

NCAA Files Arguments

Title IX Comments Submitted to HEW

(Editor's Note: Comments on Title IX's proposed guidelines must be in the hands of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare by October 15. The NCAA has submitted its 9500-word statement to HEW Secretary Caspar Weinberger. A brief summary of the NCAA statement follows. Copies of the complete text are available upon request.)

These comments with regard to the proposed regulations of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (DHEW) intended to implement the requirements of Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 are submitted pursuant to the Department's invitation by the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

The NCAA is a voluntary association of 680 four-year colleges and universities located in all parts of the United States, 51 allied collegiate conferences and 67 associated and affiliated institutions and organizations. It is devoted to the promotion of intercollegiate athletic programs for student-athletes, physical fitness and recreational sports participation, and to upholding the principle of institutional control of, and responsibility for, all intercollegiate sports.

These comments state the views of the NCAA and its member institutions as determined by their properly constituted representatives with particular regard to those elements of the proposed regulations which purport to regulate the administration, organization and conduct of the competitive athletic programs of institutions of higher education.

In brief, it is the NCAA's position that:

1. To the extent that they purport to impose requirements upon athletic programs which do not receive Federal government financial assistance, the regulations are not authorized by law.
2. As they relate to athletic programs, the proposed

regulations are vague, ambiguous and lacking in specific standards, with the result that: (a) educational institutions are denied the opportunity to comment on the specific requirements which DHEW will in fact apply in seeking compliance; (b) educational institutions are denied even minimal guidance as to how they must conduct themselves in order to comply with the law, and (c) enforcement necessarily will be subjective and erratic, potentially subjecting educational institutions to arbitrary and unfair refusal or termination of Federal funding.

3. The regulations regarding athletic programs exceed the authority delegated to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare by Title IX, are not rationally related to the objectives of Title IX and are not supported by fact in that they fail to provide for and seek to prohibit programs, procedures and classifications which have a rational basis in fact and are not discriminatory on the basis of sex.

4. To the extent that the regulations compel educational institutions to eliminate differences in athletic programs which result from differences in the levels of income generated by particular sports activities, they are arbitrary, exceed DHEW's statutory authority and will seriously damage athletic programs for student-athletes of both sexes.

The NCAA submits that, to the extent Title IX requirements lawfully may be imposed upon the athletic programs of higher education institutions, it is possible

to fashion regulations which are free from the patent deficiencies exhibited by those proposed by the Department.

To this end, we have proposed for the Department's consideration the principal elements of a reasonable regulatory approach which we believe fairly and fully implement the intent of Congress as expressed in Title IX.

Such regulations would:

1. Prohibit discrimination on the basis of sex in physical education and athletic programs receiving Federal financial assistance.
2. Prohibit denial of opportunity on the basis of sex and provide specific standards for assessing compliance with this requirement.
3. Include with respect to intercollegiate athletics reasonable provisions considering the nature of particular sports, including explicit recognition that revenues generated by particular sports programs that attract spectator interest may be expended to cover the costs of such programs.
4. Explicitly recognize that access to particular athletic programs may be limited on the basis of uniform skill criteria and that recruiting, financial and employment assistance, and other practices may reflect skill differentials without violating the statutory prohibition against sex discrimination.

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NEWS



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Official Box Score Forms Available to Membership

The highly acclaimed NCAA Official Basketball box score forms are being made available to the membership, according to David E. Cawood, director of public relations.

"Much interest has been expressed by writers and sports information directors in standardizing basketball box forms at all NCAA schools," said Cawood. "Presently, the forms vary in different parts of the country, and oftentimes within a conference. Standardization would help everyone."

"Since the Official NCAA box score form has been recommended by the United States Basketball Writers Association for its detail, yet its simplicity for editing, we want to make it available to the membership," he added.

"The USBWA has tried many years to get a standardized box score and once again

we would like to go on record favoring the Official NCAA box because it answers all the needs of our writers," said Ray Marquette, USBWA secretary.

"Speed of execution of the box is of utmost importance to writers working on deadline, and with a standardized form, SID's at each school should be able to deliver the finished product even quicker than in the past."

Official NCAA Basketball Box forms are available at \$7.50 per set of 50 and may be ordered from Cawood at the Association's national office. The deadline for ordering the forms, which are printed on long run duplicating masters, is October 15, according to Cawood, to insure delivery by November 15.

Cawood also indicated the Official NCAA Baseball Box will be made available to the membership in the spring.

TV Suit Against NCAA Dismissed

A lawsuit against the National Collegiate Athletic Association and the Big 8 Conference instigated by Oklahoma Television Sports, Inc., has been dismissed in the United States District Court for the Western District of Oklahoma.

"The dismissal of this suit is a key one for the continuation of the conduct of the NCAA Television Plan," said Thomas C. Hansen, assistant executive director. "Once again the Association has been upheld by the Courts and it shows the NCAA's rules are, indeed, fair and reasonable ones."

The suit charged that the NCAA was in violation of the Sherman Antitrust Act by not allowing University of Oklahoma football games to be televised for a two-year period because the institution is on NCAA probation with sanctions which prohibit the institution's football team from appearing on television.

Oklahoma Television Sports, Inc., attempted to negotiate with the U. of Oklahoma to televise

its football games. The University refused to negotiate because of its NCAA probation.

The University of Oklahoma was not a party in the suit.

It was contended by NCAA counsel that the anti-trust laws were not enacted to regulate educational activities but only commerce and trade and that agreements entered into for the purpose of fulfilling educational functions which incidentally affect

businesses are exempt from the anti-trust laws.

It also was disclosed that Oklahoma Television Sports, Inc., was formed after the institution was placed on probation and was not a target of any actions of the NCAA.

The suit also alleged NCAA monopolization by granting selected national television networks the sole and exclusive right to telecast games of member institutions.

'NCAA Rules Reasonable,' Says Judge

Placement Service Loses in Court

A Federal Court judge in Trenton, N.J., has ruled that a firm specializing in placing athletes in college in return for a percentage of the value of their grants-in-aid can no longer carry on in the recruiting business.

The suit was filed by William Serra against the NCAA, who challenged NCAA Constitution 3-1-(c), which states "any student-athlete who agrees or has ever agreed to be represented by an agent or an organization in the marketing of his athletic ability or reputation no longer shall be eligible for intercollegiate athletics. . . . Any individual, agency or organization representing a prospective student-athlete for compensation in plac-

ing the prospect in a collegiate institution as a recipient of athletically related financial aid shall be considered an agent or organization marketing the athletic ability or reputation of the individual."

The suit alleged the NCAA rule was a group boycott on his firm in violation of Federal anti-trust laws.

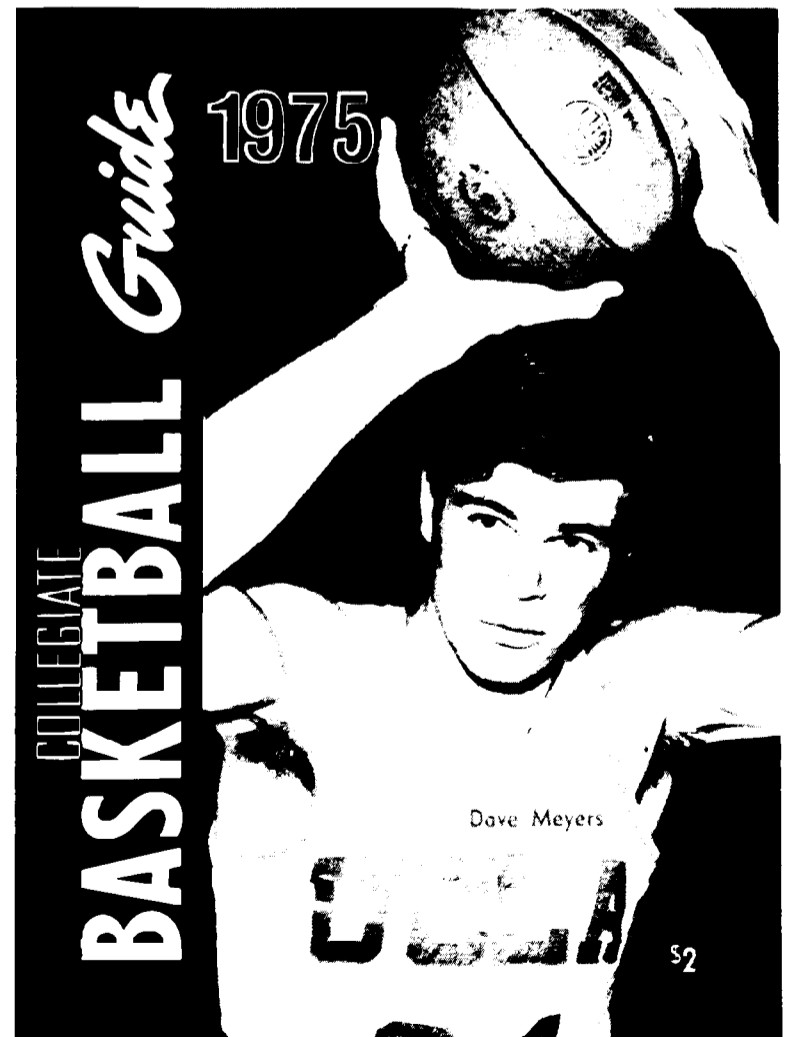
Judge Clarkson S. Fisher of the United States District Court, said, "The facts show simply that the NCAA's operation is structured to promote amateurism in college sports as it relates to education on a national scale."

