



VOL. 8 • NO. 8

# NEWS



AUGUST 15, 1971

*For Student Air Travel*

## FAA Urges Adoption of California Guidelines

Adoption of aircraft charter guidelines similar to those adopted by the State of California late in 1969 has been suggested to the nation's colleges by Secretary of Transportation John A. Volpe.

"Until apparent student air charter abuses can be fully corrected, we feel the California guidelines serve as an excellent

model by identifying criteria essential for safety and reliability," Volpe said.

### FAA Investigation

Meanwhile, as a result of a sweeping study conducted by Admiral Willard J. Smith, former Assistant Secretary of Transportation, Volpe has ordered tighter

control over small charter-flight operations, placing them under the same type federal scrutiny faced by commercial airlines.

Also, the FAA and NCAA have urged member institutions to obtain a list of certified air carriers, which can be obtained from Air Carrier District Offices located in most major metropolitan areas,

or any FAA Regional Office.

**The California Air Travel Regulations have governed student air travel in California since 1969.**

Under these rules, charters for student air travel must:

- Use operators of civilian aircraft who are engaged in regularly scheduled passenger service as a common carrier, or who are

supplemental air carriers to the regularly scheduled airlines. The supplemental air carriers must continuously operate jet aircraft;

- Provide the college with a certificate of liability insurance covering bodily injury or death of state college student-passengers in the amount and subject to terms and conditions authorized by regulations of the Civil Aeronautics Board.

- Hold operation specifications issued by the FAA, authorizing the company to conduct operations at the airports that the charter will use during the trip;
- Satisfy FAA "air carrier" and "commercial operator" instructions.

"The important thing," commented David H. Brown of the Office of the Secretary of Transportation, "is that institutions read the fine print in their contracts. They should check out the operation themselves and make sure they are a bona fide operation."

"They should also get the whole package deal—get the crew with the airline. A lot of times an outfit will lease an airplane, and then tell the institution that they can get the crew for them. In essence, then, the institution has hired a crew and is liable for the safety of the aircraft. That's a position that a university shouldn't be in."

Meanwhile, FAA field offices have begun continuous surveillance of all jet liners and larger prop planes operated by small charter firms.

FAA officials said that the need is for closer regulation of the small independent operators as distinguished from supplemental and regularly-scheduled airlines.

Earlier this year, the FAA outlined regulations pertinent to air charter travel service to the NCAA and its membership in the wake of the Wichita State and Marshall crashes.

They include:

- An aircraft must have an airworthiness certificate posted in its cockpit, along with a copy of the plane's maintenance record. The certificate is valid only as long as the craft meets the specifications required for the particular type of airplane.

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**The Texas Y**—Coach Darrell Royal's innovative offense took the Longhorns to the 1970 Cotton Bowl Championship here over Notre Dame. But in the classic rematch battle on New Year's Day a year later in Dallas, the Fighting Irish avenged the loss, 24-11. That game will be the feature of a special ABC-TV program August 25, when "Texas and Notre Dame: The Wishbone Incident," will be aired at 9:30 Eastern Daylight Time. Burt Reynolds, star of ABC's "Dan August," and a former football star at Florida State, will narrate the film.

## Bill Introduced to Strengthen Ban on Weekend Telecasts

Two bills aimed at re-establishing the intent of Congress' ban on Friday night and Saturday professional football telecasts which interfere with high school and collegiate games have been introduced into the House of Representatives by Floyd V. Hicks (D.-Wash.) and J. J. "Jake" Pickle (D.-Texas) and Tom Steed (D.-Okla.).

The bills would tighten up the protection from pro football telecasts for the colleges and high schools playing their games on Friday and Saturday. According to recent National High School Federation figures, 84 per cent of high school games are played on Friday night.

Previously, Congress stated that any pro football game could not be telecast within a 75-mile radius of a high school or college game from 6 p.m. Friday night through 12 midnight Saturday

during a federally protected period which runs from the second weekend in September through the second weekend in December.

### Original: 1961

The original protection was granted to four-year institutions in 1961, when Congress allowed the National Football League authority to pool the television rights of individual teams in a league package, exempt from anti-trust laws.

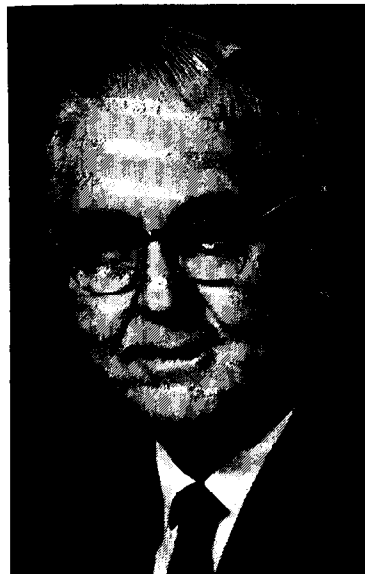
And in 1966, when the merger between the National and American Football Leagues was approved, high school games also came under the statute during the federally-protected period.

However, through the years professional football has telecast during the protected period to the detriment of the high school and college game. The NFL has inter-

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J. J. "Jake" Pickle  
Texas



Tom Steed  
Oklahoma



Floyd V. Hicks  
Washington

## Inspect Your Own Air Charters

Since the plane crash in Colorado that sent 30 persons associated with Wichita State University football to their deaths October 2, the Federal Aviation Administration has taken an active role to help stop such air tragedies from happening again.

It has urged NCAA members to adopt air charter policies similar to the one adopted by California state colleges in 1969, found in summation on Page 1.

### Regulations for NCAA

It has outlined air charter regulations and procedures for NCAA members to follow.

And it has ordered a safety crackdown on charter-flight operators after a wide-spread investigation.

Admiral Willard J. Smith, Assistant Secretary of Transportation for Safety and Consumer Affairs, whose office conducted the investigation, pointed out that the inquiry was not intended to affect the reliable operator. "And most of the operators are reliable," he said.

"There are many air charter operators who have established themselves credibly over the years," he noted. "Our efforts are aimed at only

those operators who are not in full compliance with required safety regulations."

### Members Must take Active Steps

What the FAA hopes is that each NCAA member institution will take steps to make sure that the airline it charters subscribes to the guidelines adopted by the California state colleges, and to other FAA regulations. Secretary of Transportation John A. Volpe has noted that in the department's investigation of the air-charter business, it has discovered that many universities and colleges have "unsuspectingly entered into arrangements with persons who operate either in the gray areas of the safety regulations or in violation of them."

It is important then that each institution makes sure it fully understands the agreement with its charter company—to make sure it follows all safety regulations, and to make sure that it has not made the institution liable for equipment and passengers, something which has happened when a charter company in effect has the institution hire the crew for the flight.

Follow the California charter regulations. It may prevent another disastrous air tragedy.

Bruce E. Skinner

## Elsewhere in Education

### Science, Engineering Grad Enrollment Down

Graduate enrollment in the sciences and engineering declined slightly between 1969 and 1970, according to information furnished by 227 doctorate-granting institutions in their applications for National Science Foundation traineeships.

The foundation said in a special study that the decrease and the declining trend in the rate of growth during 1967-69 "contrast markedly with the nine per cent annual rate of increase in enrollment for advanced degrees in the sciences and engineering that characterized the seven-year period 1960 to 1967."

In contrast to the decline in graduate enrollment, the foundation said, the number of faculty and post-doctorals increased during 1969-70, but at annual rates that were far below the comparable figures for 1967-69.

Four-fifths of all full-time graduate students enrolled in science doctorate departments depended on outside support in 1970. Those students relying upon support from institutions and state and local governments represented 37 per cent of the total and used the teaching assistantship most frequently. Thirty-four per cent of full-time graduate students were reported as receiving major support from the Federal Government, mostly through the fellowship-traineeship and research assistantship programs.

