously a winning tradition is important; but it is also obvious that there must be other considerations involved in the recruitment and selection of universities and football programs by highly recruited All-American athletes. Do athletes such as these All-Americans desire to remain at home or relatively close-by (as is evidenced by examination of the Southern Region)? Do the mountains of Colorado or the beaches of California serve as an attraction for some athletes? What is the role of academics in presenting a case for an athlete to attend a certain school?

It was the purpose of the author to attempt to identify specific factors that are considered by a blue chip athlete when making his final choice of which college to attend. The author was also interested in which schools the athlete chose to visit, and if there were certain visitation patterns relating to the area of the country the athlete was from and the schools he chose to visit.

In order to answer the questions identified in the preceding paragraph, the author developed a questionnaire to be mailed to the 64 members of the 1981 Parade All-American team (see Appendix A). It was hoped that these athletes who at the time the survey was mailed (February) were involved in their visitations, and recruiting and selection processes, and would be able to answer on the basis of first-hand experience. The questionnaire was mailed to the 64 members of the 1981 Parade All-American Team, of which 62 enrolled in college in the fall of 1982,

on a grant-in-aid (football scholarship). The remaining two players did not accept football scholarships. One accepted a basketball scholarship and one signed a professional baseball contract.

The data discussed in the remainder of this chapter are based upon information gathered from the 42 respondents of the 62 players who received the questionnaire. These 42 respondents represent a 67.7 percent return rate of the questionnaire (see Table XI).

The first characteristics to be discussed here deal with the athlete himself and the type of football background of which he is a product (are there factors common to production of All-Americans?). The second area deals with the visitations and ultimate signings of the All-Americans (do certain visitation patterns emerge?). Finally, the third section attempts to analyze why the All-American chose the particular school or football program.

In the questionnaire (Appendix A), the following question was asked: At what age did you begin playing organized football? The question was answered by 40 of the 42 respondents as follows (see Table XII). The average age of the All-American when he began playing football was 10 years of age, modal age of 8. One of the respondents mentioned that he started playing at age 6, "because my father pulled some strings to get me on the team." However, there does not seem to be any advantages gained from beginning a football program at age 6, 7, or any other specific age. Age seems to be a consideration more relevant to the individual than to a group.

In response to question No. 5, "What type of organization sponsored this youth football?" all 42 respondents replied to this question. The results indicate most athletes participate in one the three following

TABLE XI
 COLLEGE VISITATIONS MADE BY THE 42 RESPONDENTS
 1981 PARADE HIGH SCHOOL ALL-AMERICAN
 FOOTBALL TEAM (3 OR MORE VISITS)

| School | No. of Visits |
|----------------------|---------------|
| Notre Dame* | 12 |
| Ohio State* | 10 |
| Michigan* | 9 |
| U.C.L.A.* | 9 |
| U.S.C. | 8 |
| Penn State* | 8 |
| Alabama* | 7 |
| Georgia* | 7 |
| Tennessee | 7 |
| Pitt* | 6 |
| Arizona State* | 6 |
| Miami (Florida) | 6 |
| Stanford | 6 |
| North Carolina* | 6 |
| Purdue | 5 |
| Texas* | 4 |
| Oklahoma* | 4 |
| Washington | 4 |
| Nebraska* | 4 |
| Florida | 3 |
| Tulane | 3 |
| Michigan State | 3 |
| Iowa | 3 |
| North Carolina State | 3 |
| Wake Forest | 3 |
| Arizona | 3 |
| Auburn* | 3 |
| Virginia Tech | 3 |
| Kentucky | 3 |
| Arkansas* | 3 |
| Syracuse | 3 |

*Denotes Top Twenty member.

TABLE XII
AGE OF RESPONDENTS' FIRST ORGANIZED
FOOTBALL EXPERIENCE

| Age | Number of Respondents |
|-----|-----------------------|
| 6 | 2 or 05% |
| 7 | 4 or 10% |
| 8 | 7 or 175% |
| 9 | 2 or 05% |
| 10 | 5 or 125% |
| 11 | 4 or 10% |
| 12 | 3 or 075% |
| 13 | 7 or 175% |
| 14 | 5 or 125% |
| 15 | 1 or 025% |

TABLE XIII
ORGANIZATIONS SPONSORING FOOTBALL PROGRAMS
PARTICIPATED IN BY RESPONDENTS

| Type of Program | No. of Replies | Percent- age |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Junior High School | 10 | 238 |
| Park & Recreation Dept. | 9 | 214 |
| Elementary School | 8 | 19 |
| Other (Unspecified) | 3 | 071 |
| Pop Warner League | 2 | 047 |
| Junior All-American (California) | 2 | 047 |
| High School | 2 | 047 |
| Boy's Club | 2 | 047 |
| Salvation Army | 1 | 023 |
| Jaycees | 1 | 023 |
| Dad's Club | 1 | 023 |
| Optimist's Club | 1 | 023 |

types of programs as their first football experience: junior high school, elementary school, park-recreation departments (see Table XIII, page 109).

The following question, "What is the number of years as a varsity football player?" was asked to determine whether blue chip athletes were members of the varsity for more than two years. Many high schools have three teams: freshman teams, J.V. or reserve teams, and varsity teams (see Moeller, Chapter II). The results were conclusive, showing that 37 of the 42 respondents, or 88 percent, were members of the varsity team for at least three years, thus having had at least three years in the top program of the school or most emphasized program (Table XIV). Results were based on 42 respondents.

TABLE XIV
NUMBER OF YEARS RESPONDENT WAS
VARSITY FOOTBALL PLAYER

| No. of Years | No. of Respondents | Percent- age |
|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| 2 | 5 | 0.12 |
| 3 | 29 | 0.69 |
| 4 | 8 | 0.19 |

The following question, "What other sports were played in high school?" was asked to determine specialization. It was the author's feeling that because of the talent and ability of a football high school All-American, he would naturally possess other athletic ability and

would participate in other varsity sports. The survey results supported this theory with 95 percent of the 42 respondents answering in the affirmative that they participated in other varsity sports. Only two respondents or 5 percent of the respondents replied that they did not participate in other varsity sports.

The results of question No. 7 (Appendix A), "What other sports were played in high school?" are presented in Table XV.

TABLE XV
OTHER SPORTS THE RESPONDENTS
PARTICIPATED IN

| Sport | No. of Participants |
|------------|---------------------|
| Track | 26 |
| Basketball | 25 |
| Baseball | 9 |
| Wrestling | 4 |
| Volleyball | 2 |
| Soccer | 1 |
| Tennis | 1 |

Since 26 of the 42 respondents or 62 percent of the respondents replied that they participated in track, the author would seem to find support for the traditional coaching approach that track is an acceptable off-season conditioning for football.

The results of question No. 8, "Did your football coach also coach any other sports in which you participated?" are: yes, 13 respondents (33%); no, 26 respondents (66%). The author's assumption was that a

high percentage of athletes would participate in other sports for the reason of maintaining identification with the football coach during the off-season. However, the results of the survey did not support the author's assumption. In fact, two-thirds of the respondents indicated that they participated in other varsity sports that were not coached by the football coach. The results are based upon 39 respondents. (Yes indicates the football coach also coached other sports.)

The results of question No. 10, "Did the student participate in intramural sports?" are: yes, 19 respondents (45%); no, 23 respondents (55%). This question, like No. 7, deals with the question of specialization. However, unlike the varsity sports examined in questions No. 7 and No. 8, intramurals are looked upon by coaches as "unsanctioned" because of the lack of "professional" coaching and supervision. It might also be thought that because of these conditions the probability of accident or injury would be greater than a supervised varsity sport. Results tended to support the author's view. (Yes indicates that the athlete participated in intramurals; no indicates that he did not participate; results are based on 42 respondents.) (Note: 8 of the 19, or 42 percent, who responded affirmatively served as class officers.)

The results of question No. 12, "What is the approximate enrollment of your high school?" are presented in Table XVI. The purpose of this question was to gain information relating to the size of the high school, thus the calibre of football program. The results are inconclusive because several Catholic all-male schools are included with enrollments of 1,000 or less, but are not necessarily indicative of calibre of football program, conference, or division ranking, e.g., Moeller (see Chapter II). Results are based on 40 responses.

TABLE XVI
 APPROXIMATE ENROLLMENT OF THE
 RESPONDENTS' HIGH SCHOOLS

| | | | |
|-------------------------|----|----|-------|
| Less than 500 students | 0 | or | 0% |
| 501 to 1000 students | 10 | or | 25% |
| 1001 to 1500 students | 12 | or | 30% |
| 1501 to 2000 students | 6 | or | 15% |
| 2001 to 2500 students | 7 | or | 17.5% |
| 2501 to 3000 students | 3 | or | 7.5% |
| 3001 to 3500 students | 0 | or | 0% |
| 3501 to 4000 students | 2 | or | 5% |
| More than 4000 students | 0 | or | 0% |

The assumption can be made that 55 percent of the respondents came from schools with enrollments of 1,500 or less, but no assumption can be made regarding the calibre of football programs with regard to enrollment.

The results of question No. 13, "Does your high school sports program have a booster club?" are: yes, 35 respondents (83%); no, 7 respondents (17%). The purpose of this question was to determine if these programs enjoy community support, an element identified by the author as essential in the production of blue chip football players. The questionnaire demonstrated a high degree of support for this assumption. Yes indicates the existence of a booster club; no indicates that a booster club does not exist. Results are based on 42 respondents. Questions No. 14 and No. 15 dealt with visitations made by All-Americans and their ultimate college selection.

Figure 35 shows the origins of the 64 players named to the 1981 Parade High School All-American Football Team. Texas, California, and



Figure 35. Points of Origin: 1981 Parade All-Americans
 (Includes All 64 Players Named to the Team)

Ohio are the top producers of this particular class with 7, 7, and 6, respectively. Figure 36 denotes the visitations of the 42 respondents in their college selection process, and Figure 36 denotes the Top Twenty colleges and the number of All-Americans signed by each member of the composite Top Twenty, 1972-1981.

An examination of Figure 36 shows that 195 total visits were made by the 42 respondents or an average of 4.6 visits per respondents. An analysis of schools visited and the number of visits per school is illustrated in Table XI. This table reveals that of the 160 visits depicted, 106 visits or 66 percent were to schools which finished in the Composite Top Twenty as presented in Table V. In fact, of the total 195 visits of the 42 respondents, 112 visits or 57 percent were made to Top Twenty schools.

Figure 37 presents the actual signings of the 1981 Parade All-Americans (based upon 62 actual signees); 40 or 65 percent of the 62 Parade All-Americans attending college on football scholarships chose Top Twenty schools. It should also be pointed out that some university programs which enjoyed Top Twenty seasons last year also were successful in signing recruits. Such schools include West Virginia with two signees.

Further analysis of signings can be made by examining these signings on a regional basis. For the purpose of this study, the respondents will be divided into four regions. The Southern Region will be concerned with those athletes whose point of origin includes Virginia, Kentucky, North Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, and Louisiana. The second region to be considered will be the Western Region which includes California, Washington, Oregon, and Washington. The third region will be considered as the Southwest-Midwest Region which includes



Figure 36. College Visitations Made by 1981 Parade All-Americans
(Based Upon 42 Respondents; 195 Total Visits)

Texas, Oklahoma, Colorado, and Nebraska. The fourth and final region will be referred to as the Middle Atlantic-Great Lakes Region which includes Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Maryland, West Virginia, and Washington, D.C. (see Table XVII). In comparing the data from the four regions, the similarities are striking. The average number of visits in the Middle Atlantic-Great Lakes Region is 4.7, only slightly higher than the 4.5 average number of visits in the other three areas. A consideration of outside visitation patterns in the Southern Region, whose state and regional pride have been alluded to earlier in this chapter, has an average number of outside visits per respondent of 1.2. But this figure is only the second lowest; the lowest figure is 0.83 of the Western Region (the six respondents took the majority of their visits to PAC 10 schools and other schools in the California system, e.g., San Diego State) (see Figure 35).

The most interesting regional characteristic seems to be the weather or climate consideration that Joe Namath spoke of earlier in this chapter. The schools in the Southern and Western Regions enjoy the sunshine and coastal climates, while those respondents from the Midwest portion of the Southwest-Midwest Region and the entire Middle Atlantic-Great Lakes Region endure the cold and snow of long winters. The average number of outside visits in the former two regions are 1.2 and 0.83, respectively, while the average number of visits in the latter two regions to areas outside the region are 1.7 and 1.9, respectively. The majority of these outside visits are to schools in Florida and California. It should also be pointed out that only 3 of the combined 23 respondents from the Southwest-Midwest and Middle Atlantic-Great Lakes Regions migrate from that area (all from the Middle Atlantic-Great Lakes Region).

TABLE XVII
ANALYSIS OF SIGNINGS ON A REGIONAL BASIS

| | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| <u>Southern Region, 13 Respondents, Total Visits = 58</u> | |
| Average number of visits per respondent | 4.5 |
| Total number of visits outside of region | 18 or 26% |
| Average number of outside visits per respondent | 1.2 |
| Players remaining within region | 11 or 85% |
| Players migrating from region | 2 or 15% |
| Total number of visits to Top Twenty schools | 30 or 52% of all visits |
| Average number of Top Twenty visits per respondent | 2.3 |
| Top Twenty signees | 8 of 11 respondents or 73% |
| <u>Western Region, 6 Respondents, Total Visits = 27</u> | |
| Average number of visits per respondent | 4.5 |
| Total number of visits outside of region | 5 or 19% |
| Average number of outside visits per respondent | 0.83 |
| Players remaining within region | 4 or 67% |
| Players migrating from region | 2 or 33% |
| Total number of visits to Top Twenty schools | 14 or 52% |
| Average number of Top Twenty visits per respondent | 2.3 |
| Top Twenty signees | 4 of 6 respondents or 67% |
| <u>Southwest-Midwest Region, 6 Respondents, Total Visits = 27</u> | |
| Average number of visits per respondent | 4.5 |
| Total number of visits outside of region | 10 or 37% |
| Average number of outside visits per respondent | 1.7 |
| Players remaining within region | 6 or 100% |
| Players migrating from region | 0 or 0% |
| Total number of visits to Top Twenty schools | 18 or 67% |
| Average number of Top Twenty visits per respondent | 3.0 |
| Top Twenty signees | 4 of 6 or 67% |
| <u>Middle Atlantic-Great Lakes Region, 17 Respondents, Total Visits = 80</u> | |
| Average number of visits per respondent | 4.7 |
| Total number of visits outside of region | 32 or 40% |
| Average number of outside visits per respondent | 1.9 |
| Players remaining within region | 14 or 82% |
| Players migrating from region | 3 or 18% |
| Total number of visits to Top Twenty schools | 49 or 61% |
| Average number of Top Twenty visits per respondent | 2.9 |
| Top Twenty signees | 11 of 17 or 65% |

But is this then a valid consideration in the recruitment process? Or is it only a consideration when taking a "free visit"? To find the answer to this question, the author utilized page 2 of the instrument (Appendix A) to ask the athletes what factors had the most impact on the decision-making process of the blue chip athlete. The author asked each of the 42 respondents to rank the following 13 criteria in order of importance to their final decision: geography, academics, winning tradition, opportunity to play immediately, friends or relatives, alumni, close to home, coach, campus, faculty, integrity, athletic facilities, athletic living accommodations.

These factors were assigned point values from 1 to 13, with 1 being the highest or most influential factor in the decision-making process and 13 being the lowest or least influential factor in the decision-making process. Thirty-seven responses for an item were the most recorded, as some respondents did not feel that all of the above 13 criteria were important or entered into the decision-making process at all. The results of the study, in numerical order of importance to the decision-making process of a blue chip athlete, are presented in Table XVIII.

It was the author's assumption at the beginning of the study that tradition, namely a winning tradition, would emerge as the key factor in the migration of high school athletes. It is obvious throughout this study that a winning tradition ranks very high in the consideration of blue chip athletes, but when given an opportunity to state this factor in print, athletes tended to rank it second, third, or fourth.

The overwhelming choice was the importance of academics. This fact is manifested in a number of ways. The first of these is by their choice of school. Besides being schools ranked in the Top Twenty, the schools

chosen by the blue chip athletes such as Michigan, Notre Dame, and U.S.C. are also well thought of in terms of academics.

TABLE XVIII
RANKING OF FACTORS CONSIDERED IMPORTANT IN THE DECISION-
MAKING PROCESS OF BLUE CHIP ATHLETES

| Rank | Factor | Numerical Value |
|------|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 | Academic | 2.6 |
| 2 | Integrity | 4.2 |
| 3 | Coach | 4.4 |
| 4 | Winning tradition | 4.4 |
| 5 | Close to home | 6.8 |
| 6 | Athletic facilities | 6.9 |
| 7 | Opportunity to play immediately | 7.0 |
| 8 | Faculty | 7.5 |
| 9 | Campus | 7.9 |
| 10 | Friends or relatives | 8.8 |
| 11 | Athletic living accommodations | 9.0 |
| 12 | Geographical | 9.2 |
| 13 | Alumni | 9.5 |

A second consideration is the declared majors by blue chip athletes. Question 16 of the instrument asked respondents to specify the subject in which they intended to major. The results are presented in Table XIX.

The third factor is related directly to factors one and two, and is mentioned directly in the instrument, namely location of a professional school in law, medicine, etc. While this factor is not directly supported by the results of the instrument, it is dealt with in supportive journalism regarding the recruiting season. For example, Pittsburgh sports writer, Phil Musick, in writing about the recruiting battle waged for

Parade All-American Bob Schilken between Pitt and Penn State, says:

"Schilken's primary interest is the pursuit of a medical career. Edge: Pitt, which traditionally has used its fine medical school as an honest recruiting inducement."¹⁴ Another athlete bound for Pitt--although not an All-American--Pat Schipani, echoes Schilken's sentiments: "I always wanted to play for the University of Pittsburgh. I've gotten to know the coaching staff well and they're outstanding people. Plus, I want to go to medical school."¹⁵ The combination of a Top Twenty football team and professional or career opportunities after football seem to present a very attractive opportunity.