Serra's firm, the College Athletic Placement Service, sought scholarships for high school ath-

letes in such sports as track, swimming, tennis and golf. His firm charged a flat 10 per cent fee on the value of a scholarship.

"The Court ruled," Warren S. Brown, assistant executive director, said, "that the NCAA regulation was reasonable since the NCAA did not combine with other officials for the express purpose of damaging Serra's company."

"The judge said the NCAA regulation assured that the academic admissions standards of its members were not compromised by an individual or organization that has a financial interest in having a particular student admitted to an NCAA member institution," Brown added.



COVER BOY—Dave Meyers of UCLA is the cover boy on the Official Collegiate Basketball Guide for 1975, published by the NCAA Publishing Service. The Guide, which is now available, is \$2 and may be purchased from the NCAA Publishing Service, P.O. Box 1906, Shawnee Mission, Kans. 66222. Payment must accompany orders.

High Schools Denounce Title IX

When the revised guidelines to implement Education Amendment—Title IX were released in June, we felt we had won a victory and successfully defended the schools from unwarranted intrusion by the Federal government. The revised guidelines were brief and fair. Many objectionable inconsistencies seemed to have been eliminated. However, it now appears the release of the revised guidelines hid a new strategy adopted by the principal author, Gwendolyn Gregory.

The new strategy was to present only a few, general guidelines and to allow the Department of Health, Education & Welfare interpretive officer—apparently Ms. Gregory—to define the guidelines as she sees fit. This is what she has been doing at H.E.W. hearings across the country, and her interpretations have been disturbing and no more rational than her original draft to effectuate the 1972 law.

We are informed, for example, Ms. Gregory has indicated eligibility rules which have been established for boys athletics may be inoperative for girls athletics within the same State Association or institution. This being so, according to Ms. Gregory, rules makers would then have to change eligibility rules so they would not discriminate against boys and their application. Ms. Gregory has, in effect, made the interpretation that H.E.W. can establish and abolish eligibility rules adopted by schools.

Nothing in the guidelines provides for this. None of the six articles on athletics even implies such an interpretation. Nonetheless, it may soon carry the power of law—a power which could disrupt a healthy program of boys athletics, which presently

provides the funds through which girls athletics can be provided.

We must object to this system of regulation which allows a person with little or no experience and training in school administration to dictate to schools what is best for their students.

It is an insult to the intelligence of school administrators, who have already established the fastest growing program of girls athletics in the country. Without the help of Title IX, but merely in response to the needs and wishes of students, schools have doubled and tripled athletic offerings for girls during the last decade.

In order to further stimulate growth of girls athletics in general and to provide individual girls the thrill of state level athletic competition, State High School Associations have invested hundreds of thousands of dollars in non-revenue producing tournaments for girls. Thousands of dollars and hours have been invested in coaches and officials training programs for women to insure girls have proper leadership and are able to compete under safe, fair conditions.

Equal opportunity for girls to participate in athletics is a goal of school administrators. The fact there were 175 per cent more female participants during 1972-73 than during 1970-71, indicates that the goal is being achieved. In light of this, Title IX is superfluous as it relates to school athletics. In light of Ms. Gregory's interpretations, Title IX is dangerous to school athletics.

National Federation of State High School Associations

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.

Suarez's Death Recalls Early Days of Football

By TOM FOUST
Arizona Daily Star

The last member of the University of Arizona's first football team is gone. Benito Suarez died in Douglas recently at the age of 92.

Throughout the years Benito remained loyal to the University and was honored on several occasions. He only missed one or two Homecoming games in 70 years.

My, how the old gentleman must have shook his head in wonder as he watched the sport change over the years since that evening in 1899 when "we were sitting out in front of South Hall after supper one night when somebody said let's get up a football team."

"We split up, each took a man, and started playing," Suarez continued in his conversation with an interviewer about five years ago. "There were a couple of footballs at the school—I don't know where they came from—and some of the boys knew a bit about the sport. Half of us had never heard of football, though."

Computerized Today

Today football is almost as computerized as it can get. Practice sessions and games are filmed and studied by the hour, the players have the best engineered equipment research can provide and scientific training methods.

Benito probably found it difficult to believe that today films of an afternoon scrimmage are processed in time for the coaching staff to review them that same evening.

Both the practice and playing fields at the university are covered with a thick, lush mat of hybrid grass.

Not so in Benito's day. Before he and his cronies could play they had to attack a vacant lot with hoes, rakes and shovels, clearing it of cactus, mesquite and rocks.

The university did provide the 1899 players with padded pants, but there were no helmets or shoulder pads. They stuffed old shirts into the shoulders of the shirts they played in. For cleats, they took old shoes to town and had a cobbler pound nails through the soles.

Crude Methods

By today's standards, methods used by that first team were extremely crude.

"For practice," Suarez said, "we'd go out and play the game just like we'd do it against our opponents. There were no programs like calisthenics and drills." (The weight training equipment university players use today cost far more than the entire football budget in those early years.)

"We did have a training table, though," Suarez remembered, "and we had to get up early and run four or five miles every day. Sometimes we'd run as far as Ft. Lowell and back before showering and going to school."

There is one thing that apparently hasn't changed much. Even then school officials recognized the value of a good athlete and would go to great lengths to keep them in school. Suarez' father wanted to take him out of school in 1901 to help in a business venture. Yale Adams, acting president of the University, tried to intercede.

Letter Persuaded

In a letter to the elder Suarez dated Oct. 28, 1901, Adams said:

"... It is especially bad for us to have him leave just at this time. He is the chief trumpeter and as it happened all the other trumpeters failed to come back this year so that he has been our chief dependence, and no one is ready as yet to take his place.

"Then too, he is one of the best players on the football team and the boys are very anxious to have him stay at least until after their game.

"It occurred to me that it might be possible for us to make some arrangement whereby he could stay until Dec. 1st at least. By that time, while we would still be sorry to lose him, we might have someone trained to take his place. If you can possibly allow him to stay I would personally regard it as a great favor and would be willing to do everything possible to help you in overcoming any disadvantage which might result to you from his remaining here."

In those days there was no National Collegiate Athletic Association to investigate what President Adams meant when he said he "would be willing to do everything possible to help you in overcoming any disadvantage..."

Women's Conference Begins In Pennsylvania, Maryland

Nine Pennsylvania and Maryland colleges are joining to form the Penn-Mar Conference of Intercollegiate Athletics for Women.

Dr. William A. Marshall, athletic director at Franklin and Marshall College, said the new conference is the result of "the high interest among women for intercollegiate competition which is developing at all colleges."

He said the conference is one of the first in the nation organized for women's sports.

Participating colleges, besides F&M, are Dickinson, Elizabethtown, Gettysburg, Lebanon Val-

ley, Western Maryland, Messiah, Wilson and York.

Conference competition will begin this fall in field hockey, and will extend to basketball and swimming this winter, and to tennis next spring. Other sports will be added as the conference gains experience.

Carol Fritz, women's athletic coordinator at Western Maryland, is president of the Penn-Mar Conference. Sandra McCullough, coordinator of women's athletics at F&M, is vice-president, and Wanda Flora, athletic director at Wilson, is secretary-treasurer.

Expanded Events Column Debuts

With the first 1974-75 National Collegiate Athletic Association Championships less than two months away, the NCAA NEWS begins a new, expanded "Championship Corner" column.

Information regarding NCAA Championships will be found in coming issues on Page 3 of the NCAA NEWS on the right side of the page. Having the information in its own spot in each issue will allow the membership to find it easily and to keep abreast of entry deadlines for upcoming NCAA Championships, handbook information, dates and sites of championships and other pertinent information.

The Championship Corner column will always be on Page 3, much like the Interpretations, which are always found on Page 6 of the NCAA NEWS.

Division III institutions will compete in eight NCAA Championships in 1974-75 (if swimming is approved by the 69th annual Convention) and four of the championships will be held for the first time—basketball, golf, soccer and swimming. Cross country, football, track and wrestling head into the second year of Division III competition.

In addition, Division II institutions will compete for 12 NCAA Championship titles and Division I institutions will have 11 championship meets or tournaments. Six NCAA Championships—fencing, ice hockey, skiing, indoor track, volleyball and water polo—are open to all NCAA members.

For the latest information on each event, check "Championship Corner" on Page 3 of the NCAA NEWS.

Player Council New at Indiana

Lee Corso, Indiana's innovative head football coach, has come up with a players' council.

During pre-season practice each class, freshman through senior, elected two player representatives. Corso then appointed a third player from each class to arrive at a 12-man council, which will consult with him on team matters.

