

# Stanford: Planned Balance Between Scholarship and Sports

By **BOB OATES**  
Los Angeles Times

Joseph H. Ruetz of Stanford is the athletic director of a unique university that strives each year for No. 1 recognition nationally in both scholarship and sports.

Academically, Stanford ranks among the country's five or six leading schools as surveyed by the American Council on Education and other organizations.

Athletically, Stanford's thriving program has developed the two-time defending national tennis champion and two of the last four Rose Bowl winners.

Asked if there will be another Rose Bowl trip soon, Ruetz says: "We're shooting for this year. Our goal is the same

as ever: excellence in a variety of things. Football is still in there with geology and pharmacology."

In the last half century Harvard, Yale, the University of Chicago and many other great institutions have deemphasized or abandoned football and Berkeley reportedly has considered the idea. But Stanford doesn't see the point in such retreats.

## Variety Counts

"Variety," says Ruetz, "is what a university is all about—variety of learning and experience. Isn't diversity what you face in life? The athletic field provides another place for excellence to show itself."

Ruetz's favorite university, which recently reinstated its old athletic nickname, the Cardinals, is nothing if not diverse.

For instance, in this century, Stanford has had a remarkable balance of 39 Rhodes Scholars and 36 all-America football players.

During the last 15 years there have been 16 Stanford Rhodes Scholars and six all-Americans, including Jim Plunkett.

Since 1960 only three universities (Harvard, Yale, and Princeton) have out-produced Stanford in Rhodes winners—but since that year Stanford leads those three schools combined in all-Americans, 6-2. The Ivy League had provided three

all-Americans in the 15 years that Stanford has continued to compete with the nation's finest in both academics and athletics.

Each fall the Cardinals send some of their best men into the National Football League; but for at least the last quarter century, more Stanford football players have gone into graduate school than pro football.

The rise of a good university in the West is a phenomenon that is not, of course, limited to Stanford.

In the most recent (1971) evaluations of the American Council on Education, the graduate schools of Harvard, Berkeley, and Stanford finished 1-2-3. The ACE

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# NEWS

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## Ohio Valley Conference Appeals On Behalf of 27 Denied by Council

The NCAA Council voted to deny appeals from the eight member institutions of the Ohio Valley Conference concerning the eligibility of 27 student-athletes.

Each of the student-athletes involved was certified eligible for intercollegiate competition and athletically related financial aid on the basis of college entrance examination scores which were converted to meet the requirements of the Ohio Valley Conference 1600 prediction table, a procedure prohibited by

NCAA legislation.

The Council accepted the contention of the Conference and its member institutions that Conference members did not intend to circumvent NCAA regulations; however, the Council denied the appeals for extension of the student-athletes' eligibility on the basis of the established policy that an institution should not benefit from the athletic representation of a student-athlete who improperly receives an extra year of eligibility.

As in the past, the Council

ruled that the student-athletes must give back the amount of eligibility which they received improperly.

The Council did agree, however, that it would look with favor on individual appeals by innocent student-athletes desiring to transfer and be immediately eligible at other NCAA institutions.

This would mean that those student-athletes who did not willfully violate NCAA regulations (and presumably most of them did not) would be permitted to transfer to other NCAA institutions and regain their eligibility immediately if they meet the eligibility standards of the institutions to which they transfer. In announcing that NCAA transfer rules would be waived on an individual appeal basis for student-athletes involved in this case, the Council also will encourage member institutions and athletic conferences to waive their transfer requirements for those young men whose appeals are approved.

Finally the NCAA Council concluded that if the student-athletes in question wish to remain at the Ohio Valley Conference institutions in which they are currently enrolled, the institutions must continue to provide financial aid to the young men during the period they would be repaying their improperly gained eligibility.

The Council asked the support of Dero G. Downing, president, Western Kentucky University, who represented the Conference during the eligibility hearing, and other administrative leaders in the Conference, in assisting the student-athletes who wish to transfer prior to the coming academic year in the processing of their appeals.

Member institutions of the Ohio Valley Conference had the following numbers of student-athletes involved in the eligibility case: Austin Peay State University, 2; Eastern Kentucky University, 10; East Tennessee State University, 1; Middle Tennessee State University, 1; Morehead State University, 3; Murray State University, 7; Tennessee Tech University, 1; and Western Kentucky University, 2.

## Wrestling Federation Tour Blocked by AAU Obstruction

Ten high school-age wrestling stars, who were to have spent three weeks on a trip to Finland, instead will sit out the rest of their summer vacation at home.

Cancellation of the U.S. Wrestling Federation's junior tour was announced in Evanston, Ill., by USWF president Ken Kraft, who blamed "foot-dragging and obstruction by the Amateur Athletic Union" for the breakdown of the exchange.

The 10 youths, all champions or trophy-winners in the USWF National Junior tournament in Iowa City, Iowa, were to have left August 12 for a three-week, non-competitive tour of Finland, where the Americans were to participate in a series of instructional camps and clinics, exchanging techniques in freestyle and Greco-Roman wrestling.

The tour was to complete an exchange which saw an all-star team of Finnish youngsters compete in 10 dual meets last spring in Illinois and Wisconsin.

Members of the U.S. delegation were Phil Drenik of Wickliffe, Ohio; Mike Picozzi of Huntington, N.Y.; Mark Mysnyk of Vestal, N.Y.; Jim London of Putnam City, Okla.; Lee Roy Smith of Del City, Okla.; Rick Morris of Elk Grove Village, Ill.; Marco Laney of Olivette, Mo.; Dave Powell of St. Charles, Ill.; William "Bud" Palmer of Muncie, Ind.; and Harold Smith of Canton, Ohio.

## Coaches

They were to have been accompanied by high school coaches Charles Hansen of Northbrook, Ill., and Jim Prellwitz of New Berlin, Wis.

The exchange was arranged by the USWF with the wrestling federation of Finland, Suomen Painiliitto.

Because the AAU holds the power of sanction over international competition, AAU officials in Indianapolis were advised of the tour in letters from USWF executive director Steve Combs on June 10 and again on July 9, without response.

"The Federation did not ask AAU approval of the trip, because no competition was involved," Kraft emphasized. "But

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**FOOTBALL DISPLAY**—Cindy Spease, a member of the NCAA staff, poses with the 1974 College Football counter display, which is being offered to member institutions by the Promotion Committee.

## Promotion Committee Offers New College Football Display

The NCAA Promotion Committee is offering a college football display which is designed as a desk-top or point-of-purchase promotion.

Made of durable plastic, which guarantees repeat usage, the display measures 13½ inches by 10 inches, with a "pocket" to be used for schedule cards and/or ticket brochures. The plastic background is available in red, white, yellow or black and any color may be used for the individual lettering.

The design, "Watch College Football—Three Plays a Minute," the NCAA logo and the College Football logo are standard, while the schedule of each institution and the designation on the pocket ("Ticket Applications" or "Schedule Cards") also will be imprinted on each display.

Prices for the displays are as follows:

No.	Price
50	\$2.25 each
100	1.95 each
300	1.75 each
500	1.60 each

Further information is available from Grayle Howlett, Promotion Director, at the Association's National Office.

"The NCAA Promotion Committee feels that these displays will be a viable part of a promotional effort for the 1974 football season," said chairman Donald B. Canham. "And, if successful, the program will be adopted for the 1974-75 college basketball season."

## Preseason Football Show Set for ABC

"College Football 1974—The Quest to Be No. 1" is the title of the ABC network preseason college football show.

The hour preview of the upcoming season will be aired Aug. 31 from 10 to 11 p.m., Eastern Daylight Time, a week ahead of the first scheduled national telecast, which features UCLA at Tennessee, Sept. 7.

## Track Hall of Fame Shows Promise

When the National Track and Field Hall of Fame conducts its initial induction of 26 individuals this month, it will mark the beginning of a new era for the world's oldest sport.

While Charleston, West Virginia, has not been known as the birthplace of track in the United States, the city and the state have shown they deserve to be the site to finally offer the recognition to track athletes that stars of other sports have enjoyed for years in other locales.

The initial list of inductees is impressive and carries a balance of "old-timers" and those of more recent vintage, but who are now retired.

The list, obviously, is not complete, nor should it be at this time. It is a concrete

beginning, however, and if future additions are selected as carefully as the first group apparently was, the hall will continue to grow wisely and conservatively and be able to maintain a meaningful reality as it enshrines only the true American stars.

Those who have provided fans of track and field with so many great memories in the sport should be put on display to help the recall process. As Wilma Rudolph put it, "the athletes deserve it." So does the fan.

The NCAA has a standing policy of not contributing financially to any hall of fame. The Association can, however, endorse a hall of fame, and the NCAA does so in the case of the National Track and Field Hall of Fame. The NCAA urges its member institutions also to support the showcase of this sport.

## Title IX Regulations Extreme

Changes in athletic programs for women have been taking place at an increased pace over the last few months at the nation's colleges and universities.

Waiting for the other shoe to fall from Title IX may have prompted some of the changes, but it has been obvious that the changes were coming anyway. Title IX has sped the process of guaranteeing equal participation for women.