TABLE XIX
INTENDED MAJORS OF RESPONDENTS

| | | |
|-----|---|-----------|
| | 1. Business (Marketing, finance, etc.) | 30 or 71% |
| | 2. Undecided | 5 or 12% |
| | 3. { Pre-Medicine | 1 or 2% |
| | { Pre-Veterinary | 1 or 2% |
| | { Journalism | 1 or 2% |
| Tie | { Sports Medicine | 1 or 2% |
| | { Physical Therapy | 1 or 2% |
| | { Hotel and Motel Management | 1 or 2% |
| | { Graphic Arts | 1 or 2% |

The importance of academics was also stressed by Oklahoma University-bound, Spencer Tillman, of Tulsa Edison High School. Tillman, a Parade All-American, was highly recruited and had narrowed his choices to three schools: Top Twenty and Big Eight Conference rivals, Oklahoma and

Nebraska, and Southwest Conference contender S.M.U. According to Tillman, "In the end, the difference was academics, O.U. (Oklahoma) has petroleum land management, which is my major, while the other two schools had similar fields but not under that title."¹⁶

While academics was the number one factor in the decision-making process of blue chip athletes, it was not the only factor cited by All-Americans when asked what factors influenced their final selections. Pitt-bound Parade All-American Rich Bowen cited several factors in his final selection of Pitt: "I liked Pitt the best out of all the schools. It's close to home, it has a winning program, and I get to play under Danny Marino (current Pitt All-American QB) for one year."¹⁷

An interesting case to consider is that of Matt Stennett, a highly recruited Parade All-American from the Pittsburgh area. Stennett's final two choices were Pitt and Oklahoma. Stennett eventually chose Pitt, and his reason as quoted by Pittsburgh Press writer John Clayton was that Stennett "wanted the people I grew up with to see me play for the next four years."¹⁸ However, Tulsa Daily World writer Margaret French stated in her column that "Stennett's father is a Lutheran minister, and he had to respect his parents' wishes when they asked him to play there."¹⁹

Summary

There appears to be a regional consideration in both the production and migrations of High School All-Americans. Athletes from the Southern Region, for example, tend to remain within that region when making a choice relating to college. The pride in place concept appears to be deeply root in the Southern Region and also in Texas.

Recruiting patterns of major colleges, except for a few such as Notre Dame, U.C.L.A., U.S.C., and Ohio State, are primarily concerned with recruiting a region or group of states usually bordering the program. An example would be the Penn State recruiting map, Figure 25, which depicts Penn State as being concerned with Pennsylvania and its border states, Ohio, West Virginia, Maryland, New Jersey, and New York. These recruiting regions are especially prevalent in the Southern Region.

Finally, while the winning tradition is an important factor in production and migration of blue chip athletes, academics and academically-related areas such as professional schools and majors have been identified as the most important consideration by 1981 Parade High School All-Americans.²⁰

ENDNOTES

¹ John F. Rooney, Jr., A Geography of American Sport (Reading, Mass., 1974), pp. 132-133.

² Ibid.

³ Joel Garreau, The Nine Nations of North America (New York, 1981), p. 131.

⁴ Rooney, p. 138.

⁵ Ibid., p. 112.

⁶ Ibid., p. 123.

⁷ John F. Rooney, Jr., The Recruiting Game (Lincoln, Neb., 1980), pp. 73-74.

⁸ Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, May 21, 1982, p. 4D.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Dan Jenkins, Saturday's America (Boston, Mass., 1970), pp. 164-165.

¹¹ USA Today, October 15, 1982, p. 2C.

¹² Garreau also includes three cities--Chicago, Wheeling, and Milwaukee--in his foundry. Since only these cities and not the states of Illinois, West Virginia, and Wisconsin are included, the author has chosen not to include these cities in the analysis.

¹³ Richard Vare, Buckeye (New York, 1974), p. 80.

¹⁴ Phil Musick, "Touted Recruit Committed to Being Noncommittal," Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, February 9, 1982, pp. 19-21.

¹⁵ "Gateway's Buczkowski Follows Old Line Foe Frolic to Pitt," Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, February 8, 1982, p. 28.

¹⁶ Steve Schoenfeld, "It Was Fun, But Tillman is Glad It Is All Over Now," The Tulsa Tribune, February 10, 1982, p. 1E.

¹⁷ "Panther's Land Serra QB Bowen," Pittsburgh Press, February 12, 1982, p. 22.

¹⁸ John Clayton, "Stennett, Schilken Make Pitt's Year," Pittsburgh Press, February 11, 1982, p. 16.

¹⁹ Margaret French, "Homebodies," Tulsa Daily World, February 12, 1982, p. 23.

²⁰ It should be pointed out that the answer, academics, could be viewed as an attractive answer for the respondents. It might be the answer respondents feel people most like to hear or an answer giving validity to their decisions.

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Introduction

There are three assumptions made by the author at the outset of this study that must be addressed in this chapter. The first assumption, or hypothesis, states that the element of tradition will emerge as the key factor in the migration of high school football All-Americans in their college selection or recruiting process. The second assumption, or hypothesis, deals with the relationship between the number of All-Americans recruited and the success or Top Twenty placement of the college or university attended by these athletes. The third and final assumption, or hypothesis, maintains that states with a major football program within the state will have a higher retention rate of All-Americans than states which do not have such a program. Each of these assumptions will be examined individually, and a determination of their validity or credibility will also be made.

The author will also present his recommendations for further research dealing with aspects or points of interest that arose during the course of this study but that merit further investigation.

Hypothesis I

A re-examination of the data analyzed in Chapter IV shows that a winning tradition seems to be instrumental in the recruiting process of

High School All-Americans, but that it is only one consideration. In other words, that blue chip athletes are going to be heavily recruited by the major college powers (Top Twenty Teams), or teams with a history or trend in producing winning teams. The importance of a winning tradition, therefore, might more appropriately be considered as a factor when limiting or reducing the number of potential schools for initial consideration. A winning tradition might be considered a given or an assumption of an obvious consideration in the case of some athletes. For example, a native Pennsylvanian might narrow his choices to Pitt, Penn State, Notre Dame, and Ohio State. All four of these schools are members of not only the author's "Composite Top Twenty" but also rank in the Top Ten of that list. After initial selection, a winning tradition has ceased to be a factor because it is a quality possessed by all four schools equally; therefore, the final decision would be made based upon some other consideration. However, if this same athlete had narrowed his choices to Penn State and Temple, a winning tradition might still be the final consideration.

A re-examination of Tables IV through VII has merit at this point. These tables analyze the author's Composite Top Twenty and the number of High School All-Americans signed by each of the 20 schools. These 20 schools, or 7 percent of the 270 possible university football teams,¹ signed 569 of the 1,003 identified players, or 56 percent. This finding would further substantiate Crase's study, also based upon AP and UPI polls, which demonstrates that "Post World War II collegiate football has been dominated by about 25 schools, or the rich are getting richer."² In his book The Recruiting Game, Rooney updated Crase's study and showed that for most part the same teams, "Notre Dame, Oklahoma, Alabama, Texas,

Michigan, and Ohio State, maintain clear superiority and that former powers, Wisconsin, Rice, TCU, and Syracuse, have slipped, giving way to Houston, Arizona State, and Pittsburgh."³

But if a winning tradition is perceived by many athletes as a given, and indeed it must be if 55 percent of the blue chip athletes are signed by 7 percent of all playing opportunities represented by the Top Twenty Teams, then what other considerations are involved in recruiting?

In The Recruiting Game, Rooney lists the ten variables he believes affect collegiate athletic recruiting. These ten factors are:

1. Supply of athletic talent.
2. Demand for the talent.
3. Social and geographical biases of both recruiters and athletes.
4. Location and attitudes of alumni.
5. The athletic tradition associated with the universities in the marketplace.
6. Athletic facilities.
7. Coach's reputation.
8. Reputation of former players.
9. Chance.
10. University-associated amenities.⁴

While the author is in agreement with the ten factors mentioned by Rooney, one factor not addressed by him but surfacing in the author's research, academics, must be acknowledged.

Academics, as has been mentioned in Chapter IV, emerged as the primary consideration based upon the questionnaires returned by 42 of the 62 possible respondents. The broad concept of academics was defined in the instrument as: reputation for fine program in area of major. Also, location of a professional school in law or medicine if these are in the student's plan (see Appendix A). This concept is dealt with in greater detail in Chapter IV, but to re-emphasize it here, when ranking the importance of academics on a scale of 1 to 13 (1 being most important) the

factor of academics ranked first with a rating of 2.6, with the next closest consideration, integrity, ranking second with a 4.2 rating. Clearly, the academic factor is given a great degree of consideration by a highly sought after blue chip athlete.

The related factors, integrity and the coach, are interrelated. According to the instrument, integrity is defined as the honesty of the coach and reputation for honesty of the institution. "Coach" is defined by the instrument as (the recruit was) "influenced by coach's reputation or personality." These considerations ranked 2 and 3, respectively, rated by respondents at 42 and 44, respectively, with the winning tradition (which we have discussed as a given) tied for third at 44. Rooney believes that these considerations are interrelated, and the author is inclined to agree with him. According to Rooney:

Tradition is frequently associated with a famous coach. When names like Bear, Woody or Bo (Bryant, Hayes and Schembechler) are mentioned, most people don't need any other identification. But how many athletes know Earle Bruce, Steve Sloan, Charley Pell, or William Mallory, each of whom coached top notch teams in 1977 and 1978? The celebrity value associated with a big name coach cannot be ignored.⁵

The relationship between coaches and integrity is similar. For example, Joe Paterno of Penn State is the coach most commonly thought of when the term "integrity" is used.

The remaining factors are also worthy of some consideration, most notably the proximity of the school to the athlete's point of origin, ranked fifth and rated at 6.8. Although there was a rating drop of almost 2.5 points between factors four and five, the close-to-home factor was the source of several comments by the respondents. One of the respondents, a Texan, replied that his choice was based solely upon the consideration of how close he was to home (a similar example is

discussed in Chapter IV). The remainder of the factors attracted few comments and few high rankings.

Based upon the results of the author's research and a review of The Recruiting Game, the author would offer the following observation: that while a winning tradition is an important element in the college decision-making process of a blue chip athlete, it is not the key element or most important. In most cases the blue chip athlete will have limited his choices to one or more Composite Top Twenty teams and thus the winning tradition element will be considered as equal. It is at this point in the decision-making process that individual considerations will determine the athlete's final choice. These individual considerations can range from academic considerations or post-graduate opportunities to the influence of a coach's personality or to geographical considerations. There seems to be no pattern for these individual considerations. Finally, the winning tradition element will usually be utilized by the athlete for a screening process to establish a shorter list of schools for further consideration.

Hypothesis II

This hypothesis deals with the relationship between the successful recruitment of blue chip athletes and Top Twenty placement. The fact that the Composite Top Twenty Teams which comprise 7 percent of the 270 college football teams have signed 55 percent of the identified players in the study indicates a strong relationship between recruitment of quality athletes and success or Top Twenty placement. Obviously, a continuing supply of quality athletes enhances the chances of a successful team, and hence a continued winning tradition. With two exceptions, the

same teams that comprise the Top Ten Teams of the composite Top Twenty are the same teams that have signed the most blue chip athletes, although not in the same order. The two schools that break the Top Ten in recruiting are Composite Top Twenty members. Georgia and UCLA rank 13th and 14th, respectively, in the Top Twenty based on win/loss AP/UPI final results.

While the theory that the rich get richer is generally true, there are exceptions. The school that ranks tenth in the Composite Top Twenty for 1972-1981 does not appear in that elite group prior to 1975. In fact, Pitt, a perennial powerhouse in the early days of collegiate football, had not had a successful season in the ten years prior to this return to glory. How does a team re-establish itself, especially to the degree that Pitt has been able to do? In the opinion of this author, Pitt's return to power is a result of what the author will call "the magnet theory." By "magnet theory," the author refers to a catalyst or occurrence that serves as an attraction or inducement. In the case of Pitt, the "magnet theory" begins with two initial components. The first of these components was in the hiring by Pitt of Johnny Majors to become head football coach in 1972. The second component of the "magnet theory" was the successful recruiting by Johnny Majors of a high school All-American from Aliquippa, Pennsylvania, named Tony Dorsett. Johnny Majors came to Pitt as a man who promised to turn things around--to make Pitt a winner. In fact, during his first season at Pitt, Majors was moved to say, "We have the kind of schedule where if we recruit well enough and coach well enough, we can have a national championship at Pitt."⁶

The recruiting of Dorsett during Majors' first year, and prior to the start of his first season, was probably the most important event of

Majors' four-year tenure at Pitt, and ultimately in Pitt's return to the Top Twenty in the last ten years. During the tenure of Majors and Dorsett (1972 to 1976; Dorsett graduated and Majors accepted the head coaching position at Tennessee), Pitt's record was 33 wins, 13 losses, and 1 tie. The record during the 1972 season, the season prior to the arrival of Majors and Dorsett, was 1 win and 10 losses. In fact, under Pitt's three previous coaches, the record was 32 wins and 112 losses. The Majors-Dorsett era at Pitt produced among other honors a national championship, a Heisman trophy, several bowl victories, and a successful return to the elite of college football. When asked to assess the importance of Dorsett, Majors replied, "He made a Pitt a winner, when really we didn't have the personnel to win."⁷

Obviously, this return to the winning tradition helped Pitt attract athletes, and quality athletes at that. Majors initially served as a "magnet" or an attraction to the new emphasis on successful athletics at Pitt. Dorsett came to Pitt because he felt he would have a chance to play immediately in the new situation at Pitt. Dorsett then, in turn, served as a "magnet" by attracting other blue chip athletes to Pitt. When asked if having Dorsett helped recruiting, Majors replied: "Yeah, he made it a little easier to recruit. High school kids like to play with a winner, and Tony showed them Pitt could win. That made it easier for some of the kids to decide to come to Pitt."⁸

The "magnet theory" also has some other features; besides having a quality coach attract quality players and quality players attracting other quality players and thus becoming a winner, there are some benefits to be derived from winning or success. These benefits are in the form of community support, booster clubs, and ultimately dollars to help the

athletic program continue to maintain its lofty Top Twenty or Top Ten position, and thus be able to continue to attract quality athletes. The effect of the Majors-Dorsett duo on this process was astounding. According to Pitt's Athletic Director, Cas Myslinski, prior to the arrival of Majors and Dorsett in 1972, "There were 15 Golden Panthers (Pitt Booster Club) and now we're up in the thousands."⁹ O'Brien also points out that "(Pitt) alumni contributions had quadrupled since 1972 to 1976."¹⁰ Thus the "magnet theory" provides us with the three characteristics found to be the most important, not only in the production of blue chip athletes but also in the successful recruitment thereof, namely, a winning tradition, specialization, and community support. In the case of Pitt, these three elements have added up to a secure place in the Top Twenty and a continued blueprint for success in the recruitment of blue chip athletes or High School All-Americans.

Hypothesis III

This final hypothesis theorizes that states with a major football program (Division I) within the state will have a higher retention rate of blue chip athletes than states which do not have such a program. A re-examination of Figures 5 and 19 will aid in the evaluation of this hypothesis. An examination of Figure 5 indicates eight states (Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Virginia, Illinois, Idaho, and South Dakota) have migration rates in excess of 75 percent. A state-by-state analysis of these eight states in terms of major college football programs will aid in the evaluation of the hypothesis.

The most notable major college in Connecticut is Yale, a member of the Ivy League; as such, there is little or no emphasis on recruiting.

The other program in Connecticut, the University of Connecticut, is a member of the Yankee Conference, in which there is little or no major college competition. Thus the two schools in Connecticut offer few attractions to merit consideration by blue chip athletes. Delaware is very similar to Connecticut and is also unable to provide attractions to retain its blue chip athletes. New Jersey offers two opportunities, Rutgers and Princeton. The status of Princeton is identical to Yale, but Rutgers is a different situation. Rutgers has attempted to upgrade its football program by scheduling teams such as Alabama, Pitt, and Penn State. Unfortunately for Rutgers, the athletic fortunes of the football program have been so low for so long that New Jersey has become a recruiter's heaven, and as such is presently unable to prevent the exodus of blue chip talent from the state. New York offers two playing opportunities and is similar in many regards to New Jersey. The opportunities in New York are Cornell and Syracuse. Cornell is an Ivy League school and is in the same situation as Yale and Princeton. Syracuse, on the other hand, is an institution with a rich football tradition including national championships. Syracuse, although it has been unsuccessful in recent years, would seem to have the potential to attract and retain some of the state's blue chip athletes, but not a sufficient number to significantly reduce the migration/retention ratio. A similar situation can be found at the University of Maryland. Although there are two major college opportunities in Maryland, only the University of Maryland merits serious consideration. The other opportunity is the Naval Academy, which is at a severe disadvantage in terms of recruiting because of its highly selective admission standards and subsequent career commitments. The University of Maryland is a member of the Top Twenty that has fallen upon

hard times since the early seventies. Maryland, like Syracuse, seems to have the potential to retain a larger percentage of the state's blue chip athletes if the football programs can again become successful.

Virginia and Illinois present interesting cases in that both states offer two or more major college football opportunities. Virginia offers three major college opportunities: William and Mary, Virginia Tech, and the University of Virginia. Virginia Tech experienced brief success in the early seventies but little since then. William and Mary and the University of Virginia have long been at the bottom of the college football standings and will probably continue to do so. The state offers additional playing opportunities at VMI and Old Dominion, but still managed to retain only 8 percent of its 25 All-Americans. Virginia will in all probability continue to lose its players to Atlantic Coast Conference rivals such as North Carolina and North Carolina State. In contrast, Illinois offers two major college opportunities: Northwestern and the University of Illinois. In recent years, Northwestern has been one of the worst football teams in the country. Illinois has fallen on hard times since the mid-sixties, but in the last two years has shown signs of recovery. Since Illinois is such a productive state, the recent success of Illinois could lead to a higher retention rate for blue chip athletes.