"We'll meet at least each Monday to discuss what we're doing and planning to do," Corso said.

"Since they're the ones who have to do it, I think they should have something to say about it. It also will give me a feeling on how the squad is reacting."

Two-Year Probation Given To Wichita State University

Wichita State University has been placed on two years probation by the National Collegiate Athletic Association's Committee on Infractions.

The NCAA penalty incorporates a Missouri Valley Conference action against Wichita State and carries sanctions prohibiting the institution's basketball team from appearing in postseason competition and on any NCAA-controlled television series for two years from the date of December 4, 1973, the date of the MVC action.

"The NCAA Committee on Infractions has concurred with the Missouri Valley Conference's findings of violations in this case," said Arthur R. Reynolds, chairman of the Committee, "and believes that the punitive actions taken by the Conference are meaningful and appropriate.

"Further," Reynolds continued, "the Committee wishes to emphasize that throughout this case, Wichita State University and the Missouri Valley Conference have cooperated to the fullest extent possible."

The findings against Wichita State's basketball program included several violations of NCAA Constitution and Bylaws, including the falsification of a high school transcript for a prospective player, illegal financial assistance and recruiting irregularities.

NCAA NEWS

Editor Dave Daniel

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Doonesbury Bewildered by Title IX Young Announcers Add Color to ABC Telecasts

Title IX has evoked much comment around the nation recently, including discussion in the nation's press. Even the comic strips are getting into the act, as evidenced by the popular "Doonesbury" strip penned

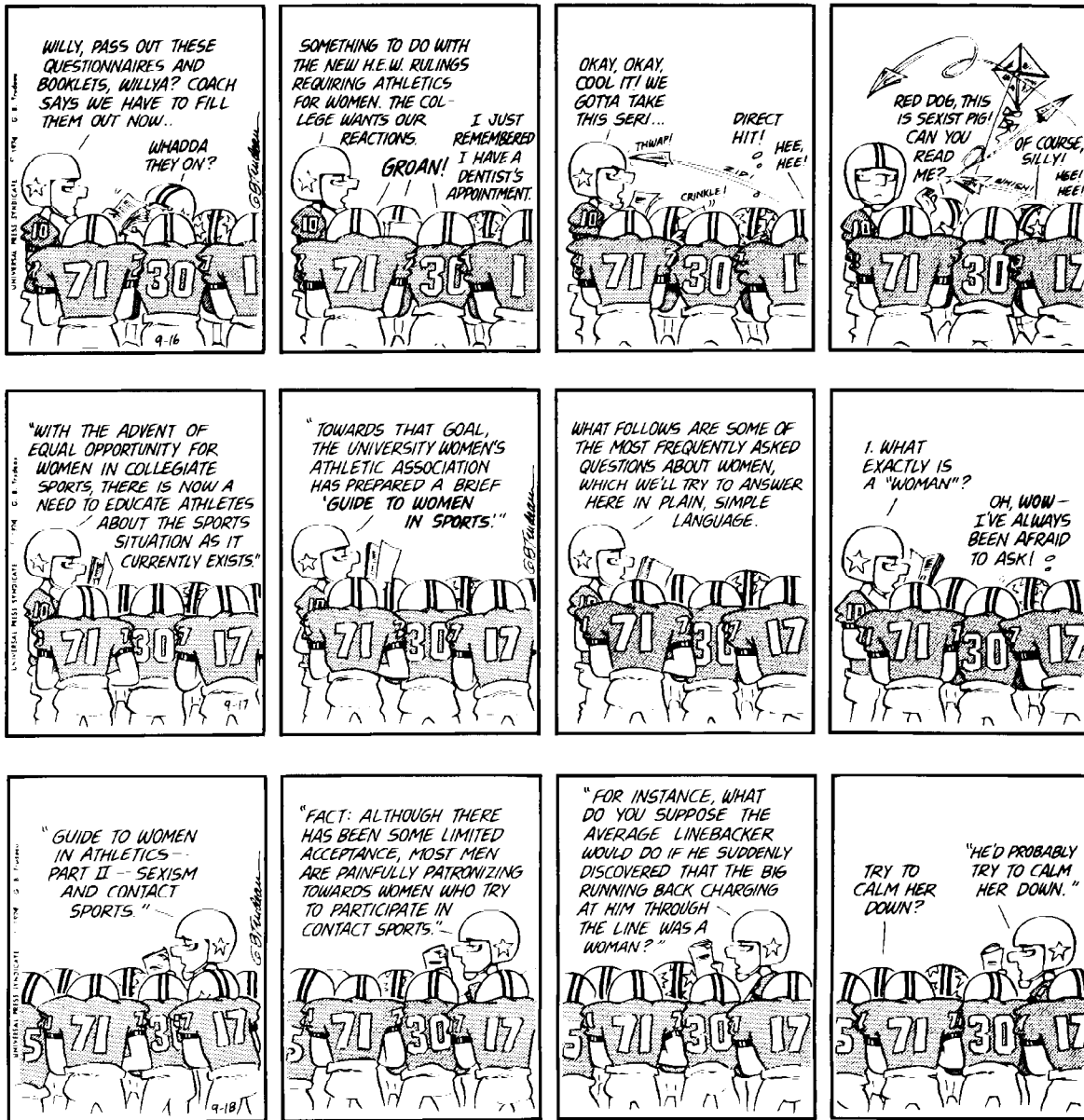
by Garry Trudeau. Trudeau, a graduate of Yale University who still resides in New Haven, Conn., drew the following strips for the week of September 16-21, as a college football team takes a look at

Title IX guidelines. Part of the week's strips are printed below, with more to come in the next issue of the NCAA News. Permission to reprint the strips was granted by Universal Press Syndicate.

DOONESBURY

Copyright 1974 by G. B. Trudeau — Distributed by Universal Press Syndicate

by Garry Trudeau



ABC-TV's coverage of NCAA College Football this year has several new twists, including the addition of two young announcers who have added much color to the broadcasts.

The announcers are Jim Lampley, 25, and Don Tollefson, 22, who both term their duties as "tremendous experience."

"We're just about where we want to be at this time," explained Don McGuire, NCAA press officer at ABC. "When we first started, it was entirely new and everyone was still learning. It's now evolved to the point where Lampley and Tollefson are digging and getting good features without getting in the way of the football game."

ABC's idea in using the young announcers, according to McGuire, was the concept to "accentuate college football, not just on the field, but its traditions, campuses and people."

Tollefson attended Stanford University, where he has not yet graduated. He was editor of the Stanford Daily and was the first president of the Stanford Daily Publications Corporation.

Covered Kidnap

He has also worked for Associated Press in San Francisco and was the AP staffer assigned to the celebrated Patty Hearst kidnapping.

In 1973, he was a staff assistant on the Department of Health, Education and Welfare's Task Force on the National Policy and Higher Education under staff director Frank Newman.

Lampley received a B.A. in English from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and lacks only his thesis for receiving a Master's Degree in mass communications. While writing for the Daily Tar Heel, he was a Dean's List student.

He has served as sports director at WUNC-TV in Chapel Hill.

"We think we've found just the right combination with Lampley's 'show biz' approach and Tollefson's solid journalism background," McGuire said. "Originally, the idea was to have just one young reporter at the games, but both have demonstrated that the decision to go with two was the right choice."



JIM LAMPLEY
Joins Telecasts



DON TOLLEFSON
ABC Announcer

On ABC-TV October 14

News Close-Up Subject Spotlights Prep Football

Every week in the autumn about 1.2 million youngsters play high school football. By the end of the year many of them will suffer injuries of various kinds, from ordinary bruises to permanent disabilities. Why?

ABC News investigates the risks to high school age athletes, focusing on football, the uniquely American contact sport, on the documentary special, "ABC News Close-Up on Danger in Sports: Paying the Price," Monday, Oct. 14 (8-9 p.m., EDT), on the ABC Television Network.

Av Westin, ABC News Vice President and Director of Television Documentaries, explained: "We're going to look at the way football is played in high schools across the country and examine just how dangerous it is. It brings out the best in skill, coordination and timing. Yet it can cripple and kill."

For the investigative report, ABC News Science Editor Jules Bergman interviews sports figures, including Joe Namath, the New York Jets' quarterback; medical experts, researchers in the development of protective equipment, high school coaches and players. The program, produced by Philip Lewis, examines the kind of coaching high school players receive and the condi-

tioning, the medical attention and equipment available to them.

"The use of the head as an offensive weapon in tackling has led to some of the most serious injuries," Lewis said. "But there is no rule against it for high school players. Why?"

"Most states do not require high school coaches to meet any minimum certification standards other than having a teaching degree. Why?"

"Our investigation shows," Lewis added, "that high school age athletes, their bodies still growing, are particularly vulnerable to injury. And some youngsters, depending on their physical make-up, are more likely than others to get hurt in certain sports."

A series of simple screening tests—to be demonstrated on the program—provides guidance in judging whether and how youngsters should play particular sports. The tests were developed by Dr. James Nicholas, physician to the New York Jets, who is among those interviewed.

