

INTERCOLLEGIATE FOOTBALL RESEARCHERS ASSOCIATION™

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*Presenting the sport's historical accomplishments...written by the author's unique perspective.*

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## College Football Rivalries Influenced by Competition for Resources

[April 16, 2015]

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark. – A new study of intercollegiate football rivalries suggests that competition for scarce resources influences fan opinions. The researchers found that geographic proximity and a shared history of comparable success determine rivalrous and sometimes hostile feelings.

If that analysis sounds like it came from an economist rather than an ESPN football commentator, that's because it did.

“We wanted to look at what factors drive hostile feelings,” said Cary Deck, professor of economics in the Sam M. Walton College of Business at the University of Arkansas. “We thought people would be interested in knowing how strong different rivalries are, by an objective measure, but we also found it an interesting alternative setting to examine more general questions about how factors influence rivalrous feelings.”

Deck; Javier Reyes, professor of economics in the Walton College and vice-provost of distance education; and colleagues at the University of Arkansas at Little Rock and Louisiana State University will publish their study, “You Are Close to Your Rival and Everybody Hates a Winner: A Study of Rivalry in College Football” in a forthcoming issue of *Economic Inquiry*.

The researchers relied on data from the “College Football Conference Poll,” a 2009 *Sports Illustrated* survey about participants’ favorite Football Bowl Subdivision teams and conferences. The survey listed 12 collegiate conferences, independents and 120 participating schools. The questions pertained to fan devotion – the proportion of respondents who were season ticket

holders, number of games attended each season, etc. – and the extent and relevance of activities such as tailgating, football traditions and television viewership.

The researchers focused primarily on one question: “Which school is your biggest conference rival?” Although this question allowed an analysis of many notable rivalries, Deck acknowledged that it also restricted analysis, because the respondents could not choose an out-of-conference team.

Using these data, the researchers considered two aspects of rivalrous feelings, uni-directional and bi-directional. Uni-directional feelings referred to fan rivalry between two schools. Fans of many schools may consider one school – the University of Southern California in the Pacific 12 Conference, for example – as a rival, but fans from this targeted school did not necessarily feel as strongly about the other schools. Deck said the data suggest that fans of less successful programs will target those, such as USC, that have had historic success.

Bi-directional rivalries are mutual relationships, whereby fans of two teams share intense feelings directed at each other. These rivalries tend to be programs in close proximity or in the same state and with comparable success historically, meaning they likely compete for the same resources – recruits, attendance and money.

“In this sense, college football corresponds to more general findings in rivalry literature,” Deck said. “Schools battle for resources, as do warring nations, siblings seeking attention from parents or companies competing for customers in similar markets.”

The researchers found that the most intense bi-directional rivalry within a conference was between Central Michigan and Western Michigan. The second most intense bi-directional, intra-conference rivalry was Arizona versus Arizona State.

“This does not mean that feelings are stronger in Michigan than they are in Arizona,” Deck said. “It only means that the fan base’s feelings about each other are more aligned. In other words, Central Michigan fans’ dislike is concentrated on Western Michigan and vice versa, slightly more so than the mutual feelings of dislike between Arizona and Arizona State, because those fans also dislike USC.”

The most hated team in 2009, as measured on a uni-directional basis, was Boise State, which had experienced much more success that year than other teams in the Western Athletic Conference. Other teams that fans loved to hate, based purely on uni-directional analysis, were Brigham Young, West Virginia, Middle Tennessee State and Fresno State, all which had winning records that year.

In 2009, the other most intense, intra-conference rivalries were:

- Brigham Young and Utah in the Mountain West
- University of Pittsburgh and West Virginia in the Big East

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- Michigan and Ohio State in the Big Ten
- Oklahoma and Texas in the Big 12.

Of course, the irony here was that several of these teams have switched conferences or are no longer in a conference, as is the case with Brigham Young.

Which points to another finding. The researchers examined the 27 teams that switched conferences since 2009. They wanted to know if the concentration of rivalrous feelings or the intensity of a team's rivalries influenced the decision to switch.

“We found no evidence to suggest these relationships mattered in a statistically significant way,” Deck said. “Instead, it appears that the movers, teams like Texas A&M and Missouri, went to more highly ranked conferences with higher earning potential, independent of what that meant for existing rivalries.”

More about the circumstances and background of this study can be found at the University of Arkansas [research blog](#).

**About the University of Arkansas:** The University of Arkansas provides an internationally competitive education for undergraduate and graduate students in more than 200 academic programs. The university contributes new knowledge, economic development, basic and applied research, and creative activity while also providing service to academic and professional disciplines. The Carnegie Foundation classifies the University of Arkansas among only 2 percent of universities in America that have the highest level of research activity. *U.S. News & World Report* ranks the University of Arkansas among its top American public research universities. Founded in 1871, the University of Arkansas comprises 10 colleges and schools and maintains a low student-to-faculty ratio that promotes personal attention and close mentoring.