Fellowship-traineeships and research assistantships in 1970 provided financial assistance to 47,000 full-time graduate students in doctorate departments, or 93 per cent of all students receiving Federal support. Annual percentage changes in the number of graduate students financed through fellowships, traineeships, and research assistantships for all areas of science combined, and for most individual areas of science, showed a rather consistent pattern of declining Federal support during 1967-70. The overall decrease in Federally supported fellowships-traineeships was somewhat larger than the decline in research assistantships.

### Western Colleges Report Vacancies

A June survey shows that more than 49,000 openings still remain in western colleges and universities for freshmen and transfer students, the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education (WICHE) reported. The commission said it surveyed 458 public and private undergraduate institutions in 13 western states. It said 263 responded and 233 of that number reported vacancies.

### Fewer Prep School Grads Going to College

Six per cent of the 1970 graduates from the nation's leading private college prep schools have elected not to continue their education in college, according to the 52nd edition of *The Handbook of Private Schools*. The handbook noted that this was a significant increase from the 4.5 per cent of graduates who decided against college in 1969.

"The economic recession apparently was not the cause of this decline in college matriculation," the Boston publisher of the handbook commented. "Despite the recession, there were 581,310 students enrolled in the 1,884 private schools, a gain of almost 5,000 students over the previous year."

The handbook, published by the firm of Porter Sargent, also noted that the number of schools claiming 100 per cent college entrance of their

graduates also declined. In 1969, there were 289 schools which said all of their graduates went to college. This figure dropped to 239 in 1970.

While the total number of private schools in the directory was virtually unchanged from the year before—1,885 in 1969-70, and 1,884 in 1970-71—the number of "leading private schools" fell from 1,010 in 1969-70 to 993 in 1970-71. The number of "other boarding schools" declined from 342 to 331, while the number of "other day schools" increased from 533 to 560.

The handbook said the faculty-student ratio at the leading private schools remained unchanged at 9.1 to 1. In 1969-70 these schools reported a total enrollment of 294,111 and 32,330 faculty members, while in 1970-71 they reported an enrollment of 296,277 students and 32,635 faculty members.

### Hofstra Tells Story in Ad

Trustees of Hofstra University at Hempstead, N.Y. developed and paid for a full-page newspaper advertisement describing the university's educational, cultural, service and financial contributions to Long Island. The ad, titled "What has Hofstra Done for You Lately?" pointed out among other things that 88 per cent or \$22.5 million of the university's annual budget returns to the economies of Nassau and Suffolk counties, and that \$30 million was invested in the last six years in capital building, "most of it going to local suppliers and contractors."

### News on other campuses:

- Seniors at Harvard College are increasingly unsure of what they want to do after graduation, according to the annual report of Harvard's Office for Graduate and Career Plans. In 1967 approximately 90 seniors indicated they were uncertain about their eventual careers, while in June 1970 over 200 expressed similar uncertainty. Among the reasons for the increase cited by the report were student feelings of being over-intellectualized at Harvard, and the "time-consuming and emotionally exhausting" process of worrying about the draft.

- The California State Colleges, in a statement of budget "facts and impacts," said that Gov. Ronald Reagan's 1971-72 budget for the colleges will mean certain courses and classes will be eliminated and there will be larger classes and increased faculty workloads. The governor's budget would provide for 1,392.4 fewer faculty positions than planned for 1971-72, and 250.7 fewer positions than in the current year, although 20,000 additional students are expected. The governor has requested \$315 million for the colleges, while trustees requested \$369 million for support, \$156 million for capital outlay and \$61 million for salary and fringe benefit improvements.

- Trustees of Chatham College in Pittsburgh have adopted the recommendations of a Committee on the Future of the College that the institution continue to accept only women and not become coeducational. The committee, which studied the matter for two years, said it found that sex composition of a college is not a major determining factor in a student's choice of institutions, and that students tend to select a college on the basis of its academic program, flexibility, location and size.

- Duke University President Terry Sanford has rejected a student government proposal to liberalize the university's rules on the use of illegal drugs. One aspect of the student proposal would give students who smoke marijuana in their dormitories or other residential units immunity from disciplinary action by the university and

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## NCAA NEWS

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## Columnary Craft

Reprinted below are excerpts from the writings of news columnists commenting pertinently about college or amateur athletics. They were selected because the NCAA NEWS feels they make a point or discuss topics which will interest NEWS readers.

## Football Most Dangerous Team Sport, Says Surgeon

By the Associated Press

"No team sport anywhere in the world has an incidence of injury more frequent than American football," says a Baltimore neurosurgeon.

But when comparing deaths on the gridiron with those in some other sports, Dr. Charles M. Henderson said, "Football seems almost sedentary."

"The hazards of ordinary driving of an automobile," Dr. Henderson told members attending the National Athletic Trainers Assn., "are nine times greater for young men in the 15-22 age group than participation in football."

At a clinic on head injuries, Dr. Henderson said it has been estimated that the average high school football player has a 20 per cent chance of being injured during the season, with an 8 per cent chance that the injury would be serious.

As for deaths, Dr. Henderson said a 1964 study showed a ratio of 3.9 for each 100,000 participants in football, or one every 3 million man hours of exposure.

The death rate that year per 100,000 participants in other sports, he said, quoting an article from the Journal of the American Medical Assn., was 16.7 for power boat racing; 120 for auto racing; 133.3 for horse racing and 278.6 for motorcycling.

During the past 20 to 30 years, Henderson said, "the football helmet has evolved from a simple leather head covering into a hard plastic container for the calvarium (upper part of skull), complete with a plastic or metal faceguard.

"It would seem, however, that in the process of evolution, the protective function of the helmet has been in some ways overlooked."

To reduce football injuries, the neurosurgeon suggested helmets be designed with a shorter face mask and more padding at the rear, while "spearing" or tackling with the helmet be curbed.

"In general," he said, "a helmet with a suspension system is not as good as a helmet padded with energy absorbing material. A rigid exterior is desirable.

"A face mask may provide extra protection for the face, but if it fits too closely, its effectiveness will be reduced."

Dr. Henderson said protection from skull fractures requires "a hard shell which will not be deformed excessively due to the impact," with the impact load being distributed over a large area.

"However, the prevention of skull fractures per se," he said, "is not a guarantee against brain damage which may produce severe injury or death . . ."

### The Case for Interscholastic Sports

From the Physical Education Newsletter

" . . . interscholastic athletics tend to keep kids in school and offer many innercity kids a chance to go to college with scholarships. Reports from two cities are examples of this:

"Philadelphia, Pa. In fighting budget cuts, the Philadelphia Coaches' Association presented statistics illustrating the value of athletics in terms of classroom performance. The figures show that 95.3 per cent of senior athletes graduated; 46.8 per cent went on to college; 29.2 per cent received scholarships. Quite a case for continuing school sports.

"Cleveland, Ohio. A Cleveland study of inner-city schools showed that boys participating in athletics tend to stay in school. In one high school, 400 boys participated in varsity sports. None of them dropped out of school; 22 of them earned college scholarships."

## Bill Introduced to Congress

Continued from page 1  
pretended the original statute to allow for games to be telecast on Friday and Saturday, if they are not part of the NFL package, but instead are of local origination.

### Hurt at the Gate

Consequently, several exhibition games and a few Friday and

Saturday night games telecast during the regular season have come in conflict with high school and collegiate games.

Many institutions have reported a drop in attendance due to the professional telecasts. Consequently, the NCAA feels there is a need to strengthen the existing statute immediately.

# Football Heat Deaths on the Increase, Eight Die in 1970

Sharp increases in the annual football deaths from heat stroke and heat exhaustion have prompted a warning to the nation's coaches from the NCAA Committee on Competitive Safeguards and Medical Aspects of Sports.

Coaches are alerted to take special precautions during hot, humid conditions, which can result in death to a player.

With college and high school teams across the country poised to begin fall practice, the warning is particularly timely.

## One in 1965

An education program was mounted in 1965 after six players succumbed the year before, and as a result only one died that season.