"ABC News Close-Up on Danger in Sports: Paying the Price" has been filmed in New York, North Carolina, Florida, Illinois, California and the state of Washington.

Championship Corner...

The 1974-75 "Dates and Sites" card, printed by the NCAA, has been mailed to the athletic director, faculty athletic representative and sports information director of each member institution, according to Jerry A. Miles, NCAA director of events.

"The 1974-75 listing is complete," Miles said, "as well as many future dates and sites."

Additional copies of the handy, fold-out Dates and Sites card are available by contacting Miles at the NCAA national office.

The 78th NCAA Division I Golf Championships will be held June 25-28, 1975 at Ohio State University.

The eighth NCAA Division II Gymnastics Championships will be conducted March 20-22, 1975 at Western Illinois University.

Handbooks for the Division II and Division III Football Championships are in the mail to all football playing member institutions in those divisions. A complete listing of all NCAA football playing institutions, including those competing in Division I, are contained in the handbook.

Handbooks for NCAA championships in soccer, cross country and water polo soon will be mailed from the NCAA national office. The cross country and water polo handbooks are firsts

for those championships and the NCAA goal is to have a handbook for every sport this season.

The entry deadline for the National Collegiate Cross Country Championships is November 6, according to Sam Bell, meet director for the 36th championships at Indiana University.

"Postmarks must be dated by November 6," Bell said, "and they will not be accepted after November 11. Fees (\$3 per man but not more than \$15 per team) must accompany the entry."

Final confirmation of entries must be made in person, either by the institution's coach or his representative, from 1 to 4 p.m. on November 24 (Sunday) at the meet headquarters, which is the Harvest Room at the Holiday Inn, State Road 37 North in Bloomington.

NCAA highlight films of the inaugural Division II and Division III Football Championships have been distributed to Baton Rouge, La., and Wichita Falls, Tex., sites of the semifinals this year, and Sacramento, Calif., site of the finals for Division II, and to Phenix City, Ala., site of the Division III Championship, to aid in promotion for this year's championships.

The films will be made available to the membership on a loan basis when they are returned to the NCAA and interested institutions should contact

Grayle Howlett in the national office for information.

Also, prints of the films may be purchased from Kemper Peacock Productions, 240 Central Park South, New York, N.Y. 10019. Cost for the 20-minute, color and sound Division II film is \$75. The Division III highlights film, 10 minutes long, color and sound, is \$50.

The President's Athletic Conference has been granted an automatic qualifying berth for the first Division III Basketball Championship.

To clarify a point regarding the Division I Basketball Championship selection process in the extended bracket, which was printed in the September 15 issue of the NCAA News, the following should be noted:

If the 32-team bracket is not filled due to a paucity of outstanding teams, the Basketball Committee shall seed a sufficient number of teams to permit the awarding of byes within the bracket according to its seeding without regard to whether a team is a member of a conference or an independent. It was reported that teams from conferences receiving automatic qualification berths would receive the byes.

Also, the 1975 Regional play-offs will be held at Portland, Ore., March 20 and 22, with the Pacific-8 Conference as the host. The 1976 West Regional will be conducted at UCLA.

Bowling Green Player's Communication Gap No Handicap

Gary McBride thought a moment, then leaned back on the dining room chair in his Bowling Green apartment and nodded his head. A broad smile crossed his face as his girlfriend held up an album and made reference to Alice Cooper's rock concert in Toledo last winter.

McBride attended that concert in person. But to the Bowling

Green State University middle guard, the event was a bit different—a bit more special—than to the other 6,000 persons in attendance.

Gary McBride has been deaf since birth.

"It was just fun being so close to so many people," McBride said enthusiastically when asked what the concert had meant to him in-

dividually. "I really had a good time."

McBride's girlfriend laughed.

"That's no kidding. Gary was standing up, clapping his hands and dancing with the rest of us. And, by the way, he's a great dancer."

In an age of so-called communication gaps, McBride is well on his way to mastering his own communication chasm which will be a rarity in major college football circles this fall.

Inspiration

"I wish all people who find themselves saddled with a lack of communication could watch this young man communicate with his teammates and coaches. He is a marvelous and total inspiration to our team and football program at Bowling Green. I just wish I had a whole team of Gary McBrides," says coach Don Nehlen of his 6-1, 225-pound senior.

McBride takes a positive attitude toward his being deaf. He has a physical shortcoming, but in his own eyes it is not a handicap.

Perhaps Gary's great ability towards conquering his communication gap lies in his sense of humor and his tremendous enthusiasm for life and football. The Cooper concert was the first that he had ever been to, but music is a prime interest of McBride's.

"I can hear music a little when I plug the headphones in the stereo," he explains. "The drum is my favorite. I enjoy watching the drummer."

Credit Parents

Part of Gary's "communication" success must be credited to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Neal McBride, who are both school teachers. He has a sister who is deaf and another sister and two brothers who have normal hearing.

Gary and his parents have experienced some highly emotional times and one of their biggest decisions came while Gary was

in eighth grade. He was told that an operation could possibly restore most of his hearing, but, if successful, he would have to give up football.

Although he loved football, Gary decided to undergo the operation. It was only partially successful. However, Gary was given the go-ahead to continue his football career.

McBride can now hear many sounds that he couldn't hear before the operation. He can hear voices but cannot understand what people are saying unless he reads lips. There is not much chance that another operation could restore his hearing although doctors are now working on finding a way to build a substitute for the nerves in the ears.

No Problems

"There have been no problems communicating on the football field because I have been too busy. Off the field it took me a few days (upon coming to BG in 1971) to be able to talk with the players. At first I had to ask them

ally ends up getting the last laugh.

Gary's favorite trick is coming into a noisy locker room after a victory, getting up on a bench and signaling that the place is too noisy by covering his ears and making wild gestures for quiet.

Last year was to be McBride's final season as a Falcon but one week prior to the opener with Syracuse, he broke his ankle and was red-shirted giving him another year of eligibility. The doctor ordered the cast on for 10 weeks, but Gary had other ideas.

Other Ideas

"It started really bugging me after the seventh week," McBride says with a sly grin. "So I gave Rick Newman a saw and he sawed it off."

"I just got tired of the cast." That's Gary McBride.

In reality, he was merely tired of being held back, being unable to do what he loves most.

"There could be an operation some day but I don't think about



WATCHING THE ACTION—Bowling Green State University football player Gary McBride watches the action closely. His deafness has not caused communication problems on the field.



College Football— Three Plays a Minute

to slow down and look at me so I would understand.

"On the field I get messages from the player nearest me after getting a hand signal and reading lips in the defensive huddle."

"Lip reading is easy for me. I began to learn to lip read when I was two years old. My mother taught me until I went to nursery school when I was three."

"Everyone talks a different way. When I first meet a person it is hard to understand what he says. Later, it is much easier."

McBride loves to pull a practical joke and thrives on locker room horseplay. He also can take being the butt of a joke and usu-

ally ends up getting the last laugh. it," Gary says. "I am happy with life now. I would not give up football for another operation."

What does the future hold for McBride following this, his final year at Bowling Green?

"I'd like to get a shot at pro football," he says. "However, if that doesn't work out, I'm majoring in industrial education and someday would like to be a draftsman."

With that, he sat up to the table and opened his notebook. He had a test to prepare for the following day, a career to prepare for in the future.

And nothing is going to stand in Gary McBride's way.

New X-Ray Techniques Aid Sports Medicine Tremendously

By LAWRENCE K. ALTMAN
New York Times

Sports medicine is coming increasingly to rely on newer X-ray techniques that are enabling doctors to detect more injuries that previously went undiagnosed. As a result, doctors are able to treat better the wide variety of injuries that occur among football, baseball and tennis players, golfers and participants in virtually all other sports.

At a news conference of the American College of Radiology of Chicago, a panel of X-ray specialists said that no sport was without risk of injury to professional or amateur participants.

The radiologists said that newer techniques like arthrography, which had been developed in recent years, were enabling doctors to see in fine detail small areas of shoulder, knee and other joints that previously could not be visualized in X-rays.

The radiologists — Drs. Jack W. Bowerman of Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore, Tom W. Staple of Washington University in St. Louis and Byron Gil Brogdon of the University of New Mexico in Albuquerque — said that though X-rays were best suited to detect bone injuries, skeletal abnormalities often could provide clues to unseen damage in tendons, muscles, blood vessels

and other soft body tissues.

Further, the doctors stressed, the same blow, such as a clip in football, can produce different injuries requiring drastically different therapies, depending on the victim's age.

Ligaments and tendons in adolescents tend to be stronger than the growth plate at the ends of the legs and other long bones. Accordingly, injuries that would cause a ligament or muscle injury in an adult could produce a bone fracture in adolescents.

Important Difference

The difference is important because, the doctors said, a torn ligament requires immediate surgery, and many types of leg fractures can be treated successfully by just a cast.