#### **Contacts**

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## **Keynote Speaker Uses Military Experience to Fulfill Promise**

CHARLOTTE -- Keynote speaker Daniel Rodriguez was the highlight of the 2015 NAIA Luncheon on Monday at the 74th Annual NAIA National Convention in Charlotte, N.C. His message of sacrifice for our country and a promise to play college football impressed a crowd of about 300 people in attendance.

The 32-year old native of Virginia shared his journey of turning his life around that involved losing his father, applying for the military, surviving in combat, and living his promise of playing college football.

“We all have transitions through life. We all want to be something better. I challenge you all to take advantage of whatever you have and whatever opportunity there is and make the most of it. Because the difference is becoming someone better after the opportunity.

Shortly after high school graduation, Rodriguez lost his father to a massive heart attack. His father played an instrumental role in shaping Daniel’s life. Rodriguez’s story continued with military service in Afghanistan, where he served two tours. During his second stint in 2009, he survived the single bloodiest fight against the Taliban. For more than 12 hours, Daniel continued to fight with shrapnel embedded in his neck and leg and bullet fragments lodged in his shoulder. Eight U.S. soldiers were killed during the skirmish, including Daniel’s close friend, Kevin Thompson. Daniel was awarded a Purple Heart and Bronze Star Medal with a “V” Device for Valor.

Rodriguez then departed the military, and months later, committed his life to living out his promise to his friend, Kevin, to play college football. Daniel recorded a recruiting video for coaches, hoping to give them a glimpse of the kind of athlete he was and an understanding of why he wanted to play football. After a visit with Clemson University head coach Dabo Swinney, Daniel was invited to join the team at Clemson, and accepted into the university on the GI Bill.

In 2012, Rodriguez was honored with the Discover Orange Bowl Courage Award for his display of courage on and off the field. Most recently, he received the 2014 Armed Forces Merit Award, presented by the Football Writers Association of America and honoring an individual with a military background that has made an impact in college football. He was also awarded the American Hero Award by the Walter Camp foundation. During his senior season with the Tigers, he published *Rise: A Soldier, A Dream and a Promise Kept*, the firsthand account of his journey from Kamdesh to Clemson.

***Books on Small College Football; arranged by the book's title\****

❖ **TITLE:** *...And We Must Excel*

**AUTHOR:** Bill Nichols

**MAIN SUBJECT:** Baldwin-Wallace Football

❖ **TITLE:** *Battling Indians, Panthers, Nitnay Lions...The Story of Washington & Jefferson College's First Century of Football 1890-1990*

**AUTHOR:** E. Lee North

**MAIN SUBJECT:** Washington & Jefferson 100 years of football

❖ **TITLE:** *Black College Football*

**AUTHOR:** Michael Hurd

**MAIN SUBJECT:** 100 year history of HBCU Football

❖ **TITLE:** *Evolution of Early American Foot Ball: through the 1890/91 Season*

**AUTHOR:** Mel Smith

**MAIN SUBJECT:** History of early stages of college football and listing of scores

❖ **TITLE:** *Gallaudet College Football Centennial*

**AUTHOR:** Barry M. Steassler

**MAIN SUBJECT:** 100 years of Gallaudet Football

❖ **TITLE:** *Legend of the Prayin' Colonels*

**AUTHOR:** John Y. Brown

**MAIN SUBJECT:** Centre College Football

❖ **TITLE:** *Mocs Football A History*

**AUTHOR:** John Shearer

**MAIN SUBJECT:** University of Tennessee-Chattanooga

Should any subscribers know of any additional books that includes small college football, please send them to the editor, so this list can be revised...thank you!

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**Sources:** 1978 NCAA Press Kit, NCAA II and III; 1983 NCAA Press Kit, NCAA IAA

### **Winningest Coaches in NCAA II-III and 1AA in the 1st 5 years of the existence of the divisions**

#### **NCAA II Coaches, 1973-77**

	<b>Seasons</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>W%</b>
Jim Socher, California-Davis	8	63	17	2	0.780
John Merritt, Tennessee State	24	173	53	8	0.756
Bill Noxon, Western State (Colo.)	7	49	16	1	0.750
Tony Knapp, Nevada-Las Vegas	14	114	38	2	0.747
Maxie Lambright, Louisiana Tech	8	66	23	0	0.742
Harold Raymond, Delaware	12	96	33	2	0.740
Willard Bailey, Virginia Union	7	51	18	2	0.732
Jim Wacker, North Dakota State	7	56	21	1	0.724
Jim Harkema, Grand Valley State	5	34	13	1	0.719
Don Anile, C.W. Post	5	34	13	1	0.719