However, Title IX has gone to an extreme, demanding immediate equal opportunity in the way of funds, scholarships, facilities, schedule and a seemingly endless

list of other athletically related items.

The Department of Health, Education and Welfare has promised to terminate Federal funds to Universities which do not comply with the soon-to-be finalized regulations. Federal funds are not used in the conduct of any athletic program, but the remainder of the University community is threatened with the loss of a much-needed revenue if compliance is not forthcoming.

The NCAA supports women's athletics, but not at the cost of making a shambles out of the men's programs which have taken the best part of a century to build.

## Illinois Placed on NCAA Probation

The University of Illinois has been placed on probation for a period of two years it has been announced by the National Collegiate Athletic Association Committee on Infractions.

The two-year probation includes sanctions which will prohibit the Illinois basketball team from participating in post-season competition for one year and from appearing on any NCAA-controlled television series for one year.

Also, the University will be allowed to grant only three new basketball scholarships for the 1975-76 and 1976-77 academic years and the University has been ordered to sever all relations with certain representatives of the institution's athletic interests and recruiting for basketball will be limited to the staff of the institution with no assistance from outside parties.

Finally, assistant football coach Gary Golden is publicly reprimanded for his involvement in the violations and is prohibited from recruiting prospective student-athletes for one year.

The basketball violations uncovered by the NCAA enforcement department involve representatives of the University's athletic interests and former coaching staff members no longer employed by Illinois. All student-athletes involved are no longer enrolled.

"The Committee on Infractions feels the penalties against Illinois are directed to those directly involved and should have a meaningful impact on the fu-

ture conduct of its intercollegiate athletic program," said chairman George H. Young.

"The sanctions imposed are for one year only, but the institution is on two years probation and limited in offering financial aid for two years. The penalty also covers those individuals directly responsible as well as the institution itself for not maintaining proper control over representatives of its athletic interests," Young said.

During the probationary period of two years, the activities of the University's athletic department will be monitored by the NCAA to insure complete compliance with the imposed penalties.

Several instances of violations of the NCAA Constitution and Bylaws were uncovered during the investigation, mostly connected to representatives of the institution and former employees of the institution.

## Dunlop Joins NCAA Staff

Douglas W. Dunlop, 27, of Michigan City, Ind., has joined the National Collegiate Athletic Association's enforcement staff, according to Warren S. Brown, NCAA assistant executive director.

Dunlop, who begins immediately, holds a B.A. degree in communications arts from the University of New Mexico and a law degree from Indiana University.

Dunlop played varsity football at New Mexico, receiving letters in 1967 and 1968 as a linebacker and earned recognition on the Dean's List as an English Department Honors student.

He has been honorably discharged from the U.S. Army National Guard and the U.S. Army Reserve. Dunlop has professional experience in law firms in Indianapolis, Ind., and Denver, Colo., and was a teacher in Michigan City schools.

His duties with the NCAA will

include investigative work and the preparation of cases for the NCAA Committee on Infractions in the enforcement department.

In another personnel change in the enforcement department, Brown has accepted the resignation of Lynn S. Nance, who has been appointed assistant basketball coach at the University of Kentucky.



DOUG DUNLOP  
Joins NCAA Staff

## Columnary Craft

Reprinted below is an excerpt from the writing of a news columnist commenting pertinently about college athletics. It is selected because the NCAA News feels it makes a point and discusses a topic which will interest News readers.

## Title IX Regulations Confuse All but a Very Few People

By STEVE WESTON

Tucson, Ariz., Daily Citizen

In order to fully understand the Department of Health, Education and Welfare's controversial Title IX regulations, I suspect you have to be either:

- (1) HEW secretary Casper W. Weinberger or;
- (2) Gwen Gregory, the woman lawyer who authored Title IX.

Personally, I don't qualify. But then, I'm not alone.

Even as austere a group as the National Collegiate Athletic Association has publicly stated it doesn't quite get it.

Title IX, as you might know, is HEW's proposed regulations to prohibit sexual discrimination in interscholastic and intercollegiate athletic programs.

The biggest problem with the regulations seems to be that if, say, 30 people reviewed them thoroughly, you would most likely wind up with 30 different interpretations.

They could possibly agree on many points in the regulations as they stand today, but there would doubtless be confusion and disagreement on many other points.

### No Middle Ground

I can only reach one conclusion about Title IX:

It takes the situation from one extreme to the other, thus leaving no middle ground for compromise.

Certainly, there are inequities on college campuses around the country.

Personally, I believe that if you are going to seriously pursue intercollegiate athletics for women, then you should do it with some class.

Having team members traveling great distances by car, sometimes having to buy their own food and sometimes having to sleep at a friend's house in a sleeping bag, is not fair at all.

And, really, is that the sort of image any institution wants to project?

But to go to the extreme of complete equality is just as ridiculous.

And, despite denials, the Title IX regulations conceivably could cripple men's intercollegiate athletics at the big-time level.

Why?

Well, there are a couple of reasons.

### Broad, Ambiguous

For one, the regulations are so broad and ambiguous that it is left to those who administer Federal financial assistance to educational institutions the widest discretion to interpret and implement the regulations as they please.

The penalty for violation of Title IX is the loss of Federal funds, and HEW's Regulations place administrators in the position of being able to only guess at what is required in order to satisfy HEW's view of the law.

For another, HEW's regulations avoid the issue of treatment of revenue-producing sports (football, basketball).

Nowhere in Title IX can a concrete attempt be found to assure those revenues will be protected. And without those revenues, very few institutions could continue to operate on a big-time level.

I agree with the NCAA, which claims that Title IX gives a free hand to HEW administrators to create and impose their own set of standards for progress, whether those standards are realistic and economically feasible, or not.

Casper and Gwen must be smarter than I am.

But I sure wouldn't want either one of them running my athletic department.

## Wrestling Federation—

Continued from page 1  
we did take steps to keep them advised of our plans."

However, in a telegram received by the USWF from Finland on July 17, the Finnish Wrestling Federation required written permission from the AAU before conducting even a non-competitive exchange. This information was relayed to the AAU, which still had made no response a week later.

Finally, after legal counsel for the USWF had threatened court action, the desired letter-agreement was prepared and signed by attorneys for the USWF and AAU and mailed to Finland, where it was received July 30.

Mauri Vierumaki, president of the Finnish Federation, then informed Kraft by telephone that the long delay in arrangements made it impossible to establish

a satisfactory schedule of camps and clinics.

"It is with feelings of deep disappointment and frustration that we are forced to cancel one of our most worthwhile programs," said Kraft, who is wrestling coach at Northwestern University. "The young men for whom the trip was arranged are outstanding representatives of wrestling and would be great ambassadors of good will through athletics."

"Again, the young athletes are the losers. It is quite clear that the exchange would have taken place and young people of both countries would have benefited, had the AAU given the Finns a simple acknowledgment of the tour, rather than drag their feet and continue to obstruct the cause of international friendship," Kraft concluded.

## NCAA NEWS

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# Track Hall of Fame Gets Started with Inductions

A total of 26 individuals will be the first inductees into the National Track and Field Hall of Fame, which is being constructed in Charleston, W. Va.

According to Dr. Donald P. Cohen, chairman of the Committee for Establishing a National Hall of Fame of Track and Field, the hall will be "a national shrine honoring those heroes of the past and present and dedicated to the youth of the future."

The City of Charleston and the State of West Virginia have worked to bring the Hall of Fame, the first of its kind for track and field, to the Mountain State.

The 26 inductees, including 21 athletes, three coaches and two contributors, will officially be inducted August 30, in Charleston.

## Good Support

"The hall of fame has received tremendous support," Cohen said. "We are very encouraged by what has been done."

DeLoss Dodds, head track coach at Kansas State University and chairman of the NCAA Track and Field Committee, attended dedication ceremonies in Charleston.

"The hall of fame should be located where the people are willing to work for it and if Charleston and the state of West Virginia want it, then this is where

it should be," Dodds said.

Carl Cooper, executive director of the U.S. Track and Field Federation, added, "A hall of fame for track and field is long overdue. I think Charleston is using a fantastic approach."

Former Tennessee State star Wilma Rudolph, one of the initial inductees, added, "I think it's great. It's something that we've needed for a long time."

## Impressive List

The athletes to be inducted along with Miss Rudolph are: long jumper Ralph Boston; hurdler Lee Q. Calhoun; miler Glenn Cunningham; hurdler Glenn Davis; sprinter Harold Davis; all-around great Mildred (Babe) Didrikson Zaharias; sprinter-hurdler Harrison Dillard; jumper Ray C. Ewry; and decathlon star Rafer Johnson.

Also, Alvin C. Kraenzlein, sprinter-hurdler-jumper; decathlon champion Robert Mathias; sprinter Lawrence (Lon) Myers; shot putter Parry O'Brien; discus thrower Al Oerter; decathlon champion Harold M. Osborn; sprinter-jumper Jesse Owens; hurdler Bob Simpson; high jumper Les Steers; pole vaulter Cornelius (Dutch) Warmerdam; and middle distance star Malvin G. Whitfield.