South Dakota and Idaho, however, seem destined to endure high migration rates far into the future. Both are low in the production of blue chip athletes and neither state offers a major football program to retain those athletes the states do produce.

The next step in this analysis should be to consider the six states with the highest retention rate with regard to the number and quality of

major college football programs within those states. The states to be examined are Alabama, Texas, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Indiana, and Mississippi.

Alabama is the only state to retain all of the blue chip athletes it produces. The two major college playing opportunities are Alabama and Auburn, both ranked in the Composite Top Twenty. Both schools enjoy winning traditions and successfully attract other quality players from other areas of the South. North Carolina offers four major college playing opportunities: North Carolina, North Carolina State, Wake Forest, and Duke. The number of playing opportunities not only serves as a great retention factor, but also adds an interesting component to the recruiting struggle, namely, all four schools belong to the Atlantic Coast Conference. Indiana offers three major college playing opportunities: Notre Dame, Indiana, and Purdue. The recruiting struggle in Indiana for the blue chip athlete is essentially between Notre Dame and Purdue, because of Indiana's lack of success in recent years. Texas presents an interesting case for player retention. Not only is Texas one of the top blue chip producing states, but also offers the most major college playing opportunities. Texas offers eight playing opportunities in the Southwest Conference alone. Two of these Southwest Conference teams, Texas and Houston, are also ranked in the Composite Top Twenty. The high degree of pride in place and rich football tradition combine to give Texas a very high 81 percent retention rate of its blue chip athletes. A state similar to Texas in its pride in place philosophy and football tradition is Oklahoma. The state of Oklahoma offers three major college playing opportunities: Oklahoma, Oklahoma State, and Tulsa. While the majority of Oklahoma blue chip athletes remain in Oklahoma, Oklahoma

State and Tulsa are far behind in the chase to catch frontrunner Oklahoma. In the recruiting contest between these three schools, the saying that the rich get richer (the University of Oklahoma) is definitely true. The final state to be examined, Mississippi, offers three major college football opportunities: Mississippi, Mississippi State, and Southern Mississippi. Mississippi is also the home state of Alcorn University, a predominantly black school with a notable football tradition. While the University of Mississippi has fallen on difficult times in the last ten years, Mississippi State and Southern Mississippi have been successful. The outlook is for Mississippi to continue to retain the majority of its quality players to represent the schools within the state.

An analysis of these states shows that many more playing opportunities exist: an average of four per state as compared to a little more than one and a half per state in the states with the highest migration rates. It can then be assumed that the number of major college football opportunities is related to the migration/retention ratio of each state.

Conclusions and Summary

There are three factors--winning tradition, specialization, and community support--that are both fundamental and instrumental in the production patterns of blue chip athletes; these same three factors are the essential elements of a successful recruiting program. For example, in Texas, the emphasis and importance of football is very high and an integral part of community affairs. Football is the number one priority in athletics; thus a specialization based on emphasis and financial support exists. High school booster clubs are prevalent in communities across the state because of the importance associated with football throughout

the state, thus adhering to the concept of community support. The winning tradition element in player production is caused by the desire of a pre-high-school-age youth to work hard to become part of a successful program upon reaching high school age. These three factors play similar roles in the recruiting process. Specialization is important because a blue chip athlete wants to enroll in a program that is the number one priority at a particular school. For example, the coverage and attention related to Indiana University football is insignificant compared to that of Indiana University basketball. A winning tradition insures the prospective blue chip athlete of television appearances, bowl games, and a chance to play for a national championship. The role of booster clubs and the community support concept is to demonstrate to the recruit a compatible relationship between the fans, the alumni, and the state of the football program. It also can demonstrate an alliance to help the university recruit quality athletes, e.g., Ohio State's "committeemen."

There are regions or subregions in the United States that, because of certain elements in culture relating to values and pride in place, tend to be higher or lower in the production of blue chip athletes. These same factors also influence migration and retention patterns in these regions. An excellent example of this would be a comparison between the approach to high school athletics in Texas and Minnesota. Simply stated, in Texas high school athletics, the emphasis on dollars spent and coaches per sport is clearly on football. In Minnesota, however, the approach is not to emphasize one sport over another--there is no emphasis on a particular sport but rather on participation in some sport. In Minnesota, there are more high school sports offered than in Texas. The result of this emphasis or non-emphasis is a higher production rate of

blue chip football players in Texas than in Minnesota. The cultural phenomenon of the relationship between football and Texas communities is the prime reason for the emphasis and thus the production.

Tradition, specifically a winning tradition, is an important consideration in the college selection process of blue chip athletes. There is a strong relationship between success (win/loss percentage and Top Twenty rankings) and number of blue chip athletes signed by a particular school. Top Twenty schools which comprise 7 percent of all football playing opportunities have signed 55 percent of the author's identified population. This winning tradition may be more important in the athlete's screening process of which schools merit serious consideration than in the final selection of which school to attend. After the screening process, academic considerations and other similar personal factors will be the most significant criteria on which blue chip athletes make their final decisions.

Finally, the presence of a number of major college football opportunities within the boundaries of a state affects the migrations of blue chip athletes originating within that state. Furthermore, the success or winning tradition of these major college programs further influences the migration process. Quality players seek quality programs. For example, even though Virginia offers five major college playing opportunities compared to two in Alabama, the migration rate in Alabama is much lower than that of Virginia, due to the success and quality of the two opportunities in Alabama, Auburn, and the University of Alabama.

The scope and breadth of this study suggest several possibilities for future research:

1. Production of All-Americans (blue chips): a comparison of public and private or parochial schools. A study of programs such as Cincinnati Moeller, Detroit Brother Rice, and New York Msgr. Farrell.

2. Migration patterns of All-Americans (blue chips): a study of migration through college graduation or completion of eligibility. In the course of this study the author discovered several athletes in each state who transferred, dropped out of college or football or both.

3. A regional analysis of athletics. A detailed study of regional traditions, customs, and values influencing such factors in athletics as attendance, recruiting, player production, etc.

4. An analysis of the community support concept relating to sport would be a final area worthy of consideration for further study. This study would examine the role of booster clubs, attendance, and financial contributions to support collegiate athletic programs.

Concluding Statement

It is the author's intention to continue gathering information regarding the production, migration, and recruitment of blue chip athletes. A follow-up study is planned with regard to 1982-1984 Parade All-Americans in order to re-assess the validity of this study, and also to examine new patterns and trends (if any) emerging within the next three years. It is further hoped that this study will prove of value to college recruiters and athletic directors in the hope that geographic and sociological considerations can be utilized to cut costs in both money and time, and that these savings might be utilized to improve the athletic programs of benefit to the recruited athletes.

ENDNOTES

¹ Darrell Crase, "Inner Circles of Football," Athletic Administration, Vol. 7 (1972), p. 29.

² *Ibid.*

³ John F. Rooney, The Recruiting Game (Lincoln, Neb., 1980), pp. 67-68.

⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 71-72.

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 85.

⁶ J. M. O'Brien, Hail to Ritt: A Sports History of the University of Pittsburgh (Pittsburgh, Penn., 1982), p. 164.

⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 165.

⁸ *Ibid.*

⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 166.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*

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APPENDIX A

QUESTIONNAIRE

PURPOSE

The purpose of this study is to identify factors in the decision making process of highly recruited athletes in regard to college selection.

Your cooperation and completion in this study is essential. The sample of this study is limited to 68 athletes who have been selected to the 1981 Parade All-American Football Team.

If possible, I would like to have the completed questionnaires returned to me by May 15, 1982. I realize that school schedules and graduations vary from school to school, so please try to complete the form as soon as possible. If you have any questions, I can be reached by calling me collect at Area Code (405) 372-5833 (day) or (405) 377-6159 (night).

Please indicate any comments or whether you would like a copy of the results mailed to you upon completion of the study.

Thank you for your cooperation and assistance in this study.

Sincerely,

Bill Sutton

BS/jrs

17. Please rank the following reasons that played a role in your decision regarding college visitations or your final choice. The most important factor should be ranked one, the next most important, two and so on.

| | |
|--|---|
| _____ geographical | includes climate, coastal, large city, resort area, a change from what I am used to. |
| _____ academic | reputation for fine program in area of major. Also location of a professional school in law or medicine if these are in the student's plan. |
| _____ winning tradition | an opportunity to play at a school with a reputation for high national rankings, bowl games and a rich tradition of success. |
| _____ an opportunity to play immediately | playing at a lesser known school in terms of football reputation, with an opportunity to play as a freshman or to help turn a program around. |
| _____ friends or relatives | influenced by friends attending there. |
| _____ alumni | influenced by alumni of the institution. |
| _____ close to home | want to remain close to home so friends and family can see me play and pride in the area I live. |
| _____ coach | influenced by coach's reputation or personality. |
| _____ campus | attractiveness of campus facilities. |
| _____ faculty | impressed by quality and interest of faculty. |
| _____ integrity | honesty of coach and reputation for honesty of the institution. |
| _____ athletic facilities | quality of stadium, capacity of training room, etc. |
| _____ athletic living accomodations | athletic dorm, apartment, etc. |

APPENDIX B

STATE ROSTERS OF HIGH SCHOOL

ALL-AMERICANS, 1972-1981

| Year | Name | City | High School | College Attended |
|---------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| ALABAMA | | | | |
| 1972 | Bill Evans | Montgomery | Jefferson Davis | Auburn |
| 1972 | Calvin Culliver | Brewton | W.S. Neal | Alabama |
| 1972 | Chris Vacarella | Birmingham | Ramsay | Auburn |
| 1973& | | | | |
| 1974 | Tony Nathan | Birmingham | Woodlawn | Alabama |
| 1973 | Jeff Rutledge | Birmingham | Banks | Alabama |
| 1974 | Anthony Jones | Birmingham | Phillips | Auburn |
| 1975 | Tim Travis | Hueytown | Hueytown | Alabama |
| 1975 | Curtis McGriff | Cottonwood | Cottonwood | Alabama |
| 1975 | Charles Trotman | Montgomery | Jefferson Davis | Auburn |
| 1975 | Freddie Smith | Athens | Athens | Auburn |
| 1976 | Major Ogilvie | Mountain Brook | Mountain Brook | Alabama |
| 1976 | Jerry Beasley | Montgomery | Hooper Academy | Auburn |
| 1976 | Frank Warren | Birmingham | Phillips | Auburn |
| 1976 | Byron Bragg | Montgomery | Carver | Alabama |
| 1977 | Bart Krout | Birmingham | W. A. Berry | Alabama |
| 1977 | Adolph Crosby | Athens | Athens | Auburn |
| 1978 | Doug Collins | Andalusia | Andalusia | Alabama |
| 1979 | Linnie Patrick | Jasper | Walker County | Alabama |
| 1979 | Andy Martin | Muscle Shoals | Muscle Shoals | Alabama |
| 1979 | Marcus Hill | Dothan | Dothan | Alabama |
| 1979 | Doug Vickers | Enterprise | Enterprise | Alabama |
| 1980 | Hardy Walker | Huntsville | Grissom | Alabama |
| 1980 | David Gilmer | Attalla | Etowah | Alabama |
| 1980 | Ricky Moore | Huntsville | Lee | Alabama |
| 1981 | Alan Evans | Enterprise | Enterprise | Auburn |
| 1981 | Jon Hand | Sylacauga | Sylacauga | Alabama |
| 1981 | Wes Neighbors | Huntsville | Huntsville | Alabama |

| Year | Name | City | High School | College Attended |
|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| <u>ALASKA</u> | | | | |
| NONE | | | | |
| <u>ARIZONA</u> | | | | |
| 1972 | Jesse Parker | Tucson | Rincon | Arizona |
| 1972 | Greg Hubbell | Phoenix | Central | X |
| 1973 | Ron Bonner | Mesa | Westwood | X |
| 1973 | Jon Abbott | Phoenix | Central | Arizona |
| 1973 | Richard Rucker | Canyon Del Oro | Canyon Del Oro | X |
| 1974 | Jimmy Moore | Tempe | Marcos De Niza | Ohio State |
| 1975 | Speedy Hart | Phoenix | St. Mary's | Notre Dame |
| 1975 | Ron Washington | Tempe | McClintock | Arizona State |
| 1976 | Greg Brady | Scottsdale | Coronado | U.S.C. |
| 1976 | John Mistler | Tucson | Sahuaro | Arizona State |
| 1977 | Riki Gray | Tucson | Ampitheater | U.S.C. |
| 1979 | Kevin Smith | Tucson | Sahuaro | Notre Dame |
| 1979 | Mossy Cade | Eloy | Santa Cruz | Texas |
| 1979 | Dave Wood | Phoenix | Washington | Arizona |
| 1980 | Fred Sims | Tucson | Sunnyside | Oklahoma |
| 1980 | Tom Roggeman | Tucson | Sahuaro | Notre Dame |
| 1981 | Glenn Dennard | Tempe | Corona del Sol | Arizona State |
| <u>ARKANSAS</u> | | | | |
| 1972 | Bruce Woolridge | Little Rock | Ole Main | Rice |
| 1972 | Phil Dokes | Little Rock | Ole Main | Oklahoma State |
| 1972 | Tommy Koonce | Hot Springs | Hot Springs | L.S.U. |

| Year | Name | City | High School | College Attended |
|------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|
| 1973 | Jerry Eckwood | Brinkley | Brinkley | Arkansas |
| 1973 | Leotis Harris | Little Rock | Hall | Arkansas |
| 1974 | Donnie Bobo | Atkins | Atkins | Arkansas |
| 1975 | Robert Farrell | Little Rock | Central | Arkansas |
| 1975 | Jerome Harris | Dumas | Dumas | Oklahoma |
| 1975 | Houston Nutt | Little Rock | Central | Arkansas |
| 1976 | Bobby Duckworth | Hamburg | Hamburg | Arkansas |
| 1976 | Ronnie Elam | Des Arc | Des Arc | None |
| 1976 | George Stewart | Little Rock | Parkview | Arkansas |
| 1977 | Darryl Mason | Little Rock | Parkview | Arkansas |
| 1979 | Shawn Jones | Little Rock | Ole Main | Oklahoma State |
| 1979 | Jerry Grigsby | Malvern | Malvern | Texas |
| 1980 | Marcus Elliott | Little Rock | Central | Arkansas |
| 1978 | Chet Winters | Jacksonville | Jacksonville | Oklahoma |
| 1981 | Billy Warren | Newport | Newport | Arkansas |

CALIFORNIA

| | | | | |
|------|-------------------|---------------|-------------|------------|
| 1972 | Steve Javert | La Puente | Bishop Amat | X |
| 1972 | Mark Baily | Poco Rivera | El Rancho | California |
| 1972 | Wesley Walker | Torrance | Carson | California |
| 1972 | Greg Fields | San Francisco | Mission | Grambling |
| 1972 | Bob Acosta | Anaheim | Western | X |
| 1972 | Randy Garcia | Los Angeles | Wilson | X |
| 1972 | Jim Miller | San Jose | Leland | X |
| 1972 | Wally Henry | San Diego | Lincoln | U.C.L.A. |
| 1972 | Steve Tetrick | Los Angeles | Baptist | X |
| 1973 | Dwight Ford | Los Angeles | Bell | U.S.C. |
| 1973 | Otis Page | Saratoga | Saratoga | U.S.C. |
| 1973 | Ray Cardinelli | Monterey | Monterey | Stanford |
| 1973 | Frank Manumaleuna | Banning | Banning | U.C.L.A. |
| 1973 | George Freitas | Visalia | Redwood | California |

| Year | Name | City | High School | College Attended |
|------|-----------------|---------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 1973 | Gary Bethel | Turlock | Turlock | U.S.C. |
| 1973 | Dennis Sproul | Los Altos | Los Altos | Arizona State |
| 1973 | Kevin Drake | Lompoc | Cabrillo | X |
| 1973 | Rod Connors | Cordova | Cordova | U.S.C. |
| 1974 | Markey Crane | San Francisco | Galileo | California |
| 1974 | Myron White | Santa Ana | Santa Ana Valley | X |
| 1974 | Dan Farrell | Sacramento | Christian Brothers | X |
| 1974 | Rod Horn | Fresno | Hoover | Nebraska |
| 1974 | Pat Howell | Fresno | Fresno | U.S.C. |
| 1974 | Steve Shoemaker | Anaheim | Servite | X |
| 1974 | Turk Schonert | Anaheim | Servite | Stanford |
| 1974 | Jeff Houghton | Bakersfield | Woodhill | X |
| 1974 | Don Morovik | Bellflower | St. Bosco | U.S.C. |
| 1974 | Brian Bethke | Covina | South Hills | Nevada-Las-Vegas |
| 1974 | Carter Hartwig | Fresno | Central | U.S.C. |
| 1975 | Mark Malone | El Cajon | Valley | Arizona State |
| 1975 | Kenny Moore | San Fernando | San Fernando | U.S.C. |
| 1975 | Fred Ford | Bellflower | St. Bosco | U.C.L.A. |
| 1975 | Artie Hargrove | Longbeach | Polytechnic | X |
| 1975 | Anthony Munoz | Ontario | Chaffey | U.S.C. |
| 1975 | Kevin Williams | San Fernando | San Fernando | U.S.C. |
| 1975 | Tyrone Sperling | Wilmington | Banning | U.S.C. |
| 1975 | Alan Pugh | Santa Barbara | San Marcos | U.S.C. |
| 1975 | Steve Anderson | Arcadia | Arcadia | X |
| 1975 | Glen Simmington | El Cerrito | El Cerrito | X |
| 1975 | Charles White | San Fernando | San Fernando | U.S.C. |
| 1975 | Van Wiese | Los Angeles | Carson | X |
| 1975 | Glenn Cannon | San Jose | Mt. Pleasant | U.C.L.A. |
| 1976 | Craig Landis | Napa | Vintage | X |
| 1976 | Ron Lott | Rialto | Eisenhower | U.S.C. |
| 1976 | Freeman McNeil | Los Angeles | Banning | U.C.L.A. |
| 1976 | Touissant Tyler | Oceanside | El Camino | Washington |
| 1976 | Chris Elias | Anaheim | Servite | U.C.L.A. |