#### **NCAA III Coaches, 1973-77**

	<b>Seasons</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>W%</b>
Dave Maurer, Wittenberg	9	77	13	2	0.848
Chuck Klausung, Carnegie-Mellon	8	60	13	1	0.818
Ron Schipper, Central (Ia.)	17	122	32	2	0.788
Bill Manlove, Widener	9	67	20	0	0.770
Mickey Heinecken, Middlebury	5	30	10	0	0.750
John Gagliardi, St. John's (Minn.)	29	184	60	7	0.747
Art Keller, Carthage	26	160	60	6	0.721
Bill Reichow, Monmouth (Ill.)	12	73	28	2	0.718
Jim Ostendarp, Amherst	19	107	42	3	0.714
Gene Carpenter, Millersville State	9	58	23	1	0.713

#### **NCAA 1AA Coaches, 1978-82**

	<b>Seasons</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>W%</b>
Eddie Robinson, Grambling	44	336	113	15	0.740

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Tubby Raymond, Delaware	21	177	63	2	0.726
W.C. Gorden, Jackson State	11	82	31	2	0.722
Chris Ault, Nevada-Reno	11	94	36	1	0.721
Roy Kidd, Eastern Kentucky	23	179	68	8	0.718
Darrell Mudra, Northern Iowa	25	190	77	4	0.708
Carmen Cozza, Yale	22	132	67	4	0.660
Marino Casem, Southern-Baton Rouge	23	141	78	8	0.639
Bill Bowes, New Hampshire	15	95	56	3	0.627
James Donnelly, Middle Tennessee State	10	67	43	0	0.609

\* \* \*

**Bo Carter Presents College  
Football Hall of Famers  
Born/Passed Away in May**

1 (1900) Stan Barnes, Baraboo, Wis.	<b>2 (1955) Richard Ritchie, Mineral Wells, Texas</b>	4 (1928) Don Coleman, Ponca City, Okla.
1 (1905) Chris Cagle, DeRidder, La.	<b>2-(d – 1983) Norm Van Brocklin, Social Circle, Ga.</b>	4-(d – 1991) Don Whitmire, Annandale, Va.
1 (1907) Erby Pinckert, Medford, Wis.	<b>2-(d – 2000) Harry Newman, Las Vegas, Nev.</b>	5 (1921) Eddie Talboom, Delphos, Ohio
1 (1910) Cliff Battles, Akron, Ohio	3 (1919) Gil Steinke, Brenham, Texas	5 (1927) Al DeRogatis, Newark, N.J.
1 (1925) Chuck Bednarik, Bethlehem, Pa.	3 (1927) Bobby Davis, Columbus, Ga.	5 (1941) Terry Baker, Pine River, Minn.
1 (1930) Ollie Matson, Trinity, Texas	3 (1941) Dave Robinson, Mt. Holly, N.J.	5 (1947) Bob Babich, Youngstown, Ohio
1 (1937) Roger Brown, Surry County, Va.	3-(d – 1971) Scrappy Moore, Chattanooga, Tenn.	5-(d – 1989) Earl "Red" Blaik, Colorado Springs, Colo.
1 (1950) Carlos Alvarez, Havana, Cuba	3-(d – 1976) Ernie Nevers, San Rafael, Calif.	5-(d – 2005) Skip Minisi, Paoli, Pa.
1-(d – 1982) Ed Tryon, St. Petersburg, Fla.	3-(d – 1990) George Wilson, Bryn Mawr, Pa.	6 (1909) Johnny Vaught, Olney, Texas
<b>2 (1887) Joe Utay, St. Louis, Mo.</b>	3-(d – 2007) Alex Agase, Tarpon Springs, Fla.	6 (1922) Pat Harder, Milwaukee, Wis.
	4 (1903) Elmer Layden, Davenport, Iowa	7 (1881) Paul Bunker, Alpena, Mich.
	4 (1910) Barry Wood, Milton, Mass.	7 (1896) Belford West, Hamilton, N.Y.

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7 (1905) Henry "Red" Sanders,  
Asheville, N.C.

7 (1930) Vito "Babe" Parilli,  
Rochester, Pa.

7-(d – 1960) John Kilpatrick,  
New York City

7-(d – 1994) Chuck Taylor,  
Stanford, Calif.

8 (1930) Doug Atkins, Humboldt,  
Tenn.

8 (1959) Ronnie Lott,  
Albuquerque, N.M.

8-(d – 1997) Bob Devaney,  
Lincoln, Neb.

8-(d – 2006) John Kimbrough,  
Haskell, Texas

9 (1958) Brad Budde, Detroit,  
Mich.