**HALL OF FAME DEDICATION**—Former Tennessee State track great Wilma Rudolph "Breaks the Tape" in the dedication ceremonies for the National Track and Field Hall of Fame recently in Charleston, West Virginia. Miss Rudolph is flanked by, from left, Theo Heap of the National Junior College Athletic Association, DeLoss Dodds of Kansas State U., chairman of the NCAA Track and Field Committee, and Charleston Mayor John G. Hutchinson.

# Women Get Big Boost At UCLA

Chancellor Charles E. Young has announced several far-reaching changes in the policy and administration of UCLA's intercollegiate athletic programs for men and women student-athletes.

"As a result of our new policies, UCLA will have 41 intercollegiate programs, probably the most varied and comprehensive athletic program in the nation," Young said.

The following changes will be implemented:

(1) All athletic teams in the present Department of Intercollegiate Athletics will be open to both men and women with participation and selection to be based upon competitive skill only.

(2) A temporary affirmative action unit, to be called the Department of Women's Intercollegiate Sports (DWIS), will be established for the sole purpose of improving the skills of women student-athletes.

(3) These two departments will be administratively separate; however, there shall be no discrimination in the allocation of resources to each department, and each shall receive the resources necessary to maintain and achieve quality performance.

A search committee has been formed to recommend a permanent director by January 1, 1975. In the interim, Dr. Norman Miller, Vice-Chancellor for Student and Campus Affairs, will serve as DWIS director.

UCLA will initiate regional and national discussions to secure membership for women's teams in the Pacific Eight Conference.

## Establish Own

Young explained that it is the consensus of the administration and students involved that a separate women's department be formed at this time to allow women athletes to firmly establish their own program and develop their own identity and skills with the goal of eventually integrating with a single Department of Intercollegiate Athletics.

He pointed out that UCLA will continue to provide 17 varsity programs in the Department of Intercollegiate Athletics and 13 intercollegiate sports club programs through the Office of Cultural and Recreational Affairs. The new DWIS will provide 11 varsity programs for an estimated 250 women athletes.

Funds for the new DWIS will be tripled over last year's funding of women's sports and will total approximately \$180,000. This will include increased coaches' salaries, equipment and travel funds, and the initiation of an athletic grant-in-aid program at about the \$30,000 level.

He added that the increased commitment to women's athletics was not being made at the expense of traditional men's programs. "We intend to support both at levels that will assure the quality performance that UCLA students have come to stand for."



**CHARLES YOUNG**  
UCLA Chancellor

## Congressional Scorecard

# Legislative Committee Keeps Up With Bills

While the Department of Health, Education and Welfare has taken up much of the NCAA Legislative Committee's time recently, according to chairman Robert C. James, the Committee is still keeping an eye on important sports legislation pending before Congress.

HEW is inviting comment on Title IX of the Educational Amendments Act of 1972. The implementation regulations are drafted and comment is open until October 15. "If HEW feels a redraft is necessary, it will do so, but NCAA interests have seemingly fallen on deaf ears," James said.

With Title IX occupying much of the Legislative Committee's time, Congress has also been busy with more

pressing matters up until the present.

Key legislation involving the reorganization of the United States Olympic Committee and the National Summer Youth Sports Program (NSYSP) are still being considered in the House and Senate.

Action could come at any time on any of the bills, James warns, now that both the Senate and House are returning to tasks that faced them before the President's resignation.

The NCAA supported the Pearson and Tunney Bills when they were withdrawn from S. 2364, the Omnibus Sports Bill. Both Bills passed the Senate and are awaiting action in the House, where

amendments are to be expected. Companion bills are also in the House.

Two NSYSP bills, one in the House and one in the Senate, have complete NCAA support, according to James.

Rep. Peter A. Peyser (R-N.Y.) and co-sponsors William L. Clay (D-Mo.) and Alphonzo Bell (R-Calif.) are pushing for passage of H.R. 12748, which would allow the NSYSP to stand on its own.

Rep. Augustus Hawkins (D-Calif.) has seen his bill (H.R. 14449) pass the House and sent to the Senate. H.R. 14449 calls for the continuation of the OEO programs which were dismantled under the Nixon Administration.

Tunney has introduced an NSYSP bill in the Senate

(S.3480) and has lined up an impressive list of co-sponsors, including Hubert Humphrey (D-Minn.), Jennings Randolph (D-W.Va.), Edward Kennedy (D-Mass.), Glenn Beall (R-Md.), Pete Domenici (R-N. Mex.), Philip Hart (D-Mich.), Harold Hughes (D-Iowa), Floyd Haskell (D-Colo.), Daniel Inouye (D-Hawaii) and Bennett Johnston (D-La.).

NSYSP legislation is important. It has been funded each of the past six years with \$3 million from the Federal government, but will be discontinued after this year if new legislation is not passed. Both the Peyser and Tunney bills would establish NSYSP on a permanent basis and provide funding for the next several years.

BILL	PURPOSE	SPONSOR	NCAA COMMENT
<b>S. 3500</b>	Create a Federal Sports Board to issue and review franchises for international competition and provides for arbitration among associations and athletes and associations.	Sen. Pearson (R-Kans.), et al	Bill passed Senate in July, 82-29, and is now in House Committee on Education and Labor. Bill would grant only one sport to an association. NCAA supported the Bill in the Senate and will continue to do so in the House.
<b>S. 1018</b>	Would establish a Federal Board to review and reorganize U.S. Olympic Committee.	Sen. Tunney (D-Calif.), et al	Bill passed Senate in May and is now awaiting action in the House Judiciary Committee. NCAA supports the Bill.
<b>H.R. 9171</b> <b>H.R. 9177</b> <b>H.R. 9150</b>	Would create a Federal Board with most of same provisions of Tunney Bill. All three essentially the same.	Reps. Wright (D-Tex.) and Sisk (D-Calif.) Rep. Teague (D-Tex.) Rep. Devine (R-Ohio)	These Bills are still pending in the House and are in the same Committee which is studying the Tunney Bill. NCAA has supported the Bills.
<b>H.R. 8989</b>	Essentially the same as other three House Bills and Tunney Bill, but provides for a continuing Board instead of one which would be dissolved after problems were solved.	Rep. Dellenback (R-Ore.)	NCAA supported the Bill as an alternate choice if the other three House Bills failed to pass. Bill is still pending.
<b>H.R. 69</b>	Amendments to Higher Education Act of 1965.	Rep. Forsythe (R-N.J.)	Section calls for study of athletic injuries on the school-college level. NCAA supported a Senate amendment, which was adopted in a Joint Committee.
<b>S. 3480</b>	Would provide funding for the continuation of the National Summer Youth Sports Program.	Sen. Tunney (D-Calif.), et al	NCAA supports the Bill. If legislation is not passed this session, NSYSP will be discontinued. The only Senate Bill on NSYSP and Tunney has an impressive list of co-sponsors and Bill is in Subcommittee on Children and Youth of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.
<b>H.R. 14449</b>	Would continue funding for several O.E.O. programs, including NSYSP, which will be discontinued after this year.	Rep. Hawkins (D-Calif.)	Would continue NSYSP at same level (\$3 million) as the past five years. NCAA would accept, but prefers Tunney Bill or Peyser Bill, which both call for increased funding for specific periods. Passed House in May.
<b>H.R. 12748</b>	Would provide \$42 million in funds for continuation of NSYSP on its own—not under the O.E.O. umbrella.	Rep. Peyser (R-N.Y.)	NCAA supports this House Bill which would increase funds proportionately over the next several years.
<b>H.R. 12986</b> <b>H.R. 12521</b> <b>H.R. 12780</b>	The USOC Bill introduced by Rep. Mathias and co-sponsors to combat the NCAA-supported House Bills. Would call for changes in USOC constitution.	Rep. Mathias (R-Calif.), et al	NCAA is against this Bill as it would provide only the changes the USOC and AAU dictated in drafting the Bill.



# Stanford: Planned Balance Between Scholarship and Sports

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criterion, based on faculty quality, is number of departments in the top five nationally as voted by 4,000 scholars.

Other surveys have shown UCLA, USC and Caltech with substantial national followings. The Trojans, for example, have a wide range of academic strengths including schools of Engineering, Performing Arts, Dentistry, Pharmacy and Marine Biology.

### Facts Elusive

The truth is that a scientific way to grade universities, particularly on the undergraduate level, doesn't exist. Although it is often said that this or that athlete "wouldn't even be admitted to our school," the facts are elusive.

Thus UCLA, like all state schools lists minimum entrance standards but Stanford doesn't. Neither does USC.

As private institutions, Stanford and USC take anyone they please and standards go up or down depending on number and quality of applicants.

It can be argued, accordingly, that such football schools as Oklahoma and Alabama have higher admission requirements than Stanford or USC.



JOE RUETZ

Stanford Athletic Director

Stanford people suspect even so that their university is more selective and attracts better students than most other institutions.