| Year | Name | City | High School | College Attended |
|--------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1976 | Bob Woolway | Los Angeles | Loyola | Harvard |
| 1976 | Dennis Smith | Santa Monica | Santa Monica | U.S.C. |
| 1976 | Rich Campbell | San Jose | Santa Terrea | California |
| 1976 | Billy Williard | Los Angeles | Bell Gardens | X |
| 1976 | Patrick Graham | San Jose | Leland | California |
| 1977 | Ron Cuccia | Los Angeles | Wilson | Harvard |
| 1977 | Dokie Williams | Oceanside | El Camino | X |
| 1977 | Marcus Allen | San Diego | Lincoln | U.S.C. |
| 1977 | Tim. Wrightman | San Pedro | Mary Star | U.C.L.A. |
| 1977 | Dave Morze | Mountain View | St. Francis | Stanford |
| 1977 | Ken McAlister | Oakland | Oakland | California |
| 1977 | Joe Murray | Los Angeles | Loyola | X |
| 1977 | Charles Ussery | Long Beach | Polytechnic | U.S.C. |
| 1977 | Steve Ballinger | Camarillo | Camarillo | Stanford |
| 1977 | Dennis Edwards | Stockton | Edison | U.S.C. |
| 1977 | Babe Laufenberg | Encino | Crespi | Stanford |
| 1977 | Willie Gittens | Fountain Valley | Fountain Valley | X |
| 1977 & | | | | |
| 1978 | Stanley Wilson | Los Angeles | Banning | Oklahoma |
| 1977 | Reggie Young | Rancho Cordova | Rancho Cordova | X |
| 1977 | Darryl Green | Bakersfield | West | U.C.L.A. |
| 1977 | Mike Carnell | San Jose | Mission | California |
| 1978 | Anthony Gibson | San Fernando | San Fernando | U.S.C. |
| 1978 | John Elway | Granada Hills | Granada Hills | Stanford |
| 1978 | Rob Moore | Santa Ana | Foothill | X |
| 1978 | Malcolm Moore | San Fernando | San Fernando | U.S.C. |
| 1978 | Don Mosebar | Visalia | Mt. Whitney | U.S.C. |
| 1978 | George Achica | San Jose | Andrew Hill | U.S.C. |
| 1979 | Frank Seurer | Huntington Beach | Edison | Kansas |
| 1979 | John Mazur | Woodland Hills | El Camino Real | U.S.C. |
| 1979 | Kerwin Bell | Huntington Beach | Edison | Kansas |
| 1979 | Kevin Nelson | Downey | Pius X | U.C.L.A. |
| 1979 | Todd Spencer | El Cerrito | El Cerrito | U.S.C. |

| Year | Name | City | High School | College Attended |
|------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1979 | Theodore Green | Compton | Compton | Washington |
| 1979 | John Truitt | Los Angeles | Banning | Oklahoma |
| 1979 | Darnell Coles | Rialto | Eisenhower | U.C.L.A. |
| 1979 | Matt McLaughlin | Santa Barbara | Santa Barbara | U.S.C. |
| 1980 | Sean Salisbury | Escondido | Orange Glen | U.S.C. |
| 1980 | Michael Alo | Los Angeles | Banning | U.S.C. |
| 1980 | Larry Williams | Los Angeles | Mater Dei | Notre Dame |
| 1980 | Jack Del Rio | Hayward | Hayward | U.S.C. |
| 1980 | Neil Hope | Los Angeles | Fairfax | U.S.C. |
| 1980 | Elbert Watts | Venice | Venice | Oklahoma |
| 1980 | Danny Andrews | Los Angeles | Banning | U.C.L.A. |
| 1980 | Emile Harry | Fountain Valley | Fountain Valley | Stanford |
| 1980 | Brent Martin | Madera | Madera | Stanford |
| 1980 | Greg Sims | Los Angeles | Manual Arts | Oklahoma |
| 1980 | Fred Crutcher | Pasadena | Muir | U.S.C. |
| 1980 | Shawn Avant | Ontario | Ontario | Stanford |
| 1980 | Joe Faramo | Vista | Vista | Kansas State |
| 1981 | Matt Stevens | Fountain Valley | Fountain Valley | U.C.L.A. |
| 1981 | Jim Plum | La Mesa | Helix | San Diego State |
| 1981 | Kevin Willhite | Rancho Cordova | Cordova | Oregon |
| 1981 | Albert Bell | Los Angeles | Crenshaw | Purdue |
| 1981 | Bruce Parks | Ontario | Chaffey | U.S.C. |
| 1981 | Rick DiBernardo | Huntington Beach | Edison | Notre Dame |
| 1981 | Kennedy Pola | Santa Ana | Mater Dei | U.S.C. |
| 1981 | Ron Brown | LaPuente | Bishop Amat | U.S.C. |
| 1981 | James McCullough | Hemet | Hemet | U.C.L.A. |
| 1981 | Alfred Jenkins | Lynwood | Lynwood | Arizona |
| 1981 | Edward Allen | Los Angeles | Verbum Del | Arizona State |

| Year | Name | City | High School | College Attended |
|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| <u>COLORADO</u> | | | | |
| 1972 | Tom Tesone | Cherry Creek | Cherry Creek | Colorado |
| 1972 | Doug Sincik | Northglen | Northglen | X |
| 1973 | Jeff Knapple | Boulder | Fairview | U.C.L.A. |
| 1973 | Terry Miller | Colorado Springs | Billy Mitchell | Oklahoma State |
| 1974 | James Howard | Littleton | Arapahoe | Arkansas |
| 1974 | Chris Foote | Boulder | Fairview | U.S.C. |
| 1974 | Pete Cyphers | Grand Junction | Grand Junction | Colorado |
| 1975 | Mike Edwards | Denver | Kennedy | X |
| 1975 | Laval Short | Littleton | Columbine | Colorado |
| 1976 | Lance Olander | Littleton | Arapahoe | Colorado |
| 1976 | Brant Thurston | Arvada | West | Colorado |
| 1977 | Steve Williams | Lakewood | Lakewood | Oklahoma |
| 1977 | Dean Haugum | Arvada | West | Texas |
| 1978 | Vincent White | Denver | Mullen | Stanford |
| 1978 | Jeff Guy | Aurora | Gateway | Texas |
| 1978 | Guy Thurston | Arvada | West | Colorado |
| 1979 | Kevin Call | Boulder | Fairview | Colorado State |
| 1979 | Vaughn Williams | Denver | George Washington | X |
| 1979 | Guy Egging | Broomfield | Broomfield | Colorado |
| 1980 | Mike Gann | Lakewood | Lakewood | Notre Dame |
| 1980 | Craig Holthus | Fruita | Monument | Baseball Scholarship |
| 1980 | Kevin Sherman | Colorado Springs | Academy | Notre Dame |
| 1981 | Barry Remington | Boulder | Fairview | Colorado |
| 1981 | Darryl Clark | Security | Widefield | Arizona State |

CONNECTICUT

| | | | | |
|------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| 1972 | Don Herzog | West Haven | West Haven | X |
| 1972 | Greg Woods | Middletown | Xavier | Kentucky |
| 1973 | Roger Ings | Ansonia | Ansonia | Connecticut |

| Year | Name | City | High School | College Attended |
|------|-----------------|------------|-------------|------------------|
| 1974 | Anthony Brown | Middletown | Xavier | Boston College |
| 1974 | Clint Gaffney | Middletown | Xavier | Boston College |
| 1975 | Paul Matasavage | Waterbury | Holy Cross | Boston College |
| 1976 | Tony Elliot | Bridgeport | Harding | X |
| 1976 | Dewey Raymond | Norwalk | McMahon | X |
| 1978 | Sandy Osiecki | Ansonia | Ansonia | Arizona State |
| 1978 | Bob Biestek | Meridian | Maloney | Boston College |
| 1979 | Roosevelt Reed | Norwalk | Norwalk | Notre Dame |
| 1980 | Edwin Esson | Seymour | Seymour | Missouri |

DELAWARE

| | | | | |
|------|------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1972 | Mark McLane | Wilmington | Salesianum | Notre Dame |
| 1974 | Anthony Anderson | Wilmington | McKean | Temple |
| 1975 | Chuck Hunter | Wilmington | St. Mark | Ohio State |
| 1977 | Mike Meade | Dover | Dover | Penn State |

FLORIDA

| | | | | |
|------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1972 | Larry Brown | Jacksonville | Raines | Miami |
| 1972 | Larry Jones | Sanford | Seminole | Florida State |
| 1972 | Darrell Carpenter | Jacksonville | Parker | Florida |
| 1972 | Waldo Williams | Merritt Island | Merritt Island | X |
| 1973 | Elvis Peacock | Miami | Central | Oklahoma |
| 1973 | Herman Jones | Miami | South Dade | Ohio State |
| 1973 | Melvin Flournoy | Gainesville | Gainesville | Florida |
| 1973 | Terry LeCount | Jacksonville | Raines | Florida |
| 1974 | John Blue | Orlando | Edgewater | X |
| 1974 | Wayne Pettis | Orlando | Monahans | X |
| 1974 | Joe Gasper | Miami Beach | South | Colorado |
| 1974 | Wally Woodham | Tallahassee | Leon | Florida State |

| Year | Name | City | High School | College Attended |
|------|--------------------|----------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 1974 | Curtis Williams | Macclenny | Baker County | X |
| 1974 | Willie Jones | Homestead | South Dade | Florida State |
| 1975 | Scott Brantley | Ocala | Forest | Florida |
| 1975 | Jimmy Jordan | Tallahassee | Leon | Florida State |
| 1976 | Chris Collinsworth | Titusville | Astronaut | Florida |
| 1976 | Mike Riley | Miami | Columbus | Oklahoma |
| 1976 | David Little | Miami | Jackson | Florida |
| 1976 | Doc Lu Luckie | Fort Pierce | Central | Florida |
| 1976 | Keith Ferguson | Miami | Edison | X |
| 1976 | Wally Hough | Tampa | Plant | Florida |
| 1977 | Carleton Gunn | Tampa | Robinson | Tennessee |
| 1977 | Lester Williams | Opa Locka | Miami Coral City | Miami |
| 1977 | Mark Cooper | Miami | Killian | Miami |
| 1977 | Tyrone Young | Ocala | Forest | Florida |
| 1977 | Terry Daniels | Opa Locka | Miami Coral City | Tennessee |
| 1977 | George Peoples | Tampa | King | Auburn |
| 1978 | Derald Williams | Jacksonville | Wilson | Florida |
| 1978 | Anthony Carter | Riviera Beach | Sun Coast | Michigan |
| 1978 | Spencer Jackson | Boca Raton | Boca Raton | Florida State |
| 1978 | Al Blue | Orlando | Edgewater | Alabama |
| 1978 | Vince Jones | Tampa | Plant | Florida |
| 1978 | Donal Dixon | Jacksonville | Ribault | Georgia |
| 1978 | Johnell Brown | Gainesville | Gainesville | Florida |
| 1978 | James Jones | Pompano Beach | Pompano Beach | Florida |
| 1979 | Wayne Peace | Lakeland | Lakeland | Florida |
| 1979 | Fred Miles | Miami | Springs | Miami |
| 1979 | Wilber Marshall | Titusville | Astronaut | Florida |
| 1979 | Alan Campbell | Perry | Taylor County | Florida State |
| 1979 | Tom Thurson | Jacksonville | Bishop Kennedy | Georgia |
| 1979 | Charles Kerr | Tampa | Plant | Florida |
| 1979 | George Rhymes | Miami | Northwestern | Oklahoma |
| 1979 | Jessi Bendross | Miramar | Miramar | Alabama |
| 1979 | Stephan Humphries | Ft. Lauderdale | St. Thomas Aquinas | Michigan |

| Year | Name | City | High School | College Attended |
|------|------------------|----------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 1980 | Fred Buckley | Ft. Lauderdale | Cardinal Gibbons | Stanford |
| 1980 | Tony Smith | Miami | Southridge | Florida State |
| 1980 | Mike Rendino | Pompano Beach | Pompano Beach | Florida State |
| 1980 | Alton Jones | Tampa | Plant | Florida |
| 1980 | Gregory Allen | Milton | Milton | Florida State |
| 1980 | Gregory Bain | Belle Glade | Central | Florida |
| 1981 | Tony Robinson | Tallahassee | Leon | Tennessee |
| 1981 | Jeff Wickersham | Merritt Island | Merritt Island | L.S.U. |
| 1981 | John Williams | Palatka | Palatka | Florida |
| 1981 | Hassan Jones | Clearwater | Clearwater | Florida State |
| 1981 | George Almones | Lakeland | Kathleen | Pro Baseball Contract |
| 1981 | Richard Rellford | Riviera Beach | Sun Coast | Michigan |
| 1981 | Derex Wimberly | Miami | American | Purdue |
| 1981 | Leonard Wilson | Ft. Lauderdale | St. Thomas Aquinas | U.C.L.A. |
| 1981 | Patrick Miller | Panama City | Mosley | Florida |
| 1972 | Mark Cantrell | Atlanta | Marist | X |
| 1972 | Andy Spiva | Chamblee | Chamblee | Tennessee |
| 1972 | Ray Goff | Moultrie | Moultrie | Georgia |
| 1972 | Theopilus Bryant | Tifton | Tifton City | Kansas State |
| 1972 | Mike Johnson | Atlanta | Lakeside | X |
| 1973 | Anthony Flangan | Atlanta | Southwest | X |
| 1973 | Greg Graves | DeKalb | Southwest | X |
| 1973 | Stan Rome | Valdosta | Valdosta | Clemson |
| 1973 | Steve Dennis | Macon | Central | Georgia |
| 1974 | Mack Guest | Macon | Central | Georgia |
| 1974 | Robert Shaw | Marietta | Wheeler | Tennessee |
| 1974 | Mike Hubbard | Columbus | Columbus | X |
| 1974 | William Andrews | Thomasville | Thomasville | Auburn |
| 1974 | Mike Wilcox | Atlanta | Carver | X |
| 1975 | Jeff Pyburn | Athens | Cedar Shoals | Georgia |
| 1975 | Ed Guthrie | Marietta | Wheeler | Georgia |
| 1975 | Mike Norris | Americus | Americus | X |
| 1975 | Ray Donaldson | Rome | East | Georgia |

| Year | Name | City | High School | College Attended |
|------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1975 | Mike Jolly | Macon | Central | U.C.L.A. |
| 1975 | Matt Jackson | Ft. Valley | Peach County | Ohio St. |
| 1976 | James Brooks | Warner Robbins | Warner Robbins | Auburn |
| 1976 | Ron Simmons | Warner Robbins | Warner Robbins | Florida State |
| 1977 | Mike Cofer | Chamblee | Peachtree | Tennessee |
| 1977 | Lindsay Scott | Jessup | Wayne County | Georgia |
| 1977 | Larry Kennebrew | Rome | East | Tennessee State |
| 1977 | Lee North | Decatur | Shamrock | Tennessee |
| 1977 | Lee Otis Burton | Americus | Americus | Tennessee |
| 1977 | Chip Banks | Augusta | Laney | U.S.C. |
| 1977 | Buck Belve | Valdosta | Valdosta | Georgia |
| 1977 | Darish Davis | Augusta | Academy | Georgia Tech |
| 1978 | Bob Berry | Decatur | Southwest | Auburn |
| 1978 | John Tutt | Rome | East | X |
| 1978 | Joe Browner | Atlanta | Southwest | U.S.C. |
| 1978 | Damon McCurty | Atlanta | Washington | Clemson |