9-(d – 2002) Dan Devine,  
Tempe, Ariz.

10 (1917) Charlie O'Rourke,  
Montreal, Quebec, Canada

10-(d – 1911) Gordon Brown,  
Glen Head, N.Y.

10-(d – 1982) Alex Weyand,  
North Bellmore, N.Y.

10-(d – 1995) Gil Steinke,  
Austin, Texas

10-(d – 2013) Ronnie Caveness,  
Little Rock, Ark.

11 (1874) Langdon Lea,  
Germantown, Pa.

11 (1983) Matt Leinart, Santa  
Ana, Calif.

(Heisman winner)

11-(d – 1986) Fritz Pollard,  
Silver Spring, Md.

12 (1872) Art Wheeler,  
Philadelphia, Pa.

12 (1888) John Wilce,  
Rochester, N.Y.

12 (1934) Harold Davis,  
Youngstown, Ohio

12 (1948) Joe Cichy, Fargo,  
N.D.

12 (1949) Don McCauley,  
Worcester, Mass.

12-(d - 1982) Wear Schoonover,  
Arlington, Va.

13-(d – 1985) Morley Jennings,  
Lubbock, Texas

14 (1907) Howard Harpster,  
Salem Ore.

14 (1924) John Ferraro, Cudahy,  
Calif.

14-(d – 1995) Tommy Prothro,  
Memphis, Tenn.

15 (1958) Ron Simmons, Perry,  
Ga.

15 (1966) Thurman Thomas,  
Houston, Texas

15 (1969) Emmitt Smith,  
Pensacola, Fla.

15 (1970) Desmond Howard,  
Cleveland, Ohio

15 (1970) Rod Smith,  
Texarkana, Ark.

15-(d – 1970) Clark  
Shaughnessy, Santa Monica,  
Calif.

15-(d – 1991) Ed Weir, Lincoln,  
Neb.

15-(d – 1999) Bobby Wilson,  
Brenham, Texas

16-(d – 2006) Dan Ross,  
Haverhill, N.H.

17 (1912) Ace Parker,  
Portsmouth, Va.

17-(d – 1962) Harold Muller,  
Berkeley, Calif.

17-(d – 1963) John Wilce,  
Westerville, Ohio

17-(d – 1993) Bill Wallace,  
Houston, Texas

18 (1916) Paul Hoernemann,  
Lima, Ohio

18 (1924) Charlie "Choo Choo"  
Justice, Asheville, N.C.

18-(d – 1963) Ernie Davis,  
Cleveland, Ohio

18-(d – 1977) Nathan  
Dougherty, Knoxville, Tenn.

19 (1893) Tuss McLaughry,  
Chicago, Ill.

19 (1949) Archie Manning,  
Cleveland, Miss.

19 (1967) John Friesz, Missoula,  
Mont.

20 (1867) Andy Wyant, Chicago,  
Ill.

20 (1920) Al Sparlis, Los  
Angeles, Calif.

20 (1924) Herman Wedemeyer,  
Honolulu, Hawai'i

21 (1923) Ara Parseghian,  
Akron, Ohio

21 (1935) John Majors,  
Lynchburg, Tenn.

21 (1940) James Saxton,  
College Station, Texas

21 (1943) Johnny Roland,  
Corpus Christi, Texas

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21 (1943) Glenn Ressler,  
Dornsife, Pa.

21 (1958) Jim Ritcher, Berea,  
Ohio

21-(d – 1924) Charley Barrett,  
Tucson, Ariz.

21-(d – 2010) Stan Jones,  
Broomfield, Colo.

21-(d – 2011) Joe Steffy,  
Newburgh, N.Y.

22 (1907) Paul Schwegler,  
Raymond, Wash.

22 (1960) Dave Rimington,  
Omaha, Neb.

22 (1977) Dre Bly, Chesapeake,  
Va.

22-(d – 2002) Paul Giel,  
Minneapolis, Minn.

23 (1888) Ted Coy, Andover,  
Mass.

23-(d - 1938) George Sanford,  
New York, N.Y.

24 (1894) Harry Baujan,  
Beardstown, Ill.

24 (1947) Mike Reid, Altoona,  
Pa.

24-(d – 1995) Danny Fortmann,  
Los Angeles, Calif.

24-(d – 2002) Creighton Miller,  
Shaker Heights, Ohio

25 (1911) Joe Skladany,  
Larksville, Pa.

25 (1927) Calvin Roberts,  
Hector, Minn.

25-(d – 1969) Jack McDowall,  
Winter Park, Fla.

26 (1887) Ed Hart, Exeter, N.H.

26 (1895) Ira Rodgers, Bethany,  
W.Va.