This can be inferred partially from admission policies. Fred A. Hargadon, Stanford's dean of admissions, says only 1,450 of 9,400 applicants were accepted this year "although 90 per cent were qualified."

With such a ratio of qualified applicants, Hargadon says, the emphasis is on the same thing mentioned by athletic director Ruetz: diversity—"a diverse student body" representing many kinds of geographic areas, backgrounds and talents.

Good biologists, musicians, and athletes are wanted, and recruited, by the Cardinals. But the athletes must be able to make it in political science or perhaps economics because there is no physical education major.

And although at most universities, including UCLA and USC, more athletes than nonathletes graduate with their class, at Stanford it's ridiculous. Of those completing their athletic eligibility, last year 100% of the basketball team graduated and 91.8% of the football team. Fifteen of the 19 Stanford players in pro football last fall were graduates. All six drafted by the NFL this winter have graduated.

### Different Breed

So Stanford is different. Of course, it has always been a little different. One of its athletes, Hank Luisetti, revolutionized the two-hand set shot of the game's early days for the one-hand jumper. And one of its coaches, Clark Shaughnessy, revolutionized college football, bringing in the modern T formation in 1940.

Luisetti, Shaughnessy, and three kinds of quarterbacks—left-hander Frankie Al-

bert, pinpoint passer John Brodie and strongman Jim Plunkett—have done a lot to characterize this most diverse of universities.

As sociology professor Sanford Dornbusch says, there is no typical Stanford man. Instead there is "an enormous variety of persons, all of whom think they're in the minority."

But even with the stipulation that variety is a virtue, does an activity like football really belong in a college environment? Doesn't the sweeping attention football gets detract from the educational purposes of schools such as Stanford?

Joe Ruetz was at the University of Chicago as a graduate student in anthropology when he first encountered these questions. Chicago's president, Robert Hutchins, had eliminated football there a few years earlier and Ruetz found the scene a bit zestless. Now 57, the Stanford athletic director is a scholarly, quiet, but friendly ex-Notre Dame (and professional) football player who looks that tough but not that big.

### Not Distracting

"When you think it through," he says, "I don't see how you can conclude that college football is distracting. On Saturdays, if there were no games, some students would adjourn to a pub, some would go to the beach, and some, naturally, would study. They do now."

Without football, wouldn't more of them be inclined to crack a book?

"On a Saturday afternoon without football," he says, "to assume the whole student body would focus on studies is unrealistic."

Then turn the coin over. What does the average college student get out of football?

"He gets many things, including the enjoyment of good competition under rules. In a country such as this, a university should give its students, among other things, an idea of competition. At a football game they also get a chance to let off steam, and to take pride in the people in their dorm. They may even be encouraged to participate themselves."

In football?

"In something. A college man or woman watching a game like tennis particularly—but to some extent football, baseball, and other games—is often stimulated to take up a sport."

Wouldn't you say, however, that on the whole, big-time football is more an en-

★ ★ ★

## GRADUATION RECORD OF STANFORD ATHLETES WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE ACADEMIC YEAR 1969-1970

### VARSITY BASEBALL

45 participated  
35 graduated ..... 77.8%  
5 left school ..... 11.1%  
5 still attending ..... 11.1%

### VARSITY BASKETBALL

14 participated  
14 graduated ..... 100.0%

### VARSITY FOOTBALL

61 participated  
56 graduated ..... 91.8%  
4 left school ..... 6.6%  
1 still attending ..... 1.6%

### VARSITY SWIMMING

40 participated  
35 graduated ..... 87.5%  
1 left school ..... 2.5%  
4 still attending ..... 10.0%

### VARSITY TRACK

63 participated  
53 graduated ..... 84.2%  
2 left school ..... 3.1%  
8 still attending ..... 12.7%

The combined figures for these five major sports indicate that a total of 88.3% have graduated.

The student-athletes who participated in the academic year 1969-1970 were taken since this was the last competitive season from which all participants would have had time to graduate.

## MAJORS IN WHICH DEGREES WERE OBTAINED BY THE STUDENT-ATHLETES WHO PARTICIPATED IN THESE FIVE SPORTS DURING THE ACADEMIC YEAR 1969-1970 AT STANFORD

Major	Football	Basketball	Track	Swimming	Baseball	Total
Anthropology			2	1		3
Art	1					1
Biological Sciences	1	1	5	8	1	16
Economics	7	4	6	5	8	30
Engineering	2	2	7	3	4	18
English	8	1	6	3	1	19
History	9	2	1	5	2	19
Human Biology	3		3	1	4	11
Mathematics			3	2		5
Philosophy	2		1			3
Political Science	16	3	4	2	10	35
Psychology	7	1	10	4	1	23
Sociology			1		3	4
Russian			1			1
Physics			1	1		2
Music			1			1
Architecture			1			1
Chemistry					1	1
Totals	56	14	53	35	35	193

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tainment item for the public and alumni than for the students?

"No, our program is supported by all of those groups. With a student body of 11,500, including 6,500 undergraduates, we sell about 8,000 season tickets—on a voluntary basis. At some schools football tickets are tied into a mandatory package—but not here. Our student support is voluntary and excellent."

Does the faculty approve of football?

"With 1,110 faculty members, we sell 3,500 faculty and staff season tickets. You see, college football is more than entertainment. Among other things, it's the link between alumni and faculty. For instance, an esoteric science club reunion can only get a quorum on a football weekend. Football gives the campus visibility and provides exposure for other school activities. The alumni come back to complain about the football coach and wind up widening their interest in other campus affairs."

### Sports Image

But what about the jock image of Stanford? Isn't Harvard superior today, in the minds of some academicians, precisely because it doesn't fool around in big-time football?

"A sports image is more helpful than harmful—that is, it gives you more of a well-rounded image—provided you keep your academic and athletic programs sound and consistent with Stanford goals and demands. In short, we think an intercollegiate athletic program is a good thing if you maintain academic integrity and if the coach maintains athletic integrity."

Do you?

"Yes, we make a point of both. You can measure academic integrity, for example, by keeping track of grade-point averages, academic majors, athletes graduating, and other things, including athletes going on to graduate study."

What are the figures in areas of this nature?

"Our athletes last year maintained grade-point averages of 3.3 to 3.94 on a scale where 3.0 is a B and 4.0 an A. Of the athletes in last year's survey, 35 majored in political science, 30 in economics, 23 psychology, 19 English, 19 history, 18 engineering and 16 biology. Some 86.3 per cent graduated with their class compared to the university-wide average of 85 and the national average of 50. And 85 per cent of our student-athletes went on to graduate school."

With student-athletes oriented so seriously to classwork, why don't you trim down to Ivy League-type football and quit trying to keep up in a conference as difficult as the Pac-8?

"First, we really don't have a choice. There aren't enough schools in our geographical area willing and able to compete in an Ivy-type league. We can either accept the challenge of major intercollegiate competition or get out, and we think there are more than enough values in the challenge to meet it. Second, from a financial point of view, it would be disastrous for us to deemphasize football. Receipts from football support 70 per cent of the Stanford program in all sports on all levels: intercollegiate, club and intramural."

Most college athletic departments are in financial trouble. In the Big Ten most are losing money, and there is talk of cutting back almost everywhere. How is Stanford doing?

"We're in the black, and fortunate enough to have surpluses (profits) almost every year—more than \$1 million in the last 10 years. Athletically, Stanford is organized differently than most universities, and we're sounder and luckier than some. For one thing our campus is large enough for a golf course, which brings in 18 per cent of the athletic budget. And we're able to hold the budget to \$2.9 million because grants-in-aid (scholarships) are funded another way."

What way?

"By the Buck Club—some 4,000 alumni and friends who raise about \$500,000 a year."

You can't fund many scholarships on \$500,000.

"No, we have only 90 full-ride scholarships, including 63 in football, by far the lowest in the conference."

What is a full-ride scholarship worth at Stanford?

"About \$5,000 a year. Tuition alone is \$3,375."

How do you keep up?

"With selective recruiting, hard work, spirit—meaning pride in Stanford—and selective use of scholarships. Track and field, for instance, is difficult when you need three men in each event and get such a small return at the gate. So this year we have only three track men on grants. In tennis, we have seven athletic grants. In football this year we've recruited 16 freshmen and seven junior college transfers."

If Stanford's football players bring in 70 per cent of \$2.9 million each year, don't you think you should spend more on them and let the university finance any other sports (for both men and women) it wants? College football players are the lowest-salaried workers in the country considering the revenue they regenerate.

"That's one way of looking at it. Another way is to realize that college football players don't generate all the money themselves. The crowds come to see the teams—the Stanford football team, or the Notre Dame football team. If Notre Dame players all quit school and played as the South Bend Tigers, they wouldn't draw 5,000 for a game against the Palo Alto Reds."

### What's Ahead?

What's ahead for Stanford athletics?