As the radiologists take more special and conventional X-rays of more persons with sports-related injuries, they have found the following:

● Golfers break ribs when their clubs strike the hard ground, not the ball. Curious children suffer loss of vision and eye damage when golf balls explode after they slice them open to see what the center looks like.

● Football players damage ligaments and cartilage in the knees to an extent not previously recognized. Improved helmets have made it safer for players to es-

cape injury while spearing, but speared opponents are more vulnerable to broken necks and paralysis from dislocated cervical vertebrae.

● Tennis players can snap a tissue called the rotator cuff, a shoulder joint component, as a result of serving hard. The upper arm bones of some players enlarge harmlessly because of the constant stress exerted in swinging at the ball.

● Baseball batters can chip an arm bone on a missed swing and outfielders can break an arm by snapping a hard throw to home plate.

● Horseback riders suffer dislocated elbows and jockeys get collapsed lungs when they break their ribs as a result of falls.

● Joggers and ice skaters suffer stress fractures of their heels and toes from the sustained forces applied to the foot.

● Soccer players, hurdlers and cricket bowlers are prone to injuries to the pelvis.

● Snow skiers are more prone to boot-top fractures of the lower leg. Water skiers are apt to break their legs higher up because of the way the force is applied in an accident.

Asked Questions

Among the questions doctors have always asked themselves when they look at X-rays on the

view box are: Is the body injured? What is injured? What else is injured?

The answers to such fundamental questions often have been limited because damage to soft tissues is difficult to detect on conventional X-rays.

Now, with high-image intensifiers and other newer technology, radiologists can inject chemical dyes into ligaments and cartilage that are prone to injury, particularly in contact sports.

The introduction of arthrography has led to more accurate diagnoses and better treatment in injuries to the knee and shoulder joints. The technique involves injecting X-ray opaque chemical dyes and air into the joint before the picture is snapped.

Knee Joints

The knee joint is a hinge that allows little lateral movement. Accordingly, this joint is particularly vulnerable to damage in many sports. While football probably heads the list, skiing, basketball, squash and baseball are among other sports in which participants are also susceptible to knee injuries.

By permitting earlier detection of joint damage, arthrography, whose cost varies with the hospital or doctor's office but average \$100, offers the advantage of saving a patient six weeks of disability.

It also lets the orthopedic surgeon know precisely what tissue is damaged, knowledge that minimizes the amount of cutting done on the operating table.

Injuries to muscles and bone can be complicated by bleeding from a torn artery. Accordingly, doctors have increasingly relied on arteriography, a technique introduced four decades ago to detect birth defects and damage from arteriosclerosis, to pinpoint bleeding from sports injuries.

Not All Costly

Not all the newer techniques require costly, sophisticated equipment. As radiologists have studied more sports injuries, they have learned that they can detect hitherto undisclosed fractures near the knee joint by putting stress on the swollen knee.

In this way, they bring out what cannot be detected when the unstressed ligaments and muscles act to protect the damaged bone.

Documentation of elbow and shoulder damage to young pitchers whose bones are still growing led the Little League to outlaw the curve and limit the number of innings pitched, the panelists said. But they warned that the rules were not observed universally and that radiologists were still diagnosing such injuries among Little Leaguers.

NCAA Membership

AS OF SEPTEMBER 1, 1974

	Div. I	Div. II	Div. III	District Total	Grand Total
District One	16	20	49	85	
District Two	46	22	90	158	
District Three	54	63	41	158	
District Four	35	28	56	119	
District Five	20	17	12	49	
District Six	19	8	3	30	
District Seven	20	4	2	26	
District Eight	26	18	11	55	
Active	236	180	264		680
Allied	28	14	10		52
Associate					31
Affiliated					36
GRAND TOTAL					799

From the Sidelines...



Ohio University's L. C. Lyons and Steve Miller were named the game's most outstanding offensive and defensive players by the ABC telecasting crew at Kent State and as such, two \$1,000 scholarships were awarded to Ohio U. in their names.

Lyons said, "It's good for the school and it may help someone who otherwise couldn't afford to attend college and get their education. I'm just glad that I was able in this way to help someone out."

Commented Miller, "I was very pleased. Our whole defense did a good job at Kent and I was most fortunate to be in on some big plays. People are always knocking athletics for the cost, but here's a case where academ-

ics' cause is helped by athletics. I'm just glad I had a part in it."

Ohio athletic director Bill Rohr said, "The ABC offensive and defensive awards were exciting events to Ohio University athletics. The fact that the awards, totaling \$2,000, were placed in the Ohio University general scholarship fund simply serves to point out another way intercollegiate athletics can be an asset to the University."

* * *

Houston coach Bill Yeoman discussing sophomore defensive tackles Wilson Whitley and Lee Canalito: "They play side by side, they're roommates, they're about the same size and their physical characteristics are similar. They're like two peas in a pod."

Whitley interrupted: "Uh, uh, coach. He's white and I'm black."

* * *

Nobody can blame Louisiana State coach Charlie McClendon for putting great stock in his receivers. You see, they are Dow/Jones (Robert Dow and Ben Jones). LSU's names don't stop there, not with Street & Smith (linebackers Jon Streete and Thielon Smith), and even Abraham & Moses (safety Mark Abraham and center Phil Moses).

LSU also has a player from Jennings, La., and a player named Jennings from Louisiana. (Tight end Brad Boyd is from Jennings and defensive end Joe Jennings is from Baker, La.) And there are three Dons, one Juan and even a Cupit.

Terps Take Mexico City Cage Tourney

The University of Maryland basketball team captured the Eighth Intercontinental Cup Games in Mexico City, Sept. 10-14. The Terrapins were 5-0 in the round-robin competition, edging Ignis Varese of Italy, 81-80, in the championship game.

All-America guard John Lucas won the scoring title with 138 points for a 27.6 average. The junior hit on 62 of 125 floor shots for an average of .496. He was successful on 14 of 21 free throws, collected 28 rebounds and handed out 29 assists in an impressive performance.

Tom Roy was third in the rebounding race with 45. Rafael Rullan of Real Madrid won that title with 54. Roy, a 6-9 senior averaged 11 points a game for Maryland.

Guard Maurice Howard was the Terps' second leading scorer, hitting 17.6. Howard was excellent from the field with a tournament performance of 42 for 68, a percentage of .618. The junior was also Maryland's best foul shooter, hitting eight of 10 from the charity line.

Owen Brown was the squad's third leading scorer and second leading rebounder. The senior forward averaged 14.2 points and eight rebounds in the five-game series. Brown was successful on 58.9 per cent of his free throws.

The Terps opened with a 99-87 win over Real Madrid of Spain and followed with wins against Chihuahua of Mexico, 89-79, Aguacalientes of Mexico, 120-107 in two overtimes, and Vilanova of Brazil, 84-76, before defeating the Italian team.

Elsewhere in Education

The average Scholastic Aptitude Test scores of nearly one million 1974 high school graduates were about the same as those of 1973 graduates, the College Entrance Examination Board has reported.

In releasing an extensive report on the 1974 graduates, the College Board said the recent trend toward markedly lower SAT scores did not continue this year, but that it is too early to tell if the trend is over.

A total of 985,247 high school graduates took the SAT. This included 492,649 males and 492,598 females. A total of 858,111 responded to the student descriptive questionnaire—418,273 males and 439,838 females.

A three-year summary of the test scores is shown in the following table:

SAT Score Averages for 1972, 1973 and 1974 Graduates

	VERBAL			MATHEMATICAL		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1972	454	452	453	505	461	484
1973	446	443	445	502	460	481
1974	447	442	444	501	459	480

Source: *College-Bound Seniors, 1973-74*. New York: College Entrance Examination Board, 1974.

The College Board said the number of students described in the report is equal to about one-third of all 1974 high school graduates, and about two-thirds of all those graduates who are entering college this fall.

Enrollment at state universities and land-grant colleges last fall was 2.9 million, up 2.96 per cent over the 1972 fall enrollment, according to a survey conducted by the National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges. This compares to an estimated increase of 3.9 per cent for all of higher education last fall.

The association, which obtained data from 126 of its 130 member institutions, said 26 institutions reported enrollment decreases, while 42 reported increases over 1972 figures.

College costs continue to rise, with the cost gap narrowing between two- and four-year postsecondary institutions, both public and private, the College Scholarship Service has reported in a report of a survey of 1974-75 costs at 2,200 colleges and universities. CSS is an activity of the College Entrance Examination Board.

Information gathered in the survey, as reported by financial-aid officers, also showed that projected increases in average total "budgets"—a student's tuition and fees, room and board, travel, and miscellaneous personal expenses—are greater for commuters than for resident students.

The most dramatic increases in average total budgets occurred in the private two-year colleges, the survey found. Both in dollar amount and per cent of increase the average total commuter budget for this type of college has shown the most significant gain. Between this year and next, costs will have increased about 27.3 per cent (\$704). Between 1970-71 and 1974-75, the jump will amount to 79.2 per cent, or \$1,453.