26 (1902) Bernie Shively, Oliver,  
Ill.

26 (1939) Herb Deromedi, Royal  
Oak, Mich.

26-(d – 1956) Earl Abell,  
Pardeeville, Wis.

26-(d – 1965) Homer Norton,  
College Station, Texas

26-(d – 1986) Johnny Kitzmiller,  
Dallas, Ore.

26-(d – 1994) Pug Lund,  
Minneapolis, Minn.

27 (1889) George Little,  
Leominster, Pa.

27 (1904) Les Lautenschlaeger,  
New Orleans, La.

27 (1960) Randy Trautman,  
Caldwell, Idaho

27 (1974) Danny Wuerffel, Ft.  
Walton Beach, Fla.

27-(d – 1932) Bill Morley,  
Pasadena, Calif.

27-(d – 1980) Bill Sprackling,  
Los Angeles, Calif.

28 (1888) Jim Thorpe, Prague,  
Okla.

28 (1948) Bruce Taylor, Perth  
Amboy, N.J.

28-(d - 1931) Knowlton Ames,  
Chicago, Ill.

28-(d – 1964) Barton “Botchey”  
Koch, Temple, Texas

28-(d – 1979) Lou Little, Delray  
Beach, Fla.

28-(d – 1982) Harry Van  
Surdam, Hoosick Falls, N.Y.

28-(d – 2014) James Saxton,  
Austin, Texas

29 (1903) Bob Hope, NFF Gold  
Medal recipient, London,  
England

29 (1892) Earl Abell, Portage,  
Wis.

29 (1949) Rex Kern, Lancaster,  
Ohio

29-(d - 2003) Mickey Kobrosky,  
Longmeadow, Mass.

30 (1891) Bob Peck, Lock  
Haven, Pa.

30 (1915) Larry Kelly, Conneaut,  
Ohio

30 (1941) Charlie Richard, Grain  
Valley, Mo.

30 (1943) Gale Sayers, Wichita,  
Kan.

30 (1946) Dick Farley, Danvers,  
Mass.

30 (1949) Lydell Mitchell, Salem,  
N.J.

31 (1912) Harold Burry, New  
Castle, Pa.

31 (1953) Richard Wood,  
Elizabeth, N.J.

31 (1967) Kevin Dent,  
Vicksburg, Miss.

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*From the IFRA ARCHIVES*

<b>Season</b>	<b>First National Championship by Small Colleges</b>	<b>Division</b>
1956	Montana State	NAIA
1956	St. Joseph's IN	NAIA
1956	Tennessee State	HBCU
1957	Florida A&M	HBCU
1957	Pittsburg State KS	NAIA
1958	Northeastern State OK	NAIA
1958	Southern Mississippi	College Division
1958	Prairie View	HBCU
1959	Bowling Green	College Division
1959	Texas A&I	NAIA
1960	Lenior-Rhyne NC	NAIA
1960	Ohio	College Division
1960	Southern	HBCU
1962	Central State OK	NAIA
1962	Jackson State	HBCU
1963	Delaware	College Division
1963	Northern Illinois	College Division
1963	St. John's MN	NAIA
1964	Cal-State Los Angles	College Division
1964	Concordia MN	NAIA
1964	Sam Houston TX	NAIA
1964	Wittenberg OH	College Division
1965	North Dakota State	College Division
1966	San Diego State	College Division
1966	Waynesburg PA	NAIA
1967	Fairmont State WV	NAIA
1967	Grambling	HBCU
1967	Morgan State	HBCU
1968	Alcorn State	HBCU
1968	North Carolina A&T	HBCU
1968	Troy State AL	NAIA
1970	Arkansas State	College Division
1970	Westminster PA	NAIA II
1971	California Lutheran	NAIA II
1971	Livingston AL	NAIA I
1972	East Texas St.	NAIA I
1972	Missouri Southern	NAIA II
1973	Abilene Christian	NAIA I

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1973	Louisiana Tech	NCAA II
1973	Northwestern IA	NAIA II
1974	Central IA	NCAA III
1974	Central Michigan	NCAA II/College Division
1974	Texas Lutheran	NAIA II
1975	Northern Michigan	NCAA II
1976	South Carolina State	HBCU
1977	Lehigh PA	NCAA II
1977	Widener	NCAA III
1978	Angelo State	NAIA I
1978	Baldwin-Wallace	NCAA III
1978	Eastern Illinois	NCAA II
1979	Eastern Kentucky	NCAA 1-AA
1979	Findlay OH	NAIA II
1979	Ithaca NY	NCAA III
1980	Bosie State	NCAA 1-AA
1980	Cal Poly-SLO	NCAA II
1980	Dayton	NCAA III
1980	Elon NC	NAIA I
1980	Pacific Lutheran WA	NAIA II
1981	Austin College	NAIA II
1981	Idaho State	NCAA 1-AA
1981	Southwest Texas St.	NCAA II
1982	Linfield OR	NAIA II
1982	West Georgia	NCAA III
1983	Augustana IL	NCAA III
1983	Carson-Newman TN	NAIA I
1983	Southern Illinois	NCAA 1-AA
1984	Central Arkansas	NAIA I
1985	Georgia Southern	NCAA 1-AA
1985	Hillsdale MI	NAIA I
1985	Wisconsin-La Crosse	NAIA II
1986	Central State OH	HBCU
1987	Cameron	NAIA I