GEORGIA

| | | | | |
|------|-----------------|--------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 1978 | Wil Forts | Fayetteville | Fayette County | Georgia |
| 1978 | Randy Edwards | Marietta | Wheeler | Alabama |
| 1978 | Andrew Provence | Savannah | Benedictine | South Carolina |
| 1978 | Melvin Dorsey | Atlanta | Lakeside | Georgia |
| 1979 | John Bond | Valdosta | Valdosta | Mississippi State |
| 1979 | Herschel Walker | Wrightsville | Johnson County | Georgia |
| 1979 | Winford Hood | Atlanta | Therrell | Georgia |
| 1979 | Freddie Gilbert | Griffin | Griffin | Georgia |
| 1979 | Landy Ewings | Tifton | Tift County | Georgia |
| 1980 | Ken Hobby | Tifton | Tift County | Auburn |
| 1980 | Ricky Holt | Tifton | Tift County | Tennessee |
| 1980 | Antonio Render | Decatur | Columbia | Georgia |
| 1980 | Bill Mayo | Dalton | Dalton | Tennessee |
| 1980 | Eric Thomas | Valdosta | Lowndes | Florida State |

| Year | Name | City | High School | College Attended |
|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1980 | Cedric Jones | Valdosta | Lowndes | Florida State |
| 1980 | Robert Lavette | Cartersville | Cartersville | Georgia Tech |
| 1981 | Tyrone Sorrells | Buford | Buford | Georgia |
| 1981 | Gerald Browner | Atlanta | Woodward Academy | Georgia |
| 1981 | George Smith | Douglas | Coffee | Texas A&M |
| 1981 | Herman Archie | Columbus | Carver | Georgia |
| 1981 | Cedrick Cornish | Warner Robbins | Northside | Georgia |
| 1981 | Jay Floyd | Hartwell | Hart County | Georgia |
| 1981 | Venson Elder | Decatur | Towers | Alabama |
| 1981 | Ben Logue | Atlanta | North Springs | Michigan |
| <u>HAWAII</u> | | | | |
| 1973 | Mosiula Tatupu | Punahoa | Punahoa | U.S.C. |
| 1974 | Alfred Harris | Honolulu | Leilehua | Arizona State |
| 1978 | Wayne Apuna | Honolulu | St. Louis | Arizona State |
| <u>IDAHO</u> | | | | |
| 1973 | Larry Kemp | Pocatello | Highland | Brigham Young |
| 1979 | Randy Holmes | Boise | Borah | Oregon State |
| <u>ILLINOIS</u> | | | | |
| 1972 | Scott Dierking | Chicago | Community | Purdue |
| 1972 | Dave Ostrowski | Peru | St. Bede | X |
| 1972 | Bob Lang | Chicago | Gordon Tech | Michigan |
| 1973 | Jim Kogut | Aurora | Marmion | Illinois |
| 1973 | Terry Colby | Danville | Danville | X |
| 1973 | Pete Allard | Oak Lawn | St. Lawrence | Missouri |
| 1973 | Clay Matthews | Winnetka | New Trier East | U.S.C. |
| 1973 | Mike Morgan | Chicago | Lane Tech | Wisconsin |
| 1974 | Jerome Heavens | East St. Louis | Assumption | Notre Dame |

| Year | Name | City | High School | College Attended |
|------|------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------------|
| 1974 | Roy Parker | Chicago | Phillips | X |
| 1974 | Cleveland Crosby | East St. Louis | East St. Louis | Purdue |
| 1974 | Stuart Walker | Rockford | East | Colorado |
| 1974 | Tom Domin | Villa Park | Willowbrook | X |
| 1974 | Steve Dietz | Chicago | Gordon Tech | None |
| 1974 | Jim Koslowski | Burbank | St. Lawrence | X |
| 1974 | Jack Moller | Glenbrook | North | X |
| 1975 | Bob Niziolek | Chicago | Weber | Colorado |
| 1975 | Mike Holmes | Chicago | St. Leo | Illinois |
| 1975 | Scott Zettek | Arlington Hts. | St. Viatur | Notre Dame |
| 1975 | Bill Roe | South Holland | Thornwood | Colorado |
| 1975 | Mark Osman | Wilmette | Loyola | X |
| 1975 | Mark Carlson | Deerfield | Deerfield | Minnesota |
| 1975 | Gerald Diggs | Chicago | Sullivan | Michigan |
| 1976 | Jeff Hornberger | Edwardsville | Edwardsville | Colorado |
| 1976 | Al Moton | Peoria | Manval | Iowa State |
| 1976 | Rich Weiss | Winnetka | New Trian East | Illinois |
| 1976 | Wayne Strader | Geneseo | Geneseo | Illinois |
| 1976 | Tom Chakos | Hillcrest | Hillcrest | X |
| 1976 | Tim Norman | Chicago | Community | Illinois |
| 1977 | Gary Turner | Belleville | Althoff Catholic | Illinois |
| 1977 | Chris Boskey | Chicago | St. Francis | Iowa State |
| 1977 | Ron Mishler | Peoria | Spalding | Notre Dame |
| 1978 | Dan Gregus | Burbank | St. Lawrence | Illinois |
| 1978 | Jimmy Smith | Kankakee | Westview | Purdue |
| 1979 | Tim Marshall | Chicago | Weber | Notre Dame |
| 1979 | Kris Jenner | Mascoutah | Mascoutah | Basketball Scholarship |
| 1979 | Alvin Jones | E. St. Louis | E. St. Louis | Tennessee |
| 1979 | J. C. Love | Oak Lawn | Richards | Iowa |
| 1979 | Mansel Carter | E. St. Louis | Assumption | Notre Dame |
| 1980 | Tom Knobel | Chicago | St. Rita | Michigan |
| 1980 | Jessie Hester | Bell Glade | Central | Florida State |
| 1980 | John Sullivan | Chicago | St. Francis | Ohio State |

| Year | Name | City | High School | College Attended |
|------|-----------------|--------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1980 | Mike Tomczak | Calumet City | Thornton | Ohio State |
| 1980 | Julius Grantham | Mascoutah | Mascoutah | Duke |
| 1980 | Alvin Ross | West Aurora | North | Oklahoma |
| 1981 | Brian Ward | Darien | Hinsdale South | Illinois |
| 1981 | Tony Furjanic | Chicago | Mt. Carmel | Notre Dame |
| 1981 | Ron Weisenhofer | Chicago | St. Rita | Notre Dame |
| 1981 | Jim Juriga | Wheaton | North | Illinois |
| 1981 | Tony Berry | E. St. Louis | Assumption | Kansas |
| 1981 | Mike Perrino | Elmhurst | York | Notre Dame |
| 1981 | Ron Plantz | Chicago | Gordon Tech | Notre Dame |
| 1981 | Lester Flemmons | Blue Island | Eisenhower | Notre Dame |

INDIDANA

| | | | | |
|------|------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1972 | Frank Johnson | Gary | Westside | Illinois |
| 1972 | Mike McCray | South Bend | St. Joseph | Illinois |
| 1972 | Jim Swank | Rochester | Rochester | X |
| 1973 | Marc Lunsford | Bloomington | South | X |
| 1973 | Rick Ennis | Union City | Union City | X |
| 1974 | Vagas Ferguson | Richmond | Richmond | Notre Dame |
| 1974 | Wally Kasprzycki | Hammond | Noll | Northwestern |
| 1974 | Dan Rhoden | Martinsville | Martinsville | Indiana |
| 1974 | Derrick Burnett | Gary | Roosevelt | X |
| 1974 | Marlon Fleming | Evansville | Reitz | X |
| 1975 | Ricky Smith | Indianapolis | Washington | Purdue |
| 1975 | Kevin Mott | Mishawaka | Marion | Purdue |
| 1975 | Jeff Phipps | Evansville | Central | Indiana |
| 1976 | Mark Herrmann | Carmel | Carmel | Purdue |
| 1976 | Chuck Oliver | Valparaiso | Valparaiso | Purdue |
| 1976 | Dana Simon | Mishawaka | Marion | Miami of Ohio |
| 1977 | Pete Buchanan | Plymouth | Plymouth | Notre Dame |
| 1977 | Tim Seneff | Merrillville | Merrillville | Purdue |
| 1978 | Rick Sharp | Carmel | Carmel | U.C.L.A. |

| Year | Name | City | High School | College Attended |
|------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1978 | Tom Jelesky | Merrillville | Merrillville | Purdue |
| 1978 | Dave Duerson | Muncie | Northside | Notre Dame |
| 1979 | Blair Kiel | Columbus | East | Notre Dame |
| 1980 | Dave Cravens | Indianapolis | Decatur Central | Purdue |
| 1980 | Bob Kobza | Hobart | Hobart | X |
| 1981 | Ray Wallace | Indianapolis | North Central | Purdue |
| 1981 | Shawn Heffern | Carmel | Carmel | Notre Dame |

IOWA

| | | | | |
|------|-----------------|----------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1972 | Billy Schultz | Iowa City | City | X |
| 1972 | Scott Smith | Cedar Rapids | Jefferson | X |
| 1972 | Gene Campbell | Audubon | Audubon | X |
| 1973 | Vic Vacco | Des Moines | Dowling | X |
| 1973 | Curtis Craig | Davenport | Central | Nebraska |
| 1974 | Jon Lazar | South Tarma | South Tarma | Iowa |
| 1974 | Joe Hufford | Mt. Vernon | Mt. Vernon | Iowa |
| 1974 | Doug Benschoter | Waverly | Shell Rock | Iowa |
| 1975 | Mike Leaders | Council Bluffs | Lincoln | Iowa St. |
| 1976 | Mike Courey | Sioux City | Heelan | Notre Dame |
| 1976 | Matt Petrzelka | Cedar Rapids | Regis | Iowa |
| 1976 | Kelly Ellis | Waterloo | West | Northern Iowa |
| 1976 | Jack Seabrooke | Des Moines | Dowling | Iowa State |
| 1977 | Jamie Williams | Davenport | Central | Nebraska |
| 1977 | Dave Berry | Waterloo | Columbus | Notre Dame |
| 1977 | Steve McWhirter | Fairfield | Fairfield | Nebraska |
| 1977 | Mike Walsh | Sioux City | Heelan | Notre Dame |
| 1978 | Reggie Roby | Waterloo | East | Iowa |
| 1978 | Bruce Reimers | Humboldt | Humboldt | Iowa State |
| 1979 | Pual Hufford | Mt. Vernon | Mt. Vernon | Iowa |
| 1980 | Trey Jackson | Newton | Newton | Iowa |
| 1981 | Milt Jackson | Fairfield | Fairfield | Notre Dame |

| Year | Name | City | High School | College Attended |
|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|
| <u>KANSAS</u> | | | | |
| 1972 | Dan Bowden | Shawnee Mission | Bishop Miege | Pittsburg State |
| 1973 | James Emerson | Great Bend | Great Bend | Kansas |
| 1973 | Steve Little | Shawnee Mission | South | Arkansas |
| 1974 | Brad Horchem | Ness City | Ness City | Kansas State |
| 1974 | Kurt Tushaus | Shawnee Mission | Bishop Miege | Kansas |
| 1975 | Michael Gay | Salina | South | Kansas |
| 1975 | Mark Gingell | Shawnee Mission | Bishop Miege | Kansas |
| 1975 | Tracy Levy | Wichita | Southeast | Kansas |
| 1976 | David Verser | Kansas City | Sumner | Kansas |
| 1976 | Floyd Smith | Wichita | Southeast | West Texas State |
| 1976 | John O'Dell | Wellington | Wellington | Kansas |
| 1977 | Mike Boushka | Wichita | Kapaun Mt. Carmel | Notre Dame |
| 1977 | Russ Bastin | Emporia | Emporia | Kansas |
| 1979 | Jeff Smith | Wichita | Southeast | Nebraska |
| 1979 | Mike Ruether | Shawnee Mission | Bishop Miege | Texas |
| 1980 | Harvey Fields | Arkansas City | Arkansas City | Kansas |
| 1981 | Richard Estell | Kansas City | Harmon | Kansas |
| <u>KENTUCKY</u> | | | | |
| 1972 | Bob Kupper | Louisville | Bishop David | X |
| 1972 | Robert Morton | Madisonville | Richmond | X |
| 1972 | Mike Northington | Louisville | Jefferson | X |
| 1973 | Keith Autry | Louisville | Valley Station | X |
| 1973 | Keith Calvin | Louisville | Trinity | X |
| 1973 | Bob Blackmon | Paducah | Tilghmon | X |
| 1974 | Lester Boyd | Franklin | Simpson | Kentucky |
| 1974 | Robin Chaney | Ashland | Boyd County | Kentucky |
| 1975 | Tom Kearns | Lexington | Tates Creek | Kentucky |
| 1975 | Mike Deaton | Greensburgh | Green County | X |
| 1976 | Rich Buehner | Louisville | St. Xavier | X |

| Year | Name | City | High School | College Attended |
|------|-----------------|-------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1976 | Donnie Evans | Franklin | Simpson | Tennessee |
| 1977 | Chris Jones | Danville | Danville | Kentucky |
| 1977 | Jim Campbell | Louisville | Trinity | Kentucky |
| 1978 | Richard Abraham | Paducah | Tilghman | Kentucky |
| 1979 | Chris Brown | Owensboro | Catholic | Notre Dame |
| 1980 | Tim Joiner | Morganfield | Union County | Arkansas |
| 1980 | Marcus Moss | Mayfield | Mayfield | Murray St. |
| 1981 | Preston Gray | Louisville | DuPont Manual | Michigan St. |

LOUISIANA

| | | | | |
|------|------------------|--------------|-----------------|------------------------------|
| 1972 | Lionel Johnson | Winfield | Winfield | X |
| 1972 | Terry Robiskie | Edgard | Second Ward | LSU |
| 1973 | Carlos Pennywell | Shreveport | Capt. Shreve | Florida |
| 1974 | Spencer Smith | Baton Rouge | Glenn Oaks | LSU |
| 1974 | Elgin Stewart | Baton Rouge | Capital | X |
| 1975 | Jim Blackshire | Bossier City | Bossier City | X |
| 1975 | Terry Williams | New Orleans | DeLassalle | X |
| 1976 | Benjy Thibodeaux | Crowley | Notre Dame | LSU |
| 1976 | Joe Delaney | Haughton | Haughton | Northwest Louisiana State |
| 1976 | Mark Ippolito | New Orleans | Brother Martin | LSU |
| 1977 | John Fourcade | Marrero | Shaw | Mississippi |
| 1978 | Orlando McDaniel | Lake Charles | Lake Charles | LSU |
| 1978 | Alan Risher | Slidell | Salmen | LSU |
| 1978 | Steve Mott | New Orleans | Archbishop Shaw | Alabama |
| 1978 | Drew Dossett | Shreveport | Jesuit | USC |
| 1978 | Malcolm Scott | New Orleans | St. Augustine | LSU |
| 1978 | Woody Grigg | Winnfield | Winnfield | Mississippi |
| 1978 | Johnny Hecter | New Iberia | New Iberia | Texas A&M |
| 1978 | Darrell Songy | New Orleans | St. Augustine | Oklahoma |
| 1979 | Mike Gambrell | Slidell | Slidell | LSU |
| 1979 | Rick Chatman | Winnfield | Winnfield | LSU |

| Year | Name | City | High School | College Attended |
|------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1979 | Billy Cannon, Jr. | Baton Rouge | Broadmoor | LSU |
| 1979 | Kelvin Robinson | Denham Springs | Denham Springs | Tulane |
| 1980 | Jeff Dale | Winnfield | Winnfield | LSU |
| 1980 | Benton Reed | Baton Rouge | Woodlawn | Mississippi |
| 1980 | Greg Dubroc | New Orleans | John Curtis | LSU |
| 1980 | Weldon Cager | New Orleans | St. Augustine | LSU |
| 1981 | Raymond Tate | Minden | Minden | Houston |
| 1981 | Scott Baily | Riverridge | John Curtis | LSU |
| 1981 | Roland Barbay | New Orleans | Holy Cross | LSU |
| 1981 | Gary James | New Orleans | West Jefferson | LSU |

MAINE

NONE

MARYLAND

| | | | | |
|------|------------------|----------------|--------------------|------------|
| 1972 | Steve Brownley | Elliott City | Howard | X |
| 1973 | Mark Manges | Cumberland | Fort Hill | Maryland |
| 1973 | Dave Fadrowski | Howard County | Howard County | Maryland |
| 1976 | Kip Jawish | Rockville | Georgetown Prep | Maryland |
| 1978 | Clyde Duncan | Oxon Hill | Potomac | Tennessee |
| 1978 | Leon Evans | Silver Springs | Blair | Miami |
| 1978 | Weldon Lefbetter | Clayton | Christian Brothers | X |
| 1979 | Ricky Gray | Hyattsville | De Matha | X |
| 1979 | Terance Nichols | Cambridge | S. Dorchester | Penn State |
| 1980 | Terry Jackson | Hyattsville | De Matha | Stanford |
| 1981 | Eric Drain | Germantown | Seneca Valley | Missouri |
| 1981 | Steve Smith | Hyattsville | De Matha | Penn State |
| 1981 | Santio Barbosa | Oxon Hill | Oxon Hill | Missouri |

| Year | Name | City | High School | College Attended |
|------|------|------|-------------|------------------|
|------|------|------|-------------|------------------|

MASSACHUSETTS

| | | | | |
|------|-----------------|-------------|---------------------|----------------|
| 1972 | Bill Seibolt | Brookline | Brookline | X |
| 1972 | Dave Fennette | Brockton | Brockton | X |
| 1972 | Donald Peterson | Holliston | Holliston | X |
| 1972 | Mark Cannon | Malden | Catholic | Holy Cross |
| 1973 | Ken MacAfee | Brockton | Brockton | Notre Dame |
| 1973 | Brian Buckley | Marble Head | Marble Head | Harvard |
| 1974 | Mark Sullivan | New Bedford | New Bedford | Ohio State |
| 1974 | Fred Smerlas | Waltham | Waltham | Boston College |
| 1974 | Ron La Pointe | Holliston | Holliston | Penn State |
| 1975 | Charles Kirouac | Leominster | Leominster | Syracuse |
| 1975 | Doug Mackie | Saugus | Saugus | Ohio State |
| 1975 | Pat Cornelius | Milford | Milford | Utah State |
| 1976 | Art Akers | Lynn | Classical | UCLA |
| 1977 | Jim Budness | Chicopee | Chicopee | Boston College |
| 1978 | Bob Clasby | Dorchester | Boston College High | Notre Dame |
| 1979 | Gene Mewborn | Lexington | Lexington | UCLA |
| 1980 | Mark Bavaro | Danvers | Danvers | Notre Dame |
| 1980 | Bob Brown | Chelmsford | Chelmsford | Pitt |
| 1981 | Dan Rice | W. Roxbury | W. Roxbury | Michigan |