"We intend to be competitive in the 13 intercollegiate sports and we want to attract more participants in club and intramural sports. At present two out of three Stanford students are playing at least one organized game. The growing phenomenon of college athletics is on the club level—sports like lacrosse, sailing, soccer and volleyball in which we compete with other universities although our teams buy their own uniforms, pay for most of their meals, and so on. We furnish the facilities and help with some of the travel costs."

What's ahead for Stanford women?

"I believe equality between men's and women's intercollegiate sports can be achieved if we're given time to adjust. We're in favor."

NSGA Will Help Commemorate National Coaches Day

The National Sporting Goods Association is making available for the second year in a row free decals commemorating National Coaches Day, which will be held October 6, 1974.

National Coaches Day will recognize and pay tribute to the nation's coaches. NSGA will supply



the full color decals to anyone who will use them, according to Kenneth G. Baldwin of NSGA.

Any quantity up to 2,000 of the pressure-sensitive decals, which can be used on letters, envelopes or displays, can be obtained by contacting Baldwin at 717 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60611.

Elsewhere in Education

Federal funds going to colleges and universities in Fiscal Year 1973 showed a seven per cent decline from the 1972 level, according to a report by the National Science Foundation.

The drop was due, in large part, to the fact that some Office of Education programs, notably College Work-Study, were forward funded in 1972 and had a double appropriation for that year, NSF said.

The 1973 total going to higher education institutions was \$3.82 billion, down \$308 million from 1972. It was the first decline in Federal support since 1970 and followed increases of 18 per cent in 1972 and eight per cent in 1971. The NSF figures include funds going to colleges and universities for all purposes, except construction and student loans. The figures do not include GI benefits or social security payments to students, but do include institutionally administered grants and work-study payments to students. In terms of constant 1967 dollars, NSF said, the 1973 total represented an 11 per cent drop from 1972.

As in previous years, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare provided the largest share—two-thirds—of 1973 funds. It reported a reduction of \$267 million in its funds going to colleges and universities in 1973. NSF showed a drop of \$40 million, the Defense Department a decline of \$11 million, and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, a drop of \$8 million. But the Agriculture Department posted a gain of \$18 million in support to the academic sector.

Total Federal Obligations to the 50 Universities and Colleges Receiving the Largest Amounts: FY 1973<sup>1</sup> (Dollars in thousands)

(Ranked by total Federal obligations)					
Total for 100 universities and colleges					
Institutions	State	Total			
1. Massachusetts Institute of Technology	Mass.	125,530			
2. University of Wisconsin—Madison	Wis.	79,554			
3. University of Washington	Wash.	67,258			
4. Harvard University	Mass.	61,405			
5. University of California—Los Angeles	Calif.	60,884			
6. University of California—Berkeley	Calif.	58,419			
7. Howard University	D.C.	57,794			
8. University of Minnesota	Minn.	57,614			
9. University of Michigan	Mich.	56,880			
10. Stanford University	Calif.	56,861			
11. Johns Hopkins University	Md.	56,062			
12. University of California—San Diego	Calif.	55,214			
13. Columbia University	N.Y.	52,812			
14. University of Pennsylvania	Pa.	44,478			
15. Ohio State University	Ohio	44,134			
16. Cornell University	N.Y.	44,123			
17. University of Illinois—Urbana	Ill.	42,163			
18. Yale University	Conn.	41,389			
19. University of Chicago	Ill.	39,967			
20. New York University	N.Y.	37,259			
21. Duke University	N.C.	34,157			
22. University of Colorado	Colo.	32,530			
23. University of Southern California	Calif.	32,086			
24. Washington University	Mo.	31,878			
25. University of California—San Francisco	Calif.	30,196			
26. University of Pittsburgh	Pa.	29,099			
27. Purdue University	Ind.	28,451			
28. Yeshiva University	N.Y.	28,256			
29. University of Miami	Fla.	27,940			
30. Pennsylvania State University	Pa.	27,755			
31. University of North Carolina—Chapel Hill	N.C.	27,400			
32. University of Utah	Utah	26,837			
33. University of Rochester	N.Y.	26,068			
34. University of Alabama—Birmingham	Ala.	25,728			
35. Michigan State University	Mich.	25,530			
36. University of Iowa	Iowa	25,403			
37. University of Florida	Fla.	25,128			
38. University of Hawaii	Hawaii	23,450			
39. University of Texas—Austin	Tex.	23,062			
40. University of Missouri—Columbia	Mo.	22,992			
41. Case Western Reserve University	Ohio	21,967			
42. Texas A&M University	Tex.	21,716			
43. University of Arizona	Ariz.	21,658			
44. Northwestern University	Ill.	20,885			
45. University of Kansas	Kans.	20,440			
46. California Institute of Technology	Calif.	20,358			
47. University of California—Davis	Calif.	20,272			
48. Boston University	Mass.	20,115			
49. Baylor College of Medicine	Tex.	20,115			
50. Louisiana State University—Baton Rouge	La.	20,093			

Amounts shown represent awards to individual institutions. Awards to the administrative offices of university systems are excluded because final allocation of funds is unknown. SOURCE: National Science Foundation

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State-level departments of education issued 256,905 diplomas last year based on test scores of the American Council on Education's General Educational Development (GED) testing service.

Jerry Walker, administrator of the program on the ACE staff, said the number of credentials represents approximately 10 per cent of the total number of high-school diplomas issued in 1973.

During the 1973 calendar year, Walker said, a total of 440,216 examinations, including 13,000 in Spanish, were administered at 2,232 testing centers in the 50 states, District of Columbia, five outlying areas and five Canadian provinces.

The average age of all examinees was 25.1 years; the average years of formal schooling was 9.8. Of the total examined, 42 per cent indicated the test was taken to qualify for postsecondary education or training, and 31.8 per cent failed to meet state requirements for issuance of the equivalency diploma.

Sex Discrimination Suits

The Women's Equity Action League said it has filed sex discrimination complaints against 13 universities affiliated with a men's professional business fraternity and all schools in Pennsylvania that are members of the Pennsylvania Interscholastic Athletic Association. The two complaints were filed with HEW under Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972.

In the Pennsylvania complaint, WEAL charges that the association's constitution "forces member schools to deny athletic opportunity to girls on pain of being disqualified from PIAA-sponsored competition." WEAL requested that HEW "notify all PIAA member schools to sever their connection with the PIAA, and that, should any school refuse to do so, proceedings be initiated to end all Federal aid, as is required by Title IX."

In the fraternity action, WEAL said it filed complaints against 13 selected universities that sponsor Alpha Kappa Psi, a professional business fraternity.

It said the fraternity has approximately 150 campus chapters as well as alumni chapters and that the fraternity voted against accepting women as members at its 1973 convention in Memphis.

In its complaint, WEAL asked HEW to request the 13 universities to sever their connections with the fraternity or be barred from receiving Federal funds. It listed the universities as follows: University of Michigan, University of Dayton, George Washington University, University of Illinois, Indiana University, University of Minnesota, University of Washington, Oklahoma State University, University of Texas at Austin, Florida State University, University of Tennessee, University of Southern California, and Fordham University.

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Basing its projections on current trends, the National Center for Educational Statistics has scaled down its previous forecasts of pupil and student enrollments for the decade ahead. The newest estimates are contained in the 1973 edition of *Projections of Educational Statistics to 1982-83*.

The new edition projects degree-credit enrollment of 8.9 million at colleges and universities in 1982. The 1972 edition had projected degree-credit enrollment of 11.1 million in 1981. Enrollment in all regular public and private elementary and secondary day schools is projected at 45.1 million in 1982, compared to a forecast last year of 49.8 million in 1981. Other highlights from the report:

● The number of high-school graduates from all public and private secondary day schools will decline from 3.1 million in 1972-73 to 2.8 million in 1982-83.

● Bachelor's degrees granted by institutions of higher education will increase from 941,000 in 1972-73 to 999,000 in 1982-83.

● Full-time and part-time classroom teachers in all regular public and private elementary and secondary day schools will decline from 2,308,000 in 1972-73 to 999,000 in 1982-83.

● Full-time equivalent instructional staff for resident courses in institutions of higher education will increase from 471,000 in 1972 to 513,000 in 1982.

● Total expenditures of institutions of higher education will increase from \$32 billion in 1972-73 to \$44.1 billion in 1982-83 (in 1972-73 dollars).

Title IX Letter Shows Effort Needed in Battle

Editor's Note: One of the means by which NCAA institutions and their athletic leaders may combat the anticipated financial implications of the revised Title IX implementation regulations issued by HEW is through letters to their U.S. Senators and Congressmen asking them to express the concerns of their constituents to HEW officials. Here is such a letter sent by Bowling Green State University Director of Athletics Richard A. Young to Congressman Delbert L. Latta (R-Ohio).

The Honorable Delbert L. Latta  
House of Representatives  
2423 House Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Del:

Am writing in response to your recent questionnaire and to express my concern with the Title IX interpretations which have been elicited by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

We in intercollegiate athletics are extremely concerned about the implications of Title IX, as it has been ascribed to our athletic programs; which to our knowledge receive no direct financial support from the Federal government. Title IX, in effect, permits HEW to impose standards for "any education program or activity receiving federal financial assistance."