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1987	Northeast Louisiana	NCAA 1-AA
1987	Wagner NY	NCAA III
1987	Wisconsin-Stevens Point-f	NAIA II
1988	Furman SC	NCAA 1-AA
1989	Mississippi College-f	NCAA II
1990	Allegheny PA	NCAA III
1990	Peru State NE	NAIA II
1991	Alabama State	HBCU
1991	Georgetown KY	NAIA II
1991	Youngstown St.	NCAA 1-AA
1992	Jacksonville State AL	NCAA II
1992	Marshall WV	NCAA 1-AA
1993	East Central OK	NAIA I
1993	Mount Union OH	NCAA III
1993	North Alabama	NCAA III
1994	Albion	NCAA III
1994	Hampton	HBCU
1995	Central Washington	NAIA II
1995	Montana	NCAA 1-AA
1996	Northern Colorado	NCAA II
1996	Sioux Falls SD	NAIA II
1996	Southwestern Oklahoma State	NAIA I
1997	Olivet Nazarene IL	NCCAA
1998	Azusa Pacific	NAIA
1998	Geneva	NCCAA
1998	Massachusetts	NCAA 1-AA
1998	Northwest Missouri State	NCAA II
1999	Northwestern Oklahoma State	NAIA
2000	Delta State	NCAA II
2000	Northwestern MN	NCCAA
2000	Tuskegee	HBCU
2001	Gardner-Webb NC	NCCAA
2001	North Dakota	NCAA II
2001	Sacred Heart	Mid-Major

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2002	Carroll MT	NAIA
2002	Grand Valley	NCAA II
2002	Western Kentucky	NCAA 1-AA
2003	Duquesne	Mid-Major
2004	James Madison	NCAA 1-AA
2004	Monmouth	Mid-Major
2004	Valdosta St.	NCAA II
2005	Appalachian State	NCAA 1-AA
2005	San Diego	Mid-Major
2006	North Carolina Central	HBCU
2006	North Greenville	NCCAA
2007	Delaware State	HBCU
2007	Malone	NCCAA
2007	Wisconsin-Whitewater	NCAA III
2008	Albany	Mid-Major
2008	Minnesota-Duluth	NCAA II
2008	Richmond	Championship Subdivision
2009	Villanova	Championship Subdivision
2010	Albany State	HBCU
2010	Eastern Washington	Championship Subdivision
2011	Saint Xavier IL	NAIA
2011	Winston-Salem	HBCU
2012	Marian	NAIA
2013	Grand View	NAIA
2014	Southern Oregon	NAIA
2014	Colorado State-Pueblo	NCAA II
2014	Iowa Wesleyan College	United Small College AA

*f-Forfeited National Championship*

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**More College Football News and Information can be found by visiting IFRA's partner websites.**

**Football Geography.com**

Andrew McKillop, <Andrew\_mckillop@footballgeography.com>

**<http://www.gridirongreats.net/> Gridiron Greats/football memorabilia**

Bob Swick, <bobswick@snet.net>

**Leatherheads of the Gridiron <http://www.leatherheadsofthegridiron.com/>**

Joe Williams, <leatherheadsofthegridiron@gmail.com>

**One Point Safety: <http://onepointsafety.com/>**

Travis Normand, <travisnormand@gmail.com>

**TheUnder Dawgs.com—CSD football**

Reggie Thomas, [reggie@theunderdawg.com](mailto:reggie@theunderdawg.com)

**Blog on College Football <http://www.tuxedo-press.com/>**

Tom Benjey [Tom@tuxedo-press.com](mailto:Tom@tuxedo-press.com)

**CollegeFootballPreseason.com**

Justin Burnette

**Pro Football Researchers Association**

Ken Crippen, <Ken\_Crippen@profootballresearchers.org>

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***Early passing rules:***

- **1906...** Passer first had to move 5 yards to either side of the center...if a pass hit the ground before anyone touched the ball; the defensive team took over at the spot where the passer stood. A touchdown pass had to be completed short of the goal line and run across. A completion beyond the goal line was a touchback.