MICHIGAN

| | | | | |
|------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1972 | Rob Peters | Kalamazoo | Hackett | X |
| 1972 | Tony Dungy | Jackson | Parkside | Minnesota |
| 1973 | Gary Forystek | Dearborn | Divine Child | Notre Dame |
| 1973 | Bill Dufek | E. Grand Rapids | E. Grand Rapids | Michigan |
| 1973 | Paul Rudzinski | Detroit | Catholic Central | Michigan State |
| 1973 | Marvin Baker | Detroit | Southwestern | X |
| 1974 | Rick Leach | Flint | Southwestern | Michigan |
| 1974 | Harlan Huckleby | Detroit | Cass Tech | Michigan |
| 1974 | Gene Johnson | Flint | Southwestern | X |

| Year | Name | City | High School | College Attended |
|------|------------------|---------------|------------------|------------------------|
| 1975 | Mike Marshall | Detroit | Southwestern | Michigan State |
| 1975 | Ron Simpkins | Detroit | Western | Michigan |
| 1975 | Mike Leoni | Flint | Powers | Michigan |
| 1975 | Mark Brammer | Traverse City | Traverse City | Michigan State |
| 1975 | Chuck Hetts | Taylor | Taylor | Michigan |
| 1975 | K. C. Ryan | Birmingham | Brother Rice | X |
| 1976 | Fred Brockington | Detroit | Redford | UCLA |
| 1976 | Booker Moore | Detroit | Southwestern | Penn State |
| 1977 | Luis Sharpe | Detroit | Southwestern | UCLA |
| 1977 | Jerome Foster | Detroit | Kettering | Ohio State |
| 1977 | Tony Green | Detroit | Kettering | X |
| 1977 | Jim Paciorek | Orchard Lake | St. Mary | Michigan |
| 1978 | Ron English | Birmingham | Brother Rice | Michigan State |
| 1978 | Cameron Foster | Detroit | Central | Florida |
| 1978 | Winfred Carraway | Detroit | McKenzie | Michigan |
| 1978 | Shelby Gamble | South Haven | South Haven | Boston College |
| 1979 | Steve Smith | Grand Blanc | Grand Blanc | Michigan |
| 1979 | David Hall | Livonia | Stevenson | X |
| 1979 | Jeff Nault | Escanaba | Escanaba | Wisconsin |
| 1980 | Aaron Roberts | Detroit | Catholic Central | Michigan State |
| 1980 | Rick Rogers | Wayne | Memorial | Michigan |
| 1981 | Tom Johnson | Detroit | McKenzie | Ohio State |
| 1981 | Paul Jokisch | Birmingham | Brother Rice | Basketball Scholarship |
| 1981 | Greg Dingens | Detroit | Brother Rice | Notre Dame |
| 1981 | Todd Lezon | Temperence | Bedford | Notre Dame |
| 1981 | Thomas Wilcher | Detroit | Central | Michigan |

MINNESOTA

| | | | | |
|------|---------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1972 | Jim Perkins | Red Wing | Red Wing | Minnesota |
| 1973 | Ross Baglion | Minneapolis | Washburn | X |
| 1974 | John Ruud | Bloomington | Jefferson | Nebraska |
| 1974 | Kent Kitzmann | Rochester | Marshall | Minnesota |

| Year | Name | City | High School | College Attended |
|------|----------------|--------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1975 | Glenn Lewis | Edina | West | Minnesota |
| 1978 | Todd Spratte | Rochester | John Marshall | Nebraska |
| 1979 | John Alt | Columbia HTS | Columbia HTS | Iowa |
| 1979 | Jeff Mortiko | Minneapolis | Edison | Minnesota |
| 1980 | Pete Najarian | Minneapolis | Central | X |
| 1981 | Kevin Blackmer | Minneapolis | Central | Nebraska |

MISSISSIPPI

| | | | | |
|--------|------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------------|
| 1972 | Robert Dow | Jackson | St. Joseph | X |
| 1972 | Frank Pilate | Gulfport | Gulfport | X |
| 1972 | Melvin Moncrief | Biloxi | Biloxi | X |
| 1973 | Dennis Johnson | Weir | Weir | Mississippi State |
| 1973 | Michael Sweet | Vicksburg | Vicksburg | Mississippi |
| 1973 | Richard O'Bryant | Greenwood | Greenwood | X |
| 1973 | Ben Garry | Pascagoula | Pascagoula | Southern Mississippi |
| 1974 | Bobby Moldin | Moss Point | Moss Point | Mississippi State |
| 1974 | Jeff Moore | Kosciusko | Kosciusko | Jackson State |
| 1975 | Jay Stewart | Hattiesburg | Hattiesburg | Southern Mississippi |
| 1975 | James Jones | Vicksburg | Vicksburg | Mississippi State |
| 1976 | Ray Jones | Pascagoula | Pascagoula | Pitt |
| 1976 | Tyrone Keys | Jackson | Callaway | Mississippi State |
| 1977 | James Berry | Natchez | North | Tennessee |
| 1978 | Buford McKee | Durant | Durant | Mississippi |
| 1978 | Eddie Hornbeck | Ocean Springs | Ocean Springs | Notre Dame |
| 1979 | Paul Carruth | Summitt | Academy | Alabama |
| 1979 | George Wonsley | Moss Point | Moss Point | Mississippi State |
| 1980 | Willie Portis | Meridian | Meridian | Southern Mississippi |
| 1980 | Greg Walker | Meridian | Meridian | Mississippi |
| 1980 | Richard Byrd | Jackson | Hill | Southern Mississippi |
| 1980 | Tim Moffett | Taylorville | Taylorville | Mississippi |
| 1980 & | Marcus Dupree | Philadelphia | Philadelphia | Oklahoma |

| Year | Name | City | High School | College Attended |
|------|---------------|--------------|--------------|----------------------|
| 1981 | Marcus Dupree | Philadelphia | Philadelphia | Oklahoma |
| 1981 | Fred Molden | Moss Point | Moss Point | Southern Mississippi |

MISSOURI

| | | | | |
|------|------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1972 | Pete Blake | Hazlewood | Hazlewood | X |
| 1972 | Larry Birt | Kansas City | Southwest | X |
| 1974 | Chris Garlich | Kansas City | Rockhurst | Missouri |
| 1974 | Ben Cowins | St. Louis | Sumner | Arkansas |
| 1974 | Dennis Balagna | Kansas City | Winnetonka | X |
| 1975 | Brad Budde | Kansas City | Rockhurst | U.S.C. |
| 1975 | Keith Angel | St. Louis | Kirkwood | Oklahoma |
| 1976 | Tom Sunstrop | St. Louis | Desmet | Oklahoma |
| 1976 | Dave Davis | Kirkwood | Kirkwood | X |
| 1976 | Wayne Washington | Kansas City | Southeast | Missouri |
| 1977 | Ted Stipanovic | St. Louis | Chaminade | Colorado |
| 1977 | Randy Theiss | St. Louis | Lindbergh | Nebraska |
| 1978 | Mike Harper | Kansas City | Hickman Mills | USC |
| 1978 | Mike Buchanan | St. Louis | University | Texas |
| 1978 | Daryl Goodlow | Maplewood | Maplewood | Oklahoma |
| 1979 | George Shorthose | Jefferson City | Jefferson City | Missouri |
| 1979 | Ron Bachman | St. Louis | Lindbergh | Nebraska |
| 1979 | Mike Arbanas | Grandview | Grandview | Kansas |
| 1979 | Terry Moore | St. Louis | Ladue | UCLA |
| 1979 | Brad Griffie | Hannibal | Hannibal | Missouri |
| 1980 | Tony Edwards | St. Louis | University | Texas |
| 1980 | Dave Kniptash | St. Louis | Parkway West | Missouri |
| 1981 | Gerald Nichols | St. Louis | Hazlewood East | Florida State |
| 1981 | Tim Hebron | St. Louis | Vianney | Florida State |

MONTANA

| | | | | |
|------|-------------|----------|----------|---------------|
| 1972 | Bryan Flaig | Missoula | Sentinel | Montana State |
|------|-------------|----------|----------|---------------|

| Year | Name | City | High School | College Attended |
|----------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| 1974 | Rick Van Cleve | Great Falls | C. M. Russell | Montana State |
| 1976 | Tony Caldwell | Great Falls | C. M. Russell | Wyoming |
| <u>NEBRASKA</u> | | | | |
| 1972 | Jim Wrightman | Omaha | North | X |
| 1973 | John Mascarello | Omaha | Gross | Kansas |
| 1974 | Bobby Bass | Omaha | Benson | Kansas |
| 1975 | Kerry Weinmaster | North Platte | North Platte | Nebraska |
| 1976 | Steve Michaelson | Ralston | Ralston | X |
| 1976 | Dan Hurley | Omaha | Roncalli | Nebraska |
| 1977 | Steve Damkroger | Lincoln | Northeast | Nebraska |
| 1977 | Dave Rimington | Omaha | South | Nebraska |
| 1978 | Randee Johnson | Lincoln | Northeast | Nebraska |
| 1978 | Randy Jostes | Omaha | Ralston | Missouri |
| 1979 | Bill Weber | Lincoln | Southeast | Nebraska |
| 1981 | Larry Station | Omaha | Central | Iowa |
| <u>NEVADA</u> | | | | |
| 1974 | Manny Rodriguez | Las Vegas | Gorman | Nevada-Las Vegas |
| <u>NEW HAMPSHIRE</u> | | | | |
| 1976 | Skip Swiezinski | Exeter | Exeter | New Hampshire |
| <u>NEW JERSEY</u> | | | | |
| 1972 | Richard Allocco | New Providence | New Providence | Notre Dame |
| 1972 | Mike Grimes | Willingboro | Kennedy | X |
| 1972 | Stan Waldemore | Newark | Essex Catholic | Nebraska |
| 1972 | Kurt Allerman | Kinnelon | Kinnelon | Penn State |
| 1973 | Willie Wilson | Summitt | Summitt | Pro-Baseball Contract |

| Year | Name | City | High School | College Attended |
|------|-------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1973 | Lafayette Donnell | Hackensack | Hackensack | Nebraska |
| 1973 | Pete Prather | Ramsey | Don Bosco | X |
| 1974 | Rich Dimler | Bayonne | Bayonne | USC |
| 1974 | Willie Young | Jersey City | Lincoln | X |
| 1975 | Dave Nowacki | Hackensack | Hackensack | X |
| 1975 | Brian Matera | Pennsauken | Pennsauken | Maryland |
| 1976 | Ted Blackwell | New Providence | New Providence | Rutgers |
| 1976 | Tom Vigarito | Wayne | De Paul Diocesan | Virginia |
| 1976 | Pete Kugler | Cherry Hill | East | Penn State |
| 1977 | Tim White | Asbury Park | Asbury Park | USC |
| 1977 | Chet Parlevocchio | South Orange | Seton Hall | Penn State |
| 1977 | Bill Lichtenstein | Colonia | Colonia | Tulane |
| 1977 | Vyto Kab | Wayne | De Paul Diocesan | Penn State |
| 1977 | Ken Kelley | Somerdale | Sterling | Penn State |
| 1979 | Ken Jackson | South River | South River | Penn State |
| 1979 | Glen Moore | Deptford | Deptford | Syracuse |
| 1979 | Jon Williams | Somerville | Somerville | Penn State |
| 1979 | Jim Clymer | Phillipsburg | Phillipsburg | Stanford |
| 1980 | Dave Baran | Franklinville | Delsea Regional | UCLA |
| 1980 | Chuck Faucette | Willingboro | Willingboro | UCLA |
| 1981 | Ivan Hicks | Pennsauken | Pennsauken | Michigan |
| 1981 | Darrell Giles | Montclair | Montclair | Penn State |
| 1981 | Tom Wilk | Union | Union | Penn State |

NEW MEXICO

| | | | | |
|------|---------------|-------------|------------|------------------|
| 1972 | Ray Barrs | Albuquerque | West Mesa | Colorado |
| 1972 | Bibl Hamilton | Las Cruces | Mayfield | X |
| 1973 | Tim Taliferro | Clovis | Clovis | Texas Tech |
| 1973 | Rick Horacek | Grants | Grants | New Mexico State |
| 1977 | Mike Carter | Albuquerque | Sandia | New Mexico |
| 1978 | Roderick Bone | Las Cruces | Las Cruces | Notre Dame |
| 1981 | Tim Smith | Hobbs | Hobbs | Texas Tech |

| Year | Name | City | High School | College Attended |
|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|
| <u>NEW YORK</u> | | | | |
| 1972 | Steve Wanamaker | Nyack | Nyack | Penn State |
| 1972 | Jack Heffernan | Staten Island | Msgr. Farrell | Michigan |
| 1972 | Nick Buonamici | Smithtown | St. Anthony | Ohio State |
| 1972 | Chad Smith | Sayville | Sayville | X |
| 1972 | Ardie Segars | New York City | Far Rockaway | X |
| 1973 | Pierre Davis | Queens | Bayside | X |
| 1973 | Jeff Weston | Rochester | Cardinal Mooney | Notre Dame |
| 1973 | John Sullivan | W. Islip | St. John | Illinois |
| 1973 | Dave Martin | Brooklyn | St. Francis | X |
| 1973 | John D'Amato | New York City | Msgr. Farrell | Ohio State |
| 1973 | Richard Scudellari | New York City | Holy Family | X |
| 1974 | Tony Cappazzoli | Oyster Bay | St. Dominic | Penn State |
| 1974 | Tony Alguero | Bronx | Hayes | Penn State |
| 1974 | Tom Donovan | Huntington | Holy Family | Penn State |
| 1975 | Mark Lyles | Buffalo | Grover Cleveland | Florida State |
| 1975 | Frank Bruno | Croton | Harmon | Harvard |
| 1975 | Bob Bush | Amsterdam | Amsterdam | X |
| 1975 | John Scully | Huntington | Holy Family | Notre Dame |
| 1975 | Mandell Robinson | Syracuse | North | Syracuse |
| 1975 | Tom Blinco | Youngstown | Lewiston-Porter | Ohio State |
| 1976 | Mike Caruso | Elmira | Shenendehowa | Cornell |
| 1976 | Pete Holohan | Liverpool | Liverpool | Notre Dame |
| 1976 | Joe Mortis | Rome | Academy | None |
| 1976 | Henry Feil | Massapequa | Berner | Purdue |
| 1977 | Kevin Akins | Webster | Schroeder | Ohio State |
| 1978 | Shawn McNamara | Lake Ronkonkoma | Sachem | Penn State |
| 1978 | John Skronski | Staten Island | Msgr. Farrell | Notre Dame |
| 1980 | Ronnie Pitts | Orchard Park | Orchard Park | UCLA |
| 1981 | Tim Green | Liverpool | Liverpool | Syracuse |

| Year | Name | City | High School | College Attended |
|-----------------------|------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------------|
| <u>NORTH CAROLINA</u> | | | | |
| 1972 | Marvin Powell | Fayetteville | Seventy-First | USC |
| 1972 | Johnny Stratton | Salisbury | Price | X |
| 1973 | Johnny Evans | High Point | Andrews | North Carolina St. |
| 1973 | Ron Smith | Sylva | Webster | X |
| 1973 | Ed Calloway | Elkin | Elkin | North Carolina St. |
| 1974 | Ricky Adams | High Point | Ragsdale | North Carolina St. |
| 1974 | David Simmons | Goldsboro | Rosewood | North Carolina |
| 1975 | Jim Streeter | Sylva | Webster | North Carolina |
| 1975 | Mike Brewington | Greenville | Rose | East Carolina |
| 1975 | Tom Singleton | Maiden | Maiden | North Carolina St. |
| 1976 | Donnell Thompson | Lumberton | Lumberton | North Carolina |
| 1976 | Ron Wooten | Kinston | Kinston | North Carolina |
| 1977 | Glenn Ford | Greensboro | Grimsley | Tennessee |
| 1978 | Kelvin Bryant | Tarboro | Tarboro | North Carolina |
| 1979 | Tyrone Anthony | Winston Salem | West Forsythe | North Carolina |
| 1979 | Dwayne Green | Raleigh | Broughton | North Carolina State |
| 1979 | Al Young | Hickory | Hickory | North Carolina |
| 1979 | Clifford Powell | Rocky Mtn. | Rocky Mtn. | North Carolina |
| 1979 | Bobby Pope | Hickory | St. Stephan | Clemson |
| 1980 | Lance Smith | Kannapolis | Brown | LSU |
| 1980 | Eathan Horton | Kannapolis | Brown | North Carolina |
| 1980 | Joe McIntosh | Lexington | Lexington | North Carolina State |
| 1981 | Dennis Barron | Wilson | Beddingfield | North Carolina |
| 1981 | Bill Viggers | Icard | East Burke | North Carolina |
| 1981 | Lee Gliarmis | Wilson | Fike Senior | North Carolina |
| 1981 | Anthony Flack | Greensboro | Smith | Georgia |
| 1981 | Steve Griffin | Pineville | S. Mecklenburg | Clemson |

| Year | Name | City | High School | College Attended |
|------|------|------|-------------|------------------|
|------|------|------|-------------|------------------|

NORTH DAKOTA

| | | | | |
|------|-------------|---------|---------|--------------|
| 1974 | Rob Mihulka | Grafton | Grafton | North Dakota |
| 1977 | Steve Cichy | Fargo | Shanley | Notre Dame |