We have great reservations concerning the authority of HEW under Title IX to regulate athletic programs which are not recipients of Federal

assistance and I urge you to ask some probing questions of Senator Tower and others negotiating with Secretary Weinberger.

It is our hope that between now and the time final regulations are promulgated, a recognition can be achieved of the full potential and the ramifications of this act. It appears to us HEW had adopted formal regulations containing broad and ambiguous mandates leaving to those who administer Federal financial assistance to educational institutions the widest discretion to interpret and implement the regulations as they please.

Such an approach places the administrators of intercollegiate or interscholastic athletic programs in the unfortunate position of being able only to guess at what is required in order to satisfy HEW's view of the law. We are very sensitive about regulations created by people not knowledgeable in our field, such as Secretary Weinberger and Gwen Gregory.

We are hopeful that our representatives in Congress will make every effort to assure that the legislation which was intended is that which is implemented. It appears now that Civil Rights offices in our local areas will provide the implementation and this frightens us under the guidelines as currently developed.

Sincerely,  
(Signed)  
RICHARD A. YOUNG  
Athletic Director  
Bowling Green State University

Ideas Exchange

The University of Alabama will inaugurate a new telecopier service for the 1974 football season, in accordance with numerous requests, and in order to cut down chaos in the pressbox, according to Charley Thornton, sports information director.

For Alabama's seven home football games, the Sports Publicity Office will furnish telephones, telecopiers and operators in order that writers can cover Crimson Tide home games without bringing their own machines and having to install telephones.

There will be a nominal \$15 per game charge for the service, which is strictly an operator's fee.

"Writers desiring to bring their own telecopiers and file themselves still will be able to do so, with some five telephones available on a first-come, first served basis," Thornton said.

Writers desiring to use the Crimson Tide Telecopier Service need only to advise the Sports Publicity Office at least one day in advance of each game.

"At the game site, the writers will give the operators the number to be called along with billing instructions, whether collect or by credit card call. Then they turn in their copy to an operator and it will be sent as quickly as possible," he added.

Have a Question? Need Service?

Here's how to contact the NCAA's offices:

NCAA EXECUTIVE OFFICE

Walter Byers, exec. director  
P.O. Box 1906  
Shawnee Mission, Kansas 66222  
(913) 384-3220

(general administration, enforcement, interpretations, championship events, research)

NCAA PUBLISHING SERVICE

Ted C. Tow, director  
P.O. Box 1906  
Shawnee Mission, Kansas 66222  
(913) 384-3220

(publishes NCAA publications, including guides and rules books)

NATIONAL COLLEGIATE SPORTS SERVICES

Jack Waters, director  
420 Lexington Ave.  
New York, N. Y. 10017  
(212) 725-5910

(compiles statistics, records; services media)

NCAA FILMS

Dick Snider, director  
P.O. Box 2726  
Wichita, Kansas 67201  
(316) 267-2828

(produces films of NCAA championship events, weekly football highlights)

## 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.

It is suggested each set of interpretations be clipped from the News and placed in the back of the reader's NCAA Manual. It also is recommended that a reference to the O.I. be made in the Manual at the appropriate point.

### Academic Standing, Normal Progress— Extension Courses

**Situation:** The provisions of O.I. 16 specifically preclude the use of correspondence courses taken from an institution other than the one in which a student-athlete was last enrolled as a full-time student to determine "good academic standing" or "satisfactory progress." (315)

**Question:** Is the use of extension courses precluded by O.I. 16?

**Answer:** O.I. 16 does not apply to extension courses, it being understood that an extension course is one offered by an institution at a specified location and taught in-person to students, and the credit earned in such courses is considered regular credit at the institution offering the course. [C3-3-O.I. 16]

### Off-Campus Housing

**Situation:** A student-athlete who lives off-campus is awarded athletically related financial aid to cover the cost of room. (313)

**Question:** Is it permissible for the institution to arrange for a cost-free, off-campus apartment rather than give the student-athlete the amount of cash equal to the institution's official room allowance listed in its catalog?

**Answer:** Yes, provided the actual rental cost of the apartment does not exceed the room allowance listed in the institution's catalog and it is not a reduced rental rate which is available only to the student-athlete; further, should the actual rental rate be more than the institutional room allowance, the student-athlete must pay the additional amount from his own resources. [C3-1-(h)-(4)]

### Summer School Aid and Employment

**Situation:** A student-athlete receives athletically related financial aid during a summer school, summer session or summer quarter. (316)

**Question:** Is it permissible for the student-athlete to receive during the summer term income from employment, governmental grants for educational purposes or other scholarships and grants-in-aid which are not specifically excepted?

**Answer:** Yes, provided the total of the athletically related financial aid and aid received from such sources does not exceed commonly accepted educational expenses as defined in Constitution 3-1-(f). [C3-4-(b)-(1), (2) and (3)]

### Income from Professional Stock

**Situation:** A member institution's athletic staff member purchases stock in a professional sports organization. The purchase of such stock does not place the staff member in a position of administrative or supervisory control within the professional organization; however, he may receive some compensation produced by the stock. (317)

**Question:** Are the provisions of Constitution 3-6-(b) applicable?

**Answer:** No. [C3-6-(b)]

### Outside Competition

**Situation:** Effective August 1, 1974, Constitution 3-9-(d) prohibits a student-athlete from competing on an outside team in his sport during his institution's intercollegiate season if, during that season, he was a member of the institution's team. (319)

**Question:** Is it permissible for a student-athlete to participate in outside competition as an individual on his own behalf during his institution's season in his sport (e.g., golf, tennis, track, gymnastics)?

**Answer:** Yes, as long as he does not compete in such competition as a member of an outside team and represents only himself in the competition. [C3-9-(d)]

### Outside Participation

**Situation:** Effective August 1, 1974, Constitution 3-9-(d) prohibits a student-athlete from competing on an outside team in his sport during his institution's intercollegiate season if, during that season, he was a member of the institution's team. (320)

**Question:** Are pro-am golf teams, doubles tennis teams and relay teams in track and field considered to be outside teams for purposes of this legislation?

**Answer:** No. [C3-9-(d)]

## Weisbecker Maintains Close Interest

Despite his decision to leave the athletic director's position at Illinois State University, Milt Weisbecker plans to maintain a close interest with sports.

Weisbecker, newly appointed director of Alumni Services and Development at ISU, is in his first year of a three-year term on the NCAA Television Committee. His term as chairman of the NCAA Football Playoffs Committee also has three years to run.

Otherwise, he will be out of active athletics and administration for the first time since he was a youngster in Mount Vernon, Ill.

"A year ago, when I was given the dual assignment, I said I would make a choice within a

year," he said. "There are certain parts of athletics I'll miss, but I think I'll enjoy the development field.

"I think development is the hottest area in higher education," he said. "It always was important to private education, and it's a lot more important in state universities now than it ever has been.

"It's a good opportunity for me. It's available at this time, and that's why I took it. I like Bloomington-Normal a lot, and that's another reason I'm happy this opportunity developed here."

Weisbecker believes Illinois State's athletic program is healthy.

"We have less problems now

## At Colorado State University

# Personality Tests Show Gridders Normal in Psychological Makeup

If you have always thought that football players were "a different breed of cat psychologically" because of their physical capabilities, you might be wrong.

So said Dr. Bob Tittley, an associate professor of psychology at Colorado State University, after preliminary test results on coach Sark Arslanian's Ram football team.

"Preliminary investigation indicates that football players as a group do not differ in general personality makeup from the regular population," said Tittley, who has been studying the team for the past year.

The personality tests "measure the characteristics and traits of football players compared to the normal population," according to Tittley, who also serves as a clinical psychologist for CSU's Psychological Services Center.

"The purpose of the personality tests are twofold," said Tittley. "First, the tests are to assist the football coaching staff in understanding their players. Secondly, I use the results in my research on athletes."

### Meets With Coaches

After the tests have been given, Tittley meets with Arslanian and his coaching staff to discuss the results of each individual's test.

"Coaches are becoming more aware of the varying personalities from player-to-player," Tittley added. "If a coach understands the personality make-up of a player, I feel he will be able to teach him better through a more individualized approach."

The personality tests study the player's leadership potential, need for achievement and recognition, control and poise, maturity, degree of independence, aggressiveness, fear of injury, and self-confidence.

"The test results are only used in a positive

way," the Ram psychologist related. "First, we want to aid each player so that he can attain his maximum potential. Also, we want to help the coaches to better understand their athletes as individuals."

### Tests Helpful

The tests have been helpful to Arslanian, who believes in understanding his athletes both mentally and physically.

"The results of the tests have served a useful purpose," said Arslanian. "It has helped the staff improve its coaching techniques, and we have a better understanding of our players."

The biggest advantage of the personality tests, according to Arslanian, has been the value of learning about a player and what he can do.

"In the past, I had always found it hard to understand why a player could not achieve a certain goal or complete an assignment," said Arslanian. "Now with the test results, I am able to understand an athlete's hangup, and approach his problem differently."