But two died in 1967, five in 1968 and 1969, then eight died last season.

These dramatic increases brought strong action by the Committee.

"Almost all of the deaths are preventable," commented Dr. Donald L. Cooper, chairman of the NCAA Committee and team physician at Oklahoma State University. "Heat stroke and heat exhaustion are prevented by control of various factors in the conditioning program of the athletes.

"Basic, of course, is an adequate physical examination prior to participation. Any athlete who gives any history of previous problems with heat illness should be watched very carefully, and the team doctor or coach should be sure he takes plenty of fluids and frequent rest breaks."

## 11th Game

The Committee said that several additional factors may have contributed to more deaths in 1970, including addition of an 11th game to most schedules and earlier academic calendars,



Dr. Donald L. Cooper  
"deaths are preventable"

meaning many players are reporting for two-a-day practices in the middle of August—the hottest time of the year in most parts of the country.

"Those players who work out on artificial turf have an additional problem," Cooper said. "It is not uncommon to find the temperature just above the artificial turf many degrees higher than above natural grass. One study in the South showed the temperature on the turf to be 172 degrees Fahrenheit. To combat this heat problem and to reduce injury possibilities, the Committee suggests the artificial turf be watered before each practice session.

## Severe Conditions

The Committee said when severe temperature and humidity conditions exist, practices should be scheduled early in the morning or late at night. It also said the coach should acclimatize the ath-

letes to hot weather activity by carefully graduated practice sessions. Electrolyte solutions, water and ice should be readily available. Players should take 10-minute rest and fluid breaks every 20 to 30 minutes during hot weather.

"Every coach, trainer, manager and physician should watch the athletes carefully for signs of trouble (fatigue, lethargy, inattention, stupor, awkwardness)," Cooper said. "The determined, super conscientious athlete must be watched most closely, as he is the one most likely to push himself through pain and not report any discomfort.

"If an emergency arises on the field, the coach should seek a physician's service immediately. Don't wait to see what happens but get the ill athlete to medical support promptly."

## Dangerous Factors

Cooper emphasized temperature and humidity—not the sun—are the dangerous factors, and sun stroke and heat exhaustion can occur in the shade.

"A coach should figure how long he wants the team to work, and then intersperse rest periods (with fluids) at least every 20 to 30 minutes, while still actually practicing just as long. During heavy sweating, it has been estimated the sweat gland fatigues or tires out after about two hours, so the actual working time should probably not exceed this two-hour time limit, and in two-a-day practices there should be at least five to six hours rest between sessions so the sweat glands have time to recover.

"The coaches have the key responsibility to take every possible precaution so these tragic deaths don't happen again."

# Wayne Duke Named Big 10 Commissioner

Wayne Duke, commissioner of the Big Eight Conference for eight years, has been appointed to a five-year term as commissioner of the Big Ten, effective September 1.

Duke succeeds William Reed, who died May 20 after serving the Conference since 1961. Duke becomes the fourth commissioner of the Conference. Major John L. Griffith held the position first from 1922-1944, followed by Kenneth L. "Tug" Wilson, who served from 1945-61. Then Reed took over.

## Returns to Big 10

Duke, a 1950 graduate of the University of Iowa, returns to the Big 10 after a 21-year absence.

After receiving a degree in journalism from Iowa, Duke served as Sports Information Director at Northern Iowa from 1950-51, and then served as SID at Colorado for a year in 1951.

He then accepted an offer to join the newly organized executive staff of the NCAA. During his 11-year tenure with the NCAA, Duke was involved in nearly every phase of the Association's activity. He then became commissioner of the Big Eight in 1963.

Duke is active on several NCAA Committees, including the Executive, Television and Professional Relations Committees. He also is the NCAA delegate to the governing council of the U.S. Track and Field Federation. He was elected Vice-President of the Collegiate Commissioner's Association at their annual meeting this summer.



Wayne Duke  
New Big 10 Commissioner

# Wrestling Aid Figures Incorrect

The limitation grants, banking and maximum number of grant figures for wrestling were incorrect as they appeared in the last issue of the News.

The correct figures for each sport should now read:

	Grants Per Year	Banking Figures	Maximum Number of Grants
Baseball	5	2	20
Cross country-track	6	3	24
Fencing	2	1	8
Golf	2	1	8
Gymnastics	3	1	12
Ice Hockey	7	3	28
Lacrosse	6	3	24
Skiing	3	1	12
Soccer	5	2	20
Swimming	6	2	20
Tennis	2	1	8
Volleyball	2	1	8
Waterpolo	2	1	8
Wrestling	5	2	20

# Elsewhere in Education

Continued from page 2

would let each residential unit adopt its own policy. "Our campus is not an enclave where either Associated Students of Duke University or I have been granted authority to ignore the duly enacted laws of our state and nation," Sanford said. Also, he said, the student policy attempts to draw an erroneous parallel between the use of drugs and the use of alcohol. Sanford rejected the contention by students that the policy became effective with ASDU approval. "ASDU recommended a change to me and I am unable to accept the recommendation," he said.

• The board of trustees of Franklin College in Indiana has approved plans to do a feasibility study of a three-year liberal arts program. President Wesley N. Haines, in recommending the study, said such a program would have obvious economic advantages for students but that the following need examination: "winnowing or combination of courses to what's essential; different or supplementary methods of teaching; faculty-student ratio; recruitment of student factors such as maturity, capacity, motivation, and numbers to get a 1,000 to 1,200 enrollment; and graduate school and teacher education requirements." Given the essential of a high content of liberal education and graduate school and career preparation in the college, and faced with the need to find ways to the most education for the fewest dollars, Haines said, "I raise the time question: is it necessary to take four years to do it?"



Bill Franklin  
Purdue

# Visit Australia, New Zealand, Tahiti

# Big Ten All-Stars Return from Foreign Tour

The first major conference "all-star" basketball team to travel overseas has returned to the States, after completing a month-long, 25,000 mile exhibition tour of Tahiti, New Zealand and Australia.

The Big Ten All-Stars compiled an excellent 15-1 record, despite playing as many as six games in eight days. They rolled to 11 straight victories before they lost their first game.

"We played before some very sports-minded people who are trying build the sport of basketball," commented Lou Watson, head coach at Indiana.

## Good Crowds

"Everywhere we played there was an overflow crowd. I think we were able to show them good basketball."

While on the tour, the team played under international rules—rules which Watson thinks the college game should adopt.

## Likes Rules

"It's a faster and much quicker game. You only shoot free throws up until the last three minutes of play in a two-shot situation or on a technical. Otherwise you take the ball out-of-bounds. And the referee doesn't have to handle the ball on a violation in the back-court. It makes it a much faster game.

"A big man has to be agile. The lane is 20 feet at the baseline instead of 12. You aren't able to pick up a lot of garbage. And a big man has to get back on de-

fense, since the referee doesn't handle the ball in the back-court. A player can just grab the ball, jump out-of-bounds, and put the ball in play. I think we should look into the rules in order to improve the college game."

Brad Snyder of Northwestern coached the team with Watson, and they were assisted by head trainer Gayle Robinson of Michigan State.

During the trip the All-Stars averaged 105.8 points per game with a high of 134 and a low of 66 in their lone loss.

Purdue's Bill Franklin led the scoring with 236 points, while Jim Brewer of Minnesota had 218 and Clarence Sherrod of Wisconsin 192.