Private four-year colleges and universities will remain the most costly in 1974-75, the report states. Average total resident budgets run about \$4,039 with total commuter budgets not far behind. Though tuition and fees—averaging \$2,080 for 1974-75—account for more than half of the total costs of attending private four-year institutions, these costs have experienced less of a percentage increase than at other types of institutions.

"No longer is there a startling difference between average commuter and resident budgets at public or private institutions," CSS said. Estimated 1974-75 expenses for room and board are still somewhat lower for commuter students than for residents, but both percentage and dollar increases since 1973-74 have been greater for commuters at all types of institutions, CSS reported. For example, the report notes, at private four-year institutions 1973-74 increases for commuters average 10.4 per cent or \$75, while resident budget increases average only 4.1 per cent or \$48. The same is true for increases since 1970-71—commuter, 100 per cent or \$398, and resident, 26.9 per cent or \$255.

Public two-year colleges show average total budgets of \$1,922 for commuters and \$2,153 for residents. These are not significantly different than public four-year average total budgets—\$2,085 for commuters, and \$2,400 for residents. Average total budgets at private two-year colleges (\$3,617 for resident and \$3,287 for commuter) are not much lower than those at private four-year institutions (\$4,039 resident, and \$3,683 commuter).

CSS emphasized that the cost figures are both estimated and average. "As averages, the estimates included here may not be appropriate for the particular circumstances of any individual student," the report states.

Title IX Comments

Continued from page 1

5. Require that in providing athletic programs subject to Title IX, educational institutions may not discriminate on the basis of sex in selecting athletic programs to be offered in response to demonstrated, sustained participant and spectator interest.

6. Prohibit discrimination on the basis of sex in the provision of facilities, coaching and other institutional support, with explicit recognition that sports programs are conducted at various levels (e.g., varsity, subvarsity, intramural, club) and, therefore, receive varying levels of support.

7. Permit physical education and athletic programs to be organized on the basis of sex where such organization will eliminate verifiable health and safety risks, enhance the educational value of the program, provide increased athletic opportunities, provide for significant differences in skill levels, or serve other nondiscriminatory purposes. However, the regulations should prohibit denying qualified athletes access to such programs except where verifiable health and safety considerations preclude such access or where such a restriction is necessary to accord members of one sex an opportunity to participate.

Conclusion

The NCAA submits that in the light of the serious legal and practical issues raised by DHEW's proposed Title IX regulations as they relate to athletic programs, the proposed regulations must be reconsidered, substantially modified and clarified and the public subsequently accorded an opportunity to comment on the modified proposal.

Western Michigan Runner Heads Home

Freshman Gary Long of Western Michigan University utilized his marathon running training program recently in paying a visit to his parents' home in Bristol, Ind., a 50-mile distance from campus.

After participating in a five-mile cross country time trial on Saturday morning, Long decided to jog home at 3:30 that afternoon.

"My roommate, Rick Bontrager, would be driving to Elkhart on Sunday after running with the varsity at Kent State

and I knew I could get a ride back with him," explained Long.

Long ran straight through to Three Rivers, a distance of 25 miles, where he stopped to eat. "I wanted to sleep along the road but it was too cold so I started running again," he added. "I had two other stops along the way before reaching Bristol around nine on Sunday morning. My parents were rather surprised to see me and at first didn't believe I had run from Kalamazoo."

As a senior prepster last year, Long finished 19th over two-and-

a-half miles to help his team win the Indiana State championship.

His main training area is centered around the marathon and he has run five of the competitive 26-mile races, the first at age 15.

Taking off on 50-mile jaunts isn't all that new either, as Gary explained "a friend of mine and I went 60 miles a year ago."

At present, Long is averaging about 107 miles a week in training and owns a personal record of 202.

CERTIFICATIONS

ALL-STAR BASKETBALL

The following games have been certified by the NCAA Extra Events Committee in accordance with NCAA Bylaw 2-3:

Aloha Classic, April 10-12, 1975, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Pizza Hut Classic, April 15, 1975, Las Vegas, Nev.

ALL-STAR FOOTBALL

The following game has been certified by the NCAA Extra Events Committee in accordance with NCAA Bylaw 2-3:

East-West Shrine Game, Dec. 28, 1974, Palo Alto, Calif.

INTERPRETATIONS

Bylaw 5 Prompts Many Questions, Answers

Each of the following interpretations deal with NCAA Bylaw 5, the grant-in-aid limitations. Publication of an interpretation in this column constitutes official notice to the membership. Questions concerning these or other O.I.s should be directed to Warren S. Brown, assistant executive director, in the Association's national 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.

Financial Aid Offers

Situation: An institution is limited to a certain number of initial maximum awards in football and basketball and to a total limit in other sports. (291)

Question: Is it permissible for an institution to offer more than the maximum initial awards in anticipation that all of the offers will not be accepted?

Answer: Yes. However, the institution must not exceed the limitation in the sport in question. [B5-5]

Summer Term Aid—Bylaw 5

Situation: The provisions of Bylaw 5 impose a limitation on financial aid to be credited to an academic year, which includes the traditional sports seasons in the fall and spring semesters, or fall, winter and spring quarters. (337)

Question: Is financial aid awarded to a student-athlete to attend a summer term (summer school, summer session or regular summer quarter) countable in the limitations?

Answer: No. [B5-5]

Effective Date of Limitations

Situation: A student-athlete was enrolled and received athletically related financial aid at a member institution prior to the effective date of the grant-in-aid limitations. After the limitations became effective, he attended a junior college as a regular student and then returned to the same member institution. (336)

Question: If he receives athletically related financial aid upon return to the member institution, is he countable?

Answer: The student-athlete is countable and, in the sports of football or basketball, his aid would be countable in the initial awards limitation. [B5 "opening statement" and B5-5]

Definition of Varsity Program—O.I. 501

Situation: A student-athlete is athletically recruited (per O.I. 100) and receives financial assistance granted without regard in any degree to his athletic ability. According to O.I. 501, such an individual is not to be counted in the maximum awards table until he engages in intercollegiate competition related to the varsity program in that sport. (243)

Question: What is the definition of a "varsity program" for purposes of determining maximum aid limitations?

Answer: Participation only as a representative of the institution's varsity intercollegiate team is considered to be varsity competition and does not include intramural or club team competition or freshman, B-team or subsvarsity teams. [B5-2-(b)-O.I. 501]

Non-Countable Player

Situation: A non-recruited student-athlete (per O.I. 100) participates during his first year in residence. During his second year in residence, he first receives financial assistance which is listed in O.I. 500, but which is certified by the appropriate institutional authority as having been granted without regard in any degree to his athletic ability. (334)

Question: Is such aid countable in the financial aid limitations?

Answer: No. The non-recruited student (per O.I. 100) is an "exempted player" if such non-athletic aid is received and he remains an exempted player for the period of his eligibility until he receives athletically related aid. [B5-4-(b)-O.I. 500]

Initial Limitation—O.I. 501 Player

Situation: A recruited student-athlete (per O.I. 100) is a "non-countable" player (football or basketball) in accordance with O.I. 501. He first receives athletically related financial aid after the first academic year or otherwise becomes countable by participating as a member of the varsity team after the first academic year. (332)

Question: Is he to be counted first in the initial limitation or in the additional or overall limitation during the first year he is countable?

Answer: He shall be counted in the initial limitation for the year he first becomes countable. [B5-3-O.I. 501 and B5-5-(c), (d), (e) and (f)]

Initial Limitation—O.I. 501 Player

Situation: A recruited student-athlete (per O.I. 100) is a "non-countable player" in accordance with O.I. 501, in that he does not participate as a member of varsity during his first academic year and the financial assistance which he receives is certified by the appropriate institutional authority as having been granted without regard in any degree to his athletic ability. During his second academic year, he participates as a member of the varsity and continues to receive financial aid which has been previously certified as not related to his athletic ability. Such aid is listed in O.I. 500. (333)

Question: Is such aid countable in the financial aid limitations, and, if so, is it countable as an initial, or additional or overall award?

Answer: Such aid would be countable; further, inasmuch as it would be the first time this aid would be countable for the individual, it would count as an initial award for the year in question. [B5-3-O.I. 501 and 500, and B5-5-(c), (d), (e) and (f)]

Limitations—Football, Basketball

Situation: A prospective student-athlete is athletically recruited (per O.I. 100) by an institution. The institution has already reached the maximum initial limit (30 - football; 6 - basketball) in the sport in question for that academic year, and therefore the student-athlete is not awarded aid when he first enrolls for the fall term. (330)

Question: Is it permissible for the student-athlete to be awarded athletically related financial aid during the season or after the end of his sport's season during his first academic year, and for such aid to be counted against the initial limitation for the next academic year?