OHIO

| | | | | |
|------|-------------------|--------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1972 | Don Hasselbeck | Cincinnati | La Salle | Colorado |
| 1972 | Gary Jeter | Cleveland | Cathedral Latin | U.S.C. |
| 1972 | Ross Browner | Warren | W. Reserve | Notre Dame |
| 1972 | Tom Friericks | Circleville | Circleville | X |
| 1972 | Steve Grote | Cincinnati | Elder | X |
| 1972 | Mike Gayles | Cincinnati | Princeton | X |
| 1972 | Rob Lytle | Fremont | Ross | Michigan |
| 1972 | Tom Hannon | Massillon | Massillon | Michigan State |
| 1973 | Ted Bell | Youngstown | Cardinal Mooney | Michigan State |
| 1973 | Harry Wuebkenberg | Cincinnati | Moeller | Notre Dame |
| 1973 | Aaron Brown | Warren | W. Reserve | Ohio State |
| 1973 | Stan Johnson | Sandusky | Sandusky | X |
| 1973 | Tyrone Harris | Mifflin | Mifflin | X |
| 1973 | Mark Lang | Cincinnati | Moeller | Ohio State |
| 1973 | Robert Robertson | Barberton | Barberton | X |
| 1973 | Jeff Logan | Canton | Hoover | Ohio State |
| 1974 | Jonathan Moore | Canton | McKinley | Kentucky |
| 1974 | Mark Schmerge | Cincinnati | St. Xavier | X |
| 1974 | Jay Case | Cincinnati | Moeller | Notre Dame |
| 1974 | Tom Cousineau | Lakewood | St. Edwards | Ohio State |
| 1974 | Jim Browner | Warren | W. Reserve | Notre Dame |
| 1974 | John Ziegler | Warren | Harding | X |
| 1974 | Rod Stewart | Lancaster | Lancaster | X |
| 1974 | Ernie Andria | Wintersville | Wintersville | Ohio State |
| 1974 | Farley Bell | Toledo | BeVilbiss | Ohio State |
| 1975 | Brian Mentas | Canton | McKinley | X |

| Year | Name | City | High School | College Attended |
|------|------------------|---------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1975 | Willard Browner | Warren | W. Reserve | Notre Dame |
| 1975 | Tyrone Hicks | Warren | Harding | Ohio State |
| 1975 | Ernie Washington | E. Liverpool | E. Liverpool | X |
| 1975 | Ron Barwig | Willoughby | South | Ohio State |
| 1975 | Doug Marsh | Akron | East | Michigan |
| 1975 | Ken Fritz | Ironton | Ironton | Ohio State |
| 1975 | Joe Portale | Lakewood | St. Edward | Florida |
| 1975 | Mike Schneider | Cincinnati | LaSalle | Ohio State |
| 1975 | Jeff Kraus | Cincinnati | Colerain | X |
| 1976 | Tim Koegel | Cincinnati | Moeller | Notre Dame |
| 1976 | Alvin Washington | Cleveland | Benedictine | Ohio State |
| 1976 | Andy Schramm | Findlay | Findlay | Michigan State |
| 1976 | Todd Bell | Middletown | Middletown | Ohio State |
| 1976 | Jim Brown | Cincinnati | Moeller | Penn State |
| 1976 | Fred Motley | Dayton | Meadowdale | Michigan |
| 1976 | David Allen | Warren | Harding | X |
| 1976 | Cliff Belmer | Mansfield | Mansfield | Ohio State |
| 1976 | Ray Ellis | Canton | McKinely | Ohio State |
| 1976 | Terry Bach | Centerville | Centerville | Ohio State |
| 1976 | Larry Lee | Dayton | Roth | UCLA |
| 1977 | Art Schlicter | Washington Court House | Miami-Trace | Ohio State |
| 1977 | Jim Houston | Akron | St. Vincent | Ohio State |
| 1977 | A. J. Jones | Youngstown | North | Texas |
| 1977 | Harold Brown | Kent | Roosevelt | Ohio State |
| 1977 | Bob Crable | Cincinnati | Moeller | Notre Dame |
| 1977 | Chuck Rowland | Barberton | Barberton | Michigan |
| 1977 | Dean Masztak | Toledo | Central Catholic | Notre Dame |
| 1977 | Kevin Bates | Wyoming | Wyoming | Stanford |
| 1977 | Tim Tripp | Dayton | Jefferson | Notre Dame |
| 1977 | Craig Pack | Orrville | Orrville | Ohio State |
| 1977 | Ed Muransky | Youngstown | Cardinal Mooney | Michigan |
| 1977 | Mark Warth | Zanesville | Zanesville | Michigan |

| Year | Name | City | High School | College Attended |
|------|-------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1977 | Bryan Thomas | Elyria | Catholic | Pitt |
| 1977 | Ricky Asberry | Canton | McKinley | Pitt |
| 1978 | Brent Offenbecher | Massillon | Washington | Wake Forest |
| 1978 | Kelvin Lindsey | Sandusky | Sandusky | Ohio State |
| 1978 | Tim Spencer | St. Clairsville | St. Clairsville | Ohio State |
| 1978 | Tony Hunter | Cincinnati | Moeller | Notre Dame |
| 1978 | Joe Lukens | Cincinnati | Moeller | Ohio State |
| 1978 | Irv. Eatman | Dayton | Meadowdale | UCLA |
| 1978 | Glenn Cobb | Washington Court | Miami-Trace | Ohio State |
| 1978 | Rob Harkrader | Middletown | Fenwick | Indiana |
| 1978 | Steve Gemza | Dayton | Chaminade | UCLA |
| 1978 | Bernie Brown | Marietta | Marietta | Ohio State |
| 1979 | Scott Grooms | Washington Court House | Miami Trace | Notre Dame |
| 1979 | Thad Gibbs | Cincinnati | Princeton | Ohio State |
| 1979 | John Apke | Cincinnati | Moeller | Ohio State |
| 1979 | Tim Moriarity | Euclid | Euclid | Ohio State |
| 1979 | Rick Naylor | Cincinnati | Moeller | Notre Dame |
| 1979 | Tom Hassel | Cincinnati | Purcell | Ohio State |
| 1979 | Judd Groza | Berea | Berea | Ohio State |
| 1979 | Orlando Lowery | Shaker Hts. | Shaker Hts. | Ohio State |
| 1980 | Mark Brooks | Cincinnati | Moeller | Notre Dame |
| 1980 | Chris Smith | Cincinnati | Lasalle | Notre Dame |
| 1980 | Tom Bowman | Portsmouth | Notre Dame | West Virginia |
| 1980 | Brian Mercer | Cincinnati | Forest Park | Michigan |
| 1980 | Garin Veris | Chillicothe | Chillicothe | Stanford |
| 1980 | Eric Kattus | Cincinnati | Colerain | Michigan |
| 1980 | Doug Williams | Cincinnati | Moeller | Kentucky |
| 1980 | Jim Lachey | St. Henry | St. Henry | Ohio State |
| 1980 | Mike Larkin | Cincinnati | Moeller | Notre Dame |
| 1980 | Mike Golic | Cleveland | St. Joseph | Notre Dame |
| 1980 | Joe Johnson | Fostoria | Fostoria | Notre Dame |
| 1981 | Keith Byars | Dayton | Roth | Ohio State |

| Year | Name | City | High School | College Attended |
|-----------------|------------------|---------------|------------------|-------------------------|
| 1981 | Arnold Franklin | Cincinnati | Princeton | North Carolina |
| 1981 | Ed Boone | Cleveland | St. Joseph | Penn State |
| 1981 | Bob Maggs | Youngstown | Cardinal Mooney | Ohio State |
| 1981 | John Askin | Cincinnati | Moeller | Notre Dame |
| 1981 | Hal Von Wyl | Wilson | Walsh Jesuit | Notre Dame |
| 1981 | Mike Kee | Columbus | Eastmoor | Ohio State |
| 1981 | Mark Hammerstein | Wapakoneta | Qapakoneta | Michigan |
| <u>OKLAHOMA</u> | | | | |
| 1972 | Chez Evans | Seminole | Seminole | Oklahoma |
| 1972 | Ross Murphy | Tulsa | Memorial | X |
| 1972 | Joe McReynolds | Purcell | Purcell | Oklahoma |
| 1973 | Myron Shoate | Spiro | Spiro | Oklahoma |
| 1973 | Sam Claphon | Stillwell | Stillwell | Oklahoma |
| 1973 | James Norton | Davenport | Davenport | X |
| 1973 | Melvin Barnes | Tulsa | Washington | Kansas |
| 1974 | Mike Gaither | Tulsa | Memorial | Oklahoma |
| 1975 | Barry Burget | Stroud | Stroud | Oklahoma |
| 1975 | Terry Jones | Roland | Roland | X |
| 1975 | J. C. Watts | Eufaula | Eufaula | Oklahoma |
| 1976 | Jim Jimmerson | Norman | Norman | Oklahoma |
| 1976 | Bruce Compton | Norman | Norman | X |
| 1976 | Frank Moore | Milwood | Milwood | Oklahoma |
| 1976 | Richard Turner | Edmond | Edmond | Oklahoma |
| 1977 | Scott Tinsley | Oklahoma City | Putnam City West | U.S.C. |
| 1977 | Steve Holmes | Yukon | Yukon | Oklahoma |
| 1977 | Rod Tate | Beggs | Beggs | Texas |
| 1977 | Ken Muncy | Shawnee | Shawnee | Notre Dame |
| 1977 | Kelly Phelps | Oklahoma City | Putnam City | Oklahoma |
| 1978 | Bryce Vann | Oklahoma City | Putnam City | North East Oklahoma St. |
| 1978 | Paul Parker | Tulsa | Washington | Oklahoma |
| 1978 | Steve McKeaver | Altus | Altus | Oklahoma |

| Year | Name | City | High School | College Attended |
|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------------|
| 1979 | Tim Randolph | Midwest City | Midwest City | Oklahoma |
| 1979 | Jeff Leiding | Tulsa | Union | Texas |
| 1980 | Eddie Goodlow | Altus | Altus | Oklahoma State |
| 1980 | Clay Miller | Norman | Norman | Michigan |
| 1981 | Spencer Tillman | Tulsa | Edison | Oklahoma |
| <u>OREGON</u> | | | | |
| 1972 | Jeff Butts | Portland | Parkrose | X |
| 1972 | Ron Goss | Grant's Pass | Grant's Pass | X |
| 1972 | Elton Moore | Beaverton | Jesuit | X |
| 1973 | Jeff Brown | Medford | Medford | X |
| 1973 | Jeff Salta | Hillsboro | Hillsboro | X |
| 1974 | Terry Beck | Corvallis | Corvallis | Oregon State |
| 1974 | Greg Hartling | Aloha | Aloha | Colorado |
| 1975 | Stan Brock | Beaverton | Jesuit | Colorado |
| 1975 | Steve Dienstel | Portland | Benson | X |
| 1976 | Nick Westerberg | Albany | South | Oregon State |
| 1976 | Dan Ainge | Eugene | North | Basketball Scholarship |
| 1976 | Scott Tiesing | Beaverton | Sunset | U.C.L.A. |
| 1977 | Rourk Lowe | Aloha | Aloha | Oregon |
| 1978 | Dave Lewis | Oregon City | Grant | California |
| 1979 | Jim Rogers | Aloha | Aloha | Washington |
| 1980 | Joe Holvey | Eugene | Marist | San Diego State |
| 1981 | Jim Fitzpatrick | Beaverton | Beaverton | U.S.C. |
| <u>PENNSYLVANIA</u> | | | | |
| 1972 | John Harcher | Pittsburgh | Thomas Jefferson | X |
| 1972 | Anthony Dorsett | Aliquippa | Hopewell | Pitt |
| 1972 | Bobby Thomas | King of Prussia | Upper Merion | Missouri |
| 1972 | John DeFelicantonio | Philadelphia | Neuman | Illinois |
| 1972 | Russ Clark | Leechburg | Kiski-Area | X |

| Year | Name | City | High School | College Attended |
|------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1972 | Bob Baker | King of Prussia | Upper Merion | Temple |
| 1972 | Joe Able | Coatesville | Coatesville | X |
| 1973 | Joe Montana | Donora | Ringgold | Notre Dame |
| 1973 | Jim Cefalo | Pittston | Pittston | Penn State |
| 1973 | Carmen Frangiosa | Plymouth-White | Plymouth-White | X |
| 1973 | Richard Musgrove | Germantown | Germantown | X |
| 1973 | Gil Lewis | New Castle | New Castle | X |
| 1973 | William Brown | McKeesport | McKeesport | X |
| 1974 | Larry Graziani | New Castle | New Castle | X |
| 1974 | Mickey Dudish | Wilkes-Barre | Meyers | Maryland |
| 1974 | Kevin Thrower | New Kensington | Valley | X |
| 1974 | Tony Petruccio | Levittown | Egan | Penn State |
| 1975 | Mike Guman | Bethlehem | Catholic | Penn State |
| 1975 | Matt Suhey | State College | State College | Penn State |
| 1975 | Frank Case | Doylestown | Central Bucks | Penn State |
| 1975 | Bruce Clark | New Castle | New Castle | Penn State |
| 1975 | George Schechterly | Berwick | Berwick | South Carolina |
| 1975 | Marlin Van Horn | Selinsgrove | Selinsgrove | Maryland |
| 1975 | Larry Reid | Philadelphia | Cardinal Dougherty | Michigan |
| 1976 | Benji Pryor | New Kensington | Valley | Pitt |
| 1976 | Michael Gold | Philadelphia | Bartram | X |
| 1976 | Bob Tomko | Wilkes-Barre | G.A.R. | X |
| 1976 | Geroge Atiyeh | Allentown | Dieruff | LSU |
| 1977 | Dan Lute | King of Prussia | Upper Merion | North Carolina St. |
| 1977 | Charles Jones | Donora | Ringgold | Pitt |
| 1977 | Mike Munchak | Scranton | Central | Penn State |
| 1977 | Emil Boures | Norristown | Bishop Kendrick | Pitt |
| 1977 | Frank Rocco | Pittsburgh | Fox Chapel | Penn State |
| 1977 | Terry Rakowski | Ashland | North Schuylkill | Penn State |
| 1978 | Mike White | Philadelphia | Cardinal Dougherty | Arizona State |
| 1978 | Kevin Ward | Doylestown | Central Bucks | Arizona |

| Year | Name | City | High School | College Attended |
|------|-----------------|--------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1978 | Dan Marino | Pittsburgh | Central Catholic | Pitt |
| 1978 | Mike McCloskey | Philadelphia | Father Judge | Penn State |
| 1978 | Julius Dawkins | Monessen | Monessen | Pitt |
| 1978 | Jeff Hostetler | Davidsville | Conemaugh Township | Penn State |
| 1979 | Steve Bono | Norristown | Norristown | UCLA |
| 1979 | Dwight Collins | Beaver Falls | Beaver Falls | Pitt |
| 1979 | Ivan Lesnick | Doylestown | Central Bucks | Arizona |
| 1979 | Leroy Shepard | New Castle | New Castle | Garden City Community College |
| 1979 | Steve Sefter | Cedar Cliff | Cedar Cliff | Penn State |
| 1979 | Pat Daily | Butler | Butler | Penn State |
| 1979 | Ron Solt | Wilkes-Barre | Coughlin | Maryland |
| 1980 | Ken Karcher | Pittsburgh | Shaler | Notre Dame |
| 1980 | Nick Merrick | Pittsburgh | Seton-LaSalle | Virginia |
| 1980 | Bill Fralic | Pittsburgh | Penn Hills | Pitt |
| 1980 | Tony Piccin | Whitehall | Whitehall | Notre Dame |
| 1980 | Greg Golanowski | Nanticoke | Nanticoke | Penn State |
| 1980 | Caesar Aldisert | Pittsburgh | Mt. Lebanon | Pitt |
| 1981 | Rich Bowen | McKeesport | Serra Catholic | Pitt |
| 1981 | Matt Stennett | Pittsburgh | Shaler | Pitt |
| 1981 | Bob White | Freeport | Freeport | Penn State |
| 1981 | Bob Schilken | Pittsburgh | Mt. Lebanon | Pitt |
| 1981 | Scott Saylor | Whitehall | Whitehall | West Virginia |
| 1981 | Dean Dimideo | West Chester | East | Penn State |
| 1981 | Bob Buczkowski | Monroeville | Gateway | Pitt |

RHODE ISLAND

NONE

SOUTH CAROLINA

| | | | | |
|------|-------------|----------|----------|----------------------|
| 1972 | Mickey Sims | Lockhart | Lockhart | South Carolina State |
|------|-------------|----------|----------|----------------------|

| Year | Name | City | High School | College Attended |
|---------------------|-------------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1972 | Stanley Morgan | Easley | Easley | Tennessee |
| 1973 | Jeff Mills | Greenville | Mann | Clemson |
| 1973 | Marty Crosby | James Island | James Island | X |
| 1974 | Steve Fuller | Spartanburg | Spartanburg | Clemson |
| 1975 | Brooks Williamson | Burlington | Mayo | X |
| 1975 | Tim Singleton | Charleston | Ft. Johnson | North Carolina |
| 1975 | Alonzo Middleton | Orangeburg | Wilkinson | Michigan State |
| 1976 | Steve Lee | Dillon | Dillon | South Carolina |
| 1976 | Chuck Allen | Anderson | T. L. Honna | X |
| 1977 | Derek Hughes | Charleston | Bishop England | Michigan State |
| 1978 | Morris Brown | Laurens | Laurens | Georgia |
| 1978 | Alex Hudson | Spartanburg | Spartanburg | Clemson |
| 1979 | Clarence Kay | Seneca | Seneca | Georgia |
| 1980 | Perry Cuda | Summerville | Summerville | Alabama |
| 1980 | William Perry | Aiken | Aiken | Clemson |
| 1980 | Ardell Fuller | Gaffney | Gaffney | Vanderbilt |
| 1981 | David Barnett | Moncks Corner | Berkeley County | Clemson |
| <u>SOUTH DAKOTA</u> | | | | |
| 1974 | Tom Murphy | Watertown | Watertown | Minnesota |
| 1975 | Randy Schleusner | Rapid City | Stevens | Nebraska |
| <u>TENNESSEE</u> | | | | |
| 1972 | Adolph Groves | Nashville | Maplewood | Vanderbilt |
| 1972 | Willie Fry | Memphis | Northside | Notre Dame |
| 1972 | George Heath | Bristol | Bristol | X |
| 1973 | Greg Jones | Bristol | Tennessee | X |
| 1973 | Ralph Carnahan | Nashville | Overton | X |
| 1974 | Mike Wright | Nashville | Ryan | Vanderbilt |
| 1974 | Billy Arbo | Knoxville | Webb | Tennessee |
| 1975 | Wilbert Jones | Brownsville | Haywood | Tennessee |

| Year | Name | City | High School | College Attended |
|------|----------------|-------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1975 | Hubert Simpson | Athens | McMinn County | Tennessee |
| 1976 | E. J. Junior | Nashville | Maplewood | Alabama |
| 1976 | Peter Boll | Chatanooga | Notre Dame | Nebraska |
| 1977 | Kenny Jones | Nashville | Stratford | Tennessee |
| 1978 | Mike Cofer | Knoxville | Rule | Tennessee |
| 1978 | John Matthews | Memphis | Hamilton | Tennessee |
| 1979 | Norman Hill | Nashville | Hillsboro | Texas Tech |
| 1979 | Tim Bryant | Mt. Juliet | Mt. Juliet | Vanderbilt |
| 1979 | Reginald White | Chattanooga | Howard | Tennessee |
| 1980 | Todd Upton | Alcoa | Alcoa | Tennessee |
| 1980 | Ketn Austin | Brentwood | Academy | Mississippi |
| 1980 | Tommy Taylor | Chattanooga | Chattanooga | UCLA |
| 1981 | Roman Bates | Memphis | Hamilton | Ohio State |
| 1981 | Jimmy Hockaday | Brentwood | Academy | Georgia |