- **By 1910...**Passes could be thrown from anywhere behind the line, so long as the passer dropped back five yards. An incomplete pass cost a 15-yard penalty and loss of down but not possession.

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*Source: Sporting Life, 1894*

## **FOOT BALL OR NO FOOT BALL**

### **The Question Discussed by Professors Wilson and Wilder**

Profs. Woodrow Wilson, of Princeton, and Burt G. Wilder, of Cornell, discussed the question, "*Ought Foot Ball to be Encouraged?*" recently before the Art Club of Philadelphia. The former took the affirmative. The meeting was called by the Contemporary Club, and Dr. Harrison Allen, who presided, introduced the speakers.

#### **THE AFFIRMATIVE**

"The question has two sides to it," said Prof. Wilson. "Are we going to encourage the game for the sake of others, or are we going to encourage it for the sake of the game itself? It seems to me unquestioned that anything which the colleges can control they should continue to control in the future for the sake of the athletics of this country, because you will observe that it is only by leadership of gentlemen that this thing can be kept manly and clean.

"Notwithstanding the fact that the game of cricket has become popular in England, it is, nevertheless, a gentleman's game. They set the standard. The question therefore is, Are manly influences and gentlemanly influences to control foot ball and preside over it? I think I can show you that college men can play better ball than others, and, therefore, they can maintain their leadership, and it will win, as it has in the past, in the leadership of the most manly crowd."

Then, taking up the other side of the question, Shall the game be encouraged for the sake of the game itself? he said: "I must give a most unhesitating affirmative, because I believe it develops more moral qualities than any other game of athletics. Ordinary athletics produce valuable qualities precision, decision, presence of mind, and endurance. No man can be a successful athlete without these four qualities.

"This game produces two other qualities not common to all athletics, that of co-operation, or action with others, and self-subordination. These are things to be encouraged, and they unquestionably come from the game of foot ball. In to understand all its developments.

"Why is it that Harvard don't win in foot ball? President Eliot says they don't play well because of the elective system of-studies, and I think he is practically right. The elective man is never subject to discipline. Let me assure you that the years in which Princeton was defeated were the years when she had not sense enough to win or, in other words, the men organizing didn't have the qualities of generalship.

"Will the increase of foot ball discourage studiousness? You say it withdraws the attention of the student from his studies. It is the undergraduates that are going to play foot ball. I believe it ought to be the object of college faculties to forbid graduates to play foot ball, as they are now in that field of life where they must specialize themselves."

Professor Wilson held that foot ball contests should be played only in the large cities. He had heard the game called a "prize fight" and a "bull fight," but it was because the men who played were in their athletic suits. The only reason they did not appear in evening dress was because it was inconvenient, and, as to the large gate receipts, the players did not share in them, as the money was devoted to keeping grounds in order, maintaining an organization, etc.

### **THE NEGATIVE**

Professor Hurt G. Wilder, of Cornell University took the negative side of the question, and said that he played foot ball forty years ago, but it was eighteen years since, after a most careful consideration of his own experience and observation of what was going on in his own university and in others, that he hart come to the conclusion that there should be no intercollegiate athletic contests whatever. He had hoped to hear Professor Wilson discuss the difference between foot ball as it is and as it might be.

He believed that the student of an American university was worthy of being told that he should lay aside all kinds of competition which pertain to athletic sports when he ceases to be a boy and begins to be a man. If it is true, he said, that college men are the best foot ball players, it is because the young men of the colleges are the power of the land'. If foot ball be so noble a mine, if it be a game which has such possibilities for the training of youth, why, then, doe: an ex-foot ball captain, under his own name, state that an umpire in the shape of a perfect sport should be employed to keep the" young men in order?

Professor Wilder believed that it was possible to have the game so modified as to become the best outdoor cold-weather exercise for vigorous young men, who like personal contact with their fellowmen.

He was in favor of a game rid of its present undesirable features. The surest way, he said, to do away with foot ball would be to compel every student in a university to play unless asked by his parents to be excused.

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Source: Baseball Magazine, 1913

## **Where the Baseball Records Fail to Tell the Truth**

By F. C. Lane

*Where the Baseball Records Fail to Tell the Truth Importance of the Records—The Valuable Service They Have Rendered—Baseball Errors in the Records—Improvements of Recent Years—The Present Campaign of Reform*

The records have played an important part in baseball.

They are one of the fundamental reasons why our national game is the greatest of games.

They exert a direct and powerful appeal upon the public and are a favorite topic of conversation among the fans.

In view of the great work they have performed it is not to be wondered at that they are attracting attention at present.

For with all their valuable service they are very far, from perfect.

Every body (sic) admits as much.

The only difficulty seems to be, to devise some method which, while admittedly superior to the present, shall at the same time not be so complicated as to prove unwieldy.