## INDIVIDUAL SCORING

	FG	FT	FTA	TP
Bill Franklin, Purdue	112	12-32	236	
Jim Brewer, Minnesota	99	20-34	218	
Clarence Sherrod, Wisc.	81	30-36	192	
Wayne Grabiec, Michigan	78	9-14	165	
Mark Sibley, N'western	66	26-34	158	
Frank Wilson, Indiana	58	12-14	128	
Rick Howat, Illinois	59	9-10	127	
Rick Suni, Northwestern	49	7-12	105	
John Ritter, Indiana	35	31-84	101	
Kevin Kunnert, Iowa	43	8-10	94	
Bill Kilgore, Michigan St.	37	15-26	89	
Mark Wagar, Ohio State	36	8-12	80	

## GAME SCORES

(Big 10 Scores listed first)

123	Tahiti	35
107	New Zealand	72
110	Newcastle	72
111	Nowra	63
130	Sydney	79
116	Canberra	54
97	St. Kila (Melbourne)	74
96	CYMS (Melbourne)	79
115	Nunawding (Melbourne)	86
75	Church (Melbourne)	74
110	Ballarat	73
66	Devonport (L)	87
134	Launceston	62
122	Hobart	72
81	South Australia	79
100	South Australia	61



Clarence Sherrod  
Wisconsin

# The NCAA Championships...

When the 1970-71 NCAA Championship season came to a close in June, many institutions either continued or established themselves as a dynasty power in an NCAA Championship event. Below is a historical perspective of each of the Association's 26 Championships.

Sport (institutions, competitors entered in 1970-71 events)	University Division		
	Last Five Champions	Last Five Runnersup	History
<b>Baseball</b> (23 institutions)	1971—Southern Cal 1970—Southern Cal 1969—Arizona State 1968—Southern Cal 1967—Arizona State	1971—Southern Illinois 1970—Florida State 1969—Tulsa 1968—Southern Illinois 1967—Houston	Since 1965, Arizona State had won the College World Series title at Omaha, Nebr., during the odd-numbered years, while USC won the crown in 1968 and 1970. And the Trojans also took the title in an "Arizona State" year in 1971 and emerged as the team to beat in years to come for the World Series crown. One of the most successful of the NCAA championship events, the ten-session tourney drew a record 77,460 people in 1971, and set a final day attendance record of 13,945.
<b>Most Championships:</b> So. Cal. 7, Ariz. St. 3			
<b>Basketball</b> (25 institutions)	1971—UCLA 1970—UCLA 1969—UCLA 1968—UCLA 1967—UCLA	1971—Western Kentucky 1970—Jacksonville 1969—Purdue 1968—North Carolina 1967—Dayton	The most famous of all NCAA championship dynasties, John Wooden's UCLA Bruins, have now won five straight NCAA crowns and captured seven out of the last eight titles. Only Texas El Paso has broken the Bruin dynasty in the last eight years, winning at Maryland in 1966. Each year the Bruins have won the title, a different team has finished in the runnerup position.
<b>Most Championships:</b> UCLA 7, Kentucky 4			
<b>Cross Country</b> (84 institutions, 307 competitors)	1970—Villanova 1969—Texas El Paso 1968—Villanova 1967—Villanova 1966—Villanova	1970—Oregon 1969—Villanova 1968—Stanford 1967—Air Force 1966—Kansas State	Jim "Jumbo" Elliott and Jack Pyrah continued to lead Villanova's domination of this event in 1970, winning their fourth title out of the last five years. "We were really surprised to win it this year," Pyrah said. "We really didn't have a cross country runner except Walsh (Don, who finished second in the individual rankings). The rest of our runners are half-milers and milers who are suited more for track."
<b>Most Championships:</b> Michigan State 8, Villanova 4			
<b>Fencing</b> (47 institutions, 110 competitors)	1971—NYU, Columbia (tie) 1970—New York Univ. 1969—Pennsylvania 1968—Columbia 1967—New York Univ.	1970—Columbia 1969—Harvard 1968—New York Univ. 1967—Pennsylvania	The East has produced the winner of the National Collegiate Fencing Championships for the past 13 years. NYU has won the NCAA crown in five of those years, and Columbia three. NYU has captured nine championships in the 29-year history of the meet.
<b>Most Championships:</b> NYU 9, Columbia 8			
<b>Golf</b> (59 institutions, 231 competitors)	1971—Texas 1970—Houston 1969—Houston 1968—Florida 1967—Florida	1971—Houston 1970—Wake Forest 1969—Wake Forest 1968—Houston 1967—Louisiana State	The word "Houston" has been synonymous with collegiate golf. Twelve times in the last 16 years the Cougars have won the National Collegiate Championship. The Cougars had to settle for second place in this year's Championship competition, but the state of Texas kept the title, with the University of Texas rallying from a 15-stroke deficit to win.
<b>Most Championships:</b> Yale 21, Houston 12, Princeton 12			
<b>Gymnastics</b> (39 institutions, 168 competitors)	1971—Iowa State 1970—Michigan 1969—Iowa 1968—California 1967—Southern Illinois	1971—Southern Illinois 1970—Iowa State 1969—Penn State 1968—Southern Illinois 1967—Michigan	No one team has really dominated the last ten years of the National Collegiate Gymnastics Championship, although Southern Illinois won the event in 1964, '66 and '67, and placed second in 1961, '62, '63, '68 and '71. Iowa State, led by all-arounder Brent Simmons, won the 1971 title in Ann Arbor, Mich., where Coach Ed Gagnier took the title away from his former coach, Newt Loken. Loken hosted the meet this season, after winning the title the year before at Temple.
<b>Most Championships:</b> Illinois 8, Penn State 8			
<b>Ice Hockey</b> (4 institutions)	1971—Boston Univ. 1970—Cornell 1969—Denver 1968—Denver 1967—Cornell	1971—Minnesota 1970—Clarkson 1969—Cornell 1968—North Dakota 1967—Boston Univ.	The West had dominated the NCAA Ice Hockey Championship up until two years ago, the East only winning three titles well-spaced among 19 Western National Collegiate Ice Hockey Championships. However, the East has taken over the championship proceedings. In 1970 it was an All-Eastern final, with Cornell defeating Clarkson for the title. This season, Boston defeated Minnesota for the crown.
<b>Most Championships:</b> Michigan 7, Denver 5			
<b>Indoor Track</b> (106 institutions, 395 competitors)	1971—Villanova 1970—Kansas 1969—Kansas 1968—Villanova 1967—Southern Cal	1971—Texas El Paso 1970—Villanova 1969—Villanova 1968—Southern California 1967—Oklahoma	"I'm not fooling, this is the best meet we go to all year. The competitive facilities are great, the meet runs like clockwork, and the kids are royally treated. And the crowd... well, who ever heard of track meet selling out two days back to back." The speaker was Villanova Coach Jim "Jumbo" Elliott, and he had a right to acclaim one of the NCAA's most successful events. His Wildcats have won the event twice, and placed second two other times.
<b>Most Championships:</b> Kansas 3, Villanova 2			
<b>Lacrosse</b> (8 institutions)	1971—Cornell	1971—Maryland	In the newest of the NCAA championship events, Cornell struck a blow for Eastern Lacrosse this season. In 1970, Cornell was overlooked in the voting for the Wingate Trophy, emblematic of the championship of the U.S. Intercollegiate Lacrosse Association. But this year, the teams actually played for the title, and the Big Red defeated Maryland, 12-6, in the championship finale.
<b>Skiing</b> (26 institutions, 139 competitors)	1971—Denver 1970—Denver 1969—Denver 1968—Wyoming 1967—Denver	1971—Colorado 1970—Dartmouth 1969—Dartmouth 1968—Denver 1967—Wyoming	No team has controlled a National Collegiate Championship event like Denver has in skiing. Eighteen times skiers have raced down the slope in quest for the NCAA Championship, and only four times has a school other than Willy Schaeffler's team won the championship. The Pioneers have won the title ten times out of the last 11 years, with Dartmouth and Wyoming being the chief runnerup powers.
<b>Most Championships:</b> Denver 14, Colorado 2			
<b>Soccer</b> (24 institutions)	1970—St. Louis 1969—St. Louis 1968—Maryland, Michigan St. (tie) 1967—Michigan State, St. Louis (tie) 1966—San Francisco	1970—UCLA 1969—San Francisco   1966—Long Island	Another dynasty. Coach Harry Keough's St. Louis Billikens have won or tied for the NCAA crown the last three out of four years, and have won or tied for the title eight times since the championship was inaugurated in 1959. This year they won it on defense. They gave up only one goal in four NCAA Championship games.
<b>Most Championships:</b> St. Louis 8, Michigan State 2			