TEXAS

| | | | | |
|------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 1972 | Alcy Jackson | Dallas | South Oak Cliff | X |
| 1972 | Wilson Whitley | Brenhem | Brenhem | Houston |
| 1972 | Jeff Bergeron | Port Neches | Groves | X |
| 1972 | Scott Mann | Odessa | Permian | X |
| 1972 | Jimmy Dean | Clute | Brazoswood | Texas A & M |
| 1972 | Ronnie Rogers | Uvalde | Uvalde | X |
| 1972 | John Klinger | Arlington | Arlington | Texas Tech |
| 1972 | Tommy Kramer | San Antonio | Lee | Rice |
| 1973 | Earl Campbell | Tyler | John Tyler | Texas |
| 1973 | Paul Rice | Lewisville | Lewisville | X |
| 1973 | Jim Green | Waco | Richfield | SMU |
| 1973 | Alfred Sanders | Temple | Temple | X |
| 1973 | Ron Burns | Arlington | Sam Houston | X |
| 1973 | John Washington | Dallas | Roosevelt | X |
| 1973 | Joel Estes | Sherman | Sherman | Oklahoma |
| 1973 | Mike Renfro | Arlington | Arlington Hts. | TCU |

| Year | Name | City | High School | College Attended |
|------|--------------------|----------------|-------------|------------------|
| 1973 | Jim Yarborough | Galveston | Ball | Texas |
| 1973 | John Kramer | Houston | Clear Lake | X |
| 1973 | Mike Mock | Longview | Longview | Texas Tech |
| 1973 | Rodney Allison | Odessa | Odessa | Texas Tech |
| 1974 | Billy Sims | Hooks | Hooks | Oklahoma |
| 1974 | Dave Hodge | Clute | Brazoswood | Houston |
| 1974 | Tom Lott | San Antonio | John Jay | Oklahoma |
| 1974 | Ted Constanzo | San Antonio | Churchill | Texas |
| 1974 | Ronnie Smith | Baytown | Sterling | Texas A & M |
| 1974 | Stan Singleton | Mesquite | Mesquite | X |
| 1975 | Sammy Bickham | Plano | Plano | Baylor |
| 1975 | Curtis Dickey | Bryan | Bryan | Texas A & M |
| 1975 | Paul Haggerty | Corpus Christi | Mary Carool | Texas A & M |
| 1975 | Wesley Roberts | Amarillo | Pate | TCU |
| 1975 | Junior Miller | Midland | Lee | Nebraska |
| 1975 | Rich Guthrie | Tyler | John Tyler | Texas A & M |
| 1975 | Wesley Hubert | Houston | South | Texas |
| 1975 | Lance Taylor | El Paso | Coronado | Texas |
| 1976 | Darrell Shepard | Odessa | Odessa | Houston |
| 1976 | Billy Don Jackson | Sherman | Sherman | UCLA |
| 1976 | Clark Broaddus | Freeport | Brazoswood | X |
| 1976 | Ronnie Greer | Ennis | Ennis | Texas |
| 1976 | Tim Huffman | Dallas | Jefferson | Notre Dame |
| 1976 | Alvin Rubin | Baytown | Lee | Houston |
| 1976 | Hosea Taylor | Longview | Longview | Houston |
| 1976 | Maurice McCloney | Beaumont | Herbert | X |
| 1976 | Mark Harrelson | San Antonia | Churchill | Texas Tech |
| 1976 | Eric Herring | Houston | Yates | Houston |
| 1976 | Jim Ward | Conroe | Conroe | Texas A & M |
| 1977 | Rod Pegues | Gainesville | Gainesville | Oklahoma |
| 1977 | Booger Brooks | Andrews | Andrews | Texas |
| 1977 | Lawrence Sampleton | Seguin | Seguin | Texas |
| 1977 | Eric Ferguson | Houston | Kashmere | SMU |

| Year | Name | City | High School | College Attended |
|------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 1977 | Brad Beck | Perryton | Perryton | Texas |
| 1977 | Milton Collins | Blooming Grove | Blooming Grove | North Texas State |
| 1977 | Jerry Sanders | Garlands | South | Oklahoma |
| 1977 | Maceo Fifer | Kerrville | Tivy | Houston |
| 1977 | Perry Harnett | Galveston | Ball | SMU |
| 1977 | Mark Weber | Texas City | Texas City | Texas |
| 1977 | Donnie Little | Dickinson | Dickinson | Texas |
| 1977 | Jimmy Turner | Sherman | Sherman | UCLA |
| 1977 | Adrian Price | Galveston | Ball | Texas |
| 1978 | Kyle Money | Dallas | Samuel | Baylor |
| 1978 | Rick McIvor | Ft. Stockton | Ft. Stockton | Texas |
| 1978 | Eric Dickerson | Sealy | Sealy | SMU |
| 1978 | Carl Robinson | Temple | Temple | Texas |
| 1978 | Gabriel Rivera | San Antonio | Jefferson | Texas Tech |
| 1978 | Phillip Boren | Dallas | Carter | Arkansas |
| 1978 | Stanley Godine | Houston | Kashmere | SMU |
| 1978 | Carl Robinson | Temple | Temple | Texas |
| 1978 | Ronnie James | Houston | Yates | Texas A & M |
| 1978 | Charles Wagoner | Dallas | Carter | SMU |
| 1978 | Craig James | Houston | Stratford | SMU |
| 1978 | Gary Kubiak | Houston | St. Pius X | Texas A & M |
| 1978 | Brian Millard | Dumas | Dumas | Texas |
| 1979 | Lance McIlhenny | Dallas | Highland Park | SMU |
| 1979 | Ricky Byars | LaPorte | LaPorte | Oklahoma |
| 1979 | Lloyd Archie | Huntsville | Huntsville | Houston |
| 1979 | David Randle | Dallas | White | SMU |
| 1979 | Tommy Robinson | Gregory | Portland | Texas A & M |
| 1979 | Keith Guthrie | Tyler | John Tyler | Texas A & M |
| 1979 | Ed Williams | Odessa | Ector | Texas |
| 1979 | Alfred Anderson | Waco | Richfield | Baylor |
| 1979 | Victor Langley | Richardson | Richardson | Ohio State |

| Year | Name | City | High School | College Attended |
|------|------------------|-------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1979 | Terry Orr | Abilene | Cooper | Texas |
| 1979 | Mark Lewis | Houston | Kashmere | Texas A & M |
| 1979 | James Lorfing | Channelview | Channelview | SMU |
| 1979 | Ron Faurot | Hurst | Bell | Arkansas |
| 1980 | Todd Dodge | Port Arthur | Jefferson | Texas |
| 1980 | Van Percy | Andrews | Andrews | Notre Dame |
| 1980 | Ken Davis | Temple | Temple | TCU |
| 1980 | Brent Duhon | Port Arthur | Jefferson | Texas |
| 1980 | Robbie Finnegan | Dallas | Jesuit | Notre Dame |
| 1980 | Ray Childress | Richardson | Pearce | Texas A & M |
| 1980 | John Barnes | Dallas | Highland Park | Stanford |
| 1980 | Alan Jamison | Houston | Westchester | Baylor |
| 1980 | Kevin Hancock | Texas City | Texas City | Baylor |
| 1980 | Bernard Giddings | Marlin | Marlin | Houston |
| 1980 | Bill Heathcock | Garland | North | Texas |
| 1980 | Brian Camp | Lewisville | Lewisville | Baylor |
| 1980 | Gerald Turner | Pittsburg | Pittsburg | Houston |
| 1980 | Lawrence Hardin | Orange | Stark | Oklahoma |
| 1981 | Anthony Byerly | Newton | Newton | Texas |
| 1981 | Craig Kennington | Dallas | Highland Park | SMU |
| 1981 | James Lee | Ft. Worth | Dunbar | Oklahoma |
| 1981 | T. J. Turner | Lufkin | Lufkin | Houston |
| 1981 | Ty Allert | Houston | Northbrook | Texas |
| 1981 | Gerald Taylor | Dallas | South Oak Cliff | TCU |
| 1981 | Egypt Allen | Dallas | South Oak Cliff | TCU |
| 1981 | Jeffrey Fields | Houston | Yates | Houston |
| 1981 | Johnny Cooper | Port Arthur | Jefferson | Texas |
| 1981 | Sebastian Harris | Houston | Yates | Houston |
| 1981 | Joseph Geobel | Midland | Midland | UCLA |
| 1981 | Tom Muecke | Angleton | Angleton | Baylor |
| 1981 | Arthur Allen | Dallas | Kimball | SMU |
| 1981 | Todd Tschantz | Dallas | Lake Highlands | Texas A & M |

| Year | Name | City | High School | College Attended |
|-----------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|
| <u>UTAH</u> | | | | |
| 1972 | Dean Paynter | Kearns | Kearns | X |
| 1973 | Bruce Hardy | Bingham | Bingham | Arizona State |
| 1974 | Randy Nuckolls | Bountiful | Viewmont | X |
| 1975 | Marcus Watts | Bountiful | Bountiful | Arizona State |
| 1976 | Jim McMahon | Roy | Roy | BYU |
| 1977 | Steve Clark | Salt Lake City | Skyline | Utah |
| 1978 | Chuck Ehin | Layton | Layton | BYU |
| 1980 | Mike Woodbury | Bountiful | Bountiful | X |
| 1980 | Kelly Angel | Murray | Murray | Utah State |
| <u>VERMONT</u> | | | | |
| NONE | | | | |
| <u>VIRGINIA</u> | | | | |
| 1972 | Bill Housewright | Gate City | Gate City | X |
| 1972 | Julius Campbell | Alexandria | Williams | X |
| 1972 | Mike Voight | Chesapeake | Indian River | North Carolina |
| 1972 | George Woodhouse | Norfolk | Maury | X |
| 1973 | Larry Bethea | Norfolk | Ferguson | Michigan State |
| 1974 | Ruseell Davis | Woodbridge | Woodbridge | Michigan |
| 1974 | Harold Cook | Alexandria | Williams | X |
| 1974 | Mike Dunn | Hampton | Bethel | Ohio State |
| 1974 | Steve Atkins | Spotsylvania | Spotsylvania | Maryland |
| 1975 | Eric Sievers | Arlington | Washington-Lee | Maryland |
| 1975 | Larry Stewart | Portsmouth | Woodrow Wilson | Maryland |
| 1975 | Simon Gupton | Hampton | Behel | North Carolina St. |
| 1975 | Woodrow Wilson | Hampton | Bethel | North Carolina St. |
| 1976 | Ken Easley | Chesapeake | Smith | U.C.L.A. |

| Year | Name | City | High School | College Attended |
|------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1976 | Amos Lawrence | Norfolk | Lake Taylor | North Carolina |
| 1977 | Dennis Mahan | Martinsville | Martinsville | Tennessee |
| 1977 | Eric Brown | Hampton | Bethel | U.C.L.A. |
| 1978 | Lou Bartek | Hampton | Bethel | Penn State |
| 1979 | Shawn Gale | Hampton | Bethel | Ohio State |
| 1979 | Billy Davis | Alexandria | Mt. Vernon | Clemson |
| 1979 | Glenn Phillips | Roanoke | Patrick Henry | Virginia |
| 1980 | Jay Underwood | Newport News | Denby | Notre Dame |
| 1980 | Eric Wilson | Charlottesville | Charlottesville | Maryland |
| 1981 | Jamie Harris | Danville | Washington | Georgia |
| 1981 | Walter Baily | Hampton | Bethel | North Carolina |
| 1981 | Danny Burmeister | Vienna | Oakton | North Carolina |
| 1981 | Carl Carr | Alexandria | Williams | North Carolina |
| 1981 | Kent Thomas | Roanoke | Northside | Virginia Tech |
| 1981 | Allen Pinkett | Sterling | Parkview | Notre Dame |

WASHINGTON

| | | | | |
|------|------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| 1972 | Mike Cordova | Seattle | Seattle Prep | Stanford |
| 1972 | Kjel Kilsgard | Spokane | Ferris | X |
| 1973 | Steve McDaniels | Renton | Renton | X |
| 1973 | Dean Pedigo | Everett | Cascadw | Washington State |
| 1973 | Dan Doornink | Wapato | Wapato | Washington State |
| 1974 | LaVoy Wilkerson | Tacoma | Mt. Tahoma | None |
| 1975 | Joe Steele | Seattle | Blanchet | Washington |
| 1976 | Cameron Mitchell | Richland | Columbia | Washington State |
| 1976 | Curt Marsh | Snohomish | Snohomish | Washington |
| 1976 | Jim Stone | Seattle | Kennedy | Notre Dame |
| 1977 | Ryne Sandberg | Spokane | North Central | Pro Baseball Contract |
| 1977 | Ken Driscoll | Tacoma | Mt. Tahoma | Washington |
| 1977 | Mark Jerve | Mercer Island | Mercer Island | Washington |
| 1978 | Phil Carter | Tacoma | Wilson | Notre Dame |
| 1978 | Rob Hedequist | Spokane | Gonzaga | U.S.C. |

| Year | Name | City | High School | College Attended |
|----------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1979 | Neil Palmer | Kennewick | Kennewick | X |
| 1979 | Ted Brose | Port Orchard | South Kitsap | Washington |
| 1980 | Mark Rypian | Spokane | Shadle Park | Washington State |
| 1980 | Mike Vindivich | Tacoma | Mt. Tahoma | Washington |
| 1980 | Dennis Soldat | Richland | Columbia | Washington |
| 1980 | Michael Collins | Vancouver | Ft. Vancouver | X |
| <u>WEST VIRGINIA</u> | | | | |
| 1972 | Danny Williams | Charleston | Du Pont | X |
| 1973 | Claude Geiger | East Bank | East Bank | Marshall |
| 1974 | Robin Lyons | Clendenin | Hoover | West Virginia |
| 1974 | Bernie Salvey | Wheeling | Central | X |
| 1975 | Walt Easley | Charleston | Jackson | West Virginia |
| 1976 | Robt. Alexander | South Charleston | South Charleston | West Virginia |
| 1976 | Dave Phillips | Parkersburg | Parkersburg | Ohio State |
| 1978 | Curt Warner | Pineville | Pineville | Penn State |
| 1979 | Tim Stevens | Parkersburg | South | Ohio State |
| 1981 | David Griffith | South Charleston | South Charleston | West Virginia |
| <u>WISCONSIN</u> | | | | |
| 1972 | Mike Kaffka | Antigo | Antigo | Notre Dame |
| 1973 | Pete Johnson | Fond DuLac | Goodrich | Notre Dame |
| 1973 | Tom Sobocinski | Milwaukee | South | X |
| 1974 | Frank Bouressa | Kaukauna | Kaukauna | X |
| 1974 | Rick Olson | New Auburn | New Auburn | Wisconsin Stout |
| 1975 | Tom Schremp | Antigo | Antigo | Wisconsin |
| 1976 | Greg Rabas | Keewaunee | Keewaunee | Nebraska |
| 1978 | Jay Bachmann | Whitewater | Whitewater | Iowa |
| 1978 | Kyle Borland | Ft. Atkinson | Ft. Atkinson | Wisconsin |
| 1979 | Jim Melka | West Allis | Central | Wisconsin |

| Year | Name | City | High School | College Attended |
|----------------------|-----------------|---------|-------------|------------------|
| 1980 | Jeff Dellenback | Wausau | East | Wisconsin |
| 1981 | Kurt Schlicht | Madison | West | Wisconsin |
| <u>WYOMING</u> | | | | |
| NONE | | | | |
| DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA | | | | |
| 1978 | Greg Brown | | Woodson | Miami |
| 1978 | Claybon Fields | | Woodson | Purdue |
| 1978 | Darryl Sheffey | | Ballou | Oklahoma State |
| 1979 | John Chesley | | Eastern | Oklahoma State |
| 1980 | Dwayne Pugh | | Woodson | Illinois |
| 1981 | Demise Williams | | Eastern | Oklahoma State |

The letter X is used in cases when the author was unable to positively identify the college (if any) attended by the High School All-American.

2

VITA

William Anthony Sutton

Candidate for the Degree of

Doctor of Education

Thesis: THE BLUE CHIP QUEST: A GEOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS OF COLLEGIATE
FOOTBALL RECRUITING, 1972-1981

Major Field: Higher Education

Minor Field: Health, Physical Education, and Recreation

Biographical:

Personal Data: Born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, January 12, 1951,
the son of Mr. and Mrs. William N. Sutton.

Education: Graduated from South Hills Catholic High School, Pitts-
burgh, Pennsylvania, in June, 1968; received the Bachelor of
Arts degree in Political Science from Oklahoma State University
in 1972; received the Master of Science degree in Health, Phy-
sical Education and Leisure Science from Oklahoma State Univer-
sity in 1980; completed requirements for the Doctor of Educa-
tion degree at Oklahoma State University in May, 1983.

Professional Experience: Counselor, Ward Home, Pittsburgh, Pennsyl-
vania, 1974-1978; Program Director, Stillwater Family YMCA,
1978-1980; Associate Executive Director, Stillwater YMCA, 1980-
1981; Executive Director, Stillwater Family YMCA, 1981-1982;
Assistant Professor, Sports Management Department, Robert Morris
College, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 1982.