Answer: No. A recruited prospective student-athlete who enters in the fall term and receives countable financial aid during his first academic year in residence must be counted in that year's maximum initial limitation in the sports of football and basketball. If the limit was already reached prior to the award of aid to the young man, such aid could not be awarded. [B5-3-(a)]

Countable Aid Withdrawn

Situation: A student-athlete is awarded one of the initial grants for an academic year in the sport of football or basketball. He then fails to report for uniformed squad practice or makes only a token appearance by reporting for one day of practice. In accordance with Constitution 3-1-(g)-(2)-(v), the institution may cancel or graduate the student-athlete's financial aid after an appropriate hearing. (331)

Question: If the financial aid was graduated or canceled, would the institution be permitted to award the student-athlete's aid to another student-athlete without such aid being counted in the maximum initial awards limitation for that year?

Answer: No. Once financial aid is counted against the initial limitation, it remains countable for the academic year in question. [B5-3-(a)]

Definition of Initial Award

Situation: A "maximum initial award" is defined in O.I. 503 as a scholarship, grant-in-aid or comparable financial aid commitment covering "commonly accepted educational expenses" awarded by the institution to a particular student for the first time. (338)

Question: Is there any specified period for which such first-time aid is considered to be an initial award?

Answer: An initial award (football and basketball) shall be that athletically related financial aid received by a student-athlete only during his first two semesters or first three quarters of residence at the awarding institution beginning with the first semester or quarter in which he receives such aid. Accordingly, any award granted to a new recipient at mid-year for less than one full academic year (i.e., one semester or two quarters) shall be counted as one of the permissible initial awards for the next full academic year if the initial limit has been reached during the year aid is first awarded, and if the award is renewed for the second semester, or second or third quarter of the next academic year, it will continue to count as an initial award rather than an overall or additional award.

Financial aid received after a student-athlete's first academic year, as just defined, shall be counted as an overall award in Division I or as an additional award in Division II. During any one academic year there cannot be more financial aid awards than permitted by the additional or overall limit. [B5-5-(c), (d), (e) and (f)-O.I.s 503 and 504]

Countable Student-Athlete—Initial Award

Situation: A countable student-athlete is first awarded financial aid either during his sport's season or subsequent to the end of his season, or he enters an institution after the initial term of an academic year and immediately receives athletically related financial aid (e.g., mid-year junior or senior college transfer). (335)

Question: Where shall the student-athlete be counted in the limitations for the sports of football and basketball?

Answer: A recruited (per I.O. 100), countable student-athlete, who enters during the fall term and receives initial financial aid after the start of his season or subsequent to his season during his first year in residence, shall have his financial assistance counted against the academic year in which he receives the initial award; if the institution's initial limit is already reached, such aid shall not be awarded to the recruited student-athlete. A recruited student-athlete (per I.O. 100) who enters after the first term of the academic year and immediately received athletically related financial aid, or a non-recruited student-athlete who receives such aid after the start of his season or subsequent to his season, shall be counted against the initial award limitation for either the current academic year (if the institution's annual limit has not been reached) or the next academic year, provided the total number of financial aid awards does not exceed the total limitation for that academic year. [B5-5-(c), (d), (e) and (f)]

Multiple Sports Participant

Situation: A student-athlete participates in two sports other than football or basketball during an academic year. (367)

Question: In which sport shall he be counted for purposes of the grant-in-aid limitations?

Answer: Either sport as determined by the institution. [B5-6]

Definition of Competes, Bylaw 5-6

Situation: Bylaw 5-6 provides that a player who is counted in the maximum awards limitation and competes in football and one or more other sports (including basketball) shall be counted in the sport of football. The player who is counted in the maximum award limitation and competes in basketball and one or more other sports (other than football) shall be counted in the sport of basketball. (339)

Question: What is the meaning of the word "competes" for purposes of this legislation?

Answer: For the purposes of Bylaw 5-6, the word "competes" means participating in organized athletic competition against an outside opponent as a member of a freshman, subsvarsity or varsity team. [B5-6]

Countable Player—Equivalency Limitations

Situation: A student-athlete is a countable player per Bylaw 5-3-(b), but does not receive financial aid which must be counted by the institution. (365)

Question: Does the student-athlete count against the aid equivalency provisions of the grant-in-aid limitations?

Answer: No, although he must be included in the required squad list form. [B5-3-(b), B5-5-(a), (e) and (f) and B5-8]

NCAA Record

COACHES

BASKETBALL—FLOYD LAYNE has replaced the resigned JACK KAMINER at CCNY . . . DICK DAVIS has resigned at San Diego State and assistant TIM VEZIE has been named acting head coach . . . Former Oral Roberts coach KEN TRICKEY is new at Iowa State . . . JOHN J. MCCARTHY has replaced the resigned JOHN MORRISON at Canisius . . . Former Assistant LES ROBINSON has succeeded the resigned GEORGE HILL as head coach at The Citadel.

WRESTLING—BOB FEHRS has replaced KEN KOENIG at Northern Michigan after KOENIG moved to Appalachian State . . . MIKE DOWHOWER succeeds BILL GERSTEMEIER at Drexel . . . AD TRACY BORAH will coach wrestling next year at Western State College.

TENNIS—JOHN LaPLANTE is new at U. of Portland . . . BILL CARROLL is new at Marshall . . . GARY WILKINSON has replaced BEN VARN at Wright State U. . . ROBERT F. GREENE is new at CCNY.

CROSS COUNTRY—BOB ZIEMINSKI has succeeded KEN BANTUM at Queens College.

HOCKEY—PAUL B. THORNTON has replaced PETER ESDALE at American International . . . LOU VAIRO has replaced JIM FANIZZI at CCNY.

SOCCER—ROLLIE WOZNIAK is new at Illinois Institute of Technology.

GOLF—GEORGE SMITHY, Jr., and RON ZEMNICK will be co-head coaches at Columbia, succeeding BILL FLYNN.

SWIMMING—OLIVER WOODS will assume swimming as well as golf coaching duties at Western State College . . . DENNIS RYAN replaces ED KRAL at North Central College. RYAN will also coach golf . . . WARD O'CONNELL is diving coach at Arizona State, replacing DICK SMITH . . . MARCELINO RODRIQUEZ has replaced PAUL SMITH at CCNY.

CREW—DUVALL HECHT has replaced BOB ERNST at U.C. Irvine . . . BILL YOUNG has replaced ART CHARLES at George Washington U.

LACROSSE—WALTER A. ALESSI is new at MIT, succeeding the retired BEN MARTIN.

BASEBALL—GEORGE VALESENTE is new at SUNY-New Paltz . . . DAN LYNCH, Jr., is new at St. Francis, N.Y. . . BARRY FORIS has replaced DELL BETHEL at CCNY.

NEWSMAKERS

SPORTS INFORMATION DIRECTORS—BOB D'ALESSIO is new at Adelphi U. . . CHARLES DAYTON has replaced BILL GROGAN at Wake Forest . . . DAVID R. TAYLOR is new at North Carolina at Charlotte . . . TERRY L. BARNARD has replaced EDDIE MULLENS at Kent State.

DIED—TED DUCEY, basketball coach at Claremont-Mudd, lost in a flash flood and presumed drowned . . . JACK HEPPIN-STALL, 83, former trainer at Michigan State . . . JOE FERRARA, 20, defensive lineman at San Diego State, following surgery for a knee injury . . . ROGER J. KILEY, 73, former all-America end at Notre Dame in 1921, of a heart attack . . . STEWART W. ROBERTSON, 36, former U. of Oregon basketball star, of a bee sting . . . KEN FOOTS, 22, basketball player at Wisconsin-Milwaukee, of Hodgkins disease . . . SYLVESTER WILLIAMS, Jr., 20, running back at Florida A&M, after collapsing at practice . . . EDWARD T. (BUS) FLYNN, 62, former basketball and baseball coach at Niagara U., of a heart attack . . . GILBERT TOM, 39, business manager for U. of Hawaii athletic department . . . STUB STEWART, 86, who won nine letters in football, basketball and baseball at Iowa and served in Iowa's athletic board for 30 years . . . DWAIN STATEN, 18, football player at Southern Methodist, of meningococcal meningitis.

Saturday Is College Football

College Basketball Day

JAN.
18

WATCH
COLLEGE



BASKETBALL



Outdoor Advertising

BASKETBALL BILLBOARD—For the first year, the NCAA Promotion Committee is offering a college basketball billboard, similar to the college football billboards of the past six years. Deadline for ordering the billboards is October 18. For complete information on size, price and colors, contact Ted Thompson, 2544 Navarra Drive, No. 9, Carlsbad, Calif. 92008, telephone (213) 273-3720, or Grayle Howlett in the NCAA national office. Prices begin at \$21 each for the minimum order of two billboards down to \$14 each for more than 50 billboards.

Basketball Great Phog Allen, 88, Dies in Kansas

Dr. Forrest C. (Phog) Allen, 88, one of the nation's winningest basketball coaches during his 39 years at the University of Kansas, died at his home in Lawrence on September 16.

He was one of the most illustrious figures in basketball history as the former Kansas coach.

Allen stepped down as the Jayhawk coach following the 1956 season when he reached the university's mandatory retirement age of 70, often referred to by the extremely quotable Allen as the age of "statutory senility."