<b>Sport</b> (institutions, competitors entered in 1970-71 events)	<b>Last Five Champions</b>	<b>Last Five Runnersup</b>	<b>History</b>
<b>Swimming</b> (87 institutions, 458 competitors) <b>Most Championships:</b> Ohio State 11, Michigan 10	1971—Indiana 1970—Indiana 1969—Indiana 1968—Indiana 1967—Stanford	1971—Southern Cal 1970—Southern Cal 1969—Southern Cal 1968—Yale 1967—Southern Cal	One of the newest of the NCAA dynasties is Indiana in the swimming pool, where the Hoosiers have won the crown the last four years. They took the title of "king of the pool" away from Southern Cal, who had won the title from 1963-66 and placed second in 1967.
<b>Tennis</b> (57 institutions, 181 competitors) <b>Most Championships:</b> So. Calif. 11, UCLA 10	1971—UCLA 1970—UCLA 1969—Southern Cal 1968—Southern Cal 1967—Southern Cal	1971—Trinity (Texas) 1970—Trinity, Rice (tie) 1969—UCLA 1968—Rice 1967—UCLA	The UCLA Bruins are tough around a net. They won the basketball, tennis and volleyball Championships in 1971, along with the track crown. They were also second in water polo and soccer. The Bruins have won the title ten times during the 26-year history of the meet, while cross-town rival USC has won it 11.
<b>Track and Field</b> (109 institutions, 475 competitors) <b>Most Championships:</b> So. Calif. 25, Illinois 5	1971—UCLA 1970—Oregon, BYU, Kansas (tie) 1969—San Jose State 1968—Southern Cal 1967—Southern Cal	1971—Southern Cal 1969—Kansas 1968—Washington St. 1967—Oregon	A West Coast event, where District 8 Schools have won the crown 36 times since the meet was started in 1921. Despite a dropped baton in the 440-yard relay (the team that has won this event the past five years has won the team crown), UCLA won in 1971, marking its third win. Meanwhile, USC has captured the team title 25 times.
<b>Volleyball</b> (4 institutions)	1971—UCLA 1970—UCLA	1971—UC Santa Barbara 1970—Long Beach State	Allen Scates has started another UCLA dynasty, winning the NCAA Volleyball title in the first two seasons it was held. UC Santa Barbara has also established itself as an early power, placing second in 1971 and third in 1970.
<b>Water Polo</b> (8 institutions)	1971—UC Irvine 1969—UCLA	1970—UCLA 1969—California	If UCLA was the power in the University Division Championships this year, then UC Irvine held that distinction in the College Division events. The Anteaters won the CD swimming and tennis titles, and then won the National Collegiate Water Polo title, which included schools from both divisions.
<b>Wrestling</b> (101 institutions, 297 competitors) <b>Most Championships:</b> Okla. St. 27, Oklahoma 6	1971—Oklahoma State 1970—Iowa State 1969—Iowa State 1968—Oklahoma State 1967—Michigan State	1971 Auburn 1970—Michigan State 1969—Oklahoma 1968—Iowa State 1967—Michigan	The Big Eight has dominated this event. Oklahoma State has won the crown 27 times, Oklahoma six, and Iowa State four. Only five other titles have been won by schools outside of this conference.

## College Division

<b>Baseball</b> (21 institutions)	1971—Florida Southern 1970—San Fernando Valley 1969—Illinois State 1968—Chapman	1971—Central Michigan 1970—Nicholls State 1969—Southwest Missouri 1968—Delta State	No clearcut champion has emerged in the four year history of the baseball championship, with eight different schools sharing championship and runnerup positions.
<b>Basketball</b> (32 institutions) <b>Most Championships:</b> Evansville 5, Ky. Wesleyan 3	1971—Evansville 1970—Phila. Textile 1969—Ky. Wesleyan 1968—Ky. Wesleyan 1967—Winston-Salem	1971—Old Dominion 1970—Tenn. St. 1969—Southwest Missouri 1968—Indiana State 1967—Southwest Missouri	Another one of the NCAA's most successful events, with Evansville hosting the finals of the tournament for the past 15 seasons. Five times the Purple Aces have emerged as champion of the tourney themselves. A great show place for talent, the tournament has produced such stars as Earl Monroe, Walt Frazier, Phil Jackson, Al Attles, Jerry Newsum, George Tinsley, Bob Dandridge and many others.
<b>Cross Country</b> (78 institutions, 337 competitors) <b>Most Championships:</b> San Diego St. 3	1970—Eastern Michigan 1969—Eastern Illinois 1968—Eastern Illinois 1967—San Diego State 1966—San Diego State	1970—Fullerton State 1969—Eastern Michigan 1968—Mankato State 1967—Cal Poly Pomona 1966—Southern Illinois	After finishing second in 1969, Eastern Michigan moved to the forefront of cross country competition by winning the 1970 title. This most successful NCAA event has been conducted for 13 seasons by Wheaton College (Ill.)
<b>Golf</b> (34 institutions, 186 competitors) <b>Most Championships:</b> Lamar Tech 2	1971—LSU New Orleans 1970—Rollins 1969—San Fernando Valley 1968—Lamar Tech 1967—Lamar Tech	1971—San Fernando Val. 1970—Georgia Southern 1969—Rollins 1968—Middle Tennessee 1967—Murry State	No school has dominated this event. Lamar Tech won the title in 1967 and 1968, but no one else has won the title twice. LSU New Orleans became the eighth institution to win the crown this year.
<b>Gymnastics</b> (23 institutions, 177 competitors) <b>Most Championships:</b> San Fernando 2	1971—Fullerton State 1970—Northwest La. 1969—San Fernando State 1968—San Fernando State	1971—Springfield 1970—Southern Conn. 1969—Southern Conn. 1968—Springfield	In 1971, Fullerton State broke the bloc which had controlled the College Division championships. The Titans tallied 158.150 points to win the event. In the past, San Fernando Valley, Northwestern Louisiana State, Springfield and Southern Connecticut have done most of the scoring.
<b>Swimming</b> (72 institutions, 360 competitors) <b>Most Championships:</b> Cal Irvine 3, San Diego State 2	1971—UC Irvine 1970—UC Irvine 1969—UC Irvine 1968—Long Beach State 1967—UC Santa Barbara	1971—South Florida 1970—Springfield 1969—Kenyon 1968—Texas Arlington 1967—UC Irvine	Mike Martin and UC Irvine continued to reign over the College Division swimming championships, winning their third in a row this year. In each of the last three seasons, UC Irvine has won the crown and Martin has won the 200, 500 and 1650-yard freestyle events each time. And also each year, he has swam a leg on the winning UC Irvine 400 and 800-yard freestyle relay teams.
<b>Tennis</b> (28 institutions, 98 competitors) <b>Most Championships:</b> Los Angeles St. 3, Cal Irvine 2	1971—UC Irvine 1970—UC Irvine 1969—San Fernando St. 1968—Fresno State 1967—Long Beach State	1971—Rollins 1970—Cal Poly SLO 1969—Northeast Missouri 1968—L.A. State 1967—Lamar Tech	Freshmen played a big part in the 1971 NCAA Championships, and Bob Chappell of UC Irvine played a big part in the Anteaters second straight title victory. Chappell won the singles championship by defeating John Lowman of Rollins.
<b>Track and Field</b> (93 institutions, 385 competitors) <b>Most Championships:</b> Cal Poly SLO 3	1971—Kentucky State 1970—Cal Poly SLO 1969—Cal Poly SLO 1968—Cal Poly SLO 1967—Long Beach State	1971—Cal Poly SLO 1970—C.W. Post 1969—Occidental 1968—UC Santa Barbara 1967—UC Santa Barbara	Five sprinters upset Cal Poly SLO's bid for its fourth straight track championship in 1971. Kentucky State's "Wonder Five" took two firsts, two seconds and a third to win the title, after Cal Poly SLO had dominated the event from 1968-1970.
<b>Wrestling</b> (88 institutions, 367 competitors) <b>Most Championships:</b> Cal Poly SLO 5, Western Colo. 2	1971—Cal Poly SLO 1970—Cal Poly SLO 1969—Cal Poly SLO 1968—Cal Poly SLO 1967—Portland State	1971—Slippery Rock 1970—Northern Iowa 1969—Northern Colorado 1968—Portland State 1967—Mankato State	If Oklahoma State has dominated the UD Wrestling championships, then Cal Poly SLO has been equally impressive in the CD tourney, winning the title five times out of the nine years that it's been held. This season they easily won it, scoring 118 points to second place Slippery Rock's 58.