Arslanian is a firm believer in Tittley's statement that "each player is different," and now the second-year Ram coach communicates on a more individual basis with each athlete, understanding better his physical and emotional structure.

"Dr. Tittley's work has really been a benefit to our program," said Arslanian, who believes coaching football is not a one-man operation. "The one thing that has impressed me at CSU is the support from the students, staff and faculty. This is our team, not mine."

It only goes to prove that athletes, especially football players, are not computerized robots bent on destruction. As Tittley said in concluding his remarks: "They are very normal people, who may singly enjoy the game of football."

# THE NCAA RECORD

A roundup of current membership activities and personnel changes

### DIRECTORS OF ATHLETICS

F. L. (FROSTY) FERZACCA has resigned at Eastern Michigan to take over similar duties at Florida International. TIPPY DYE has retired at Northwestern and football coach JOHN PONT assumes duties as AD as well as continuing coaching. GEORGE R. HAMILTON has replaced LEO CALLAHAN at New England College. WILLARD L. WEBSTER is retiring at Youngstown State. THEODORE A. (TED) ACETO is new at Villanova. DOROTHY RICHEY has replaced the resigned GEORGE OBERLE at Chicago State. DON LEAHY has replaced CLYDE BIGGERS at Nebraska-Omaha. RICHARD J. MCGEE has replaced JOHN WINKIN at Colby. LARRY GERACIOTI moves from NYU to Wagner College. FRANK HOWARD has retired at Clemson.

### COACHES

**FOOTBALL**—LOUIS W. SPOTTI, Jr., has been hired at Rochester Institute of Technology to replace the resigned TOM COUGHLIN.

**BASKETBALL**—BOB TALLENT, former assistant, has replaced

CARL SLONE at George Washington. SLONE moved to the U. of Richmond. EDDIE HIPPERT is new at Worcester State. JOHN MORRISON has resigned at Canisius. Former assistant BILL BIBB has replaced the resigned JOE DAN GOLD at Mercer. STAN ALBECK resigned at Kent State. LARRY CHAPMAN has replaced J. E. ROWE at Georgia Southern. DON KNODEL has resigned at Rice. J. MARCUS JACKSON is new at Dartmouth, replacing TOM O'CONNOR, who moved to Loyola of Baltimore. ED DOUMA has resigned at Alma.

**TRACK**—STEVE JARRETT has succeeded KEN RICHEY as cross country coach and JOHN BAY as track coach at Shippensburg State. ANDREW ROBERT NAMETH has replaced the resigned DONALD WILLIAMS at Marshall. WILLIAM H. FIRING will be the first track coach at Elizabethtown College. BRUCE WHITLING has replaced ROGER GROOTERS as track and cross country coach at North Dakota State. CYRUS D. JONES succeeds GERALD SHINER at Lincoln U. (Pa.). I. M. IBRAHIM has added track to his soccer duties at Clemson.

**WRESTLING**—BILL BARZ will coach wrestling and baseball at North Park College. RICHARD BEARD has replaced LARRY CLEMENS at Northeast Missouri State. GEOFFREY C. KINDER has been named wrestling and soccer coach at Lincoln U. (Pa.). MAX HASSE is new at Oakland U.

**TENNIS**—DICK LONGO is new at U. New Orleans, replacing DENNIS AUCOIN. BILL BECKWITH is new at Clemson, replacing DUANE BRULEY. JOHN SKILLMAN will retire at Yale and his replacement is KEVIN LYNN. BOB McKINLEY will succeed the resigned CLARENCE MAYBRY at Trinity (Tex.).

**BASEBALL**—JIMMY (CHICK) CHILDRESS is new at Northeast Louisiana. GARY BLISS is new at Evansville, replacing WAYNE BOULTINGHOUSE. GARY ADAMS moves from U. C. Irvine

to UCLA, succeeding ART REICHEL. ED JONES is new at William and Mary.

**CREW**—CARL F. ULLRICH has been promoted to assistant AD at Navy.

**LACROSSE**—TOM HAYES moves from Drexel to Rutgers.

**GYMNASTICS**—KEN SNOW is new at Kansas.

**GOLF**—JIM SUTTIE is new at Eastern Kentucky.

### NEWSMAKERS

**SPORTS INFORMATION DIRECTORS**—TAD BENNETT is new at Illinois, replacing NORM SHEA, who moved to Utah. DICK FISHBACK has replaced HAI COWAN at Oregon. STANLEY WILSON is new at Northeast Missouri State, replacing MIKE KISER. GEORGE A. ELLIS has replaced DEL H. JOHNSON at North Dakota State. DAVID E. COCHRAN is new at Idaho. TONY BORD has resigned at Chico State. JIM WRIGHT is new at Southern Colorado State. BILL CURI, has moved from Tulane to Arkansas.

**DIED**—JAMES A. (JARRING JIM) BAUSCH, 68, former star in football, basketball and track at Kansas and 1932 Olympic gold medalist in the decathlon. WILLIAM F. GOULD, 92, former assistant track coach at Harvard and trainer at Dartmouth. CHARLES LOFTUS, 53, former SID at Yale. GILES O. WRIGHT, 75, former basketball coach at Xavier, New Orleans. BOBBY DUKE, JR., football player at U. of Alabama, shot while being robbed. GEORGE ELLIS, 53, former athlete at U. of Akron. THOMAS A. (TOMMY) EMMET, longtime college publicity figure. GREG RUTH, former wrestling star at Lehigh and Oklahoma and former assistant coach at West Point and Oklahoma, killed in speedboat racing accident. JOHN J. (BONEY) BLAKE, 79, basketball and baseball coach at Niagara U. in 1920's. THOMAS J. STAFFORD, Jr., 58, football coach at Carson-Newman, of heart attack. SEWARD E. (SID) BOWER, 69, former publicist for Notre Dame.



# Football Fatalities Drop In Most Recent Survey

The 42nd annual survey of football fatalities shows a dramatic reduction in the number of deaths associated with football participation.

The survey, conducted jointly by Dr. Carl S. Blyth, Chairman of the American Football Coaches Committee on Football Injuries and Chairman of the NCAA Committee on Competitive Safeguards and Medical Aspects of Sports, and David C. Arnold, Assistant Executive Secretary of the National Federation of State High School Associations, indicates 1973 had the fewest fatalities in the last 21 years.

The authors of the report say it is extremely difficult to give reasons for the reduction recorded in the 1973 report, but they suggest the following factors might have played significant roles:

1. Better equipment, particularly headgear, as a result of increased research on the helmet;
2. Increased emphasis on physical conditioning by athletes and coaches;
3. Improved medical and health care for the athlete; and
4. Improved coaching techniques, as well as emphasis on rule changes for increased protection of the athlete.

The continued surveillance of athletic injuries, like the football report, will hopefully produce the vehicle for continued reduction of injuries in competitive sports. Previous surveillance reports have suggested factors that had a positive effect on reducing injuries. The specific recommendations resulting from the findings of the 1973 Football Fatalities Survey are as follows:

1. Mandatory medical examinations and medical history should be taken at the beginning of each season before allowing an athlete to participate in any football activity. Provide the physician with adequate time to do a complete and thorough physical examination. If the doctor or coach has any questions about the athlete's readiness to participate in football, the athlete should not be allowed to play.
2. All personnel concerned with training football athletes should emphasize proper, gradual, and complete physical conditioning. Particular emphasis should be placed on neck strengthening exercises.
3. A physician should be present at all games and practice sessions. If it is impossible for a physician to be present at all practice sessions, emergency measures must be provided.
4. All personnel associated with football participation should be cognizant of the problems and safety measures related to physical activity in hot weather.
5. Each institution should strive to have a team trainer who is a regular member of the faculty and is adequately prepared and qualified.
6. Cooperative liaison should be maintained by all groups interested in the field of athletic medicine (coaches, trainers, physicians, manufacturers, administrators, etc.).
7. There should be strict enforcement of game rules, and administrative regulations should be enforced to protect the health of the athlete. Coaches and school officials must support the game officials in their conduct of the athletic contests.
8. There should be a renewed emphasis on employing well-trained athletic personnel, providing excellent facilities, and securing the safest and best equipment possible.
9. There should be continued research concerning the safety factor in football (rules, facilities, equipment, etc.).
10. Of utmost importance, the technique of "spearing" or "goring" must be eliminated from the game of football. This can be accomplished by the strict enforcement of the rules of the game by both coaches and officials.



**WELCOME VISITOR**—Ivory Crockett (right), the world's fastest human with a 9.0 100-yard dash to his credit, gave an impromptu talk to the youngsters at Fordham's National Summer Youth Sports Program.

## Appears at Fordham

# Crockett 'Real' to NSYSP Youths

By WARREN JACKSON  
Mt. Vernon Daily Argus

The lead to this story could easily read, "The Man In The Glen Plaid Suit." It would fit to a "tee" the role that Ivory Crockett of Peoria, Ill. is trying to convey to the world.