Allen retired as the winningest coach in basketball with 771 victories against 233 defeats. That record stood until 1968 when he was overtaken by one of his former pupils, Adolph Rupp of Kentucky.

Practiced Osteopathy

After howing out with 31 conference championships in 46 years of coaching Dr. Allen began practicing osteopathy. In 1968 illness forced him to give up his practice.

Of all of his accomplishments, the one Allen cherished most was his successful effort to have basketball added to the Olympic program. During the late 1920's and early 1930's, Phog conducted practically a one-man crusade trying to coax Olympic officials to include basketball in the games. His untiring work finally paid off when the American-invented game was added to the Olympic program in 1936 at Berlin.

Allen was one of the founders of the National Basketball Coaches Association and was president of that group its first three years from 1937 to 1939. In addition to his efforts in gaining Olympic recognition of basketball, Allen also was instrumental in starting the NCAA tournament in 1939.

He was named Coach of the Year in 1950 and was a charter member of the Helms Foun-

ation Basketball Hall of Fame. He was elected to the Naismith Hall of Fame in 1959.

K.U.'s mammoth 17,000-seat field house, completed during Allen's next to last coaching season, was named in his honor.

Started Young

Forrest Clare Allen was born in Jamesport, Mo., Nov. 18, 1885. His parents were William T. and Alexine (Perry) Allen. He played basketball when the game was in its infancy, competing on the Independence, Mo., High School team. In a game in Independence in 1903 Allen first met Dr. James Naismith, inventor of the game of basketball and then in charge of that sport at the University of Kansas.

In 1904 Allen entered the University of Kansas and lettered in basketball in 1905, 1906, and 1907 and in baseball in 1906 and 1907. In 1906 Allen scored 10 field goals and six free throws for a total of 26 points in leading Kansas to a 60-14 victory over Emporia State. That was the highest individual score ever made by a Kansas player up to that time and the record lasted until 1913 when Ralph (Lefty) Sproull scored 40 against Washington of St. Louis. In those days one player shot all his team's free throws.

When Allen first thought of making a career of coaching he talked with Naismith and was given this oft quoted bit of advice: "You don't coach basketball, Forrest, you just play it."

Nevertheless, Allen thought differently and proceeded to prove his point.

Allen's coaching career began at the University of Kansas in 1908 and spanned 46 years. Actually, his career covered 49 seasons when you consider he coached Baker as well as Kansas in 1908 and 1909, and added a third school, Haskell, in 1909.

During those first two years of coaching, Allen's three teams won a total of 116 games and lost only 16.

Allen also was instrumental in starting the Kansas Relays in 1923 and through the years that April baton carnival has brought outstanding track athletes to Memorial Stadium.

His Kansas cagers won 24 conference championships and reached the pinnacle in 1952 by winning the NCAA crown. His 1940 and 1953



F. C. (PHOG) ALLEN
Kansas Coach

teams won the NCAA Western titles but lost in the national finals.

While it was Naismith who invented the game, it was Phog who became the first man to coach it. Naismith, while serving at YMCA instructor in Springfield, Mass., designed the game in 1891 as an activity that could be played indoors during the winter months.

Even when Naismith joined the physical education department at Kansas it is doubtful if his instructions regarding the game covered little more than the rules. If, in fact, the team had a

"coach" it was Allen, then a student playing on the university team.

First Coach

In a February, 1935 issue of Country Gentleman, Phog recounted how basketball got its first coach and how he became that coach.

"I was a student at Kansas, playing on the basketball team, and since we had no paid coach I did what teaching I could. One day I came into the gymnasium to find Dr. Naismith laughing heartily over a letter he had in his hand.

"'Here's a good one,' he said. 'This letter asks if you would be willing to go down to Baker as basketball coach.' He stressed the word coach.

"I didn't see what was funny about it, and he explained: 'You can't coach a game like basketball. You play it.'

"'Well' I argued, 'you can teach them to shoot free throws and something about handling the ball. You can teach them to pass at angles and run in curves. You can show them how to arch their shots and how to pivot toward the sidelines instead of into the court where a guard can get the ball.' I don't think I changed Dr. Naismith's ideas on the point."

Showed World

Allen, of course, went to Baker and proceeded to show Naismith . . . and the world . . . that basketball could be coached.

"He was so far ahead of his contemporaries in coaching," commented Howard Engleman, who played for Phog just before World War II.

It was Allen, perhaps more than any one man, who shaped basketball as it is today. Not only did he develop and teach its skills but his impact on the game, itself, was tremendous.

In 1935 he wrote an article for a national magazine enti-

tled: "Dunking Isn't Basketball." Or, as he later put it, "Dunking a basket ball (he always wrote it as two words) is as inelegant as dunking a doughnut in a cup of coffee."

In that same 1935 article Allen also proposed five other rule changes:

"I would move the backboards into the court to a distance of six feet. They now are two feet from the end lines.

"I would permit an offended team to throw for the basket in the half of the court where the foul was committed.

"I would have all jump balls taken to one of three spots on the playing floor — the two foul-shooting marks and the center spot.

"Around 2-foot circles at these (jump-ball) points I would have 6-foot circles to hold other players away from the jumpers until the ball is tapped."

"I would change the scoring of field goals to three points, the free throw remaining one."

Interestingly four of those six suggestions have come to pass.

Other Causes

Allen's greatest cause was his almost constant campaign to raise the basket from 10 to 12 feet. He never lived to see it.

Yet, even he could find a bit of humor in his lost cause. After he successfully recruited Wilt Chamberlain, then a 7-foot schoolboy from Philadelphia, Phog said he guessed he would let some other coaches campaign for the 12-foot basket.

Among Phog's other "causes" was the handling of the Olympics by the Amateur Athletic Union. As far back as 1932 he referred to AAU officials as, "Quadrennial Olympic oceanic hitchhikers who chisel their way across every four years on the other fellow's money."

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NEWS

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Howlett Sees Benefits for Membership

NCAA to Embark on Merchandising, Licensing Program

Establishment of a structure to investigate merchandising and licensing the NCAA and to implement such a program has been approved by the NCAA Executive Committee.

The structure will be headed by Grayle W. Howlett, III, current NCAA promotion director.

The Executive Committee acted upon the recommendations of its own Marketing Subcommittee consisting of William J. Flynn, Boston College, chairman; Earl M. Ramer, University of Tennessee, Knoxville; and Wayne Duke, Big Ten Conference.

In making its recommendations, the Marketing Subcommittee felt that there is a need for the NCAA to channel the promotional efforts of intercollegiate athletics through a tasteful merchandising and licensing program. It was noted that there would be financial rewards for the membership as well as promotional gains.

"Companies, organizations and individuals call me nearly every day wanting to know

how they can tie in with college athletics' promotion," Howlett said. "Before, we never really had the framework to act upon these requests. Now we do and the results should be highly beneficial to intercollegiate athletics."

Walk First

The Marketing Subcommittee cautioned that the program should "walk before it runs." It outlined to the Executive Committee that the program would eschew "crass commercialism," would avoid conflicts with conferences and institutions conducting marketing programs on their own, and would seek approval from any institution or conference involved before using a symbol, logo, mascot or name in a program.

The Marketing Subcommittee also recommended that any funds realized from the program would be used for valid educational purposes, that is, "in direct benefits to members and in specified Association uses."

"The view is open-ended,"

Howlett observed. "The NCAA has a legitimate function of approving equipment, for example, and this function lends itself to a marketing approach. And that is just one area,



GRAYLE HOWLETT
NCAA Marketing

"It is our intent to promote safety, quality and the sports themselves through a marketing program. We don't want to put the NCAA seal on a can of chili. Instead, we want to use the tools of licensing and

merchandise to market college athletics," he said.

In order to get the program off the ground, the NCAA has adopted the name "NCAA Marketing." Through NCAA Marketing, the NCAA will continue to promote its activities in addition to implementing its licensing and merchandising activities.

"One area which we will definitely explore are the NCAA championships," Howlett explains. "The NCAA has set up definite rules and regulations concerning them. Utilizing a marketing program with regard to championships should be a great aid to institutions and sponsors hosting the events," he said.

Identify with NCAA

"For example, many national companies would like to be identified with NCAA events," he continued. "These companies are willing to advertise, subsidize and support these activities as well as mount promotional campaigns with the event as a tie-in.

"The job of NCAA Marketing will be to harness this

support in a tasteful program which will guarantee financial aid to the event and much-needed help to the hosts."

One area that NCAA Marketing will look into will be the "concept" area. "College athletics must develop new ideas for the public," Howlett points out. "I mean television shows, publications on college athletics, speaking tours—anything which will promote college athletics.

"Now, with a structure like NCAA Marketing, anybody who has an idea for a book, a movie, a television show, a clinic, or a speaking tour could come to us for advice or help. It's just another way NCAA Marketing will return dividends to the athletic programs of the membership."

NCAA Marketing is effective immediately and is looking for ideas from the Association.

"Much of the first year of operation will be to define in which areas we wish to be involved and what areas are proper pursuits for our aims," Howlett said.