# INTERPRETATIONS

(Note: Publication of an interpretation in this column constitutes official notice to the membership. New O.I.s printed herein may be reviewed by the annual Convention at the request of any member. Questions concerning these or other O.I.s should be directed to Warren S. Brown, assistant executive director, in the Association's Executive Office.

Further, it is suggested each set of interpretations be clipped from the NEWS and placed in the reader's NCAA Manual.)

## Individual Eligibility

**Situation:** A student enrolls in a member institution and then withdraws from college. During the interim period, while not enrolled in a collegiate institution, he participates in a golf tournament and accepts a prize which is permissible under USGA rules, but exceeds NCAA limits. (54)

**Question:** Do NCAA rules apply to the student-athlete during the period he is not enrolled in college?

**Answer:** Yes. Once a student-athlete is initially subject to NCAA eligibility rules, he remains subject to those rules until his collegiate eligibility is completed. [C3-1]

**Situation:** A student-athlete reportedly receives improper financial assistance at the branch school of a member institution. The branch school's athletic program is independent of the main campus. (55)

**Question:** Is the student-athlete ineligible for intercollegiate athletics at the main campus?

**Answer:** For purposes of determining this student-athlete's eligibility, the branch school is considered a non-member institution and the Association's rules would be applied accordingly; i.e., the transferring student-athlete would be considered eligible unless allegations were submitted to the contrary and subsequently substantiated. [C3-1]

## Educational Expenses

**Situation:** A student-athlete is awarded institutional financial assistance which includes the payment of fees related to courses in which he is enrolled. The student-athlete is enrolled in an aviation training course. (57)

**Question:** May the institution pay for the cost of flying lessons which are associated with the course?

**Answer:** Yes, but only if the course is a part of the institution's regular curriculum (included in the institution's catalog of classes) and the institution pays these same fees for any other student enrolled in the course who receives fees as a part of a grant-in-aid or scholarship. [C3-1-(f)]

## Permissible Entertainment

**Situation:** An institution's athletic team plays an away-from-home contest and the institution desires to provide reasonable entertainment for team members during the road trip. (56)

**Question:** Under what conditions may the team members be entertained?

**Answer:** The institution may pay actual costs for reasonable entertainment which takes place in the immediate area (actual site or communities contiguous thereto) where the team plays or practices. It may not transport the team outside the area for this purpose. Further, it is not permissible for the team to stay over after the event or to transport the team to a site for the purpose of entertainment. [C3-1-(f)-(g) and C3-1-(g)-(1)]

## 1.600 Rule

**Situation:** A student has not established his prediction by taking an ACT or SAT test prior to enrollment. The student takes the test on the first subsequent national test administration and he predicts a minimum 1.600 grade point average. (62)

**Question:** May the institution award him financial aid retroactively?

**Answer:** No, however, financial aid may be awarded from the point the student predicts a minimum 1.600 GPA. The institution must prorate the aid for that portion of the term for which the student-athlete is eligible to receive it. [B4-6-(b)]

## Transfer Status

**Situation:** A prospective student-athlete reports for picture day immediately preceding an institution's uniformed preseason football practice. He participates in picture day, but subsequently departs the institution before "reporting on call for regular uniformed squad practice" per Official Interpretation 400-(a). (69)

**Question:** Is the young man considered a transfer when he enrolls in an NCAA member institution?

**Answer:** No. Inasmuch as the prospective student-athlete participated only in picture day and did not report for uniformed squad practice, he is not considered a transfer student. [B3-1-(c) and O.I. 400-(a)]

## Aid Cancellation

**Situation:** A prospective student-athlete is awarded institutional financial aid on the basis that he declared his intention to participate in a particular sport by signing a letter-of-intent. The applicant decides not to participate either before he reports for the first practice session or after he has made only a token appearance by reporting for one day of practice. (2)

**Question:** Is this sufficient grounds to initiate the proceedings to graduate or terminate institutional financial aid during the period of the award?

**Answer:** Yes. Such acts would indicate fraudulent misrepresentation in his application or letter-of-intent. It is necessary that the "intention to participate" was a condition in the letter-of-intent or his financial aid application. (This same answer applies to the renewal of such a grant.) [C3-1-(g)-(2)]

# FAA Outlines Regulations

Continued from page 1

- The owner and/or operator is responsible for properly maintaining the aircraft.

- FAA inspectors regularly check the scheduled commercial airlines, but do not check charter services as regularly. They give three types of certificates to charters.

A Part 121 operator's certificate authorizes a company to fly planes as large as those flown by scheduled airliners, but which are inspected less frequently.

A Part 135 operator is certified for air taxi service. Spot checks are conducted, but less frequently for these operators than for a Part 121 certificate holder. He flies a smaller plane, unless the FAA grants special permission.

A Part 91 operator usually is certified for private purposes, but the operators may carry passengers.

- If an FAA inspector determines that an aircraft does not meet the requirements for a certificate, he can order a hearing for purposes of suspending the aircraft's certificate. Normally he gives the operator an opportunity to meet the specifications before a hearing is called. In the interim, the operator may continue to fly the plane and carry passengers, although the plane may not meet the specifications.

- Certificates can only be suspended without a hearing in an emergency situation, which is what the FAA has determined exists in connection with the Jack Richards Aircraft Co., owner of the planes which carried the Wichita State team, and Golden Eagle Corp., which provided crews for the planes. Golden Eagle operated under an air taxi certificate and was not authorized to fly Martin 404's. Also, the pilots did not have current medical certificates. They are required to have a physical examination every six months.

Public hearings have been conducted at Wichita State by the National Transportation Safety Board, an independent body of the Transportation Department.

- The FAA is required to inform the owner/operator if inspection indicates a craft does not meet specifications. However, the FAA claims it is "irregular" for inspectors to talk with others—such as a college institution—about airworthiness certification.

- Institutions may contact the FAA for information regarding certification of chartered aircraft.

# New Qualification For NCAA Wrestling Tourney

Automatic qualification procedures for the 1972 National Collegiate Wrestling Championships will be implemented next year, changing from a district qualifying format used last year.

Each conference will qualify a predetermined number of contestants in each weight class, based on the achievement of each conference in past NCAA competition. Independents will qualify in one of two Eastern and Western regional qualifying championship meets. Districts 1-4 will qualify three contestants per weight class, while 1-5 will qualify two per division.

The number of contestants that will qualify from each conference from each weight class are: Big Eight, Big 10, Eastern Intercollegiate Wrestling Association and Pacific-8 4; NCAA College Division 3; Mid-American, Midwestern Universities and Western Athletic 2; and Atlantic Coast Conference, Big Sky, Middle Atlantic, Pacific Coast Athletic Association, Southeastern and Southern 1.

# THE NCAA RECORD

## A roundup of current membership activities and personnel changes

### ATHLETIC DIRECTORS

J. GENE BOURDET, administrative assistant at Fresno State, replaces CECIL COLEMAN at that institution. Coleman earlier accepted a similar position at Wichita State.