If you are a track and field aficionado, you will recognize the name "Ivory Crockett." He is the five-foot-eight ebony whippet who set a new world's record of 9.0 seconds in the 100-yard dash on May 11 in Knoxville, Tenn.

Crockett came to New York to receive the Tanqueray Achievement Award for excellence in amateur sports. Crockett joins such elite company as 1972 Olympic gymnast Olga Korbut; hematologist Dr. Delano Meriwether; Nationalist Chinese sprinter Chi Cheng; skier Billy Kidd, and amateur golfer Maureen Orcutt.

Part of Crockett's two-day whirlwind tour of New York was a trip to the Fordham University campus in the Bronx to meet the sixth summer enrollment class of the NCAA's National Summer Youth Sports Program. The NSYSP provides a summer

of training in athletics and development of character for some of the disadvantaged youth of America.

The National Summer Youth Sports Program is awaiting its future role, if any, as are many of the nation's uplift programs caught in the OEO (Office of Economic Opportunity) squeeze of the Nixon administration. There are two bills on the floor of Congress and the Senate to save the program—one sponsored by Westchester Rep. Peter Peyser and Missouri Rep. Bill Clay. The other is sponsored by Sen. John Tunney.

### There Are Many

The "Ivory Crocketts" of the world are many if you count the ones who wear track uniforms, basketball, football, and baseball uniforms. They assume all colors, sizes and dispositions. Some like to wear their uniform. It becomes a recognizable factor in public, but it can also become a crutch in regard to the development of the individual, his goals, beliefs, and character.

When Crockett arrived at Fordham, he was nattily attired in a glen plaid vested suit. He was asked to change into sweat clothes for ABC television and several newspapers present. Then it came out. Simple, hard, but beautifully, he laid it on the line:

"I don't want anybody to get me wrong. I'm not being difficult but everybody sees Ivory Crockett, O. J. Simpson, Walt Frazier, in some kind of uniform. I want them to see me as I am, a man, an educated man! (Crockett is a graduate of Southern Illinois)."

He continued, "I work in Peoria, Ill., as a marketing analyst for IBM. That's what I really do. If all goes well, I would like to stay at IBM and go up the ladder, make something of myself, for my wife Sylvia, and any little Crocketts.

"Being black is beautiful," he told the youngsters, "but being black and dumb ain't nothing. You've got to be educated."

It would have been really easy for Ivory Crockett to have assumed "star status." He could have signed autographs, shook hands, and begged off to the heavy schedule that was for real. But he chose to lay it on the line to some kids; black, white and Latinos at Fordham in the Bronx. He laid it flat out and he wasn't "bull jiving." As the kids say, "he was for real!"

The record holder was asked to show some kids the techniques of starting in the dashes. "Sure," he said. With that he took off his glen plaid jacket and began to show them how Ivory Crockett does his thing—running faster than anyone else.

## Elsewhere in Education

### Elderly Population Gain

The population of persons 65 and over increased nearly seven per cent between 1970 and 1973 to an estimated 21,329,000, the Census Bureau has reported.

The total of those 18 to 44 was 77.3 million in 1973, compared to a 1970 census count of 71.7 million, an increase of nearly eight per cent. The population of school-age children (5 to 17) and children under five declined.

The bureau said that by July 1, 1973, there were an estimated 451,000 fewer children under five years than at the time of the census, a decline of nearly three per cent from the 1970 total of 17.2 million. Declines of about 350,000 in the Northeast and 225,000 in the North Central states more than offset a gain of 123,000 in the South, the bureau said. In the West, the population of children under five was about the same in 1973 as at the time of the census.

The decline in the school age population was more than a million between the census and 1973, with every region reporting losses. By region, the declines were estimated to be 257,000 in the Northeast, 522,000 in the North Central states, 172,000 in the South, and 95,000 in the West. The July 1, 1973 total of persons 5 to 17 was estimated at 51.5 million.

Declines in the population under five were especially big in New York (138,000), Pennsylvania (70,000), California (58,000), and Ohio (47,000). These four states accounted for 313,000

of the total U.S. decline of 451,000 in the population under five.

### More Grads Employed

Employers have already hired or expect to hire approximately four per cent more new college graduates than in 1972-73, the College Placement Council reported.

The council noted that the increase is a drop from the 11 per cent increase projected by employers in a survey conducted last December. Although the increase was not as great as anticipated, this is the third consecutive year in which recruiting activity showed an upward trend.

"Although employers wound up hiring 14 per cent more new engineers than in 1972-73, many companies failed to meet their quotas because of the limited supply," the council said. Employers indicated in December they hoped to hire 31 per cent more new engineering graduates.

CPC's findings, based on returns from 715 employing organizations throughout the country, showed a four per cent increase in recruiting at the bachelor's-degree level, a two per cent decrease at the master's level, and a three per cent gain at the doctoral level.

The council said there appears to be a number of reasons for the change between corporate expectations in December and actual hires in June. Among these were the energy crisis, shortages of raw materials that caused production slowdowns in some industries, and inflation.



**PRIVATE LESSON**—Ivory Crockett (left) gave personal tips on using the starting blocks to a group of Fordham National Summer Youth Sports Program Youngsters recently.

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## Freshmen Prove They Can Play Major College Football

Can freshmen play major college football? That was the question in 1972.

After two years, the question now isn't "whether," but "how many?"

**A total of 152 freshmen were regular starters last season for major colleges across the country, more than double the 70 regular starters in 1972, when freshmen were eligible for the first time in more than 20 years.**

Many coaches doubted any freshmen would make the traveling squad in 1972, but 471 did. Last fall, this number jumped to 912 in a survey by National Collegiate Sports Services. Except for the Ivy League, which didn't adopt the freshmen rule, every one of the country's other 117 majors had at least one freshman on the traveling squad either in 1973, or in 1972, or both.

### Regular Starter

For the purposes of the NCSS survey, a regular starter was a player who started at least five games. Kicking and runback specialists were not included; neither were such spectacular part-timers as North Carolina State's Buckey twins (passer

Dave and receiver Don) and Oklahoma's 1972 sensation, Tinker Owens.

Most notable 1973 freshman, of course, was Pittsburgh's Tony Dorsett, who set all-time freshmen marks with 265 yards rushing in one game and 1586 for the season. His 209 against Notre Dame was most by anyone against the Irish. Now he's the country's top returning rusher—and only a sophomore.

**Teams using freshmen starters during 1972-73 have included big winners like Notre Dame and Alabama. Coaches now recruit freshmen to turn programs around, as Johnny Majors did at Pitt (1-10 to 6-4-1-) with 18 freshmen on the traveling squad.**

Indeed, they can play, but Penn State coach Joe Paterno warns, "The real test of the freshman rule is not whether he can play now, but whether he graduates four years from now." (Penn State is one of 21 majors—not including the Ivy League—that have had no regular freshmen starters over the last two seasons.)

It'll be two more years before, as Paterno says, the freshmen rule can be fully evaluated. But there are some encouraging

signs. Ohio State coach Woody Hayes says, "Some of us have found excellent players (like his Archie Griffin in '72) who could play as freshmen, and as yet there appears to be no real evidence that their academic success is placed in jeopardy by their participation on the varsity. In 1972 we had four freshmen start for us and each maintained a grade-point average above 2.5. Last fall we carried 12 freshmen on our Rose Bowl squad."

Majors says his freshmen maintained grade averages comparable with other Pitt varsity squad players.

### Dodd Agrees

Bobby Dodd, former Georgia Tech coach (and a highly successful one), says, "I have always thought freshmen should be allowed to play. Boys are much more advanced today, mentally and physically. Freshmen were allowed to play during World War II and that's the first time I gave the idea any serious thought."

**Coaches across the country gave the rule some serious thought between the 1972 and 1973 seasons as the survey shows**

**dramatic increases at positions supposedly requiring more experience.**

There was a strong tendency to go mainly with running backs and defensive tackles in 1972, but last fall starters at these positions just barely increased, while defensive ends went from four to 24, linebackers from six to 16 and offensive interior linemen and tight ends from nine to 37.

Thirteen majors started freshman quarterbacks over the two seasons. Texas A&M, for instance, started 17-year-old David Walker at quarterback and he led them past TCU, 35-16, last season. He was the youngest of A&M's Kiddie Korps.

Virginia's Scott Gardner, now a junior, benefitted from starting experience at quarterback in 1972. So did six running backs

who became 1,000-yard rushers in '73.

**Almost every conference (the Big 8 being a notable exception) averaged at least one freshman starter per team in 1973, and the national increase was virtually across the board (only the Big Ten went down).**

In 1972, better than 60 per cent of all major teams had no freshmen starters, but last season those with zero starters fell under 30 per cent.

Besides Penn State and the Ivy League, majors who had no regular freshmen starters (five games or more) both years were Army, West Virginia, Navy, Georgia Tech, Tulane, Utah State, Maryland, Michigan, Northern Illinois, Miami (O.), Missouri, Colorado, Oklahoma State, Oklahoma, Wichita State, TCU, Colorado State, Utah, Arizona State and Long Beach State.

*College Football—  
Three Plays a Minute*