The past year has been marked by several improvements.

Mr. John Heydler's introduction of the earned run into pitching records is by all odds the most important and has received consideration from both leagues.

*The College Football Historian-18-*

But a good deal of work remains to be done before the records even approximate what they might be.

Some of the problems which confront the reformers are indicated in the following article.

Baseball has grown great because in the nature of the game, it is possible to clearly assign to the individual player and to the club, their exact rating in a system of comparative merit.

In other words, it is possible to form an estimate how good a player is by consulting his record, even though one has never seen him in action.

The baseball records have played a tremendous part in the solution of the game.

They are permanent repositories of information.

A star play on the diamond is not a fleeting triumph, today on everybody's lips and tomorrow vanished completely from the public view.

The records immediately seize upon a brilliant play and preserve it for all time as a lasting memorial to the man who made it.

Football has perhaps a stronger hold on the affections of its players than has baseball.

Football stars, even when baseball players as well, invariably profess a greater love for the gridiron than for the diamond.

Hockey is more spectacular than baseball, faster, flashier and as easy to follow.

But these two games have one fatal defect as compared with baseball.

They afford no possibility of keeping anything like an accurate record of individual play that shall correspond, even in the remotest fashion, to the batting, fielding, and pitching records in baseball.

In football, the number of touch-downs made, or the number of field goals kicked, or the like, are about the only methods in which comparative merit among players may be recorded, and these are so inadequate, so imperfect and apply to so few of the players actually engaged that they are largely negligible quantities.

The same applies to hockey. In both these games no one would be able from the score, to even guess as to the comparative merits of the individual player involved. The only alternative is to read the reports of the game.

*The College Football Historian-19-*

And in these, the experts invariably differ as to the particular players who starred in their work.

There is no method under the sun by which a given football player may be compared with any other save in the personal opinion of leading authorities who have watched both in action and are familiar with their feats on the field.

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Source: Sporting Life, 1914

Pattie Driscoll, star halfback of the Northwestern eleven, was re-elected captain of the Northwestern eleven for 1917.

"The re-election of Driscoll was a very fitting thing." says Coach Fred Murphy. "Pattie is a very capable back and a remarkable leader."

Source: Sporting Life, 1915

- **Brickley Kicking Coach**

CHARLEY BRICKLEY, the great kicker, whose name shines so brightly in Harvard records, has left Penn State, where he spent a couple of weeks coaching the kickers, and has gone to Johns Hopkins University. He left behind him at Penn State a cluster of drop kickers and feeling of awe at the uncanny way he has of developing field goal exports. When the Harvard star had finished his work, the Penn State coaches agreed that never before had they realized what field goal kicking really meant. In two brief weeks Brickley developed at least a half dozen drop kickers, giving Penn State a start on a department in which they may prove very troublesome to the various big colleges.

The State College men all agree now that Brickley is the king of them all in his own particular line.

- **Innovations in Foot Ball**

EVERY season some of the colleges spring something new in the line of coaching or training stunts. The latest has been introduced by Northwestern University out in Evanston, Ills.

The foot ball coaches at that institution first served notice on the players on the squad that they were not to read any of the foot ball news in the newspapers-in the belief that in this way; the players would neither have their heads swelled under praise, or lie spoiled by criticism.

In addition to this Coach Murphy sprang the innovation, presumably copied, "from the action of Griffith, the noted moving picture producer, of doing his coaching while perched in a 15-foot tower overlooking the playing field. From this eminence the coach is able to get a better view of the players and their actions, and with a megaphone he counsels them. Despite all these new fads the team shows signs of being strong and successful, as the showing against Chicago a week ago proved.

- **The 1915 Foot Ball Guide**

PROBABLY no one portion of the "Spalding Official Foot Ball Guide," which has just been published, edited as usual by Walter Camp, illustrates the hold the great autumn game has on the college world than the schedule of dates for the coming season. Nearly 2500 individual games are listed, practically every college event of note being shown, while the high school schedules demonstrate the systematic manner in which those institutions handle their events, instead of the hit-or-miss method of a few years ago.

The list of contents is practically encyclopedic. Besides the revised official rules the subjects comprise Mr. Camp's All-America selection and a great number of other "all" selections by various authorities, ranging in choice from national to sectional and even local in character. The state of the game in various sections of the country is discussed by competent persons in their respective localities.

Individual college reports are presented, while the records of last year's games, dual series records, the official lists of officers, captains', managers' and coaches' names for the coming season, and Parke Davis' compilations of foot ball records, which have become such a prominent annual feature of the Guide, together with the splendid pictorial presentation of leading teams, make the book a remarkable compendium of foot ball information, which requires a vast amount of labor to collect and compile.