DR. JAMES L. COMER succeeds DR. FRED MILLER at Long Beach State. Miller moved on to Arizona State, while Comer was previously director of athletics at Bakersfield and Hayward State.

Former Iowa Football Coach RAY NAGEL succeeds STAN BATES at Washington State. Bates is currently serving as commissioner of the Western Athletic Conference.

LOUIS G. McCULLOUGH, replaces CLAY STAPLETON at Iowa State, after the latter accepted the top sports job at Florida State.

After 31 years of service to Providence College, REV. ALOYSIUS B. BEGLEY stepped down to make way for DAVID A. GAVITT, who will also continue to coach basketball.

Other new athletic directors include MILTON J. PIEPUL at American International College; DR. WILLIAM A. MARSHALL at Franklin and Marshall; GERALD J. PETROFES at Lebanon Valley; BRUCE ALLISON at Union; ROBERT A. DEVLIN at Worcester State; and DR. NEIL SERPICO at West Chester.

### SPORTS INFORMATION DIRECTORS

NEW SIDS at Eastern College Athletic Conference schools include MIKE TRANGHESE at American International; GERALD DIPIETRO at Fairfield; MAX PETERSEN at Middlebury; BRUCE GOLDBERG at New Paltz State; JOHN MORRIS at Penn State; ALLEN J. TISHMAN at Wagner and DICK POLEN at West Virginia.

ED McKEE replaces BILL LINSON at Indiana State.

SIDNEY FOX, former director of athletics, and head football and basketball coach at Roeper City and Country School in Bloomfield Hills, Mich., replaces RAY THOMAS at Detroit.

DR. DRAYTON G. MILLER, a former Assistant Professor of German at St. Louis University, assumes duties of SID and freshman basketball coach at Jacksonville University. He replaces DON RUTLEDGE, who took over coaching duties at Valencia Junior College.

Former Milwaukee Journal sportswriter MIKE GONRING was named at Marquette University replacing JOHN McGOWAN, who resigned to go into sales work in Milwaukee.

### COACHES

**BASKETBALL**—After serving 16 years as head coach at Redlands, LEE FULMER stepped down to make way for assistant GARY SMITH. Smith was an All-America honorable mention guard for Fulmer in 1964.

DICK McDONALD replaces KEN MEYER at William Paterson College. Meyer becomes head coach at Kutztown State.

HENRY EGAN succeeds BOB SPEAR at the Air Force Academy. Egan served as chief scout and recruiter for the Falcons last season.

Former Washington State basketball coach MARV HARSHMAN moved across state to replace TEX WINTER at Washington.

Boston College, always one of the East's top basketball schools, signed on BOB ZUFFELATO, former BC assistant coach. He replaces CHUCK DALY, who earlier moved on to Penn.

RICHARD CONOVER, former Niagara assistant, replaces JOHN HILLER at St. Francis (Pa.).

Other new coaches include EDWIN D. MUTO at Buffalo; JACK KAMINER at CCNY; PETER BROACA at Coast Guard; JOHN HARNUM at Delaware; GLENN ROBINSON at Franklin and Marshall; and BARRY KEADLE at Susquehanna.

**BASEBALL**—RON MAESTRI, former assistant coach at Bradley University, replaces BOB HINES at LSU New Orleans. Hines is entering private business.

SONNY PITTARO is the new head man at Rider.

**CROSS COUNTRY**—HOWIE WOOD takes over at Queens College.

**FOOTBALL**—New coaches include MILTON J. PIEPUL, American International; RONALD E. PUHL, Bloomsburg State; JOHN (JAKE) CROUTHAMEL, Dartmouth; JOSEPH RESTIC, Harvard; GEORGE DAVIS, Hobart; GEORGE PATERNO, Kings Point; LOUIS A. SORRENTINO, Lebanon Valley; WILLIE S. SMITH, Maryland State; GERRY EVERLING, Union. An assistant coach on last year's club team, JOE KUCHARICH, JR. moves up to the head job at Boston State College.

**GOLF**—HAROLD CAHOON, JR. takes over at Rider, HERB KENNEY at Wesleyan, and PAUL AMODIC at Yale.

**HOCKEY**—WILLIAM J. CLEARY moves up to the head job at Harvard, while DAVE SNYDER takes over at Wesleyan.

**LACROSSE**—ALAN F. ALBERT replaces JIM CARPENTER as lacrosse and soccer coach at William and Mary. Albert previously served as a graduate assistant in both sports at William and Mary, while Carpenter moved on to teach physical education in Colorado. Other new coaches include JAMES FEELY at Georgetown and JIMMY ANDERSON at Springfield.

**SOCCER**—JIM REIN takes over at Columbia, while HENRY DUSTECK moves in at C. W. Post. CHANDLER STOWELL takes over for ROLAND LYFORD at Norwich.

**SWIMMING**—DON GALLUZZI at Columbia and DON GAMBRIL at Harvard.

**TENNIS**—RON HOLMBERG at Army and WILLIAM N. SUMMERS at Princeton.

**TRACK**—Assistant coach WILLIAM E. PERRIN replaces ROBERT BRENNAN at Wisconsin. Other new coaches include JOEL WITTSTEIN at Bridgeport, CARL SIMMONS at Hofstra and BILL BUTLER at West Chester.

**WRESTLING**—MILTON R. STEWART, JR. at Franklin and Marshall, JAMES VALENTINE at New Paltz State, and JOHN VINO at Wesleyan.

# CERTIFICATIONS

### Soccer Clubs

Twenty-three additional soccer teams have been certified in accordance with the provisions of Constitution 3-10-(d). The certification of each team shall be in effect until August 31, 1972, unless the membership is notified otherwise.

The newly-certified teams:

**California**—German - American Soccer Club, San Diego.

**Canada**—S. S. Juventus, Niagara Falls, Ontario, Canada.

**Connecticut**—Hartwick Soccer Club, Westport; Hotchkiss School Alumni, Lakeville.

**Georgia**—North Georgia College Rangers, Dahlonega.

**Maine**—Cape Elizabeth Soccer Club, Portland; Cape Juniors and Cape Seniors, Cape Elizabeth.

**Missouri**—Carondelet Sunday

Morning Athletic Club, St. Louis.

**New York**—Goulds Pumps Jets Soccer Club, North Rose; Salt Springs Soccer Club, Syracuse.

**Ohio**—Mentor Soccer Club, Mentor; Viking Soccer Club, Shaker Heights.

**Pennsylvania**—Conshohocken Soccer Club, Conshohocken; Elizabethtown Soccer Club, Elizabethtown; McVeigh Recreation Center Team, Philadelphia; Oak Lane Soccer Club, Philadelphia; Penn Street Soccer Club, Philadelphia.

**Vermont**—Bennington Soccer Club, Bennington; Bristol Booters, Bristol; Manchester Soccer Club, Manchester; Waterbury United Soccer Club, Waterbury.

**Virginia**—Richmond Internationals, Richmond; Williamsburg Soccer Club, Williamsburg.

## The Offensive Categories

RUSHING OFFENSE			PASSING OFFENSE			TOTAL OFFENSE			SCORING OFFENSE		
Team	W-L-T	Yds pg	Team	W-L-T	Yds pg	Team	W-L-T	Yds pg	Team	W-L-T	Pts pg
1. Texas	40-9-1	293.4	1. Florida St.	34-15-2	260.4	1. Houston	37-12-2	466.7	1. Houston	37-12-2	34.80
2. Houston	37-12-2	285.1	2. U. Tex. El Paso	26-21-2	252.4	2. Notre Dame	41-6-3	449.3	2. Notre Dame	41-6-3	34.78
3. Notre Dame	41-6-3	256.4	3. No. Texas St.	33-16-1	245.4	3. Arizona St.	39-11-0	413.9	3. Arizona St.	39-11-0	33.4
4. Ohio State	36-9-0	250.5	4. Davidson	20-27-0	223.7	4. Texas	40-9-1	397.6	4. Texas	40-9-1	30.6
5. Dartmouth	35-10-0	242.9	5. Tulsa	23-27-0	222.5	5. Stanford	31-18-2	387.2	5. Arkansas	39-11-1	29.1
6. Arizona St.	39-11-0	234.1	6. Florida	35-14-2	217.4	6. Florida St.	34-15-2	385.8	6. Penn State	40-10-0	28.5
7. Oklahoma	35-16-0	233.8	7. SMU	26-25-0	214.7	7. Dartmouth	35-10-0	378.5	7. Dartmouth	35-10-0	28.4
8. Colorado	32-18-0	232.7	8. Stanford	31-18-2	213.2	8. Ohio State	36-9-0	377.3	8. Purdue	36-14-0	27.6
9. Penn State	40-10-0	229.3	9. Notre Dame	41-6-3	192.9	9. New Mexico St.	28-21-1	371.8	9. New Mexico St.	28-21-1	27.5
10. Oregon St.	33-17-1	226.5	10. Richmond	24-26-0	186.2	10. West Texas St.	35-15-0	371.0	10. No. Texas St.	33-16-1	27.2

## Notre Dame: Statistical Champ

The Fighting Irish of Notre Dame are the composite winners of a five-year major college football statistical survey compiled by National Collegiate Sports Services.

Notre Dame, with the second best record (41-6-3) in the 1966-70 period, led in rushing defense and placed second in four other categories. The only listing among the nine in which the Irish were not in the elite ten was pass defense.

Surprisingly, solid, consistent Tennessee had the best winning percentage over the five-year span despite winning streaks of 31 games by Penn State, 30 by Texas and 22 by Ohio State. With ties counting as half won, half lost, the Volunteers' 43-7-1 mark edged Notre Dame, .853 to .850.

Toledo was the only other two-time winner, having the best marks in pass defense and total defense. In addition, the Rockets earned four season defensive titles during the five-year period.

Texas emerged at the top of the heap in rushing offense with Houston a close second. The Longhorns placed in the top ten in four other categories and won three season titles, two in rushing and one in scoring.

Although it did not win a single passing offense title during the five-year span, Florida State's consistency paid off as it had the best over-all mark.

Miami of Ohio copped the other five-year title, edging Notre Dame by less than one-tenth of a point in scoring defense, although neither team won a seasonal title in that category.

### NUMBER OF STATISTICAL TOP-10 FINISHES

	Offense	Defense	Win Pct.	Total Top 10 Finishes	Season Champs
Notre Dame	4	3	2nd	8	1
Texas	3	1	4th	5	3
Arizona State	3	1	7th	5	2
Dartmouth	3	1	8th	5	1
Ohio State	2	1	5th	4	0
Nebraska	0	3	9th	4	2
Houston	3	1	13th	4	6
Tennessee	0	2	1st	3	0
Penn State	2	0	5th	3	0
Arkansas	1	1	9th	3	1
Toledo	0	3	13th	3	4
Louisiana State	0	3	15th	3	2
Miami (Ohio)	0	3	17th	3	0

### WINNING

(Bowl games not included.)

	Won	Lost	Tied	Pct.
1. Tennessee	43	7	1	.853
2. Notre Dame	41	6	3	.850
3. Southern Cal	40	8	3	.814
4. Texas	40	9	1	.810
5. Penn State	40	10	0	.800
5. Ohio State	36	9	0	.800
7. Arizona State	39	11	0	.780
8. Dartmouth	35	10	0	.778
9. Nebraska	39	11	1	.775
9. Arkansas	39	11	1	.775

Tennessee has lost just one game in each of the last four regular seasons, climaxed by last fall's 10-1 record in Bill Battle's first year as head coach. Tennessee's schedule speaks for itself as the Vols boast a glittering 11-4-1 record against the top 25 winning teams over the past five years.

College football's balance is illustrated by the fact that 42 teams ranked in the top ten in at least one of the nine statistical categories shown on this page. Four other institutions won a statistical championship in one or more of the categories during 1966-70.

Houston won the most titles during the period, six, all on offense. The Cougars, newest members of the Southwest Conference, topped the composite tables in total offense and points per game.



Among the eight categories (excluding winning), passing seems to have the lowest correlation to won-and-lost record. Three teams in passing offense and three teams in pass defense showed losing records during the five-year period, while three others ranked in the top ten in one or the other category won less than 60 per cent of their games.

Since coaching records include bowl games in NCSS compilations, Notre Dame's win over Texas in the 1971 Cotton Bowl not only stopped the Longhorn's 30-game winning streak, but it pushed Ara Parshegian past Darrell Royal in the five-year sweepstakes, .837 to .806. Jack Mollenkopf of Purdue, who retired after the 1969 season, is third with .805 while Joe Paterno of Penn State is a close fourth at .802.

## The Defensive Categories

RUSHING DEFENSE			PASS DEFENSE			TOTAL DEFENSE			SCORING DEFENSE		
Team	W-L-T	Yds pg Allowed	Team	W-L-T	Yds pg Allowed	Team	W-L-T	Yds pg Allowed	Team	W-L-T	Pts pg Allowed
1. Notre Dame	41-6-3	88.8	1. Toledo	37-12-2	97.4	1. Toledo	37-12-2	217.5	1. Miami (O.)	36-14-0	10.80
2. Wyoming	33-17-0	89.9	2. Dayton	27-21-2	107.8	2. Notre Dame	41-6-3	219.2	2. Notre Dame	41-6-3	10.84
3. Louisiana St.	36-13-2	90.1	3. Xavier	18-31-1	114.8	3. Miami (O.)	36-14-0	223.1	3. Georgia	34-13-3	10.9
4. Miami (O.)	36-14-0	97.4	4. Kent State	18-32-0	118.2	4. Syracuse	33-17-0	232.9	4. Louisiana St.	36-13-2	11.2
5. Arizona St.	39-11-0	97.5	5. Penn	20-25-0	121.7	5. Georgia	34-13-3	240.5	5. Tennessee	43-7-1	11.4
6. Syracuse	33-17-0	97.9	6. Harvard	32-12-1	121.9	6. Nebraska	39-11-1	242.2	6. Toledo	37-12-2	11.8
7. So. Mississippi	26-24-0	100.6	7. Michigan	35-15-0	123.5	7. Yale	34-10-1	242.6	7. Nebraska	39-11-1	12.1
8. Houston	37-12-2	104.5	8. Dartmouth	35-10-0	123.8	8. Wyoming	33-17-0	251.4	8. Arkansas	39-11-1	12.3
9. Tennessee	43-7-1	106.9	9. West Virginia	32-16-3	123.8	9. Louisiana St.	36-13-2	251.7	9. Ohio State	36-9-0	12.5
10. Yale	34-10-1	109.7	10. Nebraska	39-11-1	125.1	10. Bowling Green	26-20-2	251.8	10. Texas	40-9-1	12.9

NCAA Calendar of Coming Events		
Event	Site	Date
NCAA Executive Committee	San Francisco, California	August 17-18
NCAA Council	San Francisco, California	August 19-21
NCAA Council	To be determined	October 25-27
National Collegiate Cross Country Championships	Wheaton College Wheaton, Illinois	November 13
National Collegiate Water Polo Championship	California State College Long Beach, California	November 26-27
Amos Alonzo Stagg Bowl	To be determined	November 25 or 27
Knute Rockne Bowl	Convention Hall Atlantic City, New Jersey	November 25
Camellia Bowl	Sacramento, California	December 11
Pioneer Bowl	Wichita Falls, Texas	December 11
Grantland Rice Bowl	Baton Rouge, Louisiana	December 11
Boardwalk Bowl	Convention Hall Atlantic City, New Jersey	December 11
66th Annual NCAA Convention	Diplomat Hotel Hollywood, Florida	January 6-8

NEWS

NATIONAL COLLEGIATE QUARTERMASTER ASSOCIATION

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